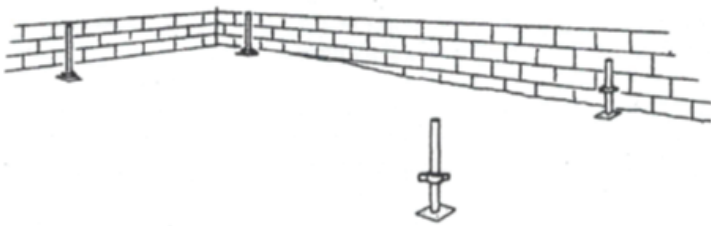


SYSTEM SCAFFOLD ERECTION PROCEDURE

SYSTEM SCAFFOLD provides access scaffolding and formwork support using only five basic standard components, doing away with the need to loose fittings. The system is compatible with most leading scaffold systems using vee housings and is available in metric and imperial sizes.

The following erection instructions are intended as a guide to the safe assembly and use of this system. Users of scaffolding must ensure that the structure is correctly assembled and suitable for the purpose for which it is intended. All scaffold left incomplete must be rendered inaccessible with warning signs prominently displayed and access ladders removed or made unusable

**01**

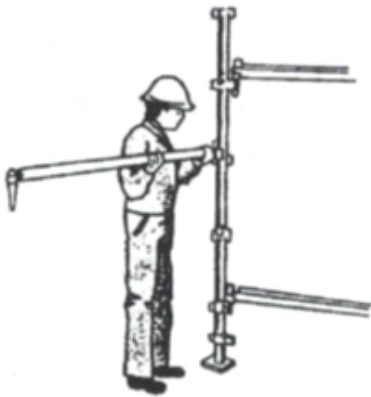
Ensure the scaffold has a firm base by the provision of sole boards of suitable bearing capacity. A typical starting bay is :-

- a) Where scaffold runs meet, ie internal/external corners
- b) At positions of relatively high ground level using minimum base jack extension

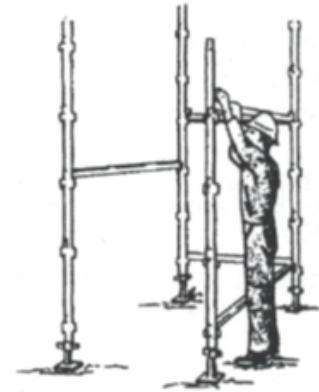
Set out 4 adjustable bases in approximate locations and have standard, ledgers transoms readily to hand.

**02**

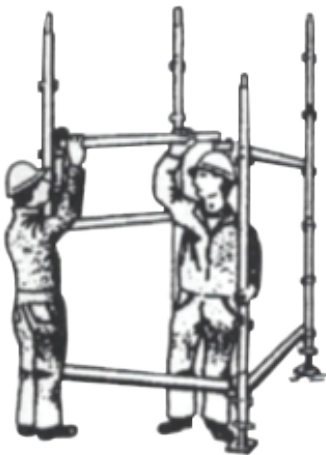
Place open end of 2 standards of 2 bases to form end of bay. Ensure that lower vees of vee cluster are at 90° to wall. Fit a transom between these standards in the low vee of the lowest set of vee clusters (Do not hammer home any wedges until the first bay is level and square). Similarly fit an upper transom 3 vee clusters higher


03

Whilst supporting this frame, connect it to the next standard in the outer leaf of the scaffold by a ledger placed 2 vee cluster above the lower transom. The bay will now be self


04

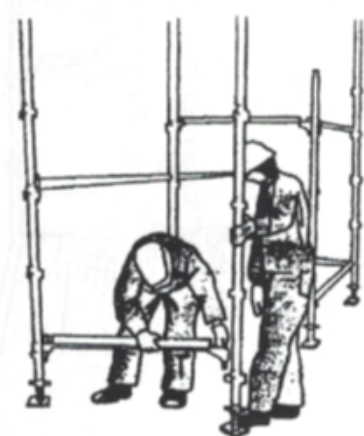
Connect the next standard of the inner leaf of scaffold by ledgers at 3 vee cluster levels.


