



High Grade E12 LP® SolidStart® LVL now available as a Concrete Form Beam

**PERFECT
FOR YOUR
NEXT
PROJECT!**



- Chamfered edges for ease in handling
- Wax SiteCote™ on all six sides for increased moisture protection
- Quality product providing consistent performance

PROUDLY DISTRIBUTED BY:

Moisture Content Above 15% Tables

| E12 LVL - Joists | | Joist Spacing (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Slab Thickness | Size | Single Spans | | | | | | Continuous Spans | | | | | |
| | | 225 | 300 | 400 | 450 | 480 | 600 | 225 | 300 | 400 | 450 | 480 | 600 |
| 100 | 95x45 | 1870 | 1680 | 1530 | 1480 | 1440 | 1350 | 2095 | 1885 | 1710 | 1660 | 1640 | 1500 |
| | 95x63 | 2080 | 1890 | 1710 | 1670 | 1630 | 1500 | 2415 | 2185 | 2000 | 1920 | 1880 | 1730 |
| | 150x75 | 3490 | 3170 | 2890 | 2780 | 2710 | 2500 | 3915 | 3575 | 3240 | 3090 | 3030 | 2840 |
| 150 | 95x45 | 1775 | 1595 | 1450 | 1410 | 1380 | 1280 | 1995 | 1785 | 1630 | 1580 | 1540 | 1420 |
| | 95x63 | 1980 | 1780 | 1620 | 1570 | 1540 | 1420 | 2295 | 2075 | 1900 | 1820 | 1780 | 1640 |
| | 150x75 | 3320 | 2990 | 2720 | 2630 | 2570 | 2370 | 3715 | 3375 | 3080 | 2930 | 2870 | 2690 |
| 200 | 95x45 | 1695 | 1545 | 1400 | 1330 | 1300 | 1210 | 1885 | 1705 | 1550 | 1510 | 1480 | 1370 |
| | 95x63 | 1885 | 1695 | 1550 | 1510 | 1480 | 1350 | 2195 | 1975 | 1820 | 1740 | 1700 | 1590 |
| | 150x75 | 3175 | 2855 | 2620 | 2510 | 2460 | 2270 | 3535 | 3225 | 2910 | 2800 | 2760 | 2570 |
| 300 | 95x45 | 1560 | 1420 | 1290 | 1240 | 1220 | 1110 | 1765 | 1585 | 1440 | 1400 | 1370 | 1260 |
| | 95x63 | 1760 | 1570 | 1440 | 1380 | 1350 | 1260 | 2035 | 1845 | 1680 | 1600 | 1560 | 1470 |
| | 150x75 | 2940 | 2660 | 2410 | 2320 | 2260 | 2120 | 3275 | 2975 | 2720 | 2620 | 2550 | 2360 |
| 400 | 95x45 | 1465 | 1325 | 1220 | 1180 | 1140 | 1040 | 1655 | 1505 | 1340 | 1300 | 1290 | 1180 |
| | 95x63 | 1640 | 1500 | 1350 | 1310 | 1270 | 1190 | 1915 | 1715 | 1580 | 1500 | 1460 | 1380 |
| | 150x75 | 2760 | 2510 | 2260 | 2190 | 2140 | 1980 | 3075 | 2805 | 2530 | 2460 | 2400 | 2220 |
| 600 | 95x45 | 1315 | 1195 | 1085 | 1065 | 1025 | 955 | 1475 | 1365 | 1235 | 1165 | 1155 | 1075 |
| | 95x63 | 1495 | 1345 | 1225 | 1165 | 1145 | 1075 | 1715 | 1555 | 1415 | 1375 | 1315 | 1255 |
| | 150x75 | 2505 | 2275 | 2045 | 1975 | 1925 | 1795 | 2805 | 2525 | 2305 | 2205 | 2185 | 2025 |
| 1000 | 95x45 | 1155 | 1065 | 955 | 915 | 915 | 835 | 1315 | 1165 | 1075 | 1025 | 995 | 905 |
| | 95x63 | 1305 | 1165 | 1075 | 1025 | 1015 | 915 | 1495 | 1375 | 1255 | 1195 | 1155 | 1075 |
| | 150x75 | 2185 | 1955 | 1795 | 1715 | 1675 | 1555 | 2435 | 2215 | 2025 | 1925 | 1875 | 1765 |

