

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PURCHASE OF THE REALLY INNOVATIONS Mr. MISTER SPRAY UNIT

The Mr. Mister is designed to give the safest most effective and most convenient service available for the treatment of wood destroying organisms. The object is to get borate products into the areas where insects live and breed and to eliminate any existing infestation while providing a residual to prevent future infestation. The challenge is that unlike the gaseous materials used in fumigation, the borates need to be applied directly to the areas to be protected. This application requires a better understanding of the habits of the insect as well as construction techniques that would hinder treatment.

This manual is designed to help you to determine how to use this equipment to treat the various situations you will encounter in the field.

Some of the advantages of this treatment compared to fumigation are:

- Leaves a residual behind
- Customer does not need to leave the home overnight
- Foods, medicines and plants do not have to be removed
- Low to no odor
- Material has a low toxicity to mammals
- No need to lift heavy tarps
- No need to deal with fumigants
- Can be done from a small pick up truck

Categories of Structures

Every structure is designed differently to some extent. This presents a new challenge every time one takes on a termite job. During the inspection process the structure needs to be evaluated to determine if the Mr. Mister is the best service and if so, what treatment will be needed.

Look for items that categorize a structure as:

- A) Very conducive to infestation
- B) Moderately conducive to infestation
- C) Slightly conducive to infestation

Look for areas that would be conducive to infestation such as:

- Dampness in the overhang area
- Unfinished wood on the exterior
- Moisture damage

- Poorly painted fascia
- Inconsistent caulking
- Trees with dead limbs near home
- Areas of other known infestation
- Near water (rivers, lakes, ocean)
- Cracks in wood
- Loose boards in and on the structure
- Furniture in the structure that has infestation

Reasons for using Tim-Bor/Bora-Care

The intent of the program is to offer cost effective methods to treat or prevent termites, wood borers or wood destroying fungi through strategic borate placement. These methods can be used to supplement and often times replace conventional wood destroying organism treatments.

What is Tim-Bor and how often can it be beneficial in the control of wood destroying organisms?

- Tim-Bor (Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate) is a close relative of boric acid. An inorganic chemical that has shown good qualities in the preservation of wood and cellular products.
- Bora-Care is basically the same as Tim-Bor only it is contained in an ethylene glycol base intended for dilution in water on a one to one basis. This mixture results in a 23% solution.

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW LABEL INSTRUCTIONS!!!

Application Techniques

We believe the Mr. Mister provide the best and safest means possible to rid a structure of drywood termites and to provide lasting protection. To do this use the application of Disodium Octaborate to as much of the wood in the structure as possible. There is no one tool that can effectively apply borates in all situations, therefore we have developed a variety of equipment that will give you a choice of treatments tailored to fit each situation. The following is a description of the equipment and treatment methods that exist today.

Mr. Mister - Is the primary tool when the application of liquid borate is required.

Designed to develop high pressure. With high pressure the treatment of areas such as hollow wall voids is more thorough and can be accomplished in a short time. Calibration of the tip will allow you to know how much liquid you are applying in the void so you can avoid damage due to

over application.

The uses vary with the addition of application tools:

Misting Cone Spray - To coat the surface of exposed wood members.

Pin Stream - To treat cracks behind wood members.

Misting needle - To treat inside void areas using a mist to avoid runoff problems.

Extension Boom - The booms extend 7' to 18' OR 8' to 24' for reaching areas of the structure that would otherwise be inaccessible.

Example: Air conditioning ducts do not allow you to physically reach a portion of the attic.

Really Innovations Wall Foamer: The foam machine is a primary treatment tool to be used when a foam product is more desirable.

The uses are as follows:

- **Attic Foam Gun** - To treat between insulation and ceiling joists when required.
- **Extension Boom** - To treat areas with foam that would otherwise be inaccessible.
- **Needle** - To treat active infestation by injecting foam into the galleries.
- **J-Tip** - To inject foam into void areas such as wall voids. Needs to be bent at a 90 degree angle for proper treating.
- **Flat Roof Rod** Mist with extra long needles up through ceiling and insulation OR a rod that screws in sections, intended to inject foam into inaccessible areas of flat roofs by drilling a hole in the fascia board and treating the attic with foam. **Care must be taken with this treatment due to much of it being blind treating.** In a case where you are concerned about possible contact with electrical wires, you would either turn the power off during treatment or use a different method.

Rate of Application

Tim-Bor: Use a 15% solution—one and one half pound (1 ½ lb.) Of TimBor to one gallon of **WARM Water**. Surface spray to the point of run-off.

Bora-Care: Use a 1:1 dilution (23%). Spray surface to point of run-off. Spray all exposed Surfaces of wooden members. If less than 3 surfaces can be sprayed, apply a Second coat in approximately 20 minutes.

NOTE: Refer to the Tim-Bor or Bora-Care service bulletins for a more thorough Discussion of rates of application.

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**NOTE: YOU MUST CALIBRATE YOUR APPLICATION TO THE TIP
YOU ARE GOING TO USE.**

Treatments

The Mr. Mister termite treatment involves treating as much of the wood in a structure as possible with a borate product. Attic areas and exposed wood member areas are relatively easy to treat, however, hidden areas such as wall voids present a more difficult challenge. Keep in mind that every structure is unique and you will need to use your best judgement in each case keeping safety as the primary concern.

