

# **BE RESTORED**

COMPARE **GYP SOL FLOOR  
SCREEDS** WITH TRADITIONAL  
SYSTEMS IN THE MARKET.



**WHY CHOOSE GYP SOL?**

## DESCRIPTION

**Gypsol** self compacting, free flowing floor screeds are available in a number of different formats from a range of quality assured readymix suppliers throughout the United Kingdom.

The **Gypsol** team can offer a screed to suit almost any application:

**Gypsol Classic** - the most popular of our screeds for general purpose domestic or commercial screed applications.

**Gypsol HTC** - specially formulated for optimum thermal performance with underfloor heating. Independently tested by Warwick University.

**Gypsol Rustique** - a unique fast track system for a rustic or industrial architectural finish which does not require a subsequent floor covering.

**Gypsol TS-15** - ultra thin high strength screed for bonded or unbonded applications to a minimum of 15mm.

**Gypsol TS-20** - Thin screed for unbonded or bonded applications to a minimum of 20mm.

**Gypsol XS** - for high strength and higher than usual loadings.

**Gypsol Modular** - high early strength for modular construction.

**Gypsol TimBRE** - for timber flooring and SoundBar applications.

**Gypsol Summit** - for high rise projects.

**Gypsol Diamond** - a unique polished system which does not require a subsequent floor covering.

The **Solida System** - a whole-house heating system designed for single or mass house builders using underfloor heating at all floor levels. Uses minimum 220mm deep joists at 600mm centres and 4.8m clear spans.

**Gypsol Sureflo** - Bagged preblended screed for smaller projects and when a readymix service is not possible.

It is useful to compare **Gypsol** floor screeds with traditional systems in the market. This table helps to ensure that you are selecting **Gypsol** floor screeds for sound commercial and technical reasons.

## DATA TABLE

Consideration	Gypsol	1:4 Cement:Sand Screed
<b>Productivity</b>	4 Up to 2000m <sup>2</sup> per day	8 Typically 100 to 150m <sup>2</sup> per day
<b>Quality</b>	4 BS EN 13454 4 BS EN 13813 4 BS EN 8204:7:2003	8 Often site-mixed with poor and erratic quality control 8 No specific manufacturing standard if site mixed
<b>Traffic</b>	4 No curing required 4 Can be walked on after 24—48 hours 4 Can be loaded after 7 days	8 Should be cured under polythene for 7 days 8 Foot traffic after 7 days 8 Loading after 28 days
<b>Health &amp; Safety</b>	4 Little manual handling 4 Ergonomically advantageous installation 4 Reduced risk of burns & dermatitis 4 Self compacting	8 High level of manual handling, lifting and twisting 8 High level of joint wear and tear for installers 8 Portland cement can lead to burns and dermatitis 8 Requires thorough compaction
<b>Cost</b>	4 Lower material costs 4 High productivity 4 Most installations will offer cost and time savings	8 Higher material cost 8 Low productivity
<b>Installation</b>	4 By trained and approved installers	8 By anyone, regardless of skill level or training
<b>Floating on insulation</b>	4 Minimum depth 35mm (see technical data sheet) 4 Requires no reinforcement	8 Minimum depth 65mm 8 D49 mesh or PP fibres required
<b>Unbonded construction</b>	4 Minimum depth 30mm 4 Requires no reinforcement (see TS-15 and TS-20 data sheets)	8 Minimum depth 50mm 8 D49 mesh or PP fibres required
<b>Bonded construction</b>	4 Minimum 25mm (see TS-15 and TS-20 data sheets)	8 Minimum 40mm
<b>Surface Finish</b>	4 Easily achieves SR2 4 Can achieve SR1 with care (less need for smoothing compounds) 4 Does not curl and resistant to cracking 4 Requires few joints	8 Dependent on installing contractor. 8 Shrinks, cracks and curls 8 Requires many joints
<b>Drying Rate (dependent on site conditions)</b>	4 1mm per day up to first 4 40mm in excess of 1mm per day. See relevant product data sheets 4 Can be force dried as early as 7 days	8 1mm per day (1 week curing + 11 weeks drying at 75mm) 8 Cannot be force dried
<b>Environmental</b>	4 Low CO <sub>2</sub> emissions 4 Reduced materials so reduced embodied energy 4 High recycled content	8 High CO <sub>2</sub> emissions 8 Higher embodied energy
<b>Underfloor Heating</b>	4 Thinner screed allows: 4 Thicker Insulation 4 Reduced cover to heating pipes means reduced thermal lag and rapid response times Self compacting and full pipe encapsulation, so void free	8 Thicker screed means: 8 Thicker floor section 8 Greater thermal lag up to 8 hours heat up time 8 Difficult to compact under pipes leading to voids
<b>Uses</b>	4 Available for use in all construction types including timber frame, lightweight steel frame, traditional masonry, modular construction, concrete and steel frame	8 Only available for limited construction types
<b>Acoustics</b>	4 80kg/m <sup>2</sup> at just 40mm 4 Uniform density across floor section 4 Few joints	8 Minimum 65mm required in most systems 8 Variable density leads to non uniform performance 8 Many joints lead to sound transmission pathways