

Dry-Van Trailer Floor Repair Procedure

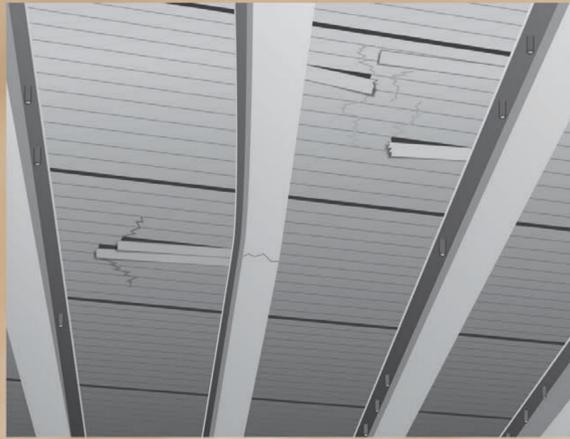
PATCHING METHOD FOR LAMINATED OAK FLOORS

STEP 01



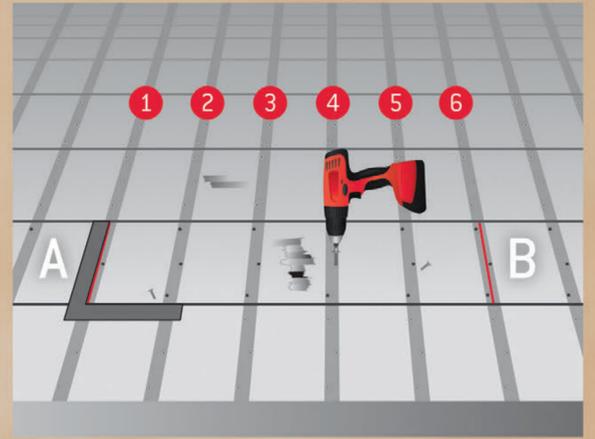
- Empty the trailer and inspect the top side of the floor boards to determine broken or failed areas of boards that need repair.

STEP 02



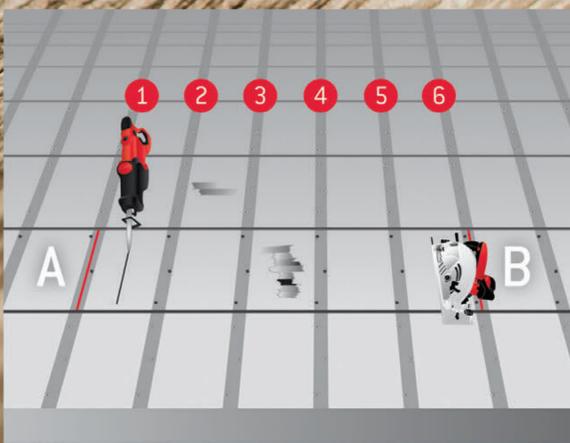
- Inspect the bottom side of boards around the board failure. Replace cross-members that are broken, partially cracked, or have a permanent set (bend) more than 1/4".

STEP 03



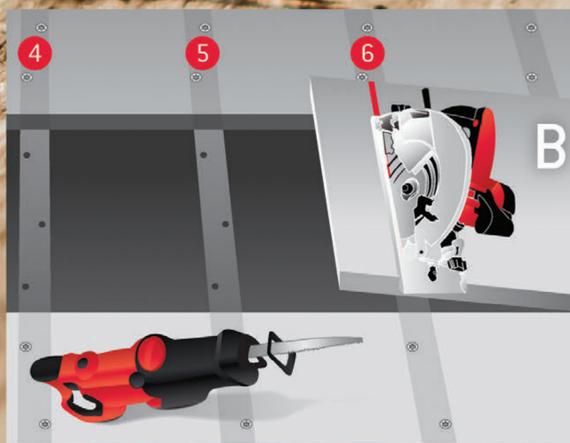
- Using a square, mark straight lines on the board needing repair at the middle of the #1 and #6 cross-members on either side of the board failure. The #1 and #6 cross-members are the third member at the left and right sides of the broken area. Remove floor screws at six cross-members on either side of the board failure.

