

A construction site at sunset. A large tower crane stands prominently on the right side. In the background, the skeletal frame of a building is visible, with several workers silhouetted against the bright orange and yellow sky. In the foreground, a roll of white material, likely the Gypsol floor screed, is unrolled on a surface, with a pair of safety glasses and a pen resting on it.

GYPSOL

**HIGH QUALITY ANHYDRITE
FLOOR SCREED. EASY TO
SPECIFY, DESIGN & INSTALL**

DESIGN DATASHEET

DESCRIPTION

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.

MINIMUM DEPTH^[1]

Floating	Domestic	35mm
	Commercial	40mm
Unbonded		30mm
Bonded		25mm
Underfloor heating		25mm 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 may be applied to thinner depths. See **Gypsol** HTC datasheet for further details

MAXIMUM BAY SIZES

Underfloor Heated	All Cases	300m ²	Aspect Ratio 6:1
	Unheated		
	Floating	1000m ²	Aspect Ratio 8:1
	Unbonded	1000m ²	Aspect Ratio 8:1
	Bonded	1000m 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	40m
	Commercial	40m
Unbonded		40m
Bonded		40m
Underfloor heating		20m

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	8mm (typically 10mm)
Unheated Screed	5mm

Linear Co-Efficient of Thermal Expansion (typical) = 12×10^{-6} m/mK

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.

See our additional data sheet entitled "Forming Joints" for further information on creating suitable joints within screeds.