

# NP PLANK LVL SCAFFOLD PLANK

## SAFETY

## RELIABILITY

## DURABILITY

## SUSTAINABILITY

NP PLANK is manufactured from NelsonPine LVL (Laminated Veneer Lumber). The structural uniformity of LVL makes it the perfect solution for a safe, lightweight scaffold plank. Each NP PLANK is made by laminating thin veneers together which increases the reliability and strength of the product.

### NP PLANK Specification

Section Size: 42mm x 230mm

Length: 2.4 - 6.0m

Unit Weight: 5.4kg/m

Surface finish: Unsanded faces, arrised edges and square cut, painted sealed ends.

Embossed Branding:

NP PLANK	PROOF TESTED SCAFFOLD PLANK	MADE IN NEW ZEALAND	AS/NZS 4357.0 EWPA MILL 919
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NP PLANK	PROOF TESTED SCAFFOLD PLANK	test date	AS/NZS 1577 - 2013 EWPA MILL 919	LIGHT 2.4M MAX	MEDIUM 2.0M MAX	HEAVY 250 KG UDL 1.8M MAX
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### Quality Control and Structural Verification

NP PLANK is manufactured and tested in accordance with the quality controlled process in AS/NZS 4357. Compliance with this process is third party audited by the Engineered Wood Products Association of Australasia (EWPA). The EWPA is a Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand (JAS-ANZ) accredited Product Certification body.

Each NP PLANK is individually proof tested to verify the strength of each NP PLANK exceeds the bending moment requirements for the working loads set out in the Live Load Duty Category Table 1 below.

**Table 1. Scaffold Platform Duty Categories (as per AS/NZS 1576 & 1577) for NP PLANK**

Live Load Duty Category	Maximum Span (m)	Working Load Limit (WLL)
Light Duty	2.4	2.2kN (inc 1.2kN concentrated load)
Medium Duty	2.0	4.4kN (inc 1.5kN concentrated load)
Heavy Duty	1.8	6.6kN (inc 2.0kN concentrated load)

1kN is approximately 100kg.

### Applicable Design Standards

- AS/NZS 4357:2005 Structural Laminated Veneer Lumber
- AS/NZS 1576:2010 Scaffolding General Requirements
- AS/NZS 1577:2013 Scaffold Decking Components
- AS1720:2010 Timber Structures

## Care, Maintenance and Storage

### Avoid Damaging NP PLANK

- Do not use NP PLANK over greater spans than those recommended for each Duty Category.
- Do not drop or throw NP PLANK from excessive heights.
- Do not drop heavy materials or jump on NP PLANK.
- Do not drive over NP PLANK.
- Notching, cutting or machining NP PLANK will reduce its strength.
- Take precautions against slag burns from gas cutting or welding.

### Chemical Effects

Radiata Pine veneers are largely unaffected by exposure to moderate strength acids or alkalis (in the pH range 3-9). Strong concentrations of acids or alkalis will affect the lignin which binds wood fibre. The phenolic resin used to bond NP PLANK is highly resistant to chemical attack. Planks used in these conditions should be regularly evaluated before reuse.

### Decay

Under normal service conditions, planks subjected to wetting and drying cycles are not likely to decay. Typically decay is caused by storing the planks wet and not storing them appropriately to allow them to dry. Planks that show any evidence of fungal decay should be allowed to dry then evaluated for strength before use.

Storage Recommendations (Also refer to AS/NZS1577 section 5.8 Storage During Service Life)

- Dry planks can be stacked on top of one another, well clear of the ground and covered to keep dry.
- Wet planks should be stacked in a dry, well ventilated area clear of the ground, with spacers/fillets aligned between each layer to allow air flow to dry out the planks.
- The stack should be level, neatly stacked and supported with aligned bearers and spacers not greater than 2.0m apart.

Visual Inspection to ensure planks are safe to use (Mechanical testing should also be performed periodically)

Plank performance is compromised when the following conditions are evident:

- End splits through plank thickness (exceeding twice the plank width) could be an indication a plank was dropped.
- Separation of veneer layers could be an indication a plank was speared with a forklift.
- Face splits across the face of a plank could be an indication of plank having been overloaded.
- Discoloration could be an indication of decay or fungal attack.
- Soft wood fiber could indicate chemical contamination or insect damage.
- Dents or gouges on the face of a plank could indicate an impact force that overstressed the plank.
- Saw kerfs through plank thickness will definitely compromise plank performance.
- Drilled holes and cut notches will definitely compromise plank performance.
- Inspect planks for damage after each use and be sure to evaluate each side of each plank.
- Establish a method to mark each plank after visual inspection and maintain inspection records.



**Plantation Grown.** All veneers used in the manufacture of NelsonPine LVL are peeled from sustainable plantation grown Pinus Radiata logs.