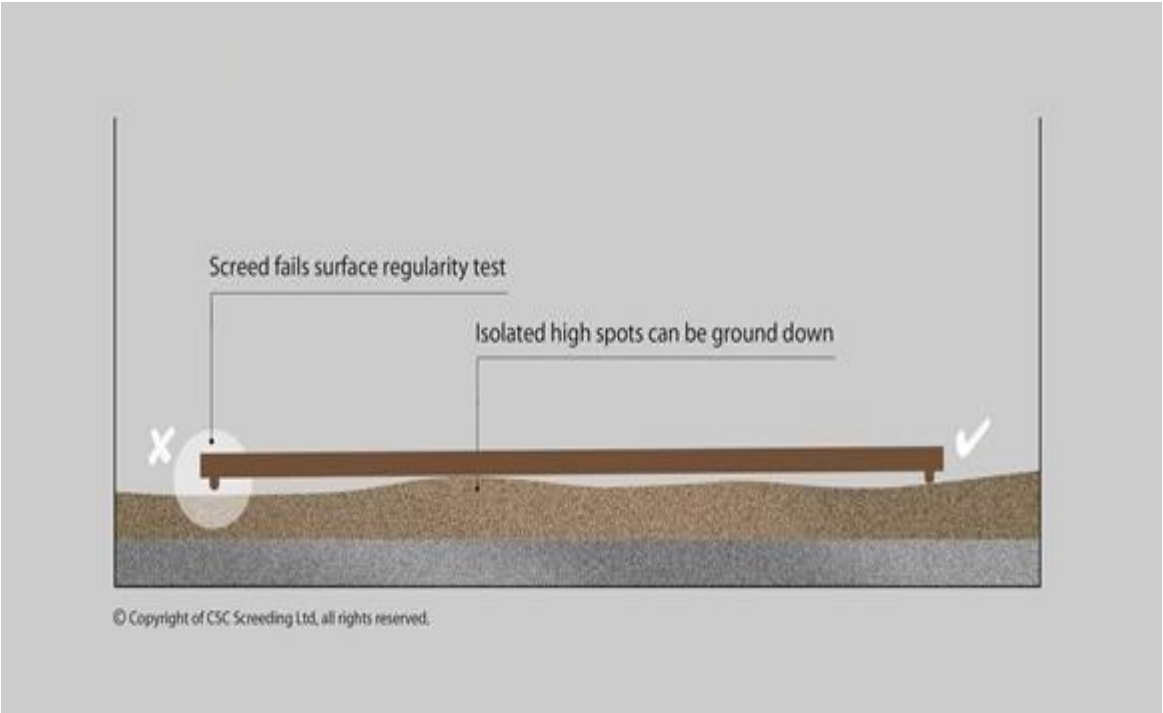
Impervia flooring Installation guide for different screeds

Impervia flooring is a floating floor system that has its own acoustic backing layer. It is manufactured with the latest valinge 5Gi system which is better than the 5G.

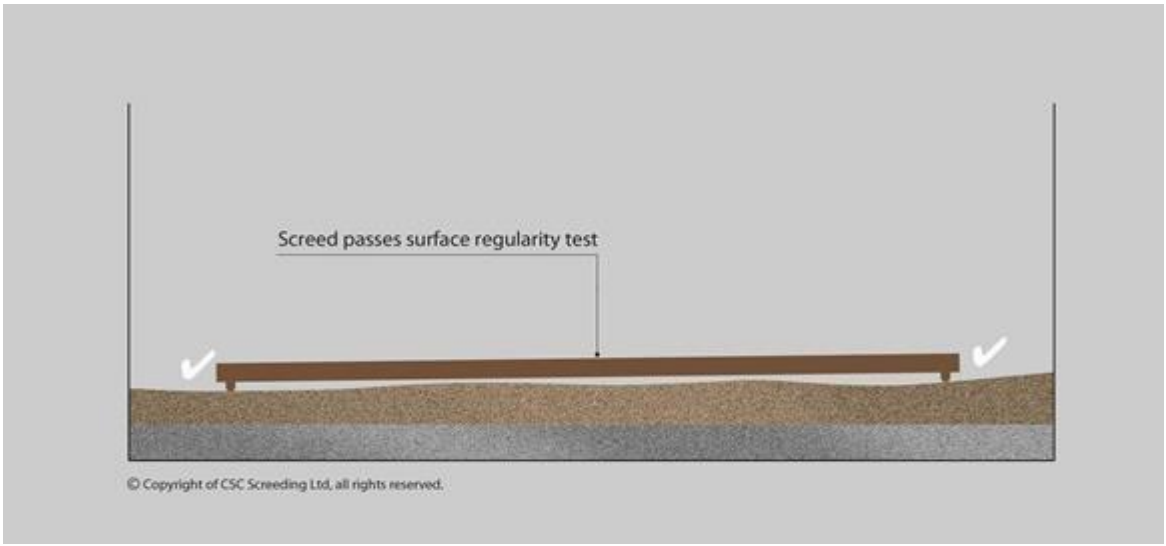
Impervia must have a perfectly flat and level subfloor which must be stable and not have any movement or “bounce”

