Flowing Liquid Floor Screeds –

Calcium Sulphate Screed

Pump It Ltd

Call us on 01352 781 524 / 07951 239 242

Why Change?

	Flowing Liquid Screed	Conventional Sand & Cement
Productivity	✔ Easily up to 2000m² per day	✗ Only 100 to 150m² per day
How quickly can you walk on the floor?	✔ Within 24 to 48 hours ✔ Self Curing	✗ Should not be walked on for 7 days ✗ Requires covering and curing
Joints	✔ 30-40 linear metres ✔ Following building construction joints.	✗ Can be laid in small bays of between 5-7 linear metres
Performance	✔ Very low shrinkage ✔ Minimal cracking ✔ Will not curl	✗ Shrinks ✗ Cracks ✗ Curls
Surface Finish	✔ Easily achieves SR2 under BS 8204	✗ Dependent on contractor ✗ Curls and cracks at joints
On Insulation	✔ No reinforcement required ✔ 40mm minimum thickness in commercial buildings ✔ 35mm minimum thickness in domestic buildings	✗ D49 or fibre reinforcement ✗ 65mm minimum thickness
Average Drying Times	✔ 40 days at 40mm ✔ Dependent on site conditions ✔ Can be force dried after 7 days	✗ 9 weeks at 65mm thickness ✗ Dependent on site conditions ✗ Must dry naturally ✗ Should be cured for one week
Unbonded Floor Construction	✔ Polythene laid directly to substrate minimal preparation ✔ No reinforcement ✔ 30mm minimum thickness	✗ D49 or fibre reinforcement ✗ 50mm minimum thickness
	✔ Produced under BS EN	✗ Often mixed on site by

Quality Control	13454	hand with poor quality control ✗ Inconsistent quality
Installation	✔ Self Compacting	✗ Requires thorough compaction, one of main reasons of failure
Environmentally Friendly	✔ Contains 98% recycled material	✗ Cement manufacture uses 1.5 tonnes / ton of cement
Health & Safety	✔ Ergonomically friendly installation ✔ No cement burns	✗ Very labour intensive
Underfloor Heating	✔ High thermal conductivity ✔ Reduced cover to heating elements	✗ Labour thermal conductivity
Cost	**In most applications Liquid Screed gives cost / time savings over traditional hand applied sand and cement screed.**	

Technical Data Sheet

DESCRIPTION

Flowing Liquid Screed is a blend of anhydrite binder, special additives and selected aggregates mixed with clean potable water to produce a pumpable self smoothing, flowing screed (manufactured to BSEN 13813:2002)

USES

Flowing Liquid Screed is designed to provide a smooth level surface in both commercial and domestic buildings prior to the application of floor finishes. It can be used bonded, Unbonded or floating. It is particularly suitable for use with under floor heating.

FEATURES

- Increased productivity – 2000m²/day can be easily achieved
- Self compacting
- Self curing
- Can be walked on in 24-48 hours
- Can be loaded after 7 days
- Extremely low shrinkage – does not curl and minimises the risk of cracking
- Avoids the need for reinforcement
- Significantly reduced thickness when compared to traditional sand-cement screed
- Large bay sizes of up to 1000m² depending on application (heated floors 300m²)
- Ideal for use with under floor heating
- Can be force dried as early as 7 days after application
- Weight saving as a result of thinner section
- Dries at a rate of 1mm per day up to a screed depth of 40mm in good drying conditions
- Easily achieves SR2 finish as described in BS8204
- Protein free – cannot harbour harmful bacteria
- Non combustible (tested to BS476 Part 4)
- Minimal Thermal expansion (0.012mm/mK)
- Excellent thermal conductivity
- Environmentally friendly

TECHNICAL DATA

Appearance/Colour: Off-white fluid mortar
Water demand: 13-18% b.w
pH: > 10
Wet Density: 2200 kg/m³
Dry Density: 2000 kg/m³

Typical Screed Properties:
Compressive Strength: C30 N/mm²
Flexural Strength: 5 N/mm²

MINIMUM APPLICATION THICKNESS:

Bonded: 25mm
In contact with substrate: 30mm
Unbonded: 30mm
Floating Commercial: 40mm
Floating Domestic: 35mm
Underfloor Heating: 25mm minimum
(30mm nominal) cover to pipes, heating elements

DELIVERY

Flowing Liquid Screed is supplied via concrete plant in truck mixers or transmix trucks or as a bagged material

HEALTH & SAFETY

Some of the components of this product may be hazardous during mixing and application. Please consult the relevant Health & Safety Data Sheets.

