



JUNIOR Scaffolding **Assembly & Use Manual**

Additional manuals are available free of charge from:

Non-Stop Scaffolding, Inc.

1314 Hoadley Street

Shreveport, LA 71104

1-800-845-0845

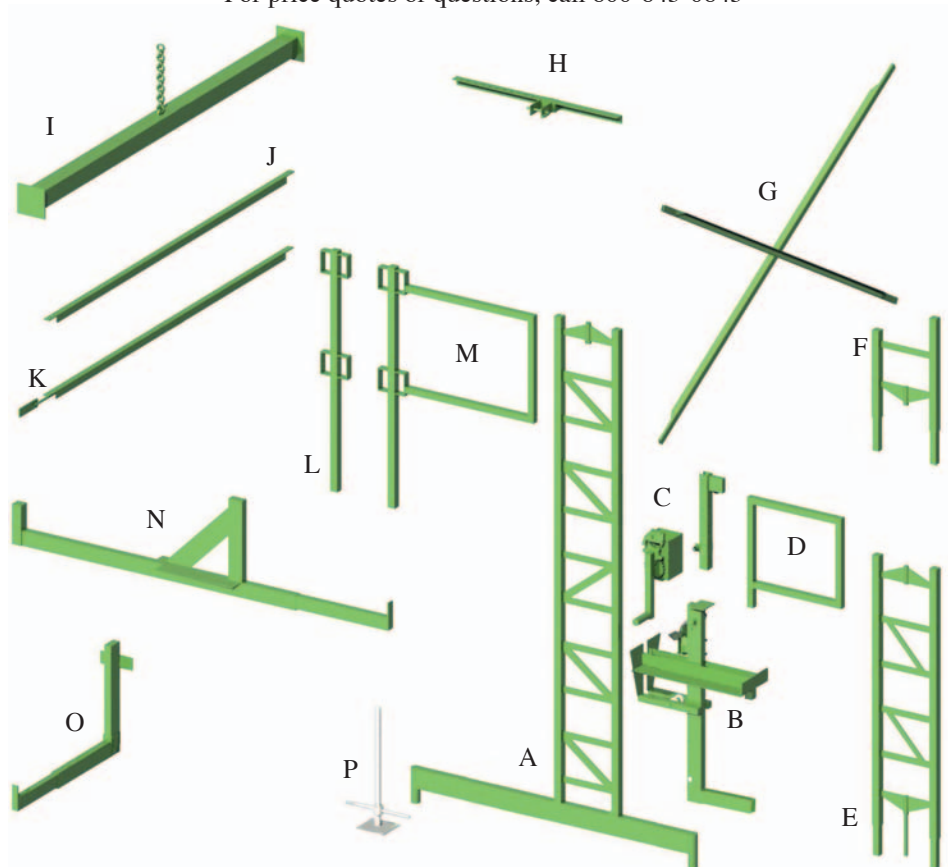
318-222-0702

IMPORTANT: This booklet contains safety information which must be read and followed. Failure to do so could cause serious injury or death.

JUNIOR

Component Diagram and Parts Spec List

For price quotes or questions, call 800-845-0845

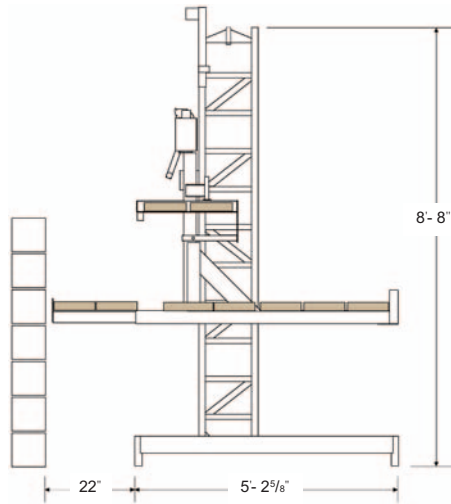


Technical Specifications

A. 8'-8" Base Tower	65 lbs.	Maximum Weight Capacity per Pair	2800 lbs.
B. Elevating Carriage	32 lbs.	Maximum Working Height	80 feet
C. Winch and Pulley Assembly	49 lbs.	Laborers' Platform	3 bds. (4 in open bays)
D. Masons' End Guardrail Panel ..	10 lbs.	Masons' Workbench	24"
E. 4'-6" Tower Extension	31 lbs.	Masons' Walk Platform	0 to 24"
F. Pulley Extender	15 lbs.	Base Tower with Carriage & Winch	150 lbs.
G. X-Brace	16.5 lbs.	Face of Wall to Back of Scaffold	7'-1"
H. Wall Tie-In Bracket	10 lbs.	Tower Width	14"
I. Forklift Bar	40 lbs.		
J. Straight Brace	13 lbs.		
K. Adjustable Straight Brace	13 lbs.		
L. Guardrail Post	7 lbs.		
M. Laborers' End Guardrail Panel ..	17 lbs.		
N. Laborers' Bracket	45 lbs.		
O. Inside Corner Bracket	15 lbs.		
P. Leveling Jack	14 lbs.		

