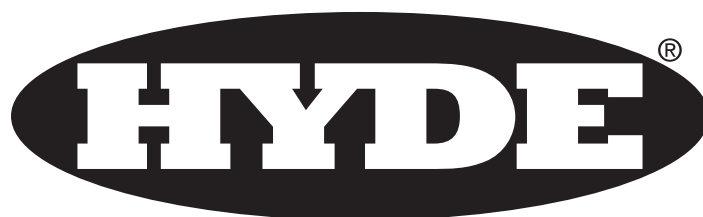




*Watch the
demonstration
video online at
hydertools.com*



MUDGUN™

Drywall Finishing System

Quick Start Guide





For a better finish, start with HYDE.

Thank you for investing in a HYDE® MudGun™ system. Regardless of your past expertise (or frustration!) with drywall repair, this system will help you tackle drywall taping quickly with much less mess, and achieve a more consistent professional finish every time.

This booklet is set up in two sections. Be sure to consult the section for the model you've purchased.

MudGun™ Small Repair (for model #09600)

This section (page 3) provides step-by-step instructions for using your MudGun™ with a MudPak™ (premixed drywall compound) to complete two types of jobs:

- Flat surface repairs for areas that do not involve corner joints
- More complex repairs that do involve corner joints

MudGun™ Pro (for model #09610)

This section (page 13) provides step-by-step instructions for loading drywall mud from a 5-gallon bucket and completing larger taping jobs:

- Finishing/taping full rooms
- Small remodeling projects involving butt and/or corner joints
- Larger coverage areas where 5 gallon buckets of drywall compound are more economical

Before using your MudGun™, please use the illustrations provided for each model to familiarize yourself with the items enclosed and read the instructions in full for the type of job you are tackling. For best results, be sure to read the Tips & Tricks in the boxed areas next to each step to avoid mistakes and achieve better results.

For more problem-solving tools from Hyde, visit us online at hydetools.com or thehydeway.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Corey Talbot".

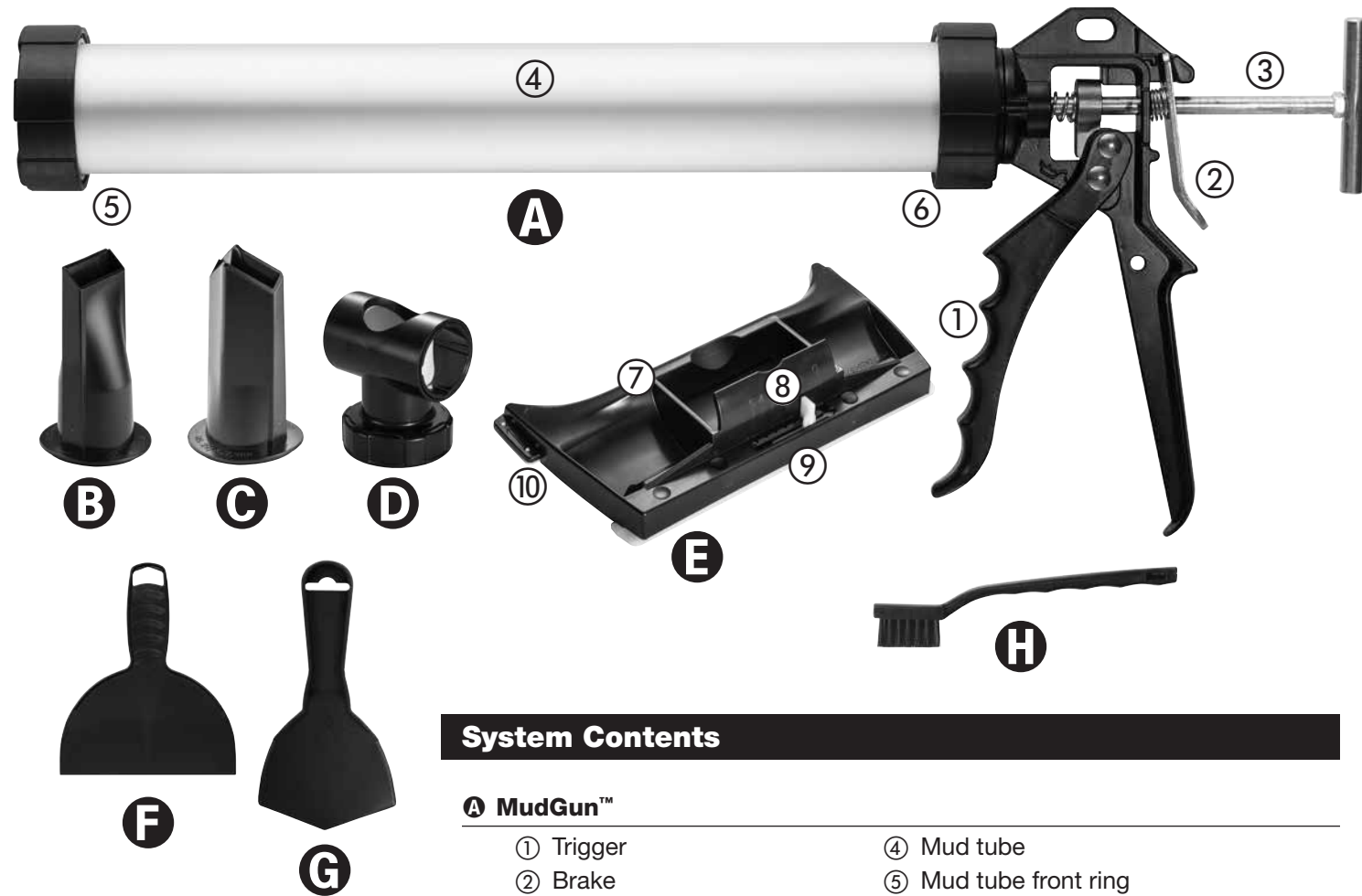
Corey Talbot

Vice President of Marketing and Product Development
Hyde Tools, Inc.



Watch the video at hydertools.com

MUDGUN™ SMALL REPAIRS (model #09600)



System Contents

- A MudGun™**
- ① Trigger
 - ④ Mud tube
 - ② Brake
 - ⑤ Mud tube front ring
 - ③ Plunger rod
 - ⑥ Mud tube back ring

- Embedding tools**
- B Flat joint nozzle
 - C Inside corner nozzle

- Finishing tools**
- D T-adaptor
 - F 6-inch joint knife
 - E 7-inch finishing head
 - G Inside corner smoothing tool
 - ⑦ Front
 - H Tool cleaning brush
 - ⑧ Slide adjuster
 - ⑨ Adjustable crown/contour
 - ⑩ Skid pads

- You will also need:**
- Drywall repair patch or a patch board larger than the hole
 - Damp rags
 - Drywall saw or utility knife
 - 220-grit sandpaper or sanding sponge
 - Joint tape (paper or adhesive mesh)
 - Straight edge (ex: yard stick)
 - 5-gallon bucket filled with 4 inches of water
 - MudPaks™ (sold separately)



TIP
The bucket is for resting your MudGun™ to keep it clean and free flowing for the duration of the job. You may also want a second bucket of water for washing your hands and tools and keeping rags damp.