Preparation of Flowing Liquid Screed

The preparation of liquid screed ready for floor coverings can be split into four areas:

- Sanding
- Moisture Testing
- UFH Commissioning, and,
- Priming

These notes are a brief outline

SANDING

Liquid screeds are available in both a traditional mix which can produce a laitance and a LL (Low Laitance mix) which uses a special additive to prevent laitance forming. As with all floor substrates, both mixes will require a light sanding to either remove laitance and/or create a surface key

MOISTURE TESTING

As with all screeds, in good conditions liquid screed has a natural drying time of 1mm per day up to 40mm and 0.5mm after that, drying times can be greatly affected by site conditions so it is advised that the atmosphere is kept as warm and dry as possible.
Commissioning the UFH and/or using dehumidifiers can greatly improve the figures above, prior to coverings the screed moisture must be tested using either a hair hygrometer, carbide bomb or oven test and be below 75% RH (0.5% moisture)

NB: It may be possible to use Gypsum based products at 85% RH, manufacturers must be consulted

UNDERFLOOR HEATING COMMISSIONING

Where under floor heating is used this must be commissioned and run prior to floor coverings regardless of how dry the screed maybe, this is in line with CFA, TTA, Vinyl and Tile Manufacturers guidelines

This process forces additional moisture from the screed and conditions it to thermal movement prior to coverings, typically the commissioning cycle is 21 days and can be started as early as 7 days with liquid screed.

PRIMING

As with all screeds, liquid screeds will require priming prior to application of adhesives for two reasons:

1) To seal the porous surface to prevent suction of moisture from the adhesive or smoothing compound
2) To form a barrier between the screed and any cement based smoothing compound or adhesive that may be used

Primers are generally Acrylic dispersion or Water based epoxy based and generally perform best when used as a two coat system. However the manufacturers of these primers should be consulted for advice prior to use.

Underfloor Heating

DESCRIPTION

FLOWING LIQUID SCREED is a blend of GYVLON BINDER, special additives and selected aggregates mixed with clean potable water to produce a flowing pumpable screed (manufactured to BSEN 13813:2002) which is ideal for application over warm water and electric under floor heating systems.

KEY FEATURES

- Increased productivity – 2000m²/day can be easily achieved
- Self compacting
- Self curing
- Can be walked on in 24-48 hours
- Can be loaded after 7 days
- Extremely low shrinkage – does not curl and minimises the risk of cracking
- Avoids the need for reinforcement
- Significantly reduced thickness when compared to traditional sand-cement screed
- Large bay sizes of up to 1000m² depending on application (heated floors 300m²)
- Ideal for use with under floor heating
- Can be force dried as early as 7 days after application
- Weight saving as a result of thinner section
- Dries at a rate of 1mm per day up to a screed depth of 40mm in good drying conditions
- Easily achieves SR2 finish as described in BS8204
- Protein free – cannot harbour harmful bacteria
- Non combustible (tested to BS476 Part 4)
- Minimal Thermal expansion (0.012mm/mK)
- Excellent thermal conductivity
- Environmentally friendly

ADDITIONAL FEATURES

- Fully encapsulates heating conduits
- Elimination of voids & maximised thermal efficiency
- Rapid response and controllability
- Reduced depth allows more insulation

TYPICAL SCHEMATIC INSTALLATION

KEY INSTALLATION POINTS

- Pipes or cables must be securely fixed to prevent floatation and lifting during application of the screed
- Pipes should be pressurised in accordance with BS 1264:2001:4
- Minimum cover to pipes or cables must be 25mm (nominal 30mm)
- If required surface laitance must be removed prior to commissioning of under floor heating
- Heating must be commissioned and run in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to application of the floor finish
- It is recommended to use floor thermostats with electric under floor heating elements

Expansion joints should be used between different heating zones at door thresholds
(refer to relevant data sheet for bay sizes and aspect ratios. Or contact your local Specification manager for advice)

Additional UFH Guidelines

In addition to the notes regarding Ground and Upper floor design there are important additional considerations for screed specification

1. Screed Thickness – Please ensure your specification provides the correct amount of cover to the pipe work specified (30mm Cover Required). Although we require 30mm we try to avoid thick sections of screed as the thicker the section the longer the drying times and slower the UFH response.