Non-Stop
SCAFFOLDING

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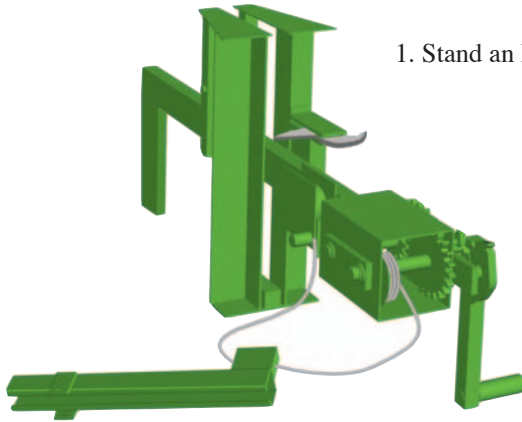


GENERAL GUIDELINES

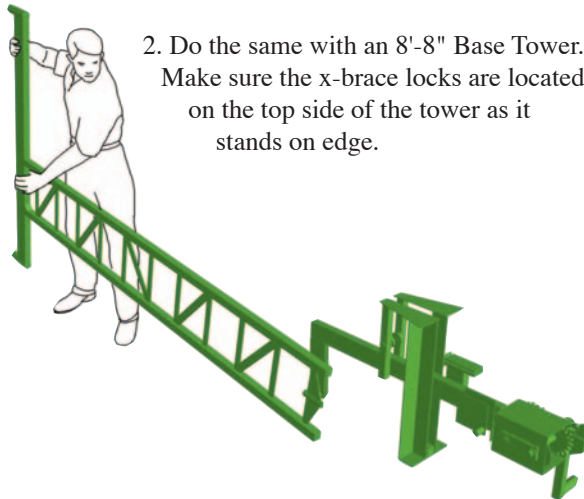
Read the assembly and use manual before using Non-Stop JUNIOR Scaffolding. Failure to do so could lead to serious injury or death.

- Know your local safety codes, as well as state and federal codes. Non-Stop Scaffolding supplies the equipment and means to meet these codes. Proper assembly and use of Non-Stop scaffolding is ultimately the responsibility of the contractor.
- If OSHA and other applicable regulations do not specifically address a question concerning this adjustable masonry scaffolding, contact Non-Stop for the manufacturer's recommendation.
- The maximum recommended working height of Non-Stop JUNIOR is 80'-0".
- The safe working load is 2800 pounds per pair of towers, but in no case should you exceed the maximum recommended loading of the planks for the span used.
- Workers must not anchor themselves to the towers during erection or dismantling of the towers.
- Non-Stop recommends climbing the end tower rather than using extension ladders to access the platform. If a safety harness is used while climbing the tower, the length of the lanyard must not exceed two feet.
- The scaffold must be tied to the structure if the work platform will exceed 21'-0". See the section on tying in. The maximum freestanding height of the towers alone (not the height of the work platform) is 28'-6". Above that height, tie the towers to the structure to prevent tipping.
- Be sure you have read and understood all the safety guidelines at the end of this booklet before using Non-Stop JUNIOR.

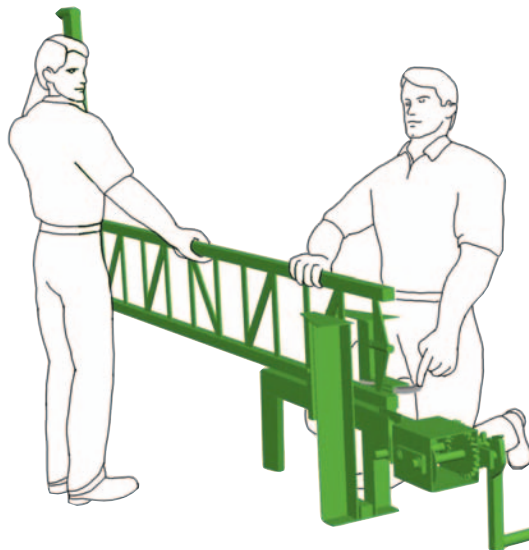
1. Stand an Elevating Carriage up on edge.



