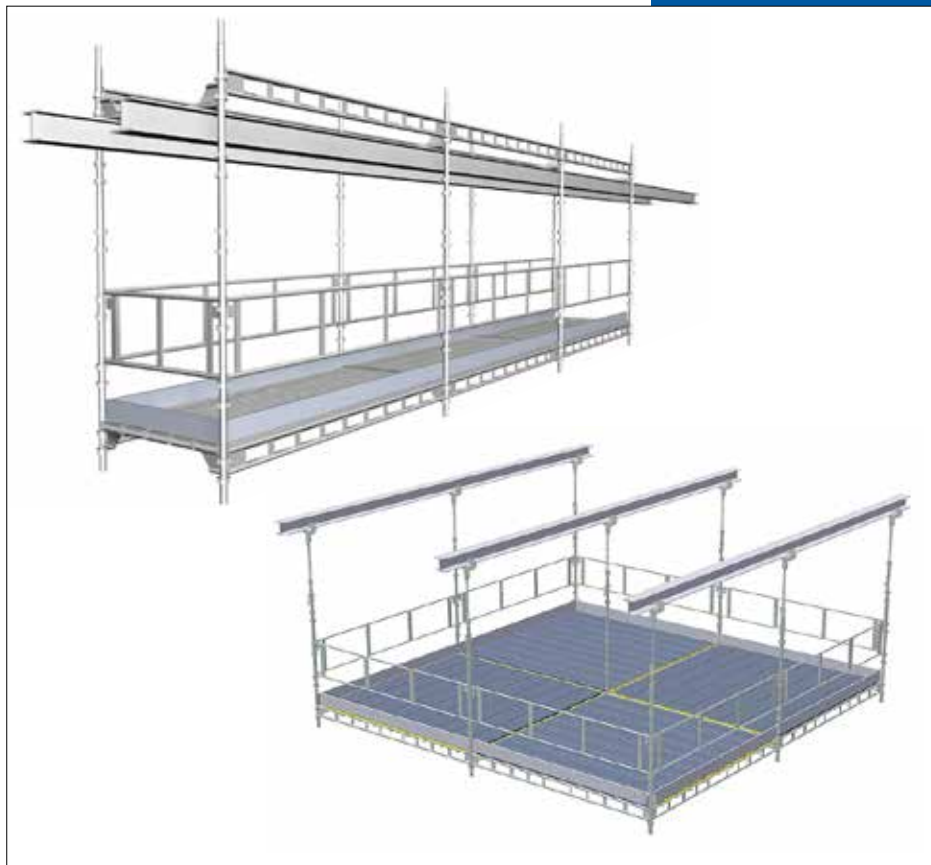


# USER'S MANUAL

# HAKI UNIVERSAL

## Suspended scaffolding



## Important information

HAKI's product liability and user's manuals apply only to scaffolds that are entirely composed of components that have been made and supplied by HAKI.

HAKI's scaffold systems must not be erected using components of makes other than HAKI or be connected to scaffolds of makes other than HAKI. In such cases, a special study of load-bearing capacity must be carried out. However, HAKI has no objection to the customary addition of scaffold tubes and approved couplers to the scaffold.

Adding components from different suppliers may invalidate the insurance cover.

This user's manual is based on a minimum of 2 competent erectors.

This user's manual is to be used in conjunction with HAKI training courses.

A user's manual should be provided to the user together with the scaffolding.
















HAKI reserves the right to make technical modifications on a continual basis.

The latest versions of HAKI user's manuals can be downloaded from our website, [www.HAKI.com](http://www.HAKI.com).

For scaffold structures that are not covered by this user's manual, please contact HAKI's technical department.

## HAKI colour code

Horizontals and diagonals are marked with their nominal sizes (bay sizes) and a colour code. The marking is a useful means of identification when erecting and handling the scaffold material.

564 	1050 	1964 	3050 
700 	1250 	2050 	3650 
770 	1550 	2500 	4050 
1010 	1655 	2550 	

## Forces and dimensions

1000 N = 1 kN ~ 100 kg

10 N ~ 1 kg

All measurements in mm

## HAKI Universal suspended scaffolding

Following examination by RISE, Research Institutes of Sweden, the scaffolding has been issued with a Type Examination Certificate in accordance with the requirements of Ordinance AFS 2013:4 of the Swedish Work Environment Authority Code of Statutes and SS-EN 12810-1 – Certificate No. 14 55 01.

### General data

HAKI Universal suspended scaffolding is erected with various bay widths and normally with a bay length of 3050 mm and a lift height of 2000 mm.

ERB and LB beams can be used both as ledgers and transoms.

HAKI decking units are suitable for use as decking.

### Marking

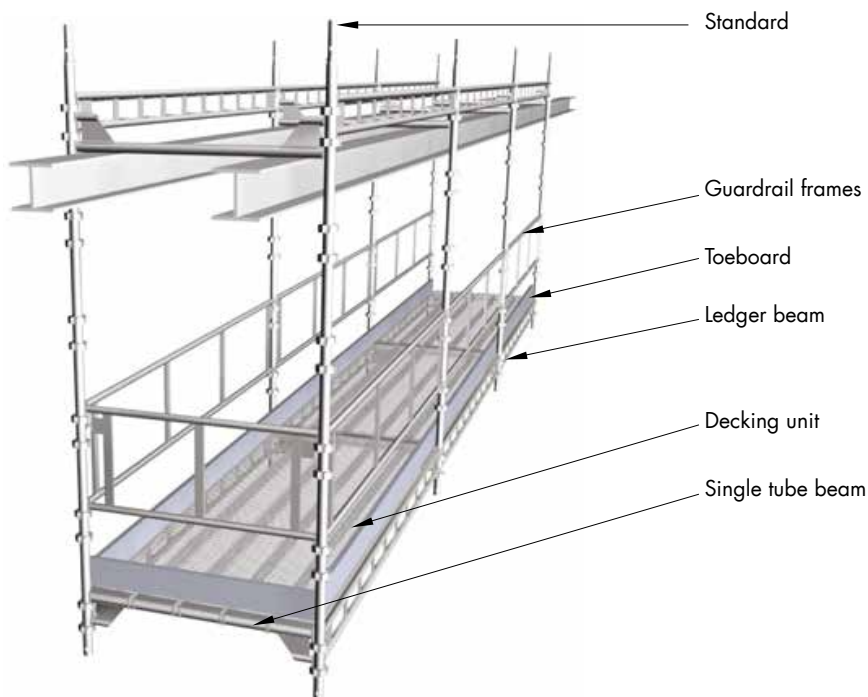
All components with the exception of locking catches, locking pins etc. come permanently marked with the HAKI logo and the last two figures of the year of manufacture (□ S20).






All loadbearing components are marked for full traceability. For further information, please refer to the HAKI Safety Guide.




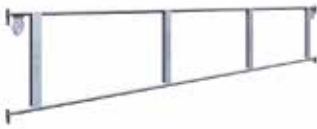


Suspension devices are stamped with the relevant WLL (SWL): 20 kN or 12 kN.









### Older components that are covered by the certificate








Ledger beam LB, Standard FSSH and Guardrail frame SKRD.










Name		Code	Item No.	Weight
<b>Standard S4 AL</b>		S4 500	<b>4017056</b>	1.6
Standard joint with spigot Ø38 mm		S4 1000	<b>4017106</b>	2.8
Pockets at the same level		S4 1500	<b>4017156</b>	4.0
Ø 48 mm		S4 2000	<b>4017206</b>	5.2
Aluminium		S4 3000	<b>4017306</b>	7.7
<b>Standard S</b>		S 500	<b>7016050</b>	2.9
Standard joint with spigot		S 1000	<b>7016100</b>	5.3
Pockets at the same level		S 1500	<b>7016150</b>	7.7
Ø 48 mm		S 2000	<b>7016200</b>	10.1
		S 3000	<b>7016300</b>	15.2
<b>Locking pin</b>			<b>5141257</b>	0.3
Ø 16 mm For reinforcing standard joint in connection with tensile load, e.g. when scaffolding is suspended, when lifting or when scaffolding is used for temporary roof.				
<b>Ledger beam LB AL</b>		LB 700 AL	<b>4021066</b>	2.9
With spring locking catch		LB 770 AL	<b>4021073</b>	2.9
Ø 34 mm		LB 1050 AL	<b>4021101</b>	3.5
Aluminium		LB 1250 AL	<b>4021121</b>	4.2
		LB 1655 AL	<b>4021161</b>	4.8
		LB 1964 AL	<b>4021191</b>	5.8
		LB 2500 AL	<b>4021246</b>	7.2
		LB 3050 AL	<b>4021301</b>	8,5
<b>Ledger beam LBL</b>		LBL 1050	<b>7021102</b>	4.8
With spring locking catch		LBL 1250	<b>7021122</b>	6.5
Ø 34 mm		LBL 1655	<b>7021162</b>	6.7
		LBL 1964	<b>7021192</b>	8.0
		LBL 2050	<b>7021202</b>	8.5
		LBL 2500	<b>7021252</b>	10.9
		LBL 2550	<b>7021257</b>	11.2
		LBL 3050	<b>7021302</b>	12.3

