

METHOD STATEMENT - TRS, Top Slot, TYPE C

1. Fully support the load through to ground using appropriate props. All propping must be continuous down to ground and must not be supported off any suspended construction without the written permission of the client.
2. Use the TRS as a template to mark the slots on the beam and then drill into the top of the beam, starting at the proposed cut-off point, from the exposed face to create the number of slots required; the slots should be to the width and depth specified on the Design Drawing supplied with the TRS and long enough to accommodate the rods. The slots can be created by a combination of Auger stitch drilling, 3D Cutter, chisel cutting or chain saw cutting.
3. Cut off the decayed end. Make good the bearing areas and line with DPC material. Apply preservative to the TRS.
4. Fit the Timber-Resin Splice unit (TRS) and level using plastic packing wedges. Seal the joint faces with Quick Setting Wood Filler Paste.
5. Thoroughly mix a pack of Structural Epoxy Pouring Grout. First, mix the two liquids together and then gently add the powder. Pierce the plastic lid of the outer plastic 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.
6. Pour the Structural Epoxy Pouring Grout into the slots until the top bar of the TRS is covered by a minimum of 5mm of resin. **Note:** the top bar of the TRS must be covered by at least 5mm of resin but it is not structurally necessary for the slot to be completely filled.
7. 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.
8. 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 shutter box and 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.
9. 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.