MADA GYPSUM

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MADA ALL-PURPOSE JOINTING COMPOUND

madagypsum.com

INTRODUCTION

Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound is engineered for professionals seeking superior finishing results on drywall and gypsum board systems. Formulated using a high-purity calcium carbonate base, combined with vinyl polymers and advanced additives, the compound offers exceptional bonding strength, smooth workability, and a crack-free finish.

Conforming to ASTM C475 and tested under stringent standards such as EN 16516, this premium-grade, non-asbestos compound is ready to use from the pail with minimal mixing, thinning, or re-tempering. Whether used for taping, bedding, topping, or final coating, Mada Jointing Compound significantly reduces application time, improves finish quality, and minimizes labor costs.

Perfect for use with Mada's system of boards, tapes, beads, and accessories, this compound integrates seamlessly into multi-layer finishing schedules and helps achieve professional-quality drywall levels from Level 1 to Level 5.

RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS

- Premium, lightweight compound
- Use for all three coats or finishing
- Easy application, superior workability
- ASTM C475 compliant
- Minimal mixing, easy cleanup
- Excellent adhesion
- Paint & wall covering ready
- Manual or mechanical sanding
- Smooth, professional finish

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Standard	Value
Color	-	White
Density	-	1.60 – 1.70 kg/m³
Viscosity	-	100,000 - 300,000 cP
Drying Time	-	12 – 48 hours
VOC Compliance	EN 16516 / ASTM D5116	Below detection limit
Jointing Coverage	Theoretical	50 m² / 28kg pail
Skimming Coverage	Theoretical	35 m² / 28kg pail
Shelf Life	-	12 months (stored properly)
Packaging	-	5 kg, 15 kg and 28 kg pail

System Integration and Use

Mada recommends a 3-Coat System:

- First Coat: Apply compound to flat joints and screw heads using a 5-inch knife.
- Second Coat: Once dry, feather out with a 200mm knife, extending beyond first coat.
- Final Coat: Use a 250mm knife for a seamless finish—ideal for Levels 4 and 5.

Best results are achieved using Mada Joint Tape, available in paper and fiberglass options. The compound also bonds effectively with corner beads, control joints, and casings, as featured in Mada's finishing accessories range.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound should be stored in a dry, covered area and protected from extreme temperatures. Unsuitable storage will shorten the product's shelf life.
- With proper storage, Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound has a shelf life of 12 months from the date of manufacture.
- Container contents should be used within 48 hours of opening provided the lid remains closed when not in use.

DRYWALL FINISHING TIPS

General Tips

- Keep taping knives clean; return excess compound to the pan after each pass.
- Mix the compound thoroughly, using a mixing paddle and electric drill.
- Remove dried compound from the pan before each use to ensure an even finish.
- Ensure screws are below the drywall surface to avoid unevenness.
- Use longer knife strokes to minimize sanding.
- Wet paper tape on both sides before applying for better adhesion.
- Use flexible knife blades to embed the tape properly and spread compound evenly.
- Avoid overloading the knife with compound to prevent waste and mess.
- Press the knife against the drywall and move slowly for a smooth finish.
- Clean the knife after each pass and smooth the joint in one stroke.

Essential Tools and Materials for Drywall Finishing

You'll need specific tools and materials to finish drywall successfully. Before you begin, make sure you have the following items.

Drywall Knives and Taping Tools
The primary tools for finishing drywall are putty knives. You'll need at least two sizes: a 127mm (5") knife for taping and a 250mm (10") knife for feathering and applying wider coats. A taping knife or banjo can make taping easier.

Drywall knives,
127mm (5") and 250mm (10").

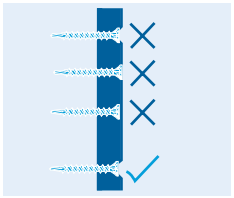
Jointing Compound and Tape
Mada Jointing Compound is ideal for filling seams and covering fasteners. Mada offers the whole range of accessories related to the jointing and skimming process.

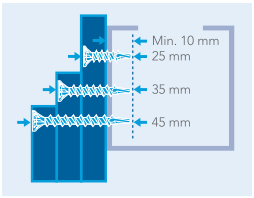
Drywall Sanding Equipment
You'll need a swivel-head pole sander with medium and fine-grit sandpaper, as well as a sanding block for corners and tight spots. Also, be sure to pick up a dust mask and safety glasses. You don't want to get drywall dust in your eyes or lungs.

