



Basic building construction

Works

Level I

Learning Guide-60

Unit of Competence: Erect and Dismantle

Scaffolding and **formwork**

Module Title: Erecting and Dismantling

Scaffolding and Formwork

LG Code: EIS BBCW1 M15 LO1-LG-60

TTLM Code: EIS BBCW1 M15 TTLM 0919 v1

LO 5: Dismantle scaffolding

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Scaffolding is isolated and appropriately signed and barricaded to ensure safe dismantling.
- Scaffolding is dismantled using reverse procedure as for erection.

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcome stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this Learning Guide, you will be able to:

- Scaffolding is isolated and appropriately signed and barricaded to ensure safe dismantling.
- Scaffolding is dismantled using reverse procedure as for erection.

Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described below 3 to 6.
3. Read the information written in the information “Sheet 1, Sheet 2, Sheet 3 and Sheet 4,---” in page ---, ---, --- and --- respectively.
4. Accomplish the “Self-check 1, Self-check t 2, Self-check 3 and Self-check 4” ,---” in page ---, ---, --- and --- respectively

Signs and barricades

Signs and barricades should be used on or near scaffolding to help keep everyone in the vicinity safe. They provide warning of any potential danger, give direction as to what to do and direct both pedestrians and vehicles safely around scaffolding work areas. Signs should be positioned at eye level so they're easily seen.

When you're planning to erect and dismantling scaffolding, you need to determine which signs to use and whether barricades will be required – both during erection and dismantling of the scaffold and while it's in use.

You can get this information from a site inspection, by looking at the project plans (particularly site and location plans) and talking with supervisors.

If you're erecting and dismantling scaffolding near roads or any other area where vehicles are moving close by, you may need a spotter or flagman to control the traffic and keep people in the area safe during the erection process.

- A spotter's job is to be the eyes and ears of the workers. They will direct them, Example: - to stop or wait if a vehicle's approaching.
- A flagman directs traffic, Example: - stops traffic so that scaffolding can be carried safely across a road.

Spotters and flagmen may use mobile phones, two - way radios and hand signals to communicate with workers.



Self-Check - 5	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

1. The lowest section of a scaffolding structure, i.e. the part in contact with the ground, is called the _____?

- A) Footing B) Toe boards
 C) Protect primary support D) None

2. _____ are attached to the standards timber

- A) kick boards B) Toe boards
 B) A and B D) None

3. _____ are a prefabricated component, most often an aluminum board with a non-slip covers

- A) Platforms B) kick boards
 B) Footing D) None

Note: Satisfactory rating – 3 points

Unsatisfactory - below 3 and 4 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Name: _____

Date: _____

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Introduction

When the scaffold is no longer required, it can be dismantled and packed up. This often needs to happen quite quickly to allow access for trades and materials for the next stage of construction. Proper procedures should be followed to ensure that the scaffold is dismantled safely and readied for its next use, and the location is left as you found it. You will need to dismantle, clean, inspect and organize the scaffolding then clean up the area, according to requirements of the worksite, your employer or supervisor and the Regulations applicable in your area.



Figure 1.1 Dismantling

Dismantling scaffolding

Dismantling scaffolding Scaffold is dismantled in the reverse order to how it was erected, so the last component attached is the first one removed. The most important things to remember when dismantling scaffold are to loosen or remove pieces only one at a time; don't get ahead of yourself; pass components down carefully and don't throw them. Begin by clearing everything from the working platform(s) and making sure that there's space close by to stack the pieces as they're being removed. Ensure all braces are still in their original positions – the scaffold needs to be safe to work on for the dismantling process.

- Watch out for any parts or sections that have been damaged or removed during work or any changes from the original design.
- Leave any safety signs and barricades in place until the dismantling process is finished

Dismantling a scaffold safely

The following safe work practices should be used when dismantling a scaffold: -,,




Edge protection and a way to enter the scaffold can be removed as the scaffold is dismantled, provided it is removed at the last possible stage. ,,

Where possible a platform of at least 450 mm wide at the level the dismantling has reached should be in place. ,,

Ensure when dismantling the scaffold the platform immediately below the level the worker is standing on has a full set of planks across its width and is no lower than 2 meters . ,,

A section of the scaffold may be left open to allow the lowering of planks or other scaffolding between levels. ,,

Scaffolding should never be dropped in an uncontrolled way when dismantling the scaffold

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
		
Remove the parts one level at a time, starting with the edge protection from the highest platform.	Create a platform to work from at least two planks wide at the next level down, while removing the planks from the upper platform.	Remove the frames from the upper lift and carefully pass them down to the person on the ground.

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Step 4	Step 5	Step 6
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Remove the tubes and untie the ladder.



Remove the edge protection from the upper lift and pass it down to the person on the ground.



Working from the ground, remove all the planks.

Step 7	Step 8	Step 9
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Starting from one end, progressively remove the braces and frames, so that the remaining bays remain stable as you work.



Collect all screw jacks, base plates and sole boards.
Check the area for any dropped parts.



When you have finished dismantling, all scaffolding should be in a tidy stack.

Self-Check - 6	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

1. The lowest section of a scaffolding structure, i.e. the part in contact with the ground, is called the_____?

- A) Footing B) Toe boards
 C) Protect primary support D) None

2. _____are attached to the standards timber

- A) kick boards B) Toe boards
 B) A and B D) None

3. _____are a prefabricated component, most often an aluminum board with a non-slip covers

- A) Platforms B) kick boards
 B) Footing D) None

Note: Satisfactory rating – 3 points

Unsatisfactory - below 3 and 4 points

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Name: _____

Date: _____

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