2. Bay Sizes – Please ensure that maximum bay sizes of 300m² and maximum bay length of 20 linear metres are not exceeded

3. As per British and European Standards movement joints need to be allowed for in the screed in the following areas:

a) As per bay sizes above
b) At each doorway and in between independent heating circuits
c) Between Heated and None heated Screed Sections

4. Force Drying – Please include in your specification that the screed can be force dried to reduce drying times for floor coverings, dehumidifiers can be used after 48 hours with the UFH being commissioned at 7 days

a) Heating should be run at 20 Degrees for 48 Hours
b) And brought up 5 Degrees per 24hrs up to a maximum of 55 degrees
c) The System can be run for as long as required to dry the screed
d) System should be brought down 5 degrees per day to the 20 degree starting point

Acoustic Edge Detail

(Non Robust Detail)

- Insulation boards should be laid flat with tight butt joints
- Lay a separating layer of 1200 gauge polythene over insulation lapping 100mm at the joints, polythene should be cut flush to all walls and abutments and be taped at joints
- Fix minimum 8mm Closed Cell Polythylene strip to all walls and abutments and be taped at joints
- Where Staples are used to secure the edge detail, these should be placed above the finished screed level to prevent sound transmission pathways
- Please ensure the edge strip has sufficient height to be returned below the skirting
- Install Liquid Screed as per specifications

Note: When used in conjunction with under floor heating, the 1200 gauge DPM should be moved beneath the insulation, and a Minimum 500 Gauge Polythene used over the insulation, to prevent the DPM being damaged by the under floor heating clips.

None Acoustic Edge Detail

- Insulation boards should be laid flat with tight butt joints
- Lay a separating layer of 1200 gauge polythene over insulation lapping 100mm at the joints, polythene should be cut flush to all walls and abutments and be taped at joints
- Fix minimum 8mm Closed Cell Polyethylene strip to all walls and abutments to isolate screed, the polythene skirt should be secured to the DPM using tape
- Where Staples are used to secure the edge detail, these should be placed above the finished screed level to prevent sound transmission pathways
- Install Liquid Screed as per specifications

Note: When used in conjunction with under floor heating, the 1200 gauge DPM should be moved beneath the insulation, and a Minimum 500 Gauge Polythene used over the insulation, to prevent the DPM being damaged by the under floor heating clips.

Construction Joints, Bay Sizes & Edge Detail

Liquid Screeds are suitable for application to most types of sub bases demonstrating an excellent degree of dimensional stability (max shrinkage/expansion on drying of 0.02%) when compared to traditional sand-cement based screeds.

MAXIMUM BAY LENGTH – UNHEATED	
Floating on Insulation	Maximum 40m
Unbonded on Polythene/Visqueen	Maximum 40m
Bonded	Maximum 40m
Underfloor Heating	Maximum 20m

MAXIMUM BAY SIZES	
Floating on Insulation	1000m2
Unbonded on Polythene/Visqueen	1000m2
Bonded	1000m2
Underfloor Heating	300m2

ASPECT RATIO	
Unheated	Max 8 : 1
Heated	Max 6 : 1

JOINT MOVEMENTS

The edge strip recommended for use with Liquid Screeds is minimum 8mm (10mm with under floor heating) foamed polythylene with an attached polythene skirt, this thickness relates directly to the maximum allowable positive movement within the screed.

As with all types of screed a joint must be formed above all structural movement joints

Construction Joints, Bay Sizes & Edge Detail

JOINTS MOVEMENTS

On larger pours the following guidelines may be of use when considering the layout of any day-work or bay joints during screed placement.

NORMAL SCREEDING CONDITIONS

A bay joint is required at this position as the total screed area is in excess of 1000m²

Note: As with all types of screed a joint must be formed above all structural movement joints.

SCREEDING CORRIDORS

Please refer to aspect ratio table

UNDERFLOOR HEATING

We recommend that the maximum bay size when used in conjunction with underfloor heating is 300m². However it is important to note that a joint should be present between two independent heating circuits and door thresholds to allow for thermal movement within the screed and differential temperature gradients.

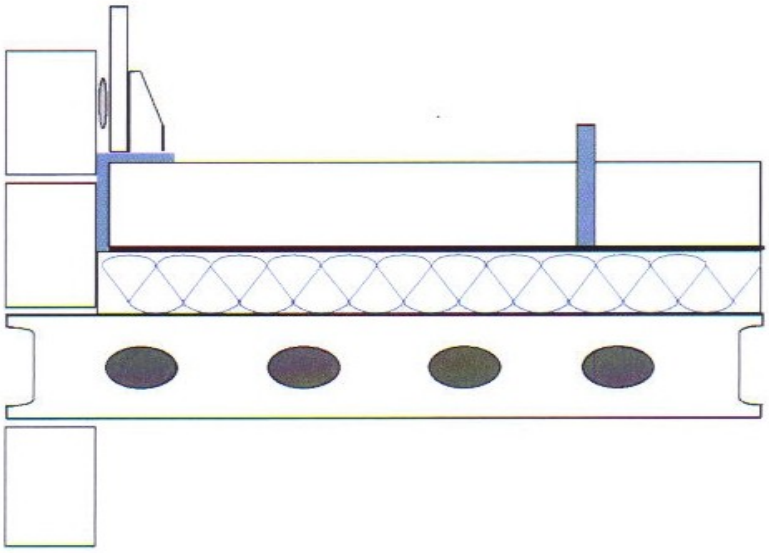
Note: Consideration should be given to additional joints between heated and unheated areas and areas of high thermal or solar gain.

