

iLevel™ TRUS JOIST® heavy commercial

MICROLLAM® LVL SCAFFOLD PLANKS

- **Safe.** Proof-loaded at our plants to ensure compliance with iLevel Trus Joist® Heavy Commercial quality standards and OSHA deflection limits.
- **Reliable.** Made from multiple layers of thin veneer to minimize the natural inconsistencies of wood, such as knots.
- **Custom-made.** Manufactured to scaffold-plank specifications.



#COM-6630 SPECIFIER'S GUIDE



INTRODUCTION

THE iLEVEL TRUS JOIST® HEAVY COMMERCIAL MICROLLAM® LVL SCAFFOLD PLANK ADVANTAGE

Scaffolding takes a beating. Planks sit on frames and are subjected to the affronts of rain, snow, heat, cold, heavy loads, and wear from numerous erection and dismantle cycles. Scaffold companies need planks they can rely on—planks that have minimal twist and bow after that type of exposure. iLevel Trus Joist® Heavy Commercial has the solution: scaffold planks made of Microllam® laminated veneer lumber (LVL). Microllam® LVL scaffold planks are safe and reliable, and have predictable performance.

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BUILD SAFELY

Please be sure you read, understand, and follow
all OSHA fall protection guidelines.

We at iLevel are committed to working safely and want to remind you to do the same. We encourage you to follow the recommendations of OSHA (www.osha.gov) in the U.S. or provincial regulations (www.canoshweb.org/en/) in Canada regarding:

- Personal protective equipment (PPE) for hands, feet, head, and eyes
- Fall protection
- Use of pneumatic nailers and other hand tools
- Forklift safety

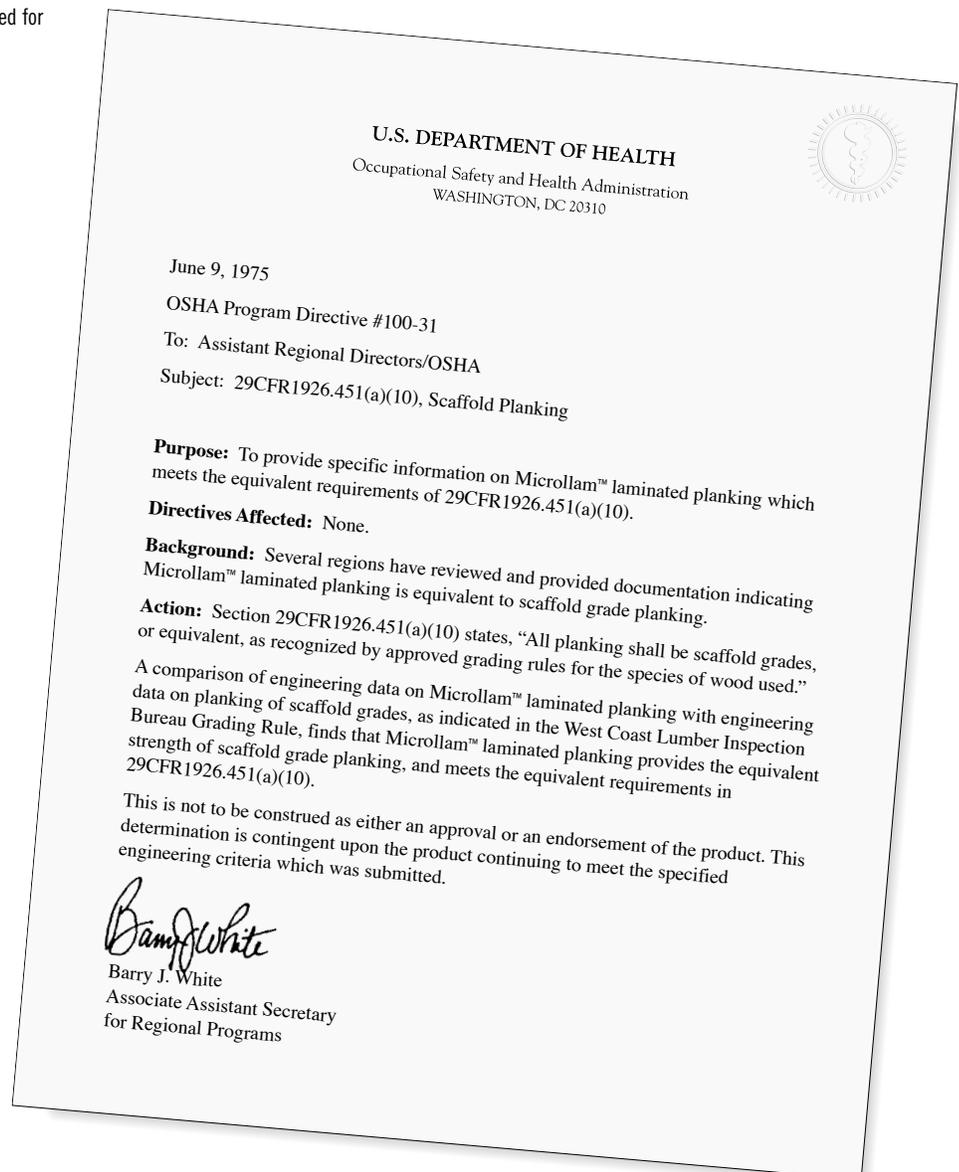
Please adhere to all applicable iLevel product installation details.

