GUIDANCE ON PREPARATION





FOR A SUCCESSFUL SCREED APPLICATION

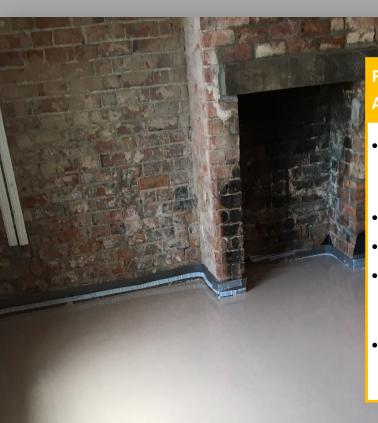
- The building should be weathertight
- Remove all dust & debris from floor surface
- Ensure all high & low points are removed from the sub-base so that insulation boards are laid flat
- Insulation boards should be butted with staggered joints
- Perimeter expansion insulation should be provided to all abutments as pictured
- All liquid screeds require a **polythene membrane** lapped and taped at joins (500 gauge advised)

UNDERFLOOR HEATING PREPARATION

- When installing underfloor heating on top of insulation, a **polythene separating membrane** should be installed on top of the insulation boards and all heating pipes and cables are to be securely fixed down using proprietary fixings
- A separating membrane is also required beneath a plastic tray system and should be lapped up walls
- Warm water systems should be **pressure tested** and filled prior to application

GUIDANCE ON **AFTERCARE**





FOLLOWING SCREED APPLICATION

- Following installation the environment must remain sealed for two days, the screed should be protected from sunlight and frost during this time
- The floor can be loaded after seven days
- Do not cover with polythene
- Storage of materials on the screed surface, accidental exposure to water, humid or cold environments will delay drying
- IT IS ESSENTIAL TO ENSURE THAT THE SCREED IS FULLY DRIED OUT PRIOR TO APPLICATION OF FLOOR FINISHES

SCREED OVER UNDERFLOOR HEATING

- Screed floors must be heated prior to application of floor finishes for drying and expansion/ contraction, this can commence seven days after screed installation
- Heating of the floor should be gradual in 3 to 5 degrees Celcius increments
- At no time should the temperature exceed fifty degrees Celsius
- A 3 week cycle is recommended: 7 days running up; 7 days at operating temperature; 7 days cooling down

GUIDANCE ON **DRYING SCREED**





FOUR FACTORS TO CONSIDER WITH DRYING

- **Room temperature** Elevating the room temperature will assist drying through improved evaporation
- **Relative humidity** It is important to provide good ventilation to ensure a low relative humidity is achieved
- Screed temperature UFH can be commissioned at 7 days, this raises the vapour pressure greatly improving the drying characteristics of the screed. This should be combined with ventilation
- Moisture ingress EasyFlow screed should be protected from moisture ingress to prevent rehydration which will delay the drying process

SCREED DRYING TIMES & FORCE DRYING

- EasyFlow screed dries at a rate of 1mm per day up to a thickness of 40mm and then at a rate of ½ mm per day for thicknesses above this
- Dehumidifiers can be used after 72 hours
- Force drying using underfloor heating can begin after 7 days
- UFH systems should be allowed to cool for 48 hours before moisture testing can take place
- Space heaters and dehumidifiers can be used in combination but gas heaters should be avoided

GUIDANCE ON SANDING & TESTING





SAND THE SCREED BEFORE PRIMING

- EASYFLOW OFFERS A SANDING SERVICE FOR £3
 PER SQM*
- Sanding is required to **remove surface latency** and **create a key** to absorb primer
- Easyflow screeds require surface sanding prior to any adhered floor coverings
- We recommend sanding after 7 to 14 days
- Using an orbital sanding machine fitted with 60 grit sand paper or carborundum disc
- Sanding can help to improve drying times

MOISTURE TESTING

- Prior to floor coverings the screed moisture should be tested using either a hair hygrometer, carbide bomb or oven test and be below 75% RH (0.5% moisture)
- It may be possible to use Gypsum based products at 87% RH (1.5% moisture) but manufacturers must be consulted
- UFH should be turned off a minimum of 24 hours before moisture testing can take place

*£75 minimum charge, travelling costs may apply

GUIDANCE ON PRODUCTS



USE A PRIMER BEFORE ADHERED FLOORS

- Priming is required to seal the porous surface
- Primer forms a barrier between the screed and any cement based smoothing compound or adhesive that may be used
- Acrylic dispersion or water based epoxy primers should be used
- Primers generally perform best when used as a two coat system
- Manufacturer's guidance should be followed

UZIN PE360

- Short drying times
- Ready to use
- Available from Easyflow in 5kg and 10kg



Ball Stopgap P121

Designed to prevent the rapid drying of adhesives and smoothing underlayments to calcium sulphate (anhyrdrite) screeds



TREMCO CS175

- Epoxy primer for porous substrates
- Breathable sealer for calcium sulphate screeds
- Additionally suitable for priming new and existing cementitious screeds and concrete



Mapei Primer G

- Synthetic resin-based water dispersion primer
- For Gypsum surfaces prior to fixing ceramic tiles



Kerakoll Primer A Eco

- Water-based surface primer
- Neutralizes the chemical reaction of gypsum or anhydrite based plasters and screeds on contact with cement-based adhesives



BAL PRIME APD

- Rapid-drying acrylic primer
- Stabilises dusty surfaces
- Reduces porosity



GUIDANCE ON **PRODUCTS**



KERAKOLL H40 IDEAL

anhydrite base



LAYBOND SCREEDMASTER

- Two part solvent epoxy surface damp proof membrane for cementitious subfloors
- Suppresses residual moisture



TILEMASTER ANHYFIX

- Gypsum-based, polymer modified
- Flexible and rapid-setting
- Floor and wall tile adhesive



TREMCO TREADFAST

- Two part epoxy based surface damp proof membrane
- For use on concrete and sand cement floors



TEKCEM GYPTEK

- Gypsum-based flexible floor tile adhesive
- High performance rapid setting qualities
- Suitable over underfloor heated floors



UZIN PE404 & PE280

- Rapid drying resin DPM
- Can be used in areas up to 95% RH
- Suitable for cement and calcium sulphate floors
- Can be used on underfloor heated floors





FLOOR **POLISHING**



Using top of the range Husqvarna concrete polishing tools Easyflow can offer a range of polished floor finishes.

We offer a complete surface polishing system, which enhances the beauty, strength and abrasion resistance of concrete and screed floors while reducing maintenance and costs.

As screeds are made up of natural products, results are dependent on the raw materials on the day.

