

PRIMA DRY



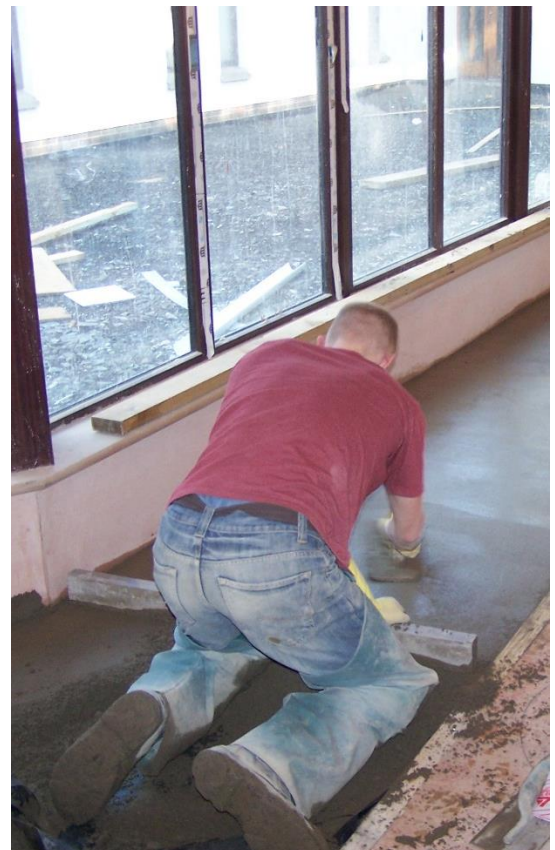
Larsen PrimaDry is a premium semi-dry screed cement incorporating Larsen PRIMA Screed additive. This advanced screed binder offers acceleration, water reduction and shrinkage compensation, to create a screed with high early and ultimate strengths, ease of finishing, rapid drying and reduced shrinkage. Due to the excellent early strengths and rapid drying properties, PRIMA Screeds are ideal for fast track construction and refurbishment projects. Larsen PRIMA Screeds can be used in bonded, unbonded or floating screed constructions and are suitable for most domestic and commercial applications, including housing developments, schools, shopping centres and hospitals.

HIGH STRENGTH – resists construction traffic

RAPID DRYING - earlier covering

IMPROVED WORKABILITY - easy to compact

EASY – just add sand



TECHNICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT INFORMATION	
FORM:	Powder
STANDARD COLOUR(S):	Grey
HAZARD INFORMATION:	IRRITANT – Consult Safety Datasheet before use
CLEANING:	Clean tools, equipment etc. using warm water.
PACKAGING:	22.5kg multiwall, sealed paper sacks
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Store in sealed containers in dry conditions, protected from extremes of temperature
SHELF LIFE:	12 months in unopened manufacturer’s packaging
APPLICATION INFORMATION	
MIX PROPORTIONS:	270 kg Binder (12 bags) per m ³ of screed
WORKING TIME:	2-3 hours (longer when retarder used)
APPLICATION TEMPERATURE:	+5°C to +30°C
COVERAGE:	approx. 1 x 22.5kg binder per m ² at 75mm
BED THICKNESS:	Bonded: > 25mm Unbonded: > 50mm Floating: > 65mm
TIME TO TRAFFIC:	Light Foot Traffic after 12-24 hours
TIME TO COVERING:	Drying time to receive moisture sensitive finishes – typically 1 week per 25mm in good drying conditions (20°C, 50% RH, good ventilation)
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	
DENSITY	2150-2250 kg/m ³
BRE TEST CATEGORY	Category A
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH:	>30MPa (in practice screeds typically achieve >25MPa in 4 days)
CLASSIFICATION:	Typically equivalent to CT-C30-F5

The following are guidelines based on 75mm unbonded PRIMA screed in good drying conditions.

FLOOR FINISH	GUIDELINE RECOMMENDED RESIDUAL MOISTURE CONTENT	MINIMUM DRYING TIME
Carpet, etc	~3%	4-5 days
Vinyl/Linoleum, etc	<2%	2-3 weeks
Wooden Flooring	<2%	2-3 weeks
All Tiling	n/a	4-5 days

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

PREPARATION

When used on new concrete, ground floors or floors subject to rising damp, a suitable damp-proof membrane or vapour barrier must be present beneath the screed. When used in bonded construction, the substrate should be clean, and free from all dust and contamination. The substrate must also be sound and coarse-textured; ideally, mechanically-prepared (e.g. needle guns, blast cleaning). When used in bonded construction, a slurry coat of Larsen SBR Bond and cement should be used as the bonding agent.

APPLICATION

PrimaDry Screed cement has a significantly lower water demand than cement alone. It is typical that with sand containing 7-8% moisture, no added water is required.

Mix using a drill and paddle, automatic screed mixer-pump, or similar forced action. Do not mix by hand or in a free-fall mixer. When mixed at ready mix plants, always use a pan mixer – mixing in concrete lorry is not suitable.

Always use good quality, washed medium sand conforming to 0/4MP and having no more than 10% by mass passing 125micron sieve. Coarser graded sand may be used if proven that desired closed screed surface is achievable. Finer sand may result in cracking or prolonged drying times.

Site Mixing

PrimaDry	45kg (2bags)
Sand 0/4MP (@7% Moisture)	325kg (approx. 300kg dry weight)
Larsen Fibrescreed	approx. 150g (if required)
<u>Water</u>	<u>as required to semi-dry consistency</u>
Yield	approx. 0.175 m ³

Add PrimaDry to sand and add sufficient water to produce an earth dry mix with no bleed. Always use the minimum amount of water to produce a suitable mix. The amount of added water will vary considerably depending on sand moisture content and grading. It may be necessary to add no additional water to create a suitable mix.

Apply screed to floor, level and fully compact to form a dense smooth finish. Screeds should be installed as per the recommendations in BS8204. The screed must be protected from draughts within the first 12 hours – if necessary, doorways and windows should be taped up with polythene. Subsequently, ensure the room has sufficient ventilation to allow the screed to dry out.

Screeds will accept foot traffic after 12 - 24 hours, depending on site conditions. Underfloor heating can be commissioned 2 weeks after installing screed.

Screeds are to be laid continuously, as far as possible without bay joints. Screeds tend to crack randomly as they dry and shrink. To minimise, but not eliminate this risk, stress relief joints should be created by either forming with a trowel during laying or saw cutting after hardening and are recommended across doorways, at changes in direction and at about 5 to 6 m intervals along long strips of screed where rigid finishes are to be applied. For further information, consult BS8204-1.

DRYING TIME

Always measure moisture content of the screed before installing sensitive floor finishes. It is recommended that screed moisture contents are measured using a Carbide Moisture meter or relative humidity tested with a calibrated hygrometer as per BS8203 - electrical conductance hygrometers are not suitable. It is recommended that rooms are at service conditions and that underfloor heating has been commissioned prior to conducting moisture testing. Always follow the advice of the floor finish manufacturer with regard to moisture content of the screed. In general allow 1 week per 25mm in good drying conditions (20°C, 50% RH, good ventilation).

RESTRICTIONS

Drying times will be affected by screed thickness, screed finish, ambient temperature, humidity and airflow. All drying times provided in this datasheet are based on trials carried out in controlled environments. All cement-based materials will take longer to harden and set at lower temperatures, and should not be used below 5°C. Attempting to accelerate drying by heating or forced ventilation may result in cracking of the screed.