NOTES

- Minimum bearing length for end supports 45mm
- Minimum bearing length for internal supports 63mm

| E12 LVL - Bearers | | Bearer Spacing (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|---------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Slab Thickness | Size | Single Spans | | | | | | Continuous Spans | | | | | |
| | | 900 | 1200 | 1500 | 1800 | 2100 | 2400 | 900 | 1200 | 1500 | 1800 | 2100 | 2400 |
| 100 | 95x45 | 1240 | 1150 | 1070 | 990 | 930 | 910 | 1420 | 1290 | 1160 | 1070 | 930 | 810 |
| | 95x63 | 1410 | 1260 | 1200 | 1130 | 1070 | 1030 | 1580 | 1430 | 1330 | 1240 | 1160 | 1090 |
| | 150x75 | 2360 | 2140 | 1990 | 1880 | 1760 | 1690 | 2640 | 2400 | 2230 | 2090 | 1950 | 1830 |
| 150 | 95x45 | 1180 | 1090 | 1000 | 940 | 900 | 860 | 1340 | 1200 | 1090 | 950 | 820 | 720 |
| | 95x63 | 1340 | 1200 | 1140 | 1060 | 1000 | 960 | 1510 | 1370 | 1270 | 1180 | 1090 | 1000 |
| | 150x75 | 2250 | 2010 | 1890 | 1760 | 1680 | 1620 | 2490 | 2280 | 2100 | 1980 | 1830 | 1720 |
| 200 | 95x45 | 1150 | 1050 | 950 | 900 | 860 | 810 | 1280 | 1160 | 1020 | 850 | 730 | **640 |
| | 95x63 | 1280 | 1150 | 1090 | 1020 | 950 | 900 | 1420 | 1290 | 1190 | 1110 | 1020 | **900 |
| | 150x75 | 2130 | 1950 | 1810 | 1690 | 1590 | 1540 | 2380 | 2190 | 2010 | 1870 | 1740 | **1620 |
| 300 | 95x45 | 1060 | 950 | 900 | 830 | 790 | 760 | 1190 | 1050 | 840 | 700 | **600 | **540 |
| | 95x63 | 1170 | 1060 | 980 | 940 | 900 | 860 | 1340 | 1190 | 1110 | 990 | **840 | **730 |
| | 150x75 | 1980 | 1810 | 1680 | 1560 | 1480 | 1420 | 2230 | 2020 | 1860 | 1700 | **1570 | **1400 |
| 400 | 95x45 | 980 | 890 | 840 | 780 | 730 | 700 | 1120 | 900 | 710 | **610 | **510 | **450 |
| | 95x63 | 1100 | 1000 | 920 | 890 | 840 | 800 | 1250 | 1130 | 1010 | **840 | **710 | **620 |
| | 150x75 | 1850 | 1700 | 1580 | 1470 | 1390 | 1320 | 2100 | 1900 | 1720 | **1570 | **1360 | **1190 |
| 600 | 95x45 | 850 | 780 | 760 | 710 | 650 | *590 | 925 | 695 | **545 | **475 | **405 | **355 |
| | 95x63 | 950 | 890 | 820 | 770 | 760 | *710 | 1110 | 975 | **785 | **655 | **545 | **475 |
| | 150x75 | 1620 | 1480 | 1380 | 1270 | 1220 | *1160 | 1880 | 1690 | **1455 | **1215 | **1045 | **915 |
| 1000 | 95x45 | 770 | 710 | 640 | 590 | *530 | *500 | 645 | **475 | **385 | **305 | **285 | **235 |
| | 95x63 | 850 | 770 | 720 | 680 | *640 | *590 | 895 | **675 | **535 | **445 | **385 | **345 |
| | 150x75 | 1430 | 1270 | 1190 | 1110 | *1060 | *980 | 1620 | **1255 | **1005 | **835 | **725 | **625 |

NOTES

- Minimum bearing length for end supports 45mm
- Minimum bearing length for internal supports 63mm

* Requires a minimum 63mm bearing length for end support.

