SCAFFOLDING INTERMEDIATE INFORMATION BOOK

Training support material for:

CPCCLSF3001 Licence to erect, alter and dismantle scaffolding intermediate level

Produced by:

EASY GUIDES Australia Pty Ltd

Contents

Introduction to intermediate scaffolding

Basic, intermediate and advanced scaffolding

Basic scaffolding

The scope of work for this certificate is scaffolding work associated with:

- Pre-fabricated scaffolds
- Cantilevered hoist with a working load limit not exceeding 500 kg (materials only)
- Ropes
- Gin wheels
- Safety nets and static lines
- Bracket scaffolds (tank and formwork).

Note:

Scaffolds from which a person or object could fall no more than 4 metres at any stage **do not** require certificates to erect, alter or dismantle.

Intermediate scaffolding

The scope of work for this certificate is scaffolding work associated with:

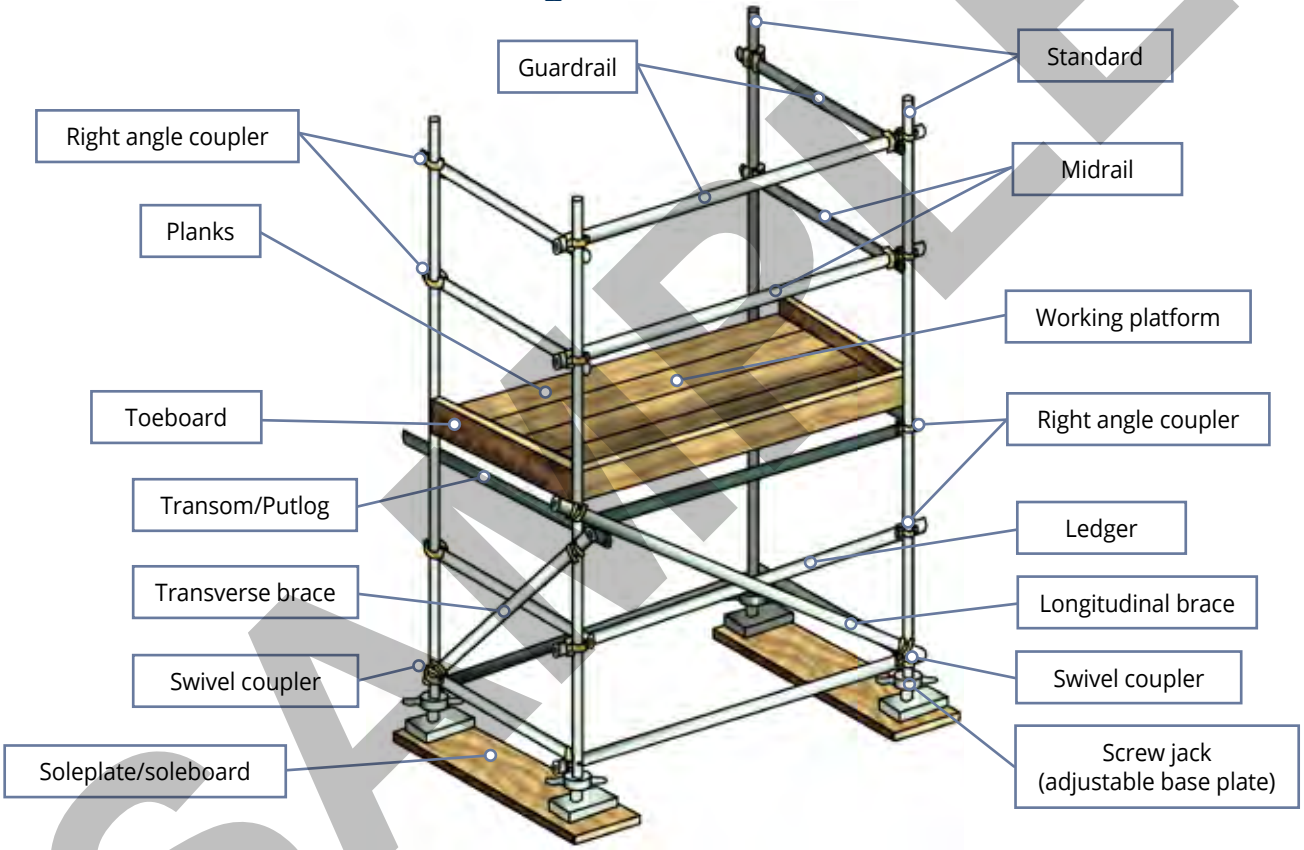
- Pre-fabricated scaffolds
- Tube-and-coupler scaffolds including tube-and-coupler covered ways and gantries
- Cantilevered hoists with a working load limit not exceeding 500 kg (materials only)
- Ropes
- Gin wheels
- Safety nets and static lines
- Bracket scaffolds (tank and formwork)
- Cantilevered crane loading platforms
- Cantilevered and spurred scaffolds
- Barrow ramps and sloping platforms
- Scaffolding associated with perimeter safety screens and shutters
- Mast climbers.