Name	Code	Item No.	Weight
<b>Single tube beam ERB AL</b> With spring locking catch Ø 48 mm Aluminium 	ERB 564 AL	<b>4022051</b>	2.5
	ERB 700 AL	<b>4022066</b>	2.7
	ERB 770 AL	<b>4022073</b>	2.9
	ERB 1050 AL	<b>4022101</b>	3.2
	ERB 1250 AL	<b>4022121</b>	3.6
	ERB 1655 AL	<b>4022161</b>	4.1
	ERB 1964 AL	<b>4022191</b>	4.5
	ERB 2500 AL	<b>4022246</b>	5.4
	ERB 3050 AL	<b>4022301</b>	6.2
<b>Single tube beam ERB</b> With spring locking catch Ø 48 mm 	ERB 564	<b>7022050</b>	3.6
	ERB 700	<b>7022066</b>	3.3
	ERB 770	<b>7022073</b>	3.6
	ERB 1050	<b>7022101</b>	4.4
	ERB 1250	<b>7022121</b>	5.1
	ERB 1655	<b>7022161</b>	6.3
	ERB 1964	<b>7022191</b>	7.3
	ERB 2050	<b>7022201</b>	7.8
	ERB 2500	<b>7022246</b>	9.9
ERB 3050	<b>7022301</b>	11.3	
<b>Guardrail frame SKRD AL</b> With spring locking catch Aluminium 	SKRD 700 AL	<b>4052066</b>	3.3
	SKRD 770 AL	<b>4052073</b>	3.5
	SKRD 1050 AL	<b>4052101</b>	4.5
	SKRD 1250 AL	<b>4052121</b>	4.8
	SKRD 1655 AL	<b>4052161</b>	5.9
	SKRD 1964 AL	<b>4052191</b>	6.6
	SKRD 2500 AL	<b>4052246</b>	7.8
SKRD 3050 AL	<b>4052301</b>	8.9	
<b>Guardrail frame GFL</b> With spring locking catch Octagon 28 mm 	GFL 700	<b>7052070</b>	3.8
	GFL 770	<b>7052077</b>	4.0
	GFL 1050	<b>7052106</b>	4.9
	GFL 1250	<b>7052124</b>	5.7
	GFL 1655	<b>7052164</b>	7.4
	GFL 1964	<b>7052194</b>	8.1
	GFL 2500	<b>7052254</b>	9.2
GFL 3050	<b>7052304</b>	10.5	
<b>Diagonal brace AL</b> Aluminium Ø 48 mm 	DS 2500 AL	<b>4122245</b>	6.1
	DS 3050 AL	<b>4122300</b>	6.7
<b>Diagonal brace</b> With wedge couplers Ø 48 mm 	DS 1250	<b>7122124</b>	9.0
	DS 1655	<b>7122164</b>	10.1
	DS 1964	<b>7122194</b>	10.9
	DS 2500	<b>7121254</b>	12.6
	DS 3050	<b>7121304</b>	14.3





Name	Code	Item No.	Weight
<b>Plan brace AL</b> Aluminium Ø 48 mm 	HDS 3050x1655 AL	<b>4141000</b>	7.0
	HDS 3050x1250 AL	<b>4141001</b>	6.5
	HDS 2500x1250 AL	<b>4141005</b>	6.0
	HDS 2500x1655 AL	<b>4141006</b>	6.3
<b>Plan brace telescopic AL</b> Aluminium L=1960-3470 mm 	HDS AL	<b>4141010</b>	6.3
<b>Plan brace</b> With wedge couplers Ø 48 mm 	HDS 3050x1655	<b>7141000</b>	13.8
	HDS 3050x1250	<b>7141001</b>	13.2
<b>AL-plank</b> L=1010-2500 - load class 6 (6.0 kN/m <sup>2</sup> ) L=3050 - load class 5 (4.0 kN/m <sup>2</sup> ) 	ALP 1010x230x90 AL	<b>2158100</b>	4.9
	ALP 1250x230x90 AL	<b>2158120</b>	5.6
	ALP 1655x230x90 AL	<b>2158160</b>	6.9
	ALP 1964x230x90 AL	<b>2158190</b>	7.8
	ALP 2500x230x90 AL	<b>2158250</b>	9.5
	ALP 3050x230x90 AL	<b>2158300</b>	11.2
<b>Steel plank W=230 mm</b> L=1050-1964 - oad class 6 (6.0 kN/m <sup>2</sup> ) L=2500 - oad class 5 (4.0 kN/m <sup>2</sup> ) L=3050 - oad class 4 (3.0 kN/m <sup>2</sup> ) 	SPL 1050x230x90	<b>2152102</b>	8.5
	SPL 1250x230x90	<b>2152122</b>	9.8
	SPL 1655x230x90	<b>2152162</b>	12.5
	SPL 1964x230x90	<b>2152192</b>	14.5
	SPL 2500x230x90	<b>2152252</b>	18.1
	SPL 3050x230x90	<b>2152302</b>	21.8
<b>Toeboard AL</b> 	564 AL	<b>4161051</b>	1.0
	700 AL	<b>4161071</b>	1.3
	1050 AL	<b>4161105</b>	1.9
	1250 AL	<b>4161121</b>	2.2
	1655 AL	<b>4161161</b>	2.9
	1964 AL	<b>4161191</b>	3.5
	2500 AL	<b>4161251</b>	4.6
	3050 AL	<b>4161301</b>	5.5
<b>Bracket AL</b> Without spigot With spring locking catch Ø 48 mm Aluminium 	SK 230 AL	<b>4211024</b>	1.7
	SK 460 AL	<b>4211047</b>	1.9
<b>Bracket with spigot AL</b> With spring locking catch With spigot Aluminium 	SK 564 AL	<b>4211052</b>	3.6
	SK 770 AL	<b>4211074</b>	3.9

Name		Code	Item No.	Weight
<b>Bracket diagonal AL</b> With spigot With spring locking catch Aluminium		1250 AL	<b>4212002</b>	7.8
<b>Bracket</b> Without spigot With spring locking catch Ø 48 mm		SK 230 SK 400 SK 460 SK 600	<b>7211025</b> <b>7211041</b> <b>7211045</b> <b>7211061</b>	1.6 2.1 2.3 2.7
<b>Bracket</b> With spigot With spring locking catch Ø 48 mm		SK 564 SK 700 SK 770	<b>7211051</b> <b>7211067</b> <b>7211071</b>	5.8 5.9 6.5
<b>Bracket diagonal</b> To be combined with ERB 1250 or LBL 1250		SKD 1250	<b>7212001</b>	11.1
<b>Scaffold tube</b>		SR 48-1000 SR 48-1500 SR 48-2000 SR 48-2500 SR 48-3000 SR 48-3500 SR 48-4000 SR 48-4500 SR 48-5000 SR 48-6000	<b>7241100</b> <b>7241150</b> <b>7241200</b> <b>7241250</b> <b>7241300</b> <b>7241350</b> <b>7241400</b> <b>7241450</b> <b>7241500</b> <b>7241600</b>	4.1 6.1 8.0 10.3 12.4 14.1 16.7 18.0 20.1 24.1
<b>Right angle coupler</b> Jaw width 22 mm		KF 48x48 22 mm	<b>2048010</b>	1.2
<b>Swivel coupler</b> Jaw width 22 mm		KV 48x48 22 mm	<b>2048011</b>	1.4

**Suspension devices**

Name	Code	Item No.	Weight
<b>Suspension device chain</b> Construction height 1362 and 850 mm Safe working load 20.0 kN	 Susp. device chain 1362 Susp. device chain 850	<b>7175001</b> <b>7175002</b>	4.3 3.0
<b>Clamp H-beam</b> For H-beam with flange width 80-180 mm, 150-300 mm or 300-450 mm Safe working load 20.0 kN	 Clamp H-beam 80-180 Clamp H-beam 150-300 Clamp H-beam 300-450	<b>7172100</b> <b>7172000</b> <b>7172001</b>	5.1 6.8 7.6
<b>Clamp L-beam</b> For L-beam with flange width 60-120 mm Safe working load 20.0 kN		<b>7176000</b>	5.3
<b>Clamp bulb iron chain</b> For bulb flats 220x10-300x13 Safe working load 20.0 kN *Load decreases depending on angle of the suspension chain		<b>7177001</b>	2.5
<b>Clamp bulb iron chain</b> For bulb flats 160x9-200x12 Safe working load 20.0 kN *Load decreases depending on angle of the suspension chain		<b>7177002</b>	2.5
<b>Clamp bulb iron chain</b> For bulb flats 320x11,5-370x16 mm Safe working load 20.0 kN *Load decreases depending on angle of the suspension chain		<b>7177003</b>	3.7
<b>Suspension device</b> <b>Clamp Bulb Iron Chain</b> For bulb flats 160x8 mm Safe working load 12.0 kN		<b>7177000</b>	1.6



