

June 2015

J-Plank Scaffold Planks

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I-Built's J-Plank from New Zealand Wood Products is a structural laminated veneer lumber (LVL) scaffold plank that is individually proof tested.

J-Plank is an essential part of any construction project where safe off-ground work is required.

Strong, durable and reliable, I-Built[™] J-Plank is made to walk on, carry a load, and can stand up to the elements.

J-Plank is independently certified by the Engineered Wood Products Association of Australasia and made in accordance with strict and quality environmental standards.

All J-Planks are manufactured from FSC certified radiata pine.

J-Plank. Straight, true and strong.





Safety and reliability are paramount. When working at height I-Built[™] J-Planks give you confidence that you are safe and secure. J-Plank is made by Juken New Zealand Ltd (JNL) in New Zealand. JNL is an integrated forestry and processing company, manufacturing J-Plank at two locations in Gisborne and Masterton that are audited by the Engineered Wood Products Association of Australasia.

Features and Benefits

- Strong.
- Lightweight.
- Engineered to perform from LVL
- Individually proof tested for assurance of performance to AS/NZS1577.
- De-arrised edges to minimise splinters.
- Independently audited by the Engineered Wood Products Association of Australasia for certification to AS/NZS4537.
- Durable A natural resistance to chemicals.
- FSC Certified.

Assurance to Perform

J-Plank is manufactured from LVL. The boards are produced through a process that grades the veneers ultrasonically to test each veneer, for strength and stiffness.

These veneers are then assembled in a recipe to achieve a board with engineered performance characteristics that are predetermined and dependable.

Each board is then individually proof tested to provide assurance that the board is capable of carrying the loads as stated.

Manufacturing Standards

JNL is a member of the Engineered Wood Products Association of Australasia (EWPAA) an accredited JAS-ANZ (Joint Accreditation System for Australia and New Zealand) test facility and certifying body.

The EWPAA independently audits JNL manufacturing processes and procedures and carries out regular product testing to ensure the LVL meets the AS/NZS 4357:2005 standard and J-Plank to AS/NZS 1577:2013.

Design Standards

Scaffold Planks need to comply with Work Safe NZ approved code of practise for safe erection and use of scaffolding.

When using J-Plank it is important that the erector reviews:

- Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992.
- AS/NZS4576:1995 Guideline for Scaffolding.
- SARNZ Best practise guidelines for Scaffolding.
- AS/NZS1577:2013.









J-Plank Maximum Span Per Live Load Duty

LIVE LOAD CATEGORY	MAXIMUM SPAN (M)	J-PLANK MAXIMUM WORKING LOADS (WLL)
Light Duty	2.4	2.2 kN (inc. 100 Kg concentrated load)
Medium Duty	2.0	4.4 kN (inc. 150 Kg concentrated load)
Heavy Duty	1.8	6.6 kN (inc. 200 Kg concentrated load)

J-Plank is certified to meet heavy duty live load as per AS/NZS 1577:2013

Live Loads are as recommended by Best Practice Guidelines for Scafolding in New Zealand, 2009

Product Specification

Board Size

Mass:	5.5 Kg/m
Thickness:	42mm
Width:	230mm
Lengths:	1.8m, 2.4m, 3.0m,
	3.6m and 4.2m

Dimensional Tolerances

Length:	-0 + 20mm
Width:	-0 + 5mm
Thickness:	-0 + 3mm
Density (Mean):	550Kg/m3 (Approx.)
Bonds:	Type A (Phenolic
	Formaldehyde)
	AS/NZS 2098.2
	AS 2754.1

Finish

High quality veneers are used for the surface of the Plank, creating a surface which exceeds the minimum sliding resistance of 250N in transverse and longitudinal directions. Splintering is minimised by edge dressing and sanding of Face and Back. All longitudinal edges are de-arrised (clean, smooth edge).

Proof Testing

The J-Plank Scaffold planks are individually proof tested for compliance with strength and stiffness specifications to meet the testing requirements of AS/NZS 1577:2013.

Regular standard verification testing is completed both in the mill and by the EWPAA (Independent Third Party).