TIP
There are many types of drywall tape. We recommend using mesh or pre-scored paper tape with this tool.

MAKING A FLAT SURFACE REPAIR

Follow these instructions for repairs that do not involve corners – meaning the angled joint between a wall and ceiling or between two walls. See **More Complex Repairs** (page 10) if your job involves a corner joint.

PATCHING INSTRUCTIONS

For holes under 8 inches (203mm), use a drywall repair patch at least two inches larger than the hole, providing 1 inch of overlap on all sides. Follow directions on the package to apply it to the wall.

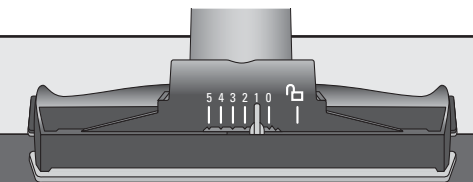
For larger repairs, cut a drywall replacement patch board slightly larger than the hole. Place the patch board over the hole and trace its outline on the wall in pencil. Use a drywall saw or utility knife to square up the hole in the wall. Remove any debris from the edges. Screw the replacement board securely to the framing behind the wall. You are now ready to tape the repair.

TIP
Before starting, check to see if your existing drywall is 1/2 or 5/8 inches thick. **For flat surface repairs, always use a patch board with the same thickness as your existing drywall and use only cut edges, not the tapered (manufactured) edge for repairs.**



TIP
Check with your local home improvement store for a small piece of drywall to avoid having to purchase full sheets.

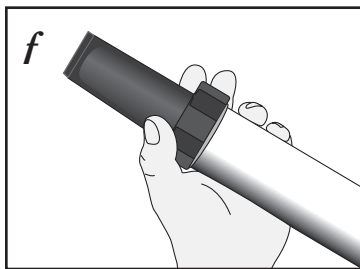
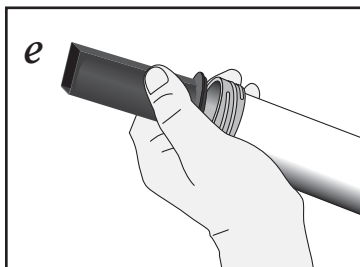
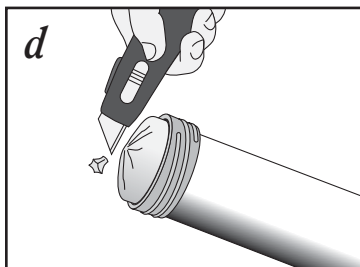
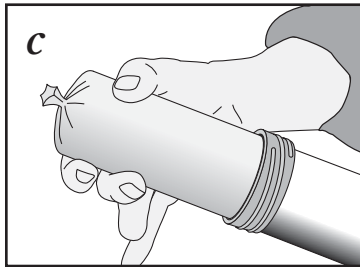
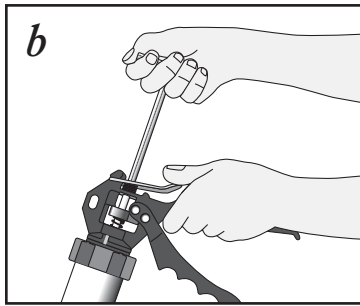
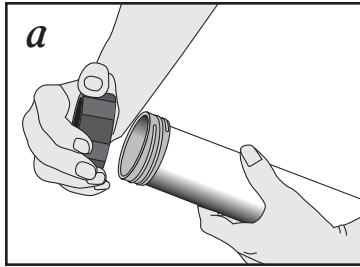
TIP
For best results, use this guide when using the MudGun™ Finishing Head.



Finishing Head Settings On Slide Adjuster	Crown Thickness	Recommended Uses
0	flat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center pass on Butt Joints after feathering sides. • Taper Joints if 2nd pass is needed due to mud having cracks.
1	1/64"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feather Butt Joints, but 2 is recommended in case sanding needed. • Finish Taper Joints if doing feathering on sides.
2	2/64"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finish Taper Joints with one pass (mud may crack due to thickness.)
3	3/64"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First coat bead, centered over slightly uneven joints. • Slightly uneven wall repairs where filling is needed. <i>Note: May have cracking that needs to be filled with another coat set on 0.</i>
4	4/64"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First coat bead, centered over moderately uneven joints. • Moderately uneven wall repairs where filling is needed. <i>Note: May have cracking that needs to be filled with another coat set on 0.</i>
5	5/64"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First coat bead, centered over heavily uneven joints. • Heavily uneven wall repairs where filling is needed. <i>Note: May have cracking that needs to be filled with another coat set on 0.</i>
Unlock		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Releases Slide adjuster and Adjustable Crown/Contour for cleaning

TAPING INSTRUCTIONS

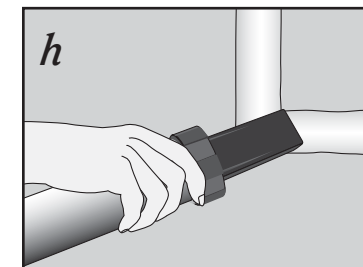
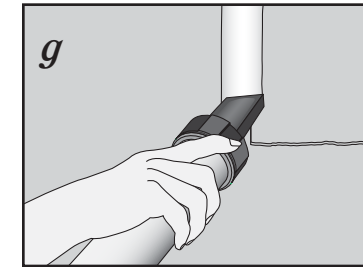
Loading the MudGun™



1. Remove the front ring. (*illustration a*)
2. Point the MudGun™ down and rest it on the floor or a flat surface.
3. Hold the MudGun™ by the handle with your thumb resting on the brake. Depress the brake and, with your other hand, pull the plunger rod until it is fully extended. (*illustration b*)
4. Slide the MudPak™ (sold separately) into the mud tube. (*illustration c*)
5. Cut the clip off the end of the MudPak™ with a knife or scissors. (*illustration d*)
6. Place the *flat joint nozzle* on the front of the MudGun™. (*illustration e*)
7. Replace the front ring and tighten. (*illustration f*)
Note: You will repeat this process every time the MudPak™ is empty.

Embedding the joint tape

There are several different types of tape you can use with the MudGun™. These include self-adhesive paper and fiberglass mesh tapes, and plain paper tape where you use the mud like glue to apply it over the wall joint. Follow these directions if you are using paper tape. **If you are using self-adhesive tape, you will not need to embed the tape. Simply apply the tape to the joint following manufacturer's recommendations and skip to "Finishing the Surface" (page 8.)**



1. Starting top down, pull the nozzle down the length of a repair seam, slowly pumping the trigger to apply a generous (and continuous) coat of mud to the entire joint. (*illustration g*)
2. Turn the MudGun™ and cover the horizontal seam, overlapping the corner for full coverage. (*illustration h*)
3. Repeat this process for the two remaining seams.

