

**GUIDELINES FOR THE CORRECT ERECTION PROCEDURE OF STANDARD
(1.3M Wide) SCAFFOLD TOWERS**

Base Frames must have:

2 Horizontal (yellow) Braces, one connected to each vertical Frame member immediately above the bottom transom (horizontal Frame member).

And 1 Plan (red) Brace connected diagonally corner to corner to vertical Frame members as low as possible.

And 4 Diagonal (plain) Braces connected at one end to the bottom transom and at the other end to the third transom up. Two Braces going in opposite directions on each side.

Upper Frames must have:

4 Diagonal (plain) Braces at one end to the top transom of the frame below and at the other end to the second transom of the said Upper Frame. (This is the preferred location of Braces. Using sound Scaffolding principles Diagonal Braces may be connected differently from above in special cases. Contact Kapiti Hire for advice if in doubt.)

When the top pair of Upper Frames in a Scaffold Tower also incorporates a Guard Rail e.g. Platforms on the first or second transom of 1.9m high Upper Frame, 2 Diagonal Braces only are required.

Guard Rails

IMPORTANT Handrails and midrails must be installed on all exposed sides and ends of Platforms where a person could fall more than 3.0m or where there is risk of falling onto something dangerous.

All transoms on all Frames are spaced so that any consecutive two above a Platform are legal midrail and handrail heights.

Therefore all Platforms requiring handrails must have frames above them with at least two transoms to be used as handrails.

If the frames to be used as handrails are not connected with any Diagonal Braces then one extra Diagonal Brace should be installed to stiffen these frames.

All sides to be guarded by handrails and midrails must have Horizontal (yellow) Braces connected to the first and second transoms above the Platform on both sides. (These alternatively may be connected to the vertical frame members immediately above the said transoms.)

Platforms

Working levels should be fully decked out allowing for 1 Ladder Access Platform when Scaffolds are over 3.0m high.

Intermediate Ladder Access levels may have only 1 Access Platform, but care should be used to ensure handrails are correct if this level is over 3.0m high (refer to Guard Rails section).

Ladders should be used on Scaffolds above 3.0m high. These should be used in conjunction with an Access Platform. The Ladder should be hooked over the first or second transom above the Platform (through the small gap at the trap door end). The “stand off” hooks at the bottom of the Ladder should be connected to the nearest transom.

Toe Boards must be used where there is a risk of tools, etc falling and causing damage or injuries to persons below.

Stability

The Platform height of any freestanding Scaffold must not be more than three times the least base dimension.

Therefore a standard 1.3m wide Scaffold must not have a Platform higher than 4.0m without the use of outriggers or an over width base.

Outriggers are used to give greater stability . If a freestanding over-height Scaffold is put up against a wall or any object that would prevent it falling, then only two outriggers would be needed on the unprotected side. If a Scaffold is over height and not up against a wall etc then 4 Outriggers are needed, one for each corner.

Over width Base Frames are used to give greater stability whilst retaining a “wheel in each corner”. These are erected the same as standard Base Frames (see note 1).

Note: They must be put together so that the spigot holes for the standard 1.3m Upper Frames are on the same side.

Erection of the main tower is the same as the standard Base Frames except that if the tower is more than two full size (1.9m) Upper Frames high (excluding the Base Frame and Handrail Frames) then 2 Spur Braces must be used, one for each Base Frame.

Spur Braces are connected to the outer end of the top transom on the over width Base Frame and to the vertical member of the third Upper Frame up on the tower.

Careful consideration needs to be given to wind loads if Scaffolds are erected in exposed locations or shade cloth or similar wrapped around the Scaffold.., The 3:1 Height to Base sized ratio may not be adequate in these situations.

Towers may be erected to 30m high when suitably tied to a stable structure. Special Scaffolding skills and knowledge is required. Contact Kapiti Hire for advice.

Mobile Scaffolds should only be used on firm and reasonably level surfaces. Base Plates are available when ground is soft or excessively uneven.