2. Do the same with an 8'-8" Base Tower.
Make sure the x-brace locks are located
on the top side of the tower as it
stands on edge.

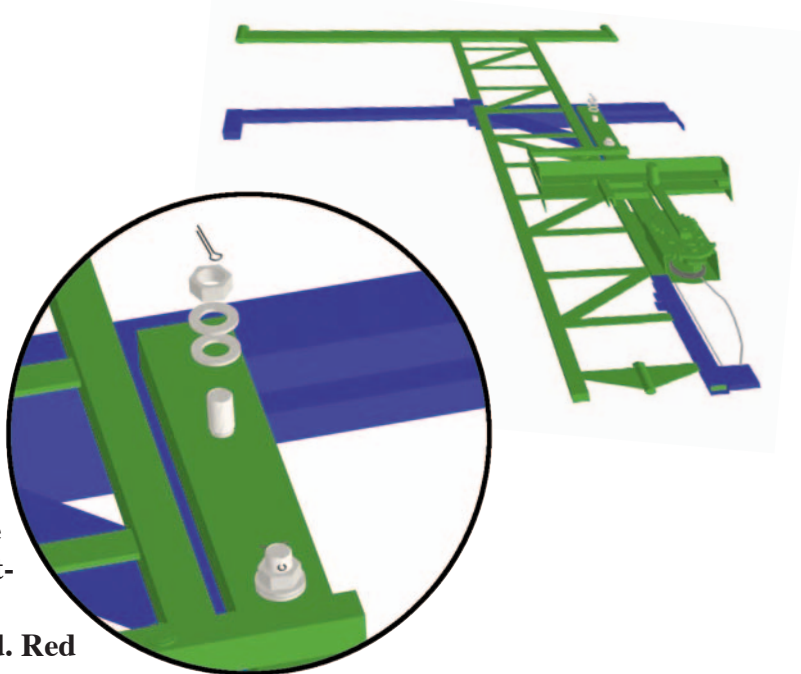


3. Roll the Base Tower into the
carriage. The safety catch must be
manually pushed back to the
unlocked position each time a tower
rung hits it. Put **ONE FINGER** on
the **TIP END** of the safety catch to
avoid pinched fingers when you push
it back.

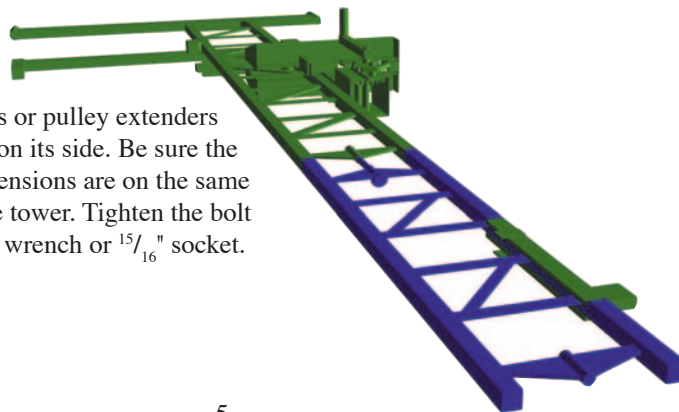


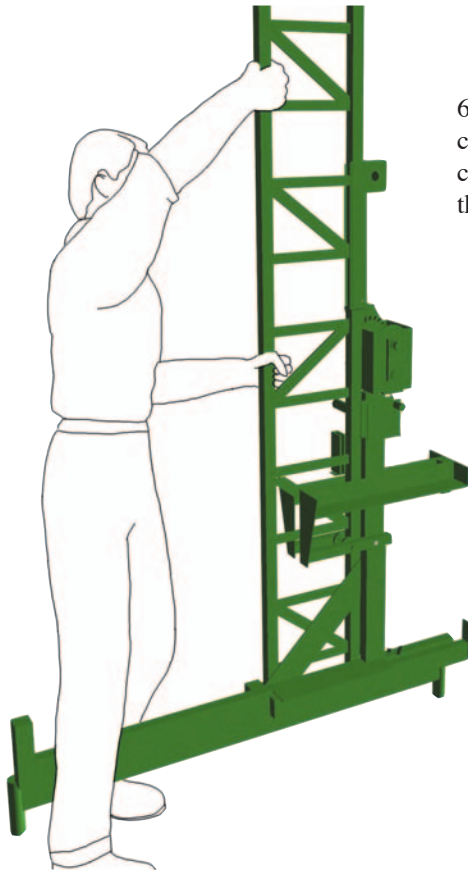
4. When the carriage is about halfway down the tower, lay it on its side. Bolt a laborers' bracket onto the elevating carriage using the supplied hardware. Slide the pulley arm onto the tower. Remove the latch pin from the pulley arm, so that it will slide freely, for now.

