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Interior Finishing of Superior Walls Panels

- **Corner Studs and Blocking** – Always use preservative-treated lumber for corner studs and nailers placed against the concrete. For areas where there will be objects fastened to the finished walls between existing studs, install appropriate wood blocking. (i.e. For curtain rods, cabinets, doorstops, or electrical and plumbing fixture locations.)
- **Wiring and Plumbing** – Using the pre-cast holes in the studs, install all electrical wiring and small plumbing lines according to local codes. Holes may be drilled through the top bond beam for wiring and plumbing drops.
- **Drywall and Interior Finishes** – After the corner studs and all blocking are in place, the Superior Walls panels are ready for drywall. Regular ½” drywall is recommended to span the stud spacing. It is best to leave a ½” gap between the concrete floor and the bottom of the drywall to prevent moisture absorption into the drywall. This moisture can cause drywall deterioration and paint finish problems. Attach the drywall using 1” drywall screws (fine thread / sharp point). A solid bead of construction adhesive should be applied to the top bond beam and the face of the stud. The use of paneling or other similar products should still be backed with a layer of drywall.
- **Exterior Holes in Superior Wall Panels** – Any exterior holes that may be required for such things as sanitary soil lines, electrical service entrance cables, or chimney flues, should be made between the studs of the Superior Walls panels, following these simple procedures:
 1. Remove insulation from the interior of the wall panel and drill a pilot hole at the hole location, from the interior to the exterior.
 2. For small holes, use a core bit and hammer drill, always working from the exterior of the wall.
 3. For larger holes, first trace the circumference of the desired hole. Then drill a series of holes around the perimeter of the tracing from the exterior of the wall.
 4. Use a chisel, always working from the outside in, to remove the concrete.
 5. After the pipe is installed, apply a one-part polyurethane sealant around the pipe on the interior side.
 6. Finish by sealing the outside (pipe to concrete) with a one-part polyurethane sealant.

Adding Insulation to a Superior Walls Panel

There are two insulation methods that will consistently yield satisfactory results and prohibit condensation from forming within the wall cavity:

- Spray-on 2-part polyurethane foam. This is a closed cell material and completely closes off the cavity from moisture penetration. It can be obtained both professionally and as a DIY kit. Several DIY kits are available on the internet. Foam can be sprayed to the required thickness to achieve the desired R-value.
- Add extruded/expanded polystyrene foam board between the studs, and seal between the foam board and studs with a (“great stuff-type”) canned polyurethane. The polystyrene foam board is closed cell; moisture cannot pass through, and when used in conjunction with the canned foam, completely closes off the cavity from moisture penetration. Foam board is readily available for the DIY market, as is the canned polyurethane foam.

Generally speaking, after adding any type of exposed foam insulation to the interior of a wall assembly, the building code requires that you cover the insulation with a thermal barrier to protect the insulation from fire - see your local building code for details.

When adding other types of insulation to a Superior Walls wall panel, it is important to consider two factors to ensure that water vapor does not condense within the wall cavity:

1. Controlling the moisture content of the air trapped in the cavity while adding the insulation. (Use of a dehumidifier is recommended.)
2. Restricting moisture-laden air from entering the cavity from the living space or from the earth beneath the wall. (This may be accomplished through the use of paints, sealants, and spray foams. Daylight drains require a backwater valve on the drain line to prevent a back-flow of moist air.)