Microllam® LVL Scaffold Plank Design Properties

Plank Thickness	U.S.		Canada	
	1¾" or less	Over 1¾"	1¾" or less	Over 1¾"
Flexural Stress, F_b	2,900 psi	2,400 psi	2,900 psi	2,400 psi
Modulus of Elasticity, E	2.15×10^6 psi	2.15×10^6 psi	2.20×10^6 psi	2.20×10^6 psi
Horizontal Shear Stress, F_v	145 psi	145 psi	145 psi	145 psi
Coefficient of Variation (MOR)	12%	12%	12%	12%

General Notes

- Design properties are determined in accordance with ANSI A10.8-2001, Appendix C.
- These properties apply only to Microllam® laminated veneer lumber (LVL) scaffold planks used in conditions where the moisture content of the plank is not expected to exceed 19%. These values apply only to planks used in the flat orientation.
- F_b , E, and F_v shall be adjusted by a factor of 0.80 when used in conditions where the moisture content of the plank is expected to exceed 19%.
- Fastener values (nails, bolts, screws) shall be as provided for sawn Douglas fir per 2001 National Design Specification® for Wood Construction (NDS®) or per Canadian Standards Associations (CSA) 086-01, *Engineering Design in Wood*.
- No increases in allowable unit stresses are included for load-sharing systems.
- Values are for new or like-new product.

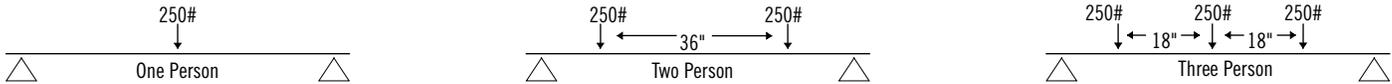


U.S. SPAN TABLE

Allowable Spans for Microllam® LVL Scaffold Plank—U.S.

Condition		Live Loading	1½" x 9¼"	1½" x 9½"	1½" x 11¾"	1¾" x 9"	1¾" x 9½"	1¾" x 11¾"
Dry Use Moisture Content ≤ 19%	Simple Span	50 psf	10'-6"	10'-6"	10'-6"	12'-0"	12'-0"	12'-0"
		75 psf	9'-0"	9'-0"	9'-0"	10'-6"	10'-6"	10'-6"
		One Person	10'-6"	10'-6"	11'-6"	12'-6"	13'-0"	14'-0"
		Two Person	8'-0"	8'-6"	9'-0"	10'-0"	10'-0"	11'-0"
		Three Person	6'-0"	6'-0"	7'-0"	7'-6"	8'-0"	9'-0"
	Two Span ⁽¹⁾	50 psf	11'-0"	11'-0"	11'-0"	13'-6"	13'-6"	13'-6"
		75 psf	9'-6"	9'-6"	9'-6"	11'-6"	11'-6"	11'-6"
		One Person	12'-0"	12'-0"	14'-6"	16'-0"	16'-6"	20'-6"
		Two Person	8'-6"	9'-0"	10'-0"	10'-6"	11'-0"	12'-6"
		Three Person	6'-6"	6'-6"	7'-6"	8'-0"	8'-0"	9'-6"
Wet Use 19% < Moisture Content < 30%	Simple Span	50 psf	9'-6"	9'-6"	9'-6"	11'-0"	11'-0"	11'-0"
		75 psf	8'-6"	8'-6"	8'-6"	10'-0"	10'-0"	10'-0"
		One Person	9'-6"	9'-6"	10'-6"	11'-6"	11'-6"	12'-6"
		Two Person	7'-6"	7'-6"	8'-0"	9'-0"	9'-0"	10'-0"
		Three Person	5'-0"	5'-6"	6'-0"	6'-6"	6'-6"	7'-6"
	Two Span ⁽¹⁾	50 psf	10'-6"	10'-6"	10'-6"	12'-6"	12'-6"	12'-6"
		75 psf	9'-0"	9'-0"	9'-0"	10'-6"	10'-6"	10'-6"
		One Person	10'-6"	11'-0"	12'-6"	14'-0"	14'-6"	17'-6"
		Two Person	7'-6"	8'-0"	9'-0"	9'-6"	10'-0"	11'-0"
		Three Person	5'-6"	5'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	7'-0"	8'-0"

