Screedflo dB

Installation Guide – Timber Frame

This document is property of Screedflo Ltd. Any copying, electronic dissemination of the whole document or parts of the document are only allowed with written confirmation of Screedflo Ltd.

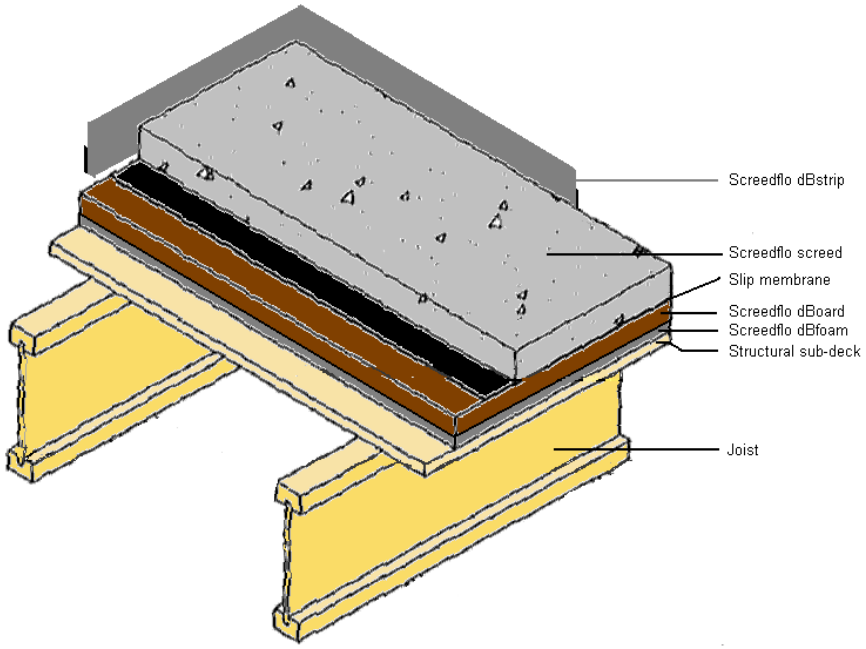
Introduction

The instructions contained within this document provide guidance on the correct procedures to be followed during the installation of the Screedflo dB acoustic floor system in timber frame buildings. Refer to the Masonry or Steel Frame installation guides when installing the Screedflo dB acoustic floor system with either of these construction methods.

The Screedflo dB acoustic floor system consists of a number of layers, each of which has a specific role to play in the overall acoustic performance of the floor. Care must be taken at all stages of installation to ensure correct installation of each of the Screedflo dB elements, and in particular to ensure that only the dBstrip comes into contact with the Correx rip on the walls of the structure.

The Screedflo dB acoustic floor system consists of a number of elements:

1. Structural deck – Boise, Finnforest, James Jones or Posi-joists and structural sub-deck designed for use with Screedflo dB
2. Isolation layers – dBoard and dBstrip
3. Slip membrane
4. Screedflo anhydrite screed



This document is property of Screedflo Ltd. Any copying, electronic dissemination of the whole document or parts of the document are only allowed with written confirmation of Screedflo Ltd.

Floor preparation

Before starting installation, ensure that the floor is clear of obstacles and has been thoroughly swept.

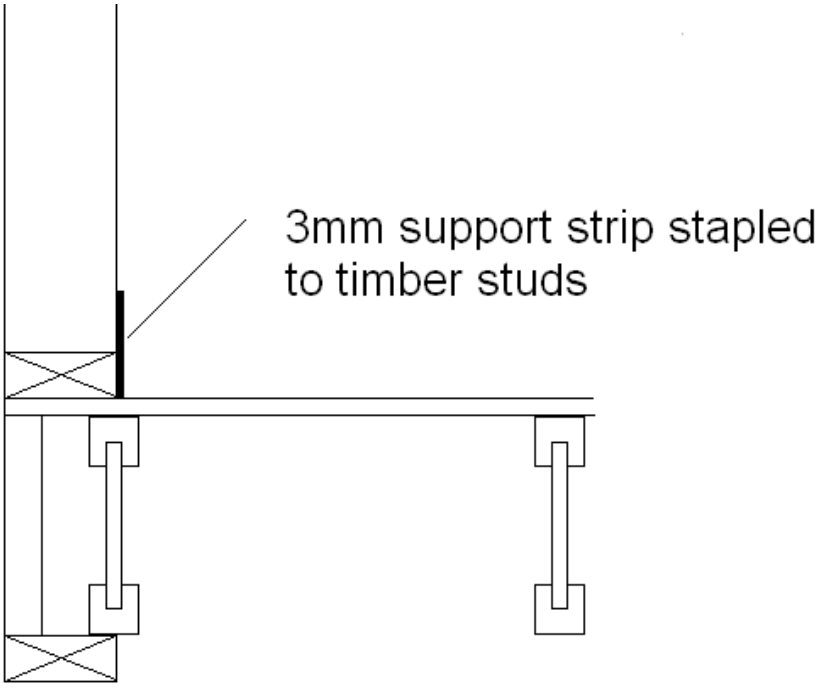
Check for any nails/screws protruding from anywhere on the timber frame or sub-deck. These should be removed as they will transmit sound through the system.