** Requires a minimum 85mm bearing length for internal support.

GENERAL NOTES:

1. All tables have been designed in accordance with loads and design criteria set out in AS3610-1995, Formwork for Concrete, and AS1170.0 & AS1170.1 Loading Codes, and AS1720.1-1997 Timber Design Characteristic Values for LP LVL products have been developed by LP, and checked and certified in accordance with AS/NZS 4357.3-2006 determination of structural properties for LVL, and AS/NZS 4063-1992 Stress Graded Timber - In-grade strength and stiffness evaluation.
2. For continuous spans, check the spans involved in the overall length of the bearer or joists, and to ensure structural adequacy, the shortest span must be no less than 80% of the longest span for the advantages of continuous action to be maintained.
3. Note the above limitation on bearing length. Where necessary, extend the bearing length using stiff steel support plates added to the props to avoid timber crushing and resultant loss of platform formwork level during the most adverse load conditions.

Dry Use Tables Moisture Content < 15%

| E12 LVL - Joists | | Joist Spacing (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Slab Thickness | Size | Single Spans | | | | | | Continuous Spans | | | | | |
| | | 225 | 300 | 400 | 450 | 480 | 600 | 225 | 300 | 400 | 450 | 480 | 600 |
| 100 | 95x45 | 1920 | 1760 | 1600 | 1540 | 1510 | 1380 | 2155 | 1965 | 1800 | 1710 | 1690 | 1560 |
| | 95x63 | 2140 | 1960 | 1770 | 1710 | 1680 | 1570 | 2415 | 2205 | 2000 | 1910 | 1890 | 1740 |
| | 150x75 | 3630 | 3280 | 2970 | 2850 | 2790 | 2590 | 4065 | 3685 | 3360 | 3210 | 3140 | 2920 |
| 150 | 95x45 | 1825 | 1675 | 1520 | 1450 | 1430 | 1320 | 2035 | 1875 | 1700 | 1610 | 1580 | 1490 |
| | 95x63 | 2030 | 1870 | 1700 | 1620 | 1590 | 1490 | 2295 | 2075 | 1900 | 1830 | 1790 | 1650 |
| | 150x75 | 3420 | 3100 | 2820 | 2710 | 2660 | 2480 | 3835 | 3505 | 3170 | 3040 | 2990 | 2770 |
| 200 | 95x45 | 1755 | 1585 | 1430 | 1400 | 1370 | 1250 | 1945 | 1775 | 1620 | 1550 | 1530 | 1420 |
| | 95x63 | 1965 | 1785 | 1600 | 1560 | 1530 | 1410 | 2195 | 1995 | 1820 | 1750 | 1700 | 1570 |
| | 150x75 | 3275 | 2965 | 2710 | 2580 | 2540 | 2350 | 3655 | 3325 | 3020 | 2930 | 2860 | 2660 |
| 300 | 95x45 | 1620 | 1450 | 1350 | 1270 | 1270 | 1160 | 1825 | 1665 | 1480 | 1430 | 1420 | 1310 |
| | 95x63 | 1810 | 1640 | 1500 | 1440 | 1390 | 1320 | 2035 | 1855 | 1690 | 1600 | 1580 | 1470 |
| | 150x75 | 3040 | 2760 | 2510 | 2390 | 2340 | 2200 | 3415 | 3095 | 2810 | 2710 | 2640 | 2450 |
| 400 | 95x45 | 1525 | 1365 | 1270 | 1210 | 1190 | 1080 | 1705 | 1555 | 1390 | 1370 | 1340 | 1240 |
| | 95x63 | 1710 | 1550 | 1400 | 1330 | 1300 | 1240 | 1915 | 1735 | 1590 | 1520 | 1470 | 1380 |
| | 150x75 | 2860 | 2580 | 2340 | 2250 | 2220 | 2040 | 3205 | 2895 | 2630 | 2530 | 2470 | 2310 |
| 600 | 95x45 | 1375 | 1235 | 1135 | 1075 | 1075 | 995 | 1555 | 1405 | 1265 | 1225 | 1205 | 1105 |
| | 95x63 | 1555 | 1395 | 1265 | 1235 | 1195 | 1105 | 1715 | 1555 | 1425 | 1385 | 1325 | 1255 |
| | 150x75 | 2595 | 2335 | 2115 | 2035 | 2005 | 1875 | 2915 | 2625 | 2385 | 2285 | 2265 | 2105 |
| 1000 | 95x45 | 1205 | 1075 | 995 | 945 | 915 | 865 | 1345 | 1225 | 1105 | 1075 | 1045 | 985 |
| | 95x63 | 1325 | 1235 | 1105 | 1075 | 1045 | 955 | 1505 | 1385 | 1255 | 1195 | 1155 | 1075 |
| | 150x75 | 2265 | 2035 | 1855 | 1795 | 1735 | 1635 | 2515 | 2285 | 2095 | 2005 | 1955 | 1805 |

