

# BOWER BEAMS

## THE SIMPLE WAY TO JOIST AND BEAM END REPAIR

C1/SFB 1976

YU3

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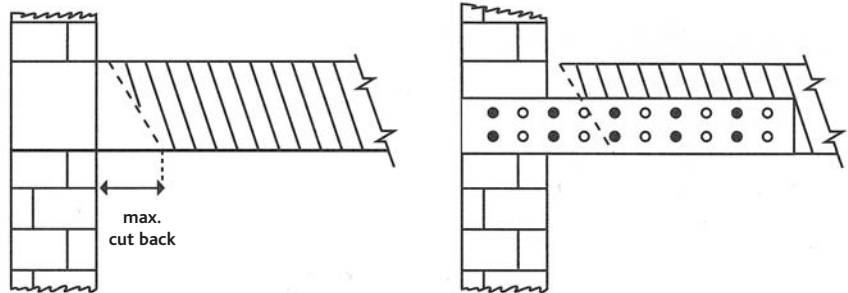
### DATA SHEET

Any joist or beam end in direct contact with a wet wall will eventually succumb to fungal attack and decay (rot) thus losing its strength, it may even break.

Should this happen the problem of replacement is expensive and time consuming. **NOT ANY MORE!!!**

The BOWER BEAM, manufactured in 2mm KHR steel to BS4360 by Wykamol and protected by their SUPAGALV finish, in excess of BS2989, can be used to effect a quick, cheap and easy but secure and long lasting replacement.

Independent tests have shown that the BOWER BEAM is capable of withstanding loads in excess of the design loads of the wooden joists they are supporting which will in turn, be isolated from the source of the dampness and further risk.



### THE SIMPLE FIXING METHOD

1. Cut away the affected timber from 6 inches (150mm) up to 17 inches (425mm) from the joist end.
2. Offer up the two halves of the BOWER BEAM to the joist and slide forward into the socket. Secure with nails.
3. Drill the required number of pilot holes for the coach screws (not opposite each other).
4. Tighten down the coach screws. Note: a blocking piece will be necessary on large cut backs to fasten down the floor boards. Joist widths from 2 inches (50mm) upto 6 inches (150mm) can be replaced by this method. Normal treatment to dispel further fungal attack should be carried out.

### COMPLETE WITH ALL GALVANISED FIXINGS

All of these plates can be used as timber splicing plates by fastening an equal number of coach screws either side of the splice. The extra coach screws should be ordered with the BOWER BEAM.

An additional BOWER BEAM for use with lower loaded joists (i.e. ceiling joists) is available where the requirement is not to disturb the ceiling below. The BOWER BEAM principal is the same but the flanges are of a reduced length.

Note that the number in the code shows the maximum amount of cutback to sound timber.