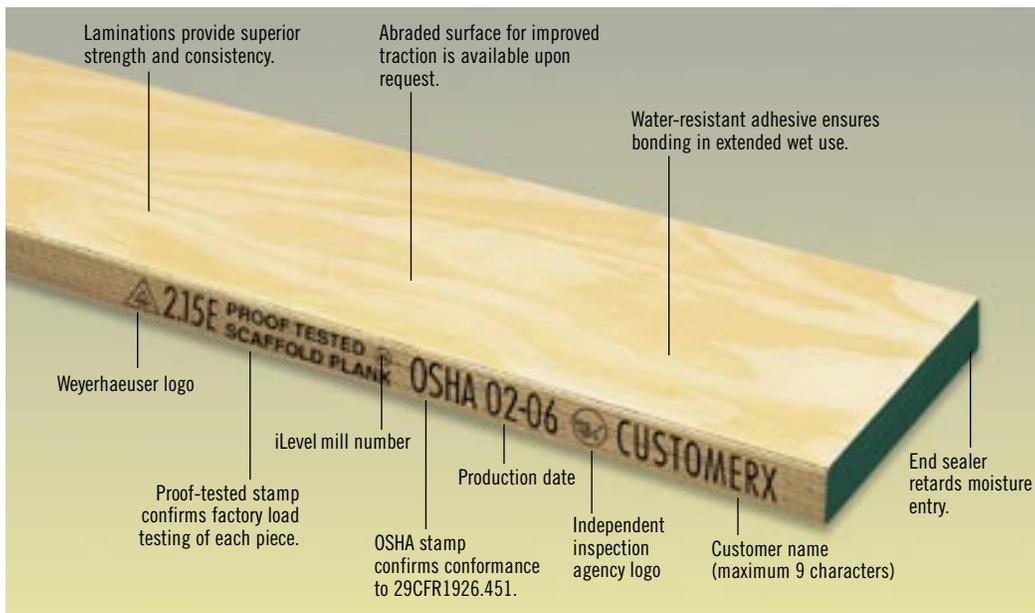
(1) Two-span values indicate the most restrictive span lengths considering live loads on one or both spans.



General Notes

- Design load deflection is limited to L/60.
- Spans shown are considered the distance between the center lines of bearers. Actual Microllam® LVL scaffold plank lengths will be greater due to overhangs or overlaps specified in ANSI A10.8. Contact iLevel Trus Joist® Heavy Commercial for additional span information.
- Two-span values assume both spans have equal lengths. Contact iLevel Trus Joist® Heavy Commercial when the two spans do not have equal lengths.
- Uniform and person loads shown are defined in ANSI A10.8. Proper Microllam® LVL scaffold plank selection must be based on the most restrictive load case anticipated when planks are in service.

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION



There are many grades of Microllam® laminated veneer lumber (LVL). Use only scaffold grade for planking.

Allowable Spans for Microllam® LVL Scaffold Plank—Canada

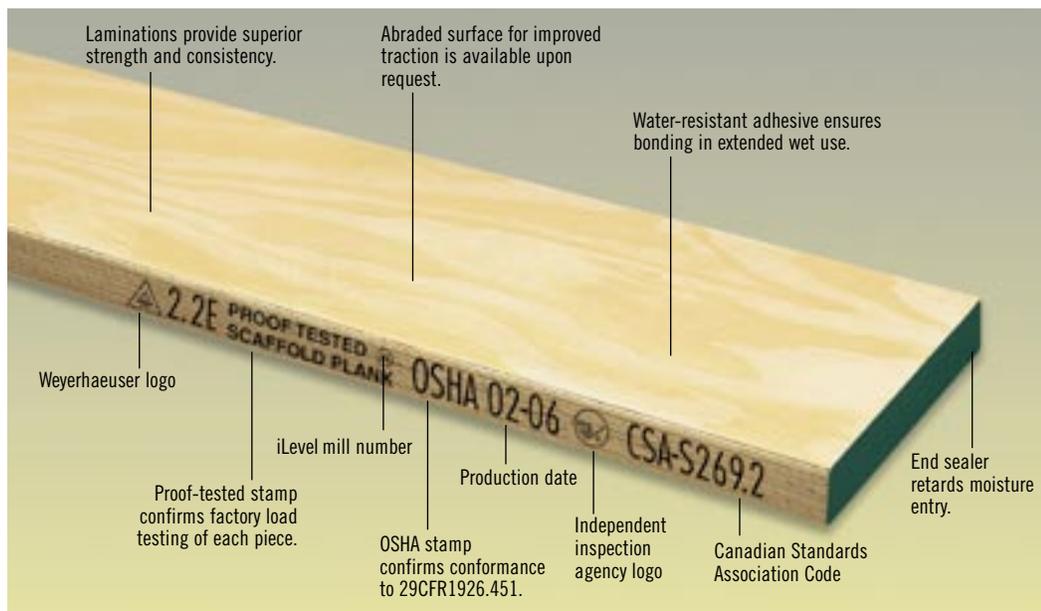
Condition	Live Loading	1½" x 9½"	1¾" x 9½"	1¾" x 11¾"
Dry Use Moisture Content ≤ 19% Simple Span	50 psf	10'-0"	11'-6"	11'-6"
	2.40 kN/m ²	3.0 m	3.5 m	3.5 m
	75 psf	8'-6"	10'-0"	10'-0"
	3.60 kN/m ²	2.6 m	3.1 m	3.1 m
	500 lbs	6'-6"	8'-6"	9'-6"
	2.22 kN	2.0 m	2.6 m	2.9 m
	Workers and Tools (25 psf + 250 plf)	8'-6"	10'-6"	10'-6"
	(1.20 kN/m ² + 3.63 kN/m)	2.7 m	3.2 m	3.2 m
	Workers and Materials (75 psf + 265 plf)	7'-0"	8'-6"	8'-6"
	(3.60 kN/m ² + 3.88 kN/m)	2.1 m	2.6 m	2.6 m
Wet Use 19% < Moisture Content < 30% Simple Span	50 psf	9'-0"	10'-6"	10'-6"
	2.40 kN/m ²	2.8 m	3.2 m	3.2 m
	75 psf	8'-0"	9'-0"	9'-0"
	3.60 kN/m ²	2.4 m	2.8 m	2.8 m
	500 lbs	5'-0"	7'-0"	8'-6"
	7.26 kN	1.6 m	2.1 m	2.6 m
	Workers and Tools (25 psf + 250 plf)	8'-0"	9'-6"	9'-6"
	(1.20 kN/m ² + 3.63 kN/m)	2.4 m	3.0 m	3.0 m
	Workers and Materials (75 psf + 265 plf)	6'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"
	(3.60 kN/m ² + 3.88 kN/m)	2.0 m	2.4 m	2.4 m



