



Peelaway® 7 is a water-based formulation that will remove up to 20 coats of modern paints from woodwork, bricks, masonry, plaster, fibre glass and metal (includes automobile and aircraft paints).

Excellent results have also been achieved with combinations of oil and water-based coatings.

Peelaway® 7 does not require neutralising and can be repainted within a few hours.

Peelaway® 7 is recommended for use in removing paint from veneers, plywoods or aluminium but should not be used on certain plastics such as polycarbonates and perspex. (Test on unskinned drywall).

Sizes include: 750g, 4Kg & 10Kg
Contains: Blanets & spatula.

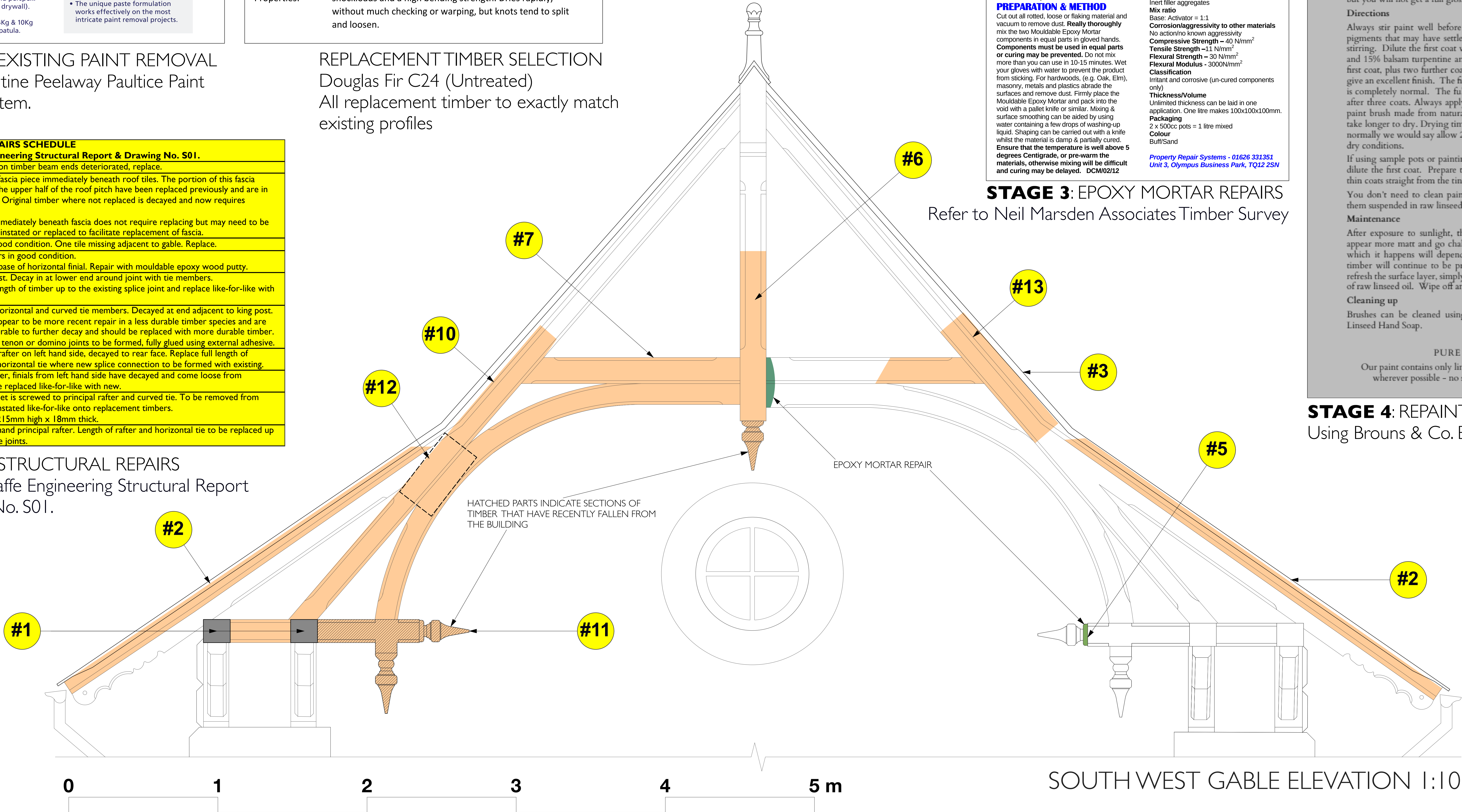
KEY BENEFITS

- Removes multiple layers of most modern industrial and domestic paint in one application.
- It is much safer and more user friendly having very little odour and naturally degradable. It is non caustic and does not burn skin in the event of accidental contact.
- Safer to use than traditional Methylene Chloride paint strippers.
- The unique paste formulation works effectively on the most intricate paint removal projects.

STAGE I: EXISTING PAINT REMOVAL
Using Barrentine Peelaway Paultice Paint Removal System.

STRUCTURAL REPAIRS SCHEDULE	
Refer to Giraffe Engineering Structural Report & Drawing No. S01.	
#1	2No. lead caps on timber beam ends deteriorated, replace.
#2	Painted timber fascia piece immediately beneath roof tiles. The portion of this fascia piece towards the upper half of the roof pitch have been replaced previously and are in good condition. Original timber where not replaced is decayed and now requires replacing. Coving piece immediately beneath fascia does not require replacing but may need to be removed and reinstated or replaced to facilitate replacement of fascia.
#3	Roof slates in good condition. One tile missing adjacent to gable. Replace.
#5	Timber members in good condition. Some decay to base of horizontal finial. Repair with mouldable epoxy wood putty.
