

## METHOD STATEMENT - TRS, Top Slot, TYPE E

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. Pour Structural Epoxy Pouring Grout into the slots until they are 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. 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 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 TRS bearing and parent timber - the parent timber and TRS bearing/end grain should be injected with the BORON ULTRA 78 paste, the parent timber for a minimum of 300mm back from the cut-off point, by drilling 8mm 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.