





## **ULTRA ACCESS**

## Scaffolding Safety Alert Safely "Setting Out" Bridging Beamwork.

Beamwork - something most scaffolders have to deal with on a regular basis.

NOTE: Apologies for speaking "Scaffese" - the official language of scaffolders in this publication, but we feel its the quickest way to explain...

Installing the Beams is easy enough before putting the guts in, on Double Couplers, <u>INSIDE</u> the <u>Beam Stanchion</u> (the upright section that ties the top and bottom chord together), not on the <u>Beam Horns</u> (the ends).

Try to make sure that they are both the same way up, or Lacing and Bracing them will become very difficult... If you end up with 2 different types of the same kind of Beam, you're kind of knackered, so try and make sure that you check this <u>BEFORE</u> you manually get them up where you need them.

\*TG Guidance is very clear on what the "end product" should look like, with their guidance being the best we currently have (which Ultra Access both works to and supports, currently) but nothing is shown on HOW you can do it safely and with as little effort as possible. We plan to address this.

\*TG / NASC Technical Guidance, which are currently considered the general "best working practices" within the British scaffolding industry.

Lacing tube at the top chords

Plan bracing

Additional Bottom Chord

"Swivel" Transoms

at a supported standard (puncheon)

Lacing tube under the bottom chords
at a supporting standard

The above infographic taken directly from TG shows a very good diagram of a standard pair of 6m (780mm) Aluminium Beams, compliantly and currently correctly Laced and Braced together, with Puncheons at every 2m (approx).

Plan Bracing and Knee Bracing is all in place, with top chords Laced every 1m (approx) and 2m for the bottom chords respectively.

Now, Crabbing (the act of walking through/along the beams, installing the guts / the Lacing/Bracing, clipping on and off as required) is the only way to do this - as per that very good diagram, which is ok, but not the safest option.

If the bottom chord was "Trannied Out" at 1m intervals, for instance on Swivel Couplers to raise them up to support the Boards, with as little bend as possible (much like the top chord), and Boarded out progressively, putting the guts in as you go, it would make the task of "Crabbing" obsolete and it shouldn't fail your Check Transoms, either.

You could also leave the Boards there, secured into place for the dismantle, later on.

Just an idea...

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Scaffold Technical Support

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