9 FLOOR SCREEDS AND TREATMENTS

9.1 GENERAL

9.1.1 Scope

1 This Part specifies the requirements for the installation of floor screeds and treatment.

2 Related Parts and Sections are as follows:

This Section

Part 5..... Tiles
Part 6..... Terrazzo
Part 7..... Stone Flooring
Part 8..... Unit Masonry Flooring

Section 1 General
Section 5 Concrete

9.1.2 References

1 The following standards are adopted and/or referred to in this Part:

ACI 308 .....Guide to External Curing of Concrete

ASTM D4258 .....Standard Practice for Surface Cleaning Concrete for Coating

ASTM D4259 .....Standard Practice for Preparation of Concrete by Abrasion Prior to Coating Application

ASTM F710 .....Standard Practice for Preparing Concrete Floors to Receive Resilient Flooring

BS 8000.....Workmanship on construction sites

BS 8000-9 .....Workmanship on building sites - Cementitious levelling screeds and wearing screeds. Code of practice

9.2 PREPARATION AND PROCEDURES

9.2.1 Cement and Sand Floor Screeds

1 The surface of the concrete base must be clean, firm and rough to ensure a good bond. This is to be achieved by hacking thoroughly to remove all laitence and to expose the aggregate over the whole area, followed by sweeping clean and hosing down to remove all dust.

2 The base is to be soaked with water for at least 12 hours and any surplus water removed before laying commences.

3 Screeds to receive thin flexible finishes (i.e. of vinyl and rubber sheet or tile) are to consist of 1 part of cement of 3 parts of sand by weight to BS 8000, Part 9.

4 Screeds to receive strong rigid coverings (e.g. quarry and ceramic tile) are to consist of 1 part of cement to 4 parts of sand by weight to BS 8000, Part 9.

9.3 INSTALLATION

9.3.1 Workmanship

1 To obtain the required thickness of screed, leveling battens are to be used, carefully fixed to line and level and fully bedded. There is to be a minimum thickness of screed of 20mm over the top of any conduit or duct.

2 The screed is to be laid in alternate bays with plain butt joints. The length of a bay is not to exceed 1.5 times the width. The maximum plan area of a bay shall not exceed 15 m^2. Movement and construction joints in the base are to be carried through the screed.

3 Immediately prior to laying the screed a thick brush coat of wet cement grout is to be applied to the damp surface of the base concrete and be well scrubbed in. The brush coat must not be applied more than 10 minutes before it is covered with screed.

4 The mix is only to contain sufficient water that will allow full compaction and shall be evenly spread to a thickness approximately 10mm greater than that required. The screed should then be thoroughly compacted by tamping and drawing off to the required level with a screed board.

5 If a smooth surface is required, the final working up is to be done with a wood float, steel trowel, power float or other finish as specified elsewhere in the Project Documentation. Care is to be taken to avoid excessive trowelling which may cause crazing.

6 Screeds to receive thin flexible finishes or screeds which are finished as paving are to be laid to a tolerance such that localized variations do not exceed ± 2 mm under a 3 metre straightedge and ±10 mm over large areas, measured from datum.

7 As soon as each bay is completed and has hardened sufficiently to prevent damage to its surface, it is to be covered with polythene or similar sheets which are to be adequately lapped and held down. The screed should not be allowed to dry out for a minimum period of 7 days and no traffic shall be permitted on the surface during this time.

END OF PART