

SAFETY FIRST!

BEFORE USE: ALWAYS INSPECT YOUR SCAFFOLD PLANKS

1 START WITH A COMPLETE VISUAL INSPECTION



2 PULL ONE BY ONE FROM PLANK PILE



3 CHECK ONE SIDE



4 TURN TO CHECK OTHER SIDE

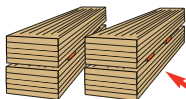


5 PLACE IN GOOD OR BAD PLANK PILE



GOOD PLANK PILE

FREE FROM ALL KNOWN DEFECTS



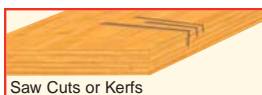
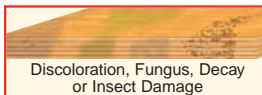
BAD PLANK PILE REVIEW BAD PLANKS WITH SUPERVISOR



WHEN IN DOUBT, THROW IT OUT!

WARNING

IF YOU SEE THIS... PLACE IN BAD PLANK PILE



IMPROPER HANDLING AND MISUSE

PLANKS THAT HAVE BEEN MISUSED SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM SERVICE.



DO NOT: Dump planks from trucks or push with the ends of forks.



DO NOT: Drop, toss or throw planks from scaffold.

DO NOT: Drop heavy objects on scaffold planks.

DO NOT: Store heavy objects on scaffold planks.

DO NOT: Use as loading ramps or walkways through mud.

DO NOT: Jump, bounce or use in any other way than as scaffold planking.

DO NOT: Exceed maximum allowable spans.



DO NOT: EXCEED MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DEFLECTION.

Contact your McCausey Lumber representative for more information on LVL Scaffold Boards.



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break: Permanent fracture of the wood fiber usually caused by abusive handling such as dropping or overloading. A break is not always easy to see. Pay special attention to planks that have been used inappropriately as ramps or mudsills or have been jumped on or struck by an object. Periodic proof-loading at safe ground levels is advisable. There is no repair for a break. **Dispose of the entire plank.**

chemical contamination: The resin used to make LVL is highly resistant to the action of chemicals, but the wood component is at risk of attack. The risk of damage is related to concentration, pH and the temperature of the chemical solution. The most hazardous solutions have a pH between 3 and 9, or temperatures higher than 120°F. All oxidizing chemicals are hazardous. Soft or crumbly wood or an odd odor are signs of potential chemical attack or decay. These planks should be removed from service until a competent or qualified person has inspected the plank in question and has concluded the plank is suitable for use.

competent person: One who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings, or working conditions that are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

decay: The presence of mold or bacteria causing the wood fiber to break down and rot. Over-exposure to moisture without adequate air circulation will cause decay. **Proper storage** of planks will minimize the potential for decay and prolong plank life. Planks suffering decay must be properly disposed of.

delamination: The separation of veneers at the glue line usually caused by forklift damage. Planks with delamination should be removed from service.

dents: Damage caused by a dropped scaffold plank striking an object, or by a dropped object striking a plank. The dent itself may have little effect on plank strength, but it could be a sign of internal damage that will seriously affect plank performance.

discoloration: Staining that may be a sign of exposure to high temperatures, chemical attack or decay. Planks that are entirely or partially discolored should be removed from service until the cause has been determined to be harmless to the planks.

drilled holes: A hole from a mechanical device that penetrates partially or all the way through the plank thickness. This definitely reduces the plank strength directly proportionate to the depth and width of the hole. **Holes are not repairable**, but the plank can be cut back in length enough to eliminate the hole and be used for shorter spans. Planks displaying holes should be inspected by a competent or qualified person to determine the extent of the damage.

end split: A separation that extends through the plank from one face to the other. End splits are normally the result of abuse or repeated wet/dry cycles. End splits shorter than one-half the plank width do not necessarily weaken the plank. Longer end splits, up to 18 inches long, must be cut back to a shorter length to eliminate split or removed from service.

face break: (See also break) An irregular crack across the tension face (bottom) of the plank, or a small, straight wrinkle across the compression face (top) of the plank. A face break results in a dangerous loss of strength. Planks showing face breaks must be removed from service.

gouges / depressions: Areas of plank where wood fiber has been torn away or eroded. The damage could be the result of abusive handling, decay or chemical attack. Planks with this type of damage should be removed from service.