Name	Code	Item No.	Weight
<b>Clamp bulb iron tube</b> For bulb flats 160x8 Jaw width 22 mm Safe working load 20.0 kN		<b>7177100</b>	3.0
<b>Suspension device grating</b> Safe working load 20.0 kN		<b>7171001</b>	2.4
<b>Suspension device double</b> 20 mm diameter hole Safe working load 20.0 kN *Maximum load decreases depending on which standard the suspension device is attached to and the angle of the chain.		<b>7175101</b>	2.1
<b>Clamping device 500</b> Jaw width 30 mm Fitted to edge of plate of thickness 15-35 mm		<b>7215032</b>	5.5
<b>Chain</b> Chain with long links of type LLU-11-8 Safe working load 20.0 kN	LLU-11-8	<b>6150506</b>	2.1
<b>Shackle</b> Safe working load 20.0 kN	SA-10-8	<b>6130251</b>	0.4

For other accessories, see HAKI Component List.

## **Information on safety when erecting and dismantling**

1. Carry out local risk assessment and method statement.
2. Make sure that all lifting equipment to be used, e.g. chain hoists, lifting ropes, pulley blocks, etc., has been thoroughly tested and approved by an authorised person in accordance with local regulations.
3. Check that tools and protective equipment are available at the worksite.
4. Wear appropriate personal safety equipment at all times, e.g. safety harnesses, proper independence lifelines with suitable fixings, etc.
5. When erecting and dismantling a scaffold, robust temporary decking must be used as temporary platforms for platforms for the scaffolders.
6. Always make sure that the safety locking devices that prevent a platform lifting off have been activated once a platform has been installed.
7. Study all relevant instructions or safety directions from the manufacturers of the various scaffolds that are to be used.
8. Never climb up a scaffold from the outside. Always use the stairs, ladders or climbing frames that are designed to provide access to the upper decks from the inside of the scaffold.
9. If the scaffold is to be used outdoors, erection or dismantling work must be discontinued if the weather conditions are too bad. Make sure that all loose components are properly fixed before leaving the scaffold.
10. Scaffolding work must be done by “competent operatives” under the supervision of a “competent person”.
11. Lifting equipment must not be attached to a free-standing scaffold.
12. Beware of any overhead power lines nearby.
13. Always observe and comply with the regulations issued by the local authorities concerned.

## **Instructions for dismantling**

1. Dismantle the scaffold from the topmost lift.
2. Start by taking down the toe boards.
3. Take down the topmost decking.
4. Take down the horizontals and diagonals of the topmost lift.
5. Finally remove the standards where possible.
6. Repeat 2-6 to take down the second topmost lift and continue the whole process until the dismantling process reached the scaffold is completely dismantled.
7. Do not throw or drop materials to the ground. This may damage the material or cause personal injury. The materials must be lowered down to the ground by means of ropes or slings or passed down by hand.
8. If intermediate ties or tie rod tube have been installed, they must not be removed until the dismantling process reaches the level in question.
9. Always observe and comply with the regulations published by the local authorities concerned.
10. Reference should also be made to the section “Information on safety when erecting and dismantling” in this manual.

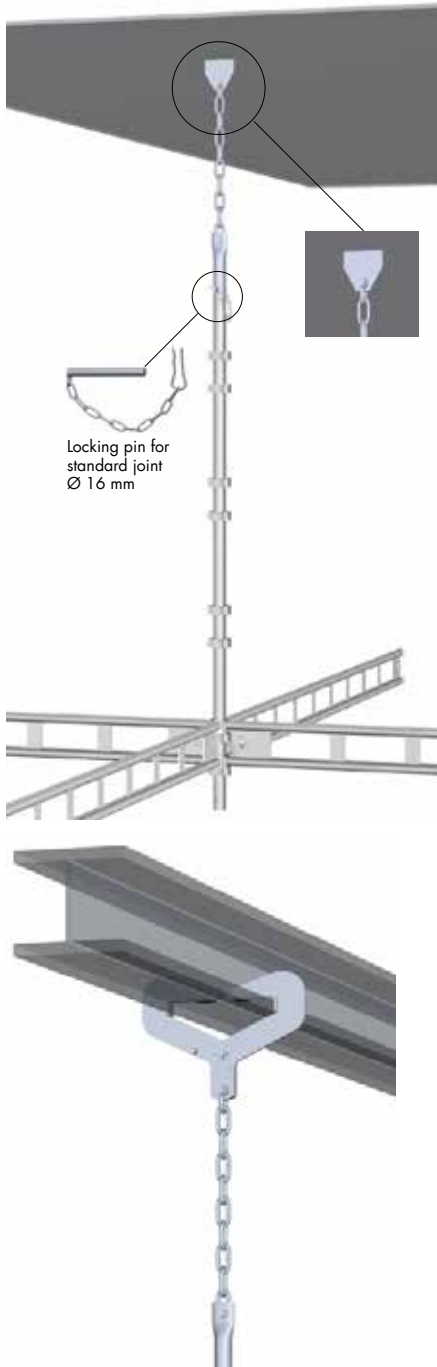
**NOTE! Important information!**

All the mentioned suspension devices from HAKI may only be used for suspension of scaffolding material.

All use of these products for lifting gear or similar use is strictly prohibited.

HAKI's product liability only applies if the products are properly used for scaffolding.

If in doubt contact HAKI Technical Support.



Item no.7175001/7175002

### Suspension device chain

Available in two versions with construction heights 1362 and 850 mm.

The device can be adjusted in height in 64 mm stages by moving the shackle in the chain.

Used for suspending a standard in another suspension device or in a welding lug or similar.

Welding lugs or similar must be capable of bearing a load of 40 kN and be suitable for shackle 6130251.

Permissible load 20.0 kN.

**PLEASE NOTE:** The permissible load is much reduced when the chain is at an angle to the standard and with increased distance to the first beam node.

When the acute angle between the chain and the standard is large and when fixing further down the standard, use KF 48 double suspension device 7175101 in combination with chain and shackle.

Item no.7172000/7172100



### Clamp H-beam 80-180

Designed for H-beam with flange width 80-180 mm, flange thickness max 35 mm and thickness of web max 16 mm.

### Clamp H-beam 150-300

Designed for H-beam with flange width 150-300 mm, flange thickness max 35 mm and thickness of web max 20 mm.

Used in combination with chain suspension device 7175001 or 7175002.  
Permissible load 20.0 kN.



Item no. 7172001

**Clamp H-beam 300-450**

Designed for H-beam with flange width 300-450 mm, flange thickness max 45 mm and thickness of web max 40 mm.

Used in combination with chain suspension device 7175001 or 7175002.

Permissible load 20.0 kN.



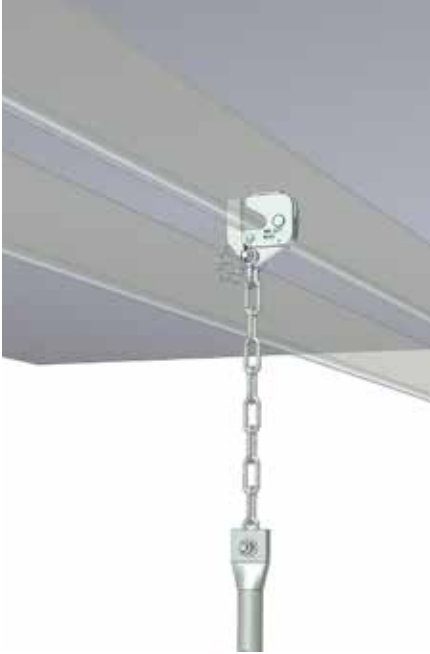
Item no. 7176000

**Clamp L-beam 60-120**

Designed for L-beam with flange width 60-120 mm, flange thickness max 35 mm and thickness of web max 15 mm.

Used in combination with chain suspension device 7175001 or 7175002.

Permissible load 20.0 kN.



Item no. 7177001/7177002/7177003


**Clamp bulb iron chain 160x9-200x12**

Designed for bulb flats (Holland profile) 160x11-220x12 mm.

**Clamp bulb iron chain 220x10-300x13**

Designed for bulb flats (Holland profile) 220x10-300x13 mm.

