



Gypsum plasterboard — Specification

Plaques de parement en plâtre — Spécifications

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Descriptors : plasterboards, gypsum plaster, specifications, dimensions, tests, dimensional measurement, breaking load.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 6308 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 152, *Gypsum, gypsum plasters and gypsum products*, and was circulated to the member bodies in July 1979.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Italy	Thailand
Bulgaria	Poland	United Kingdom
Germany, F. R.	Romania	USSR
India	South Africa, Rep. of	
Israel	Sweden	

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

France

Gypsum plasterboard — Specification

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard relates to gypsum plasterboard intended to be used as a vertical or horizontal lining in buildings, excluding that which has been subjected to secondary manufacturing operations. It includes boards manufactured to receive either direct surface decoration or gypsum plaster finishes.

It specifies the general characteristics of the boards together with appropriate test methods¹⁾ and defines types and their various applications.

2 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

2.1 edges : Paper covered longitudinal sides.

2.2 ends : Cut sides transverse to the edges.

2.3 back : The surface having a double thickness of paper along the two edges.

2.4 face : The surface on which the paper extends continuously to cover the edges.

2.5 length : Dimension of the board parallel to the paper covered edges.

2.6 width : Dimension of the board perpendicular to the paper covered edges.

2.7 thickness : Distance between the face and the back, excluding edge profiles.

3 General

Gypsum plasterboards are selected for use according to their type, size, thickness and edge profile. The boards may be used, for example, to provide dry lining finishes to masonry walls, to ceilings, to steel or timber framed partitions, or as claddings to structural steel columns and beams, or in the manufacture of prefabricated partition panels. Alternatively, they may provide a base for gypsum plaster.

Gypsum plasterboards possess properties which make them particularly suitable for use in situations where fire protection, sound and thermal insulation are required.

The boards may be fixed by nailing, screwing, or sticking with gypsum-based or other adhesives. They may also be inserted in lay-in grids and/or secured by clips.

4 Types of products

Gypsum plasterboards consist of a gypsum core encased in, and firmly bonded to, strong durable paper liners to form flat rectangular boards. The paper surfaces may vary according to the use of the particular type of board, and the core may contain additives to impart additional properties. The longitudinal edges are paper covered and profiled to suit the application.

4.1 Types of gypsum plasterboard

Gypsum plasterboards are classified according to their use.

4.1.1 Gypsum wallboard

Gypsum wallboard has a face to which decoration may be applied.

4.1.2 Gypsum wallboard with reduced water absorption rate

These boards have additives in the core and/or the paper liners to reduce the water absorption rate. They may be suitable for

¹⁾ A future International Standard will give test methods for water absorption and cohesion of the core at high temperatures of boards with special properties.