








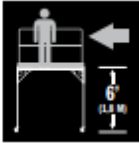
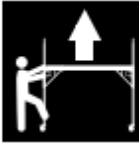







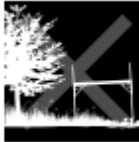



NARROW FRAME SCAFFOLDING
(BAKER OR PERRY SCAFFOLD)

In some instances, scaffolds may be a better and safer choice than ladders.

A narrow frame scaffold has wheels and is often used as a mobile scaffold with the end frame measuring 3 feet or less in width. Designed to be easily moved, they are used for operations such as painting, drywall installation, plastering, and other jobs where workers must frequently change position. Scaffolds can be adapted to stairs, ramps, and other uneven surfaces.

Some of the hazards associated with narrow frame scaffolds, can lead to personal injury or death; they include:

- Falls from an elevated level
- Tip-overs
- Electric shocks
- Structural failures (collapse)

	ALWAYS INSPECT BEFORE USE		ALWAYS LOCK ALL CASTERS BEFORE CLIMBING		ACIDS ARE CORROSIVE. DO NOT EXPOSE UNIT TO CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES		ALWAYS KEEP THE BODY CLOSE TO THE LADDER AS SHOWN IN THE "MAXIMUM CLIMBING DISTANCE" TABLE.
	ALWAYS USE OUTRIGGERS WHEN STACKING UNITS.		GUARDRAILS RAILS MUST BE INSTALLED ON ALL OPEN SIDES OF A WORK PLATFORM WHERE A PERSON COULD FALL FROM A HEIGHT OF 6 FT (1.8 M) OR MORE		ALWAYS CLIMB UP OR DOWN THE SCAFFOLDING SIDE FRAMES FACING TOWARDS THE LADDER.		DO NOT CREATE A SWAYING MOTION WHEN CLIMBING.
	METAL CONDUCTS ELECTRICITY		ALWAYS KEEP BODY CENTERED INSIDE STRUCTURE OF UNIT		DO NOT USE IN INCLEMENT WEATHER OR HIGH WINDS		
	UNIT SHALL ONLY BE USED ON FIRM AND LEVEL SURFACES		NEVER TRY MOVING THE UNIT WHILE STANDING ON IT		ERECT ON FIRM AND LEVEL GROUND		
	NEVER PLACE ANYTHING UNDER OR ATTACH ANYTHING TO UNIT		REMOVE OR FASTEN TOOLS, MATERIAL OR EQUIPMENT BEFORE MOVING. NEVER MOVE A SCAFFOLD WITH WORKER WITHIN.		DO NOT USE THE UNIT AS A FOOTBRIDGE		

Follow the manufacturer’s allowable load for the casters, scaffold components and platforms, along with recommended bracing to ensure a rigid and structurally sound scaffold.

Retraining: Employers must retrain employees when inadequacies are observed, changes in worksite conditions occur or when it is believed that an employee lacks the skill or understanding needed for safe work involving the erection, use or dismantling of the scaffold.

- (OSHA Rule) No employees on scaffold while being moved unless the following conditions exist:
- Floor within 3 degrees of level and free of holes and pits.
 - Height to base ratio during movement is no less than 2-1
 - Outriggers used when ratio is less than 2 to 1 (must be used on both sides)
 - When moving scaffold apply force closest to base never above 5 ft