Scaffolding can provide an efficient and safe means to perform work. However, unsafe scaffolding procedures can lead to accidents, serious injuries and death. This guide makes clear that planning ahead for the erection, use and dismantling of scaffolding can substantially reduce scaffold-related accidents and injuries. Compliance with the manufacturer's instructions, the use of this guide and compliance with all scaffolding standards will help ensure a safer workplace for employees.

Safety and health in the workplace is everyone's responsibility. Employers must be aware of workplace hazards facing their workers, and they must take appropriate action to minimize or eliminate exposure to these hazards. Workers are responsible for following the policies, procedures and training requirements established by their employers.

Click here to download this guide in pdf format (876 Kb).

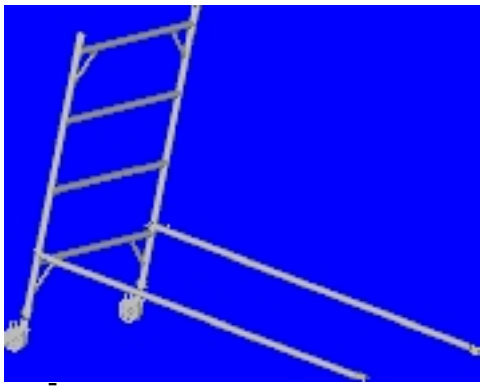
Important: Carry out risk assessment and check for potential hazards before erecting scaffold.

Please note: When horizontals are clipped to standards (vertical component) they are designed for sideways deflection only and are not load supporting. Therefore do not step on these horizontals when climbing into the scaffold. Do not stand on mid-rails or handrails.

Instructions

- ### Step 1

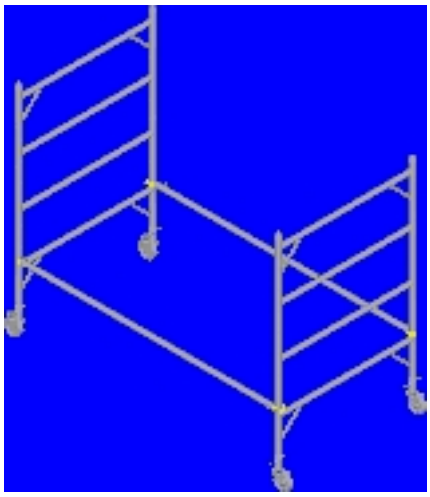
Lock brakes on castors and attach 2 horizontal braces (yellow) to inside of standards (vertical component) above bottom transom (horizontal component).



- ## Step 2

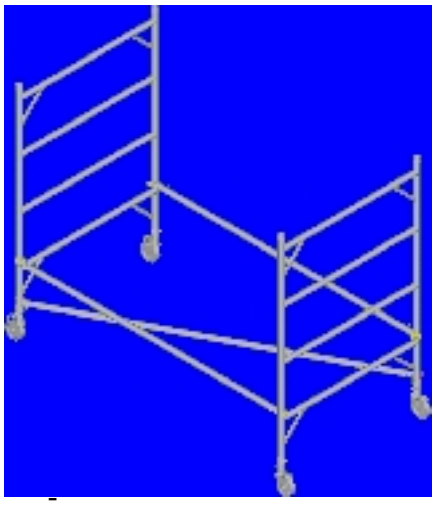
Lock brakes on castors of second base frame and attach horizontal braces to INSIDE of standards. Use screw jacks to approximately level scaffold. Ensure tommy bars on castors are pushed in to prevent injury.

Always ensure you understand and can comply with the regulations that apply to the erection and use of scaffolding in the area that you intend using this equipment.



- ## Step 3

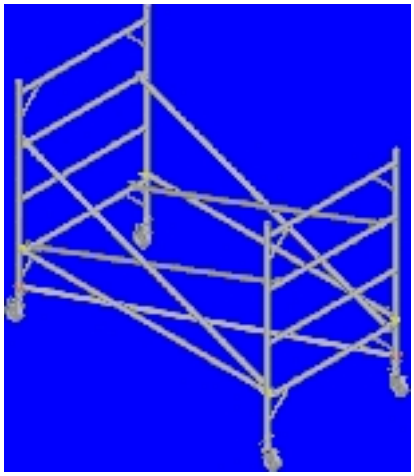
Attach plan brace (red) to diagonally opposite standards. The suggested position is above the cup nut, which is below the bottom transom or rung of base frame. Plan bracing should be incorporated at the base to provide stability to the base of the mobile scaffold. Alternatively the base of the mobile scaffold may be fully decked out.



Step 4

Install 4 diagonal braces (silver) inside frame from bottom transom to third transom up (2spaces). These should be as close as practical towards the outside of the frame. Level scaffold in each direction using height adjustable screws jacks.

Note: 0.7M wide scaffolds require only 2 diagonal braces running in opposite directions.

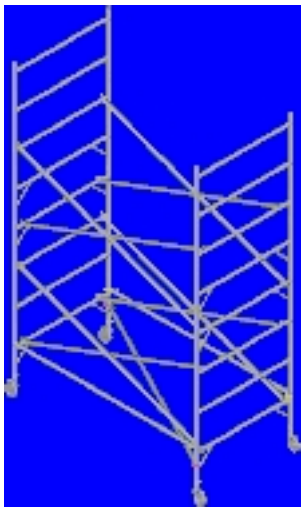


Step 5

Add upper frames 1.9M high, 1.4M high and 0.9M high as required, installing 4 diagonal braces per lift in 1.3M wide gear and 2 diagonal braces per lift in 0.7M wide gear. Each brace should be attached to the top transom of the frame below. For a scaffold that requires intermediate platforms to aid eretion, clip hotizontal braces as handrails while adding height.

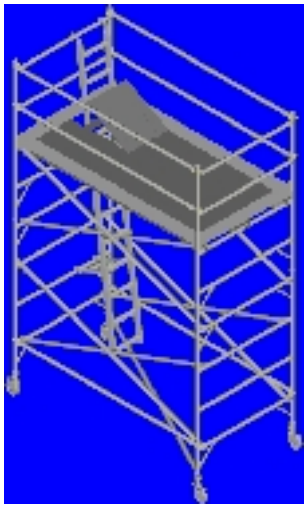
Note: The normal industry accepted rule of platform height with a minimum base dimension below 1200mm must not exceed 2 times the smallest base dimension.

For a scaffold with a minimum base dimension above 1200mm, must not exceed 3 times the smallest base dimension. For platform heights exceeding this formulae, outrigger props must be installed to increase the stability.



- ## Step 6

When required platform height is reached, ensure 2 transom spaces extend beyond for handrails. Install platforms. Attach 4 horizontal (yellow) braces to standards as handrails and midrails. Install internal access ladders and toeboards ensuring ladder extends past platform level (min. 900mm).



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Note: 180 Series scaffold requires one metre high guardrail frames or additional 'one rung' handrail frames to comply with Australian Standards.