

Screed – Flowing (pumped)

To facilitate this ambition of getting the quality right, these checks should take place:

- Check base levels to ensure minimum thickness
- Ensure separating membrane is intact - these screeds are gypsum-based and the sulphates can adversely react with cementitious materials
- Consider shapes of pours - despite a claim, long pours can crack.
- Beware delays between loads - wet edges that are starting to go off can cause a 'flash' set of the new material with expansion and possible disruption of joint
- Consider temporary vertical stop-ends
- If insulation is specified ensure it is continuous and the correct type
- Ensure soft joints at all perimeters
- Beware that these types of screed degrade and soften with water. This effect should be reversed when the screed dries out
- Check compatibility with any levelling compounds and flooring adhesives as anhydrite screeds are generally incompatible with cement-based materials unless pre-primed
- Moisture content: these types of screed can be difficult to assess for subsequent finishes. However there are few problems if allowed to dry to the manufacturer's recommendations i.e. Isocrete (Givlon) of 30mm thickness will dry to RH 75% in approximately 30 days under good drying conditions

Our Quality vision:

We will get it right first time on all our projects by delivering exceptional customer service

