



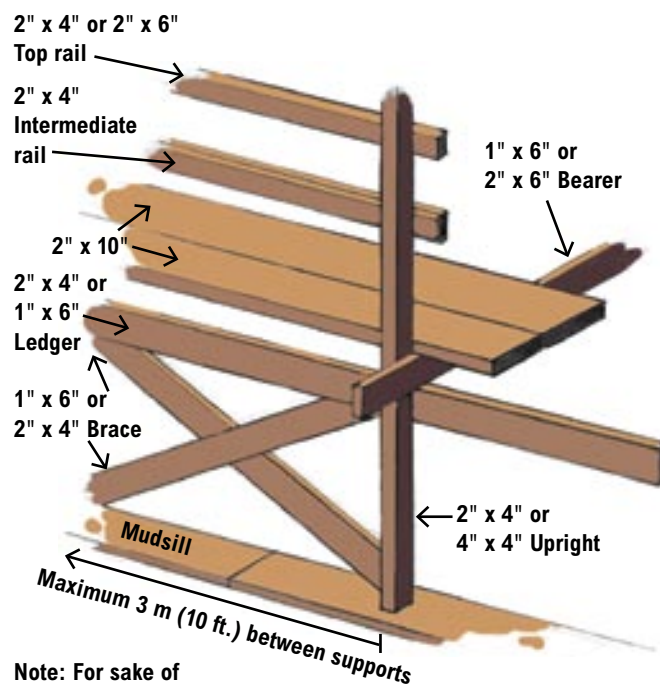
Wood scaffold erection guidelines

General requirements

- Wood scaffolding must be built using No. 2 or better lumber (Douglas fir-larch, hemlock-fir, spruce-pine-fir, or coast-Sitka-spruce species). To eliminate split, warped, or otherwise defective lumber, scaffold materials should be hand-selected.
- Progressively brace the scaffold as it is erected.
- Make sure there is firm contact between bearer blocks, bearers, wall scabs, and ledgers to provide maximum strength at connecting points.
- The number and size of nails and nailing patterns at connections should be consistent with good practice. As a guide, nails should protrude at least two-thirds of the thickness into the adjoining piece of lumber.
- When holding power is critical, or when the scaffold will be used for an extended length of time, dip-galvanized or spiral nails should be used. When scaffold components are intended to be dismantled and reused, double-headed nails may be used.

CAUTION: Do not use the same nail holes on reassembly.

- Do not exceed the maximum allowable dimensions for bearers and upright spacing.
- Do not overload the scaffold.
- The spacing of vertical supports (uprights) and bearers must not exceed 3 m (10 ft.).



Note: For sake of drawing clarity, toeboards are not shown.

Project: _____ Address: _____
Employer: _____ Supervisor: _____
Date: _____ Time: _____ Shift: _____
Number in crew: _____ Number attending: _____

Other safety issues or suggestions made by crew members:

Record of those attending:

Name: (please print)	Signature:	Company:
1.		
2.		
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15.		

Manager's remarks: _____

Manager: _____ Supervisor: _____
(signature) (signature)



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