#6	Vertical king post. Decay in at lower end around joint with tie members. Removed the length of timber up to the existing splice joint and replace like-for-like with new timber.
#7	Left hand side horizontal and curved tie members. Decayed at end adjacent to king post. Both sections appear to be more recent repair in a less durable timber species and are therefore, vulnerable to further decay and should be replaced with more durable timber. New mortice & tenon or domino joints to be formed, fully glued using external adhesive.
#10	Truss principal rafter on left hand side, decayed to rear face. Replace full length of member up to horizontal tie where new splice connection to be formed with existing.
#11	Horizontal timber, finials from left hand side have decayed and come loose from structure. To be replaced like-for-like with new.
#12	Existing ply gusset is screwed to principal rafter and curved tie. To be removed from existing and reinstated like-for-like onto replacement timbers. 615mm long x 215mm high x 18mm thick.
#13	Decay to right hand principal rafter. Length of rafter and horizontal tie to be replaced up to existing splice joints.

STAGE 2: STRUCTURAL REPAIRS
Refer to Giraffe Engineering Structural Report & Drawing No. S01.



REPAIRS TO TIE-BEAM ARCHBRACES PENDANTS & FINIALS TO BARGEBOARDS
BANK HOUSE, BATH ROAD, CHIPPENHAM SN15 2SA
APPLICATION FOR LISTED BUILDING CONSENT: DETAILED PROPOSALS 1:10@A0



Douglas Fir	
Latin Name:	Pseudotsuga Menziesii
Origin:	USA and Canada. Also planted in the UK, New Zealand and Australia.
Strength Class:	C24
Weight:	Approx 530 kg/m³
Durability:	Moderately Durable
Description:	Heartwood is a light reddish-brown shade. Normally straight grained, but can show a wavy or spiral grain. Has a uniform, medium texture.
Mechanical Properties:	High crushing strength with medium resistance to shockloads and a high bending strength. Dries rapidly, without much checking or warping, but knots tend to split and loosen.