DRYWALL FINISHING TIPS

Cleaning and Inspecting Drywall Surfaces

- Begin by inspecting the hung drywall. Ensure no screw heads are protruding; drive them in until slightly recessed.
- Remove any loose or torn paper, especially around corners and edges, to prevent debris from contaminating the compound.





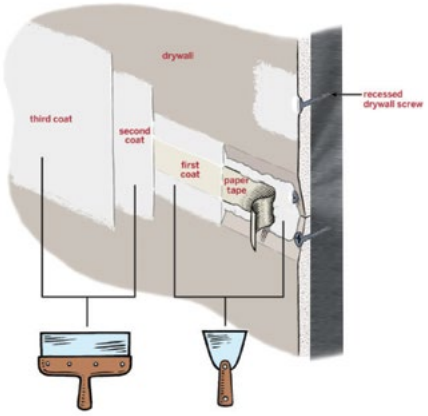
Finishing Levels

Level 0 to Level 2 Finishing

- Level 0: No taping or finishing; used in temporary construction.
- Level 1: Apply a thin layer of joint compound over joints and interior angles. Suitable for concealed areas.
- Level 2: Add another thin coat over tape and fasteners. Ideal for garages and storage areas where appearance isn't critical.

Level 3 to Level 5 Finishing

- Level 3: Apply a second coat of compound for surfaces with textured finishes.
- Level 4: Standard finish involving a third coat and sanding for a smooth surface, suitable for most paints and light textures.
- Level 5: The highest quality finish, with a thin skim coat over the entire surface, perfect for areas with severe lighting or glossy paint.



DRYWALL FINISHING TIPS

Drywall Finishing Process

Applying the First Coat of Joint Compound

Flat Joints

- Mix Mada Jointing Compound if needed, using a mixing paddle attached to a drill.
- Using a 127mm (5”) knife, fill joints with compound and smooth it out at a 25-degree angle.
- Cover screw holes with a swipe of the knife for a smooth foundation.

Taping Drywall Seams

- Center 1 meter of tape over the seam and press it into the compound.
- Smooth the tape with a 127mm (5”) knife at a 25-degree angle, ensuring it adheres well.

Tips

- Use medium pressure with the knife at a 45° angle.
- Load only half the knife blade width with compound for neat application.
- Keep the blade clean to avoid scratches, and embed tape evenly.

Covering Screwheads

- Draw the compound across the screw head and the surrounding dimple, ensuring it’s level with the panel.

Tip

If you hear a metallic ring when checking fasteners, drive them below the surface without breaking the paper.

Covering Corner Beads

- Secure corner beads every 600mm. Apply compound with a 200mm knife on one flange, then smooth it down.

Tip

Remove lumps by running the 200mm blade up the bead while scraping off the compound.

Applying the Second Coat of Joint Compound

Flat Joints and Screws

- After the first coat dries, scrape off imperfections. Apply the compound with a 200mm knife, feathering beyond the first coat to 200mm width.
- Apply the second coat to screws, leaving a light mound.

Inside Corners

- Apply compound on one side with a 120 mm knife, feather out beyond the first coat.
- Let it dry, then repeat on the other side.

DRYWALL FINISHING TIPS

Applying the Second Coat of Joint Compound

Outside Corners

- Apply the second coat with a 200mm knife, feathering slightly beyond the first coat.

Applying the Third Coat of Joint Compound

Flat Joints and Screws

- After the second coat dries, apply a thin finishing coat with a 250mm knife. Feather edges at least 50mm beyond the second coat.

Tips

- Sand only if necessary and use fine-grit sandpaper.
- Be careful not to damage the gypsum panel paper.
- Check for levelness by rocking a 250mm blade across the joint; feather the final coat to hide any crown.

Outside Corners and Metal Trim

- Apply the third coat with a 250mm knife, feathering beyond the second coat.

Drywall Sanding Techniques for Smooth Walls

- Start with medium-grit sandpaper, then switch to finer grits for a smooth finish.
- Apply gentle, even pressure to avoid sanding through the paper tape.

Tips

- Use fine-grit sandpaper on a wood block to prevent digging into the compound.
- A pole sander is ideal for large areas, while hand sanding is best for corners and edges.

Tips for Achieving a Professional-Quality

Avoiding Common Mistakes

- Apply thin, even coats of compound to avoid excessive sanding.
- Allow each coat to dry completely before moving on.
- Avoid over-sanding, which can damage the tape or create surface depressions.

Tips

- Use a damp sponge instead of sandpaper for final smoothing to reduce dust.
- Use a halogen work light at an angle to spot imperfections easily.

