Get A Load Of This !!!!!

WRIGHTFLOW Liquid Cementitious Screed

WRIGHT MINIMIX LTD

Wrightflow liquid screed is a cement based self compacting, virtually self levelling liquid screed which can be used for any internal floor.

It is generally pumped into the building and due to its liquid nature large areas can be covered in one day. (600m2)

Wrightflow screed is especially recommended for floor heating systems because it flows around the floor heating system elements and embeds it homogeneously. Its excellent conductivity guarantees quick and even heat supply and its use contributes to the energy saving of the building.

Wrightflow screed can be laid to exact tolerances.

This product is supplied on a supply and lay basis. Our specialist contractor(s) will ensure the screed is laid properly.

Wright Minimix Ltd

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Advantages of Wrightflow Screed over conventional sand / cement screed

	Flowing Screed (Wrightflow)	Sand & Cement
Productivity	Average 500-1000 m2 per day	Only 100-150 m2 per day
How quickly can you walk on the floor	Generally within 72 hours.	Should not be walked on for 7 days Requires covering and curing
Joints	30-40 linear metres following building construction joints	Can only be laid in small bays of 5-7 linear metres
Falls	Falls of 10-15mm in 4 metres can be accommodated	Can be laid to any fall
Performance	Low Shrinkage Reduced cracking	Shrinks Cracks Curls
Surface Finish	Achieves SR3 under BS8204	Dependent on contractor Curls and cracks at joints
Average drying times	1mm per day up to 40mm dependent on site con-ditions	11 weeks at 75mm thickness dependent on site conditions
Compressive strength	28 days 20 N/mm2	28 days 10-20 N/mm2
Flexural strength	TBA but expected to be 6 N/mm2 at 28 days	28 days <1 N/mm2
Quality control	Factory Produced By a QA certified facto-ry and laid by our own approved contractor	Often mixed on site by hand- poor quality control, labour intensive. Inconsistent quality
Cost	In most applications flowing screed makes significant. Cost/time savings over traditional sand and cement screed	

Major benefits of Wrightflow Screed over Anhydrite Liquid Screed

- Anhydrite screed reacts with cement based products such as tile adhesive, latex etc.Cement based screed removes the need to use products specifically designed for Anhydrite.
- It gains strength quicker than anhydrite
- It can be laid to falls.
- It can be used in wet areas as the strength is not degraded.

Preparation by the customer prior to Laying Wrightflow

Underfloor Heating

Minimum cover above pipes is 30mm therefore minimum screed thickness is normally 50mm when using a 16mm U/F pipe.

A membrane of 1000 gauge or thicker should be laid immediately under the pipe work as a slip layer, and to prevent leakage of the screed before setting.

Ensure pipe work is fully clipped especially around bends, and that the system is full prior to the floor being laid, this avoids the pipe work floating to the surface of the screed.

Any shuttering across doorways or steps should be fully sealed with expanding foam or mastic to prevent leakage before setting

Pipe ducts or holes through walls also need to be sealed before placement of the screed.

If you are using an “eggbox” type pipe system, the membrane should be laid under the eggbox, and you should avoid using small off-cuts of eggbox to avoid any possibility of floating.

Concrete oversite

Minimum cover is 40mm

A membrane of 1000 gauge or thicker should be laid on top of the slab to act as a slip layer, and to prevent leakage of the screed during placement.

Any shuttering across doorways or steps should be fully sealed with expanding foam or mastic to prevent leakage before setting

Pipe ducts or holes through walls also need to be sealed before placement of the screed.

Note, any debris left on the floor area prior to laying may well float to the surface affecting the finish.

The Product

Designed with specialist admixtures the screed is a mixture of cement, limestone filler, sand, limestone dust, water , anti-crack fibres, anti-shrink agent and a superplasiciser to achieve the workability.

It is supplied as a liquid and whilst it can be direct discharged, in general due to the wide nature of floor areas the most suitable method of delivery is through a concrete pump.

Drying time at 20°C, with a relative humidity of 60% is as follows: -

- ≤40mm thickness : 1day / mm.
- >40mm thickness : Add 2 days / mm.
- The minimum application and curing temperature is 5°C. However, best results will be obtained at temperatures between 10°C and 25°C.
- As with anhydrite screed or dry screed the surface finish is not generally suitable for vinyl floor coverings.
- As with any cement based product correct curing is essential after laying in order to reduce drying shrinkage cracking.

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Health and safety

Being a cement based product the usual COSHH precautions are required to be followed as cement can cause burns to exposed skin. A COSHH data sheet is available upon request.

Wrightflow Screed is intended for use in all types of construction, including new build, refurbishment and renovation work.
It can be used in bonded, unbonded or floating construction

Wrightflow Screed is well suited for under-floor heating applications when laid as a floating screed it can be laid much thinner than traditional screeds, allowing the system to release heat much more quickly and react more efficiently to user demands.

It has the following advantages: -

- **Large area application**
- **Highly fluid**
- **Self-compacting**
- **Rapid cure**
- **Rapid strength development**
- **Under-floor heating suitability**

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Customer Guidance – Wrightflow

Preparation by the Customer prior to laying Wrightflow

General

The customer shall protect any thresholds or edges the pump pipes may be laid over getting the pipeline to the job.