Lifting or other holes of greater than 50mm x 50mm required filled from the underside, to provide a flush upper surface.

Edgeboard

The Edgeboard is used to provide support to the dBstrip. It's use is not required where there is at least 74mm height of support provided by additional timber chords or sheathing boards. Attach the strip to the face of the bottom chord of the timber frame, using staples.

The strip comes in strips of 2.4m x 74mm. Joints between strips should always be supported by the vertical timber studs.



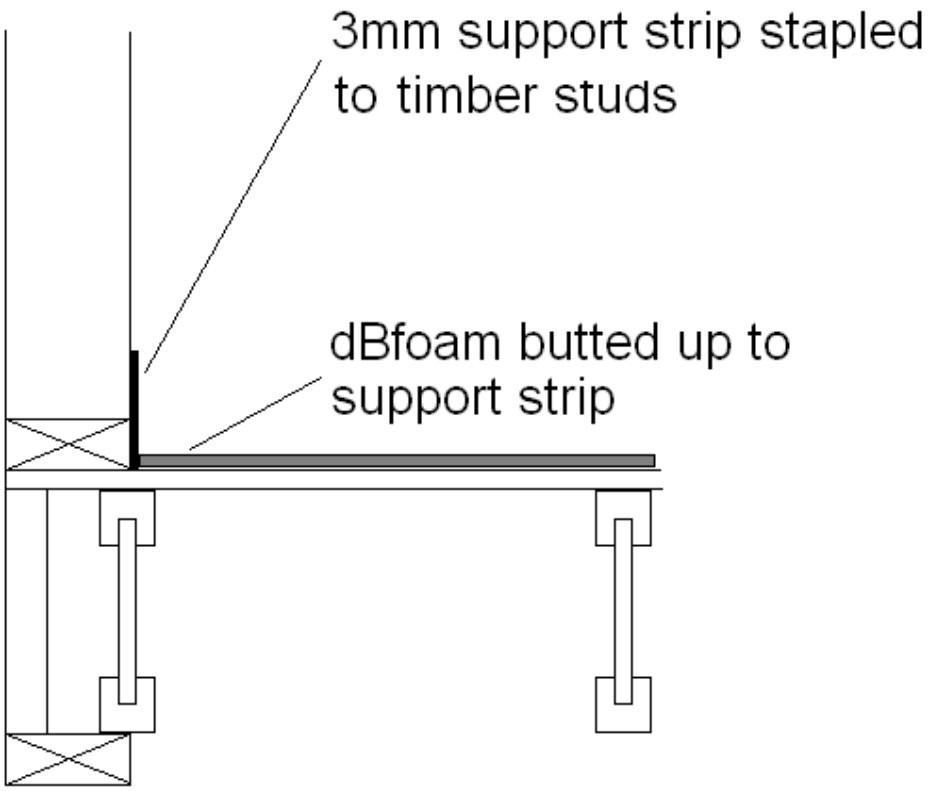
This document is property of Screedflo Ltd. Any copying, electronic dissemination of the whole document or parts of the document are only allowed with written confirmation of Screedflo Ltd.

dBfoam

The dBfoam is used to separate the structural floor from the acoustic layer. It must not be broken or penetrated in any way, as this will allow noise to be transmitted between floors. It should not be stuck down other than with tape.

The dBfoam comes in rolls of 2m x 38m.

It should be cut to butt neatly up to the support strip. Each length should be butted up to the previous length, ensuring that there are no gaps between the edges. Care must be taken to cover the entire floor area.



This document is property of Screedflo Ltd. Any copying, electronic dissemination of the whole document or parts of the document are only allowed with written confirmation of Screedflo Ltd.

