

# Tommy Tucker Trestles'

## Frame Trestle Scaffold System

Documented Product Information



# The Tommy Tucker Frame Trestle Scaffold System

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## The Tommy Tucker Frame Trestle Scaffold System

### 1) Description and Requirements

A frame trestle scaffold is defined as a working platform and any associated edge protection supported by frame trestles. The following Australian Standards apply to frame trestle scaffolds and are referred to in this document:

- AS/NZS 1576.1 Scaffolding, Part 1: General Requirements, and
- AS 1576.5 Scaffolding, Part 5: Prefabricated trestle and trestle ladder scaffolds.

Generally, a frame trestle scaffold consists of the following essential components that include two or more frame trestles and a work platform usually consisting of aluminium planks that span between those trestles.

Where needed, a frame trestle scaffold system is assisted and supported by additional systems that provide the following:

- Access to the platform, for example using ladders,
- A comfortable, secure and stable platform using plank clamping devices, and
- Edge protection using a system of guardrailing.

Essentially, the frame trestle is further defined as a 'self-supporting stand other than a trestle ladder or painter's trestle' that does not require bracing between the frame trestles as, when properly erected, each frame trestle is stable by design.

#### a) Tommy Tucker frame trestle

Each Tommy Tucker frame trestle consists of an aluminium frame trestle body and two aluminium A-frames, where the frame trestle body and the two A-frames are interconnected to form a single frame trestle unit, and the aluminium frame trestle body is secured using two locking pins. To summarise, the important features of the Tommy Tucker frame trestle include:



#### i) The frame trestle body

- Incorporates a top rail to support a working platform,
- Transfers the work platform and any guardrailing loads to the two A-frames,
- Is vertically adjustable relative to the A-frames to allow the platform height to be varied and levelled, and
- Has spigots connected to the ends of the top rail to lock-in the platform and provide a connection point for the Tommy Tucker guardrailing system.

#### ii) Two triangular A-frames

- Lock into the open position to form the 'self-supporting frame trestle',
- Support the frame trestle body onto which a work platform is located,

### **The Tommy Tucker Frame Trestle Scaffold System**

- Transfer the work platform and any guardrailing loads to the supporting structure via two incorporated base plates or feet, and
- Can be folded to aid storage, handling and transport.

#### **iii) Two locking pins**

- Are attached to the A-frames via short chains, and
- Are used to secure and fix the frame trestle body to the two A-frames to achieve the frame trestle's operational configuration.

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### b) Work platforms using Tommy Tucker aluminium scaffold planks

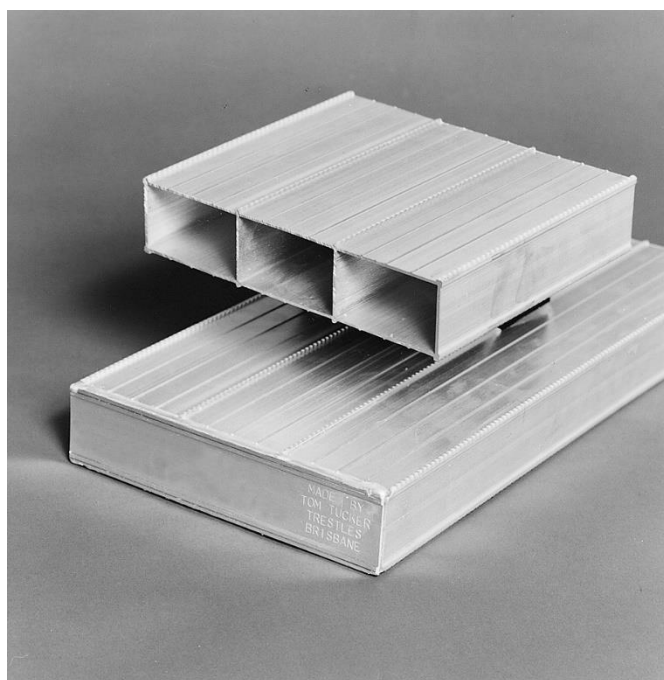
Tommy Tucker Trestles recommend the use of Tommy Tucker aluminium scaffold planks with the Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold system. Tommy Tucker aluminium scaffold planks are manufactured to comply with the requirements of Australian Standard AS/NZS 1577 Scaffold Decking Components, which was previously known as 'AS 1577 Scaffold Planks'.

