

Gyvlon screeds are suitable for application to all structural substrates. Gyvlon has excellent dimensional stability (Maximum shrinkage/expansion while drying of 0.02%) but will still require expansion joints based on the criteria below.

MAXIMUM BAY LENGTH	
Floating on Insulation	40m
Unbonded/Bonded	40m
Underfloor Heating	20m

MAXIMUM BAY SIZES	
Floating on Insulation	1000m ²
Unbonded/Bonded	1000m ²
Underfloor Heating	300m ²

ASPECT RATIO	
Unheated	Max 8 : 1
Heated	Max 6 : 1

Edge Detail

The perimeter strip recommended for use with Gyvlon screeds is minimum 8mm (10mm with under floor heating) closed cell polyethylene with an attached polythene skirt, this thickness relates directly to the maximum allowable positive movement within the screed.

E.g. 40m bay length x 0.02 Maximum expansion = 8mm expansion zone

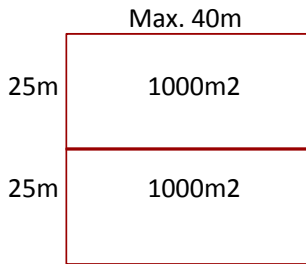
As with all types of screed a joint must be formed above all structural movement joints

With respect to heated screeds it is important to remember to place joints at door thresholds, to avoid thermal movement cracking of the style highlighted below:



EXPANSION JOINTS

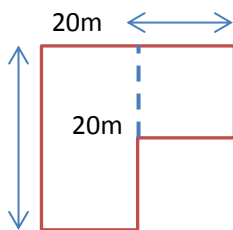
On larger pours the following guidelines should be used when considering the layout of expansion joints.



NORMAL SCREEDING CONDITIONS

A bay joint is required at this position as the total screed area is in excess of 1000m²

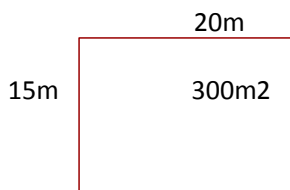
Note: As with all types of screed a joint must be formed above all structural movement joints



SCREEDING CORRIDORS

Particular attention should be paid to corridors, aspect ratio must be adhered to and joints may be required where change in direction occur

N.B. Corridor returns may require an expansion joint. Please contact the technical team for information or advice.



UNDERFLOOR HEATING

Gyvlon recommends that the maximum bay size when used in conjunction with for underfloor heating is 300m². However it is important to note that a joint should be present between two independent heating zones and door thresholds to allow for thermal movement within the screed and differential temperature gradients.