TIP

Don't be stingy with the mud. When you press drywall tape into the mud, the excess around the edges will be used to cover the tape.

4. Rest the gun in a bucket of water with the nozzle submerged until you need it again.
5. Cut drywall tape to the correct length.
6. Press the back of the tape (the rough side) into the mud, fully covering each seam (*illustration i*). Do not overlap tape at the corners.
7. Use the *6-inch putty knife* to smooth and firmly seat the tape, squeeze excess mud out from under the tape and reapply it over the tape as a thin first coat. (*illustration j*)

TIP

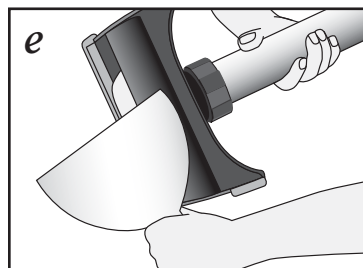
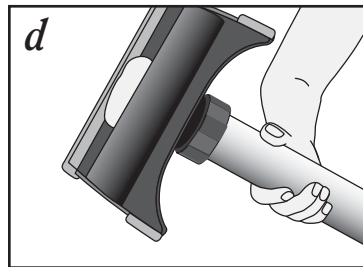
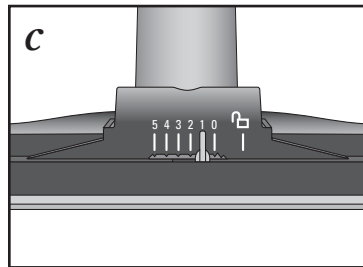
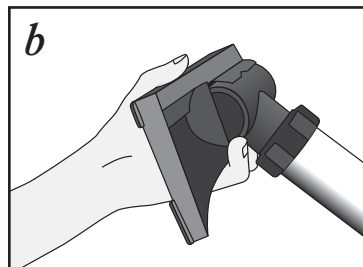
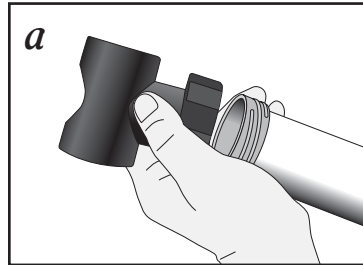
Always squeeze mud out in one direction to avoid tape bunching up. If the tape has been embedded correctly, you will see the silhouette of the tape, but not the paper itself. There should be no loose edges.

8. Let dry for up to 24 hours. See compound manufacturer's instructions.

FINISHING THE SURFACE

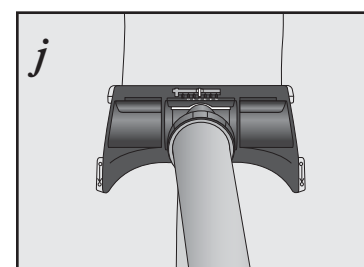
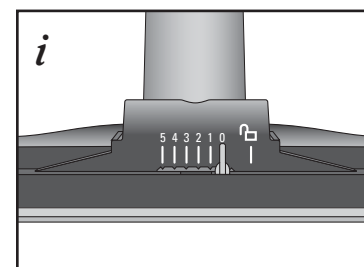
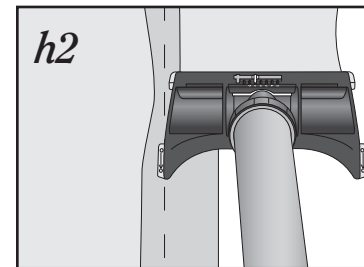
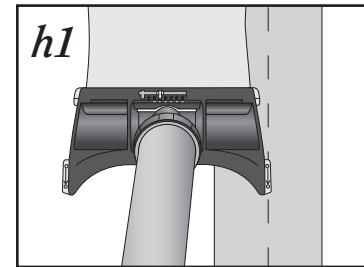
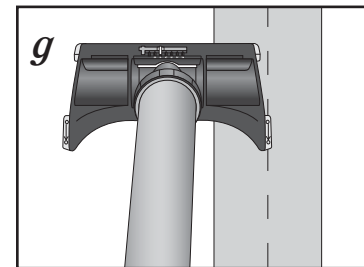
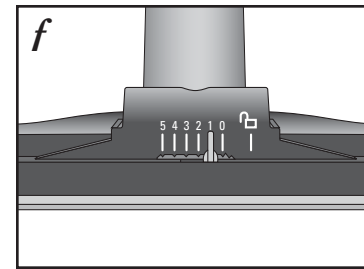
You will now use the finishing head to “feather” your repair by adding thin coats of mud on either side of the seams. The goal is to avoid having your taped seams be noticeably higher than the rest of the wall.

Note: Before beginning this step take a moment to ensure the tape is completely embedded, and that there are no bubbles under the tape. Remove any excess dried compound lumps or ridges by lightly scraping with your 6" joint knife.



Installing the finishing head

1. Point the MudGun™ up and remove the front ring and nozzle.
2. Replace the ring with the **T-adapter** and tighten. (*illustration a*)
3. Push the T-adapter into the **7-inch finishing head**. (*illustration b*)
4. Set the slide adjuster on **1**. (*illustration c*)
5. Pull the trigger until you see drywall mud emerge from the head. (*illustration d*)
6. As you pump mud out for the first time, use your putty knife to spread it across the full length of the finishing head. (*illustration e*)



Feathering the repair

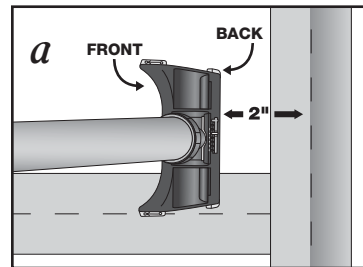
1. Set the **slide adjuster** to **1**. (*illustration f*)
 2. Place the finishing head flat against the wall with the skid pad lined up with the center of the tape. (*illustration g*)
 3. Run a thin bead of mud along both sides of all taped joints, leaving a gutter in the center between them. (*illustrations h1 & h2*)
- TIP**
Try to avoid marring wet mud on the first side when feathering the opposite side.
4. If the coating is not smooth, has bubbles, or is wavy and uneven on the edges, smooth the compound out by making another pass over the coating using the finishing head without pulling the trigger.
 5. Rest the gun in water and let the mud dry for up to 24 hours. See compound manufacturer's instructions.
 6. After both sides are dry, set the **slide adjuster** on **0**. (*illustration i*)
 7. Run a bead of mud down the center of each joint. (*illustration j*)
 8. Let the mud dry, then check the flatness of the taped area using a straight edge. The flatter it is, the better it will look after painting. Sand with 220-grit sandpaper or sanding sponge to eliminate imperfections and flatten out the joint as much as possible without exposing the tape. Prime before painting.

MAKING MORE COMPLEX REPAIRS

Follow these instructions if your job involves taper joints and/or corner joints.