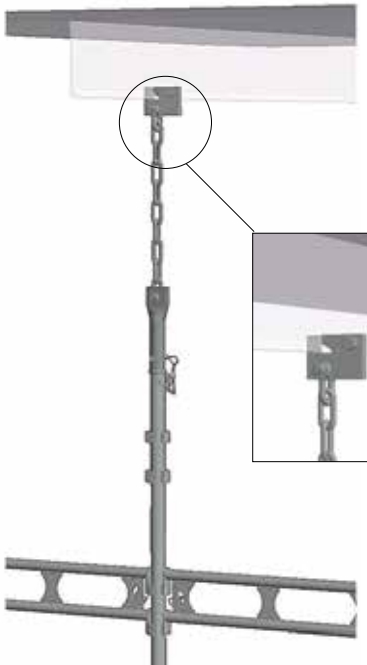
**Clamp bulb iron chain 320x11,5-370x16**

Designed for bulb flats (Holland profile) 320x11,5-370x16 mm.

Used in combination with chain suspension device 7175001 or 7175002.

Permissible load 20.0 kN.

\*Load decreases depending on angle of the suspension chain.



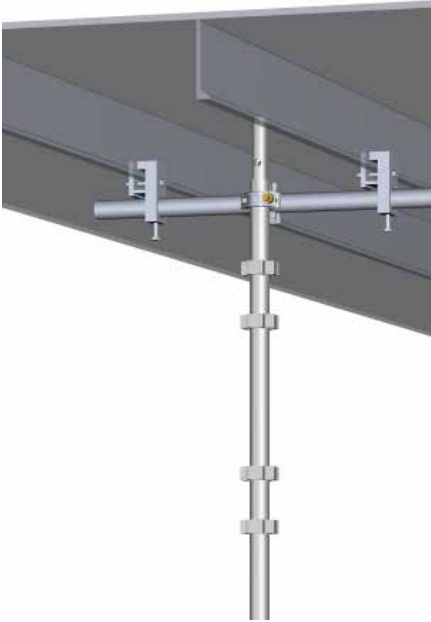
Item no. 7177000


**Suspension Clamp Bulb Iron Chain**

Designed for bulb flats 160x8 mm.

Used in combination with chain suspension device 7175001 or 7175002.

Permissible load 12.0 kN.



Art. nr 7177100



### **Clamp bulb iron tube**

Designed for bulb flats (Holland profile) 160x8 mm.

Used in combination with scaffold tubes and right angle couplers.

Permissible load for device 20.0 kN. However, scaffold tubes and couplers limit the permissible load in the standard.

The device may be modified for other profile sizes.



Item no. 7171001



### **Suspension device grating**

Designed for gratings with minimum opening 42x16 mm and up to 80x80 mm. Can also be used in holes of at least  $\varnothing$  45 mm.

Used in combination with chain suspension device 7175001 or 7175002.

Permissible load 20.0 kN.

Item no. 7175101



### Suspension device KF 48 double

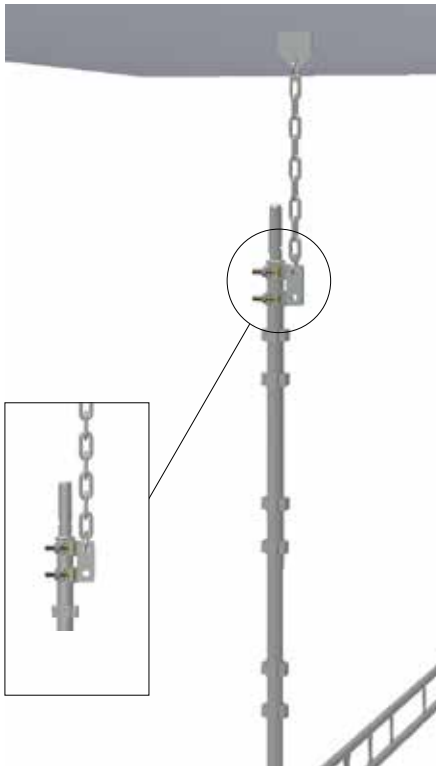
Used for suspension of a standard in a welding lug or similar when the chain suspension device 7175001/7175002 cannot be used. For example, when the acute angle between the chain and the standard is large and when fixing further down the standard and also when the top of the standard is occupied by another standard.

Used in combination with chain with long links of type LLU-11-8 and shackle 6130251.

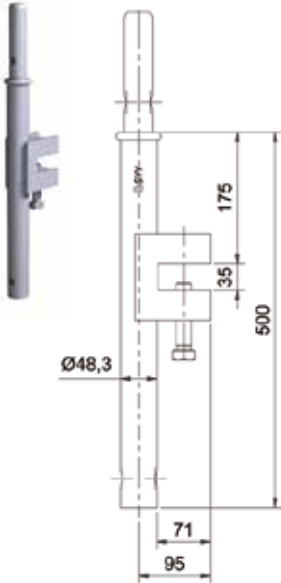
Permissible load 20.0 kN.

PLEASE NOTE: The permissible load is much reduced when the chain is at an angle to the standard and with increased distance to the first beam node. See pages 25-28 for more information regarding angular changes and permissible loads.

Recommended tightening torque 60 Nm, maximum tightening torque 80 Nm.







## Clamping device 500

### Use:

Used to fix to edges of plate thickness 15 – 35 mm.

### Technical information:

The permissible vertical load is +/- 20.0 kN.

The tightening torque is 34 Nm for an oiled screw and 45 Nm for a dry screw.

### Control & Maintenance

The clamping device shall be checked as part of the regular scaffold inspection.

The clamping device shall be stored dry and checked for errors and damages regularly, especially before and after erection.

Damaged fittings shall be discarded immediately.

### Clamping device 500: Attached to plate edge



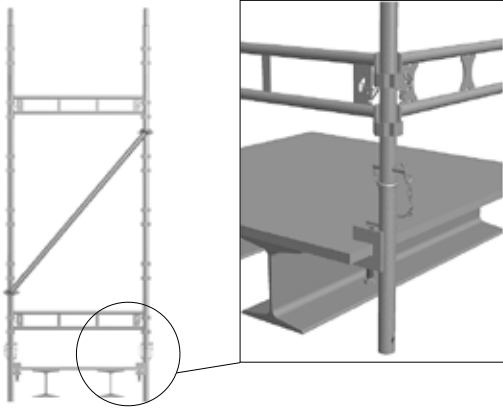
The clamping device shall only be used in environments where there is no vibration.

The strength of the plate / edges must be assessed. If needed, the plate shall be secured before the clamping bracket is mounted.

The clamping device shall be erected perpendicular to the plate.

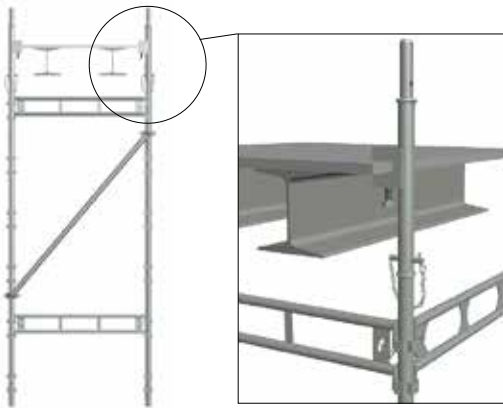
It is very important that the plate edge is evenly thick so that the clamping device gets a good abutment surface.



**Clamping device 500: Attached to standing and suspended scaffold**


The clamping device shall be used to hold erected and suspended scaffold upright, as shown in the pictures.

The fittings shall be erected in pairs to avoid torques.


**Clamping device 500: Attached with guardrail frames**

Max 70 kg



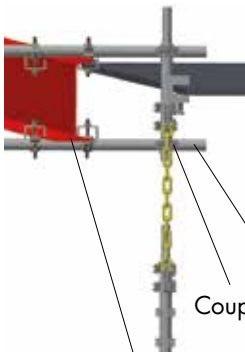
Clamping devices in combination with standards and beams or guardrail frames are designed for use as edge guards in accordance with EN 13374 Class A and the scaffolding standard EN 12811-1.

**Clamping device 500: Safety against torque or torsion**

The clamping device shall be erected and loaded so that torques are avoided.

All Loads acting on attachments must be verified to avoid overloading.

HAKI recommends that the devices be erected in pairs or attached to adjacent construction for increased security.



I-beam with coupler

Tube  
Coupler

## Standard joints

In order to be capable of bearing tensile loads, the standard joints of the suspended scaffolding must be locked using 16 mm locking pins.

## Bracing and anchoring

All suspended scaffold structures must be vertically braced or anchored in all directions and be braced horizontally in order to be capable of withstanding any lateral forces from, for example, wind load. The nodes between horizontal and vertical elements may otherwise be damaged and in the worst case fail.