With all aluminium scaffold planks there is a need to:

#### i) Check planks for wear and damage

To help control the potential for planks to slip horizontally, the Tommy Tucker Aluminium Scaffold Plank incorporates two polymer strips near the edge of each plank face, allowing a plank to better grip the top beam of each frame trestle. If the polymer strips have been removed from the planks or they have over time shrunk back from the plank's end, please contact Tommy Tucker Trestles to have them replaced. Do not allow metal on metal contact between the plank and the top beam of the frame trestle, as with work activity on the platform, the planks may slide unexpectedly. Similarly, metal planks which do not contain these polymer strips are not designed to be used with the Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold system.

If there are signs of any other damage to a Tommy Tucker aluminium scaffold plank, please contact Tommy Tucker Trestles for repair or replacement.



#### ii) Ensure planks are clamped

When used on the Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold system, Tommy Tucker Trestles recommend the use of the Tommy Tucker plank clamp with Tommy Tucker aluminium scaffold planks.

Plank clamps are 'clamping devices' which are defined in Australian Standard AS 1576.5 Scaffolding, Part 5: Prefabricated trestle and trestle ladder scaffolds, as a "device which

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interconnects scaffold planks at intervals along their length to limit differential deflection between adjacent scaffold planks”.

The Tommy Tucker plank clamp was developed to stabilise the top surface of a plank based platform and overcome the risk of tripping on the edge of a plank that protruded above the others, usually due to live load actions on an adjacent plank. This issue is commonly known as ‘trip-lip’.



By clamping the planks together so that the planks act as a more homogeneous platform, the Tommy Tucker plank clamp not only provides a flatter platform surface, but the plank clamp can also help:

- Eliminate the potential for planks to horizontally slip relative to each other,
- Reduce overall sag of the work platform,
- Reduce any bounce sensation on a platform, and
- Improve the load carrying characteristics of a scaffolding bay by spreading the load across all the planks.

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Where the Tommy Tucker aluminium scaffold planks used on a working platform are not interconnected along their length, the maximum span of the planks shall be limited by the differential deflection between top surfaces of the planks. The Australian Standard AS 1576.5 Scaffolding, Part 5: Prefabricated trestle and trestle ladder scaffolds, states that the differential deflection shall not exceed 30mm. A shorter plank span, of for example 3 metres, may be used to ensure that the resultant differential deflection is not excessive. However, where the span is more excessive, the planks should be interconnected at intervals along their length with clamping devices.

### c) Other work platforms

Where Tommy Tucker aluminium scaffold planks are not used to form the work platforms on Tommy Tucker frame trestles, the alternative platform used will comply with the requirements of Australian Standard AS/NZS 1577 Scaffold Decking Components.

Where timber planks are to be used on a Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold system, it is essential that only clean timber planks that are not damaged and comply with the applicable requirements of the Australian Standard AS/NZS 1577 Scaffold Decking Components, are used. Similarly, the use of other materials to form a work platform on a frame trestle scaffold must also comply with the applicable requirements of Australian Standard AS/NZS 1577 Scaffold Decking Components.

The Australian Standard AS/NZS 1577 Scaffold Decking Components, was previously known as 'AS 1577 Scaffold Planks' and provided alternative options for manufacturers to develop a range of different platform types.

### d) Access to platforms

Access is not an integral part of the Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold system and will normally be supplied by others. Even though access is generally provided by third parties, it is still essential that safe access is provided for people and materials moving to and from the working platforms on frame trestle scaffolds.

#### i) Personnel access using industrial portable ladders

For frame trestle scaffolds, access is commonly provided to and from a platform using an industrial duty portable ladder or, several industrial duty portable ladders. Predominantly these ladders are used for the access of people and some tools, for example, where carried on a tool belt.