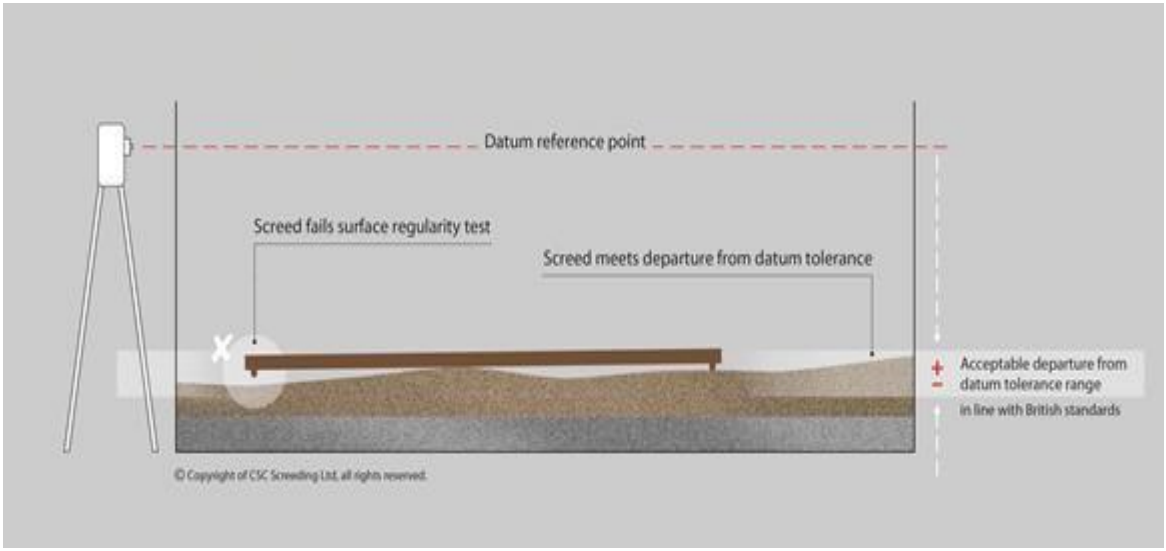
Surface regularity

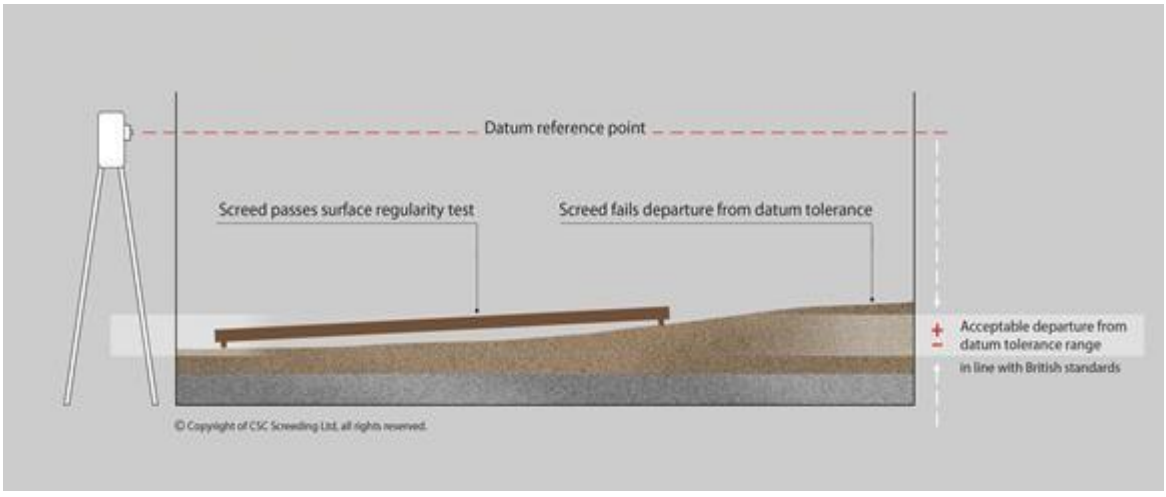
Surface regularity is an important quality of a screed or floor surface, which is often described as a measure of waviness of the surface. For normal accuracy floors, it is defined as the limitation of deviation of the surface beneath a straightedge laid flat on the surface.



The images above and below show the various way to check out the level of a screed and whether it meets BS standards. In many cases if the high spots are irregular and across most of the floor then it may be easier and more cost effective to lay a thin layer of latex. Impervia does not need adhesive unlike Timber floors so there will be no issues with the adhesive lifting the subfloor.







Below is a chart of the normal different screeds and measurement criteria

BS Code of Practice recommendations on measurement of Surface Regularity of screeds for normal accuracy floors (Excerpt, CIRIA Report 184):

Type of screed or base	Measurement Criteria
Screeds to receive applied flexible floorings	BS8203. 2-m straightedge laid in contact with the screed Maximum gap measured with a slip gauge SR1 3mm SR2 5mm SR3 10mm
Screeds to receive toppings or in situ applied floorings	BS8204 Part1. 2-m straightedge laid in contact with the screed Maximum gap measured with a slip gauge SR1 3mm SR2 5mm SR3 10mm
Screeds to adhesive fixed rigid tile applied floorings	BS5385 Part3. 2-m straightedge laid in contact with the screed Maximum gap measured with a slip gauge SR1 3mm SR2 5mm SR3 10mm
Screeds to receive timber flooring	BS8201. Localized variations in level should not exceed +/-3mm from the mean when measured over a 2-m distance using a straightedge

Remedial measures in case of non-compliance