## Inverted beam

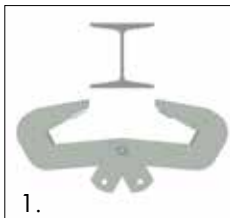
The unique design of the HAKI Universal system, in which the attachment of horizontal to vertical elements is symmetrical, allows a beam installed upside-down in a pair of standards to carry a scaffolding structure. In this case, the permissible load on a standard depends on the beam used and the position and distribution of the support. A narrow support is equivalent to a point load on the beam; and the attachment of the beam to the standard is the principal determining factor where a support is the full length of the beam.



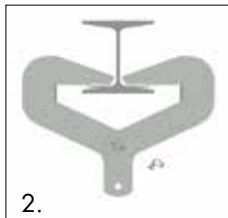
## HAKI Suspension Devices

HAKI suspension devices make it possible to suspend scaffolding from virtually any load-bearing structure.

HAKI's many years of experience of scaffolding construction in the offshore and shipbuilding industry have resulted in a unique range of suspension devices.



Open the device and suspend it from the beam.



The 4.5 mm hole is designed to be used when temporarily locking the device during installation. A locking pin, awl or similar in the hole locks the device provisionally ...



... until the shackle in the suspension device chain has been fitted in the suspension hole and locks the device permanently.

## Permissible loads on aluminium standards

In suspended scaffolding, standard joints must be locked using 16 mm locking pins. The permissible tensile load in suspended scaffolding is 20.0 kN.

This applies to both steel and aluminium standards.

PLEASE NOTE: The permissible load is much reduced when the chain is at an angle to the standard and with increased distance to the first beam node when using devices 7175001 and 7175002 and, in some cases, device 7175101 too. Please contact HAKI's technical department for information.

## Permissible loads on aluminium beams

Permissible loads on beams installed in HAKI standards.

Beam type	Installed normally		Installed upside down		Installed normally		Installed upside down	
	Permissible load $q$ [kN/m]	Permissible distributed load $Q$ [kN]	Permissible centrepoint loads $P$ [kN]	Permissible centrepoint loads $P_2$ [kN]	Permissible point loads $P_3$ [kN]	Permissible point loads $P_4$ [kN]	Permissible point loads $P_3$ [kN]	Permissible point loads $P_4$ [kN]
LB 1655 AL	16.8	27.0	13.5	6.8	10.1	13.5		
LB 1964 AL	11.8	22.6	11.3	5.7	8.5	11.3		
LB 2500 AL	7.2	17.6	8.8	4.4	6.6	8.8		
LB 3050 AL	4.8	14.4	7.2	3.6	5.4	7.2		
ERB 700 AL	26.2	17.0	8.5	4.3	6.4	8.5		
ERB 770 AL	23.6	17.0	8.5	4.3	6.4	8.5		
ERB 1050 AL	17.0	17.0	8.5	4.3	6.4	8.5		
ERB 1250 AL	11.8	14.2	7.1	3.6	5.3	7.1		
ERB 1655 AL	5.6	9.0	4.5	2.2	3.4	4.5		
ERB 1964 AL	3.8	7.3	3.7	1.8	2.8	3.7		
ERB 2500 AL	2.4	6.0	3.0	1.5	2.3	3.0		
ERB 3050 AL	1.6	4.7	2.4	1.2	1.8	2.4		

## Permissible loads on steel standards

In suspended scaffolding, standard joints must be locked using 16 mm locking pins. The permissible tensile load in suspended scaffolding is 20.0 kN.

This applies to both steel and aluminium standards.

PLEASE NOTE: The permissible load is much reduced when the chain is at an angle to the standard and with increased distance to the first beam node when using devices 7175001 and 7175002 and, in some cases, device 7175101 too. Please contact HAKI's technical department for information.

## Permissible loads on steel beams

Permissible loads on beams installed in HAKI standards.

Beam type	Installed normally		Installed upside down		Installed normally		Installed upside down	
	Permissible load $q$ [kN/m]	Permissible distributed load $Q$ [kN]	Permissible centrepoint loads $P$ [kN]	Permissible centrepoint loads $P_2$ [kN]	Permissible centrepoint loads $P_3$ [kN]	Permissible centrepoint loads $P_3$ [kN]	Permissible centrepoint loads $P_4$ [kN]	Permissible centrepoint loads $P_4$ [kN]
LBL 1050	32.4	34.0	11.0	5.5	11.0	11.0	12.4	12.4
LBL 1250	21.4	26.7	9.5	4.8	8.5	8.5	10.0	10.0
LBL 1655	15.1	25.0	9.2	4.6	7.7	7.7	10.1	10.1
LBL 1964	11.3	22.2	6.9	3.5	6.7	6.7	10.0	10.0
LBL 2500	7.9	19.8	7.0	3.5	7.1	7.1	8.0	8.0
LBL 3050	5.2	15.7	5.8	2.9	5.7	5.7	7.2	7.2
LB 3650	2.4	8.6	4.3	2.2	3.2	3.2	4.3	4.3
LB 4050	2.4	9.6	4.8	2.4	3.6	3.6	4.8	4.8
ERB 700	39.3	26.0	13.0	6.5	9.8	9.8	13.0	13.0
ERB 770	38.5	26.0	13.0	6.5	9.8	9.8	13.0	13.0
ERB 1050	25.4	26.0	13.0	6.5	9.8	9.8	13.0	13.0
ERB 1250	21.7	26.0	13.0	6.5	9.8	9.8	13.0	13.0
ERB 1655	12.4	19.9	10.0	5.0	7.5	7.5	10.0	10.0
ERB 1964	6.8	13.0	6.5	3.3	4.9	4.9	6.5	6.5
ERB 2500	3.8	9.3	4.7	2.3	3.5	3.5	4.7	4.7
ERB 3050	3.0	9.0	4.5	2.2	3.4	3.4	4.5	4.5

**Permissible load classes for different aluminium beam combinations**

The tables apply to HAKI Universal Aluminium LB AL or ERB AL beams for varying bay sizes, decking of weight 16.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and unilateral or bilateral loading. In the specified load classes, no consideration has been paid to the bearing capacity of the decking.

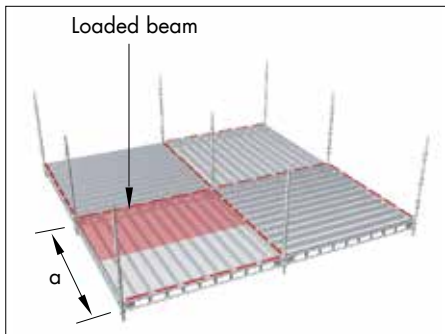
For corresponding values for HAKI Universal in steel, please contact HAKI's technical department.

**Permissible load classes for LB AL beam for unilateral loading**

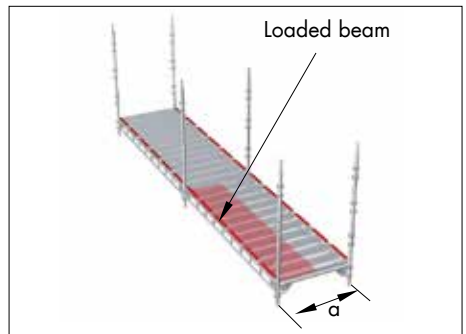
Ledge beam LB AL	a [m]							
	700	770	1050	1250	1655	1964	2500	3050
LB 350	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
LB 770	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
LB 1050	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
LB 1250	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
LB 1655	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
LB 1964	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
LB 2500	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	3
LB 3050	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	3

**Permissible load classes for ERB AL beam for unilateral loading**

Single tube beam ERB AL	a [m]								
	564	700	770	1050	1250	1655	1964	2500	3050
ERB 564	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
ERB 700	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
ERB 770	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
ERB 1050	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
ERB 1250	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
ERB 1655	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4
ERB 1964	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	3	3
ERB 2500	6	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	2
ERB 3050	6	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	1



Wide scaffold



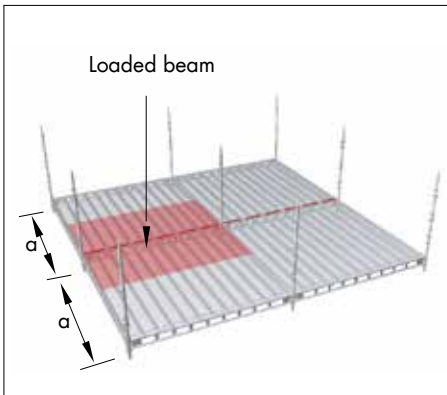
Facade scaffold

**Permissible load classes for LB AL beam for bilateral loading**

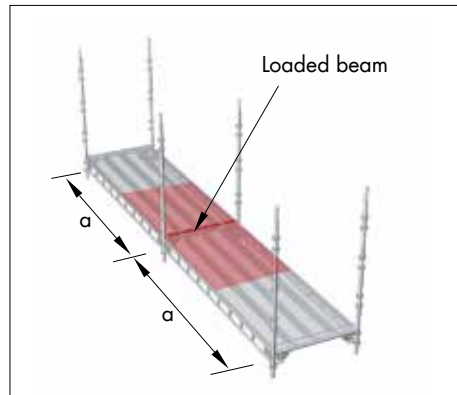
Ledger beam LB AL	a [m]							
	700	770	1050	1250	1655	1964	2500	3050
LB 350	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
LB 770	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
LB 1050	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4
LB 1250	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	3
LB 1655	6	6	5	5	4	4	3	3
LB 1964	6	6	5	5	4	4	3	3
LB 2500	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3
LB 3050	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	–

