KREISEL

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

WYLEWKA SAMOPOZIOMUJĄCA ANHYDRYTOWA 200

Liquefied thick-layer anhydrite screed 20-60 mm

Areas of application

Intended for machine or manual (technological area up to 15 m^2) execution of flooring base from 20 mm to 60 mm in total thickness in dry rooms in residential and industrial construction projects, etc. Used as a base in a floor heating system, floating on thermal insulation, separating layer and linked with a bed. Minimal layer thickness:anhydrite undercoat bonded to the substrate> 20 mm anhydrite undercoat on a separating layer> 30 mm floating anhydrite foundation on a layer of thermal and/or sound insulation> 35 mm anhydrite underlay in an underfloor heating system -> 45 mm (external diameter of the heating element + layer thickness above the heating elements min. 30 mm).

Properties

- Liquidized
- Easy to use
- Indoor use

Application procedure

Technical data

Item number	40860
Packaging	
Quantity per unit	25 kg/unit
Unit per pallet	48 unit/Pal.
Consumption	1,8 kg/m^2/mm
Water requirement	approx. 3,6 L/unit
Compressive strength	≥ 20 MPa (28 d)
Pressure resistance	≥ 5 MPa (28 d)
Possibilities to enter	48 h
Suitable for floor cover	14 d
Chromium content	≤ 0,0002 %
Coating thickness	20-60 mm
Processing time	150 min

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Material base

- Mineral fillers
- Waterless calcium sulphate
- Modifying additives

Application conditions

Apply in temperatures from +5 °C do +25 °C. These temperatures apply to air, groundwork and product temperature. All groundworks should be load-bearing, tight, stable, cleared and, if necessary, primed.

Surface

The bed preparation way is dependent on a selected pouring option. In each case, the substrate should be properly seasoned, have appropriate load capacity, a uniform structure and be cleaned of dust, debris, grease, lubricants and other contaminants. Steel elements which are in contact with the underlayment should be protected against corrosion. In the case of a large surface above 50m2 and in floor heating systems, it is necessary to make intermediate expansion joints which divide, at the same time, the working surface into technological fields that make it possible to properly pour, distribute, deaerate and self-level the mass. Indirect expansion joints are made by means of special expansion profiles.
Concrete, reinforced concrete: Prime with GRUNTOBET 310 or EXPERT CONCRETE PRIMER 314.
Cement screed: Prime with GRUNTOLIT-K 311 maintaining the 1:1 ratio
Anhydrite screed: Grind, prime with GRUNTOLIT-K 311 maintaining the 1:1 ratio

Surface pre-treatment

In the case of making anhydrite primer bound to the substrate, GRUNTOLIT-K 311 or EXPERT 315 should be used to reduce the absorbency of the substrate, preventing the absorption of water from unbound mortar too quickly, and to increase the adhesion of the primer. After the primer has dried, make expansion joints separating the screed from the walls. Note: Anhydrite screed as a composite undercoat is not suitable for rooms where there is a risk of wetting the screed from below as a result of capillary pull-up, e.g. floor on the ground. If an anhydrite undercoat is made on the separating layer, the preparation of the substrate should be started with its cleaning and expansion joints separating the screed from the walls with the use of expansion tape. Then spread the PE foil evenly over the entire surface with a thickness of min. 0.2 mm with wall height above the expected level of the poured undercoat. For foil connections, a minimum of 10 cm overlap should be used and adhesive tape attached to the joints or welded to obtain tight insulation. In the case of anhydrite base floating on cleared and level groundwork, apply Styrofoam or mineral wool panels of correct hardness in the staggering pattern (with a shift of successive edges). Apply the panels tightly, without producing any clearances between them. When using Styrofoam panels, apply a sand subcrust to even out any possible surface irregularities, which could potentially lead to the panels breaking or deforming. Execute an expansion joint separating the grout from the wall, using expansion tape. Then spread out 0.2 mm PE foil evenly on the entire surface, leaving a collar on the wall above the level of the base layer executed. Make sure to apply a 10 cm overlap on foil joints, which should be glued together with adhesive tape or thermally pressed to obtain water-tight insulation. Notice: Correctly executed floating base cannot directly contact the wall, the groundwork or installation elements. In the case of a system with floor heating, the groundwork must be prepared as for anhydrite floating base. Apply floor heating installation pipes on such prepared base. Before pouring out the grout, check if the heating installation is tight and properly mounted. In the case of water-based heating, fill the pipes with water to prevent it from spilling during the execution of works.

Preparation

Product preparation - manual pouring:Dry the mixture with a sufficient amount of clean water, mixing mechanically using a mortar mixer or a concrete mixer. The mechanical mixing time should be 2-3 minutes. After mixing the first batch of the mortar, check its consistency. If necessary, adjust the amount of water added. The determined mixing ratio with water should be noted so that subsequent batches of mortar are prepared in the same way. Preparation of the product - machine-pouring: The dry mixture must be poured to a bin of mixing and pumping unit. Appropriately set the level of dosed water to obtain proper consistency of the mortar flowing out of the pressure hose. While pouring, control consistency of the material and its level. Verification of consistency of ready mass: place 1 litre of the mortar in a consistometer, so-called pouring ring (cylinder with diameter of 70 mm and capacity of 1 l) and pour on a board of

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plexiglass with dimensions of 50x50 cm. Diameter of the obtained circle should come to 34-38 cm.

Application procedure

Pour out to a pre-established level, liquidation effect is obtained after vibrating with a metal trowel. Before starting work including laying the grout, it is necessary to determine the level up to which the base is to be poured. It can be set using a laser level, laser leveller, portable height marks, etc. The prepared mass must be poured in a continuous way without service interruptions up to the determined level. Freshly spilled anhydrite mass should be spread by means of a metal bar with shock movement along and in the cross section of the ground. This activity causes that the material starts to be automatically levelled and vented.

Instructions

Protect the grout layer for the next 2 days against excessive sun rays, excessive temperatures, drafts and water. Slight room ventilation is admitted. Avoid contact with skin and protect eyes. Detailed guidelines are included in the material safety data sheet.

Storage

Up to 6 months from the date of manufacture, in dry areas and in non-damaged factory packaging.

General information

This product data sheet replaces all its previous versions.The information, included in this technical card, represents our current knowledge and practical experience. This is general information only which shall not obligate the manufacturer to take any responsibility either for workmanship or for the manner of use. For there may be differences and specific execution conditions.The product shall be applied in accordance with required technical knowledge and OHS rules.Avoid contact with skin and protect eyes. In case of contact with eyes, rinse them up with a large quantity of clean water and consult a doctor. It shall be recommended to use gloves, safety goggles and protective clothing.

All technical data listed in this product specification has been determined under laboratory conditions.