General Notes

- Live load deflection is limited to L/80.
- PLF loads are applied across the plank direction at centerline.
- Spans shown are considered the distance between the center lines of bearers. Actual Microllam® LVL scaffold plank lengths will be greater due to overhangs or overlaps specified in CAN/CSA 269.2. Contact iLevel Trus Joist® Heavy Commercial for additional span information.
- Uniform and person loads shown are defined in CAN/CSA 269.2. Proper Microllam® LVL scaffold plank selection must be based on the most restrictive load case anticipated when planks are in service.

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

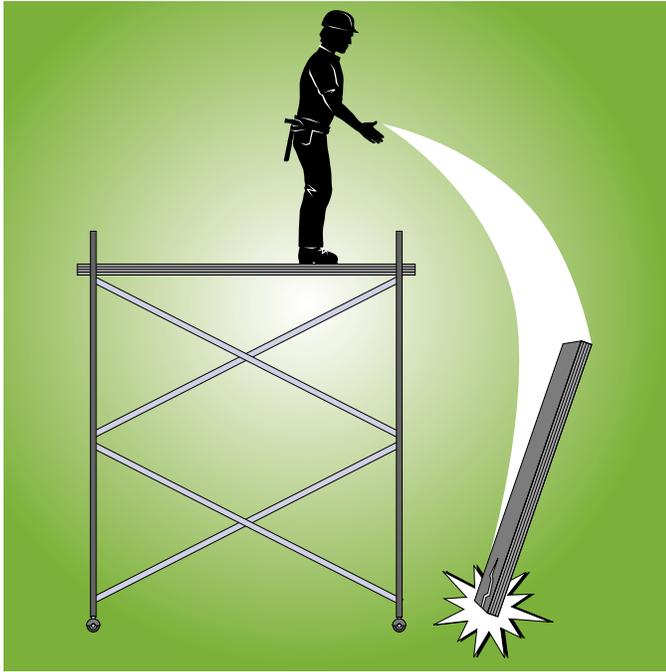


There are many grades of Microllam® laminated veneer lumber (LVL). Use only scaffold grade for planking.

CAUTIONS

Proper Handling

Scaffold planks can be damaged when thrown from a scaffold. Lower scaffold planks in an orderly manner. Scaffold planks that have been thrown from scaffolding or have had heavy objects dropped on them should be removed from service and evaluated before reuse.

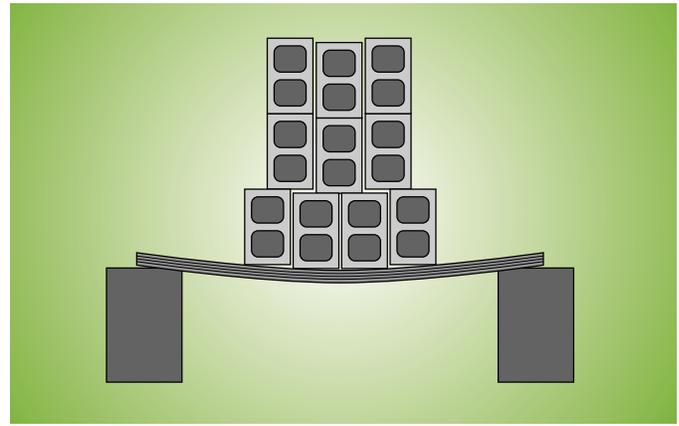


DO NOT throw scaffold planks.

Always use forklifts or other mechanical lifting devices to lift and lower bundles of scaffold planks. Bundle stickers should be thick enough to allow easy access for forks. Use corner protection when moving bundles with chain or cable swings. Do not dump scaffold planks from trucks. Do not push bundles of scaffold planks with the ends of forks.