The tests are as follows:

- Bond Quality "A" bond chisel test in accordance with AS/NZS 2098.2.
- Bond Quality "A" bond samples submitted to EWPAA for independent AS/NZS2098.2 testing as per EWPAA certification requirements.
- Strength Each plank is loaded to 2.2xWLL ensuring deflection is within standard as per AS/NZS 1577:2013.
- Each and every veneer used in the manufacture of J-Plank Scaffold plank is metriguard graded individually.

Marking

The following details are inkjet branded along the face and/or edge of each plank:

Identification: Standard: Working load limit:

EWPAA certified mill number: Manufacturer: Date of manufacture: Testing: Product certification mark: JNL JPLANK 42 AS/NZS1577 & AS/NZS 4357.0 250Kg UDL@ Max Span 1.8 Heavy Duty (UDL = Uniform Distributed Load) MILL 922 JNL DD/MM/YY Proof Tested EWPAA and JAS-ANZ brands are along the face of each plank

Certification

PAA JAS/ANZ Certified to the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS4357.0:2005 for Structural LVL. AS/NZS 1577:2013 Scaffold Decking Components. NZWOOD are members of Scaffolding, Access & Rigging Association New Zealand (SARNZ)



Care, Maintenance and Storage

J-Plank is a natural wood product that is engineered to perform. J-Plank is a safety product, so care and maintenance is important. Boards need to be inspected regularly for signs of wear, stress and decay. If a Plank is identified as "Stressed" it must be removed from service for testing.

Avoid Damage

To ensure maximum life span and safe performance of J-Plank, it is important to use and store each J-Plank correctly as follows:

- Not to be used over spans greater than the recommended specifications.
- Heavy materials should not be dropped onto J-Plank.
- J-Plank should not be dropped from excessive heights.
- Do not jump on the boards.
- Avoid burns to J-Plank from cutting and welding.
- J-Plank should not be used as a saw bench. Any minor saw cuts will reduce strength and stiffness.
- Do not drive over J-Plank by any vehicles.
- Do not store J-Planks that remain wet for long periods as this will cause fungal decay. This can weaken the plank. If there are signs of fungal decay it is recommended to dry and re-test the plank for strength before re-use.
- Stress fractures are not easily detected. If unsure of the integrity of the board remove it from service and apply field testing of identified planks as per Work Safe NZ guidelines.

Resistance to Chemicals

J-Plank is naturally resistant to alkaline and acidic conditions, ranging from acidity ph2 through to alkaline Ph10. If boards are used in these extreme ranges for a period of time it is advised that the boards are regularly inspected for damage and tested regularly.

Decay

J-Plank is an engineered wood product. However, like any timber product it will decay if left in the wet and in block stacked piles with little airflow. If the boards show signs of decay then they should be isolated and removed for testing.

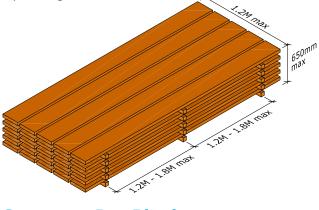
J-Plank should not be pressure tested with preservative chemicals such as CCA or LOSP treatments, these treatments can affect the structural properties of the plank and encourage users to not store and maintain planks correctly.

Storage – Wet Planks

It is important to re-dry wet Planks when removing from service. Wet planks should be filleted to allow air flow in a covered area with good ventilation.

A minimum of three bearers placed at 1.2m centres (max 1.8m) is advised, then lay a row of planks across the bearers allowing approximately 15-25mm between the edges of each plank.

Then place a row of fillets (19mmx40mm) across the top. Repeat the process to build a pack of 5 wide x approx. 10 Planks high (Approx. 1200mm W x 650mm high). Packs can then be loaded on top of each other to a maximum of 3 packs high.

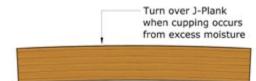


Storage – Dry Planks

Repeat the same process for wet planks and cover the top of the pack with plastic wrap to prevent sun and moisture penetration.

Cupping

If a plank cups in service, turn the plank over. Cupping is caused as the plank gains moisture on one face while the other side of the plank is dry. Turning the plank allows the moisture to balance out.



Regular inspection of planks is necessary for a long service life. Inspect planks regularly for signs of decay, stress fractures, edge and face damage through saw cuts and excessive slag or welding burns.

If a plank shows signs of stress or trauma then isolate plank for in-field testing.

ASNZS 4576 Australian/NZ guidelines for Scaffolding details impact tests that can be carried out in the field to check that a plank is safe.



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