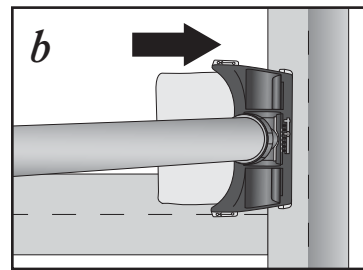
PATCHING AND TAPING INSTRUCTIONS

The only difference between simple and complex repairs is the need to adjust for corners and taper joints. Consequently you can follow all instructions for patching and taping a Flat Surface Repair (page 5) with the following exceptions:

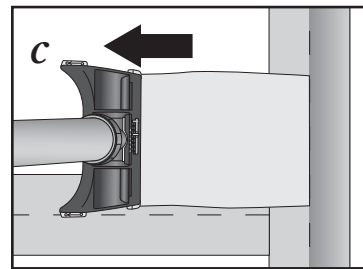


Finishing joints that intersect with a corner

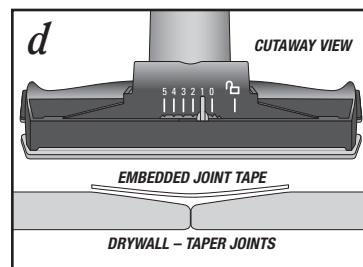
1. When using the finishing head to lay a bead of mud over the joint, place the finishing head 2 inches from the corner with the back facing into the corner. (*illustration a*)



2. As you dispense mud, first push the head into the corner, (*illustration b*)

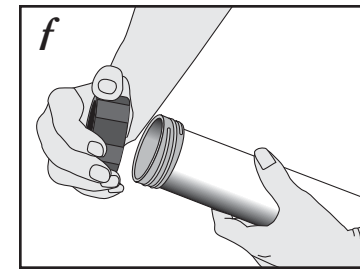
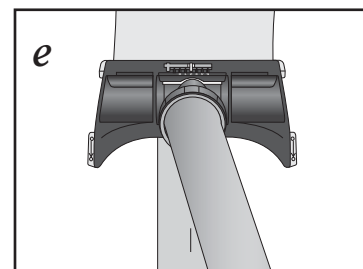


then pull it back along the full length of the joint (*illustration c*). This will avoid leaving excess mud in the corner. Complete all other steps on pages 6-7 for embedding, taping and finishing your repaired joints.



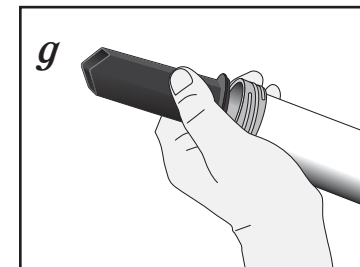
Finishing taper joints (see cutaway view – illustration d)

1. When using the finishing head to lay a bead of mud over taper (manufactured) joints, set the **finishing head slide adjuster** on **1** (*illustration d*). This will dispense the right amount of mud to bring the tapered edges flush with the level of the wall.
2. This type of joint requires only one application of mud down the center of the joint to bring it flush with the surface (*illustration e*). There is no need for “feathering” the edges as described in the previous section.

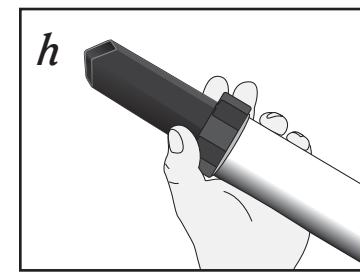


Embedding tape on corner joints

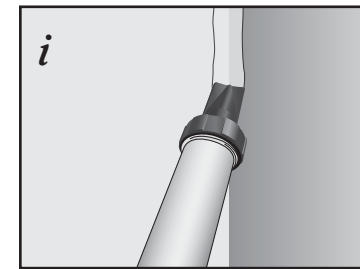
1. Remove the front ring of the MudGun™ (*illustration f*). (Or, if the last head used was the finishing head, remove the T-adapter.)



2. Place the **inside corner nozzle** on the front of the MudGun™. (*illustration g*)



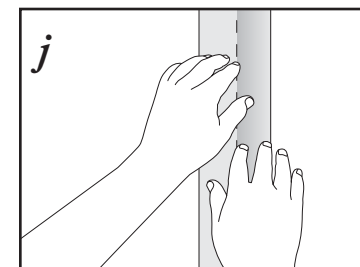
3. Replace the front ring and tighten. (*illustration h*)



4. Working from top to bottom, pull the nozzle down the length of the corner, slowly pumping the trigger to apply a thin (and continuous) coat of mud (*illustration i*). When you reach knee-height, stop, turn the MudGun™ and work up from the bottom.

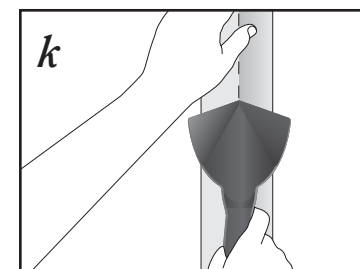
5. Rest your MudGun™ in the bucket of water.

6. Cut drywall tape to the length needed to reach from ceiling to floor. Fold it along the score so that the rough side will be facing into the wall.



7. Starting at the ceiling, push the tape into the mud, using your fingers to run down the entire length of the joint (*illustration j*).

8. Again starting at the ceiling, hold the tape in place with your finger and use the **inside corner smoothing tool** to push tape fully into the corner and pull downward (*illustration k*). Remove any excess mud from the tool as you move down the joint by scraping it into the 5-gallon bucket of water. Continue until you reach the bottom of the joint.



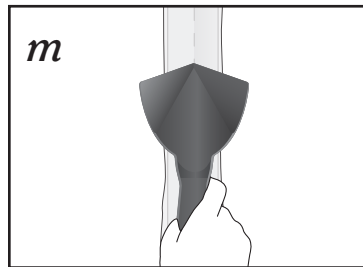
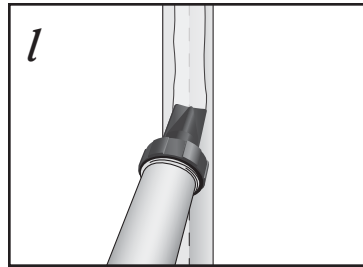
9. Let dry for up to 24 hours. See compound manufacturer's instructions.

TIP

Always embed the entire joint in one direction. Stopping in the middle and pulling up from the bottom of the joint will leave creases and wrinkles in the tape.

Finishing corner joints

Note: Before beginning this step take a moment to ensure that the tape is completely embedded, and that there are no bubbles under the tape. Remove any excess dried compound lumps or ridges by lightly scraping with your 6" joint knife.



1. Using the *inside corner nozzle*, apply a light coat of compound over the corner joint. (*illustration 1*)
2. Using the *inside corner smoothing tool*, smooth and remove any excess mud, leaving just a thin layer over the corner joint. (*illustration m*)
3. Let dry for up to 24 hours. See compound manufacturer's instructions.
4. Sand lightly with 220-grit sandpaper or sanding sponge to eliminate imperfections. Prime before painting.

REPLACEMENT MUDPAKS™

Each MudPak™ contains 21.5 oz. (645 ml) of premixed drywall compound for approximately 20 feet of coverage, depending on the contour adjustment setting you are using. Replacements are available in a 6-pack from retailers who sell this kit, or can be ordered online at hydestore.com.

