

METHOD STATEMENT - TRS, Side Slot, TYPE F

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. Use the TRS as a template to mark the hole pattern onto the end of the parent timber. Drill into the end of the beam to create holes as specified in the Design Drawing, half the length of the rods deep, to match the slots in the TRS. (For holes of 25mm and larger, use a 16mm full length pilot before final drilling). Ensure that the holes are parallel drilled to match the TRS. Blow out all sawdust.
3. Thoroughly mix a pack of Thixotropic Epoxy Injection 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 lip edge upwards).
4. Fit the extension tubing to the nozzle. Push the tube to the inner end of each hole and gun Thixotropic Epoxy Injection 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 Injection 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 length of the slots.
5. Fit the TRS unit and chock to level using plastic packing wedges. Seal the joint faces with sealant (Quick Setting Wood Filler Paste).
6. Fit the clear plastic shutter, using Quick Setting Wood Filler Paste, to cover the slots and joint area. Drill one 10mm in diameter hole into each shutter, at a top corner as an air release hole. Drill another hole, 20mm in diameter, at the diagonally bottom corner, for injection of the resin.
7. Thoroughly mix a pack of Structural Epoxy Pouring Resin. First, mix the two liquids together and then gently add the powder. Pierce the plastic lid of the outer tub and fit the paddle shaft through, so that the lid can be refitted with the paddle inside the tub. Mix until all the powder is incorporated, using the 'paddle' in an electric drill, turning slowly. The mixed resin should then be poured into the 1 litre cartridges, with the foil seal on the cartridge outlet intact. Push in the piston, dome side inward and invert. Pierce the foil seal with the end of a nozzle and fully open the hole. Fit a nozzle that has been cut off to the desired diameter to fit the injection holes in the 'shutters'.
8. Inject the resin from the cartridge supplied via the nozzle into the LOWER of each shutter hole until the slots are full and resin emerges from the top holes. Plug the holes using our 20mm snap-in plastic plugs (supplied).
9. If a fine cosmetic finish is required to disguise the repair and match the original timber colour, scrape out the sealant and make good the joint area with Mouldable Epoxy Putty.
10. 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. 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.