Note: The laborers' bracket is only component that will be either right-handed or left-handed. Red paint indicates a left-hand part, as viewed while facing the wall. A braced pair of towers will include one right and one left-hand laborers' bracket.



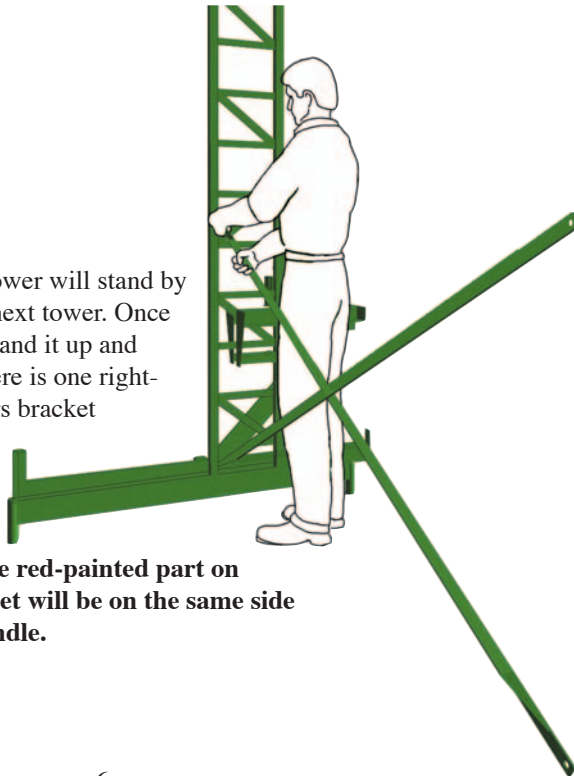
5. Install 4'-6" extensions or pulley extenders now, while the tower is on its side. Be sure the x-brace locks on the extensions are on the same side as those on the base tower. Tighten the bolt securely with a crescent wrench or $\frac{15}{16}$ " socket.





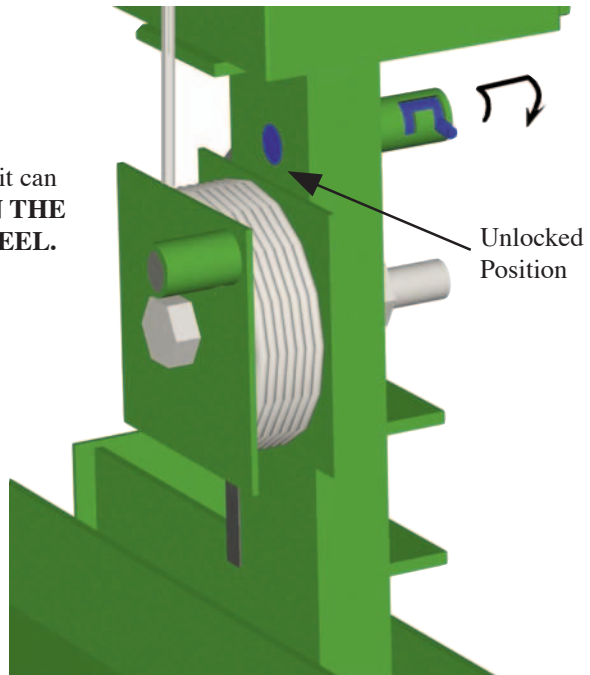
6. Tilt the tower up and carefully lower the carriage to the bottom of the tower. The safety catch will not have to be manually unlocked if the carriage is lowered slowly.

7. Install an x-brace and the tower will stand by itself while you assemble the next tower. Once the next tower is assembled, stand it up and brace it to the first. Be sure there is one right-hand and one left-hand laborers bracket installed before proceeding further.



When installed properly, the red-painted part on the left-hand laborers' bracket will be on the same side of the tower as the winch handle.

