



Anhydrite screeds

(Calcium Sulphate)

Anhydrite (Calcium Sulphate) screeds.

The introduction of flowing calcium sulfate screeds in recent years has provided the opportunity for improved performance and cost effectiveness. It results in better response times, giving improved control, as well as reduced energy consumption, enhanced safety and a quicker installation. Such installations, however, require a different approach using specially designed systems installed by properly trained operatives.

Flowing screeds are applied in liquid form, with the screeds being pumped through large diameter hoses. The physical properties of the material allow a thinner screed (around 55mm overall thickness compared to 75mm for sand/cement screeds) which is also stronger and more consistent in quality. Anhydrite screeds are designed to provide a smooth level surface in both commercial and domestic buildings prior to the application of floor finishes and are particularly suitable as a floating screed, and for use with under floor heating systems.

Benefits.

Increased productivity – 2000m²/day can be easily achieved. (average 500–1000 m²/day).

Can be walked on in 24-48 hours.

Extremely low shrinkage – does not curl and minimises the risk of cracking.

Suitable for floating floor construction.

Avoids the need for reinforcement.

Ideal for use with underfloor heating systems.

Weight saving as a result of thinner section.

Large bay sizes of up to 30–40 linear metres.

Protein-free and will not encourage the growth of bacteria.

Non combustible.

Minimal Thermal expansion.

Excellent thermal conductivity.

Maximum bay lengths without the introduction of joints.

Floating on Insulation Nominal 30m (max 40m)

Unbonded on Polythene/visqueen Nominal 30m (max 40m)

Bonded Nominal 30m (max 40m)

Underfloor Heating Maximum of 20m

Maximum bay size without the introduction of joints.

Floating on Insulation 1000m²

Unbonded on Polythene/visqueen 1000m²

Bonded 1000m²

Underfloor Heating 300m²

Anhydrite screeds are not a wearing surface and a final floor finish must be applied. Sealers, primers or latex may be required depending on the floor finish involved.