

Scaffolds—Structural components

List scaffold locations on site:

Explain dangers

If the structural components of a scaffold are damaged, defective, or installed incorrectly, it can lead to a tip-over or collapse.

Identify controls

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 do not fit, get replacements that do.

BRACES

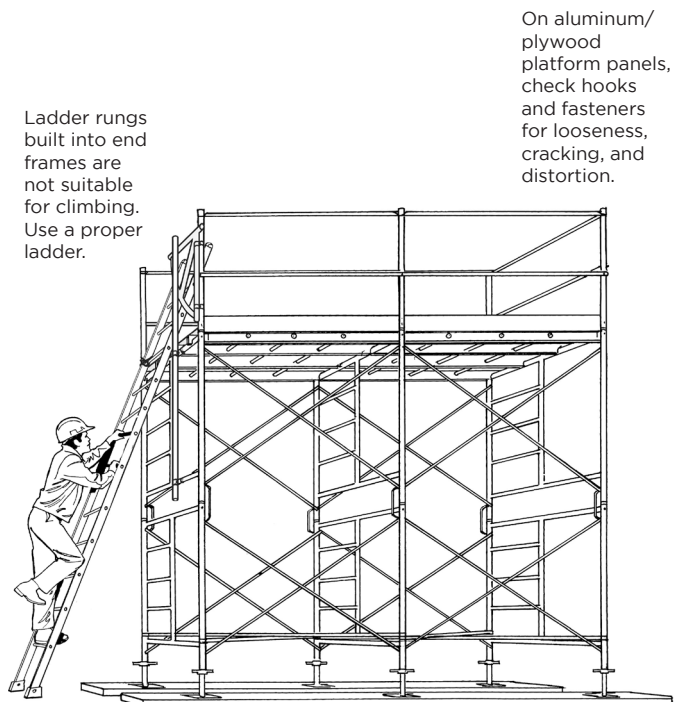
- Cross and horizontal braces should not be cracked, rusty, bent, or otherwise deformed.
- Braces should be compatible with frames and free of distortion.
- Horizontal braces must be installed every third frame vertically and in each bay laterally.
- Scaffolds higher than three frames must be tied into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

Demonstrate

As you talk, use a scaffold to demonstrate to your crew what to look for during an inspection.



Standard frame scaffold