8. Unlock the cable reel so it can rotate. **DO NOT LOOSEN THE NUT ON THE CABLE REEL.**

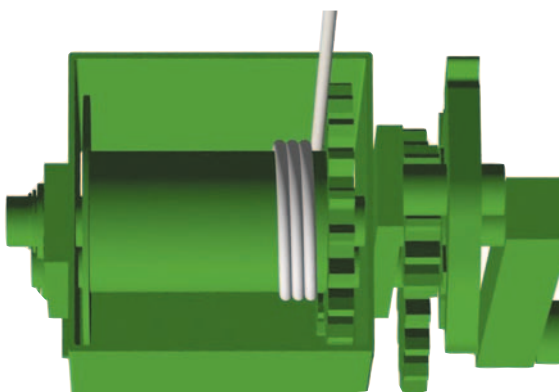
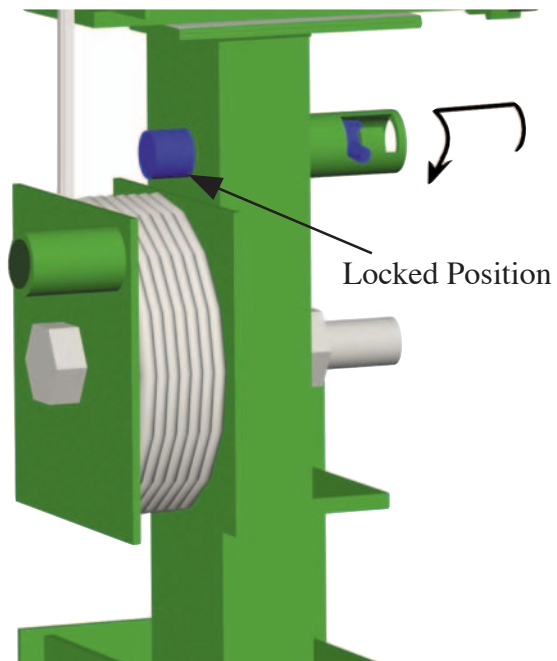


9. Raise the pulley to the top of the tower and secure the latch pin. The latch pin must rest on a tower rung.

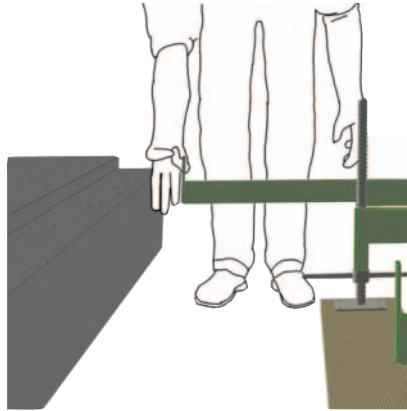
10. The pulley can rest on any rung, but try to place it as high as possible.



11. Wind slack cable on the cable reel and lock it so it cannot rotate.



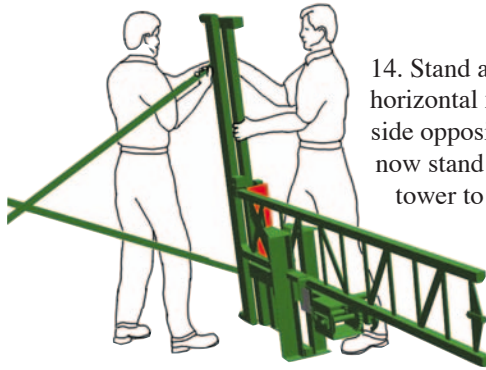
12. Wind any remaining slack cable onto the drum. You must start with at least three wraps on the drum. Unlock the reel and crank the winch if you need more cable on the drum.



13. Place the scaffold in position at the wall. When the bricklayers' walkboard support is extended, it should be three fingers (2 inches) away from the face of the wall.

Alternate Telescopic-Boom Forklift Method

The pair of towers can be assembled on the ground with the bricklayers' side facing downward. Begin by assembling the base towers and elevating carriage as described in steps 1 through 4.



14. Stand a tower up on edge and install a horizontal x-brace. The x-brace should be on the side opposite the laborers' bracket. The tower will now stand on its own while you tilt up the other tower to be braced.

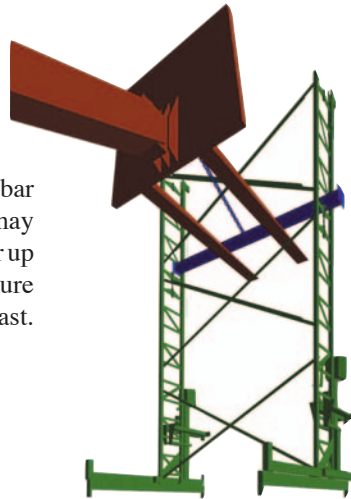
15. After bracing the towers at the bottom, put a 12" block, or something similar, under the end. Install two x-braces now, before adding extensions.





16. Move the 12' blocks down as you add extensions to keep the towers from seesawing. Secure the pulley as described on page 7.