The customer shall also protect any surfaces they do not want to be compromised by splashing as this may occur during laying. This is especially important for finished surfaces (walls, windows and staircases etc).

Expansion joints shall be placed in positions specified by your floor design engineer.

Foam perimeter isolation at all intrusive corners such as doorways (jambs) and other features such as fireplace hearths, staircases will help to reduce the potential for cracks to develop at these points.

Please note that should a concrete pump be used then this pump will need to washout its hopper (which contains the remaining product) on site before leaving. It is the customers responsibility to provide a suitable area or washout receptacle and for the final disposal of this waste.

Underfloor Heating

Minimum cover above pipes is 30mm therefore minimum screed thickness is normally 50mm when using a 16mm U/F pipe.

A membrane of 1000 gauge or thicker should be laid **immediately under** the pipe work (above the insulation board) as a slip layer, and to prevent leakage of the screed before setting.

Ensure pipe work is fully clipped especially around bends, and that the system is full of water prior to the floor being laid, this avoids the pipe work floating to the surface of the screed.

Any shuttering across doorways or steps should be fully sealed with expanding foam or mastic to prevent leakage after laying but before setting.

Pipe ducts or holes through walls also need to be sealed before placement of the screed.

If you are using an “eggbox” type pipe system, the membrane should be laid under the eggbox, and you should avoid using small off-cuts of eggbox to avoid any possibility of floating.

Concrete oversite

Minimum cover is 40mm.

A membrane of 1000 gauge or thicker should be laid on top of the slab to act as a slip layer, and to prevent leakage of the screed during placement.

Any shuttering across doorways or steps should be fully sealed with expanding foam or mastic to prevent leakage before setting.

Pipe ducts or holes through walls also need to be sealed before placement of the screed.

Customer Guidance – Wrightflow

Concrete oversite with Insulation Over

Minimum cover is 40mm.

A membrane of 1000 gauge or thicker should be laid on top of the insulation to act as a slip layer and to prevent leakage of the screed during placement. This also prevents leakage of entrapped air from under the insulation rising to the surface forming surface imperfections which occasionally can be large and may require grinding. We will not be responsible for this phenomenon and it will be your responsibility to rectify.

Any shuttering across doorways or steps should be fully sealed with expanding foam or mastic to prevent leakage before setting.

Pipe ducts or holes through walls also need to be sealed before placement of the screed.

Please Note leakage of screed under the insulation can cause "floating" of the insulation, proper sealing is essential and any debris left on the floor area prior to laying may well float to the surface affecting the finish.

Datum and levels

Often sub-floors slope or are uneven which when using a randomly chosen datum point may cause unexpected differences in the overall floor level and also in the quantity of screed required. It is the customers responsibility to agree datums in each room / area or across the whole floor area if the rooms are seamlessly linked. This / these datum(s) will need to take into account critical features such as door openings, minimum thicknesses / cover or required differentials in floor height between rooms for matching in tiling with carpeting for example. These datums must be agreed prior to commencement of the laying and marked on the wall above the level of the finished screed so that they are present after the event for comparison should a disagreement be raised about finished floor levels. Any such disagreement must be brought to our attention within 48 Hours. Should these datums be removed or altered prior to any investigations then we will not be held accountable for any level issues.

Should it transpire during laying that extra product is required in excess of that ordered and delivered due to datum / measurement issues, we cannot guarantee to be able to provide this on the day of delivery as this will require an extra delivery of material and extra time for both the floor layer and pump which we may not be able to fit into our schedule. If we are able to provide this then we will charge these proportionately larger extra costs to the customers so it is essential that a proper estimate of the quantity of material required is made by the customers to avoid this circumstance.

The Product

Designed with specialist admixtures the screed is a mixture of cement, limestone filler, sand, limestone dust, water, crack control fibres, anti-shrink agent, retarder and a superplasticiser to achieve the workability.

It is supplied as a liquid and whilst it can be direct discharged, in general due to the wide nature of floor areas the most suitable method of delivery is through a concrete pump.

The product is retarded and gains strength slowly. This can also be affected by the ambient temperature it is subjected to in the first few days of its life. The surface should be hard enough

within 72 hours to work off directly. If an earlier time is required, or if it takes longer than 72 hours due to environmental conditions, then provided the product has set, boards can be used to work from, thereby reducing the possibility of leaving imprints in the surface. We do not guarantee setting times.

Drying time at 20°C, with a relative humidity of 60% is as follows: -

≤40mm thickness: 1day / mm.

>40mm thickness: Add 2 days / mm.

The minimum application and curing temperature is 5°C. However, best results will be obtained at temperatures between 10°C and 25°C.

As with anhydrite screed or dry screed the surface finish is not generally suitable for vinyl floor coverings.

As with any cement based product correct **curing is essential** after laying in order to reduce drying shrinkage cracking and reduce the possibility of curling however shrinkage cracks are often present in the finished product to some degree.

We do provide a curing agent to the finished surface however this may not mitigate these phenomena as they are dependent on climatic factors, crack inducing features of the perimeter and the thickness of screed. Curling (upwards) at these cracks can also occasionally occur. We will not be responsible to rectify problems associated with either cracking or curling.

After the screed has set a polythene sheet should be laid across the surface of the screed to keep the moisture in and enhance the curing of the product. Whilst it may not be practical to leave this on for a long period of time we do recommend a minimum of 14 days.