Troubleshooting Drywall Finishing Issues

Dealing with Bubbles and Blisters

Cut out blisters in the tape with a utility knife and reapply compound. Press out air bubbles when embedding the tape.

Fixing Cracks and Imperfections

Sand down cracks, reapply a thin coat of compound, and re-tape if needed. Fill dents or gouges with compound, allow to dry, then sand smooth.

DRYWALL FINISHING LEVEL

0

Level 0 Finish

This finish level includes installing the drywall to cover the framing system without tape, topping, or corner bead. Level 0 is ideal for spaces where the final finishes have not yet been determined, as well as temporary barricades, above-ceiling locations, and back-of-house areas, not visible to the public.

1

Level 1 Finish

All joints, seams, and corners require joint tape embedded in the topping compound. Some tooling marks are acceptable, but the finished surface should be free of any topping compound excess. A Level 1 finish typically occurs in plenum areas above the ceiling, attic spaces, service corridors, and other concealed areas.

2

Level 2 Finish

All joints, seams, and inside corners require joint tape embedded in the topping compound, followed by a thin second coat for sealing purposes. All fasteners, penetrations, and accessories receive a single layer of topping. The finished surface should be free of excess topping, and some tooling marks are acceptable. A Level 2 finish is ideal where final appearance is not critical, such as garages, storage spaces, and mechanical/utility rooms.

3

Level 3 Finish

All joints, seams, and corners require joint tape embedded in the topping compound, followed by two thin coats of topping compound. All fasteners, penetrations, and accessories receive two thin layers of topping compound. Surfaces should receive a light sanding between topping compound applications. Finish surfaces should be smooth and free of any tool marks. A Level 3 finish works well for areas to receive texture, wallpaper, or wainscoting.

4

Level 4 Finish

All joints, seams, and inside corners require joint tape embedded in the first layer of the topping compound, followed by three additional topping coats for a smooth finish. All fasteners, penetrations, and accessories receive three thin layers of topping. Surfaces should receive a light sanding between topping compound applications. Level 4 is ideal for areas receiving a flat paint, delicate texture, or lightweight wall covering finish. Not recommended for critical light areas as flashing (joint photographing) may occur.

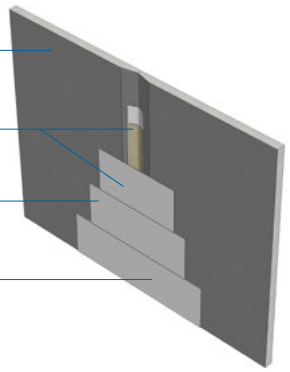
5

Level 5 Finish

This level consists of meeting all Level 4 requirements, with a final skim coat of topping compound (or another specialized product) applied to all exposed surfaces of the wall assembly for an ultra-smooth finish. This highest finish level works well with walls that receive semi-gloss, gloss, or other non-textured paints or wall coverings. The ideal level for critical lighting areas to eliminate flashing (joint photographing) caused by a window or other light source. Designers and architects should identify level 5 finishes on the construction plans and documents to inform potential bidders.

JOINTING & FINISHING PROCESS APPLICATION

Tapered Edge Board Jointing



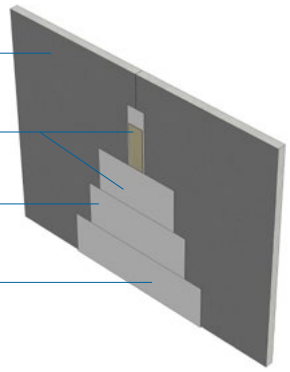
Mada Plasterboard

Bedding coat (150mm) using Mada tape bedded into Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound

Second coat (200mm) of Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound feathered out 50mm to 60mm beyond bedding coat

Third coat (300mm) of Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound feathered out 50mm to 60mm beyond bedding coat

Square Edge Board Jointing

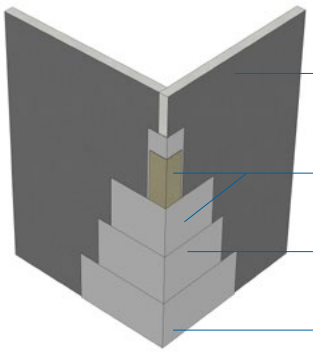


Mada Plasterboard

Bedding coat (300mm) using Mada tape bedded into Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound

Second coat (400mm) of Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound feathered out 50mm to 60mm beyond bedding coat