DO NOT push bundles of scaffold planks with the ends of forks.



DO NOT overload scaffold planks (See **Maximum Allowable Deflection** table below).

Overloading

Never store heavy materials on scaffold planks unless permitted by the scaffold designer. The maximum allowable deflection for Microllam® LVL scaffold planks is 1½" for an 8' span and 2" for a 10' span (1¼" and 1½" in Canada); see **Maximum Allowable Deflection** table below. If a scaffold plank deflects more than shown in the table, or makes cracking noises, it is being overloaded. Scaffold planks that have been overloaded should be immediately removed from service, then visually inspected and field tested before reuse. See **Visual Evaluation and Mechanical Evaluation and Testing** on pages 9–11.

Jumping

Never jump or bounce on scaffold planks.

Misuse

Never use scaffold planks as loading ramps, walkways through mud, or anything other than scaffold planking. Improper use might cause damage that makes the scaffold planks unsafe.

Notches

Consult the scaffold designer when a plank must be notched to clear an obstruction. Provide additional support in the area of the notch if the modified plank cannot properly support design loads.

Improper Storage

Scaffold planks that are improperly stored are subject to biological attack and mechanical damage. See **Storage Recommendations** on page 8 for proper storage techniques.

Maximum Allowable Deflection

Plank Span	6'	8'	10'	12'	14'	16'
United States (L/60)	1¼"	1⅝"	2"	2½"	2⅞"	3¼"
Canada (L/80)	1"	1¼"	1½"	1⅞"	2"	2½"

Chemicals

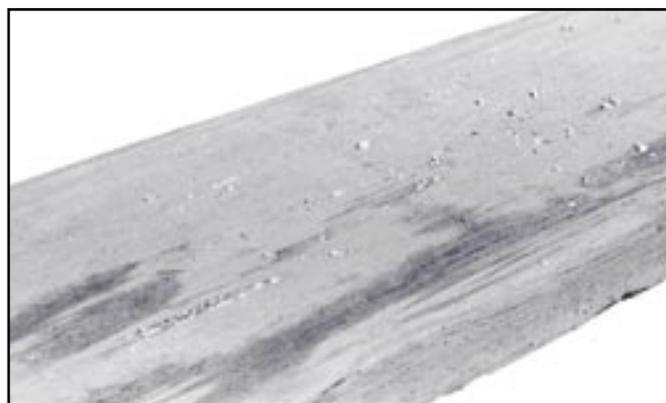
The phenolic resin used to make Microllam® LVL is highly resistant to the action of chemicals. However, the wood component is susceptible to attack. The risk of damage is related to the concentration, pH, and temperature of the chemical solution. The most hazardous chemical solutions have a pH less than or equal to 3, a pH greater than or equal to 9, or temperatures higher than 120°F. In addition, all oxidizing chemicals are hazardous to wood.

Obtain *Material Safety Data Sheets* (MSDS) for any chemicals used on a job that are likely to come in contact with scaffold planks. Refer to the **Handling and Storage** section of each applicable MSDS. Planks contaminated with hazardous chemicals should be immediately removed from service, then properly evaluated before reuse.

- **Polar liquids** (such as water and alcohol) temporarily weaken wood. Their effect is reversible. Non-polar liquids (such as petroleum products and creosote) have a negligible effect on strength.
- **Acids** attack wood. The rate of decomposition increases as solution temperature increases. Strong acids with a pH of 1 to 3 (such as hydrochloric, nitric, and sulfuric) react with wood more quickly than weak acids (such as formic, acetic, propionic, and lactic).
- **Strong alkalis** with a pH of 12 to 13 (such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, and ammonium hydroxide) attack wood. The rate of decomposition increases as solution temperature increases.
- **Salts** affect wood in relation to their pH. Acid salts are generally weak acids and pose a minor threat at low temperatures. Neutral salts are not a problem. Alkaline salts with a pH greater than 9 are very damaging. Sodium chloride (common salt) does not react chemically with wood, but can cause the wood structure on the surface to rupture over time.
- **Oxidizing chemicals** (such as peroxides, chlorates, and nitrates) are very damaging to wood.

Heat

The phenolic resin used to make Microllam® LVL belongs to a class of adhesives known as thermosets. These adhesives require heat to cure, but once cured, additional applications of heat cannot reverse the process. Phenolic resins will not begin to decompose until reaching a temperature of about 625°F. Wood, on the other hand, can suffer permanent loss of strength under prolonged exposures to temperatures above 150°F, and will char at about 425°F. Do not expose wood scaffold planks to temperatures that exceed 150°F.