Remedial measures in case of non-compliance generally include localized grinding of the subfloor (where the effect on appearance is not an issue). For toppings like ceramic flooring and natural stone, the most feasible option would be localised

grinding or application of smoothing compounds. For cases where the screed is too high it might be necessary to remove and replace the affected area.

However, before resorting to any major remedial measures it is best to compare the degree of non-compliance and its effect on the final flooring against the possible costs, delays and effect on appearance and durability of the flooring.

Reasons for having a flat solid subfloor for Impervia or any click flooring

The locking system used is extremely robust but must be fully locked in the corners. You will need to use the correct plastic headed mallet to do this properly.

If you had a ridge near a join then any click system is unlikely to lock properly.

This is why many floated laminate floors and wood floors can end up “squeaking” which would entail a considerable amount of remedial work and in many cases replacement of the floor.

The image below shows an example of fitting the herringbone and plank at the correct angle. If you try and slide pieces in you will never get the best fit. Always line up the ends perfectly and then push down an in.

To fully lock the herringbone, make sure you hammer the end in as below. Make sure you use a plastic or nylon hammer to give sufficient “shock” to the ends to fully lock the piece together. You must do this before going on to the next. If you feel it is not locking properly then it is probably down to not fully push fitting the piece into the groove of the locking profile. If you click the image below you will see the fitting video locking in the corners.

Please call 01666 504015for more information. We are happy to complete site visits if necessary.