GUIDE TO MAINTAING YOUR RINGLOCK LVL SCAFFOLDING PLANKS

LVL SCAFFOLDING PLANKS

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Ringlock SCAFFOLDING

IN THIS GUIDE

Congratulations on your purchase of our Ringlock Scaffolding LVL Scaffolding planks. This guide will take you through the step by step instructions in how to use and maintain your planks. The topics include:

RINGLOCK LVL SCAFFOLDING PLANKS

RINGLOCK LVL SCAFFOLDING PLANKS are manufactured from NZ Radiata Pine LVL (Laminated Veneer Lumber) using Phenol Glue. The structural uniformity of LVL makes it the perfect solution for a safe, lightweight scaffold plank. Each RINGLOCK SCAFFOLDING PLANK is made by laminating thin veneers together which increases the reliability and strength of the product.

Ringlock Plank Specification

Section Size: 42mm x 230mm

Length: 1.2m - 3.6m

Unit Weight: 5.4kg/m

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

Side Printing:

RL, MAX WEIGHT: 250KG UDL @ MAX SPAN 1.8M HEAVY DUTY, AS/NZS1577:2013

Quality Control and Structural Verification

RINGLOCK LVL SCAFFOLDING PLANK is manufactured and tested in accordance with the quality controlled process in AS/NZS 1577:2013. Compliance with this process is third party audited by the Intertek Testing Services Ltd., Shanghai.

Ringlock LVL Planks have been individually proof tested to verify the strength of Ringlock LVL Planks by ensuring that it does not exceed 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 RINGLOCK LVL SCAFFOLDING PLANK

Maximum spans and weights as per duty scaffolding:

LIGHT DUTY, 2.4M MAX SPAN, 210KG

MEDIUM DUTY, 2.0M MAX SPAN, 440KG

HEAVY DUTY, 1.8M MAX SPAN, 665 KG or 250KG UDL

CARE MAINTAINANCE AND STORAGE

Always Avoid Damaging RINGLOCK SCAFFOLDING PLANKS

• Do not use RINGLOCK SCAFFOLDING PLANKS over greater spans than those recommended for each Duty Category.

• Do not drop or throw RINGLOCK SCAFFOLDING PLANKS from excessive heights.

• Do not drop heavy materials or jump on RINGLOCK SCAFFOLDING PLANKS.

• Do not drive over RINGLOCK SCAFFOLDING PLANKS.

• Notching, cutting or machining RINGLOCK SCAFFOLDING PLANKS 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 RINGLOCK SCAFFOLDING PLANKS 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.