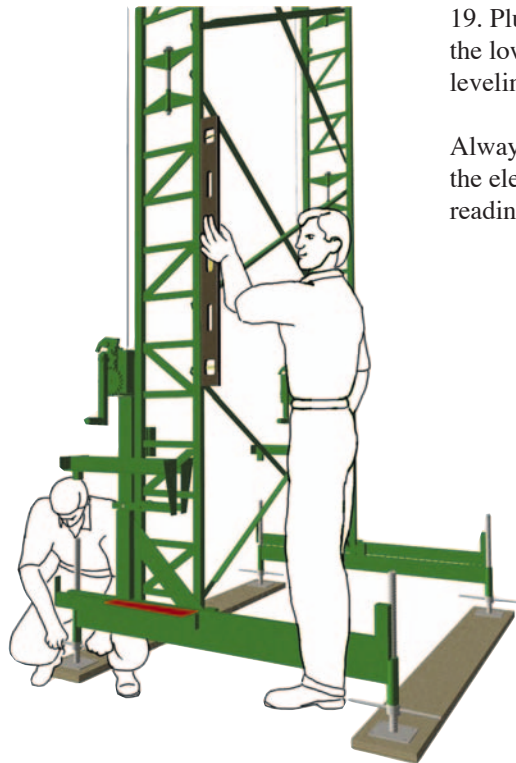
You can build the tower as high as 31 feet on the ground.



17. While the tower is lying down, put the forklift bar through the rungs about halfway up the tower (you may need to omit one x-brace to have room). "Scoop" the bar up with your forks and raise the pair of towers upright. Be sure to attach the safety chain on the bar to the forklift's mast.

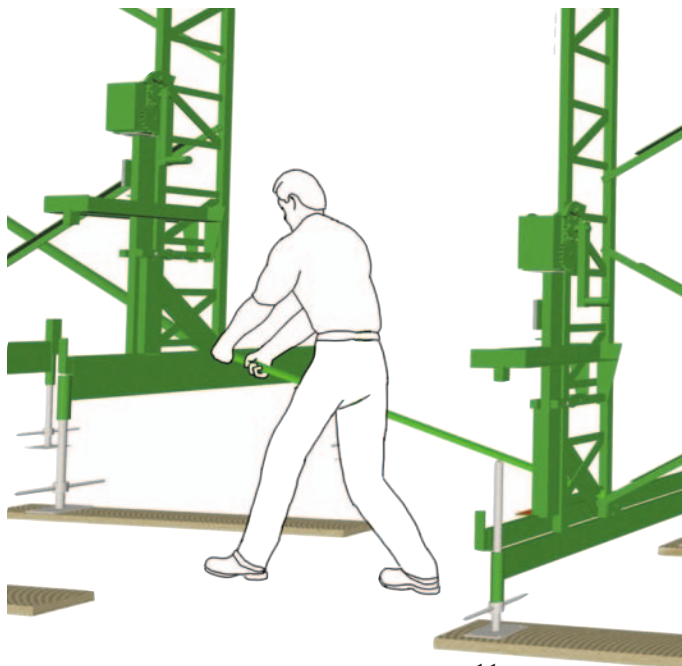


18. Install leveling jacks while the towers are in the air. Running the jacks up about 2" above the base plate will make plumbing the towers easier later.



19. Plumb the individual towers, then raise the low tower of the pair by turning both leveling jacks an equal number of turns.

Always place the level on the tower, never the elevating carriage, to obtain true readings.

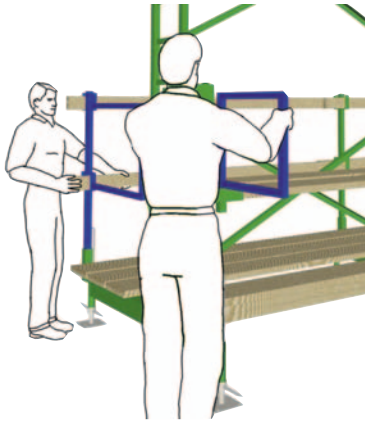


20. After you have placed the first pair of towers at the wall, attach a straight brace to the bottom x-brace lock. As the second pair of towers is brought into place, attach the straight brace to it **BEFORE** it touches the ground. This will set the proper spacing automatically.

Remove the straight brace before cranking the scaffold and reinstall it after cranking up 18 inches.



21. Deck the scaffold with 2 material boards. They must be cut 80 1/2" long. The support is 24" wide, so 2x12s will fit best, but 2x10s are acceptable. Always use scaffold-grade lumber. Store your masons' walkboards under the material level so they will be ready when you need them.



22. Install guardrail posts and guardrails if required by code. Use only 9' 2x4s suitable for guardrails, or Non-Stop steel guardrails. 8-foot studs are too short and must not be used. DO NOT span three guardrail posts with a 16-foot 2x4.

