ULTRA ACCESS
Scaffold Technical Support

ULTRA ACCESS

Basic Scaffolding Terminology 3

Inside the Scaffolding Structure.

Continuing this series, in parts 1 and 2 we went over the basic elements (and components) within a scaffold, now we would like to discuss whats inside the structure.

The first thing you will notice if walking along a scaffold are the boards...
Scaffold Boards: of varying lengths from 13ft / 4m (approx) down to about 2ft / 0.6m (approx), but with standard widths of 225mm / 9 inches (as discussed in part 2) and with a usual depth of 38mm are the foundations of every working lift.

The boards should be laid flat supported underneath with a numerous and suitable amount of **Transoms**, usually 4-5 for longer boards and down to 2-3 for the very shortest ones, depending on the type of works being carried out and the type of scaffold in use. The amount of exposure the scaffold has to the wind - or if under a certain length (which ULTRA ACCESS recommends to be 8ft or shorter), these boards should also be secured into place / "clipped down" with **Board Retainer Clips**.

They can become icy and somewhat dangerous to walk on in times of heavy rain followed by extreme temperature drops, and if they are left out in the elements for extended periods causing them to rot and become weakened and slippery to walk on - so please bare this in mind.
There are several other scaffold board types in use, but regular "wooden" scaffold boards are by far the most common.

A scaffold width is essentially dictated by how many boards in width are used.
With the "**Inside**" **Boards** section being **the weakest part of the working lift** - usually only able to comfortably take 0.75kN per M² in force load or just 75kg per M² in weight loadings, which in layman's terms is only usually suitable for 1 tradesperson and some light hand tools every 2 Sq.M.

Where there are **Ladder** and/or **Access** points within a scaffold, they should be suitably restricted from tradespeople falling through, or off the scaffold by using Gates, Hatches or "fall limitation techniques" etc, as well as **Double Handrails** and **Toe-Boards** at every section of the working lift where people are working/walking, etc.
In parts 4a and 4b (to be released later) - we'll be discussing the 5 main types of Scaffold Fittings, their primary uses and loading capacities.

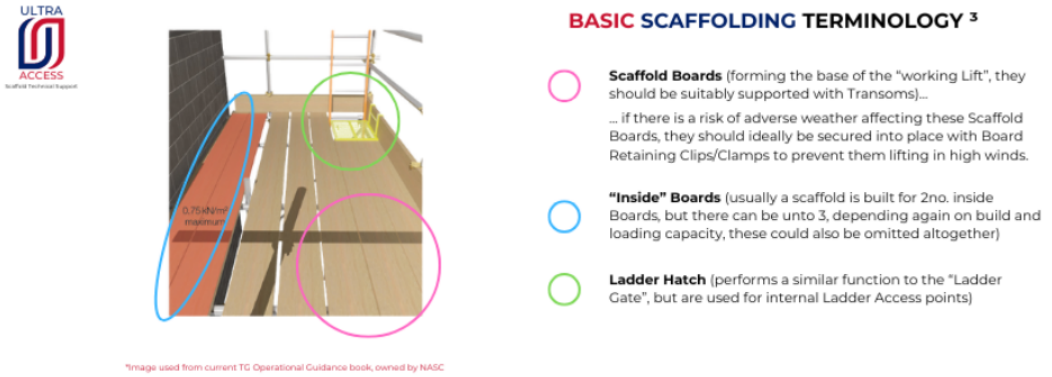

*Image used from current TG Operational Guidance book, owned by NASC

ULTRA ACCESS
Scaffold Technical Support

www.ultra-access.co.uk
UADIP: #ultacc050525