Fungus

Decay

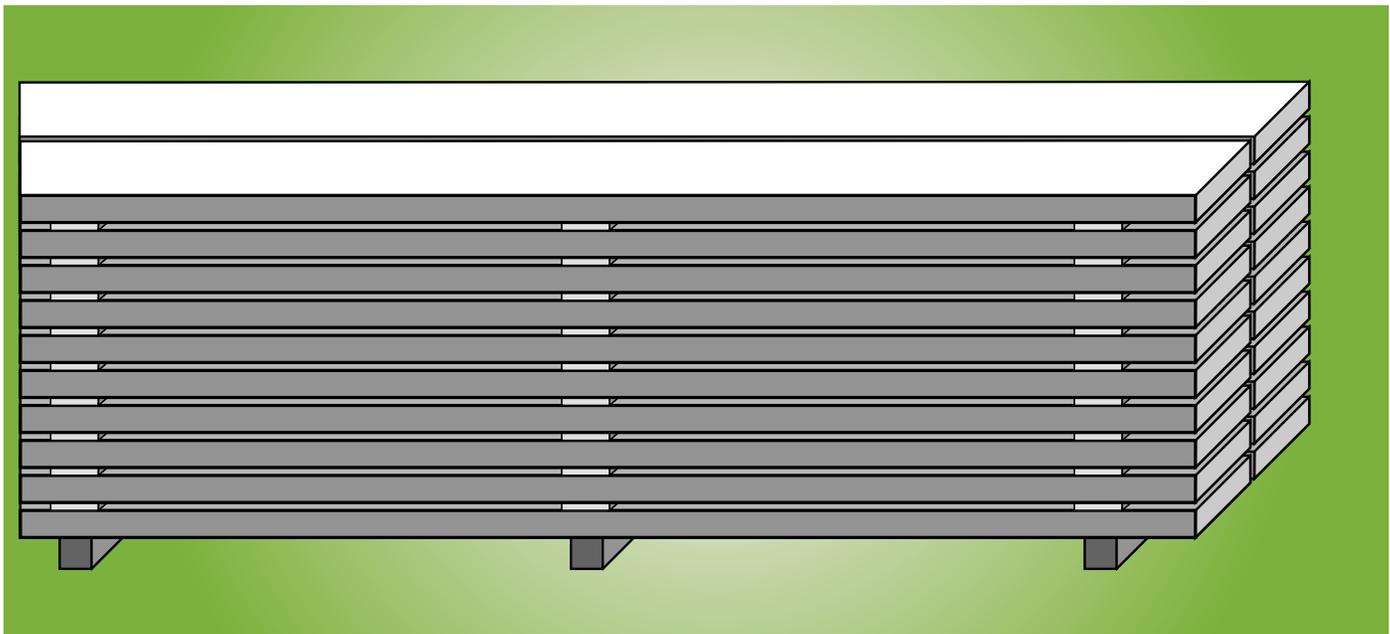
Fungi require food (wood), oxygen, a favorable temperature, and water to thrive. Of these four factors, water is the most controllable. See **Storage Recommendations** on page 8 and follow the storage practices below:

- Keep dry planks dry
- Allow wet planks to dry quickly by providing air circulation

Wet Conditions

Scaffold planks are generally used in elevated locations with good air circulation. This environment is favorable for drying the wood fibers. For this reason, allowable stresses for scaffold use may be based on a dry-service condition (where moisture content is less than or equal to 19%). When using planks in applications where moisture content between 19% and 30% is likely, use allowable stresses for the wet condition. See **Wet Use** in the span tables on pages 4 (U.S.) and 5 (Canada).

STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS



Properly stickered, neat bundles.

***Microllam® LVL scaffold planks are valuable!
Store them properly!***

Stack scaffold planks neatly and sticker bundles properly

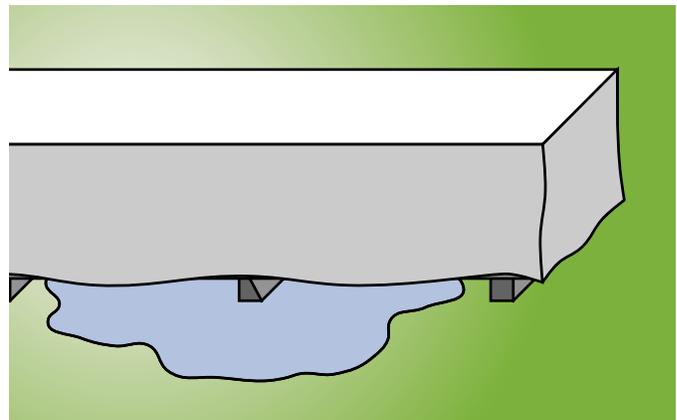
Storage and Handling

The proper storage and handling of wood scaffold planks can prevent unnecessary damage. Plank strength and stiffness properties are affected by moisture content; therefore, it is important to stack scaffold planks off the ground. Bundles of scaffold planks should be supported on stickers spaced no more than 8' on-center to provide air circulation and easy access for forklifts. Stickers between bundles should line up with the stickers on the ground to prevent bowed or damaged scaffold planks.

To prevent decay, store wet scaffold planks in a manner that allows for proper air circulation. When stacking, improve air circulation within a bundle of wet scaffold planks by separating each layer with stickers. Space the stickers no more than 8' on-center and line them up vertically. Bands should line up with the stickers to prevent bowed or damaged scaffold planks.

