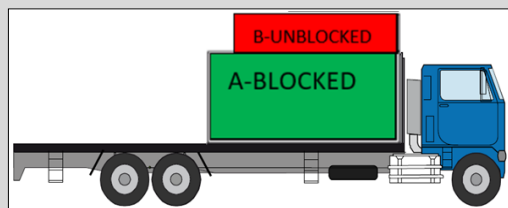


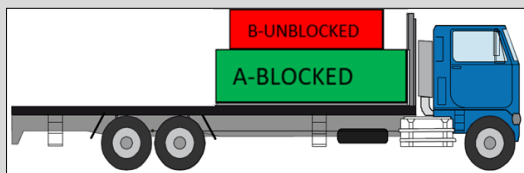
House-lot and mixed load principles

CSR

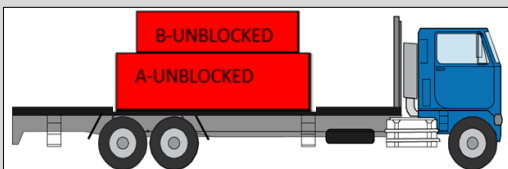
Headboards and blocking requirements



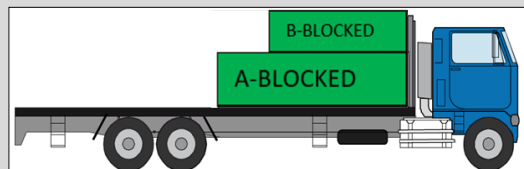
A is blocked, B is unblocked



A is blocked, B is unblocked

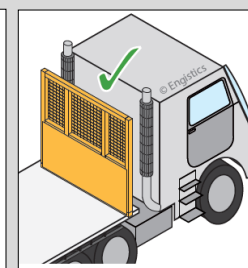
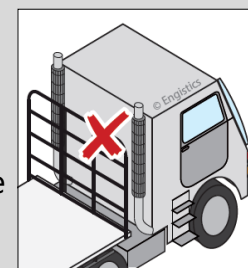
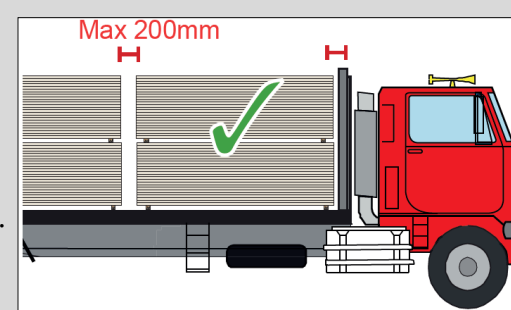


A and B are unblocked



A and B are blocked

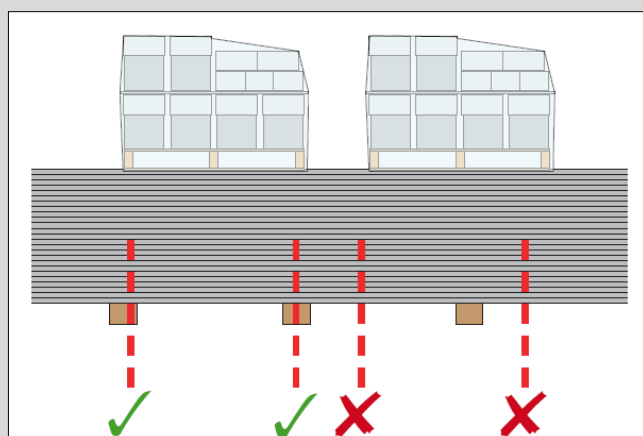
- ♦ A load is considered blocked when placed within 200mm off an engineered headboard. i.e. width of A4 paper.
- ♦ A headboard must be suitably engineered, or part of the truck tray body.
- ♦ Non-engineered pipe gates are not suitable for blocking these product types.
- ♦ Product stacked higher than the headboard is considered unblocked.
- ♦ When pushing product forward to block the load, consideration must be given to additional weight on steer axles.



Block and lashing alignment

Dunnage & Timber Blocks must meet the CSR standard.

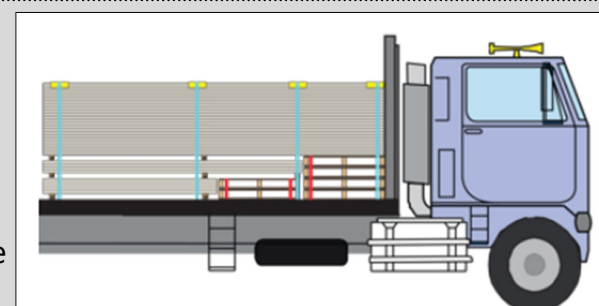
- ♦ Blocks and timber pallet bearers must align vertically when placed in multiple layers.
- ♦ Lashings/straps must align vertically with blocks and timber pallet bearers.



Blocking with timber pallets

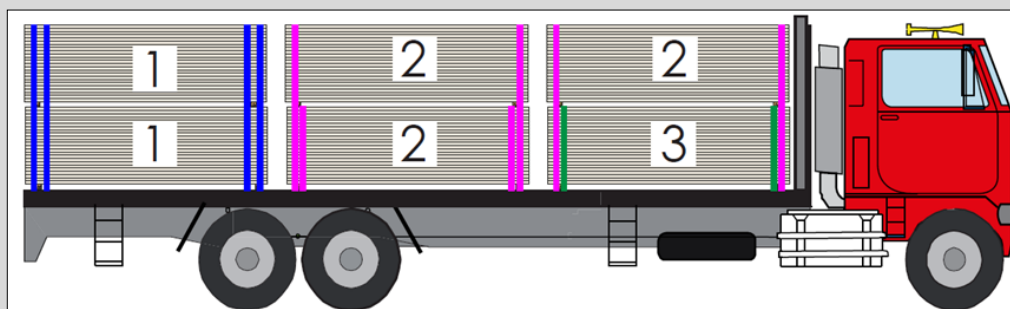
If empty pallets are used to "block" any part of a load:

- ♦ ensure sturdy, undamaged timber pallets are used, not flimsy or poor quality pallets,
- ♦ Ensure pallets are of similar type and size,
- ♦ Consider the weight of empty pallets additional to the weight of the load.