It is also necessary to note that the shape of the room can also affect the requirements for bay joints. The following guidelines highlight our recommendations with regards to placement of joints in relation to the shape of the room and area screeded

Joints

Expansion joints can be made using pre formed 8 or 10mm closed cell Polyethylene foam with a self adhesive t-bar base.
Joints may be needed due to large areas, or in between under floor heating circuits, this detail is particularly well suited to under floor heating as it eliminates cutting the screed.

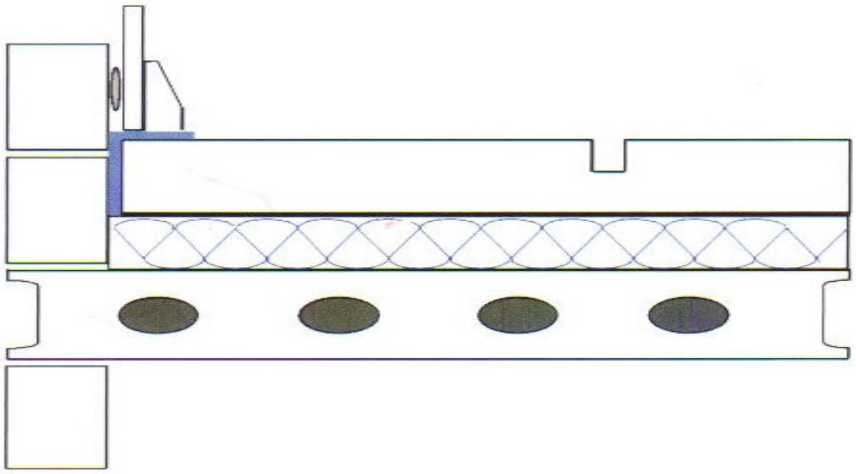
- Insulation, DPM and Edge detail installed as Normal
- Joint strip attached to DPM where expansion joints are required using self adhesive base, they should also be secured using additional screed tape to improve bond.
- Where the strip meets either walls or door frames these joints should be sealed using tape
- Install Liquid Screed as per specifications
- Once the screed has cured the joint strip can be trimmed to screed level using a suitable knife



- Contraction joints can be cut into the screed following its installation.
- Insulation, DPM and edge detail installed as normal
- Install Liquid Screed as per specifications
- Saw cuts should be formed as early as possible following the screed being (2-3 Days)

- Saw cuts should be made to half the screeds depth using a floor saw with suitable blade
- Saw cuts should be a minimum of 5mm wide
- Joints can be filled using a flexible epoxy sealant

Note: Saw cut joints should be avoided when using under floor heating, for under floor heating please see preformed joints



Drying a Liquid Screed

In common with other screeds it is very important that good drying conditions are provided as soon as it is appropriate.

For Liquid Screeds adequate protection from rapid drying or draughts should be provided for the first 48-72 hours but thereafter the relative humidity of the building should be low to allow moisture release from the screed and facilitate
drying. Failure to provide the desired conditions can prolong screed drying times considerably and may lead to delays in the construction schedule.

Screed Drying Time

Under ideal drying conditions (a warm, well ventilated room) Liquid Screed dries at a rate of 1mm/day up to a thickness of 40mm and then at a rate of ½mm/day for thickness's above this:

Example:
50mm Liquid Screed Drying time (40mm*day) + (10mm*2 days) = 60 days (2 months)

NB: Drying of screeds can be greatly influenced by individual site conditions.

The above example is for guidance only.

Drying times can be reduced by the provision of good ventilation, open windows and doors in good weather, removal of laitance as recommended, the use of dehumidifiers and by force drying of the screed using under floor heating.

Assisted Drying

Dehumidifiers:

Dehumidifiers can be used as early as 72 hours after the placing of Liquid Screed to assist with drying. It is important that a closed system is employed to ensure that any moisture extracted from the environment during operation is removed. Any water collected should be removed regularly

Force Drying

- Force drying of a liquid screed can begin as early as 7 days following installation of the screed by various methods.
  Commissioning (heating & cooling procedure) of under floor heating systems.
  Set flow temperature to 20-25°C, maintain for a minimum of 3 days and then gradually increase the temperature in Max 5°C increments to maximum operating temperature.
  This should be maintained for a further 7 days (water temperature should not exceed 55° C for screeds), prior to returning to ambient temperature again in Max 5°C increments

- Space Heaters & Dehumidifiers in combination.
  Fossil fuel fired heaters (E.g Gas heaters) must be avoided as they will raise humidity

- Specialist drying mechanisms
  These include vacuum de-watering, cocooning and microwave technology. These procedures
  should only be carried out by specialist contractors
-

IMPORTANT

After drying the screed, the residual moisture content must be determined using one of the approved test methods to demonstrate suitability for acceptance of floor finishes.

