



GENERAL HINTS

PRODUCTION OF CEMENTITIOUS KORODUR DESIGN FLOORS

PREAMBLE

These hints may serve all parties involved in construction as a basis for the production of cementitious, coloured screeds (e.g. GRANIDUR, KCF and TRU Self-Leveling / TRU PC). These hints cover both the technical properties (see data sheets) on the one and the relevant processing-referred properties on the other hand.

Due to different production variants respectively due to the use of natural raw materials, deviations of the finished performances are possible. Such deviations, partly intended, cannot be completely excluded, however, they give the finished screed its characteristic optical appearance. Any decorative screed is unique!

PLANNING PRINCIPLES / SCOPE

The above products are factory produced dry screed mixtures, which in respect of their use are subject to DIN 18560 (all parts) respectively to DIN EN 13813.

FIELDS OF USE

Depending on the product, the flooring constructions qualify for many types of projects, e. g. in general residential construction, in offices and administration buildings and in particular in shopping business.

GENERAL PROPERTIES OF CEMENT SCREEDS

Cementitious screeds are flat structural components with minor thickness and large surface. Unfavourable site conditions and non predictable influences such as temperature, air draught, sun radiation may cause unforeseen/not wanted aspects, e.g. formation of cracks, bowl-formation. In particular the formation of cracks can have very different causes – they cannot be totally excluded.

Qualified work performance, however, may considerably reduce their number and expansion. Cracks contribute to the authentication of the floor and are not considered as depreciation of the creative design.

SURFACE CONDITION / OPTICAL APPEARANCE

- GRANIDUR, polished surface
- KCF, smoothed surface
- TRU Self-leveling, self-leveling, polished surface
- TRU PC, self-leveling, polished surface

Depending on the time of day, the incidence of light and position of the observer, decorative floor surfaces may appear differently.

The practical production of the floor on job site may show optical deviations which, however, are not considered as defect.

The different ways of processing (the type of sub-base, climate, working methods, pouring marks, streaks, colour differences, grinding marks, maintenance treatment etc.) give the decorative screed its typical appearance.

Hand samples can only serve as guiding example for the selection of the colour or give an idea of the design technique but cannot be taken as comparison to the produced floor area.

JOINT DESIGN

As concerns the joint design and wall connections the responsible planner has to design the suitable field sizes. As in many cases these are adapted to local geometrical conditions, we can only refer to the valid parts of the norms and standards.

DIN 18560-2 (screed on insulation layer), par. 5.3.3

DIN 18560-3 (composite screed), par. 4.4

DIN 18560-4 (screed on separation layer), par. 4.3

Independent from this, the use of joint profiles has proven as suitable joint design.

AFTER-TREATMENT

All surface-finished floors require protection by very thorough after-treatment. However, coloured floors which require a first maintenance treatment, must not be after-treated with curing agent. This would bear the risk of closing of pores. In such case suitable coverings, such as painter's cardboard, non-woven tissue or thin, tightly placed foil should be used.

FIRST MAINTENANCE TREATMENT AND ROUTINE CLEANING

To achieve a long-standing positive optical appearance of a decorative screed the first maintenance treatment and the routine cleaning are of utmost importance. As any cementitious system has a relatively open-pore surface, basic cleaning and first maintenance treatment is required before handing over (see data sheets).

KORODUR provides appropriate maintenance hints on request.

On the basis of these hints it is recommended to arrange a test area.

Further hints please take from the relevant product information, maintenance instructions and tender specifications.

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