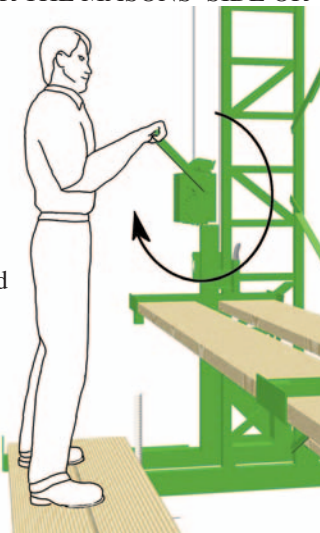
RAISING THE SCAFFOLD

THE SCAFFOLD CAN BE CRANKED FROM EITHER THE MASONS' SIDE OR LABORERS' SIDE.

To raise the scaffold, simply crank the winch clockwise. Be sure that the holding dog engages the 6-point-wheel before releasing the winch handle.

If the winch ever becomes hard to crank, STOP AND FIND OUT WHY! Usually, it is a piece of material or a level stuck under a rung. The winch is very powerful and if you continue to crank, something is going to get damaged.

To reverse the winch, raise the holding dog and crank the winch counter clockwise. NEVER REMOVE THE HOLDING DOG!



Tying The Scaffold In

Tie the scaffold to the wall or building structure according to the specs below. Follow local codes if they require tying in more frequently. Use Non-Stop's tie-in bracket or another solid means of attachment to the building.

When using any type of winter enclosure, the scaffold must be tied more frequently due to increased loads resulting from effects of wind and weather against the enclosure materials. Contact Non-Stop Scaffolding for advice.

NON-STOP WALL TIE-IN SPECIFICATIONS

1. When the scaffolding is to be tied in as the wall is built, the scaffold must be tied in as the work platform passes 20' to 24' vertical increments. The first tie should be installed when the work platform is no higher than 22 feet. Tie the scaffold every 14 feet horizontally. It is suggested to tie alternate right- and left-side towers vertically. The tie may not be removed until the scaffold is being lowered or disassembled.

For example, remember that the work platform can be raised no higher than 3 feet below the top of the tower. Therefore, a 22'-6" foot-high tower will allow the work platform to go no higher than 19 feet and no tie is required, even though the tower is higher than 21 feet.

The user should place the eyebolts in the mortar joint near the end of the work day. The next day, as the scaffold is cranked above the eyebolt, the tie-in bracket is installed, and it will be in solid work. The first tie point can be below the 21-foot level if the next day's work would cause the work platform to be cranked higher than 24 feet.)

2. When set in place, with the work platform at its lowest possible elevation, the actual tower structure may be up to 31 feet high freestanding. Install ties as work progresses as in item 1 above.

(Since the load on the scaffold structure is determined by the location of the work platform, there is no load on the "stick" above the platform. The need for, and location of, wall ties is determined by the height of the work platform, not the tower height.)

When the tower structure exceeds 32 feet above the work platform, that portion of the tower above the work platform must be tied to the building structure every 36 feet vertically and every 14 feet horizontally.

3. The first tie-in (at 21 feet) may be omitted if all the following conditions are met:

- a.) The actual tower structure does not exceed 36 feet high freestanding;
- b.) The top of the scaffold structure is tied to the building structure every 14 feet horizontally before work commences;
- c.) The tie may not be removed until the scaffold has been lowered below the 21-foot level after the wall is built.

(When possible, tying the scaffold tower above the work platform actually results in the strongest scaffold structure. The rigidity inherent in Non-Stop towers makes the intermediate tie unnecessary.)

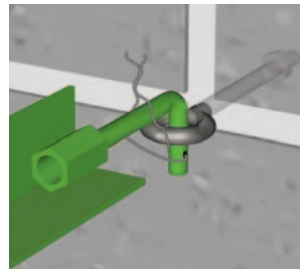
4. In all cases, the structure tied to must be capable of supporting four times the intended load.

The maximum working height for Junior is 80 feet.

INSTALLING THE WALL TIE-IN BRACKET

1. Lay the eyebolt into the wall adjacent to the tower.
(The eyebolt is fastened to the tie-in bracket to prevent loss in shipment.) The nut should be about 1/2" from the end of the eyebolt.
2. Once the bricklayers' walkboards have been raised up enough to clear the eyebolt, the tie-in bracket can be installed without climbing under the scaffold.
3. Use tie wire, or something similar to fasten the hook to the eyebolt.
4. When lowering the scaffold, unscrew the eyebolt from the wall and save it for the next wall.

