

Expert Installers of Liquid Screed

Liquid Screed Sub Floor Preparation Guide



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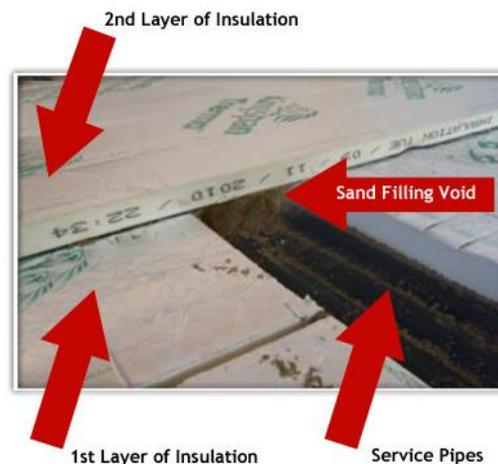
Sub Floor Preparation

- i. Scrape off any debris or mortar splashes from the sub-floor.
- ii. Brush the sub-floor, leaving a flat clean surface, on which to place the insulation.



Installing Insulation

- i. Place the insulation in 2 layers. Place the first layer between any service pipes on the sub-floor, ensuring it is laid flat.
- ii. Fill any voids around the pipes, with dried sand and level off, then place the 2nd layer of insulation over the 1st layer, ensuring it remains flat, with no rocking.



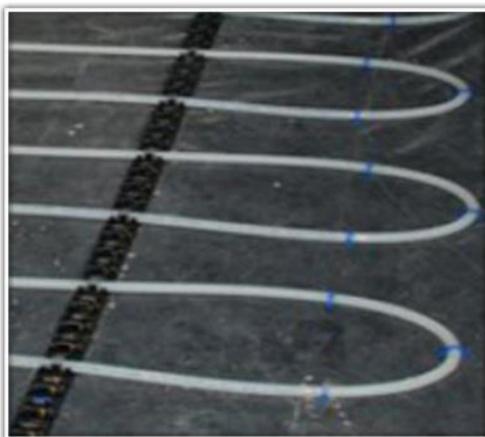
Installing Edge Strip and Plastic Membrane

- i. Install the edging strip around all walls, taking care to ensure it is neatly placed into all corners at 90 degrees. Tack the edging strip to the walls using a staple gun as required to hold it in position.
- ii. Place 500 gauge plastic over the top of the insulation ensuring it is pulled tight with no creases and lap joints at a minimum of 100mm. Tape all joints and then tape the 500 gauge membrane to the plastic skirt of the edging strip.



Pipe Installation

- i. Install the underfloor heating pipes, ensuring they are appropriately fixed at every 400mm along the length of the pipes more frequently on bends.
- ii. Fill the underfloor heating pipes with water and check for any signs of leaking.



Expansion Joints and Final Check

- i. Install expansion joints across doorways and where the aspect ratio is greater than 1:6. Cut away notches on the underside of the joints to allow it to sit level over the UFH pipes.
- ii. Create V notches on the top of the joint, this allows the screed to flow through the joint keeping the same level either side.
- iii. Complete a final depth check to ensure there is at least 25mm cover over all pipes, paying particular attention to the corners of rooms.
- iv. Brush or vacuum out all debris from the surface of the plastic. Any material left will float once the screed is poured and this will result in blemishes on the surface once the screed has hardened. Inspect the whole tanking system for any tears or untapped joints, make good ready for screed to be poured.



Unbonded Screeds

Unbonded screeds can be placed directly on to the membrane being floating or floating with underfloor heating.

Bonded Screeds

For bonded screeds the substrate (floor slab / unit) may require mechanical treatment to remove laitance and other adhered material (construction spillages). Shot blasting or scabbling would be appropriate. After treatment the substrate surface should be swept or vacuumed to remove any dust. Prior to installation, a primer / sealer should be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In general, bonded screeds are not recommended.

Control Joints

As liquid screed has minimal drying shrinkage, control joints are not usually needed at less than 40m lengths.



In the case of long narrow sections, where the aspect ratio of the floor is greater than about 1:6, a joint or joints are recommended to reduce the ratio. Control joints will also be needed between any areas of heated floor and unheated floor. They should also be used at doors and similar restrictions in plan dimension. All structural joints in the sub-base should be carried through the screed or reflected cracking may occur.

Pouring of the Liquid Screed

Only approved contractors via the manufacturers can lay anhydrite liquid screed. EJS Floor Solutions will arrive on site and set up the pump, check levels and agree a datum level with you. Once the mixer truck arrives with the screed we will commence pumping the liquid screed. The screed is then dapped in two directions to level the surface and then left to dry.

Curing

It is essential that the material is allowed to cure undisturbed for the first 24-48 hour period. The floor area should be closed to all traffic.