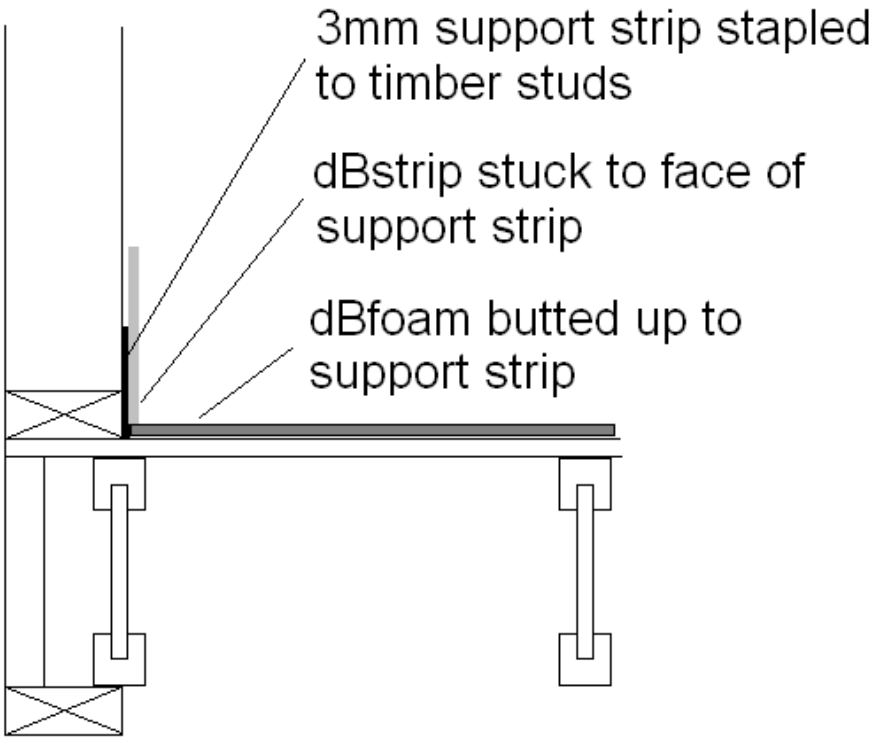
dBstrip

The dBStrip is used to isolate the Screedflo screed and dBoard from the wall structure. It must not be broken or penetrated in any way as this will allow sound to be transmitted between floors.

It must form a continuous strip around all walls, and must only be permanently attached to the support strip using the adhesive strip on the back of the dBstrip. If additional temporary fixing is required, staples or tape should be applied at the top edge only, and must not be placed below the expected finished screed level. Care should be taken to butt the dBstrip to the upper surface of the dBfoam

On internal corners the dBstrip should be cut, and the ends butted and taped together, to ensure that there are no gaps between the dBstrip and the timber frame.

Once the screed is dry, the dBstrip should be folded down by the drylining contractor, and used to isolate the plasterboard from the screed. Typically, any excess dBstrip would later be removed by the flooring contractor.



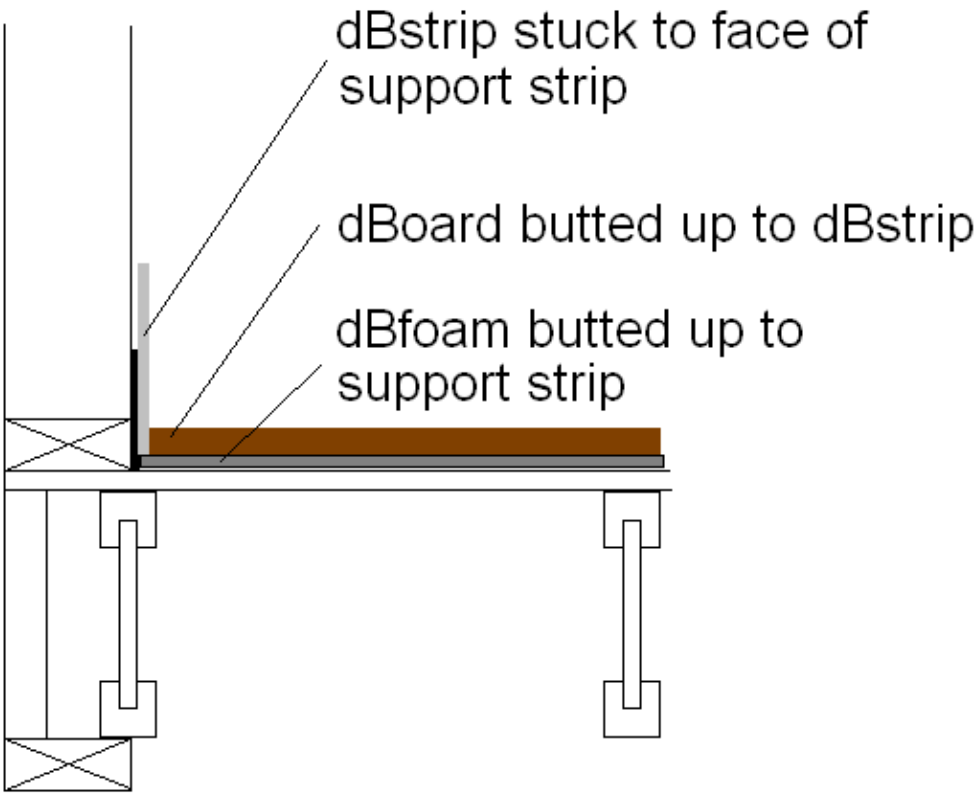
This document is property of Screedflo Ltd. Any copying, electronic dissemination of the whole document or parts of the document are only allowed with written confirmation of Screedflo Ltd.

