

Structural components

List scaffold locations on site

Explain dangers

Scaffold components that are damaged, defective, or wrongly installed can lead to tip-over or collapse.

Demonstrate as you talk

Structural components of all frame scaffolds must be inspected regularly. Inspection should include frames, feet, connecting pins, braces, and guardrails.

Frames

- Uprights and cross-members should not be cracked, rusty, bent or otherwise deformed.
- All connecting components should fit together square and true.

Feet

- Adjustable base plates should work properly.
- Plates should be securely attached to legs to resist uplift as well as compression.
- If mudsills are used, base plates must be nailed to them.

Connecting pins

- Frames must be joined together vertically by connecting pins compatible with the frames.
- Connecting pins must be locked in place to prevent them from loosening and coming out.

- Pins must be free of bends and distortion. If they don't fit, get replacements that do.

Braces

- Cross and horizontal braces should not be cracked, rusty, bent, or otherwise deformed.
- Braces should be compatible with frames and free of distortion.
- Horizontal braces must be installed every third frame vertically and in each bay laterally.
- Scaffolds higher than three frames must be tied into the structure.

Guardrails

- The work platform must have guardrails.
- Guardrails must be compatible with frames. Guardrails can be made of tube-and-clamp components if they're assembled properly.

