

# Basic Safety Notes

- Ensure users and erectors fully understand the assembly instruction and the PASMA Code of Practice (Copies available from your authorised supplier).
- Never use damaged equipment.
- Never mix incompatible scaffold components.
- Handle carefully and do not drop equipment whilst assembling and dismantling.
- Do not exceed the Safe Working Loads of the Scaffold. (Refer to S.W.L.'s). See Note 20.
- Ensure that the scaffold is absolutely vertical at all times using the leg adjustment provided. Do not adjust the legs with personnel or materials on the tower.
- Ensure that the castors are locked at all times other than when the scaffold is being moved.
- Ensure that all frame collar mechanisms are engaged into the spigots.
- Always climb a scaffold on the inside only using the stairways provided. The stairways are for personnel access with goods not exceeding the Safe Working Load (refer to S.W.L.'s). See Note 20.
- Use the guardrails and toeboards on all working platforms.
- Ensure that the scaffold is within the recommended height to base ratio. (Refer to height to base ratio). See Note 21.
- Before every move:
  - Ensure the scaffold is within correct height to base ratios for a mobile scaffold by dismantling part of the scaffold if necessary.
  - Then remove any ties to the rigid structure.
  - Ensure that no personnel, tools or goods are on the scaffold.
  - Ensure potential route to be followed is level and free from holes, obstructions, hazards etc., and remember push manually at the base only.
- After every move:
  - Re-lock castors.
  - Check vertical alignment.
  - Check stabilisers are secure and have a sound footing.
  - Re-tie to the rigid structure as necessary.
- Never use ladders, boxes etc. on the scaffold to gain additional height. To increase height only use additional compatible scaffold components. Do not use leg adjustment to increase the height of the scaffold.
- Never use the scaffold in the vicinity of an unguarded electrical supply or near unguarded machinery.
- Avoid exposing the scaffold to potash, dilute hydrochloric (muriatic) acid or similar substances which are corrosive to aluminium, as these can seriously affect the strength of the scaffold.
- Beware of high wind conditions. Always tie the scaffold to a rigid structure in exposed conditions. Unattended scaffolds must be secured against unauthorised use or hazardous weather conditions. As a general guide free standing towers erected in accordance with the PASMA C.P. are safe to be used in winds up to Beaufort Scale Force 4. (17.2 MPH - this is a moderate breeze where small branches can be seen to move and dust and paper to rise).
- Care must be exercised if horizontal forces are applied from the tower, e.g. a person applying pressure to a building with a drill. Such forces should be avoided where possible and must not exceed 20Kg (44lb) on free standing scaffolds.
- If in doubt about any application, do not take chances. Contact your authorised Aliscaff supplier for advice.
- SAFE WORKING LOADS**

Platforms:	Any size. Maximum load 363Kg (800lb) evenly distributed.
Stairways:	Maximum load - 1 person and tools or goods. Gross weight 100Kg (220lb).
Castors:	150mm (5") 225Kg (500lb); 150mm (6") 410Kg (900lb); 200mm (8") 410Kg (900lb).
Individual Towers:	750Kg (1660lb) minus the self weight of the tower (allow 75kg (166lb) per 2m lift). This S.W.L. must not be exceeded without consulting your authorised supplier.

Scaffolds: Where towers are linked together to form a scaffold your authorised supplier should be consulted to obtain the S.W.L. for specific configurations.

## 21. HEIGHT TO BASE RATIOS OF FREE STANDING TOWERS.

**TOWERS FITTED WITH STABILISERS**  
Stabilisers, both telescopic and non-telescopic, are capable of adjustment and/or extension to increase their reach and thereby the base of the scaffold. Whilst ensuring minimum base dimensions, take every opportunity to adjust and extend them beyond the minimum, where possible.

**FOR OUTDOOR AND INDOOR USE WHEN ACTUALLY BEING MOVED:-**  
Stabilisers must be adjusted to give 12mm (1/2") clearance from ground.

The platform height\* should be no higher than two and a half (2 1/2) times the smallest base dimension.

**FOR OUTDOOR USE WHEN STATIONARY:-**  
The platform height\* should be no higher than 3 (three) times the smallest base dimension.

**FOR INDOOR USE WHEN STATIONARY:-**  
The platform height\* should be no higher than three and a half (3 1/2) times the smallest base dimension.

## 22. TOWERS FITTED WITH OUTRIGGERS.

**FOR OUTDOOR USE:-**  
The platform height\* should be no higher than 3 (three) times the smallest base dimension.

**FOR INDOOR USE:-**  
The platform height\* should be no higher than three and a half (3 1/2) times the smallest base dimension.

\* The phrase "platform height" refers to the highest point of the scaffold, less the height of the 1m guardrail unit.

## 23. TYING IN

Where an individual tower, or linked towers forming part of a scaffold are required to be tied into a rigid structure, either because the safe height to base ratios of free standing towers are being exceeded or because of excessive lateral forces, the tower should be securely tied to the rigid structure using compatible tube and aluminium couplers.

