

| | Screedflo Anhydrate Flowing Floor Screed | Sand & Cement Traditional Floor Screed |
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| Output per day | Typically 500 - 1000m ² per day. | Typically 100m ² per day. |
| How quickly can the floor take foot traffic | Foot traffic within 1 to 2 days. No need to cure. | No foot traffic for 2-3 days. Must be cured (sometimes with fire retardant polythene). |
| Performance | Will not curl at day joints. Minimal shrinkage. Cracking minimal. | Can curl at day joints. Excessive shrinkage. Often cracks. |
| Finished surface | Achieves SR2 under BS 8204. | Dependent on flooring contractor. |
| Floating screed on insulation | Reinforcement not required. Minimum 40mm thickness in commercial buildings. Minimum 35mm domestic buildings. | Steel reinforcement or Polypropylene fibres required. Minimum thickness 65mm. |
| Unbonded floor construction | Reinforcement not required. Minimum thickness 30mm. | Steel reinforcement or Polypropylene fibres required. Minimum thickness 50mm. |
| Average drying times | 1.8mm per day - 65mm = 36 days. Dependent on ambient site conditions. | 1mm per day - 65mm = 65 days. Dependent on ambient site conditions. |
| Waste | No waste. | Cement bags and polythene covers to be disposed of. Pallets to be returned. |
| Mixing/batching area | No permanent batching area required. | Batching area required for duration of works. |
| Quality control | Produced under BS EN 13454. | Material is often batched by hand which can lead to a poor quality mix. High labour costs. Quality inconsistent. |
| Health & safety | Product is user friendly, installed by operatives standing up. No cement content. No requirements by HSE for health screening. Less manually intensive, with minimal risk of RSI and muscular skeletal injuries. | Products are installed by operatives kneeling down in wet cement/sand. Risk of dermatitis and cement burns. Health screening by a competent person recommended by HSE. Manually intensive operation with risk of repetitive strain and muscular skeletal injuries. |