STEP 04



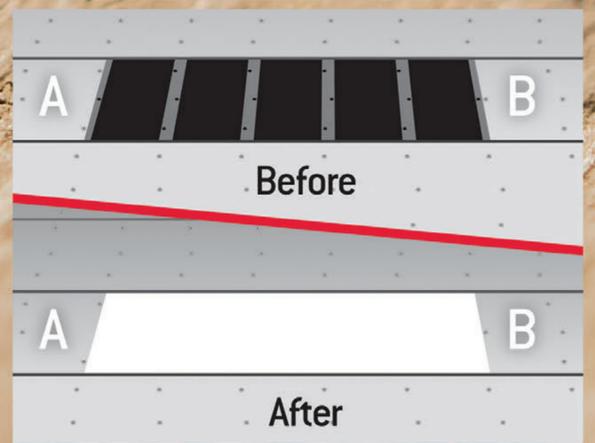
- Wearing a dust mask and using a circular saw, cut the board between cross-members #1 and #2. Similarly, cut the board between cross-members #5 and #6. A reciprocating saw (Sawzall) can be used to finish the cut at the edges of board. Remove the damaged section of board.

STEP 05



- Slightly lift sections of board A and B to release contact with cross-members #1 and #6 and recut the board at the straight lines previously marked.

STEP 06



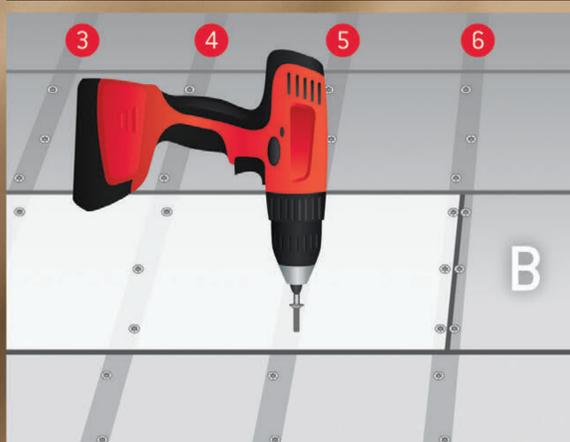
- Install a repair board of correct dimensions (thickness, width, and length) in the gap between board sections A and B.

STEP 07



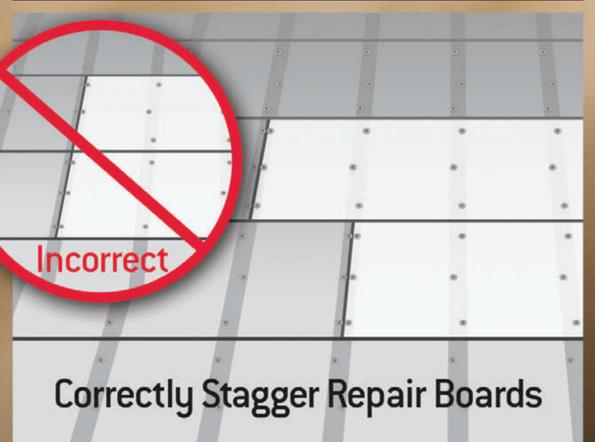
- Drill 1/4" holes through the repair board and the supporting cross-members. Holes should be aligned between the web and edge of each cross-member. Use three screws per cross-member and alternate the screw locations for the in-between cross-members. Drill 1/4" holes through the board sections A and B at their ends.

STEP 08



- Install 5/16" floor screws at the holes (new and old). Caulk the butt joint between the board sections and around the shiplaps of the repair board.

STEP 09



- If broken areas in adjacent boards need to be patched, the replacement sections should be staggered by the spacing of at least 1 cross-member at the butt joints of adjacent boards. It is best to limit the number of butt joints to one per cross-member.