NB: Drying of screeds can be greatly influenced by individual site conditions

Specification Guide for Acoustic Floors

When constructing separating floors it is always important to consider the requirement for acoustic performance especially in multiple occupancy buildings where Part E 2003 must be met, Liquid Screed can be used in conjunction with other materials to offer high performing acoustic solutions in most floor constructions.

For an acoustic floor to be as high performing as possible four factors should be taken into consideration.

MASS

The more mass a structure has the harder it is for sound to transfer through

ISOLATION

By isolating materials from one another, like a screed and concrete beam the sound finds it hard to transfer between the two materials, isolation is especially important in preventing impact sound.

ABSORBENT MATERIAL

In order for sound to transfer through an absorbent material it has to change direction numerous times, each time the sound changes direction it loses energy

AIR TIGHTNESS

Any areas of the structure which are not sealed or airtight allow sound to transfer easier than a solid structure.

By combining these four factors liquid screed can be used to achieve a high performing acoustic floor, as you can see from the factors no one material can be used to achieve the ideal floor.

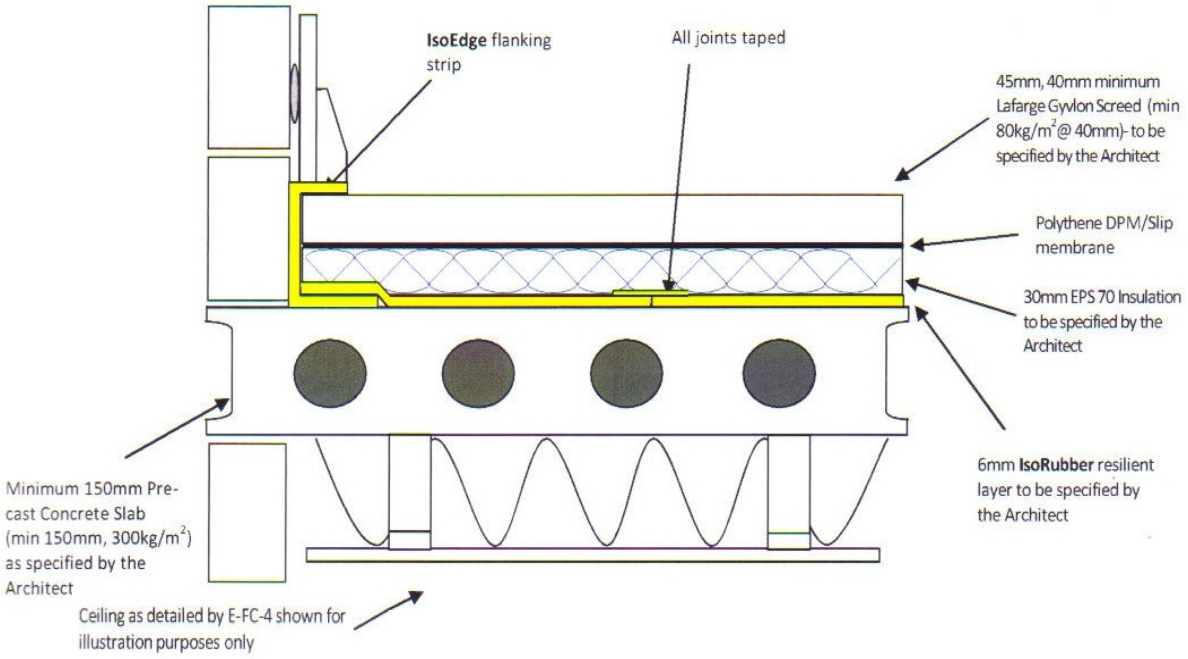
CONCRETE SEPERATING FLOORS

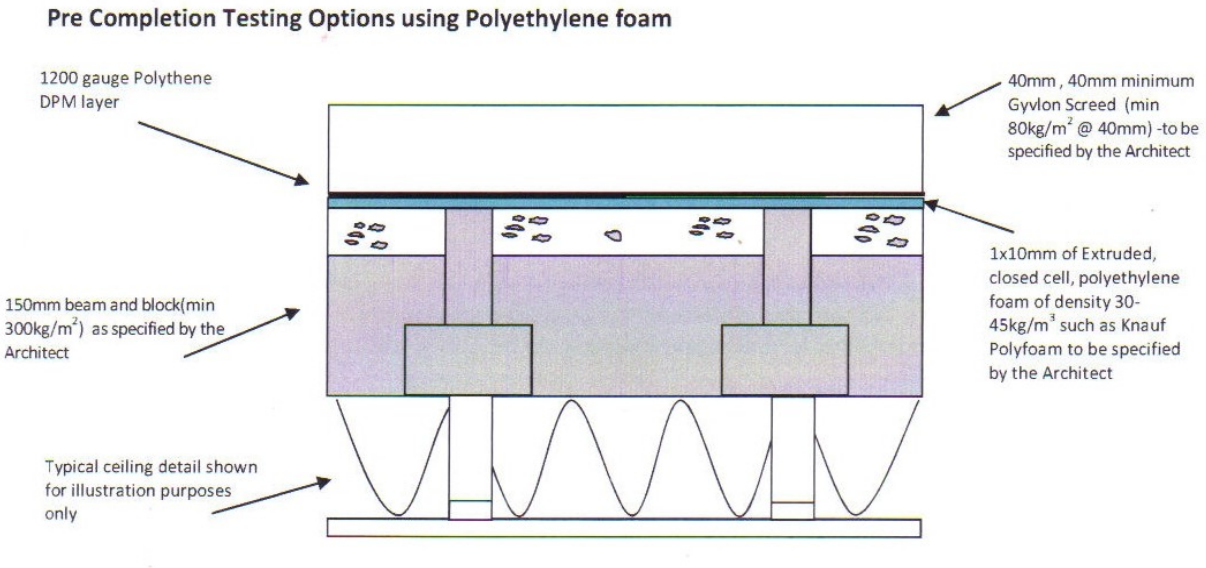
