



Manual

ASC Scaffolding 75

Regarding EN1004 - 1



This manual is property of:

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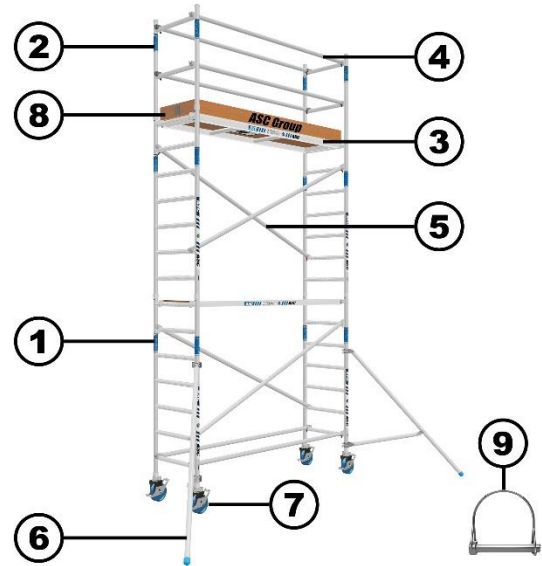
1 Overview

1.1 Application

A mobile scaffold is intended for various, mainly light work at height, where a solid, stable and safe work floor is required. The mobile scaffold tower should not be used as a stair tower, to provide access to other constructions. If in doubt, always consult your supplier or manufacturer; the contact information is at the front of this brochure.

1.2 List of components

1. Frame 2m
2. Frame 1m
3. Platform with trapdoor
4. Horizontal brace
5. Diagonal brace
6. (Tele)Stabilizer
7. Wheel 200mm
8. Side board set incl. 4 holders
9. Locking clips



Composition

Floorheight	2m	3m	4m	5m	6m	7m	8m
Mobile Scaffolding 75							
Frame 2m (1)	2	4	4	6	6	8	8
Frame 1m (2)	2		2		2		2
Platform (3) with trapdoor	1	2	2	2	3	3	4
Horizontal brace (4)	6	10	10	14	14	18	18
Diagonal brace (5)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Telestabilizer (6) 200	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Telestabilizer (6) 300							4
Side board set (8)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wheel 200mm (7)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Locking clips (9)	4	4	8	8	12	12	16

A mobile scaffolding should be constructed by at least two people.

2 Assembly and use

2.5 Positioning of the Mobile Scaffolding

2.5.1. Sureface

Always place the scaffolding a stable and horizontal surface. Make sure that the scaffolding cannot sink into the ground. In addition, the general slope of the surface may not be steeper than 1 degree. So, at a height of 4 meters, the deviation may amount to a maximum of 4 cm.

2.5.2. Obstacles

Position the scaffolding in such a way that no danger to the user can arise when descending. Pay attention to obstacles on the ground and/or obstacles at height. The user should reach the upper platform without extra effort.

2.5.3. Maximum height

This depends on the placement and type of scaffolding (see Table 1).

2.5.4. Weather conditions

Consult the weather report to determine safety in various weather conditions. Consider the following conditions and use common sense.

Wind force

At wind force 6 or higher a scaffold may not be used.
Also, any materials such as canvas that are installed must be removed.

Type of scaffolding	Indoors (without wind)	Outdoors (with wind)	Fixed
Scaffolding (0.75 mtr) With Stabilizer	8 mtr *	6 mtr *	12 mtr

Tabel 1. Maximum Height.

** This is the maximum platform height; it only applies to mobile scaffolds with stabilizers (not fixed).*

Anchoring

Narrow mobile scaffolds (75-90) should be anchored from 7.2 m platform height.

Anchor the tower every 4 meters. There are several possibilities for anchoring which may vary depending on the situation. The method of anchoring should always be determined on site by an expert (the most common method is steel wall anchors in combination with screw eyes).

Precipitation

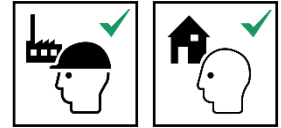
Remove snow and ice from the scaffolding before starting work. If necessary, sprinkle sand on the work floor to prevent slippage.

