

## 24. Repair care

### Method of works

- Assess pre-works information. Including Asbestos information and report if any variations.
- PPE to be worn – Steel toe capped boots, gloves, eye protection, coveralls, Hi Vis vest and RPE if required
- Assess which form of access is best suited for the job.
- Mobile tower if required is to be erected by PASMA qualified staff from WMS. Wheels will be locked when in use.
- Scaffold if required will be erected by the scaffold company who will inspect, sign off in accordance with TG 20:21 and provide certification.

#### Preparation

- Remove paint at least 10mm from the area to be repaired.
- Remove all decayed and soft timber using a Repair Care Mini-PROFI™ router and round cutter.
- Create a 'shoulder' of at least 5 mm.
- Ensure the moisture content is no higher than 18%. This should be checked with the EASY Q™ Wood Condition Meter.
- Sand off any loose fibres and remove dust and dirt.

Method P2 (Conservation joints) • Use Repair Care Mini-PROFI™ and round cutter at speed 5 not 6.

- Open the joint along its entire length - minimum 10mm wide and 10mm deep.

Method C1 (Resin only) Use Repair Care Mini-PROFI™ and round cutter at speed 5 not 6.

- Create clean edges/shoulders of at least 5mm.

Method C3 (Timber insert) and C4 (Splicing)

- Use woodworking tools for basic preparation.
- Use Repair Care Mini-PROFI™ and round cutter at maximum speed.
- Allow a resin gap of at least 5mm between contact surfaces and, for C3 (Timber insert), over the top of the timber insert.

#### Mixing and applying dry fix

- Always use the appropriate DRY FIX® with its matching DRY FLEX® or use DRY FIX® UNI.
- Use MIX & FIX™ paper cup and the wooden spatula.
- Mix 1 calibration of clear liquid to 1 calibration of coloured liquid.
- If a timber splice is being used the contact areas of the splice and any exposed end grain should also be coated.
- DRY FIX® 1 can be left up to 2 hours, DRY FIX® 4 and 16 up to 8 hours and DRY FIX® UNI up to 24 hours.
- Thoroughly wipe away any excess fluid.
- If repairing masonry apply DRY FIX® to contact surfaces. When repairing metal DRY FIX® is not required.
- When using DRY FLEX® SF the prepared surface does not need to be primed

#### Mixing, applying and finishing dry flew 1, 3, 4 + 16

- Dispense the DRY FLEX® using the EASY Q™ Dosing Gun and mix thoroughly until a uniform colour is achieved.
- Whilst DRY FIX® is still tacky apply a thin coat to all areas.
- Complete the repair by adding more DRY FLEX®.
- Where the size of a resin repair exceeds our recommendations (see table), use a timber insert or face splice.
- When using a timber insert or face splice, apply a thin coat of DRY FLEX® to the end grains of the timber insert before positioning in the recess.
- Perspex sheets can be used to help create a straight edge.
- Remove excess product leaving a smooth surface.
- When the DRY FLEX® is cured, remove any Perspex sheets and sand the cured resin to ensure a smooth finish and to give a key for the decorative coating.
- Finish with any paint or stain.

### **Dry flex SF**

For quick, durable spot repairs and fine surface filling on timber

- Remove all paint.
- Remove all dirt - ensure the timber is dry.
- Dispense DRY FLEX® SF.
- Mix both components until a uniform colour is reached.
- Apply DRY FLEX® SF up to a maximum thickness of 6mm.
- Sand finished repair.
- Finish with any paint or stain.

### **Dry seal**

Multi-purpose putty replacement

Method PG2 (For replacement of failed putty)

Preparation

- Remove all loose/defective putty and beads.
- Clean and sand the rebate.
- Ensure the moisture content is no higher than 18%. This can be checked with the EASY Q™ Wood Condition Meter.

Application

- Prime the rebate and allow to dry.
- Apply DRY SEAL™ MP with the EASY Q™ Professional Dispensing Gun.
- Smooth the surface using the EASY Q™ Sealant Applicator.
- Allow to cure.