Ensure that people using the frame trestle platforms have clear and unobstructed access to and from the base of the industrial portable ladder.

Industrial portable ladders used with frame trestle scaffold will be:

- Of an industrial duty, as required by Australian Standard, AS/NZS 1892.1 Portable ladders, Part 1: Metal,
- Single or extension ladders,
- Pitched at a slope of not less than one horizontally to four vertically and not greater than one horizontally to six vertically,
- Secured to prevent displacement at the base and the head,
- Placed on firm level ground or on a solid structure or on a ladder landing, and
- Extended a minimum of 900mm above the landing or top departure point; or otherwise, where extended less than 900mm, be provided with other handholds available continuing up to that height.



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### ii) Other forms of personnel access

Where access is not provided by a ladder or some other existing structure such as the verandah on a nearby building, ensure the access system is compliant with the Australian Standard AS1657-2018 Fixed Platforms, Walkways, Guardrails, Stairways and Ladders. This Standard prescribes the design, construction and installation of more static types of access.

### iii) Lifting materials for placement on platform

As the frame trestle scaffold platform height does not exceed two metres above ground level, the lifting heights onto platforms are generally within the reach of most people. Therefore, many materials that may need to be lifted, including bricks, mortar, concrete blocks, paint, render, etc., can be lifted directly onto the platform from the ground or supporting structure. Mechanical means such as forklifts and similar machinery can also be used for this purpose.

### e) Edge protection using the Tommy Tucker guardrailing system

Edge protection is a system of equipment applied where there is a change in level and is designed to prevent a person near that edge, from falling from that edge to a lower level.

Previously edge protection was required where a person could fall a distance exceeding two metres. However, local legislation may specify a different fall distance or no fall distance at all. Similarly, the clause C3.10.1 page 40 of Australian Standard AS/NZS 1576.1 Scaffolding, Part 1: General Requirements, requires that even though the platform on a frame trestle is less than two metres above the surface on which the scaffold is located, edge protection may still be required.

These requirements exist because it is known that people can be seriously injured from falls of less than two metres. For example, where hazards such as exposed vertical steel reinforcement occur adjacent to a work platform. Similarly, the low work platform on a frame trestle may be adjacent to a void into which a person could fall a greater distance than the height of the platform. Therefore, it is always necessary for some judgement to be used when deciding on the use of edge protection and that edge protection may have to be provided based on the outcome of an assessment of the fall risk. Guardrailing is an example of edge protection.

Tommy Tucker Trestles recommend the use of the Tommy Tucker guardrailing system which has been specifically designed to be used as edge protection on their frame trestle scaffold system. The Tommy Tucker guardrailing system used as edge protection on a Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold will include the following:

#### i) Frame trestle posts that support the rails

The Tommy Tucker frame trestle post is designed to fit into a spigot provided at each end of the top beam on the Tommy Tucker frame trestle. Each Tommy Tucker frame trestle post will incorporate the following:

- Three yokes spaced at intervals and designed to support each of the three levels of guardrailing. Each yoke is designed to support a maximum of two horizontal rails, one above the other, in either direction. The yoke can also support just a single rail, for example, at the end of a platform.
- A locking pin that can secure each rail or both rails to the trestle post. The locking pin hangs on a chain fixed to the post adjacent to each yoke.

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- The support point into which to fit the top end gate is provided at the top of each frame trestle post.



### ii) Rails that form the guardrail

The three rails used as a part of the Tommy Tucker guardrailing system are fitted horizontally into one of the three yokes provided on each frame trestle post. Each rail is secured using pins that are attached to the frame trestle post and when installed, the rails span between frame trestle posts fitted to two adjacent trestles.

Note that the bottom rail replaces the toeboard commonly used on larger more elevated types of scaffolding.



The Tommy Tucker guardrailing system is designed to be fixed in place sufficiently to provide edge protection, while at the same time allowing for some horizontal rail slippage. That is, the aim is to provide effective edge protection but not to interlock adjacent frame trestle posts relative to each other.