NOTES

- Minimum bearing length for end supports 45mm
- Minimum bearing length for internal supports 63mm

| E12 LVL - Bearers | | Bearer Spacing (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Slab Thickness | Size | Single Spans | | | | | | Continuous Spans | | | | | |
| | | 900 | 1200 | 1500 | 1800 | 2100 | 2400 | 900 | 1200 | 1500 | 1800 | 2100 | 2400 |
| 100 | 95x45 | 1230 | 1090 | 1020 | 960 | 930 | 880 | 1380 | 1250 | 1130 | 1070 | 990 | 900 |
| | 95x63 | 1360 | 1250 | 1140 | 1060 | 1020 | 960 | 1510 | 1390 | 1300 | 1220 | 1130 | 1080 |
| | 150x75 | 2280 | 2060 | 1910 | 1820 | 1720 | 1650 | 2550 | 2330 | 2170 | 2020 | 1910 | 1830 |
| 150 | 95x45 | 1160 | 1030 | 970 | 920 | 870 | 820 | 1290 | 1190 | 1070 | 1000 | 910 | 800 |
| | 95x63 | 1290 | 1160 | 1070 | 1010 | 970 | 940 | 1440 | 1320 | 1220 | 1150 | 1070 | 1030 |
| | 150x75 | 2170 | 1950 | 1820 | 1700 | 1620 | 1540 | 2410 | 2210 | 2030 | 1920 | 1810 | 1720 |
| 200 | 95x45 | 1100 | 980 | 920 | 870 | 820 | 790 | 1230 | 1130 | 1040 | 940 | 810 | 710 |
| | 95x63 | 1240 | 1120 | 1020 | 970 | 920 | 890 | 1390 | 1270 | 1170 | 1100 | 1040 | 960 |
| | 150x75 | 2070 | 1870 | 1740 | 1650 | 1560 | 1470 | 2300 | 2110 | 1950 | 1830 | 1740 | 1620 |
| 300 | 95x45 | 1000 | 940 | 870 | 820 | 780 | 750 | 1140 | 1020 | 940 | 780 | 670 | *580 |
| | 95x63 | 1140 | 1020 | 970 | 910 | 870 | 820 | 1290 | 1160 | 1070 | 1000 | 940 | *820 |
| | 150x75 | 1900 | 1720 | 1610 | 1510 | 1430 | 1370 | 2150 | 1930 | 1800 | 1700 | 1570 | *1470 |
| 400 | 95x45 | 950 | 880 | 820 | 760 | 730 | 700 | 1070 | 960 | 800 | 660 | *580 | *500 |
| | 95x63 | 1070 | 970 | 910 | 860 | 820 | 790 | 1190 | 1090 | 1000 | 930 | *800 | *710 |
| | 150x75 | 1780 | 1630 | 1500 | 1430 | 1340 | 1280 | 2020 | 1820 | 1710 | 1570 | *1450 | *1330 |
| 600 | 95x45 | 850 | 780 | 760 | 710 | 650 | 590 | 960 | 775 | 605 | *525 | *445 | *385 |
| | 95x63 | 950 | 890 | 820 | 770 | 760 | 710 | 1100 | 980 | 865 | *725 | *605 | *545 |
| | 150x75 | 1620 | 1480 | 1380 | 1270 | 1220 | 1160 | 1830 | 1670 | 1520 | *1345 | *1155 | *1015 |
| 1000 | 95x45 | 770 | 710 | 640 | 590 | 530 | 500 | 715 | 535 | 415 | *355 | *295 | *265 |
| | 95x63 | 850 | 770 | 720 | 680 | 640 | 590 | 950 | 745 | 595 | *485 | *415 | *365 |
| | 150x75 | 1430 | 1270 | 1190 | 1110 | 1060 | 980 | 1580 | 1385 | 1115 | *935 | *805 | *705 |

