

Heating up of screeds in buildings with special surfaces made from timber or wooden composites

Key Elements

HUMIDITY BALANCE
TIMBER AND SPECIAL SURFACES

FLOW TEMPERATURE
OF THE HEATING SYSTEM

ROOM CLIMATE
TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY DURING
THE DRYING PHASE

DURATION
OF THE HEATING UP PHASE

Regarding the material characteristics

For the securing of the usability and the reduction of the moisture content wet applied screeds are dried by heating up on site.

The delivery and built in of wooden composites like Glulam or Cross laminated timber (CLT) is carried out in a dry condition due to their production process. This basically leads to a conflict of interests, which can be solved in accordance with the appropriate handling of the specific material characteristics.

The heating up period of the screed is differentiated into functional heating, which serves the proof of the flawless trade and the heating up that implies the readiness of the screed regarding the required residual moisture for the final floor covering.

In order to not to stress the already built in timber parts and for instance to avoid or reduce fissures in the surface, it is advisable to execute the heating process as gently as possible. A special focus has to be put on the indoor climate during the heating up period.

- heating up to the max. flow temperature - not unnecessary above
- regular controlling of the humidity and adjusting bei short airing, wood moisture content max. 15% (green area in the diagram)
- regular measurement of the residual moisture of the screed
- cooling down as soon as the optimal readiness for the later flooring is achieved – not unnecessary longer.

Further Informations:

- Bundesverband Flächenheizungen und Flächenkühlungen e.V. <http://www.flaechenheizung.de/>
- Protokoll P7
Protokoll zum Belegreifheizen des Estrichs, Hrsg. Bundesverband Estrich und Belag e.V. (BEB), <http://www.beb-online.de/>