Concrete substrate have acoustic benefits as they provide an excellent source of Mass, their acoustic performance can be improved adding further mass over the floor with liquid screed (80kg/m²@40mm)
Resilient layers can be used between the concrete and screed to isolate the two masses, most resilient layers are made from absorbent materials and since resilient layer and screeds seal any joins in the concrete substrate this type of design can contribute to all four factors.

Equally important to consider is the acoustic design in the ceiling treatment, Ceiling performance can be improved by providing an air gap between it and the concrete, placing the plaster board on resilient bars to eliminate sound transfer or using MF ceiling treatments.

Please see these two examples of acoustic flooring treatment:

Robust Detail EFC-4 (Also Available EFC5 and EFC11 offering different performance levels)





SoundBar Specification Guide for Acoustic Floors

TIMBER SEPARATING FLOORS

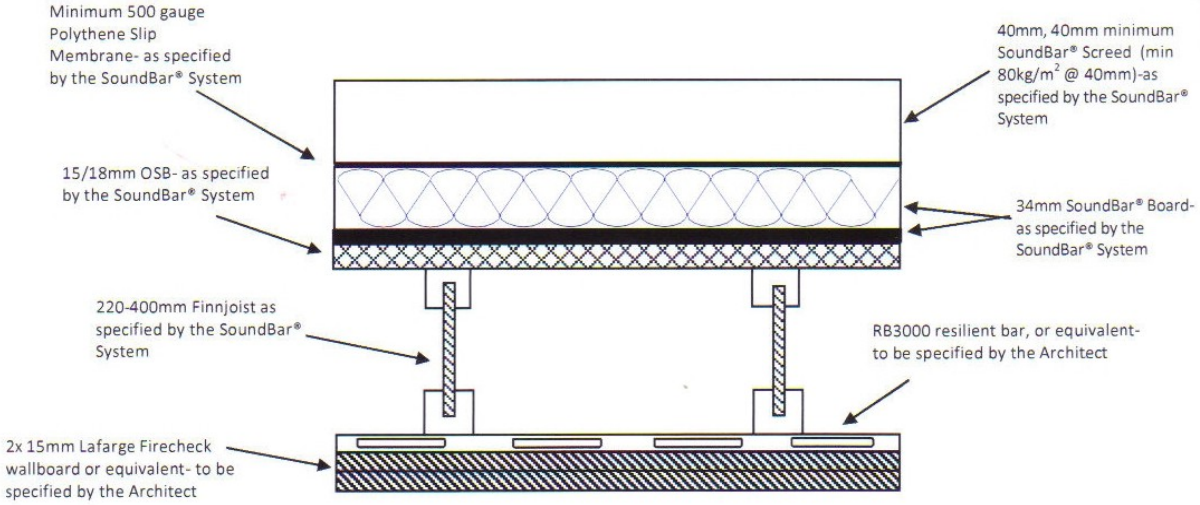
Timber separating floors lack the acoustic benefit of Mass, traditionally this has been overcome by using high amounts of absorbent material, adding mass using plasterboard and creating isolation using acoustic battens all of which results in a complicated multi trade floor zone. Traditionally specifier's have avoided adding mass using screeds for two reasons, firstly the creep and settlement experienced on timber floors can lead to screed cracking, secondly the amount of weight the timber would have to accommodate.