Bundles of Scaffold Planks

Bundles of scaffold planks should be assembled neatly and contain planks of similar lengths. Scaffold planks sticking out from the ends of bundles can be snagged and damaged.



Properly covered storage.

Keep scaffold planks dry when they are in storage

Weather Conditions

Certain geographical areas experience extreme weather conditions. In those areas, decay may be more likely to occur and the following precautions should be followed:

- Store scaffold planks in a level, well-drained location.
- Protect scaffold planks from weather by placing them under a roof or under a material that will shed water but is porous enough to allow moisture to escape.

DAMAGED PLANKS MUST BE REMOVED FROM SERVICE



Saw Cuts



Face Break



Dent



End Split



Narrow Face Split

Always Inspect Your Planks

It is the responsibility of iLevel Trus Joist® Heavy Commercial to deliver defect-free scaffold planks to each of its customers.

The best means of ensuring safe performance of all wood scaffold planks include thorough visual inspection before constructing each scaffold, and proper storage, handling, and use.

Remove damaged scaffold planks from service as soon as the damage is discovered. Failure to remove damaged scaffold planks from service can result in serious injury or death. Although some damage to scaffold plank may be difficult to detect visually, some of the more common types of damage are:

- **Saw kerfs, saw cuts, drilled holes, and notches.** A saw kerf across the wide face of a scaffold plank lowers its capacity by effectively making the plank thinner. A saw cut, drilled hole, or notch in the narrow face has a similar effect. Scaffold planks with saw kerfs, saw cuts, drilled holes, or notches in them should be removed from service.
- **Face breaks.** A break on the wide face of a scaffold plank is the result of overloading. This type of damage might be difficult to detect; therefore, a policy of prevention will be more effective than relying completely on detection. See **Cautions** on pages 6 and 7.

A face break looks like an irregular crack across the tension face (bottom) of the scaffold plank, or a small, straight wrinkle across the compression face (top). Face breaks result in a dangerous loss of strength. Scaffold planks showing face breaks should be removed from service.
- **Dents.** A dent could be caused by dropping a scaffold plank on an object, or by dropping an object on a plank. The dent itself might have little effect on plank strength, but it could be a sign of internal damage that will seriously affect

plank performance. Scaffold planks with dents should be removed from service, then visually evaluated and field tested before reuse.

- **Gouges and depressions.** Gouges or depressions (where pieces of wood have been torn or eaten away from the plank) might be the result of careless forklift operation, decay, or chemical attack. Scaffold planks with gouges or depressions in them should be removed from service.
- **End splits.** An end split is a separation that extends through the plank from one face to another. End splits are normally the result of abuse or repeated wet/dry cycles. End splits of lengths shorter than ½ of the plank width do not necessarily weaken the plank. Longer end splits, up to 18" long, should be stopped by cutting back or reinforcing with straps or rodding. Planks with end splits longer than 18" should be cut back or removed from service.
- **Narrow face splits.** An open split on the narrow face of the plank might have been caused by a forklift. An open split that migrates diagonally across adjacent veneers might have been caused by overloading. Diagonal splits are likely to be accompanied by face breaks. It may be necessary to use a thin, stiff probe to distinguish a split from a shallow weathering check. Scaffold planks containing open splits on the narrow face should be removed from service.
- **Discoloration.** Discoloration might indicate exposure to high temperatures, chemical attack, or decay. Scaffold planks that are entirely or partially discolored should be removed from service until the cause of the discoloration has been determined to be harmless to the planks.
- **Other.** Soft or crumbly wood might indicate chemical attack or decay. Odd odor also might indicate chemical attack. Scaffold planks that have soft or crumbly areas on them should be removed from service until the cause has been determined to be harmless to the planks.

MECHANICAL EVALUATION AND TESTING

If you choose to mechanically test your wood scaffold planks, avoid test procedures that involve jumping or bouncing on them. These methods could actually cause damage. Instead, use a nondestructive test procedure such as the following:

1. Make sure the plank is free from built-up dirt and debris.
2. Center the plank on a scaffold frame, or similar structure, that has been set up on a level surface. The plank may overhang one or both sides of the frame without affecting the test results, provided that the plank touches both supports.
3. Identify a stationary point of reference, separate from the frame, from which to measure the location of the plank before and after loading. This could be the ground directly below the plank; you could measure with a tape measure or attach a tape measure to a vertical pole and stand it up next to the plank.
4. Preload the plank with approximately 20 lbs to settle the plank on the frame. Measure and record the deflection of the plank under the preload.

5. Determine the test load to be applied to the plank from the **Test Loads** table below. **Place the load slowly on the plank.** Measure and record the deflection of the plank under the test load plus the preload.
6. Calculate the difference between the measurements in steps 4 and 5 to get the deflection of the plank under the test load. Compare this number to the **Maximum Deflection** shown in the **Test Loads** table.
7. Examine the bottom of the plank for face breaks while the plank is loaded. If you see face breaks, remove the plank from service.
8. Listen for cracking noises during the test; if you hear cracking noises, remove the plank from service.
9. Turn the plank over and repeat this procedure.

