



RedPlank™ LVL Scaffold Plank

PROPERTIES / SPAN TABLES

USA

OSHA Defined Load Conditions	1½" x 9¼" through 1½" x 9½"	1½" x 11¾"	1½" x 9¼" through 1½" x 9½"	1½" x 11¾"	1¾" x 9" through 1¾" x 9½"	1¾" x 11¾"
Plank Weight (lb/ft)	3.9	4.8	4.2	5.2	4.6	5.6
1-Span Dry Use	50 psf	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
	75 psf	9'	9'	10'	10'	10'
	1-Person	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
	2-Person	8'	9'	9'	10'	10'
2-Span Dry Use	50 psf	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
	75 psf	9'	9'	10'	10'	10'
	1-Person	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
	2-Person	9'	10'	10'	10'	10'
1-Span Wet Use	50 psf	9'	9'	10'	10'	10'
	75 psf	8'	8'	9'	9'	10'
	1-Person	9'	10'	10'	10'	10'
	2-Person	7'	8'	8'	9'	10'
2-Span Wet Use	50 psf	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
	75 psf	9'	9'	10'	10'	10'
	1-Person	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
	2-Person	7'	9'	9'	10'	10'

CANADA

CSA 269.2 Defined Load Conditions	1½" x 9" through 1½" x 9½"	1½" x 9¼" through 1½" x 9½"	1¾" x 9" through 1¾" x 9½"	1¾" x 11¾"
Plank Weight (lb/ft)	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.6
Dry Use	50 psf (2.40 kN/m²)	9'	10'	10'
	75 psf (3.60 kN/m²)	8'	9'	10'
	500 lbs (7.26 kN)	6'	7'	8'
	Worker & Tools (25 psf + 250 plf) (1.20 kN/m² + 3.63 kN/m)	8'	9'	10'
Worker & Materials (75 psf + 265 plf) (3.60 kN/m² + 3.88 kN/m)	7'	7'	8'	8'
Wet Use	50 psf (2.40 kN/m²)	9'	9'	10'
	75 psf (3.60 kN/m²)	8'	9'	9'
	500 lbs (7.26 kN)	5'	6'	7'
	Worker & Tools (25 psf + 250 plf) (1.20 kN/m² + 3.63 kN/m)	8'	8'	9'
Worker & Materials (75 psf + 265 plf) (3.60 kN/m² + 3.88 kN/m)	6'	7'	7'	7'

General Notes

- Load conditions are as defined by OSHA and CSA for intended application.
- Deflection is limited to L/60 for USA and L/80 for Canada.
- The spans shown are for standard frame sizes. For other span conditions, contact RedBuilt™ Technical Support.
- Always use appropriate length planks for the span condition. Refer to OSHA and CSA for minimum and maximum cantilever requirements.

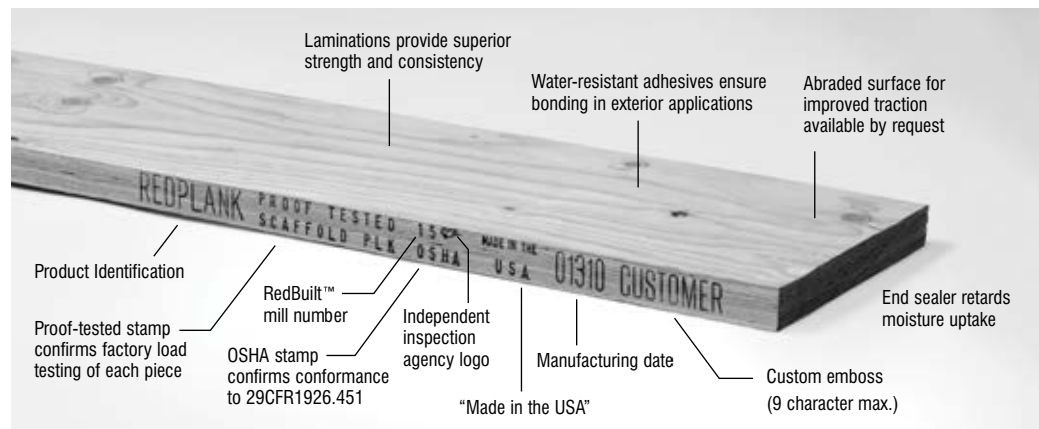
All RedPlank™ LVL Scaffold Planks are manufactured to the following design properties, and are proof-tested at the manufacturing plant to verify that they meet or exceed these properties at the time of manufacture:

- Modulus of Elasticity (E): 2,200,000 psi
- Flexural Stress (Fb): 2,900 psi
- Horizontal Shear Stress (Fv): 145 psi



These design properties have been determined in accordance with ANSI A10.8-2011 Appendix C. They are applicable for planks that are in new or like-new condition, used in a dry-use service environment (Moisture content < 19%) and are loaded in the plank orientation (flat-use). For wet-use service (Moisture content between 19% and 30%), adjust all design values by 0.80.

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION



PROUD MEMBER
SAIA
 SCAFFOLD & ACCESS
 INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

VISUAL INSPECTION

RedBuilt™ is committed to providing our customers with scaffold plank free of manufacturing defects, and has employed a rigorous quality-control system to assure the safety of every person using RedPlank™ Scaffold Planks. RedBuilt's commitment to safe and proper use of RedPlank™ Scaffold Planks must be complimented with your commitment to the same. A critical element to the safety of any scaffold plank is a good visual inspection program, which should outline frequency of inspection, what to look for and when to remove planks from service.

Planks exhibiting the following forms of damage should be **cut back to remove the defect**:

- Drilled holes, saw cuts or notches.
- Discoloration from burns, chemical degradation or decay.
- End splits – split lengths longer than ½ of the plank width should be cut back.

Planks exhibiting the following forms of damage should be **set aside for further evaluation**:

- Dents, hammer marks or similar could result in compromised plank strength and should be mechanically evaluated.
- Narrow Face Splits – using a pocketknife or stiff probe will aid in determining the depth of the split. Planks with splits deeper than ½" into the plank's width and longer than 3" should be removed from service.

Planks exhibiting the following forms of damage should be **removed from service**:

- Face Breaks – Face breaks are difficult to observe when not loaded, and may best be observed under load when a mechanical evaluation program is employed. Face breaks are a sign the board's strength has been compromised.
- Gouges or Depressions – Likely caused by falling objects, abuse from forklifts or misuse. These indicators often accompany other damage that may be more difficult to detect.
- Soft or crumbly wood – Likely caused by chemical attack or insect damage.

For further information about RedPlank™ LVL Scaffold Plank, refer to the RedPlank™ LVL Scaffold Plank Literature (Reorder #RED0045), or for further general information about inspection and handling of LVL scaffold planks, refer to the "LVL Scaffold Plank Pocket Handbook Guide" published by the SAIA.

STORAGE & HANDLING

These simple practices will help prevent damage to your scaffold plank inventory:

- Do not throw planks from a truck, scaffold or building.
- Do not push bundles of scaffold planks with the tips of a fork.
- Do not overload scaffold planks. (Loads should not exceed those published by RedBuilt™ without prior evaluation from a licensed engineer.)
- Do not store heavy materials on scaffold planks for extended periods of time.
- Do not jump on scaffold planks.
- Do not use scaffold planks for other purposes (formwork, shoring, mudsills, wheelbarrow ramps, etc.)
- When preparing scaffold planks for storage, stack them in a way to promote good air circulation and minimize decay. This should include:
 - Allow wet planks to dry prior to covering them with wrap.
 - Use stickers between bundles.
 - Wrap (if used) should not cover bottom.
 - Bundles should be stored in an elevated, well-draining area.