The rails used in the Tommy Tucker guardrailing system come in two forms; a telescopic rail and a fixed length rail. To allow some horizontal rail slippage, these locking techniques are applied to each of the following two different types of rail:

- **Telescopic rails** can be secured with pins in three locations: one at each end, and a third location at the rail's mid-span point. To allow some horizontal rail

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slippage, ensure only two of the three pins are locked in. That is, for telescopic rails use two pins only and do not use either a single pin, or three pins.

- **Fixed length rails** (that is, non-telescopic rails) can be secured with pins in two locations, one at each end of the rail. To allow some horizontal rail slippage, ensure that just a single pin at one end is locked in. That is, for fixed length rails use only a single pin.

### iii) Cantilevered stop-end

The Tommy Tucker guardrailing system's stop-end is designed to prevent a person from inadvertently walking off the end of a platform. Typically the stop-end is to be installed at the end of a run of platform. The Tommy Tucker guardrailing system incorporates stop-ends that are:

- Fitted by sliding them onto the top of a trestle post,
- When fitted, are securely engaging with that post in both horizontal and downward directions, and
- Designed to be visible and if necessary, arrest a person's movement thus providing a physical reminder that this is an end of the platform.



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### 2) Preparation and erection

This includes all the work undertaken to prepare for installation of the Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold on a site as well as the actual erection process. Furthermore, it includes the periodic modifications that occur to the layout of a Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold as a project progresses until that frame trestle scaffold is finally dismantled and removed.

#### a) Preparation prior to setting up a Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold

Prior to erecting a Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold system on site, that is at the planning and preparation stage, evaluate the job site and contemplate the conditions you find there. Ensure that you are prepared and that the workers have the right equipment to build a Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold that complies with all applicable requirements.

The erection of a Tommy Tucker frame trestle will include:

- Placement of individual frame trestles,
- Installation of planks from the ground below,
- Stabilising the planks into an effective work platform including any associated clamping of planks,
- Positioning and installing platform access, and
- Erecting the guardrailing (if required).

Select a Tommy Tucker frame trestle of suitable maximum height to reach the working heights required. Each Tommy Tucker frame trestle has a degree of height adjustability.

#### b) Proximity of live electrical cables

Trestles and planks are manufactured from aluminium which readily conducts electricity and should not be near or be in contact with any live electrical lines. Due to the need to physically move metallic planks and lengths of guardrail and their potential to breach the distance requirements for work near overhead power lines, the activity of erecting a trestle scaffold can present a real potential for electric shock. Therefore, assess the risk prior to erecting a trestle scaffold by checking for low overhead electrical wires.

In addition, it is important to make sure that the extra height gained by a person accessing the work platform does not allow that person to get too close to live overhead power cables. Discuss with your local electrical authority and consider de-energising where possible.

Electrical warning

**DANGER**

Do not let any part of the trestle scaffold system  
come into contact with **LIVE WIRES**.

#### c) Adequacy of the supporting structure

The supporting structure is defined as any structure, structural member, foundation or surface that could support a frame trestle scaffold. Common examples of supporting surfaces used with frame trestle scaffold systems include the ground and a concrete slab. Prior to the erection of any frame trestles, check that the supporting structure is adequate to support the scaffold. Do not allow frame trestles to be supported by other temporary work platforms or other scaffolds, always use a substantial supporting structure.

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### d) Soleplates

A soleplate is a member used to distribute the point load through a baseplate or foot, to the ground or supporting surface below. Recommend that soleplates be placed centrally under the baseplate or foot of the frame trestle. Soleplates usually consist of sturdy timber or plywood and are at least 300mm in length by 150mm wide.



#### i) Soleplates to spread loads

Where frame trestles are to be erected on softer ground, you can test the ground for hardness to determine if soleplates are needed. As a guide, if an 80 kilogram man standing on the ball of his foot can visibly depress the ground's surface, use soleplates. Where the ground is still too soft to support a soleplate, consider relocating the frame trestle to firmer ground.

#### ii) Soleplates to assist levelling top rail of each frame trestle

It is important to locate frame trestles so their top rails are level. Soleplates can be used under the base plates or frame trestle feet to effectively level the top rail on that frame trestle.