Advanced scaffolding

The scope of work for this certificate is all scaffolding including:

- Prefabricated scaffolds.
- Tube-and-coupler scaffolds including tube-and-coupler covered ways and gantries
- Scaffolding associated with perimeter safety screens and shutters
- Cantilevered hoists
- Ropes
- Gin wheel
- Safety nets and static lines
- Bracket scaffolds (tank and formwork)
- Cantilevered crane loading platforms
- Mast climbers
- Hung scaffolds, including scaffolds hanging from tubes, wire ropes
- Suspended scaffolds.

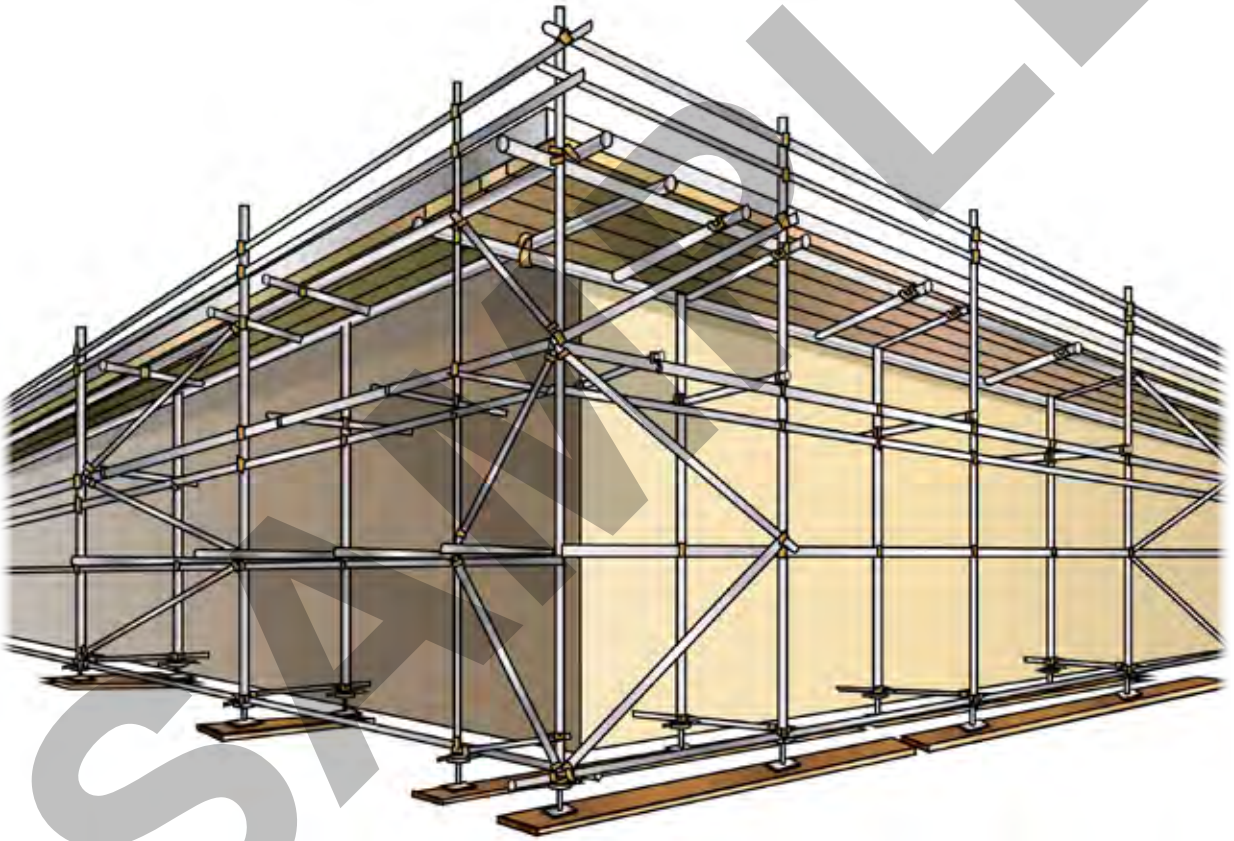
Parts used in intermediate scaffolding



Note: Throughout this guide certain aspects have been left off scaffold images for clarity purposes.

