METHOD STATEMENT - TRS, Permanent Shutter, TYPE B

1. Fully support the load through to ground using appropriate props and cut off the decayed end. All propping must be continuous down to ground and must not be supported off any suspended construction without the written permission of the client. Make good the bearing area and line with DPC material.

2. Mark the hole pattern onto the end of the parent timber. Drill into the end of the beam to create the holes specified in the Design Drawing, half the Design length of the rods deep. (For holes of 25mm and larger, use a 16mm full length pilot before final drilling). Ensure that the holes are parallel drilled to stay within the shutter box. Blow out all sawdust.

3. Thoroughly mix a pack of Thixotropic Epoxy Resin (small tub into large tub) using a stiff pallet knife (not included) and load into an empty cartridge by using the pusher plate supplied (raised edge upwards).

4. Fit the extension tubing to the nozzle. Push the tube to the inner end of each hole and gun resin to approximately half fill the length of the hole. Insert the rod into the hole with a continuous twisting action until it reaches the base of the hole. Ensure that enough Thixotropic Epoxy Resin was present to reach the neck of the rod. Check that the rods do not extend beyond the face of the beam more than the internal length of the shutter box.

5. Fit the shutter box and chock to level using plastic packing wedges. The bearing area in the wall socket can be shuttered by sealing the socket with mortar, rather than extending the timber box. Seal the joint faces with sealant (Quick Setting Wood Filler Paste). Ensure that the box is of robust construction - the resin is extremely heavy and any movement in the box may lead to expensive leakage. If you are using more than one pack size of resin, use the smallest pack first and allow time to check for leaks. If necessary additional resin can be poured on top of the hardened first pour for up to 48 hours without having to abrade the resin surfaces.

6. Pour Structural Epoxy Pouring Grout into the box until it is full. Complete filling is unnecessary structurally; at least the top bar(s) MUST be covered by resin, but any residual space can be filled with timber or Mouldable Epoxy Putty.

7. Allow at least 48 hours for the resin to harden, (subject to ambient temperatures - in cold weather the temperature needs to be monitored), before removing the props. Props must be slowly wound down so as to apply loading to the beam gradually. The repair area must be monitored for signs of distress during loading and propping re-applied if necessary.

8. Treatment of parent timber - the parent timber bearing/end grain should be injected with the BORON ULTRA 78 paste, for a minimum of 300mm back from the cut-off point, by drilling 10mm diameter holes at 120mm intervals along the grain, for timbers up to 100mm wide. For larger timbers please consult our drilling pattern diagram. The surfaces of the parent timber should be treated by brush using the BORON ULTRA 12 liquid. A 'NO GO ZONE' for dry rot can be created by applying DRY ROT PAINT to the timber and masonry in the at risk areas. Use of this treatment technique means that it is not necessary to cut back sound timber beyond the extent of the decay, as would be normal using traditional preservatives.