Due to its higher flexural strengths and reduced weight due to reduced thickness it is now possible to use liquid screed over timber as part of a system such as SoundBar, this system is also engineered to reduce the amount of deflection experienced.

As you can see from the diagram below the mass added by the screed is then isolated from the structure using a 34mm Acoustic board

Due to the additional design considerations required for a timber system please contact us.

SoundBar Specification Guide for Acoustic Floors



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Specification Guide for Ground Floors

One of the major benefits of liquid screed is that it can be laid significantly thinner than traditional screeds allowing more of the floor zone to be saved for insulation, this is especially important as building regulations and green building codes have changed and require higher U Values.

It is now possible to achieve these increased U Values with no need for costly increases to floor zone thickness.

To decide on the specification we first need to decide what depth of screed will be required for the application
(Please see guide below)

Application Type	Type of Build	Minimum Depth Required
Floating	Residential	Minimum 35mm
Floating	Commercial	Minimum 40mm
Floating	UFH System	Minimum 25mm (30mm nominal) Cover to Pipe work

A general rule of thumb is 40mm for non heated floating floors and 50mm for heated floating floors and 50mm for heated floating floors, the remainder of the floor zone can now be used to achieve the required U Value.

How to Calculate a U Value

For a ground floor construction we need to establish the perimeter and area ratio to allow us to complete a U Value calculation, which is the total external linear perimeter divided by total area of the ground floor, for example if the floor had a 15.3m³ perimeter and an area of 55.46m², the calculation will simply be 15.3/55.46 = 2.75 perimeter area ratio.

NB. The lower P/A figure the easier it is to achieve the required U Value
NB. Only exposed perimeter walls should be measured, walls to adjoining insulated properties do not need to be taken into account.

Now we have the P/A figure for your project. We now need to establish what the required U Value for the building should be. Confirmation can be sought from either local building control or the project Bream Assessor.

We can now use both figures (P/A Value and Required U Value) in conjunction with the tables below.

For different insulation types and performance at different depths, there are numerous products available on the market all with varying strength and thermal properties.

e.g based on the 0.275 P/A ratio above for a building that requires 0.22 U Value, you can choose from 90mm EPS100 or as little as 55mm Philonic Polyurethane

We can look at the U Value in two ways, firstly achieve the required U Value with the cheapest insulation possible or choose to use a higher grade insulation and make a higher than required U Value.

U-Value Chart 0.15

0.15			P/A ratio's								
			1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20
		Strength									
EPS 100	0.04	100 KPA	205	200	200	195	195	185	180	165	135
EPS 100 Platinum	0.03	100 KPA	175	175	170	170	165	160	155	140	115
XPS	0.03	200 KPA Minimum	170	170	165	165	160	155	150	135	115
Polyurethane with foil	0.02	130 KPA Typical	135	135	130	130	125	125	120	110	90
Philonic Polyurethane with foil	0.02	140 KPA Typical	125	120	120	120	115	115	110	100	85

U-Value Chart 0.18

0.18			P/A ratio's								
			1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20
		Strength									
EPS 100	0.035	100 KPA	165	160	160	155	155	150	140	125	100
EPS 100 Platinum	0.03	100 KPA	140	140	140	135	130	125	120	105	85
XPS	0.029	200 KPA Minimum	135	135	135	130	125	120	115	100	80
Polyurethane with foil	0.023	130 KPA Typical	110	110	105	105	100	100	90	85	65
Philonic Polyurethane with foil	0.021	140 KPA Typical	100	100	95	95	95	90	85	75	60

U-Value Chart 0.22

0.22			P/A ratio's								
			1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20
		Strength									
EPS 100	0.035	100 KPA	130	125	125	125	115	110	105	90	65
EPS 100 Platinum	0.03	100 KPA	110	110	105	105	100	95	90	75	55
XPS	0.029	200 KPA Minimum	105	105	105	100	95	95	85	75	50
Polyurethane with foil	0.023	130 KPA Typical	85	85	80	80	80	75	70	60	40
Philonic Polyurethane with foil	0.021	140 KPA Typical	80	75	75	75	70	70	65	55	

EPS stands for Expanded Polystyrene and is polystyrene beads that have been expanded and compressed together to from a board, the more beads are compressed the stronger the insulation becomes, we would suggest using at least a 100 KPA board, EPS is available in two grades. White and Platinum, the only difference being the thermal performance of the product. Manufacturers of these boards include, Jablite, Kay Metzeler, Springvale, Aeroboard, Quinntherm and many more.