For purposed of this manual we have broken the structure down into three sections; **Attic, interior and exterior**. Every structure will differ in construction and accessibility making the inspection the most important part of the Mr. Mister treatment. You are expected to do a thorough inspection of each situation and use the appropriate treatment for that situation.

The following list of suggestions for the best way to treat different situations:

ATTICS

Rafters and Ridge Beams

It is very important to treat the rafters with liquid borate and obtain a uniform coverage.

Plywood Roof Sheathing

Normally the roof sheathing won't be a big problem due to the glue layers preventing the termites from penetrating. However, if treatment is needed, spray an even coating to the point of run off.

Ceiling Joists

Ceiling joists will not always need to be treated. The determining factors should be if an infestation is present, then treatment is necessary. If insulation is present, treatment will be more difficult. Use the REALLY WALL FOAMER with dry foam to reduce the chance of damage from moisture coming through the ceiling. Ceiling joists can be treated in a variety of different manners: A) Foam Machine with an attic foam gun. B) Mr. Mister unit with CONE spray, if there is no insulation.

Active Infestations

When you find an active infestation, you will need to needle inject the termite galleries by drilling into the kick holes and using the REALLY WALL FOAMER with a needle tip.

NOTE: 18" x 60" pieces of 1/2" plywood are good work platforms in the attic.

INTERIOR WALLS

Normally the interior walls will not contain insulation. The hollow walls are treated by making a small hole at the bottom of the wall near the baseboard and/or making another hole near the top of the wall. The 1/16" hole can be made using either a drill or an awl. The objective is to obtain uniform coverage of the studs, the top and bottom plates and the back of the wall board inside the void area. The use of a **REALLY INNOVATIONS moisture meter** will help you decide if more or less treatment is needed in a particular void.

The tools that will help you to do this are:

- A) Mr. Mister with High pressure misting needle
- B) Really Wall Foamer with J-Tip
- C) REALLY INNOVATIONS moisture meter

DOORS

Hollow Core - drill holes in the top of the door and apply dust. Do not use liquid or foam inside hollow doors due to the potential of moisture damage to the door.

Solid Core - Treat only solid doors with an infestation. Drill into galleries through the kick holes and inject the foam. Use Foam machine with needle tip or Foam machine with J-Tip.

Baseboards

It is quite common to find drywood termites low near the baseboards. The baseboards provide the cracks needed for the infestation to get started. Treat the cracks and crevices around the baseboards using: A duster with dry borate such as Tim-Bor OR Foam machine with a pin stream tip. Note: A pry bar can be useful to get behind baseboards if needed.

Tack strips

In an area of known infestation you may need to pull the carpet back and treat the tack strip using: A) A duster with dry borate B) Mr. Mister with fan spray tip C) Foam machine

Garage Area

The garage area is to be treated the same as other interior areas depending upon how the walls are finished.

EXTERIOR WALLS

Because exterior walls normally contain insulation, treating them effectively can be more difficult. Foam can be applied and it will work its way through the insulation better. In an area of infestation you can treat with foam on each side of the stud staying close to allow the foam to move down the stud instead of soaking into the insulation. Use the foam machine with J-Tip.

The Mr. Mister can be used here with a little less coverage by using a stud finder and drilling next to the

stud and using a misting needle between the insulation and the stud. Foam does provide a easier coverage with insulation in the wall than misting does.

Window and door frames

All window and door frames are to be treated by drilling and injecting foam in the surrounding voids. Use your REALLY INNOVATIONS moisture meter to tell you how well the foam is moving in the voids. Normally you will only need one hole on each side of the window and one on the top and bottom. Use the foam machine with a J-tip or needle tip.

Wood slat or lap siding

Since wood siding is normally painted or sealed on the outside, it is necessary to get the borate to the back. This can be accomplished by injecting foam through cracks at the bottom of each piece of siding. This will not be possible if the outside is painted and all cracks are caulked up tight. If that is true then this is not likely to be the problem area. If needed though, you can chose to drill the siding and treat it. Use the foam machine with J-tip or misted liquid with a mister needle.

Overhang Area

The overhang is a common place for an infestation due to the moisture source that it provides and the accessibility to swarming drywood termites. Exposed, unfinished wood can be treated by spraying with liquid and the void area can be drilled and treated using misted liquid or foam

Be aware that Disodium Octaborate (Tim-Bor) does kill plants! When working on the overhang, if there is any chance of hitting the plants, then they will need to be covered.

Crawls Space

The crawl space is to be treated the same as any other exposed wood surface. Use fan spray or extension boom.

If you area treating a **mobile home**, it is possible to treat from the outside for the interior walls if the siding is aluminum. The treatment, providing the siding is aluminum, is to drill into the siding and high pressure spray and then insert a sheet metal screw with a rubber washer, to act as a gasket, into the hole.

Remember to make sure you patch all of your drilled holes whether they are interior or exterior and clean up and leave the home as you found it.

The average 25,000 - 30,000 cubic foot job should take about 4 hours.

NOTE: Mr. MISTER SPRAY UNIT MUST BE FLUSHED OUT WITH WARM WATER AT THE END OF EVERY JOB.

Leaving Borate in the pump or plumbing will void all warranty on this machine.

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