Tube-and-coupler scaffolding

A tube-and-coupler scaffold is constructed with standards, ledgers, braces and ties that are steel tubes joined together with purposed-designed couplers.



Explanation of bay and lift

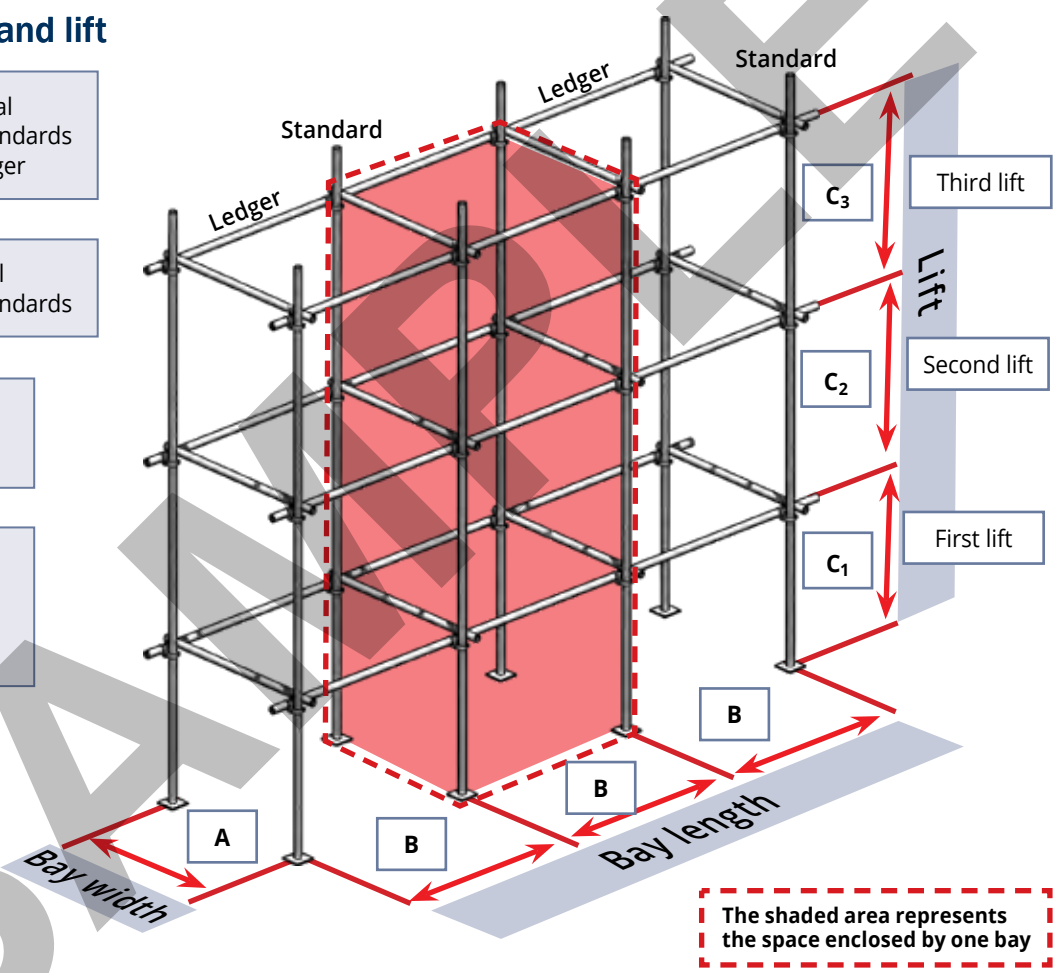
Bay length is the horizontal measurement between standards along the length of the ledger