### e) Positioning and placement of each Tommy Tucker frame trestle

Implement your layout plan by adjusting factors such as plank lengths, plank overhang and/or plank overlapping requirements, and the platform's distance from the structure, to achieve a frame trestle scaffold that is erected to comply with applicable standards.

#### i) Locate frame trestles

Move Tommy Tucker frame trestles to suit the layout you have planned. The length of the planks will determine the spacing of the frame trestles from each other, where:

- For the end of a frame trestle bay, or where there is a step in platform level, or at the end of a run of trestle bays, the planks overhang the top rail on trestle

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body by not less than 150mm or more than 250mm, from clause 3.3.3(g) of Australian Standard AS/NZS 1576.5, or

- For adjoining frame trestle bays, the overlapping planks extend past the top rail on trestle body by not less than 150mm, from clause 3.3.3(h) of Australian Standard AS/NZS 1576.5.

When locating the position of subsequent Tommy Tucker frame trestles on site, consider the length of each bay based on plank span and, if the plank's span exceeds 3 metres, ensure the planks are clamped. Without clamping, standard planks are normally limited to a maximum length of 3 metres. Where plank clamping is used to properly manage the trip hazard, plank length can be extended and longer planks utilised.

### ii) Stand each frame trestle

Stand each Tommy Tucker frame trestle in its appropriate location by unfolding and standing each trestle as follows:

- Stabilise the trestle by swinging both sets of A-frame legs into position at 90 degrees to the frame trestle body.
- Where the supporting surface or ground slopes across the width of the scaffold, the A-frames can be set at different levels to achieve a level top rail on the trestle body that supports the working platform, and
- Check that all four feet of the frame trestle and the soleplates (if used), are firmly placed on the supporting surface.

### f) Levelling and setting the working height required for each frame trestle

Set up the Tommy Tucker frame trestle to the predetermined height required for the proposed work to be safely undertaken.

#### i) Level the platform across its width

Ensure the top rail on the trestle body that will support the work platform, is nominally level. This will ensure each frame trestle is positioned nominally level across its width, thus ensuring that the platform when installed will also be nominally level across its width; where 'nominally level' means that the resulting platform slope across its width does not exceed 3 degrees from horizontal or a slope of 1 in 19 as defined in Australian Standard AS/NZS 1576.5.

#### ii) Level the platform bay along its length

This is where the Tommy Tucker frame trestle is adjusted, so that when a platform bay is added, that bay will be nominally level relative to the next and the previous platform bays. Check that the resulting platform slope along its length does not exceed 3 degrees from horizontal or a slope of 1 in 19 and defined as 'nominally level' in Australian Standard AS/NZS 1576.5. If necessary, readjust the height of any neighbouring frame trestle up or down to achieve a nominally level platform.

#### iii) Lock in the height of the Tommy Tucker frame trestle

To adjust and fix the height on a Tommy Tucker frame trestle, the supplied pins need to be placed in the required holes near the top of each A-frame as follows:

- Check the sticker on the frame trestle that shows you where to locate the pin with the following words "place pin here" with an arrow pointing to the location.

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- Line the hole in the A-frame with the appropriate hole in the trestle body that will support the platform.
- Push each pin through both components so that it protrudes on the other side of the A-frame, and
- Turn each pin anticlockwise to lock it, thus fixing both A-frames to the trestle body, forming a rigid frame trestle.



### g) Platform formation

Lay the planks (that will form the work platform) onto the two adjacent trestles. Working platforms used in conjunction with the Tommy Tucker medium duty frame trestles will be at least 900mm wide. 900mm is normally equal to the width of four standard planks.

Fit the four planks onto the top rails of the two adjacent Tommy Tucker trestle bodies, ensuring that the overhang complies with: (refer also to **2)e)i**) above)

- For a single trestle bay, or where there is a step in platform level, or at the end of a run of trestle bays, ensure the scaffold planks overhang the top rails of the trestle body by not less than 150mm or more than 250mm, from clause 3.3.3(g) of Australian Standard AS/NZS 1576.5, or
- For multiple adjoining trestle bays, ensure the overlapping planks extend past the top rails of the trestle body by not less than 150mm, from clause 3.3.3(h) of Australian Standard AS/NZS 1576.5.