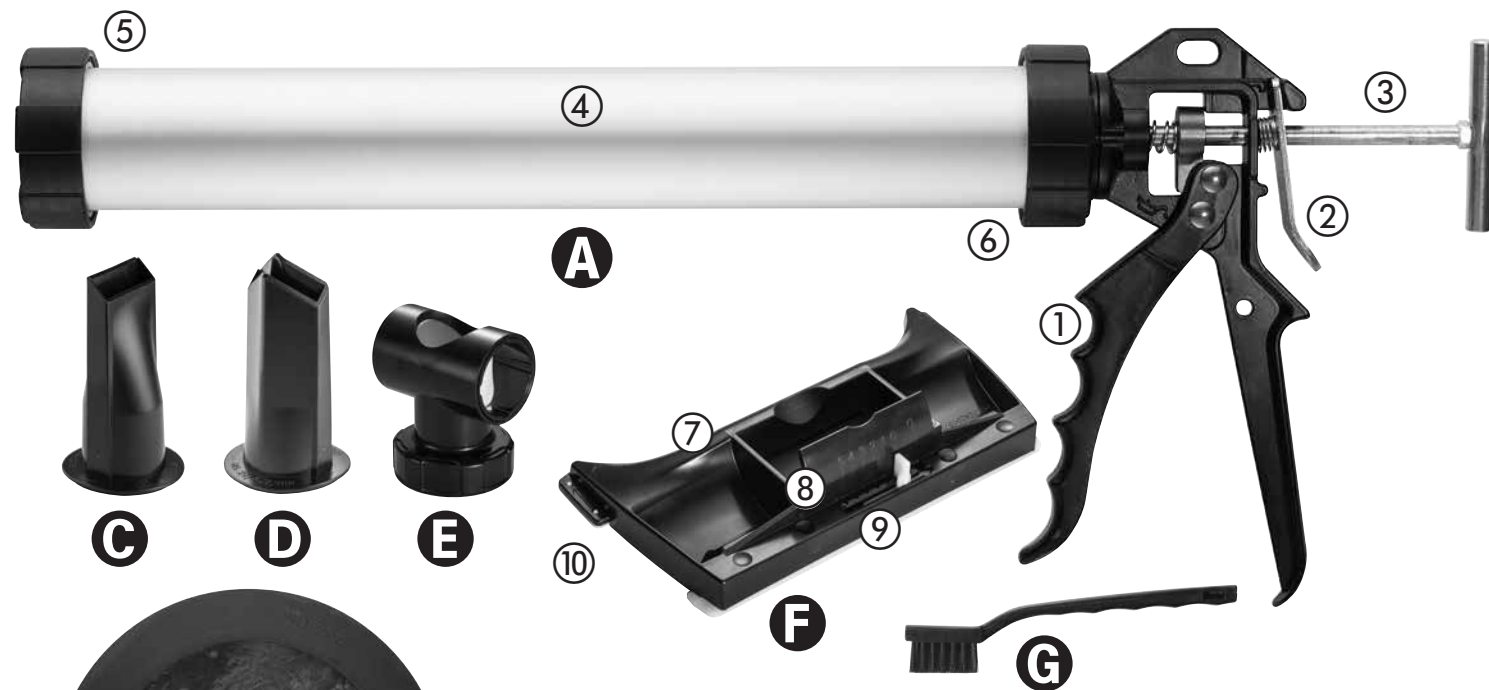
CONVERSION KIT FOR USE WITH 5-GALLON BUCKETS OF DRYWALL MUD

HYDE® also offers a conversion kit (HYDE® item #09630) that allows your MudGun™ to draw mud directly from a 5-gallon bucket. Ask about this item at the store where you purchased your kit, or order it online at hydestore.com.



Watch the video at hydetools.com

MUDGUN™ PRO (model #09610)



System Contents

A MudGun™

- ① Trigger
- ② Brake
- ③ Plunger rod
- ④ Mud tube
- ⑤ Mud tube front ring
- ⑥ Mud tube back ring

B Loading ring

Embedding tools

- C Flat joint nozzle
- D Inside corner nozzle

Finishing tools

- E T-adaptor
- F 7-inch finishing head
- G ⑦ Front
- G ⑧ Slide adjuster
- G ⑨ Adjustable crown/contour
- G ⑩ Skid pads

G Tool cleaning brush

H MudPak™ adaptor

You will also need:

- Drywall compound (5-gallon bucket)
- Utility knife
- Joint tape (paper or adhesive mesh)
- Electric drill with a mixing attachment
- Damp rags
- 4-6 inch flexible taping knife
- Inside corner smoothing tool
- Two 5-gallon buckets filled with 4 inches of water
- Pole sander with 150- and 220-grit sandpaper
- 220-grit sandpaper or sanding sponge

TIP

One bucket is for resting your MudGun™ to keep it clean and free flowing for the duration of the job. The other bucket is for washing your hands and tools and keeping rags damp.

TIP

There are many types of drywall tape. We recommend using mesh or pre-scored paper tape with this tool.

TAPING/FINISHING FULL ROOMS

Taping a full room is best completed with a *MudGun™ PRO*, which allows you to bulk-load drywall compound directly from a 5-gallon bucket. You can also adapt your *MudGun™ Small Repairs* model for bulk-loading using a conversion kit (HYDE® item #09630), available at the store where you purchased your MudGun™ or online at hydestore.com.

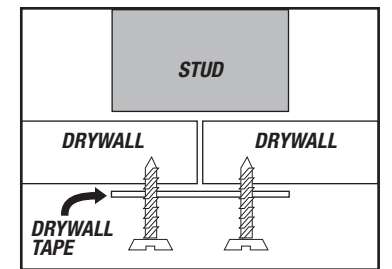
GETTING STARTED

There are three types of joints to be taped: butt, tapered (manufactured) and corner joints. **It's best to tape your joints in the following order:**

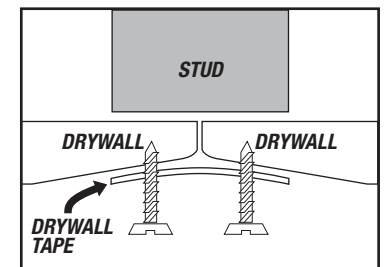
Butt joints are those that have the cut edges of two sheets of drywall meeting each other. (A tapered edge meeting a cut edge is unacceptable, as it is not possible to finish it properly.) When finished, a butt joint will not be flat. A slight crown (outward bump) will result as you apply the tape and coats of mud over an already flat surface. **Tape these joints first.**

Tapered joints are those that have one wrapped, tapered edge of the drywall meeting another tapered edge of drywall and are easiest to finish because they will be flat after you fill the taper in the drywall (see illustration). Normally on walls, tapered joints run horizontally because you can buy drywall sheets in different lengths and create one long tapered joint with few or no butt joints bisecting it vertically. **Tape these joints after the butt joints.**