NOTES

- Minimum bearing length for end supports 45mm
- Minimum bearing length for internal supports 63mm

* Requires a minimum 85mm bearing length for internal support.

GENERAL NOTES:

1. All tables have been designed in accordance with loads and design criteria set out in AS3610-1995, Formwork for Concrete, and AS1170.0 & AS1170.1 Loading Codes, and AS1720.1-1997 Timber Design Characteristic Values for LP LVL products have been developed by LP, and checked and certified in accordance with AS/NZS 4357.3-2006 determination of structural properties for LVL, and AS/NZS 4063-1992 Stress Graded Timber - In-grade strength and stiffness evaluation.
2. For continuous spans, check the spans involved in the overall length of the bearer or joists, and to ensure structural adequacy, the shortest span must be no less than 80% of the longest span for the advantages of continuous action to be maintained.
3. Note the above limitation on bearing length. Where necessary, extend the bearing length using stiff steel support plates added to the props to avoid timber crushing and resultant loss of platform formwork level during the most adverse load conditions.

Storage & Handling/Visual Inspection Guidelines

Proper storage and routine visual inspection of LP® SolidStart® LVL Concrete Form Beams will help protect your beams from damage that may reduce their useful life. To help ensure optimal performance and the longevity of your beams, please **carefully read** the following handling and visual inspection instructions. **Concrete forming beams that have been improperly stored or damaged should be removed from service immediately. Use of damaged or improperly stored beams may lead to unsatisfactory performance including product failure, which could result in injury or death.**

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- KEEP CONCRETE FORMING BEAMS DRY. The strength and performance of a concrete forming beam is reduced by increased moisture content.
- Store in a dry, well-ventilated area. Storing in wet or unventilated areas will accelerate wood decay and beam deterioration. Always allow wet beams to dry quickly by providing proper air circulation.
- Protect from extreme weather conditions, including excessive exposure to water and temperatures exceeding 65 degrees Celsius. Store beams under roof or under a porous cover that will shed water while allowing moisture to escape. (Fig. 1)
- Keep stacked in bundles off the ground and supported by stickers spaced no more than 2.4 m apart. Be sure to line up the stickers between bundles with the ground stickers. This will allow for easy forklift access and provide air circulation. Misalignment of the stickers can damage the beams by creating a bow. (Fig. 2)
- Do not store heavy objects on the beams.

PROTECT FROM EXTREME CONDITIONS.



Fig. 1

DO NOT MISALIGN STICKERS.

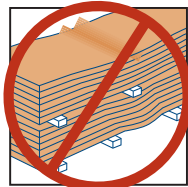


Fig. 2

DO NOT OVERLOAD BEAMS.



