

METHOD STATEMENT - TRS, Top Slot, TYPE G

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. Mark the slot centre line using the actual TRS selected as a template, to ensure that the slot will align exactly with the slot in the TRS. (The slot may not be parallel to the exterior faces due to variations in the internal grain direction in the TRS).
3. Drill into the top of the beam, starting at the proposed cut-off point, to create slot(s) as specified in the Design Drawing, long enough to accommodate the rods. The slot can be created by a combination of Auger stitch drilling, 3D Cutter, chisel cutting or chain saw cutting.
4. Cut off the decayed end. Make good the bearing areas and line with DPC material.
5. Fit the Timber-Resin Splice unit (TRS) and chock to level using plastic packing wedges. Seal the joint faces with Quick Setting Wood Filler Paste.
6. Place the rods in the slot, and using nails driven through the sides of the beams (or pieces of re-bar) as spacers, support them at the gaps given in the design drawing.
7. Pour Structural Epoxy Pouring Grout into the slot until full.
8. 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 (not included in the kit).
9. Allow at least 48 hours for the resin to harden, subject to ambient temperatures, 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.
10. 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.