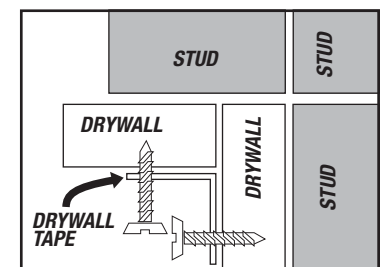
Corner joints are those that form a corner, such as where two walls meet or the wall meets the ceiling. Like butt joints, corner joints won't be flat or truly squared when finished, since you'll be adding tape and mud to surfaces that are already flat. The goal with corner and butt joints is to cover the joint with a minimum crown effect. **Tape your corners last.**



BUTT JOINT



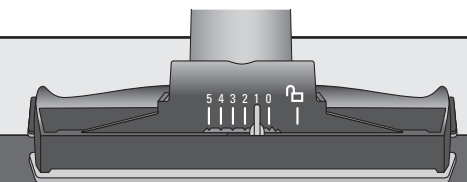
TAPER JOINT



CORNER JOINT

TIP

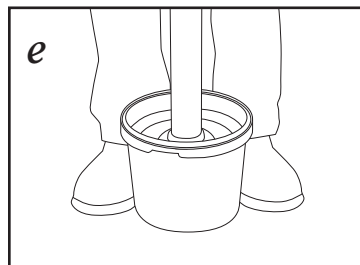
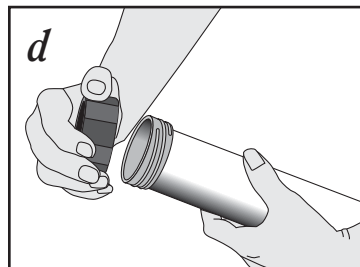
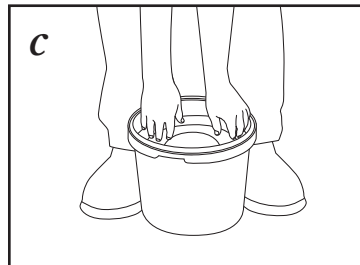
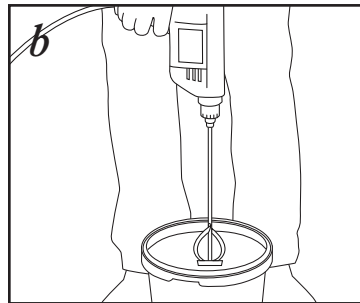
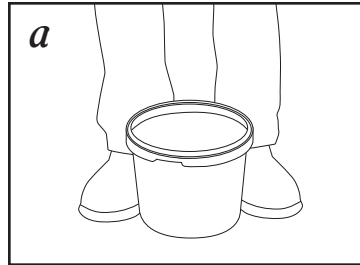
For best results, use this guide when using the MudGun™ Finishing Head.



Finishing Head Settings On Slide Adjuster	Crown Thickness	Recommended Uses
0	flat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center pass on Butt Joints after feathering sides. • Taper Joints if 2nd pass is needed due to mud having cracks.
1	1/64"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feather Butt Joints, but 2 is recommended in case sanding needed. • Finish Taper Joints if doing feathering on sides.
2	2/64"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finish Taper Joints with one pass (mud may crack due to thickness.)
3	3/64"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First coat bead, centered over slightly uneven joints. • Slightly uneven wall repairs where filling is needed. <i>Note: May have cracking that needs to be filled with another coat set on 0.</i>
4	4/64"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First coat bead, centered over moderately uneven joints. • Moderately uneven wall repairs where filling is needed. <i>Note: May have cracking that needs to be filled with another coat set on 0.</i>
5	5/64"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First coat bead, centered over heavily uneven joints. • Heavily uneven wall repairs where filling is needed. <i>Note: May have cracking that needs to be filled with another coat set on 0.</i>
Unlock		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Releases Slide adjuster and Adjustable Crown/Contour for cleaning

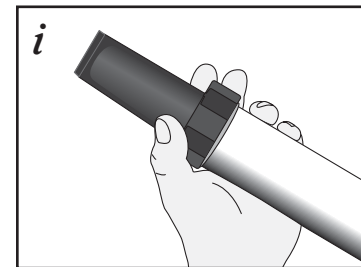
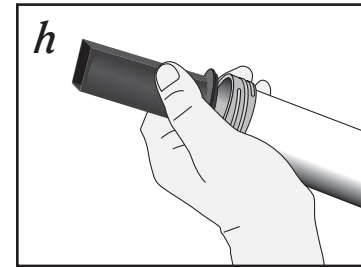
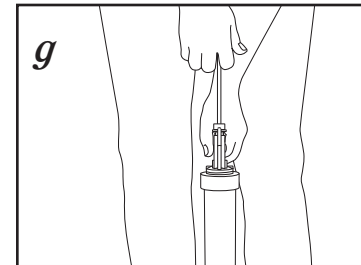
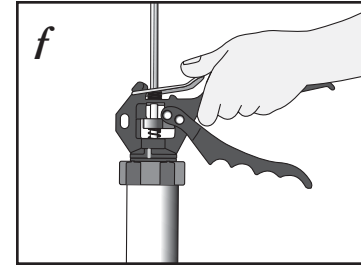
TAPING INSTRUCTIONS

There are several different types of tape you can use with the MudGun™. These include self-adhesive paper and fiberglass mesh tapes, and plain paper tape where you use the mud like glue to apply it over the wall joint. If you are using ordinary paper tape, you will begin by loading your drywall compound, then adding the flat joint nozzle to the MudGun™ as follows.



Bulk-loading the MudGun™

1. Open your 5-gallon bucket of drywall compound and hold the bucket securely with your feet. (*illustration a*)
2. Using a drill with a mixer attachment, mix the compound to a pudding-like consistency (*illustration b*). Add water if necessary.
3. Place the *loading ring* in the 5-gallon bucket with its pull-ring facing up. Push evenly until the mud comes up into the opening (*illustration c*). This will remove any air pockets and ensure a smooth load of mud.
4. Remove the front ring of the MudGun™. (*illustration d*)
5. Place the MudGun's mud tube securely over the opening of the loading ring. (*illustration e*)



6. Grip the MudGun™ handle (not the trigger) and depress the brake with your thumb. (*illustration f*)

7. Keeping the brake depressed and the mud gun straight up, pull the plunger rod until it is fully extended. **Do not squeeze the trigger or the plunger rod will jam.** (*illustration g*)

TIP

If the plunger won't release, turn the handle 90 degrees to release it and try again.