When planning the layout of a Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold for a particular site, consider the flow of work to allow workers to comfortably reach the work face. For example,



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if workers are constructing a brick wall, raise the platform height once the wall gets to above a comfortable working height.

### h) Use of plank clamps to improve platform performance

The Tommy Tucker plank clamps assists a platform by reducing the differential movement of adjacent planks underfoot. This becomes more important once planks exceed 3 metres in length. By connecting the adjacent planks together using a plank clamp, the planks act as one unified flat platform and provide greater platform strength.

### i) Access Provision

Select an appropriate form of safe access to the work platform and make sure that the system used to access the trestle platform, (for example, one or more appropriately located and secured ladders) complies with the requirements of the applicable ladder and scaffolding standards.

Consider the number of access points required and ensure that the distances between access points is kept to a practical minimum. That is, ensure that the distance required to be covered on the platform from the access point, is not excessive.

### j) Tommy Tucker guardrailing system as edge protection

Edge protection is a system of equipment designed to prevent a person near an edge, from falling from that edge to a lower level.

#### i) Managing the risk of falling

Install Tommy Tucker guardrailing wherever a risk assessment or legislation determines necessary. In some circumstances where fall cannot be managed, guardrailing may need to be installed on both sides of the platform.

#### ii) Compatibility of guardrailing system

Where guardrailing is required on a Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold, ensure that the guardrailing is compatible with that frame trestle scaffold. Please contact the manufacturer for advice and/or supply.

#### iii) Installation of the Tommy Tucker guardrailing system

The following sequence can be used to install the Tommy Tucker guardrailing system onto a Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold:

- From the ground, fit trestle posts into the spigots provided at each end of the trestle's top rail,
- Each trestle post is fitted with three yokes and each yoke will support each end of a guardrail. Standing beside the scaffold, insert the end of each guardrail into one of the appropriate yokes on the trestle post,
- On the subsequent (next) frame trestle, insert the other end of the guardrail through the retainer yoke located at the same level,
- Install the second and third guardrails in the same manner and at their corresponding levels,
- For **telescopic rails** insert a pin in only two of the three location points provided. That is, pins can be located at only any two of the three following location points; each rail end and the centre of each rail. Use two pins only and do not use either, a single pin, or three pins,

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- For **fixed length or non-telescopic type rails**, insert a single pin at only one end of each rail, and
- At the platform ends, install the Tommy Tucker guardrail stop-end into the top of the Tommy Tucker trestle post.

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### 3) Use of a Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold system

This section details matters that need to be managed when using a Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold system.

#### a) Competency

Often the people performing work from the platform on a frame trestle scaffold will as their work progresses, adjust platform levels and possibly even relocate the scaffold. This commonly occurs with access systems that are less complex and have lower platform heights.

Prior to undertaking any work using Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffolds, ensure you have a sound understanding regarding how to properly erect, adjust and dismantle these scaffolds.

Similarly, if you employ or hire workers as subcontractors who will use Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffolds, do not take it for granted that they understand how to properly erect, adjust and dismantle these scaffolds, but rather ensure that they are appropriately familiar with, and are trained in, the use of Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffolds. Furthermore, make it your business to ensure that those who use Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffolds for you, understand the requirements and recommendations of both the manufacturer, and any applicable Australian Standards.

#### b) Working load limit (WLL)

The platform on a Tommy Tucker frame trestle is a temporary work platform to be used for general construction work that does not exceed a working load limit (WLL) of 330kg per platform bay. A platform bay is that part of a working platform located between two adjacent trestles.

Therefore, the load of 330kg is measured as the total live load imposed on that portion of the platform that is located between two consecutive frame trestles. Ensure that materials can be supplied to workers without overloading the medium duty platform. This type of platform is designed to store a minimum of materials while allowing easy access to the work face by one or two people on that platform bay.

#### c) Good practise

The following illustrate good practise principles relevant to the use of Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffolds.