Fig. 3

BEAMS SHOULD NOT BE THROWN.



Fig. 4

DO NOT HIT THE BEAMS WITH THE FORK ENDS.

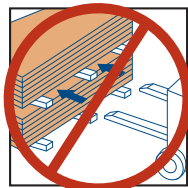


Fig. 5

RECOMMENDED HANDLING METHODS

- Do not overload the beams; refer to the span charts for loading capacity. Immediately remove beams from service that have been overloaded and visually inspect prior to reusing. (Fig. 3)
- Throwing beams may cause damage. A thrown beam should be inspected and evaluated before reuse. (Fig. 4)
- Do not push or hit bundles of concrete forming beams with the fork ends. Stickers should be of thick enough material to allow forklift handling without causing damage to the beams. (Fig. 5)

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Do not expose concrete forming beams to oxidizing chemicals.
- Do not jump or bounce on the beams; avoid dropping heavy objects on the beams.
- LP SolidStart LVL Concrete Form Beams are intended to be used exclusively as concrete forming beams. Other use may cause damage that will make the beams unsafe for their intended use.

LP SolidStart LVL Concrete Form Beams should be thoroughly visually inspected by a qualified person* prior to each use. Visual inspection along with proper handling and storage are the best means of assuring safe performance of concrete forming beams. **The following illustrations detail the most common examples of damage that affect the structural strength of concrete forming beams. Any beam displaying these visual defects MUST be removed from service.**

RECOGNIZING VISUAL DEFECTS

End Splits - A separation that extends through the beam from face to face. End splits are caused by repeated exposure to wet/dry conditions. If an end split exceeds 450 mm remove the beam from service. (Fig. 6)

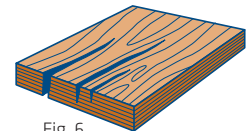


Fig. 6

Saw Cuts, Drilled Holes and Notches - Saw cuts across the face or through the edge of the beam, drilled holes or notches will reduce the beam's load carrying capacity. Beams with saw cuts, drilled holes or notches should be removed from service and inspected by a qualified person* (Fig. 7)

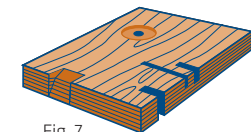


Fig. 7

Edge Splits - A separation of the narrow edge of the beam usually caused by forklift damage. A diagonal split may be caused by overloading. Probe the split to determine the depth; shallow weather checks are acceptable. If an open split is detected, remove the beam from service. (Fig. 8)

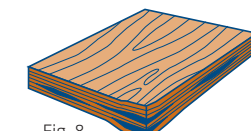


Fig. 8

Dents, Gouges and Depressions - Dents can indicate internal structural damage. Dropping the beam or impact from heavy objects on the beam will dent the beam. Remove the beam from service and visually inspect the beam before reuse. (Fig. 9)

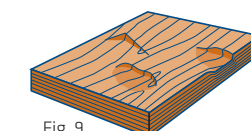


Fig. 9

Face Breaks - Irregular cracks across the face of the concrete forming beam. Usually a result of overloading, face cracks dramatically reduce the strength of the beam. Remove beams with face breaks from service. (Fig. 10)

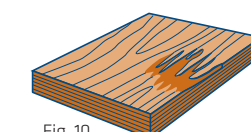


Fig. 10

There are other visible signs of damaged concrete forming beams. These include DISCOLORATION possibly caused by exposure to chemicals, high temperature, decay, or termites. ODOR may also indicate chemical deterioration. SOFT SPONGY WOOD can be caused by chemical exposure or decay. Beams with discoloration, odor or soft spongy wood should be removed from service to determine the cause of the problem and the effect it will have on the load capacity of the beam.

*QUALIFIED PERSON, as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Organization (OSHA), a World recognised Leader in Health and Safety, means one who, by possession of a recognised degree, certificate or professional standing or 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.