8. Turn the MudGun™ up quickly to prevent mud from falling out.

9. Place the *flat joint nozzle* on the front of the MudGun™. (*illustration h*)

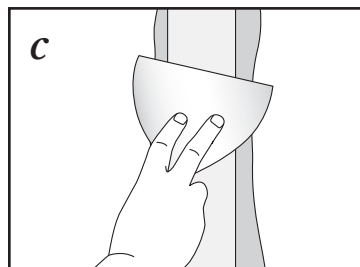
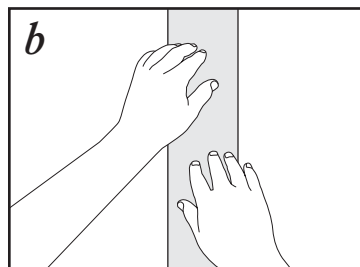
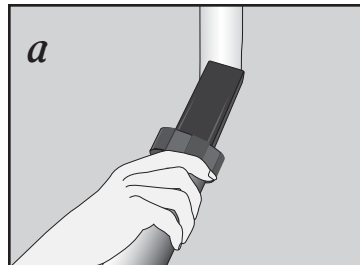
10. Replace the *front ring* and tighten. (*illustration i*)

Embedding the joint tape

You should begin by embedding all **butt joints** using your *flat joint nozzle*. Once those are dry, use the same process to embed all tapered joints. **Do not overlap tape at any point in the process. If you are using self-adhesive tape, you will not need to embed the tape. Simply apply the tape to the joint and skip to “Finishing the Surface”** (page 20.)

TIP

Always check your wall and address imperfections before you begin taping, including protruding screws or nails, loose paper or large gaps.



Embedding butt joints and taper joints

1. Starting at one end of a butt joint, squeeze the trigger and pull the nozzle along the joint to apply a generous (and continuous) coat of mud (*illustration a*). Stop a few feet short of completion and work back from the other side to assure good coverage close to the adjoining wall.
2. Rest the gun in a bucket of water with the nozzle submerged until you need it again.
3. Cut drywall tape to the correct length.
4. Press the back of the tape (the rough side) into the mud, fully covering the seam. (*illustration b*)
5. Use a putty knife to smooth and firmly seat the tape, remove excess mud and reapply it over the tape as a thin first coat. (*illustration c*)

TIP

Always squeeze mud out in one direction to avoid tape bunching up. If the tape has been embedded correctly, you will see the silhouette of the tape, but not the paper itself. **There should be no loose edges.**

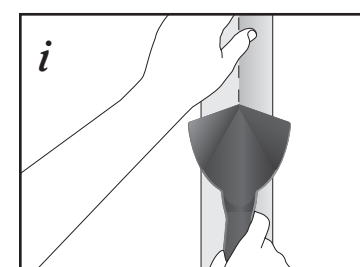
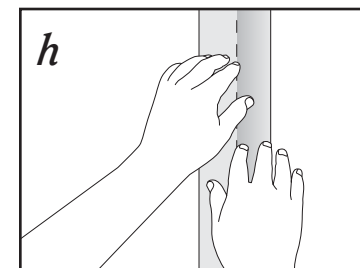
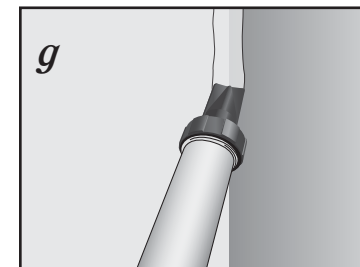
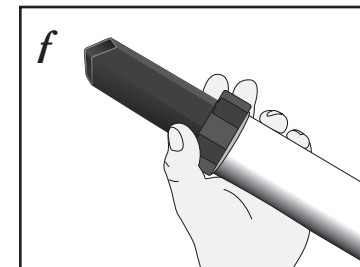
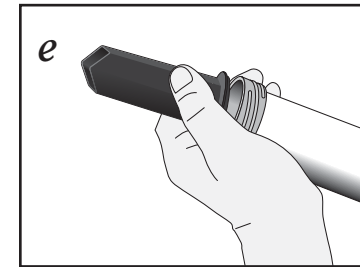
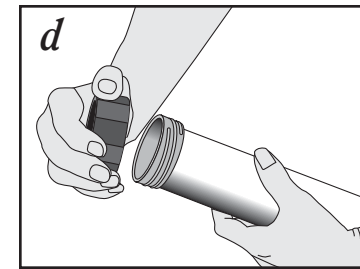
6. Repeat the same process for all tapered joints and let all joints dry for up to 24 hours. See compound manufacturer's instructions.

TIP

Always embed the entire joint in one direction. Stopping in the middle and pulling up from the bottom of the joint will leave creases and wrinkles in the tape.

Embedding corner joints

1. Remove the front ring of the MudGun™ (*illustration d*). (Or, if the last head used was the finishing head, remove the T-adapter.)
2. Place the *inside corner nozzle* on the front of the MudGun™. (*illustration e*)
3. Replace the front ring and tighten. (*illustration f*)
4. Working from top to bottom, pull the nozzle down the length of the corner, slowly pumping the trigger to apply a thin (and continuous) coat of mud (*illustration g*). When you reach knee-height, stop, turn the MudGun™ and work up from the bottom.
5. Rest your MudGun™ in the bucket of water.
6. Cut drywall tape to the length needed. Fold it along the score so that the rough side of the tape will be facing into the wall.
7. Starting at the ceiling, push the tape into the mud, using your fingers to run down the entire length of the joint. (*illustration h*)
8. Again starting at the ceiling, hold the tape in place with your finger and use the *inside corner smoothing tool* to push tape fully into the corner and pull downward (*illustration i*). Remove any excess mud from the tool as you move down the joint by scraping it into the 5-gallon bucket of water. Continue until you reach the bottom of the joint.
9. Let dry for up to 24 hours. See compound manufacturer's instructions. Sand with 220-grit sandpaper or sanding sponge.

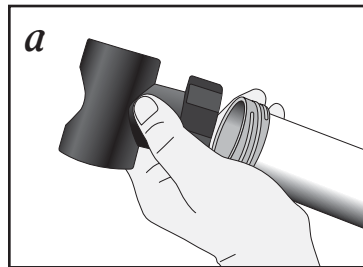


FINISHING THE SURFACE

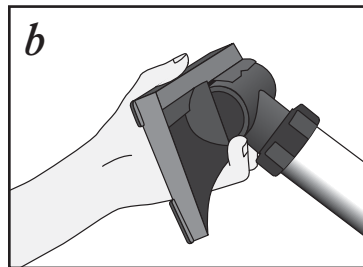
Note: Before beginning this step take a moment to ensure the tape on all joints is completely embedded, and that there are no bubbles under the tape. Remove any excess dried compound lumps or ridges by lightly scraping with a joint knife.

Finishing butt joints

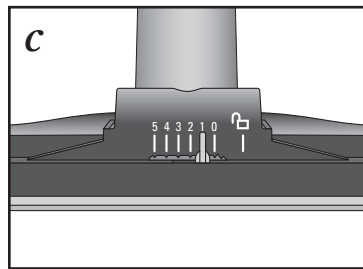
You will now use the finishing head to “feather” your butt joints by adding thin coats of mud on either side of the seams. The goal is to avoid having your taped seams be noticeably higher than the rest of the wall.