dBoard

The dBoard is used to isolate the Screedflo screed from the structural floor. It must not be broken or penetrated in any way as this will allow sound to be transmitted between floors. The dBoard should not be fixed in any way.

The dBoard comes as a 2400mm x 600mm square edged board.

It should be cut to butt neatly up to the dBstrip. Each board should be butted up to the previous board, ensuring that there are no gaps between the boards. The boards should be laid staggered (brick bond pattern). Care should be taken to lift the dBstrip skirt clear of the dBoard as it is being butted to the dBstrip.



This document is property of Screedflo Ltd. Any copying, electronic dissemination of the whole document or parts of the document are only allowed with written confirmation of Screedflo Ltd.

Slip membrane

The main purpose of the slip membrane is to contain the Screedflo screed while it is liquid.

It should be cut to fit neatly to the face of the dBstrip, with adjoining strips overlapped by at least 100mm. All joints should be fully taped to prevent leakage.

The dBstrip skirt should be laid on top of the slip membrane, and taped down carefully to seal all joints.

On no account should Aluminium tapes be used in any way with the Screedflo dB system.

Service penetrations

All service pipes penetrating the floor must be fully isolated from the dBoard and Screedflo screed using the dBstrip.

Care should be taken to minimise gaps between the dBstrip and the dBoard, to prevent the screed from reaching the structural sub-deck.

All service pipes must be boxed in to prevent sound being transmitted between floors. The boxing should be treated in the same way as a structural wall or non-loadbearing internal wall.

Installing the Screedflo screed

Unless underfloor heating is installed, the minimum depth of the Screedflo screed will always be 40mm deep. Tripods and laser level should be used to ensure the accurate depth of screed is poured. Set the mini tripods to the thickness of the screed as specified in the site file.

Prior to use of laser equipment, a calibration check should always be carried out.

Set up the laser tripod and laser in an optimum position where the laser can reach the staircase/datum area and as much of the area to be surveyed as possible.

This document is property of Screedflo Ltd. Any copying, electronic dissemination of the whole document or parts of the document are only allowed with written confirmation of Screedflo Ltd.

Place the spirit level on top of the mini tripod and
set the beam catcher to the laser level. Arrange the rest of the mini tripods in an approx 3m grid. (An average living room would require 6 readings, an average kitchen or bedroom would require 4 readings etc). Place the spirit level on each mini tripod and use the level to adjust them until the beam catcher is level with the laser line.

If you have to move the laser to take readings from further parts of the area, ensure that you level one mini tripod in a position which will be visible from the new laser position. Once you have relocated the laser, use this mini tripod to reset the height of the beam catcher before you continue as before. Remember to check the thresholds of external doors. These should be set at least 20mm above the screed level. If they are any lower than this the bottom of the door may foul the carpet or floor covering.

The screed should then be poured to the level of the tripod discs.

A T-bar should be used to dapple the surface of the screed to achieve a smooth finished surface.

This document is property of Screedflo Ltd. Any copying, electronic dissemination of the whole document or parts of the document are only allowed with written confirmation of Screedflo Ltd.

General information

Weather conditions

Screedflo screed contains water and can be damaged by frost. As such it should not be laid at temperatures below 2^0C and rising within the building.

Additionally work should be halted at temperatures greater than 30^0C as this could reduce final strengths.

Drying

In good conditions, Screedflo will dry at an average rate of 1.4mm per day up to a depth of 40mm. However, it should be protected from rapid drying within the first three days of application.

Dehumidifiers can be used 7 days after application to assist with drying. Care should be taken to ensure that a closed system is employed to avoid extracted moisture from being re-circulated.

Forced drying can be accomplished by commissioning any underfloor heating system at least 7 days from screed application. However, the temperature should only be increased at a controlled rate over a period of a few days.

Walking on the screed

Access to the Screedflo surface should be restricted for at least 48 hours to avoid damage. Manual inspection is advisable before allowing access prior to 48 hours.

Normal site traffic and erection of non-load bearing partitions can be carried out 7 days after application of the screed.

This document is property of Screedflo Ltd. Any copying, electronic dissemination of the whole document or parts of the document are only allowed with written confirmation of Screedflo Ltd.