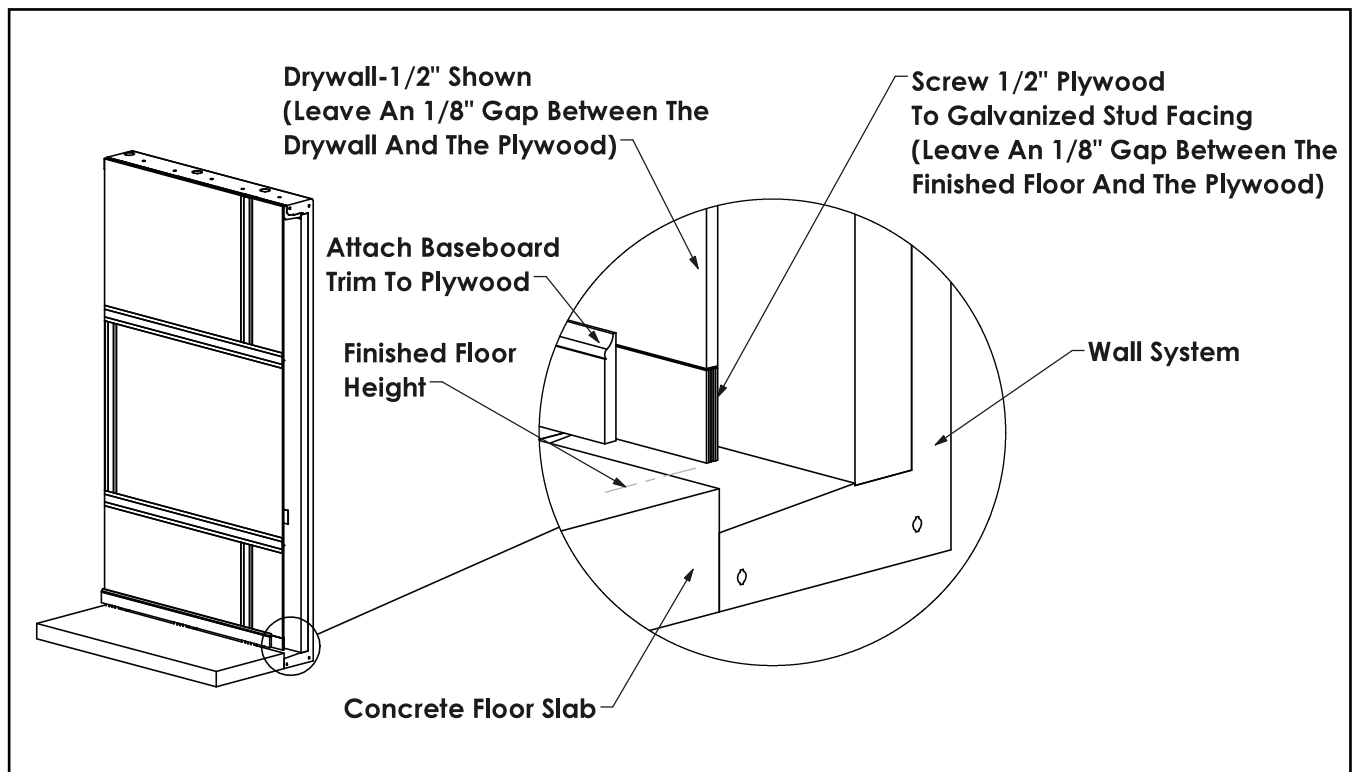
The essential issue is that you must stop moisture from entering the stud cavity.

- Fiberglass batt, cellulose, Icynene®, or other materials may perform satisfactorily if the considerations noted above are properly dealt with.

NOTE: This information is general in nature and may not be applicable in every situation. Your design professional (i.e. builder, architect, engineer, or supplier) can assist you in special conditions. When in doubt, please ask for guidance concerning your particular application.