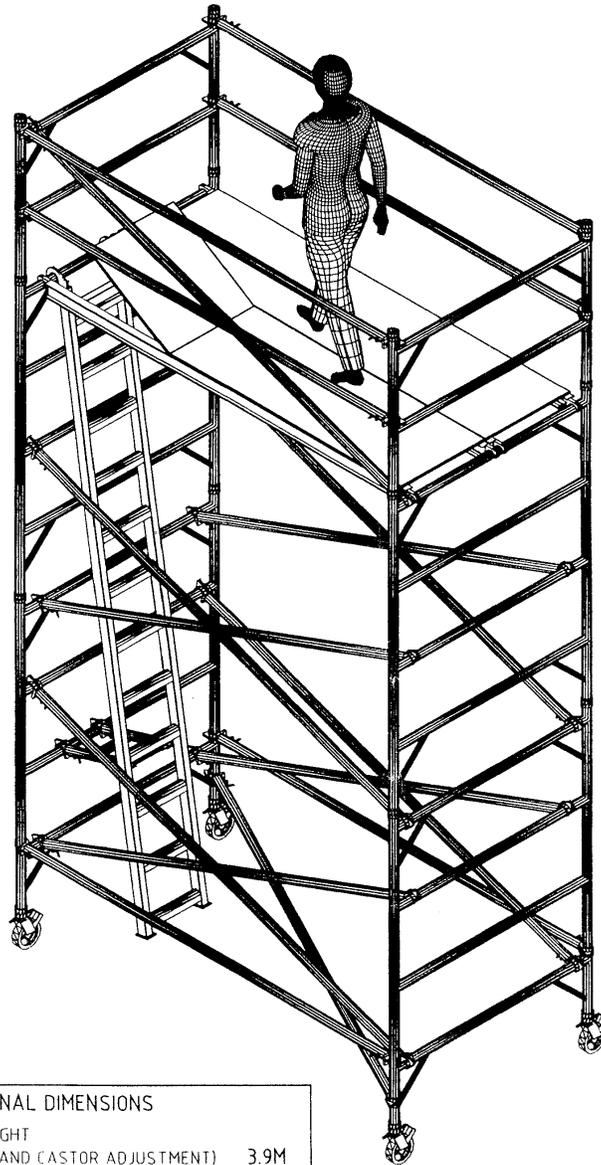
0.7m Towers do not require Plan Braces.

Also they only require 2 Diagonal Braces per lift (one each way as in the standard towers).

The 3:1 rule in note 7 is of particular importance when using 0.7m Scaffolds.

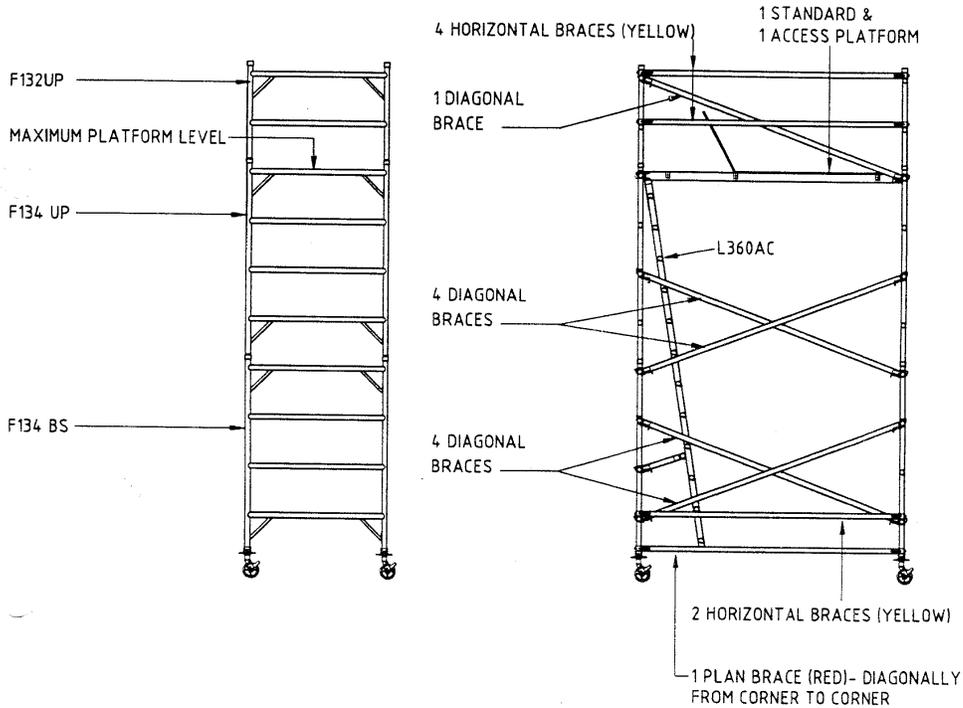
0.7m Towers can be used in narrow places between walls etc. They can be tied or braced to the walls as conventional Scaffold.

220 SERIES ALUMINIUM SCAFFOLD SYSTEM-3D VIEWS



NOMINAL DIMENSIONS

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| MAXIMUM PLATFORM HEIGHT (EXCLUDING HANDRAILS AND CASTOR ADJUSTMENT) | 3.9M |
| PLATFORM LENGTH | 2.0M, 2.5M (AS SHOWN) OR 3.0M |
| TOWER WIDTH | 1.3M |



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