BCT 121 Wall Framing

BACKING FOR DRYWALL

MISCELLANEOUS BACKING

PREP WALLS FOR CEILING

JOISTS & RAFTERS

FIRE BLOCKING
Drywall Backing

• The framer needs to check that all corners that are to receive interior wall or ceiling finish have a nailing backing installed.

• Typical framed wall corners are constructed to provide this backing.

• Most of the backing to be framed will occur where ceiling and walls intersect.

• Ceiling joists need to be installed or location marked to determine where backing is required.
CEILING BACKING FOR DRYWALL

- rafter
- gable end stud
- 2 x 4 ledger drywall backing
- outside wall parallel to ceiling joists
- 2 x 6
- 2 - 2 x 4
- ceiling joist on lay-out
- backing required if space exceeds 4"
- inside partition parallel to ceiling joists
- ceiling joist less than 4" space
- inside partition parallel to ceiling joists
LEVELING WALLS PARALLEL TO CEILING JOIST

1 x tie across top of min 4 joists

ceiling joist

block between 2 x 4 or 2 x 6

nail block

16d Toe Nails to plumb wall

Block provides lateral bracing for top of wall
Miscellaneous Backing

• The general contractor should alert the framer of any areas that would need a solid wood backing behind the drywall for a better more secure connection.

• Some examples;
• Guard rail / hand rail to a wall.
• Drapery rods
• Towel bars
• Fireplace mantles
• Heavy light fixtures.
Solid backing behind drywall is needed for a secure connection.
Fire Blocking

• Any wall cavity between studs from top to bottom plate that the drywall or sheathing does not completely seal needs to be fire blocked.

• Examples are any ledger applied directly to the studs, ceiling soffits, stair stringers, rafters etc.
Framing Fire Blocking

- Sheathing
- Rafter
- Soffit
- Required fire blocking
- Drywall
- Ledger
- Bench seat
- No drywall
Preparing Walls for Ceiling Joists & Rafters

• Long wall sections perpendicular to rafters and ceiling joists need to be temporary braced plumb and straight.

• Bracing is applied as often as necessary to support the top of the wall from any movement during ceiling and roof framing.

• One sound method is to use a dry string line similar to mud sill plate installation at the top outside edge of the wall.
Adjust to string line and brace
The building span is equal to the plan span dimensions