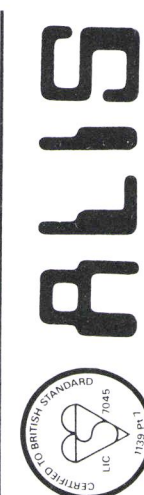
The ties should be attached to the verticals of the tower commencing at a point in the middle of the second 2m lift and thereafter at least every 4 metres. These ties must be attached to the appropriate lift before further assembly. Such a system of ties must also be provided along the length of the scaffold on every vertical.

## 24. LINKED TOWER, FACADE, BRIDGE AND CANTILEVER APPLICATIONS.

Towers can be linked by joining individual towers using common intermediate frames, standard platforms, toeboards and guardrails at the working levels and can be used in facade application provided the following measures are also taken:-  
Horizontal braces must be fitted at the base of the linking towers; also diagonal bracing matching those on the existing towers. In certain circumstances, the diagonal bracing in the linking bay may be reduced (when acting on the advice of your authorised supplier).

Mobile linked towers should normally be limited to two bays in length with 125mm (5") normal duty castors, structures in excess of two bays in length should be fitted with 150mm (6") or 200mm (8") heavy duty castors. It is not recommended that a facade application exceeds a platform height of 6 metres or a horizontal length of 8 metres without referring to your authorised supplier. Facade scaffolds should be tied in using the special ties which can be obtained from your authorised supplier. On all static facade scaffolds, base plates and not castors should be used.

Whilst standard components can be used with certain special components to make very effective bridges to span over swimming pools etc., or cantilevers to reach over obstructions, the erection of these bridges or cantilevers should not be undertaken until full investigation is made of the safe working loads appropriate to the structure.

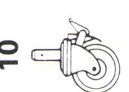
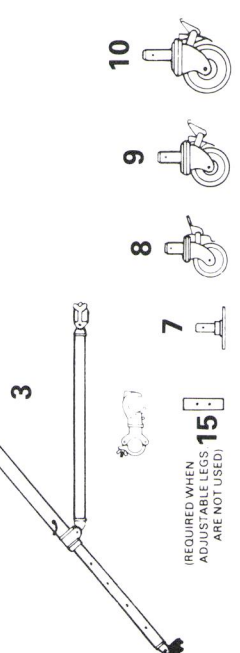
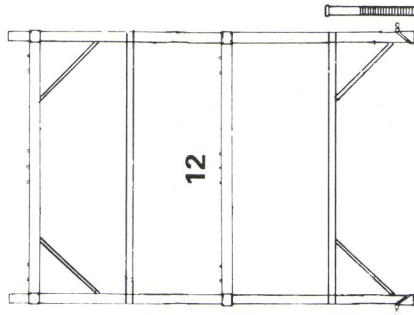
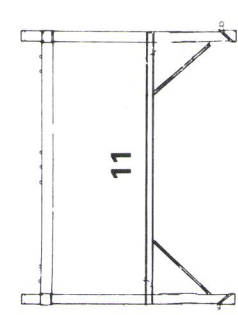
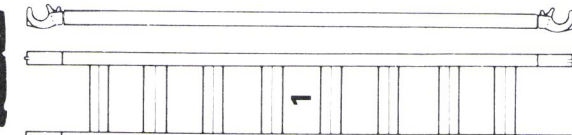
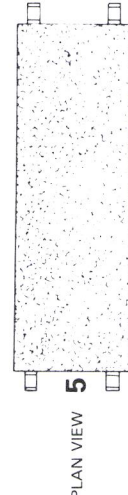
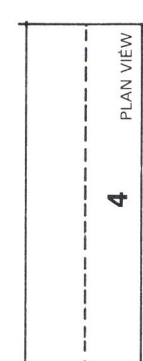


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# assembly instructions for SIAIK-SPAN



- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 STAIRWAY  | 8 CASTOR 125mm WHEEL (NORMAL DUTY) |
| 2 DIAGONAL/BANNISTER BRACE  | 9 CASTOR 150mm WHEEL (HEAVY DUTY)  |
| 3 STABILISER  | 10 CASTOR 200mm WHEEL (HEAVY DUTY) |
| 4 PIECE TOEBOARD FOR PLAN VIEW  | 11 1 M STAIR-SPAN FRAME            |
| 5 STANDARD PLATFORM PLAN VIEW (FULL HATCH-PLATFORM FOR FULL DECK AVAILABLE) | 12 2 M STAIR-SPAN FRAME            |
| 6 GUARDRAIL (HORIZONTAL) BRACE  | 13 MASTER RUNG                     |
| 7 BASE PLATE  | 14 ADJUSTABLE LEG                  |
|   | 15 CASTOR/BASEPLATE SLEEVE         |



(REQUIRED WHEN ADJUSTABLE LEGS ARE NOT USED)

REM NO  
80-6