Bay width is the horizontal measurement between standards

Bay
The space enclosed by four adjacent standards

Lift
The vertical distance between working platforms (usually 2 metres)

A – Bay width
B – Bay length
C_1 – First lift
C_2 – Second lift
C_3 – Third lift



Scaffolding terminology

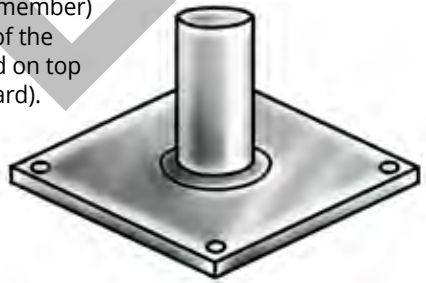
These scaffolding terms begin with components at ground level and move up from there.

Soleplate (soleboard)

A timber board used under a baseplate or screw jack to distribute the weight of the scaffold on to the ground.

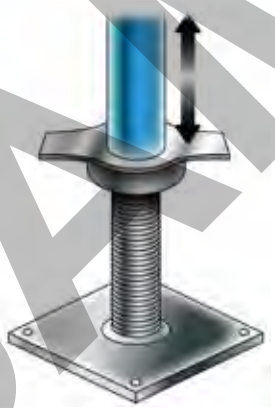
Baseplate

A plate with a locating pin placed underneath a standard (vertical load bearing member) to spread the weight of the scaffold usually placed on top of a soleplate (soleboard).



Adjustable baseplate (screw jack)

A threaded bar with a large nut that fits inside a standard, to level a scaffold.



Board (plank)

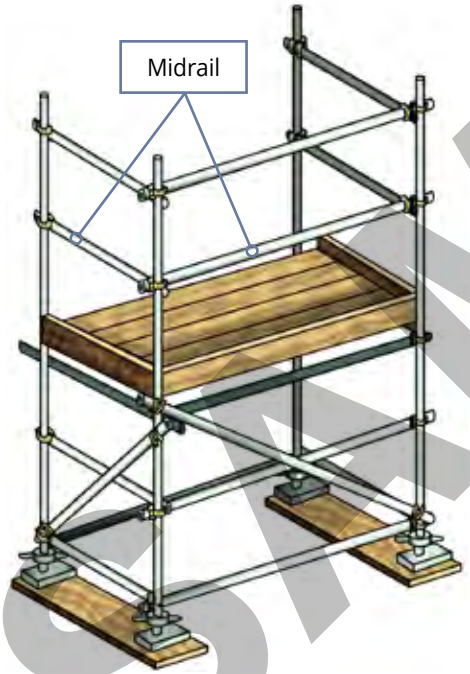
Is constructed of timber and used to span across transoms to form a working platform (deck). These boards cannot be less than 220 mm in width.

Note:
Steel planks are **not** used in tube and coupler scaffolding.

Scaffolding terminology (continued)

Midrail

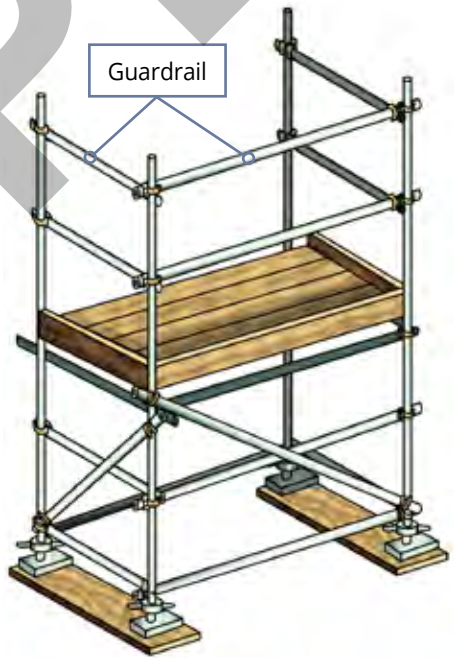
A horizontal member fixed parallel to the working deck located on the inside of the standards midway between the toeboard and the guardrail, to prevent persons or objects falling from a scaffold.



Guardrail

A horizontal member fixed parallel to the working deck located on the inside of the standards, not less than 900 mm or more than 1100 mm above the working platform.

These must be used with a midrail and a toeboard where a person or object can fall 2 metres or more.



Plan job

Element 1