**Permissible load classes for ERB AL beam for bilateral loading**

Single tube beam ERB AL	a [m]								
	564	700	770	1050	1250	1655	1964	2500	3050
ERB 564	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
ERB 700	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
ERB 770	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
ERB 1050	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4
ERB 1250	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	3
ERB 1655	6	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	2
ERB 1964	6	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	1
ERB 2500	5	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	1
ERB 3050	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	–	–



Wide scaffold



Facade scaffold

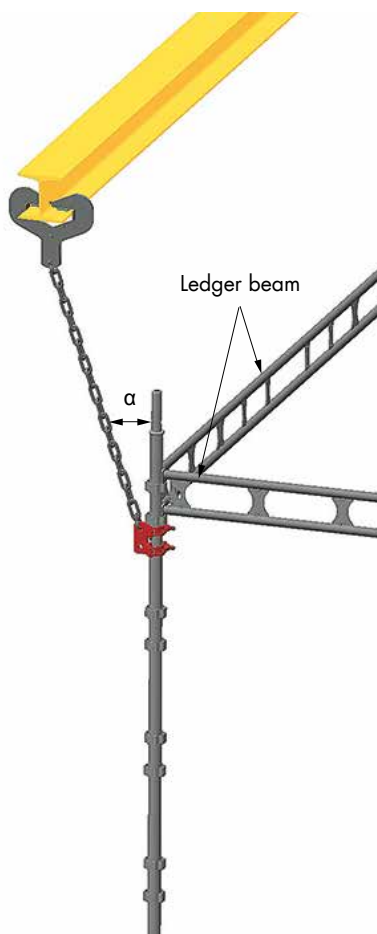


## Permissible loads at angular deviation

The permissible load in the standard is greatly reduced at angular deviations and increased distance to the first beam node. This is when using devices 7175101.

Figures 1-4 show four different load cases with angular deviations. The following tables show the permissible loads on the standards and bending moments as a function of angular deviation.

### Load case 1



The Suspension device must always be mounted directly below a group of pockets to avoid sliding.

### Load case 1: Permissible loads as a function of angular deviation

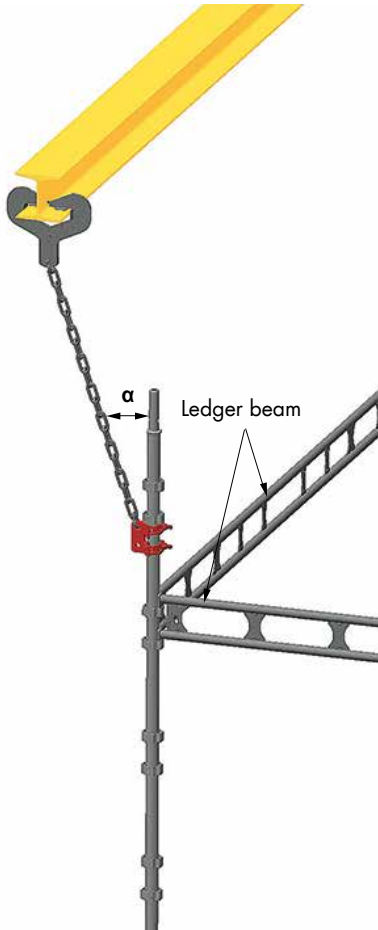
Angle $\alpha$ [°]	S4 AL [kN]	S6 AL [kN]	FSSH AL [kN]	S Fzv [kN]
0	11.8	16.3	5.9	15.0
5	11.2	15.5	5.6	14.2
10	10.6	14.7	5.3	13.5
15	10.1	13.9	5.1	12.9
20	9.6	13.3	4.8	12.2
25	9.1	12.6	4.6	11.6
30	8.7	12.0	4.3	11.0
35	8.2	11.3	4.1	10.5
40	7.7	10.7	3.9	9.9
45	7.3	10.0	3.6	9.3

### Load case 1: Bending moment as a function of angular deviation

Angle $\alpha$ [°]	S4 AL [Nm]	S6 AL [Nm]	FSSH AL [Nm]	S Fzv [Nm]
0	826	1141	413	1050
5	857	1183	428	1090
10	885	1221	442	1126
15	911	1257	456	1159
20	936	1290	468	1191
25	960	1323	480	1222
30	983	1355	492	1252
35	1006	1386	503	1281
40	1030	1418	515	1312
45	1054	1450	527	1373

## Permissible loads at angular deviation

### Load case 2



### Load case 2: Permissible loads as a function of angular deviation

Angle $\alpha$ [°]	S4 AL [kN]	S6 AL [kN]	FSSH AL [kN]	S Fzv [kN]
0	11.8	16.3	5.9	15.0
5	13.2*	18.2*	6.6*	16.7*
10	14.9*	19.5*	7.5*	18.9*
15	17.3*	19.3*	8.6*	19.3*
20	15.2	18.6	7.6	18.6
25	9.8	13.5	4.9	12.5
30	7.1	9.7	3.5	9.0
35	5.4	7.4	2.7	6.9
40	4.3	5.9	2.1	5.5
45	3.4	4.7	1.7	4.4

### Load case 2: Bending moment as a function of angular deviation

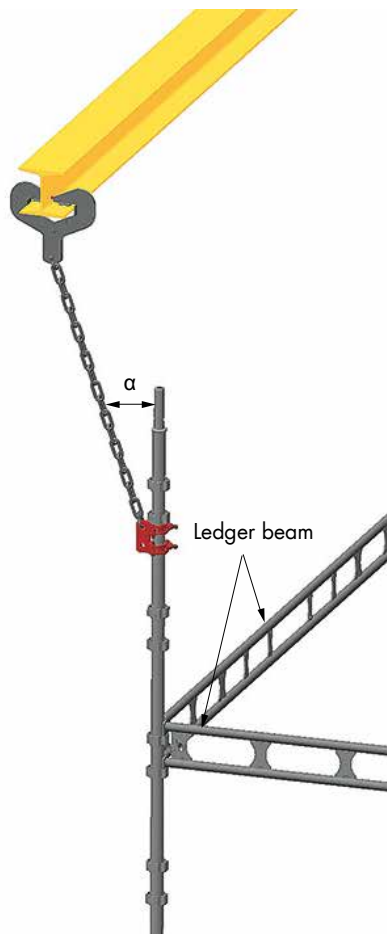
Angle $\alpha$ [°]	S4 AL [Nm]	S6 AL [Nm]	FSSH AL [Nm]	S Fzv [Nm]
0	1239	1712	620	1576
5	804*	1111*	402*	1021*
10	245*	320*	122*	311*
15	513	572	256	572
20	1187	1451	593	1451
25	1269	1751	635	1615
30	1311	1804	656	1670
35	1337	1837	668	1704
40	1354	1859	677	1727
45	1367	1875	683	1744

The Suspension device must always be mounted directly below a group of pockets to avoid sliding.

\* In load cases 2-4, the direction of the force components leads to moments counteracting each other. This may mean that the moment on the standard is not always minimum at  $\alpha = 0^\circ$

## Permissible loads at angular deviation

### Load case 3



The Suspension device must always be mounted directly below a group of pockets to avoid sliding.

