

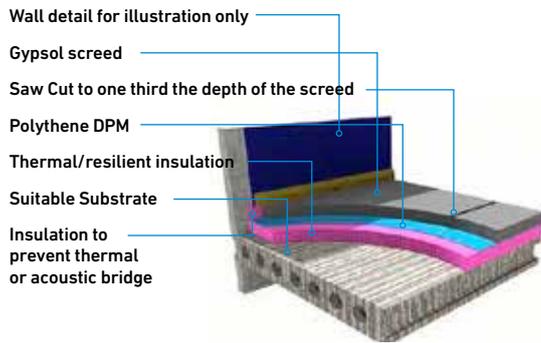
# Gypsol Creating joints with the screed range



Gypsol screed is a high quality, free flowing, self compacting anhydrite floor screed, which offers huge benefits to all aspects of a construction project including screed installers, builders, underfloor heating designers, main contractors and clients.

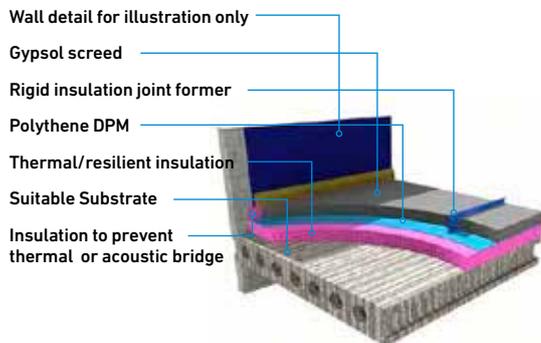
Our aim is to make it easy for specifiers to select Gypsol screed as their flooring screed of choice. It is important to pay attention to the design of the screed in order to ensure a trouble free installation that meets the performance expectations of the end user. In common with all screeds and concretes, Gypsol screeds should have joints at certain locations (see our "Design" data sheet for additional details). This data sheet gives information on how suitable joints can be created.





### OPTION 1 : SAW CUT JOINTS

This option is likely to be unsuitable for use for screeds containing underfloor heating. However where appropriate the joint should be dry saw cut within the first 72 hours of the screed having been laid in order to minimise the risk of early age movement cracking. Saw cuts should be made at suitable positions using a 5mm disk cutter or other suitable equipment. Saw cuts should be made to a depth of one third of the depth of the screed, taking care to avoid damage to any under screed damp proof membranes or acoustic membranes. Where there is a risk of damage to conduits within the screed or any other critical design elements as a result of saw cuts then we suggest option 2 be adopted in preference. When dry saw cutting, appropriate PPE should be worn to prevent dust inhalation during the cutting phase



### OPTION 2 : PREFORMED JOINTS

This option is considered suitable for use with all screeds. Preformed rigid insulation joint formers should be placed as part of the preparation phase at pre-specified locations ensuring that minimum bay sizes and maximum bay lengths are observed. The joint formers should ideally be cut to a depth of 5mm below the finished level of the screed to reduce the risk of lipping and meniscus. However, provided care is taken to measure the finished depth of the screed either side of the joint, standard depths can be used. Where underfloor heating pipes or other conduits are present and transfer across the joint, the rigid strip should be cut over the conduits using a suitable cutting tool. Any resultant void should be filled with a flexible filler prior to screeding, to ensure the screed is fully isolated across the joint. The conduits should be sleeved to allow pipe movement independently of the screed.

### Additional notes

1. LKAB Minerals cannot guarantee any installation against cracking. However it is rare for Gypsol screeds to fracture due to movement cracking when correctly designed and installed
2. For information on where to source preformed rigid joint formers contact our technical and specification team on 0800 6226023
3. Joints should generally be between 5mm and 12mm in width. If placed to take account of expansion, the joints should extend through the full depth of the Gypsol screed
4. All joints in the screed should reflect through any subsequent bonded floor covering
5. Joint positions should be specified prior to the installation of the Gypsol screed and full consultation between all parties including the main contractor, underfloor heating installer, finished flooring installer and the Gypsol screed installer should take place to determine appropriate