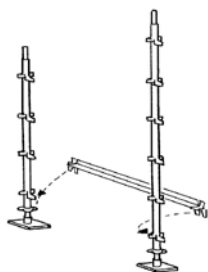


GENSTAGE SYSTEM SCAFFOLD ERECTION GUIDE

STEP ONE - FIRST LIFTS

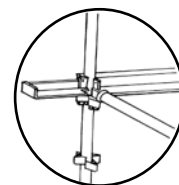
1. Ensure a level foundation and that ground conditions are suitable for design loads.
2. Sole boards must be used.
3. Set out four Adjustable bases, two Ledgers, two Transoms, two 6'6" Standards and two 9'9" Standards, (for the first lift 6'6" Standards should be used on the inside and 9'9" Standards on the outside to enable guardrail fixing).



4. Start at the highest ground point, erect a pair of Standards onto a pair of bases, the bases should be with a minimum adjustment of 100mm.
5. Connect the Standards with a Transom, positioning each end of the Transom in a lower V pressing, on the lowest set of V pressings, on the Standards.
6. Level the Transom by adjusting the Base Jack.

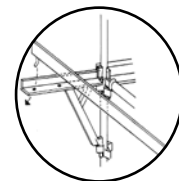
Stage Brackets

1. Stage Brackets must only be used on the inside of the scaffold in locations where there is no risk of people falling.
2. The 3 Board Stage Bracket must not be used on 3 board (2'8") scaffolds.



For a One Board Stage Bracket

1. Fit the required stage brackets onto the standards at the required level.
2. Position the appropriate length Steelstage or batten
3. Drive home the wedges

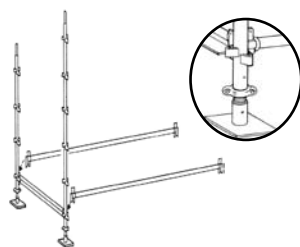


For Two & Three Board Stage Brackets

1. A Tie Bar of the appropriate length must be used connect the brackets before any Steelstage or battens are fitted.
2. Ensure the Tie Bar is fitted correctly, see diagram.
3. With Tie Bars in place Steelstage can then be fitted and wedges can then be driven home.

N. B. Ensure that adequate toeboards and guardrails are positioned when using Stage Brackets.

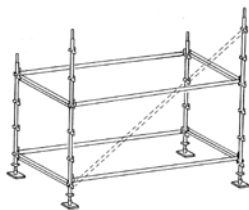
ERECTION PROCEDURE



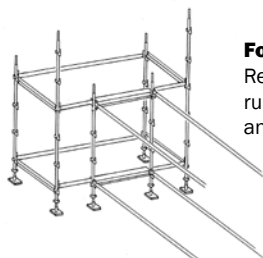
7. Locate two Ledgers, also into upper pressings of the lowest set of V pressings on the Standards



8. Add two additional Standards and a Transom



9. Level the Ledgers by adjusting the bases.
10. Position two additional Transoms at the required lift height, and two further Ledgers at the same level.
11. Ensure the structure is square.
12. Drive home all the wedges in the bay.
13. Fit a Diagonal Brace if appropriate (see "Bracing")
14. Continue to base out a base out a scaffold following the above steps



Forming a Return

Return Transoms are used to connect runs of scaffold at 90 degrees for internal and external corners.

STEP TWO - ADDITIONAL LIFTS



(Toe boards omitted for clarity)

1. Continue erecting Standards, Ledgers and Transoms, following the above sequence, always working from a safely positioned Steelstage or Timber Batten platform at least 3 board wide with appropriate guardrails.
2. Ensure the scaffold is tied progressively to the building as specified in your Working Drawings
3. When the level of the Working Platform is reached, fully deck out with either Steelstage or Timber Battens to suit the bay width and length.

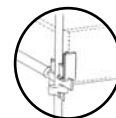
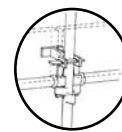
ERECTION PROCEDURE

Guardrails

1. Fix Ledgers in the first and second V pressings above platform level, on the outside of the scaffold, to form double guardrails.
2. Use two Transoms at the end of the scaffold run, to form stopend guardrails.

Toe boards

1. Use Toe board Brackets to fix Steelstage or Timber Battens of the appropriate size to the inside of the outer standards.
2. Use the two Transoms at the end of the scaffold run to form stopend guardrails.
3. Always ensure there is a continuous double guardrail fitted, where required.



Bracing

Facade bracing must be fitted at the ends of the scaffold run and to every fourth bay, to the full height of the scaffold.

STEP THREE - DISMANTLING SEQUENCE

1. Refer to NASC Guidance SG4:05 for safe working practices during dismantling.
2. Ensure that harnesses are worn and connected correctly.
3. Make sure all loose material is removed from the platforms.
4. Make sure the scaffold is still as it was erected, i.e. no ties or components have been removed or repositioned.
5. Remove the components in the reverse order to the above erection procedure starting from the top level platform.
6. Only remove ties progressively when they prevent further dismantling, this will ensure that the remaining scaffold is still tied to the building.
7. All components must be lowered to the ground manually or mechanically.