

## TECHNICAL DATA – 1 of 3

# FloorPly

## Tongue & Groove

### SCOPE OF USE

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Suitable for residential and commercial flooring applications, including wet areas such as bathrooms, toilets, and kitchens when used beneath rubber membranes for a stable substrate. Also appropriate for decks, roofing, wall linings, general industrial uses, and mezzanine flooring.

### PREPARATION

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Panel surfaces should be clean and free of dirt or loose fibres before finishing. All finishes should be applied as soon as possible after installation, during suitable weather conditions, and always in accordance with the finish manufacturer's recommendations for plywood products. Use only high-quality finishes and follow the specified application rates. Rough or band-sawn surfaces may require significantly more finish than smooth or scratch-sawn surfaces. The first coat should be applied by brush, and any sprayed-on coatings must be back-brushed or back-rolled while wet. Additional coats can then be applied using standard methods.

### CUT EDGES

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When using treated FloorPly, it is important to seal any cut edges with a brush-on remedial treatment. A product such as Metalex Green End Seal is ideal for this purpose.

### FIXING AND ADHESIVES

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All fasteners must be corrosion-resistant and selected to suit the required service life, typically between 15 and 50 years. When installing FloorPly, both glue and screws should be used to reduce the risk of squeaking. Mechanical fixings must be annular-grooved stainless-steel nails (50 mm) or stainless-steel screws of at least 50 mm. Fixings should be placed at 150 mm centres wherever the panel contacts the framing. Always allow for expansion; while the required gap depends on floor size, a minimum 3 mm gap is suitable for most applications.

### INSTALLATION

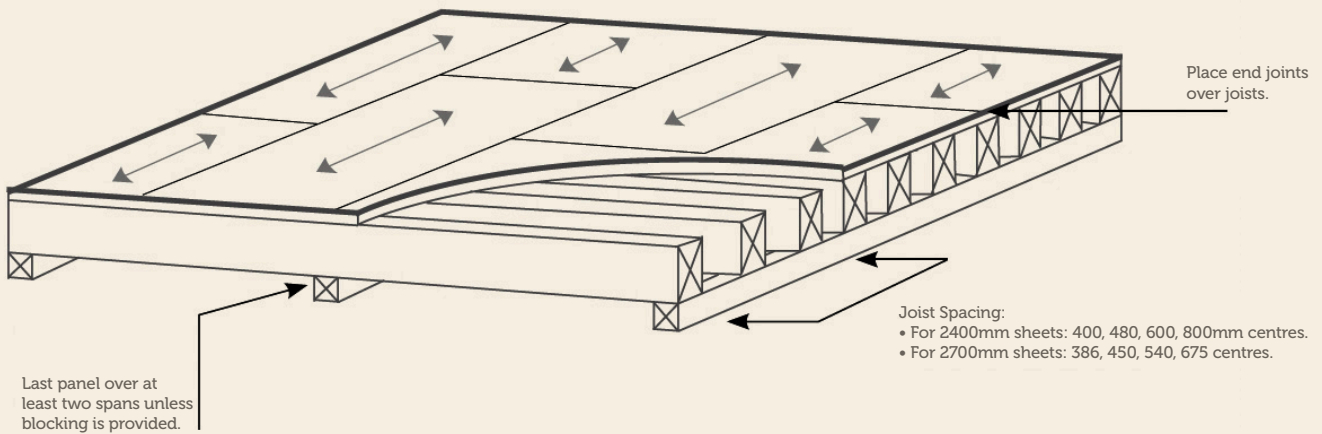
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A plastic tongue-and-groove running the length of the board allows for easy joining over joists and removes the need for support at the joints, unless otherwise specified by an engineer in situations involving roof-diaphragm bracing or significant point loading. FloorPly should always be installed perpendicular to the joists to ensure the product maintains its maximum strength.

TECHNICAL DATA – 2 of 3

**FloorPly**  
Tongue & Groove

**FLOORING LAYOUT**



**NOMINAL STRENGTH**

Nominal strengths of FloorPly T&G f11 Flooring plywood

NOMINAL THICKNESS	ID CODE	WEIGHT	NOMINAL STRENGTHS (LIMITES STATE) PER MM WIDTH							
			PARALLEL TO FACE GRAIN				PERPINDICULAR TO FACE GRAIN			
			Bending Stiffness	Bending Moment fz	Rolling Shear fl/Q	Axial Compression fQA	Bending Stiffness	Bending Moment fz	Rolling Shear fl/Q	Axial Compression fQA
mm		Pa	kNmm <sup>2</sup>	Nmm	N	N	kNmm <sup>2</sup>	Nmm	N	N
19	19-30-7	99	5,199	1,819	29.5	362	1,548	535	21.9	150
21	21-30-7	108	6,535	2,037	32.3	363	2,283	723	23.8	185

Note:

- Material properties calculated in accordance with AS/NZS 2269.
- Properties and Strengths for other layups are available on request.

## TECHNICAL DATA – 3 of 3

# FloorPly

## Tongue & Groove

### STRENGTH/STIFFNESS RATINGS

FLOORING APPLICATION (UDL / CONC LIVE LOAD)	MAXIMUM SPACING OF SUPPORT FRAMING (MM) PLYWOOD THICKNESS			
	Length	F Grade	19mm	21mm
Domestic Flooring 2.0 kPa / 1.8 kN	2400	F11	600	600
	2700	F11	675	675
Domestic Garage 2.5 kPa / 9.0 kN	2400	F11	-	400
	2700	F11	-	386
Office 3.0 kPa / 2.7 kN	2400	F11	600	600
	2700	F11	540	675
Retail 4.0 kPa / 3.6 kN	2400	F11	480	480
	2700	F11	450	540
Industrial 5.0 kPa / 4.5 kN	2400	F11	343	480
	2700	F11	386	450

#### Tests Notes:

- Design actions as defined in AS/NZS 1170. Refer to code for clarification of application, and for a more extensive list.
- Tables designed for IL2 buildings, 50 year working life. Specific design recommended for other applications.
- Support framing width assumed to be 45mm.
- Ply face grain perpendicular to support framing.
- Staggered joints, minimum two spans per sheet.
- Flooring applications designed for a 1.5mm deflection under a 1.0 kN point load. This is in the middle of the AS/NZS 1170 suggested range - for more sensitive applications, specific design is recommended.
- Concentrated loads are applied over varying footprints, as defined in AS/NZS 1170.
- Flooring tables assume a floor dead load of 0.4 kPa.