XPS stands for Extruded Polystyrene which is a different process of manufacture than the expanded, and as such gives you a stronger insulation with a higher thermal performance. Manufacturers of these boards include Knauf and Cellecta.

Polyurethane is a higher performing insulation product that is often foil backed, it offers a significant thermal increase over the polystyrene products. Manufacturers include Celotex, Kingspan, Quinntherm and Xtratherm.

Philonic Polyurethane is a modified Polyurethane which offers a slightly higher performing board which can be of used for very strict U Values or on limited floor zones. Manufacturers include Kingspan.

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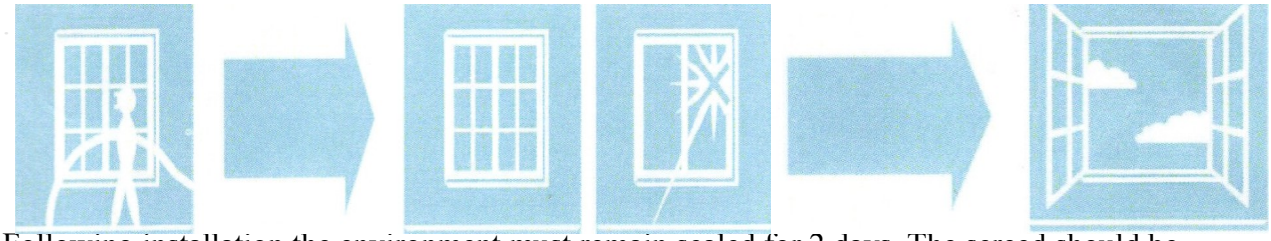
Post Installation Guidelines

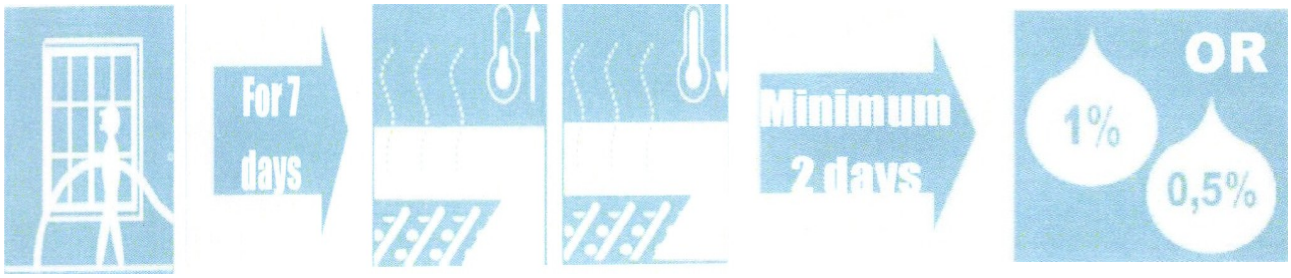
Liquid Screed is a flowing pumpable calcium sulphate based screed designed to provide a smooth level surface in both commercial and domestic applications prior to the applications prior to the application of floor finishes.
Suitable for application to all types of sub floor, Liquid Screed is ideal for application as a floating floor on insulation, over under floor heating (both electric and warm water systems), and cooling systems on thermal insulation and on resilient layers in acoustic applications, for large areas to reinstate the floor level.



Following installation the environment must remain sealed for 2 days. The screed should be protected from direct sunlight and frost during this time. After this period good drying conditions should be maintained, **increase ventilation,** and if possible increase room temperature to minimise drying time.

Do **not** cover with polythene.

Storage of materials on the screed surface, accidental exposure to water, humid or cold environments will all delay drying.



After 7 days the screed can be forced dried.

When installed over under floor heating and cooling systems the screed must be heated prior to application of floor finishes. This can commence as early as 7 days after installation, commissioning of under floor heating should be carried out in accordance with BS1264:2001 Part 4 Clause 4.4 and in line with the manufacturers recommendations, heating should be gradual, in 3-5°C increments and at no time should the water or cable temperature exceed 50°C.

The system should be switched off for a minimum of 48 hour (2 days) prior to determination of the moisture content and installation of floor finishes.

Prior to installation of floor coverings the moisture content of the screed should be determined using the hair hygrometer in accordance with BS8203.

The Contract Flooring Association (CFA) and the Tile Association have recommendations relating to installation of floor coverings on calcium sulphate screeds. Theses bodies should be consulted for further information.

The surface of the screed should be free from dust, skin or other contaminants and should be sealed with an appropriate primer prior to the application of subsequent adhesives or levelling compounds (consult the manufacturer for suitable products and recommendations for installation)

Both calcium sulphate and cement based products are suitable, however in the latter case the liquid screed should be dry and the manufacturers recommended primer used prior to application.