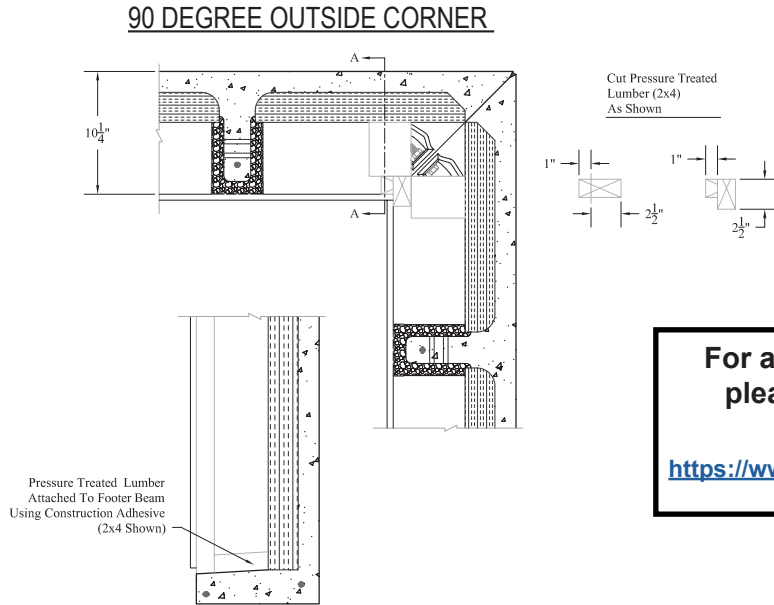
Attaching Drywall and Baseboards

The following is a possible method for installing baseboards to an Xi wall panel. Other methods may be acceptable.



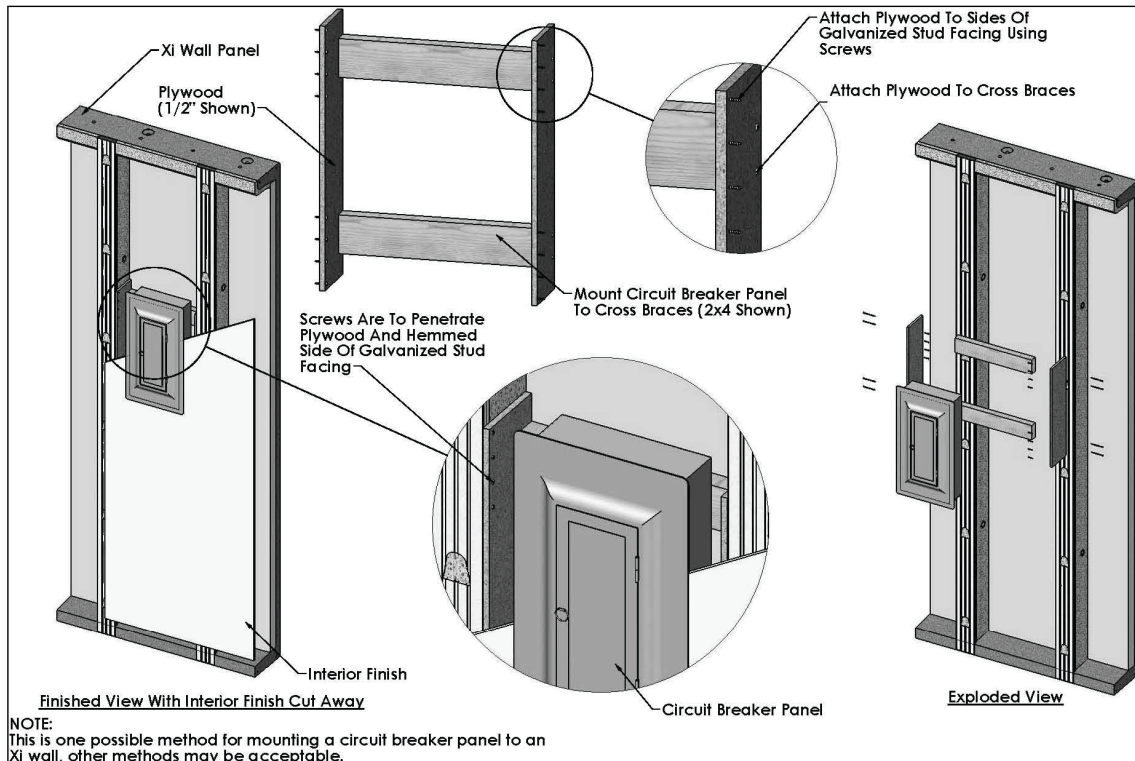
Drywall Blocking Details

The following detail provides a possible method that may be used to frame up the corners of Superior Walls panels for attaching drywall. A similar method or the combination of bolted 2x6 pressure treated studs (to the sides of the Superior Walls studs using the precast chase holes) with horizontal blocking pieces can be used to create points of attachment for heavy items such as television mounts or shelving. Any required additional blocking or nailers should be installed prior to drywalling.



Attaching a Circuit Breaker Panel

The following is a possible method for mounting a circuit breaker panel to an Xi wall panel. Other methods may be acceptable.



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