

Gypsol high quality anhydrite floor screed. Easy to specify, design & install.



Gypsol screed is a high quality, free flowing, self compacting anhydrite floor screed. Gypsol offers huge benefits to all aspects of a construction project, including to 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. In order to ensure that your design utilises screed in the optimum manner it is important for designers to have relevant design information available.

This datasheet goes through the simple steps to ensure that Gypsol screed is specified, designed and installed correctly for the application in which it is being used.

For further assistance with design and to obtain a NBS Specification please contact our Technical and Specifications team.



Additional information

Edge strips should be of an extruded polyethylene type with a laminated polythene skirt attached. The shape of the room and the aesthetic effect on the subsequent floor coverings should be taken into account when designing joint configurations and bay sizes. Additional joints must be placed between independently controlled heating circuits, between heated and unheated screed areas and in areas of high thermal gain.

Bay joints should be formed using rigid joint formers where possible, which can be placed during the preparation phase and will remain in place during operation. Ideally the joint former should be 5mm lower than the finished Gypsol screed depth to allow a smooth transition in height between bays. Where joints are saw cut, beware of any embedded pipes or cables within the screed. See our additional data sheet entitled "Forming Joints" for further information on creating suitable joints within screeds.

Minimum depth ^[1]

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| Floating | Domestic | 35 mm |
| | Commercial | 40 mm |
| Unbonded | | 30 mm |
| Bonded | | 25 mm |
| Underfloor heating | | 25 mm cover to pipes |

In all cases the nominal depth should be as close to the minimum depth as possible to avoid excessive drying times. Suitable insulation can be used as a void filler where deeper floor sections are required. [1] Gypsol HTC, TS-15 and TS-20 may be applied to thinner depths. See relevant datasheet for further details.

Maximum bay sizes

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------------|
| Underfloor heated | All cases | 300 m ² | Aspect ratio 6:1 |
| | | | |
| Unheated | Floating | 1 000 m ² | Aspect ratio 8:1 |
| | Unbonded | 1 000 m ² | Aspect ratio 8:1 |
| | Bonded | 1 000 m ² | Aspect ratio 8:1 |

As with all screeds, joints should reflect structural joints in the substrate. Care should be taken to ensure that joints within the screed are suitably placed to take account of joint requirements in finished floor coverings.

Bay length

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------|
| Floating | Domestic | 40 mm |
| | Commercial | 40 mm |
| Unbonded | | 40 mm |
| Bonded | | 40 mm |
| Underfloor heating | | 20 mm |

Consideration should be given to take account of maximum bay length, maximum bay size and aspect ratio. For example a corridor 2m wide will require a joint frequency of 1 joint per 16m if unheated where as a room of 20m x 25m is likely to need no joints.

Edge detailing

In common with all screeds, Gypsol screed should be isolated at all edges, abutments and columns. This is to ensure adequate allowance is given for the screed to undergo the maximum positive movement under the application or removal of thermal loadings.

Edge strip width

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Heated screed | 8 mm (typically 10 mm) |
| Unheated screed | 5 mm |

Linear Co-Efficient of Thermal Expansion (typical) = 12x10⁻⁶ m/mK

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