##### i) Clear work surface

It is recommended that the work platform is kept as clear and free as possible of:

- Slippery materials such as grease and oil, and any excessive mud, cement, paint, plaster, etc., and
- Objects or tools that could trip or injure a person on or below the working platform, or at the access points on the supporting structure below.

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### ii) **Avoid clutter below platform**

It is recommended that frame trestle scaffold access points at ground level are maintained unobstructed by tools and materials that could present a hazard to people accessing and leaving the platform.

### iii) **Work where environmental conditions are appropriate**

It is recommended that the risk of a person slipping is managed by avoiding the use of a platform when environmental conditions are poor. Poor environmental conditions may include hazardous levels of the following; wind, rain, snow, ice, fire, etc.

### iv) **Check proximity of electrical cables**

It is recommended that workers using the frame trestle platform remain vigilant regarding the proximity of any electrical cables and that appropriate action is taken where they present a risk of electrical shock. This is particularly applicable to the presence of live overhead electrical cables.

### v) **Surveillance of worker wellbeing**

Regularly consider your worker's ability to work safely on a frame trestle platform. If you have reason to believe that their capacity is impaired somehow, ask them to leave the platform. That is, avoid using a trestle system if you believe a person's sense of balance is impaired. Examples of this impairment could include; feeling exhausted, being subject to dizzy spells or being under the influence of substances, such as drugs and alcohol.

### vi) **Unattended platform**

If the area is not otherwise controlled, ensure when the frame trestle scaffold is left unattended for extended periods, ready access to the work platform is removed. The removal of ready access is appropriate where there is a possibility of unauthorised access onto the unattended platform.

## 4) **Dismantling**

Dismantling is the reverse of the erection process and does not need any further description other than to say that once dismantled each item is safely and temporarily stored until it can be moved off the site.

## The Tommy Tucker Frame Trestle Scaffold System

### 5) General guidance

#### a) Transportation of frame trestles

In an enclosed van or on an enclosed truck tray, frame trestles can either be stood up on their feet or, where trestle design allows, be placed flat and then stacked one on top of the other. In both cases care must be taken to ensure that any stack of frame trestles is appropriately secured remaining stable when the vehicle moves.

Similarly, follow road safety good practise when securing frame trestles on the open trays or on the roof racks of motor vehicles.

#### b) Frame trestle storage

Frame trestles can either be stood up on their feet or, where trestle design allows, be placed flat and then stacked one on top of the other. In both cases care must be taken to ensure that any stack of frame trestles, remain stable.

#### c) Inspection

Inspect to ensure equipment is kept clean and free of grease, oil, mud, cement, paint, etc. Inspection should occur in the following circumstances:

##### i) Inspect the Tommy Tucker frame trestle system upon receipt

Frame trestle scaffold componentry needs to be inspected when you first take delivery of the product and set it up. At this point it is essential that you have found no fault with the equipment.

##### ii) Routine inspection of a Tommy Tucker frame trestle system before each use

Ensure before each use that the components (including the trestles, the planks, clamps, access equipment and if required, the guardrailing) are maintained in good working condition.

#### d) Rejection of damaged components

Apart from obvious physical damage, damaged Tommy Tucker frame trestle scaffold items could include items that the owner knows to have deteriorated due to wear or have been exposed to fire or chemical corrosion.

Where any parts of a frame trestle scaffold manufactured by Tommy Tucker Trestles are found to be damaged (including frame trestles, planks, plank clamps, guardrailing and other componentry), those affected items must be withdrawn from service. Subsequently, the affected frame trestle scaffold items must either, be destroyed or be returned to the manufacturer, Tommy Tucker Trestles.

#### e) Servicing and repair

Frame trestle scaffold system componentry manufactured by Tommy Tucker Trestles are made to be compliant with rigorous internal standards and the requirements of applicable Australian Standards. Where parts are damaged or missing, please contact the manufacturer.

Do not make temporary repairs to damaged frame trestles, planks, guardrailing and other componentry, and where parts are missing, please contact the manufacturer for replacement parts.