REPLACEMENT TIMBER SELECTION
Douglas Fir C24 (Untreated)
All replacement timber to exactly match existing profiles

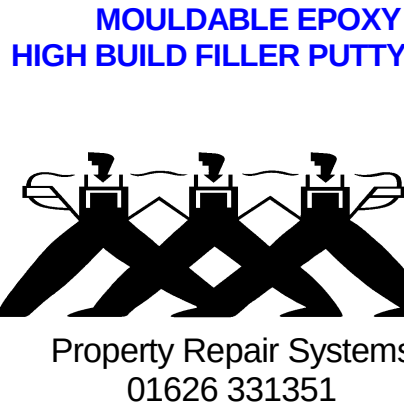
Timber replacement:

- Timber repair works to be carried out by suitably experienced carpenter.
- All decayed timber to be removed and replaced with new.
- New timber to be grade C24 douglas fir or other timber species with natural durability suitable for the exposed condition, subject to approval.
- All new timber to be kiln dried to under 18% moisture content before priming.
- Joints to be formed between new and existing to replicate existing joints - reuse existing tenons where possible.
- New joints to be mortice and tenon to replicate original joint, or use hidden stainless steel screws, external adhesive and domino joints.
- New splice connections to be half lap splices with 2No. M12 bolts, recessed and plugged with timber.

REPLACEMENT TIMBER
Structural Note

MOULDABLE EPOXY
MORTAR/PUTTY

An Ultra Low Disturbance
Building Solution



DESCRIPTION
Mouldable Epoxy Mortar is putty-like high build filler which can be placed in virtually any thickness or shape, with zero shrinkage.

Mouldable Epoxy Mortar is epoxy putty, with proven structural strength and durability. It can be sanded, cut and drilled like timber. It is similar to Oak in hardness, when fully cured.

Features

- Mixes in equal parts
- Solvent and water free
- Can be moulded & shaped
- Workable like wood
- Absorbs surface stain/colour
- Working life: 5 - 10 minutes at 15 - 20 degrees C.
- Set time: 1-2 hours initial at 15 - 20 C, 7 days full cure

TYPICAL USES
For filling voids in wood and stone. For bonding timber, stone, plastics and metals (subject to preparation & with abrasion on some materials).

PREPARATION & METHOD
Cut out all rotted, loose or flaking material and vacuum to remove dust. **Really thoroughly** mix the two Mouldable Epoxy Mortar components in equal parts in gloved hands. **Components must be used in equal parts or curing may be prevented.** Do not mix more than you can use in 10-15 minutes. Wet your gloves with water to prevent the product from sticking. For hardwoods, (e.g. Oak, Elm), masonry, metals and plastics abrade the surfaces and remove dust. Firmly place the Mouldable Epoxy Mortar and pack into the void with a pallet knife or similar. Mixing & surface smoothing can be aided by using water containing a few drops of washing-up liquid. Shaping can be carried out with a knife whilst the material is damp & partially cured. **Ensure that the temperature is well above 5 degrees Centigrade, or pre-warm the materials, otherwise mixing will be difficult and curing may be delayed.** DCM/02/12

TECHNICAL DATA
Active Substance
BPF/BPA Epoxy Resins and Cycloaliphatic amine
Other Components
Inert filler aggregates
Mix ratio
Base: Activator = 1:1
Corrosion/Aggressivity to other materials
No active/known aggressivity
Compressive Strength - 40 N/mm²
Tensile Strength - 11 N/mm²
Flexural Strength - 30 N/mm²
Flexural Modulus - 3000N/mm²
Classification
Irritant and corrosive (un-cured components only)
Thickness/Volume
Unlimited thickness can be laid in one application. One litre makes 100x100x100mm.
Packaging
2 x 500cc pots = 1 litre mixed
Colour
Buff/Sand

*Property Repair Systems - 01626 331351
Unit 3, Olympus Business Park, TQ12 2SN*

STAGE 3: EPOXY MORTAR REPAIRS
Refer to Neil Marsden Associates Timber Survey



LINSEED OIL AND PAINT

EXTERIOR LINSEED OIL PAINT

Directions for use

These directions are intended as a guide for painting external timber. For other surfaces and comprehensive instructions, please see the 'HOW TO' section and watch the video clips on our website: www.linseedpaint.com

Preparation

For the longest lasting results, remove all previous paint. Ensure all dirt and loose paint is removed and the surface is dry. Treat knots first, where applicable, with Shellac Knotting Primer.