Third coat (500mm) of Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound feathered out 50mm to 60mm beyond second coat



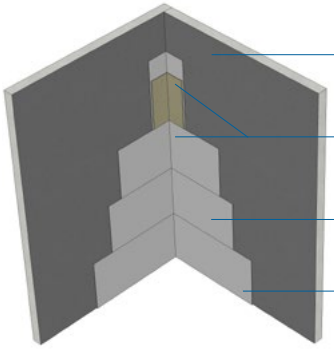
External Corner Joints

Mada Plasterboard

Bedding coat (150mm each side) using Mada Metal corner tape bedded into Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound

Second coat (200mm each side) of Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound feathered out 50mm to 60mm beyond bedding coat

Third coat (300mm each side) of Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound feathered out 50mm to 60mm beyond second coat



Internal Corner Joints

Mada Plasterboard

Bedding coat (100mm each side) using Mada tape bedded into Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound

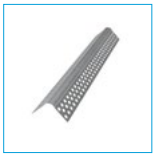
Second coat (125mm each side) of Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound feathered out 50mm to 60mm beyond bedding coat

Third coat (150mm each side) of Mada All-Purpose Jointing Compound feathered out 50mm to 60mm beyond second coat

JOINTING COMPOUND ACCESSORIES

Mada Corner Bead (Internal)

Ideal for a quick and easy finishing of internal corners. The beads are available in a variety of standard and customized sizes. They can be fixed to the sheet of plasterboard with an adhesive or staples, with the finishing coats bonding into the plasterboard and feathering up to the bead nib.



Mada Bull Nose Bead

Provides a fast, durable finishing solution for external corners. The beads help soften the corners and avoid
easy damage compared to sharp corners and are available in a variety of standard and customized sizes.

Mada LC – Bead (J - Shaped)

Ideal for Mada's Plasterboards of 12.5mm to 16mm thick. The finishing coats are applied up to the nib, which is blended back into the sheets.

Mada L-Bead

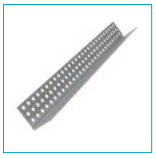
have a perforated, recessed edge and are used where the edge of the plasterboard is not exposed and where the fitting of a Stopping Bead would be difficult The L Bead is fixed to the sheet of plasterboard with an adhesive or staples, with the finishing coats bonding into the plasterboard and feathering up to the bead nib.

Mada Stopping Bead

are cold-roll formed profiles made from pre-painted corrosion resistant hotdipped galvanized steel and conforming to ASTM A-653. They are ideal to use for a quick and easy finishing for external corners. The beads are available in a variety of standard and customized sizes.

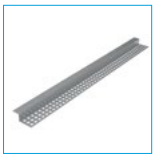
Mada Shadow Gap

are cold-roll formed profiles made from pre-painted corrosion resistant hotdipped galvanized steel and conforming to ASTM A-653.



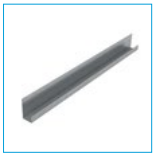
Mada Corner Bead (External)

Designed for clean and efficient finishing of external corners.



Mada M50- Shadow Gap

are cold-roll formed profiles made from pre-painted corrosion resistant hotdipped galvanized steel and conforming to ASTM A-653.

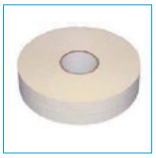


Mada Casing Bead

serve as plaster blocks and are square cornered metal beads that fit snugly over the edge of Plasterboards for protection at abutments, whilst no setting required. Upon installation, the Casing Beads allow Jointing Compound to maintain a straight line and may then be easily painted at site.

Mada Fiber Joint Tape

is composed of twisted strands of fiberglass woven at right angles to one another and used for reinforcing drywall joints. Suitable for hand or mechanical application with Mada Gypsum's Jointing Compound.

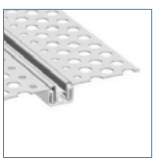


Mada Paper Joint Tape

is non-elastic and will create stronger joints. The Paper joint tape must be completely saturated and embedded into the base coat to avoid air bubbles. It is suitable for hand or mechanical application with Mada's Jointing Compound.

Mada Metal Corner Tape

Made up of strong paper tape reinforced with two parallel corrosion resistant metal strips. They are ideally used for protection of Internal and External corners, Archways and unusual angles.



Mada Control Joint (Expansion Joint)

has a specially designed PVC rubber flexible joint which locks onto two galvanized setting beads. A protective filament tape is attached to the flexible joint section to keep it clean when applying the setting compound, and is removed on completion. and unusual angles.

MADA GYPSUM

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