Any plank that deflects more than the **Maximum Deflection** shown in the **Test Loads** table should be removed from service.

Test Loads for Microllam® LVL Scaffold Plank

Plank Size	Test Span	Test Load (lbs)	Maximum Deflection
1½" x 9¼"	7'	480	1.29"
	8'	420	1.69"
	10'	340	2.67"
	14'	240	5.18"
1½" x 9½"	7'	490	1.29"
	8'	430	1.69"
	10'	340	2.60"
	14'	250	5.25"
1½" x 11¼"	7'	610	1.30"
	8'	530	1.68"
	10'	430	2.66"
	14'	300	5.10"
1¾" x 9"	7'	480	0.84"
	8'	420	1.09"
	10'	330	1.68"
	14'	240	3.35"
1¾" x 9½"	7'	500	0.83"
	8'	440	1.09"
	10'	350	1.69"
	14'	250	3.31"
1¾" x 11¼"	7'	620	0.83"
	8'	540	1.08"
	10'	430	1.68"
	14'	310	3.32"
2" x 12"	14'	340	2.39"
	16'	300	3.14"
	18'	270	4.03"
	20'	240	4.91"
2¼" x 11¼"	14'	420	2.11"
	16'	370	2.78"
	18'	330	3.53"
	20'	300	4.40"
2½" x 11¼"	14'	520	1.91"
	16'	460	2.52"
	18'	410	3.20"
	20'	370	3.96"

General Notes

- Bending stresses induced by the test loads approximate allowable design stresses for dry, untreated planks.
- The **Maximum Deflection** shown is 25% higher than the amount calculated using the design modulus of elasticity. This is to account for the variability of the material and moisture content of 19% or less.
- Deflection is directly proportional to load. If the test load used is 20% lower than the test load shown above, the **Maximum Deflection** shown above should be decreased by 20%.

Planks that fail a load test, yet show no signs of damage, may be too wet. To determine whether the moisture content of a plank is high, compare its weight to the limits stated in the **Approximate Weight** table below. If the plank's weight exceeds these limits, set it aside to dry, and then retest it.

A handheld, electrical-resistance meter with a needle-probe provides an alternative method of determining whether the moisture content of a plank is high. Generally, the recommended procedure is to drive the probe in about ¼ of the plank's thickness to get the average of the section. If the meter has two probes, insert them so they both read along the grain. Take measurements in a few different locations.

The glue lines in Microllam® LVL affect electrical resistance, making it necessary to adjust the meter reading by a factor of approximately ½. This factor is likely to vary, depending on the make and model of the meter. The meter manufacturer will provide other adjustment factors for species and temperature. If the surface of the plank is wet, dirty, or contaminated, or if the plank has been treated with fire retardant, the meter will give false readings. If the meter reading suggests a high moisture content, set the plank aside to dry, and then retest it.

Approximate Weight of Microllam® LVL Scaffold Planks (lbs/ft)

Plank Size	Plank Species			
	Douglas Fir		Southern Pine	
	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet
	Moisture Content ≤ 19%	19% < Moisture Content < 30%	Moisture Content ≤ 19%	19% < Moisture Content < 30%
1½" x 9¼"	3.8	4.6	4.2	4.8
1½" x 9½"	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.9
1½" x 11¾"	4.8	5.9	5.4	6.1
1¾" x 9"	4.3	5.3	4.8	5.5
1¾" x 9½"	4.5	5.5	5.1	5.8
1¾" x 11¾"	5.6	6.9	6.3	7.1
2" x 12"	6.5	8.0	7.3	8.3
2¼" x 11¾"	7.2	8.8	8.1	9.2
2½" x 11¾"	8.0	9.8	9.0	10.2

iLevel™ TRUS JOIST® heavy commercial

Engineered Lumber Innovations

The iLevel Trus Joist® Heavy Commercial family of engineered lumber products offers a wide range of creative scaffolding and concrete forming solutions. Contact your iLevel Trus Joist® Heavy Commercial representative for assistance with needle beam; long-span, temporary access work deck; and custom scaffolding applications.

iLevel Trus Joist® Heavy Commercial products are backed by one of the industry's largest and most experienced networks of engineering support and field service representatives. Our staff is available to help with technical information, installation questions, or code compliance. Call us for help, and a member from our team of experts will evaluate and help solve your scaffolding problems.



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OUR WARRANTY

iLevel TRUS JOIST®
heavy commercial

PRODUCT WARRANTY

iLevel warrants Microllam® LVL scaffold planks to be free from defects in materials, workmanship and design. Microllam® LVL scaffold planks will carry the loads specified when used in accordance with the design information included herein, provided that the product is used in accordance with the Storage Recommendations, Cautions, Visual Evaluation and Testing Guidelines specified in this guide.

The above warranties are in lieu of all other warranties, express or implied. The implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose are excluded from this warranty. Consequential and indirect damages are hereby excluded.

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 Weyerhaeuser

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This document supersedes all previous versions. If this is more than one year old, contact your dealer or iLevel rep.
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