



SINGAPORE STANDARD Code of practice for scaffolds

(Formerly CP 14)



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Foreword

This Singapore Standard was prepared by the Working Group on Scaffolds set up by the Technical Committee on Safety and Health Involving Equipment under the purview of QSSC.

It is a revision of CP 14 : 1996, "Code of practice for scaffolds".

The summary of changes is as follows:

- a) Inclusion of stakeholders' responsibilities;
- b) Inclusion of aluminium mobile tower and mobile access tower;
- c) Update of the figures; and
- d) Alignment with current industry practices.

It is presupposed that in the course of their work, users will comply with all relevant regulatory and statutory requirements. Some examples of relevant regulations and acts are listed in the Bibliography. The Singapore Standards Council and Enterprise Singapore will not be responsible for identifying all of such legal obligations.

In preparing this standard, reference was made to the following publications:

BS 1139-6:2014	Metal scaffolding. Prefabricated tower scaffolds outside the scope of BS EN 1004, but utilizing components from such systems. Specification
EN 1004:2004	Mobile access and working towers made of prefabricated elements – Materials, dimensions, design loads, safety and performance requirements
EN 1298:1996	Mobile access and working towers – Rules and guidelines for the preparation of an instruction manual
EN 12811-1:2003	Temporary works equipment – Part 1: Scaffolds – Performance requirements and general design
EN 12811-2:2004	Temporary works equipment – Part 2: Information on materials
EN 12811-3:2002	Temporary works equipment – Part 3: Load testing
SS 280-1:2006	Specification for metal scaffoldings – Frame scaffoldings
SS 280-2:2009	Specification for metal scaffoldings – Modular scaffoldings

Figure 34 – Height and base ratio in aluminium tower scaffold is reproduced by courtesy of Prefabricated Access Suppliers' and Manufacturers' Association Ltd.

Acknowledgment is made for the use of information from the above publications. The inclusion of pictures and diagrams does not connote any endorsement of product/services and/or design concept by the Working Group and Enterprise Singapore.

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SINGAPORE STANDARD

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR SCAFFOLDS

FOREWORD

This Singapore Standard Code of Practice was prepared by the Technical Committee on Scaffolding under the direction of the Construction Industry Practice Committee. It is a revision of CP 14 : 1980 Code of Practice for Scaffolding.

The revised Code gives only general guidance and does not cover the innumerable circumstances resulting from the diversity of building facades and variety of purposes for which scaffolding is required. It provides a broader interpretation of the rules for design and construction, so that they can be applied to the numerous variations of scaffolds which inevitably occur. It has been extended to include guidance on procedures for erection and dismantling, on the stability of scaffolds during various stages of these operations and on the responsibilities of the users. Recommendations are included for the inspection of scaffolds.

This Code represents a standard of good practice. The following should be noted:

- (a) Effective training of scaffolders (supervisors and erectors of scaffolds) is possibly the most essential factor in preventing accidents amongst both the scaffolders and the users who use scaffolds. All scaffolders must have completed the appropriate courses and have had specific minimum experience.
- (b) Checklists for proper erection, maintenance and upkeep of scaffolds have been revised. Compliance with the requirements of the checklists will help to ensure that the scaffolds are always in good condition and continue to be fit for use.
- (c) Prefabricated scaffolds has been included in the Code.
- (d) Metal scaffolds are preferred although guidelines for timber scaffolds is given in this Code. However, timber scaffolds are discouraged unless for light duty work requiring the scaffold to be in place for a short period of time. This is because the strength of an erected timber scaffold is very dependent on the skill of the scaffolders, the materials used and arrangement
- (c) For the structural calculations for scaffolds, steel tubes complying with the requirements of J1S G 3444, in addition to BS 1139, has been included as these tubes are commonly used in Singapore. References have also been made to SS 311 : 1994.

In the preparation of this Code, references were made to British Standard 5973 : 1993 - Code of Practice for Access and Working Scaffolds and Special Scaffold Structures in Steel.

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