

Welcome to the Scaffold Guide Book.

This booklet contains information on how to
erect, stabilize, dismantle and maintain your
EQUIPTEC aluminium scaffolding.

Mobile Scaffolds

WORK FASTER AND SAFER BY FOLLOWING THESE SEVEN ESSENTIAL RULES:

1. Never move scaffold when someone is on it.
2. Always re-level the scaffold after moving.
3. Always apply brakes on all four wheels before using the scaffold.
4. Make sure the scaffold is used on a firm surface, which will support the loaded scaffold weight.
5. Do not overload the scaffold – weight limits are clearly shown on the side of the platforms.
6. Do not allow scaffold to come within 4 metres of overhead power lines.
7. Make sure the area of operations is free of floor penetrations and other hazards.

Attention:- Safety Directive

Attention all EQUIPTEC Aluminium Scaffolding Customers:

Please note that when horizontals are clipped to standards (vertical member) they are designed for sideways deflection only and are not load supporting.

Do not step on these horizontals when climbing into the scaffold.

Please **do not stand** on midrails or handrails.

Misuse by dropping from height or throwing onto the back of vehicles for example can damage the ends of graspers. Fittings should be regularly inspected and any damaged fitting should be replaced.

Further, if the grasper becomes closed or extended in any way for any reason it is to be discarded.

Transportation

All loads must be securely fastened as slippage occurs with aluminium components.

Storage

Equipment is best stacked away from corrosive materials. If stored indoors stack one on top of each other and outdoors store upright to allow moisture to run off.

Maximum height

All scaffolds with a platform height of 5.0m or greater must be constructed/dismantled only under the supervision of a suitably qualified and certificated scaffolder.

The maximum height of the working platform of a mobile scaffold should not exceed three (3) times the smallest base dimension e.g. 3.0m long x 1.3m wide scaffolds should not exceed $3 \times 1.3\text{m} = 3.9\text{m}$.

While using standard width gear (1.3m wide) to achieve a platform height greater than 3 x the smallest base dimension, extra wide bases or outrigger props are acceptable. Some of the recommended configurations are depicted at the back of this book. (If the height you require is not included, please contact EQUIPTEC.)

However, due to the lightweight nature of aluminium scaffolding, additional outriggers may be necessary for some configurations to comply strictly with AS/NZS 1576.1 clause 2.7. Please contact EQUIPTEC for advice.

The actual centre measurement of the scaffold frames are as follows:
(Remember to add 48.4mm to find the actual frame width)

0.7m wide = 679mm	1.3m wide = 1,286mm	2.0m wide = 1,913mm
2.5m wide = 2,493mm	3.0m wide = 3,049mm	

Scaffold lengths are exactly the same i.e. 2.5m long x 2.5m wide scaffold is 2,493mm centres both ways. This can be a big advantage on awkward jobs e.g. when steel pipe work passes through a scaffold, the direction of frames and braces can be reversed partway up.

All transom centres on all frames are 465mm apart. This means two transom spaces (930mm) exceeds the Australian Standard minimum hand rail height, of 900mm. (AS 1576.1).

Standard base frames with castors installed = 2,110mm actual height.

1.9m high frames have 4 rungs = 1,860mm actual height.

1.4m high frames have 3 rungs = 1,395mm actual height.

0.9m high frames have 2 rungs = 930mm actual height.

Extra width base frames with castors installed = 1,450mm actual height.

Screwjacks have 350mm of threaded adjustment available for uneven surfaces.

For higher mobile scaffolds obtain EQUIPTEC'S recommendations.

Equiptec scaffolds may also be used in static situations and utilising walk-through frames for multi-bay "link-up" scaffolds. These applications may require the scaffold to be built well beyond the ratio's/requirements mentioned. This is allowable provided it is constructed/dismantled only under the supervision of a suitably qualified and certified scaffolder. It must be built on base plates (not castors) and tied to a suitably strong structure using methods complying with AS/NZS 4576:1995. Contact EQUIPTEC for load capacity information.

Erection of EQUIPTEC Mobile Scaffolding

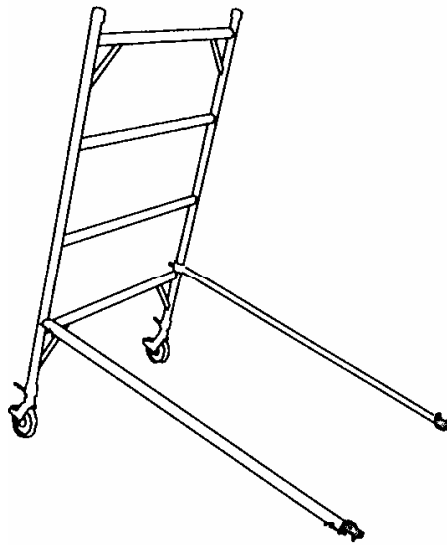
Carry out risk assessment and check for potential hazards before erecting scaffold.