Continued from other side

heat: Do not expose wood scaffold planks to temperatures above 150°F as wood can suffer permanent loss of strength under prolonged exposures.

insect damage: Many kinds of insects can damage wood. Planks with holes and/or tunnels should be inspected by a competent or qualified person to determine the extent of the damage.

moisture content: The measured amount (%) of moisture within a plank. Plank strength and its deflection limits are affected by moisture. Generally, the allowable stresses for scaffold use are based upon dry-use service conditions (moisture content of 19% or less). Refer to wet-use span tables when applicable. Contact your McCaussey Lumber Company representative for more information.

narrow face split: An open split on the narrow face of the plank that may have been caused by abusive handling or 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. Planks containing deep open splits on the narrow face should be **removed from service**.

notch: A cut in a board that passes through the entire plank thickness and into the plank width. Notches definitely reduce plank strength around the area of the notch and are **not repairable**, but the plank can be cut back in length and used for shorter spans. On occasion, notching will be required when a scaffold plank must be custom fitted to get around a unique obstruction, such as a drain pipe, etc. Consult the scaffold designer when a plank must be notched to clear an obstruction. Additional support in the area of the notch will be needed if the modified plank cannot properly support design loads.

qualified person: One who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work or the project.

saw kerf: A saw cut across the face of the board that penetrates partially through the plank thickness. This definitely reduces the plank strength. Saw kerfs are **not repairable**, but the plank can be cut back in length enough to eliminate the kerf and be utilized for short spans.

warping (bow, crook, cup or twist): Any deviation in a plank's flatness or true shape that is usually the result of an irregular moisture content within the plank. Planks with such deviations should be inspected by a competent or qualified person to determine the usefulness of the plank in question.

WHEN IN DOUBT, THROW IT OUT!

Planks that have any conditions that may cause a **strength reduction** should be set aside to be reviewed in greater detail. If a competent person cannot determine that the plank will be absolutely safe to use, then this plank should be **thrown out**.



For more information contact your
McCaussey Lumber Company representative.

SCAFFOLD BOARDS

SCAFFOLD PLANKS THAT ARE IMPROPERLY STORED ARE SUBJECT TO BIOLOGICAL ATTACK AND MECHANICAL DAMAGE.

Proper storage, handling and use are the best means of assuring safe performance of all wood scaffold plank.

Scaffold planks should be:

- Stacked on blocking off of ground.
- Stacked neatly in conveniently bundled quantities.
- Supported on stickers that are vertically aligned between each row.
- Grouped in bundles of similar lengths.
- Stored on a level and well drained location.
- Stored under a cover that will shed rain yet provide good air circulation that allows moisture to escape.

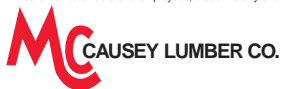


MASTER PLANK® IT'S NOT JUST ANY SCAFFOLD BOARD

Manufactured like plywood, laminated veneer lumber (LVL) scaffold boards are comprised of wood veneers which are bonded together in a unidirectional fashion with exterior type adhesive. The strength of each plank is optimized and the technical properties are predictable because the knots and defects — inherent of normal solid sawn lumber — are dispersed throughout the entire product. Given proper care and handling, your workers can comfortably rely on LVL Scaffold boards for optimal safety and performance.

When It Comes To Jobsite Safety, There Are NO Excuses!

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For over 60 years, McCaussey Lumber Company has distributed virtually every type of wood scaffold plank. You can trust our experience.

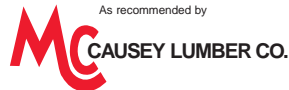
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VISUAL INSPECTION, CARE, STORAGE & HANDLING GUIDE



As recommended by



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