Finishing

- If necessary, remove any excess DRY SEAL™ MP from the glass when cured.
- If finishing with a paint or stain, this can be done after 2 hours.
- Working method PG7 (For new glazing) Preparation (if necessary):
- Remove all loose/ defective putty and timber beads.
- Clean and sand the rebate. Ensure all corrosion is removed from metal frames.
- Ensure the moisture content is no higher than 18%. This should be checked with a EASY Q™ Wood Condition Meter.
- Application
- Prime the rebate and allow to dry.
- Apply a thin bead of DRY SEAL™ MP (approx 2mm) using the EASY Q™ Professional Dispensing Gun.
- Insert the glass into the unit.
- Cut the nozzle to the appropriate size and apply DRY SEAL™ MP.
- Smooth the surface using the EASY Q™ Sealant Applicator. For best results use the edge, not the face, of the applicator.
- Allow to cure.
- Finishing
- If necessary, remove any excess DRY SEAL™ MP from the glass when cured.
- If finishing with a paint or stain, this can be done after 2 hours.
- On completion of works, test that leak has been fixed. If this is so, area will be left clean and tidy with all debris associated with the works removed from site.
- On completion, access equipment, Scaffold, tower, ladders will be dismantled and removed from site.

	<b>1</b> <b>DRY FLEX®</b> <b>1</b>	<b>3</b> <b>DRY FLEX®</b> <b>3</b>	<b>4</b> <b>DRY FLEX®</b> <b>4</b>	<b>16</b> <b>DRY FLEX®</b> <b>16</b>	<b>SF</b> <b>DRY FLEX®</b> <b>SF</b>	<b>MP</b> <b>DRY SEAL™</b> <b>MP</b>	
<b>Application</b>	Fast, small repairs and splicing	For quicker repairs at lower temperatures	Fast repairs, all year round	Small and big repairs, without time constraints	Very quick spot repairs	Putty replacement and new glazing	
<b>Application temperature</b>	0 - 25°C	0 - 25°C	0 - 35°C	10 - 35°C	0 - 30°C	5 - 40°C	
<b>Repair thickness</b>	• 5 - 15mm at 0 - 10°C • 5 - 10mm at 10 - 25°C	• 5 - 40mm at 0 - 10°C • 5 - 25mm at 10 - 15°C • 5 - 20mm at 15 - 25°C	• 5 - 50mm at 0 - 10°C • 5 - 20mm at 10 - 35°C	5 - 50mm	0 - 6mm	-	
<b>Ready for sanding and painting (at 20°C)</b>	After 1 hour	After 3 hours	After 4 hours	After 16 hours	After 30 minutes	After 2 hours	

\*at an application temperature of between 0°C and 10°C: to 50 mm thickness. \*\*for deeper repairs, the use of timber and resin is recommended.

## See additional docs

Working At Height  
PPE

## Risk Assessment

Hazard	Control Measures
Falls from height	See Working At Height
Slips Trips and Falls	The site will remain tidy at all practicable times. All designated access/egress routes shall be kept free of slip and trip hazards, and obstructions. All material that could potentially cause injury is either secured behind barriers or removed from site. WMS to ensure adequate signage is put in place. If any spillage occurs, clean immediately and inspect ground conditions
COSHH	When using any chemicals, the COSHH safety data sheet will be followed to ensure that the safe working practice is followed. This includes storage and use, including the correct use of PPE. Chemicals are to be secured away, eliminating risk to public.
Fall of materials from roof	Segregate area from access and display signage to be used to warn of overhead works. No public access underneath scaffold or in the vicinity of Towers or ladders No items of material or waste is to be thrown off the roof to the ground.
Stability of structure- Falls through fragile roof material	Once any operative has obtained access to the pitched roof if there is any movement of the roof surface during any part of the work process the work is to be immediately suspended and all Operatives are to vacate the roof and report to the line manager informing them of the issue.
Hygiene	Good personal hygiene is a necessity washing of hands prior to any breaks.
Asbestos	All operatives are to be Asbestos awareness trained. Asbestos surveys are to be and referred to before any works commence. Tradesmen are to remain vigilant at all times when onsite and if any additional suspect materials are identified, site manager is to be informed immediately
Respirable Dust	Control measures are to be implemented when any operations are being undertaken that could give rise to respirable dust. Particular attention when sanding hardwoods and lead paints (see Lead/V1). Dust extraction is to be used to ensure operatives are not working above the 8hr control limit (0.1mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) and FFP3 masks that have been face fitted to the individual are to be worn.