Please note that when horizontals are clipped to standards (vertical member) they were designed for sideways deflection only and are not load supporting. Therefore do no step on these horizontals when climbing onto the scaffold. Do not stand on midrails or handrails.

Instruction:

Step 1

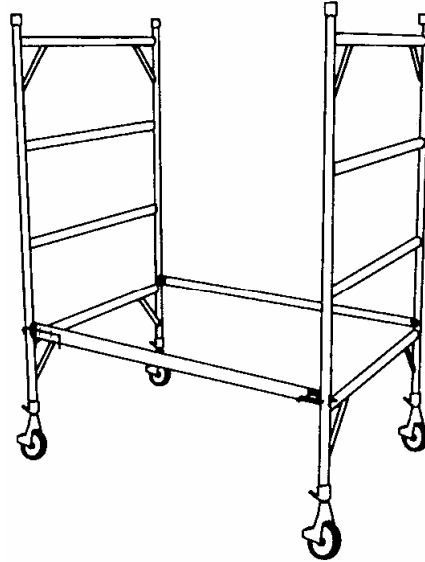
Lock brakes on castors and attach 2 horizontal braces (yellow) to inside of standards (vertical member) above bottom transom (horizontal member)



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.

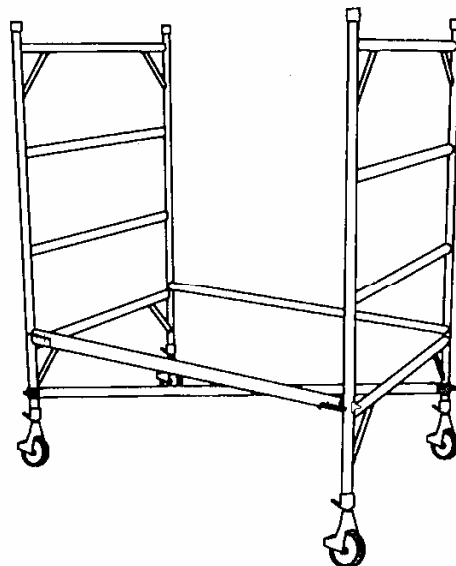
Step 2

Lock brakes on castors of second base frame and attach horizontal braces to INSIDE of standards, use screwjacks to approximately level scaffold.



Step 3

Attach plan brace (red) to diagonally opposite standards. The suggested position is just above the castor.

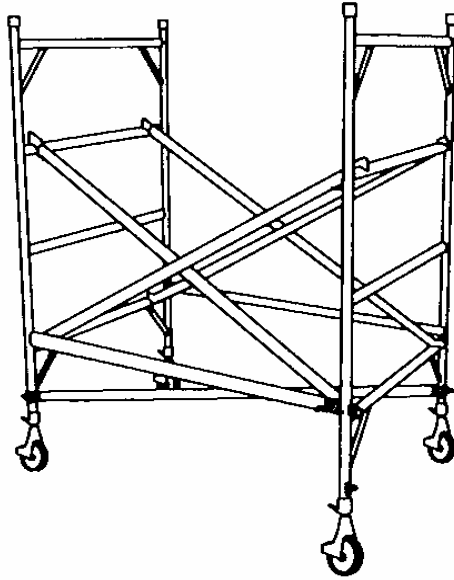


- Plan bracing should be incorporated at the base of a mobile scaffold to provide stability, to the base of the scaffold. Alternatively the base of the mobile may be fully decked out.

Step 4

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

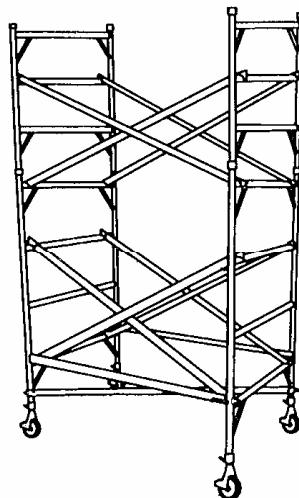
NB 0.7m wide scaffolds require only 2 diagonal braces running in opposite directions.



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 opposing 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 erection, clip horizontal braces as handrails while adding height.