### Load case 3: Permissible loads as a function of angular deviation

Angle $\alpha$ [°]	S4 AL [kN]	S6 AL [kN]	FSSH AL [kN]	S Fzv [kN]
0	11.8	16.3	5.9	15.0
5	13.2*	18.2*	6.6*	16.7*
10	10.8	14.9	5.4	13.8
15	5.8	7.9	2.9	7.4
20	3.9	5.3	1.9	4.9
25	2.9	3.9	1.4	3.7
30	2.2	3.1	1.1	2.9
35	1.8	2.5	0.9	2.3
40	1.5	2.0	0.7	1.9
45	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.6

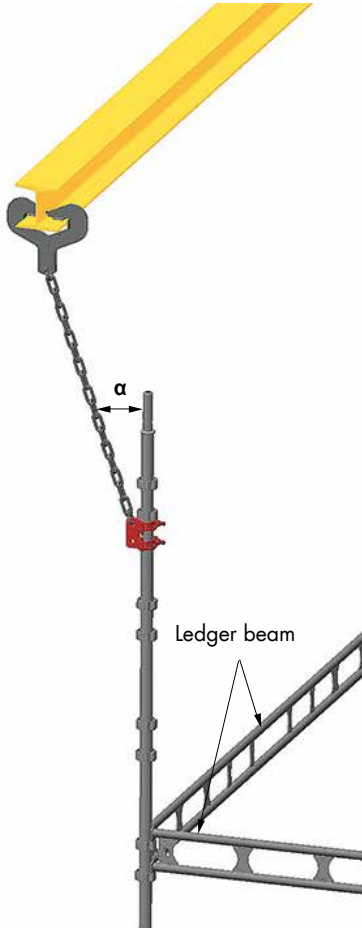
### Load case 3: Bending moment as a function of angular deviation

Angle $\alpha$ [°]	S4 AL [Nm]	S6 AL [Nm]	FSSH AL [Nm]	S Fzv [Nm]
0	1239	1712	620	1576
5	60*	83*	30*	77*
10	1254	1731	627	1595
15	1331	1830	666	1697
20	1360	1866	680	1735
25	1375	1886	688	1755
30	1385	1898	692	1768
35	1392	1906	696	1777
40	1397	1913	698	1783
45	1401	1918	700	1788

\* In load cases 2-4, the direction of the force components leads to moments counteracting each other. This may mean that the moment on the standard is not always minimum at  $\alpha = 0^\circ$

## Permissible loads at angular deviation

### Load case 4



### Load case 4: Permissible loads as a function of angular deviation

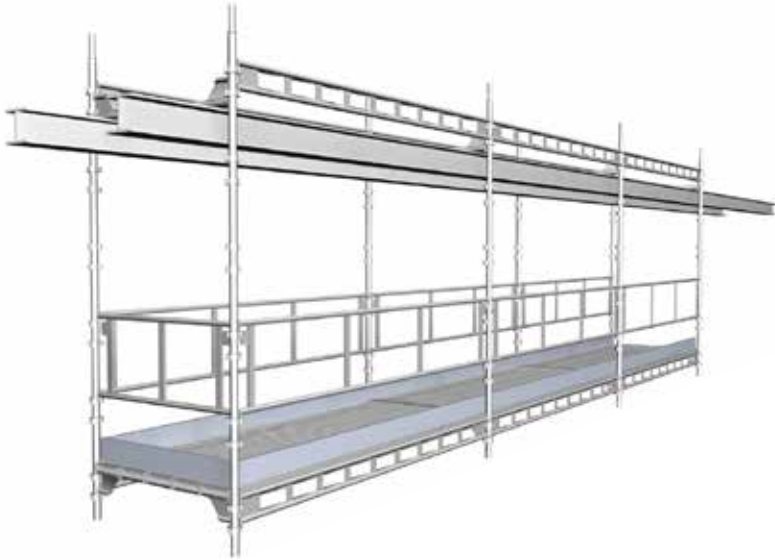
Angle $\alpha$ [°]	S4 AL [kN]	S6 AL [kN]	FSSH AL [kN]	S Fzv [kN]
0	11.8	16.3	5.9	15.0
5	13.2*	18.2*	6.6*	16.7*
10	5.4	7.4	2.7	6.9
15	3.2	4.4	1.6	4.1
20	2.2	3.0	1.1	2.8
25	1.7	2.3	0.8	2.1
30	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.7
35	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.4
40	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.1
45	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.9

### Load case 4: Bending moment as a function of angular deviation

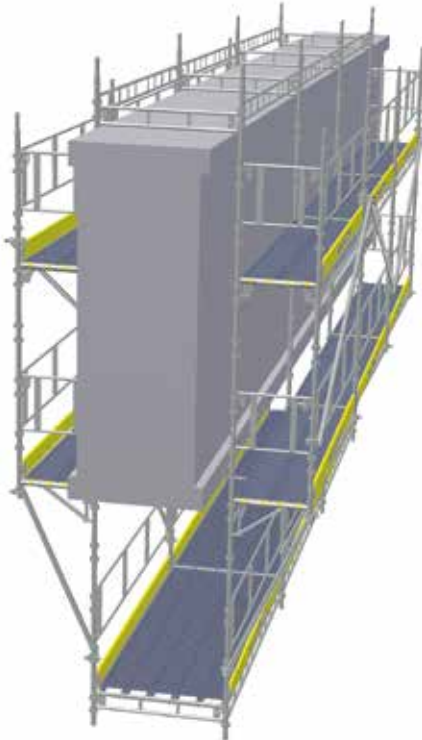
Angle $\alpha$ [°]	S4 AL [Nm]	S6 AL [Nm]	FSSH AL [Nm]	S Fzv [Nm]
0	1239	1712	620	1576
5	924*	1278*	462*	1175*
10	1337	1837	668	1704
15	1371	1880	685	1749
20	1385	1898	693	1768
25	1394	1909	697	1779
30	1399	1916	699	1786
35	1403	1920	701	1791
40	1406	1924	703	1795
45	1408	1927	704	1798

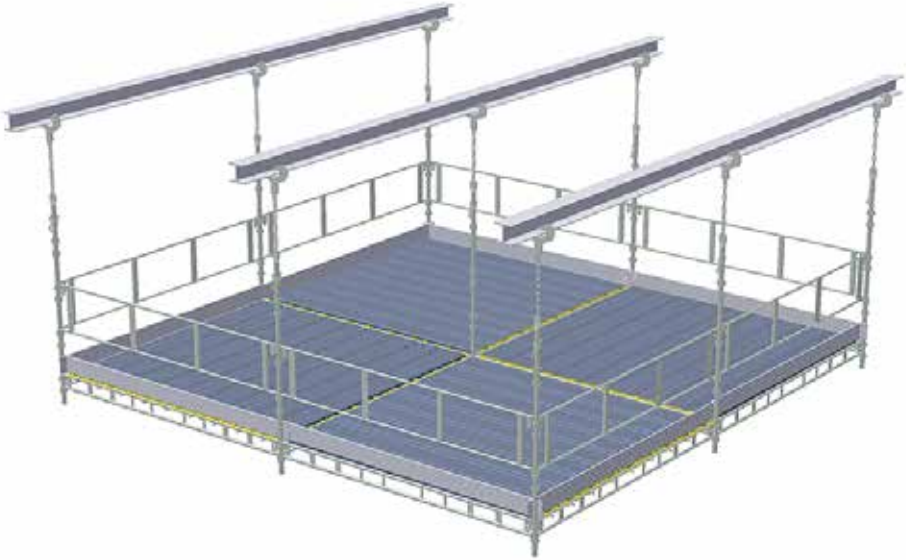
The Suspension device must always be mounted directly below a group of pockets to avoid sliding.

\* In load cases 2-4, the direction of the force components leads to moments counteracting each other. This may mean that the moment on the standard is not always minimum at  $\alpha = 0^\circ$

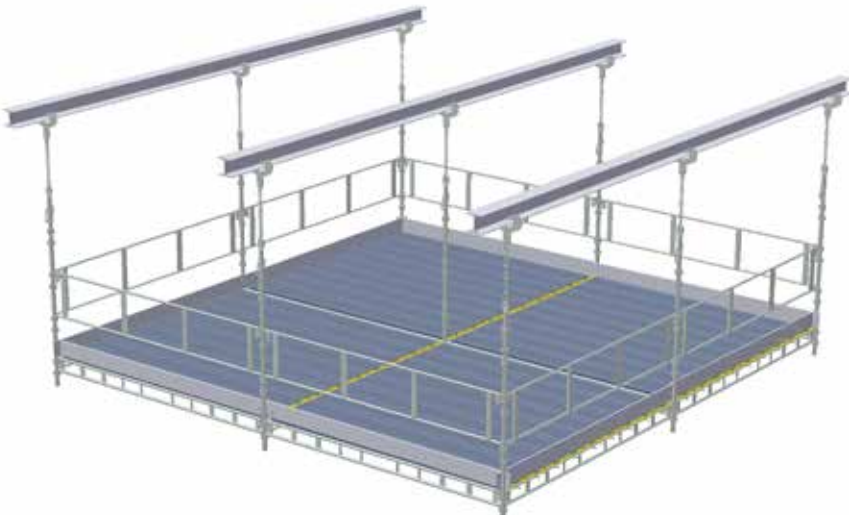


Example of section of scaffolding suspended from inverted beam.

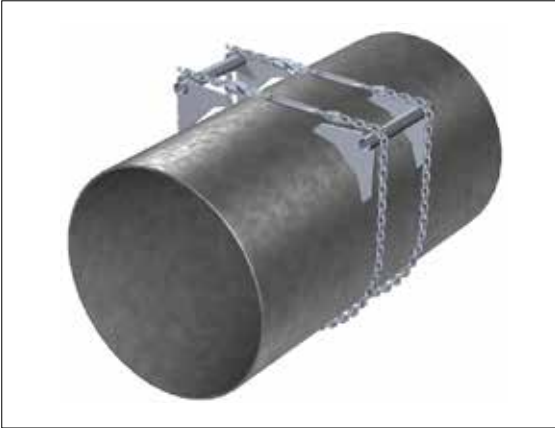




Example of section of scaffolding suspended from suspension devices.