05

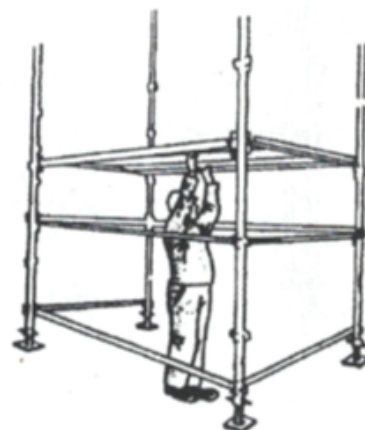
Join together the third and fourth standard with transoms at same level as opposite end. Check that transoms and ledgers are seated correctly. Check that clearance of scaffold to building is correct.


06

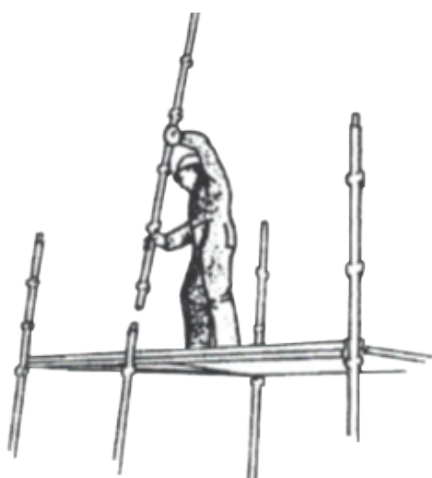
Level the horizontal member using a spirit level. Start at standard on highest ground level and work around bay adjusting bases to suit. Check that bay is square by fitting battens or by comparing diagonal measurements across bay. Now Hammers home wedges. This will automatically plumb the standards


07

Working from the first bay, add on further bays levelling and aligning each bay as th


08

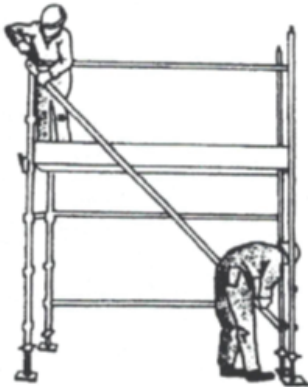
To work on the next higher level, a working platform of battens is installed.


09

Standards are increased in height by placing open end of next standard on spigot of base lift standard. Ensure vees are correctly aligned.


10

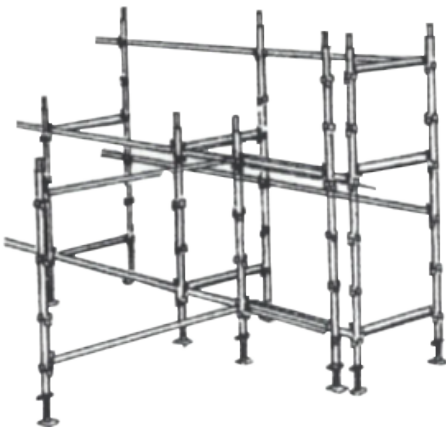
Fit additional ledgers and transoms at vertical spacing required, generally 3 or 4 sets of vee clusters, and hammer wedges home. There is no need to level these higher lifts.


11

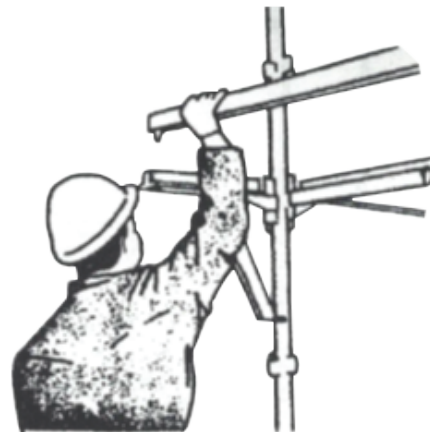
Fit diagonal brace on outer face of scaffold on each end bay and at least every 4th intermediate bay as scaffold proceeds upwards.


12

Toe Boards sit on outer battens with clips inwards. End Toe Boards Sit outside end of scaffold on brackets. Use transoms and ledgers as guardrails: 2 sets of vee clusters above platform level


13

A 90° Scaffold Return is formed by building an end frame of standards and return transoms. The return transoms fit in the lower vees of vee cluster on the standard and hook over the ledger of the previously built scaffold thus joining the two runs together. The scaffold then proceeds as before.


14

Stage Brackets can be attached to any inside face of the scaffold and spanned by standard size battens. Except for the one Board Stage Bracket all Stage Brackets must be connected together using tie bars to prevent splaying.