Cold

Avoid using mobile scaffold towers at temperatures below freezing.

2.6 Personal protection equipment

- Always wear work gloves, safety shoes and a safety helmet.
- When working at height, use a life-line.



2.7 Assembly

Check all components (use the list of components) that are required for assembly, are present and undamaged. Damaged components should not be used.

For checking for damage: see section 3.

There are no tools required for assembling a Mobile Tower. Use a drilling machine and a spanner set when the Mobile Tower has to be anchored at the wall. For Mobile Towers from five meters onwards, it can be useful to use a rope (with or without an accessory) to lift the components. Mobile Towers are not designed to be hoisted.



Watch the assembly instruction video on youtube: https://youtu.be/qETrW4_CQ4k

2.8 Assembly Instructions

1. Check that all materials meet the annual inspection labels and inspect all materials for damage. If in doubt, contact ASC or your dealer with any questions. Aluminum Scaffolding must only be assembled by people with sufficient and proven experience.
2. Insert the wheel uprights (7) with casters into the frame (without locking pins) along the bottom edge. Apply the brakes evenly to the wheels.
3. Attach a horizontal brace (4) on its side to the upright and allow the brace to rest on the ground. Now click the horizontal brace to the other frame, both frames will now stand.
4. Place 2 diagonal braces (5) on the 2nd rung of the push-on frame and click on the 6th rung of the opposite push-on frame. This creates a cross.
5. The base section is now leveled and adjusted if necessary with the adjustable spindle.
6. Uneven working height:
Place the platform with trapdoor (3) on the 3rd rung in the scaffold to continue assembly.



Even working height:

Place the platform with trapdoor (3) on the 7th rung of the tower to continue assembly.

7. Place the (tele) stabilizers (7) and make sure they are firmly on the ground. Always place a stabilizer hitch under a rung (to prevent slipping). For the correct assembly see section 2.5.4.

8. Now place the following frames (1) on the base section and assemble the (next) 2 diagonal braces (5). By attaching the diagonal braces from the 2nd rung (of the next frame), the frames become a rigid whole.



By using a locking clip (9) the frames are locked together.

9. Place now the next platform with trapdoor in the section. At each passing platform, install 4 horizontal braces next to the platform (on both sides at knee and hip level). Platforms should be a maximum of 2.25 meters apart.

According to EN1004-1 you may not step on the platform until a handrail has been installed all round.

10. Repeat points 8 and 9 until the desired height is reached.
11. If the desired height is reached, still place (at an even floor height) the handrail frames (2). On both sides there should be 2 horizontal braces at knee and hip height.
12. Now click the sideboard (8) holders to the upright (just below the clips) on the top work floor and place the toe boards in the slots of the toe board holders.

Disassembly: for disassembly of the scaffolding, the parts can be removed in reverse order. So, start by removing the sideboard set, the top braces, handrail frames etc.

2.9 Use

Before use, please check that:

- All parts are still present
- All the parts are still properly attached
- The tower is still perpendicular
- The scaffold is clean
- There are any changes in the surroundings which may affect safe use
- The brakes are working on the wheel
- The stabilizers are touching the ground
- All locking clips are correctly in place

Never use a mobile scaffold tower near non-insulated, electrical installations or machinery.

2.9.1. Extension/increase

Never elevate the scaffolding with a tool. Therefore, do not use stairs, ladders, crates or steps on the scaffolding unless the stairs or ladder are intended to be part of the scaffolding.

2.9.2. Maximum permissible weight

Please read on the sticker on the platform what the maximum load is. Each ASC Group scaffold may be loaded to a maximum of 200 kg/m² and never more than 375 kg in total. This means on average: two people with (hand) tools. The maximum horizontal load is 30 kg.

