THE VERSATILE SCAFFOLD PLANK

"... **perfect for curves** and cases where there are **unknown dimensions.** This gives Hyplank an advantage over modular systems."

Ian Weller
Boral Building Services (WA)

ENGINEERED BUILDING PRODUCTS

futurebuild

LVL SCAFFOLD PLANKS

hyPLANK

Hyplank

PROVEN PERFORMANCE

Since first introduced to Australian scaffolding more than ten years ago, Hyplank has established a reputation for safe and reliable performance. The strong yet lightweight laminated veneer lumber scaffolding plank is now used extensively throughout the industry in place of conventional timber, and where modular systems cannot accommodate the size and shape of the scaffolding requirement.

Hyplank is also used to considerable advantage where corrosion is a hazard for metal planks.

Features include:

- Proven performance to AS 1577
- Tough and long lasting
- Lightweight and versatile
- 100% renewable plantation pine
- Made in Australia

PROVEN PERFORMANCE

"**Hyplank** is readily available, easy to use and stronger than conventional Oregon planks"

Rod Pinhorn
Erect Scaffolding Industrial Pty Ltd (NSW)

PRODUCT CERTIFIED tested STRUCTURAL paa PLYWOOD

JAS-ANZ

Laminated Veneer Lumber to AS/NZS4357

Quality Control and Product Certification

Hyplank is manufactured in a quality controlled process as required by AS/NZS 4357. Compliance with process based quality control requirements is third party audited by the Plywood Association of Australia (PAA), and the audits, together with end product testing and market inspection used as the basis for Product Certification by the PAA as a JAS-ANZ accredited Product Certification body. JAS-ANZ stands for the government established "Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand" which exists as the peak organisation for accreditation of Product Certification bodies.

HYPLANK SPECIFICATION

Hyplank is structural laminated veneer lumber (LVL) manufactured in accordance with AS/NZS 4357-1995, Structural laminated veneer lumber and meeting the performance requirements for scaffold planks specified in AS 1577 - 1993, Scaffold planks.

Veneer

Thickness	3.2 mm	(Nominal)
Species	Radiata pine	
Quality	D	AS/NZS 2269
Joints face	Scarf	
Joints other	Scarf and butt	

Moisture Content

7%-15%

Dimensional Tolerances

Length	-0, + 6 mm
Width	-0, + 3 mm
Thickness	-0, + 3 mm

Density (Mean)

620 kg/m^3 (approximately)

Adhesive

Phenolic AS 2754.1

Bonds

Type A (Marine) AS 2098.2
AS 2754.1

Finish

Unsanded faces, sawn edges.
Arrises removed by chamfering.

Marking

Each plank is permanently indent branded along the edge with the following information.

- Hyplank – *for identification*.
- AS 1577 – *indicating compliance with performance requirements*.
- Working load limit (WLL) in kilograms.
- Maximum span in metres.
- The Plywood Association of Australia (PAA), Product Certification mark.
- Date of Manufacture.

Care, storage and maintenance

At the time of despatch Hyplank is suitable for use as scaffold plank based upon meeting the performance requirements of AS 1577.

Care in the use and storage of Hyplank will ensure continued safe performance for maximum service life.

Maintenance, entailing regular inspection and proof testing is necessary to ensure that planks reaching the end of their service life and no longer safe for use are detected and removed from service.

The following recommendations for care in use, storage and maintenance are provided to assist users to maximise service life whilst maintaining required levels of safety.

Avoid Damage

Hyplank may be damaged and rendered unsafe by misuse. Some commonly observed examples of misuse that have resulted in reduced service life provide the basis for the following recommendations.

- Do not use planks over spans greater than those recommended.
- Do not drop Hyplank from excessive heights.
- Do not drop heavy materials onto Hyplank.
- Do not allow vehicles to drive over Hyplank - do not use as crossover boards or duckboards for vehicles.
- Do not use Hyplank as a saw bench - even shallow saw cuts reduce strength.
- Take precautions against slag burns from oxy cutting or welding.

Hyplank that has been subjected to any of the above (or other) examples of misuse may be damaged and should be tested to verify continued use. Note that fractures resulting from overload may not be readily apparent by inspection - proof testing may be the only means of detection.

Chemical Effects

Hyplank will be largely unaffected by exposure to moderate strength acids or alkalis (pH range 2 to 10). Strong acids and alkalis will however attack the naturally occurring lignin which binds wood fibre and, in time, cause a reduction in strength. For planks used in these environments regular proof testing is recommended.

Decay

Ordinarily, scaffold planks in service, installed upon scaffolding and subject to the normal wetting and drying from weather will not remain wet for protracted periods and in these circumstances decay is not likely.

Typically where planks have decayed, the decay has resulted from wet planks being stored away closely stacked with little or no ventilation. Any circumstance in which planks remain constantly wet for protracted periods (months) is likely to result in fungal decay.

Planks that show any evidence of fungal decay (such as mould on the surface etc) should be allowed to dry and tested for verification of strength before use.

The following recommendations for storage are made to reduce the likelihood of reduced service life due to decay.

Recommendations for storage

Wet planks
- Stack on level bearers well clear of the ground with spacers (stickers) between each layer.
- Locate stack in a dry, well ventilated location and align stickers with bearers.
- A minimum of three bearers/stickers per layer is recommended.

Dry planks
- Stored under cover - no special requirement.
- Stored outside - stack as for wet planks. Cover to keep dry.

Maintenance

Regular inspection and strength testing is recommended. The frequency of testing depends upon the nature of use. Further, any plank subject to trauma or showing any obvious signs of misuse should be withdrawn from use pending verification of strength by proof testing.

For further information refer 'Hyplank – Guidelines for Inspection & Maintenance'. Available by either emailing a request to futurebuild@au.chh.com or downloading from www.chhfuturebuild.com

Proof Testing

AS 1577, Appendix B provides a protocol for strength testing of scaffold planks. Whilst the Standard defines the minimum strength requirements the procedures given in Appendix B are not suitable for verifying the strength of individual planks, as in a proof test.

A simplified proof test method designed to verify that individual Hyplanks meet the minimum strength requirement defined in AS 1577, has been determined. Details of the test equipment and test method are available either by calling the technical enquiries number at the end of this brochure or from your Hyplank supplier.

PROVEN PERFORMANCE

"**Hyplank** can handle the **day-to-day wear and tear** of a construction site, as well as a beating from the elements."

James Docherty 3D Scaffolding Pty Ltd (NSW)

Technical Data for Hyplank

HYPLANK SIZES	APPROXIMATE MASS	Per AS 1577 - 1993 SCAFFOLD PLANKS	
		WORKING LOAD LIMIT (WLL)	MAXIMUM SPAN
WIDTH x THICKNESS	kg/m	kg	m
230 x 39	5.7	210	1.8
230 x 45	6.6	210	2.0
300 x 45	8.6	275	2.0
230 x 63	9.3	210	3.0

Availability

230 x 39 Hyplank is standard ex stock in 1.8, 2.4, 3.0, 3.6, 4.2 and 4.8 m lengths. Other sizes and lengths available to order.

For product specifications see 'Hyplank – Guidelines for Inspection & Maintenance'. Available from futurebuild or download it now at www.chhfuturebuild.com

Available From:

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