Coverage and finish

15-20m² per litre per coat on average on timber. The finish is matt/eggshell. The more coats you apply, the more of a sheen you get, but you will not get a full gloss finish.

Directions

Always stir paint well before each use, carefully mixing in any pigments that may have settled. If there is a skin, remove before stirring. Dilute the first coat with 50% paint, 35% raw linseed oil and 15% balsam turpentine and mix well. Normally, one diluted first coat, plus two further coats applied straight from the tin will give an excellent finish. The first two coats will look patchy which is completely normal. The full colour will only become apparent after three coats. Always apply in thin coats with a good quality paint brush made from natural bristle. Thicker applications will take longer to dry. Drying times vary according to conditions but normally we would say allow 24 hours between coats in sunny and dry conditions.

If using sample pots or painting timber inside, you don't need to dilute the first coat. Prepare the surface, then apply two or three thin coats straight from the tin.

You don't need to clean paint brushes between coats, just leave them suspended in raw linseed oil.

Maintenance

After exposure to sunlight, the surface layer of paint may fade, appear more matt and go chalky. This is natural and the pace at which it happens will depend on the weather conditions. The timber will continue to be protected. However, if you wish to refresh the surface layer, simply clean the area and apply a thin coat of raw linseed oil. Wipe off any excess after 30 minutes.

Cleaning up

Brushes can be cleaned using our Krystal Soap. We also sell Linseed Hand Soap.

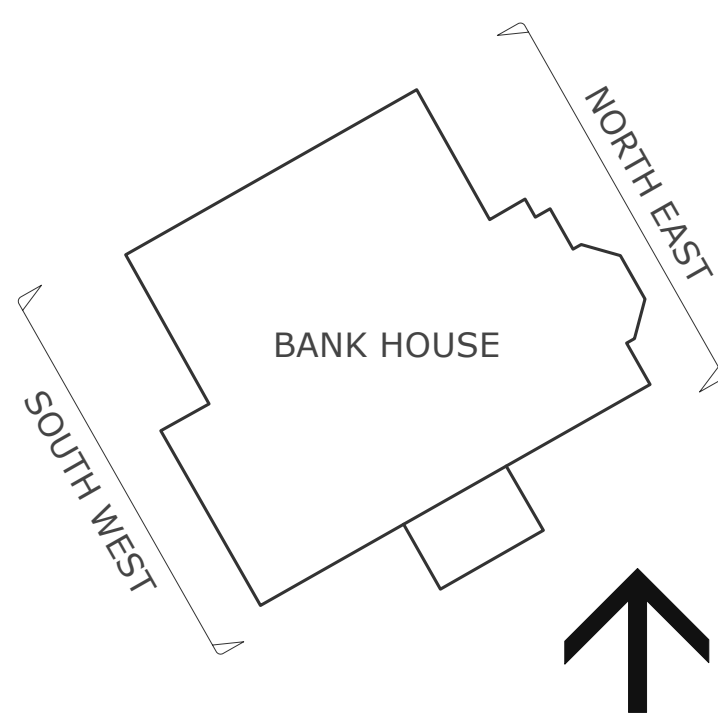
PURE & SIMPLE

Our paint contains only linseed oil and raw earth pigments wherever possible - no solvents, VOCs or phthalates.

STAGE 4: REPAINTING
Using Brouns & Co. Exterior Linseed Oil Paint



PAINT COLOUR
Amsterdam Green (20)



A401 APPLICATION FOR LISTED BUILDING CONSENT

DAVID BRAIN PARTNERSHIP			
ARCHITECTS Ralph Allen's Town House, 2 Church Street, Bath, BA1 1NL Tel: (01225) 445055 www.dtbpath.co.uk			
Drawing Title:	LISTED BUILDING CONSENT PROPOSALS	Drawn: RWL	Job No: 1379
Project Name:	Bank House	Date: AUGUST 2026	Paper Size: A0
Project Address:	Bath Rd, Chippenham, SN15 2SA	Scale: 1:10	Drawing No: A401