

POLYSCREED

CEMENTITIOUS POLYMER MODIFIED FLOOR OVERLAY SYSTEM

DESCRIPTIONS

POLYSCREED is a ready to use, a semi-dry screed overlay system incorporating a blend of polymer modified cement, hard wearing aggregates and proprietary additives. The cured screed results in an impact and abrasion resistant floor finish that is functional, dense and highly durable. Provides an ideal surface to accept any floor covering including resin based flooring.

ADVANTAGES

- High early strength
- Fast Curing
- Impact resistant
- Chemical resistant
- Abrasion resistant
- Pre-blended system
- Good workability
- Functional and versatile
- Dense finish

APPLICATIONS

- Heavy duty floor overlay screed
- Industrial factory floors
- Warehouses and storage
- Food & Beverage facilities
- Cold rooms
- Automotive workshops
- Engineering shops
- Commercial floors
- Underfloor heating
- Repairs to damaged concrete

TECHNICAL DETAILS

Appearance	Cementitious Mortar
Consistency	Stiff, viscous, paste
Mix Ratio	4L Liquid / 50Kg Bag
Yield	23L (mixed)
Working Time	2 hours
Initial Cure	24 hours
Full Cure	5 Days
Coverage	2.3m ² /kit
Nominal Thickness	10mm
Spreading	Hand pack, Trowel
Finishing	Powerfloat
Compressive Strength	83 MPa, 28Day
Shelf Life	6 months
Packaging	54Kg, 2 Part Kit

SPECIFICATION

Application of **Polyscreed** must be carried out by an Approved **Technical Finishes** Applicator. For details please contact your local office. Technical Finishes products are guaranteed against defective materials and are sold subject to our standard terms and conditions of Sale. Warranty does not cover suitability, fit for purpose or any consequential or related damages.

SUBSTRATE REQUIREMENTS

Concrete or screed substrate should be a minimum of 25MPa, free from laitance, dust, oils and other contamination. Substrate should be dry to 75% Relative Humidity.

PREPARATION

Remove laitance and surface contamination by grinding, shot blasting or scabbling to cleanly expose the main aggregate. Remove dust and debris by vacuum prior to screeding. Mark out existing control joints for post cutting once the product has cured. The area to be screeded must be weather-tight (i.e. all roofs, windows and doors are covered).

PRIMING

Primer is applied just prior screeding. Apply **Solidkote 110** wet to dry epoxy primer over the entire surface with a PVA paint roller at 4m²/L or 250µm to provide a firm bond between the old and the new floor. Apply additional primer should the surface be very porous. If the primer is allowed to cure (tack free), apply an additional coat before proceeding.

MIXING

Mix the **Polyscreed** kit as supplied. Decant the polymer liquid into a pan mixer or a conventional concrete mixer and add the bag portion to produce a "semi-dry mix" that when held in a clenched fist will feel moist but not release any liquid. The product must also stay in a firm ball and not crumble when released. If the mix is too wet, the mix will be tacky and could cause the screed to crack when drying. If the mix appears too dry, water may be added to achieve desired consistency.

SCREEDING

Empty the mixture onto the primed floor and rake out between 10mm screed bars. Level the mix out with a wood float and straight edge to a level finish. Remove the screed bars and fill in any gaps. The mixed material should be placed and compacted within 20 minutes of mixing. Compaction must be thorough.

A weighted roller or heavy hand compactor are suitable. For screeds laid over underfloor heating systems apply the screed in two layers, the bottom layer being a little wetter than usual to ensure full compaction around the heating pipes.

FINISHING

A good standard of wood float finish is adequate, but generally a tightly closed and flat, steel trowelled finish is specified. Power-float the compacted surface, using a flick of Polyscreed Liquid mixed 1:1 with water to close the surface to a tight, dense finish. If hand trowelling small areas, add a little more water to the mix to allow better workability. Power trowelling by skilled operatives is acceptable providing the required surface regularity is maintained. Polyscreed can be trowelled to receive floor finishes directly but on even well finished screeds, where thin finishes are to be applied, a smoothing compound may be required.

MACHINE APPLICATION

Areas of 50 m² or more the use of screeding machines may be found to be beneficial. On medium to large size jobs, outputs of 100 m² per hour are possible with reduced manual effort. Consistency of compaction and regularity are simpler to achieve. A final finish by power trowel should leave a uniform, smooth but unpolished surface free from trowel marks.

CURING

Cure the screed under polythene sheeting for a period of 5 days if bonded or 10 days if unbonded. The polythene sheet must be well lapped and completely cover all exposed edges. Premature drying generally can increase the risk of cracking and reduce the screed wear resistance. Seal with a penetrating sealer such as **Solidkote UVC Clear** to guard against stains.