

## ULTRA ACCESS

### Basic Scaffolding Terminology 2

More basic scaffolding element terminology used...

Further-on from our 1st "Basic Scaffolding Terminology" publication, there are more elements to discuss.

As per the included infographic below, delving a bit deeper into the structure...

**Lift Height:** is the height of the working (or non-working) lift.

The working lift is the main access point though or on a scaffolding structure - fully boarded-out, handrailed and toe-boarded, and is primarily used by other trades to conduct their work.

A scaffolds **Ledger** placements determine the overall lift height.

Beneath the working lift is usually where **Ledger Bracing** is installed, from above the lift below, as close to that lower lifts Ledger as possible and up to underside of the working lift to give the scaffold a little extra structural stability - both to within 300mm of the Node Point / strongest point.

**NOTE:** every lift that is fully boarded, handrailed and toe-boarded could be classed as a "working lift".

**Bay Length:** a "bay" is the distance between 2 pairs of **Standards**. Set at regular distances of approximately 2m apart, depending on the loading capacity of the structure.

**Sway / Facade Bracing** is usually installed between these bays.

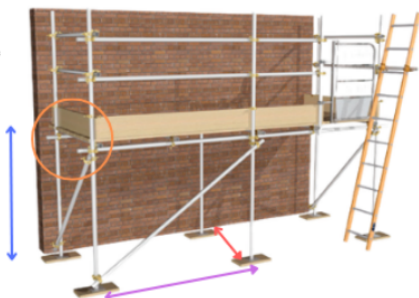
**Scaffold Width:** usually set within a certain distance apart. And depending on how many scaffold boards (in width) are being installed within the structure and connected together with **Transoms**.

**NOTE:** scaffold boards are 225mm or 9 inches wide, so how many used in width would ultimately determine the width of the scaffold.

**Transoms:** are the tubes that usually carry the scaffold boards, they sit perpendicular to, (and usually on top of) the Ledgers and are connected (mostly) with **non-Load Bearing Single Couplers**, however there are **Structural Transoms** otherwise known as "Aberdeens" that are installed with **Load Bearing** fittings to again like the Braces give a bit of structural stability to the scaffold.

Aberdeens are also the components that are used to tie a scaffold into place, as well as effectively reducing the risk of a scaffold peeling apart if there are excessive loadings forced onto the outside Standards - something that regular Transoms connected with non-Load Bearing fittings cannot do.

We hope these are helpful for anyone who wants to understand more about scaffolding terminology.



\*Image used from current TG Operational Guidance book, owned by NASC

#### BASIC SCAFFOLDING TERMINOLOGY <sup>2</sup>

- Lift Height** (usually between 2m and 3m, depending on build and loading capacity)
- Bay Length** (usually between 1.8m and 2.2m, depending on build and loading capacity)
- Scaffold Width** (usually between 1m and 1.2m, depending on build and loading capacity, although can wider)
- Transoms** (are the Tubes that the Scaffold Boards lay on, running perpendicular to, and on top of the Ledgers)

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