

### DEFINITION

A **Tubular Frame Scaffold** is a platform that is supported by welded tubular frames, cross-braces and accessories. Frame scaffolds have a variety of uses. **Access Scaffolds** in particular act as platforms that enable a person or persons to reach an area of a building that is beyond their normal reach when standing on the ground.

Ladders, boxes and building blocks could all be used to achieve this, but the main idea of building a scaffold is to build a working platform that is similar to standing on the ground. If we keep this in mind when building a scaffold we will be able to build a safe and stable structure.

### FRAME TYPES

Several different types of metal frames are available to scaffolders and the type chosen is determined by:

- ✘ the job to be done
- ✘ the required means of access to the scaffold and
- ✘ the load that the scaffold has to support

To allow the easy passage of personnel and materials throughout the length of a run of scaffold, a **Walk-Through** scaffold frame might be chosen.

#### Characteristics of a Walk-Through Scaffold:

- ✘ Commonly 2m (6ft 6in) in height
- ✘ Frames are constructed without a bottom horizontal member
- ✘ Upper and side bracing members designed to leave an open area through the frames
- ✘ Frames work well for bricklayer scaffolds where materials have to be stacked for use on intermediate platforms and wheel barrows of mortar mix wheeled between locations

**Walk-through scaffolds are not meant to be climbed—An access ladder must be attached to the frame.**

### MISUSE

Experience has shown that the majority of accidents involving scaffolds are not always caused by poor construction, but quite often by misuse of the scaffold. The following points are some of the reasons that can cause either injury to persons or failure of the scaffold structure:

- ✘ Undermining base of scaffold
- ✘ Removing ties from scaffold
- ✘ Removing guardrails
- ✘ Removing planks and toe boards
- ✘ Removing braces
- ✘ Damage by cranes or vehicles
- ✘ Overloading of scaffold
- ✘ Using scaffold for purposes not designed for

**Scaffolders, workers, foremen, and supervisors must each play their part and look out for any of the above items and report any findings to the person responsible for scaffold safety to ensure that all scaffolds are erected properly and comply with regulations.**

### DISMANTLING TIPS

- ✘ Prior to dismantling, ensure all builders' material, equipment, and tools are removed from the scaffold
- ✘ Place a red tag at the access ladder to prohibit unauthorized access
- ✘ Dismantling procedure should be done in the reverse order to the erection process
- ✘ Ensure scaffold components are lowered to the ground during dismantling and not stacked on lower tiers of the scaffold
- ✘ Use caution when removing ties and cross braces to ensure that the lower tiers are still secure
- ✘ Inspect components as they are removed and tag or discard any components that show signs of wear or damage
- ✘ Ensure all components are stacked and transported properly

# Tool Box Talk

## How To Use This Resource

When accidents and incidents happen on the jobsite, we are always quick to point the finger at lack of training, not following practices or procedures, or even improper supervision. The idea that the hazards and dangers associated with the job were not properly communicated to all of the workers is often missed.

Tool Box Talks can go by many names, and although formats may vary, these meetings all serve one purpose: to inform employees and contract workers. Tool Box Talks are short, informal, meetings between management and the workers on a jobsite. The goal of these meetings is to reinforce current safe job procedures, inform workers of new and/or relevant procedures, review recent safety violations/incidents, and ensure workers are up-to-date on the information required to complete their work safely.

Always use a Tool Box Talk form to record the meeting topic, date, who was in attendance, and any follow-up actions to be taken. Not only do these forms help with consistency of record keeping, but they also ensure that nothing is missed. At the end of the meeting have management sign off on the form.

One of the most important aspects of a Tool Box Talk is giving workers an opportunity to voice their concerns and ask questions. All employees have a right to participate in health and safety as it relates to their work and it is the supervisor or manager's responsibility to create an environment for them to do so. Once the meeting is over, and the form is filled out, it should be filed with other documented Tool Box Talks. Remember that Tool Box Talks are short and informal, they are not meant to be intimidating. Use the opportunity to have fun and stay on top of what is necessary to keep safety culture a strong part of the business.



**For a full listing of Tool Box Talk topics, visit: [www.scsaonline.ca/resources/tool-box-talks](http://www.scsaonline.ca/resources/tool-box-talks)**

**For a copy of the Tool Box Talk form, visit: [www.scsaonline.ca/pdf/Tool\\_Box\\_Meeting.pdf](http://www.scsaonline.ca/pdf/Tool_Box_Meeting.pdf)**

## ABOUT THE SASKATCHEWAN CONSTRUCTION SAFETY ASSOCIATION

*The Saskatchewan Construction Safety Association (SCSA) is an industry-funded, membership-based, non-profit organization that provides cost-effective, accessible safety training and advice to employers and employees in the construction industry throughout the province to reduce the human and financial losses associated with injuries. Registered March 20, 1995, the SCSA is, and has been since inception, committed to injury prevention. Serving almost 10,000 member companies with business offices in both Regina and Saskatoon, the major business units of the association are Advisory Services, Business Development, Corporate Services, Program Services and Training. The mission of the SCSA is constructing safety leadership in Saskatchewan and the vision is to create the safest construction environment in Canada.*