Please note that the direction of the decking may give completely different permissible loads on the lift.



### Friction trestle

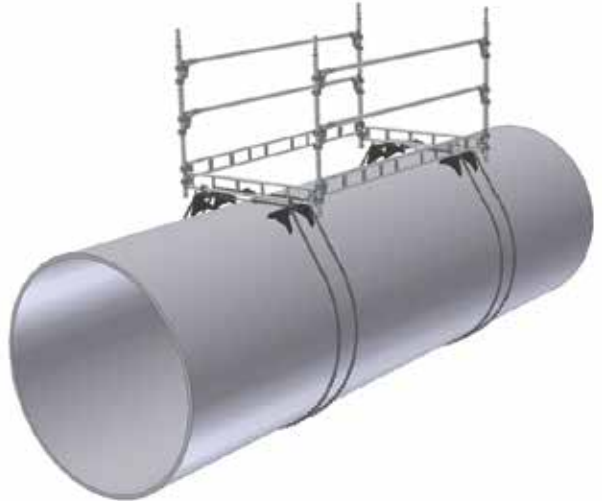
Used to fix a scaffolding section to a round structure of diameter approximately 600 – 2600 mm.

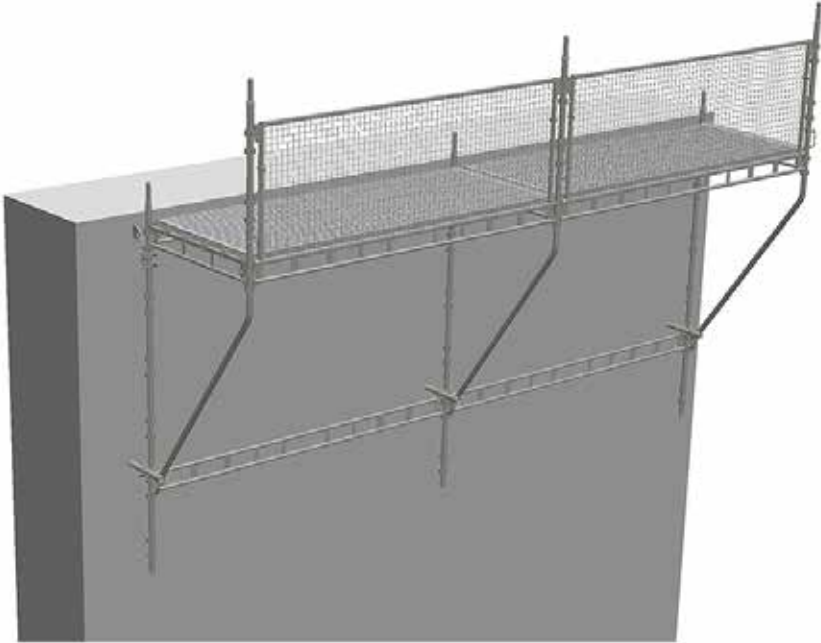
Two trestles are used for a horizontal structure and four for a vertical structure.

Beams, standards or scaffold tubes are attached using KF 48x48 right-angle couplers to the tubes of the trestle, which are 48 mm in diameter and 190 mm long.

PLEASE NOTE: The turnbuckles must be secured against turning.

Please contact HAKI's technical department for permissible loads.

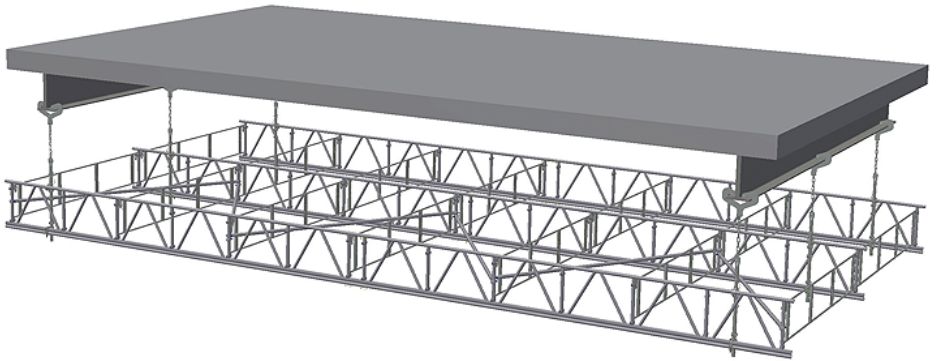




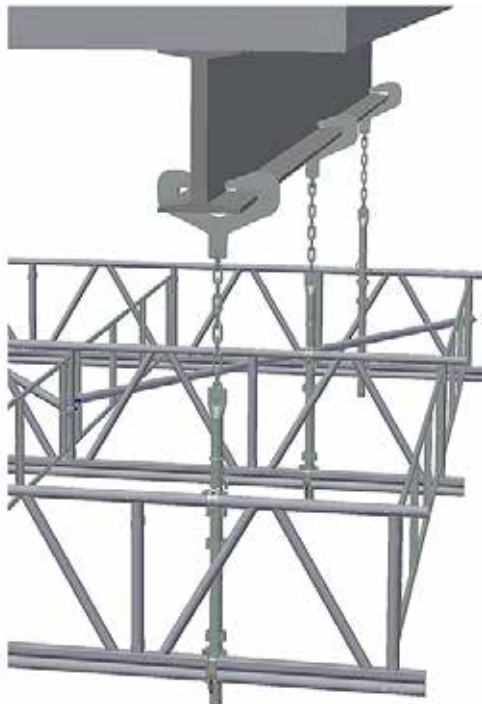
Example of suspended scaffolding with brackets.







Example of wide suspended scaffolding with 750 AL lattice beams.



## **Maintenance & storage**

1. After use, all components must be thoroughly cleaned and inspected before storage.
2. Any damaged parts or components found must be replaced.
3. The manufacturer or supplier must be consulted before repairing scaffold material.
4. Components must be sorted and stacked properly. Take care not to pile the stacks too high, so that the material lower down in the stacks becomes overloaded and damaged. If the material must be stacked up high, suitable racking and shelves should be used.
5. Wooden and plastic components (e.g. platforms, toe boards, toe board holders, etc.) should be stored in a sheltered area so as to maximize their working life.

## **Wind, ice and snow**

Since extreme weather conditions may occur during winter months, it is important to remove snow and ice immediately.

As regards wind loads for clad scaffolding, calculations should be made in each individual case.

## Attachment points for personal fall protection equipment

Permissible points of attachment for personal fall protection equipment are as described below.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Recommendations for points of attachment apply provided that the component in question is otherwise without load and that only one person is attached to the same component at any one time.

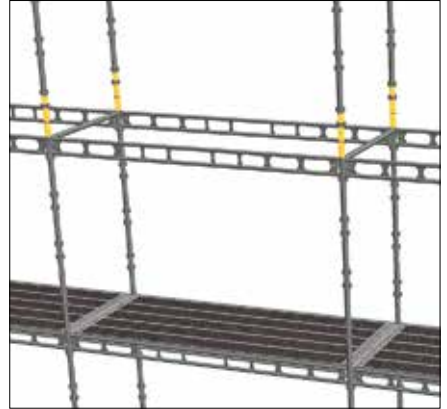
Components that have been subjected to loading from fall protection equipment must be scrapped and replaced by new material.



Around a standard between two lifts or around the lower tube of an LBL or LB ledger, G or AL, fitted between two standards.

Attachment around the tube of an ERB single tube beam is permitted only for Universal beams of hot-dip galvanized steel of maximum size ERB 2050 G fitted between two standards.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Attachment around a Universal AL beam of type ERB single tube beam is not permitted.



Around a free standard, but only within 40 cm of the node.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Not next to a standard joint.

No other points of attachment can be recommended. Fall protection equipment **MUST NOT** be attached to guardrails, brackets and cantilevers, i.e. beams fixed at only one end.

Fall protection equipment **MUST NOT** be attached to components that have not been locked into place.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Use only approved safety equipment.









## SAFETY CHECKLIST

1. Supporting surface checked with regard to load-bearing capacity
2. Distance to wall or similar as short as possible
3. Scaffold aligned correctly horizontally and vertically
4. Components correctly fitted and locked
5. Bracing correctly fitted
6. Anchoring with right number and placing of ties
7. Decking correctly fitted
8. Guardrail with toeboard if drop is two metres or more
9. Suitable means of access to scaffold
10. Scaffold erected for correct class of load

