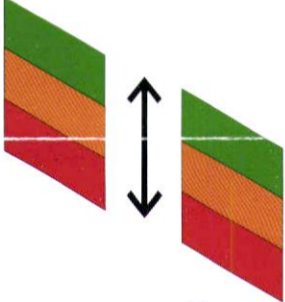




Certificate No. FM 26591
BS EN ISO
9002: 1994

SCAFFTAG[®]



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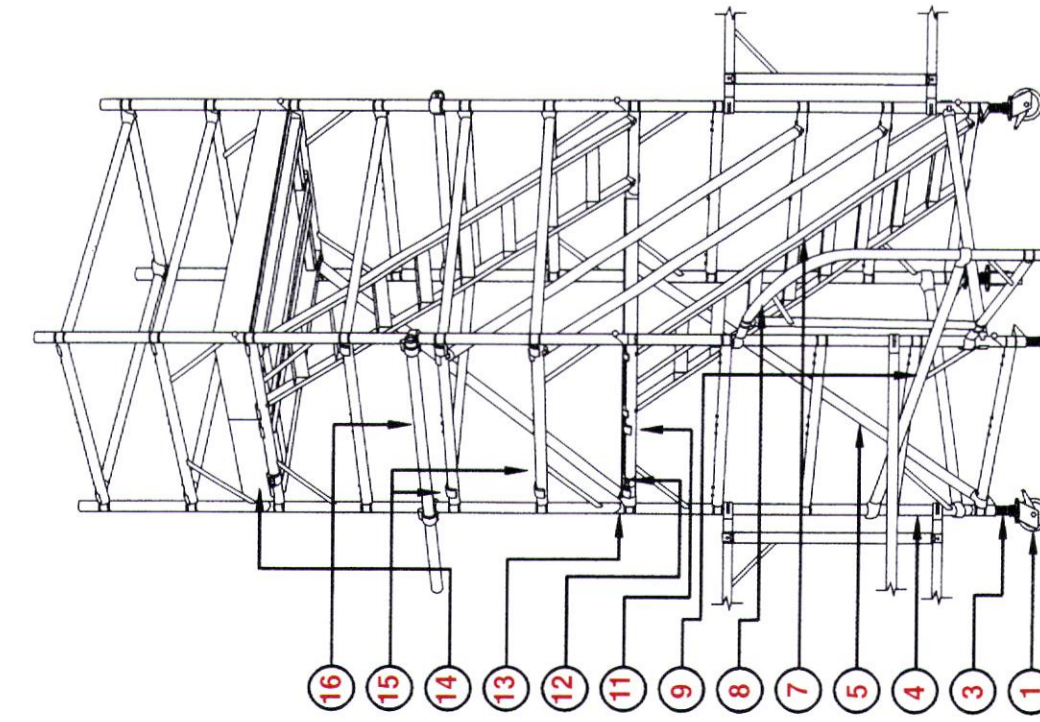


SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

ALUMINIUM TOWER INSTRUCTION GUIDE

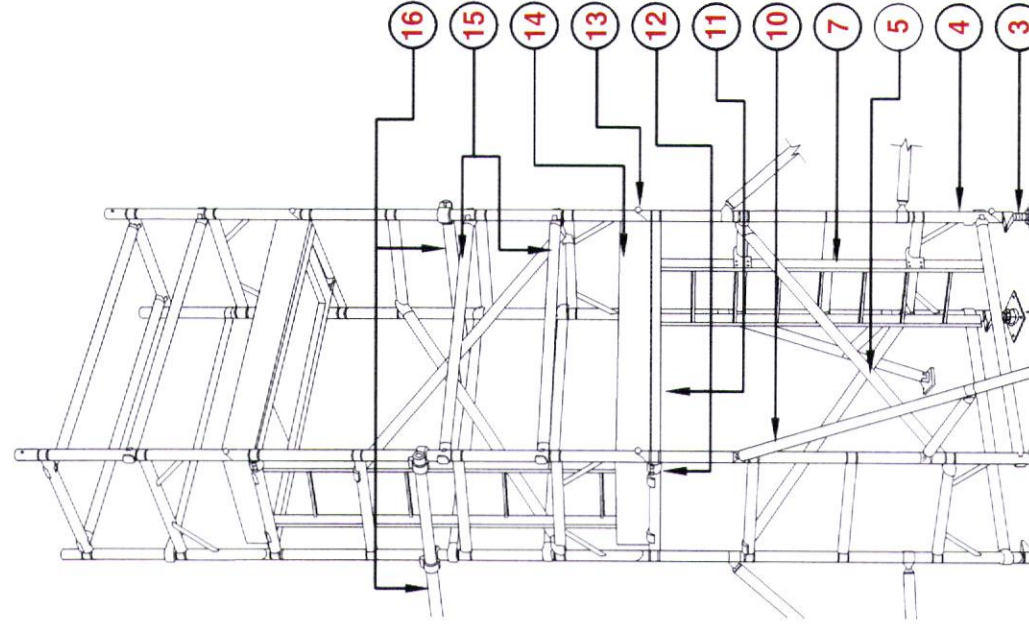
Mobile

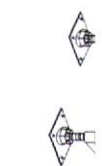
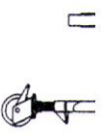
- 1. Castor** - a swivelling wheel secured to the base member to enable the tower to be moved. It may be 5", 6" or 8" and rotation can be locked..
- 2. Base Plate** - a 6" square plate with a spigot or socket for securing to the base member, used where a tower is not being moved or when located on soft ground.
- 3. Adjustable Leg** - a leg incorporated into the structure for plumbing a tower when situated on uneven or sloping ground.
- 4. Vertical Frame** - a component which provides a continuous vertical stiff plane. The height and number of rungs will vary with the manufacturer.



- NB: CLIMBING HORIZONTAL MEMBERS OF VERTICAL FRAMES IS NOT ADVOCATED AS A SAFE MEANS OF ACCESS.
- 5. Bracing Member** - a member fixed diagonally to provide stiffness.
 - 6. Stairway** - a means of access intended to be used frequently and for persons carrying tools.
 - 7. Stairladder or vertical ladder** - a means of access intended to be used less frequently and not for persons carrying tools (other than light tools, such as screwdriver, paint brushes, tape measure).
- N.B. EXTERNAL LADDERS MUST NEVER BE USED WITH ALUMINIUM TOWERS
- 8. Outrigger** - a component that increases the effective base dimensions of a tower and can be used with an adjustable leg and a castor and used when a tower is moved frequently.
 - 9. Outrigger Brace** - a brace to triangulate the outrigger. It may be of a different length to the diagonal braces.
 - 10. Stabiliser** - a component that increases the effective base dimension of a tower. Used when a tower is moved infrequently.
 - 11. Platform** - one or more decking component forming a working area.
 - 12. Decking Component Anti-Lifting Device** - These may be integral to the platform or a separate component.
 - 13. Vertical Spigot and Socket Connection** - Direct frame to frame connections, require a positive locking device that can be monitored visually

Static





- 14. Toeboards** - To be fitted to all working platforms, minimum height 150mm.
- 15. Horizontal Member/Guardrail** - Used in conjunction with bracing members to provide stiffness and as side protection, the current B.S. requires two guardrails on each side. No gap should be greater than 470mm (see Manufacturers Instruction Manual & BS EN 1298).
- 16. Tie Member** - a component(s) connecting the scaffold to a solid structure. (See PASMA Operator, Code of Practice).

The size parameters for Mobile Access and Working Towers are, generally single width one 600mm platform, double width two 600mm platforms, in lengths of approximately 6', 8' & 10'. The heights as defined by the B.S are 2.5m - 12m internally & 2.5m - 8m externally.

ALL COMPONENTS MUST BE UNDAMAGED AND SERVICEABLE

You must be in possession of the Manufacturer's Instruction Manual (MIM) and be familiar with the PASMA Code of Practice.

Check all components before use for damage or corrosion and ensure that they are for the same model of tower.

Check that you have the correct quantities of all the components as specified in the MIM for the proposed height of tower, including a rope if necessary to assist erection/dismantling.