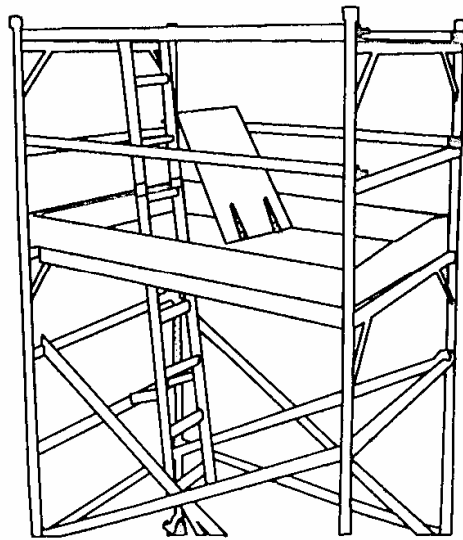
Carefulness commonsense and caution are factors that cannot be built into scaffolding. These must be provided by person(s) erecting, using, dismantling and maintaining equipment.

Step 6

When the required platform height is reached, ensure 2 transom spaces extend above for handrails. Install platform, internal access ladders and toe boards.

The ladder can extend up to 2 rungs above the platform level...but must at least, be up to the same level as the platform.

Attach 4 horizontal (yellow) braces to standards as handrails and midrails. **Please note that when horizontals are clipped to standards (vertical member) 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 midrails and handrails.**

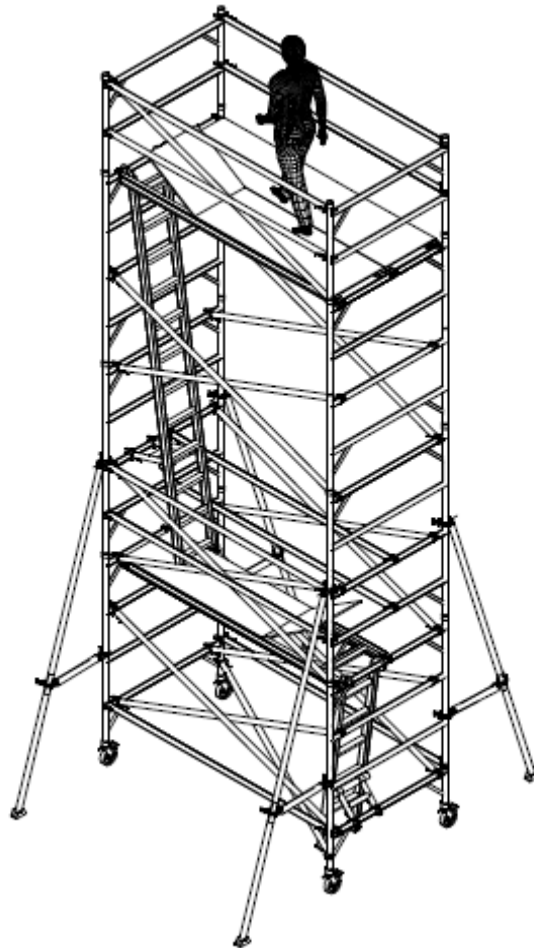


Dismantle is the reverse of the above

Outrigger Props

Adjustable Outrigger Props are normally used to increase the base size of a scaffold when space or obstruction do not permit the use of Extra Wide Base Frames.

Two outrigger props may be used when scaffold is against a wall or solid structure and the scaffold platform height, does not exceed the wall height. At all other times four outrigger props should be used (two on each side).



The normal industry accepted rule of platform height not exceeding 3 times the smallest base dimension applies e.g. 1.3m wide scaffold with outrigger props adjusted outwards by 0.7m (can then be erected to 6.0m platform height). However due to the lightweight nature of Aluminium scaffolding additional outriggers may be necessary for some configurations to comply strictly with AS/NZS 1576.1 clause 2.7. Contact EQUIPTEC for advice.

The supporting surface for the outrigger props must give adequate support. Outriggers must then be adjusted to provide firm pressure on the supporting surface.

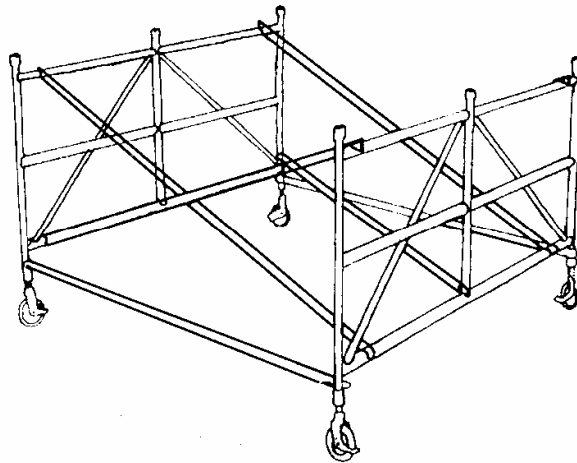
Sole plates must be used on soft ground.

When moving mobile scaffolds with outriggers fitted, it is good practice to lift Outriggers feet / the minimum required space to achieve mobility. Care is needed because of the reduced base size when feet are clear of the supporting surface.