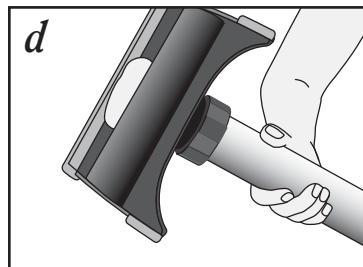
1. Point the MudGun™ up and remove the front ring and nozzle.
2. Replace the ring with the **T-adapter** and tighten. (*illustration a.*)



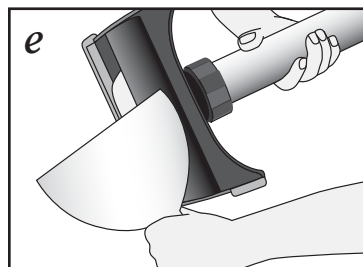
3. Push the T-adapter into the **7-inch finishing head**. (*illustration b*)



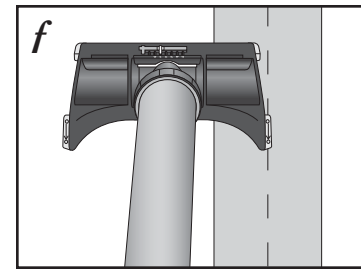
4. Set the slide adjuster on **1**. (*illustration c*)



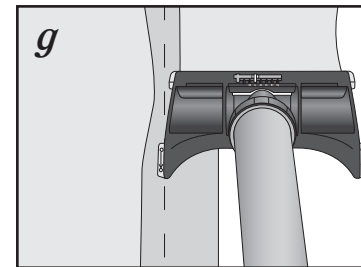
5. Pull the trigger until you see drywall mud emerge from the head. (*illustration d*)



6. As you pump mud out for the first time, use your putty knife to spread it across the full length of the finishing head. (*illustration e*)



7. Place the finishing head flat against the wall with the skid pad lined up with the center of the tape. (*illustration f*)

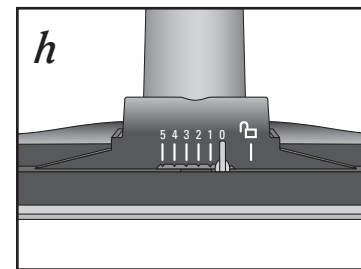


8. Run a thin bead of mud along both sides of all taped joints, leaving a gutter in the center between them. (*illustration g*)

TIP

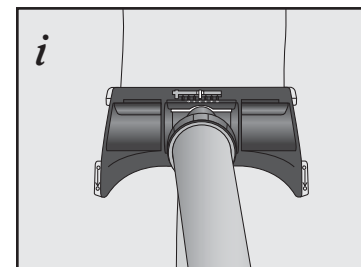
Try to avoid marring wet mud on the first side when feathering the opposite side.

9. If the coating is not smooth, has bubbles, or is wavy and uneven on the edges, smooth the compound out by making another pass over the coating using the finishing head without pulling the trigger.



10. Rest the gun in water and let the mud dry for 24 hours. See compound manufacturer's instructions.

11. Once dry, set the **slide adjuster** on **0**. (*illustration h*)



12. Run a bead of mud down the center of each joint. (*illustration i*)

13. Let the mud dry, then check the flatness of the taped area using a straight edge. The flatter it is, the better it will look after painting.

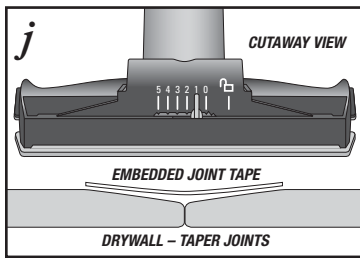
TIP

We recommend letting the mud dry and removing any imperfections by sanding. You can, however, use a putty knife to remove excess mud or smooth out ridges before it dries if necessary.

14. Sand with 220-grit sandpaper or sanding sponge to eliminate imperfections and flatten out the joint as much as possible without exposing the tape. Prime before painting.

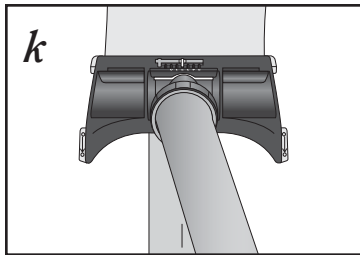
TIP

Using a dustfree sander will eliminate the mess of sanding. Visit hydertools.com to learn more.

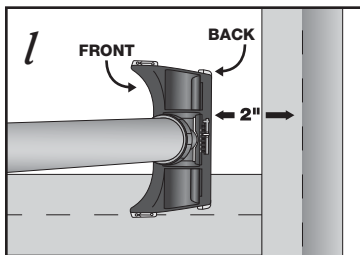


Finishing taper joints (see cutaway view – illustration j)

1. When using the finishing head to lay a bead of mud over taper (manufactured) joints, set the **finishing head slide adjuster** on **1** (illustration j). This will dispense the right amount of mud to bring the tapered edges flush with the level of the wall.

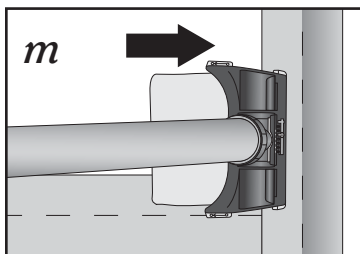


2. This type of joint requires only one application of mud down the center of the joint to bring it flush with the surface (illustration k). There is no need for “feathering” the edges as described in the previous section.

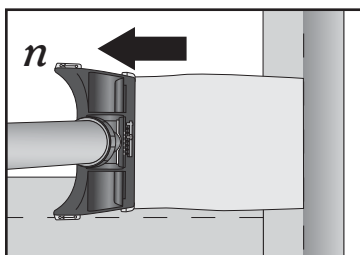


Finishing joints that intersect with a corner

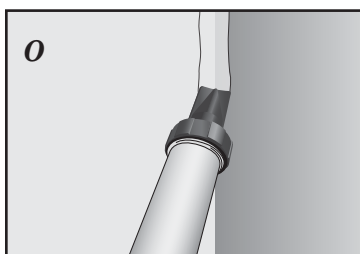
1. When using the finishing head to lay a bead of mud over the joint, place the finishing head 2 inches from the corner with the front facing into the corner. (illustration l)



2. As you dispense mud, first push the head into the corner, (illustration m)

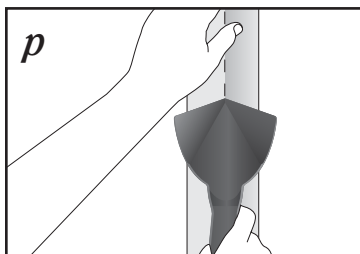


then pull it back along the full length of the joint (illustration n). This will avoid leaving excess mud in the corner.



Finishing corner joints

1. Using the **inside corner nozzle**, apply a light coat of compound over the corner joint. (illustration o)
2. Using the **inside corner smoothing tool**, smooth and remove any excess mud, leaving just a thin layer over the corner joint. (illustration p)



3. Let dry for up to 24 hours. See compound manufacturer's instructions.
4. Sand lightly with 220-grit sandpaper or sanding sponge to eliminate imperfections. Prime before painting.