2.9.3. Further loads weights

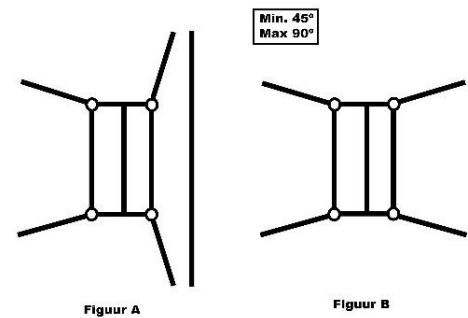
Do not attach a winch or hoist to the scaffold, but use a rope to lift parts, materials and tools (possibly in a bucket).

When working on a scaffold, force is applied to the scaffold. Consider the push-off against the building when drilling into a wall or the wind tunnel effect (additional wind load) between or in front of large buildings. Such external loads must always be taken into consideration.

2.9.4. Stabilization

Stabilizers must always be installed for a scaffolding structure from a floor height of 2,20m. Stabilizers are supplied in an adjustable version.

They are placed on a scaffolding which is placed against a building as shown in figure A and a freestanding scaffold as shown in figure B.



2.9.5. Sideboard set

Sideboards are always required on the platform being worked on.

2.9.6. Security

Do not leave a mobile scaffolding unattended in a public place for an extended period. If this is nevertheless necessary, the scaffolding can be secured to a fixed object with a ring lock. To do this, put the ring lock through one of the frame's compartments and attach an anti-climb device.

2.9.7. Relocation

A mobile scaffolding can be moved by dismantling and rebuilding it. After moving the scaffolding, it must be put back into plumb; therefore, go through the checklist again from Section 2.9.

2.10 Chemical products

Avoid contact with acids and chemical products. These can cause corrosion to the aluminium, which can affect the strength of the aluminium.

3 Inspection, care and maintenance

According to the regulations one must work safely at heights. On an ASC Mobile Tower, it is not obligatory to wear extra fall protection (provided that the recommendations in this manual have been followed).

3.1 The Health and Safety Law

The Working Conditions Decree is a concrete elaboration of the Safe Working at Height Act. It states that everything above 0 meters is 'working at height' and is therefore a situation with increased risk of injury. This also means that all materials must be properly manufactured and checked in a quality cycle. ASC tests all materials and performs strength calculations. The user must also have the material inspected annually for defects.

3.1.1. Annual control

Your ASC Mobile Tower must be inspected for any defects annually by an expert. The ASC Group can perform this control for you.

3.1.2. Self-inspection

The ASC Mobile Tower can be inspected by yourself. Before each use, always check the components for any damage. We certainly recommend larger companies to do a monthly inspection of all components of the Mobile Towers and to record this inspection. If you are in doubt about damage, consult an accredited inspector.

3.1.3. Damages

Examples of the most common damages on aluminium scaffolding;

- Components: if a claw or a sport is loose, the mobile scaffolding must be rejected.
- Dents and or holes: if there is a big dent in the aluminium or even a crack or hole, the scaffolding must be rejected.
- Contamination: if there is too much concrete, paint or other non-removable contamination on the components, the scaffolding must be rejected; after all, you can no longer judge whether the components are still intact.

3.1.4. What to do in the event of damage

If there is any damage, which cannot be repaired, the component must be taken out and replaced. If repairing is possible, please contact ASC Group for further information.

3.1.5. Repair

Repairing a component must be carried out by a certified body or person.

3.2 Transport

- Always transport the components in accordance with the locally applicable legislation.
- Stack the components correctly for transport; never place the heavy components on top.
- Transport the components of a scaffolding, preferably standing, f.e in a carrier.
- Handle the material with care. Do not drop components onto a hard surface; this can reduce the quality of the material.

3.3 Maintenance

- Make sure the scaffolding material is clean, especially the connecting pins. The frames should go in and out easily.
- Make sure the pawl of the hook of the diagonal and horizontal braces is clean. If necessary, lubricate it with a little oil. The same applies to the wheel spindle.
- Replace missing and broken parts in time.

3.4 Storage

Store components of the scaffolding preferably in a dry, clean, dark and frost-free place.