Belly Strapping

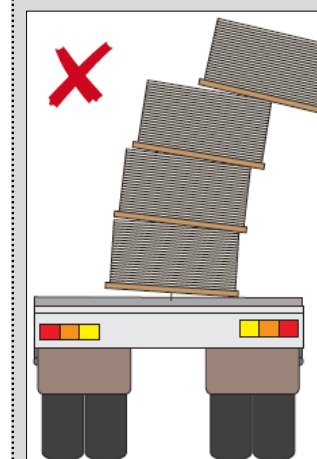
Belly strapping is recommended for multi-drop stacks. Multi-drop stacks may be strapped independent of other stacks. The order of this multi-drop is blue, pink then green. i.e. 1, 2 then 3. Consider axle weights after drops.



Height

The Maximum height of any load on a vehicle is 4.3m from the ground.

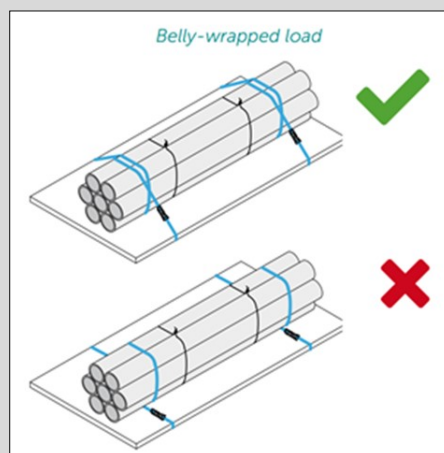
Tall loads are more likely to topple due to the increase in the vehicles centre of gravity.



Belly Wrapping

Use belly wrapping with at least two lashings to further unitise and restrain small quantities of loose items such as Cornice or Rondo.

If bulk quantities, ensure product such as Cornice and Rondo is unitised.



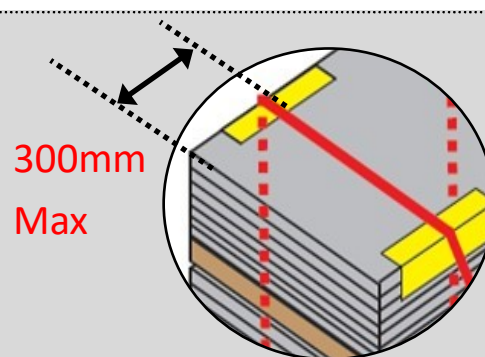
Loop belly-wrapped lashings over the top of the load to provide tie-down.

Do not tie down both rondo and cornice products together as this may cause damage to the products.

Loose sheet ends

To protect the board from flapping and/or snapping off when affected by wind during transit, the strap must be placed towards the pack-ends, no more than 300mm off both ends of the product.

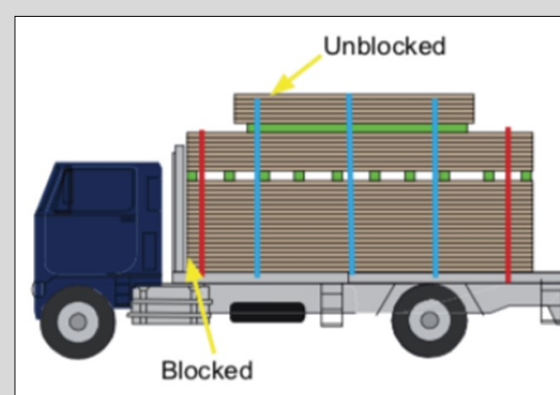
There should be minimal loose board exposed to the wind during transit.



Unitising part of the load

Part of the load is above the headboard and is considered unblocked. The entire load could be considered unitised and restrained as unblocked. Alternatively:

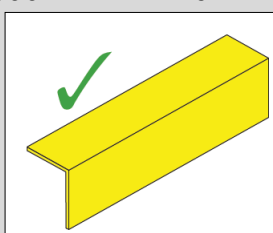
- ♦ the component of the load that is against the headboard is unitised separately and restrained as a blocked load, and;
- ♦ the component of the load that is above the headboard is unitised and can be separately restrained as an unblocked load.



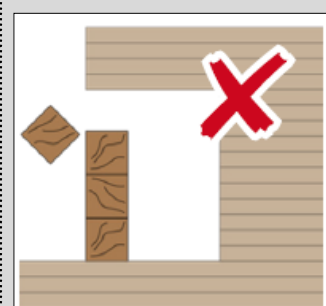
Plastic Angles

Only Plastic Angles/Corner protectors or wooden bearers/hardwood planks can be used to protect both the load and the webbing straps.

Plastic angles must be used as designed and not altered. Ideally 600mm minimum in length.



Filling out gaps and voids



Ensure gaps are packed out, so product is supported.

- ♦ A stack of pallets may be used to fill a void.
- ♦ Criss-crossed nested dunnage blocks may be used for up to 3 layers, however pallets are more stable and preferred.
- ♦ Do not stack blocks/dunnage to fill larger gaps.
- ♦ Load restraint is rendered ineffective if applied over loads with voids.