EXTRA WIDE BASE FRAME

Carry out risk assessment and check for potential hazards before erecting scaffold. Please note that when horizontals are clipped to standards (vertical member) 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 midrails or handrails.

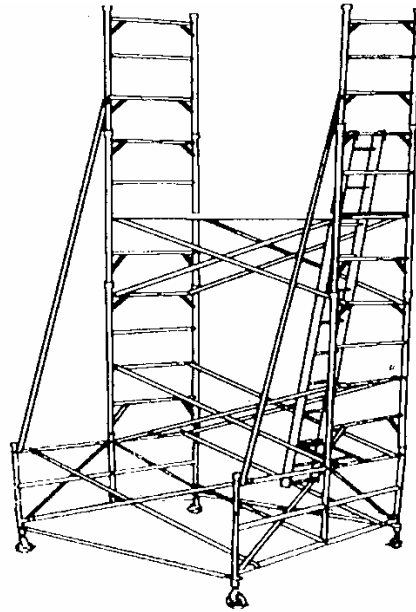
Follow steps 1,2,3,4 as set out on pp 4-6. Ensure frames are orientated in the same direction and 1 plan brace (red) is installed directly under where 1.3m wide tower will be. Level scaffold in each direction using height adjustable screwjacks. Your scaffold should now look like this:



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. Each brace should be attached to the top transom of the frame below.

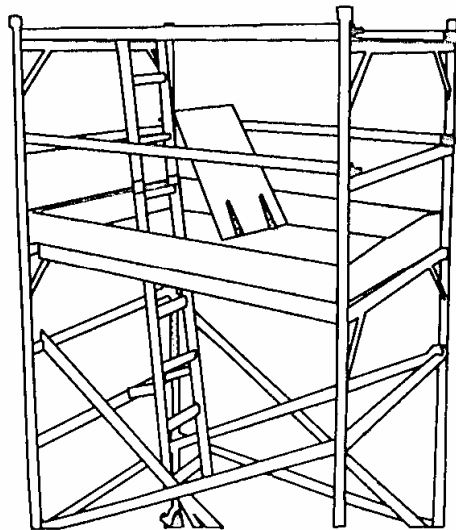
For a scaffold that requires intermediate platforms to aid erection, clip horizontal braces as handrails while adding height. Install spur braces (as shown) as soon as possible and intermediate landing platform with access ladder. Hand and mid rails need to be provided for intermediate work level/s.



Step 6

When the required platform height is reached, ensure 2 transom spaces extend above for handrails. Install platforms, internal access ladders and toe boards. Attach 4 horizontal (yellow) braces to standards as handrails and midrails.

Please note that when horizontals are clipped to standards (vertical member) they are designed for sideways deflection only and are not load supporting. Therefore do no step on these horizontals when climbing into the scaffold do not stand on midrails or handrails.



Fully decked work levels can vary according to work requirements.

Ladder access platforms may vary to suit the length of the ladder being used. If intermediate working levels are required these must be fully decked.

Dismantle is the reverse of the above

Intermediate working platforms may vary according to the work requirements. (However, ensure ladder access and hand and midrails are installed as per erection procedure given.)

Only suitably qualified personnel should erect and dismantle scaffolding

Maintenance (and when to discard component!)

When to discard component:

- If grasper becomes closed or extended in any way for any reason it is to be discarded.
- If a coupler is cracked it should be discarded.
- Whilst mid denting or bowing of tube components may be straightened, if the component is creased it should be discarded. Contact EQUIPTEC for clarification if in doubt.

Transtex purpose built non-slip plywood will withstand many years of outdoor use without any protection.

For those castors with a grease nipple fitted...

Twice per year (more frequently under dirty conditions) pump a small amount of grease in until it comes out through the top pintol bearing. None will come out the bottom bearing as it has a seal to the outside.

Screwjacks should be fully wound out occasionally, brushed clean and lightly oiled. (We suggest kerosene and engine oil mixed 50:50.)

Brace grasper pins and springs should also be given a few drops of light oil, particularly if stored in the weather.

All base frames are fitted with plastic plugs internally on the standards to exclude dirt, plaster etc from interfering with the free turning of the jacks. Base frames should be turned upside down and tapped on the ground whenever a build up of foreign material occurs.

If plugs should ever be damaged please call EQUIPTEC, we will be glad to post replacements to you.

Any cracks in welds should be ground out and repaired by a certified welder or returned to be repaired by certified EQUIPTEC welding staff.

Couplers and accessories should be maintained so that they can be used as intended, for example, nuts should be free running and swivels should turn freely.

Avoid excessive oil, grease or paint, which can cause a coupler or accessory to slip.

Do not apply heat to couplers and accessories.

A bent plate of an adjustable base plate should be straightened. If straightening is not possible, the base plate should be replaced.