Check that you will comply with the local Bye-Laws and all regulations.

Check that the ground is firm and level.

Take precautions against collision of persons or vehicles.

Do not erect or use in winds in excess of 17 m.p.h. Beaufort Scale Force 4 (the leaves on the trees will rustle).

Check that the castors are locked as soon as they are fitted.

Fit outriggers/stabilisers as soon as possible, normally as soon as the first lift is assembled.

Check that the tower is vertical, in both planes.

Check that all spigot and socket locking devices have been engaged, as you fit them.

Fit all components in the exact sequence shown in the MIM.

Fit two guardrails on each side of the platforms and toeboards to all platforms, except where the MIM indicates otherwise. No gap should be greater than 470mm.

Do not exceed the designed load capability (DLC) on a platform or on the complete tower - DLC's and the self weights are shown in the MIM.

The manufacturers label will show the towers vertical load classification, either class 2 or class 3. (BS1139HD1004), Class 2 = 152.9Kg/m². Class 3 = 203.9Kg/m². Both less the self weight of the tower, subject to the maximum designed load shown in the MIM.

The heights at which a tower may be used shown in the MIM are based on the fact that the outriggers or stabilisers (where fitted) will form a perfect square, if this is not possible due to obstructions etc. then the tower may no longer be free standing at that height. Do not use a tower that is not stable.

The current B.S. requires that the first platform should not be more than 4.4M from the ground and the vertical distance between different platforms must not exceed 4M. It also requires that it shall be possible to fix platforms for erection and dismantling purposes with vertical distances between platforms not exceeding 2.1M.

Before moving the tower ensure that men and materials are removed.
 Before moving the tower unlock the tower castors, unlock the outrigger castors, or reposition stabiliser feet 12mm (1/2") from the ground.
 Move the tower by manual effort at the ground level only.

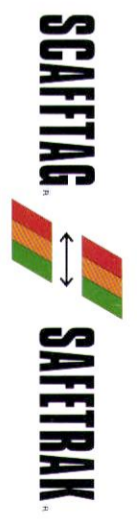
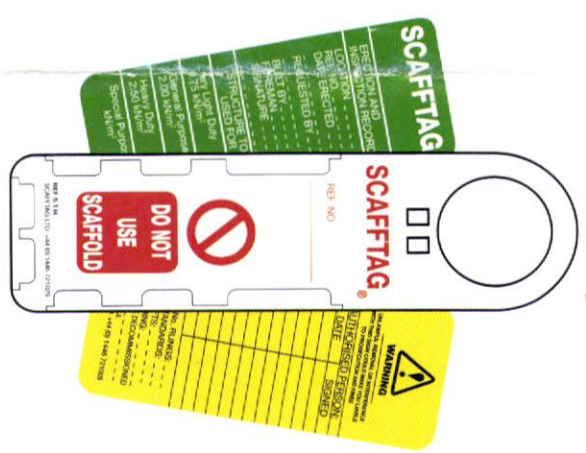
Ensure that the ground level path is firm and level without obstructions, beware of holes, ducts, kerbs etc. ensure that the overhead path is clear of obstructions, power cables, phone wires, overhanging trees, open windows, eaves of buildings etc.

Relock the tower castors and relock the outrigger castors, or reposition the stabiliser feet on the ground when the tower is relocated.

The Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations 1996 require that scaffolds should be inspected by a competent person on completion, and a report of that inspection made at that time if a person may fall more than 2m and the tower scaffold will remain erected in the same place for 7 days or more. Subsequent inspections and reports must be made at regular intervals not exceeding 7 days since the last inspection. Inspection and reports are also required after any substantial addition, dismantling or other alteration and after any event likely to have affected its strength or stability. It is best practice to make a report after any inspection, even if not required by the Regulations.

The Construction (Head Protection) Regs 1989 requires that head protection should be worn at all times during the erection or dismantling of towers and when the tower is in use.

When dismantling a tower do not throw items down, lower them down, by rope if necessary.



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Tower Scaffold System Insert

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