Plan to lay your eyebolts into the wall near the end of the work day and hook the brackets on the following morning. That way you are tying into solid work instead of a green wall.



NON-STOP SCAFFOLDING SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Read the assembly and use manual before using Non-Stop JUNIOR Scaffolding.

Failure to do so could lead to serious injury or death.

Non-Stop Scaffolding meets or exceeds applicable OSHA and ANSI standards for the design and construction of steel scaffolding for masonry construction. The erection and use of Non-Stop scaffolding to comply with OSHA and other applicable safety standards is the responsibility of the contractor. Non-Stop Scaffolding provides only the equipment and means to meet these codes.

It is the responsibility of all users to read and comply with the following common sense guidelines which are designed to promote safety in the erecting, dismantling, and use of Non-Stop JUNIOR scaffolding. These guidelines do not purport to be all-inclusive nor to supplant or replace other additional safety and precautionary measures to cover usual or unusual conditions. If these guidelines in any way conflict with any state, local, federal, or other government statute or regulation, contact Non-Stop Scaffolding for advice.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Post these scaffolding safety guidelines in a conspicuous place and be sure that all persons who erect, dismantle, or use Non-Stop JUNIOR scaffolding are aware of them.
- Follow all state, local, and federal codes, ordinances, and regulations pertaining to scaffolding.
- Survey the job site. A survey shall be made of the job site for hazards, such as untamped earth fills, ditches, debris, high voltage electrical wires, unguarded openings, and other hazardous conditions. All hazardous conditions should be corrected.
- Inspect all equipment before using. Never use any equipment that is damaged or defective in any way. Remove it from the job site and send it to Non-Stop Scaffolding for repair. Do not allow anyone other than Non-Stop Scaffolding to alter or repair any component. Components manufactured by other companies must not be intermixed with Non-Stop scaffolding.
- Scaffolds must be erected and used according to this assembly and use manual. Manuals should be kept on the job site.
- Do not erect or dismantle a scaffold unless under the supervision of a qualified person.
- Erected scaffolds should be continually inspected by users to be sure that they are maintained in safe condition. Report any unsafe condition to your supervisor. Never take chances! If in doubt regarding the safety or the use of the scaffold, consult Non-Stop Scaffolding at 1-800-845-0845.
- Do not erect or dismantle scaffolding when other crafts are working directly above or below the area where you must perform your work.
- Never use equipment for purposes or in ways it was not intended.
- Do not work on scaffolds if your physical condition is such that you feel dizzy or unsteady in any way.

ERECTING AND USING SCAFFOLDS

- Scaffold base must be set on an adequate sill or pad to prevent slipping or sinking and fixed thereto where required. Failure to do so may cause the scaffold to become unstable or collapse. Inspect the scaffold foundation continuously, especially after a rain or other change in the weather that could affect ground conditions.
- Any part of a building or structure used to support the scaffold must be capable of supporting the maximum intended load to be applied multiplied by 4 (refer to ANSI and other applicable standards).
- ALWAYS install an x-brace at the very top and bottom of every tower pair (a pair consists of a base tower with extensions x-braced to another base tower with extensions).
- In normal operation, elevating brackets and tower sections move in opposite directions. KEEP HAIR, FINGERS, CLOTHING, MATERIALS, LEVELS, ETC. CLEAR OF THESE PARTS. When initially installing elevating brackets onto base towers, keep your hands away from the areas where the base tower passes through the elevating bracket.
- Use leveling jacks instead of blocking to plumb the scaffold and adjust for uneven grades.
- Plumb and level all scaffolds as erection proceeds. Do not force frames or braces to fit; level the scaffold until proper fit can easily be made. Do not climb x- braces.
- When the top of the tower is more than 31 feet above the work platform, tie the top of the towers to the building structure every 14' horizontally.
- Brace pairs of towers together continuously with adjustable straight braces every 36 feet of height as the work platform passes those heights. Adjustable straight braces do not need to be installed above the work platform. Do not force braces to fit. All brace connections shall be made secure, in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- Check every elevating bracket to be sure that the safety dogs are in place.
- Tie scaffolds to the wall or structure at the ends, and every fourteen feet horizontally, when the work platform of the scaffold exceeds the maximum allowable free standing dimension, or 22 feet. Repeat at vertical intervals not greater than 24 feet. Failure to do so may cause the scaffold to become unstable or collapse. Use Non-Stop's Wall Tie-In Bracket or other approved means capable of supporting the anticipated loads.
- When scaffolds are to be partially or fully enclosed, specific precautions must be taken to assure frequency and adequacy of ties attaching the scaffolding to the building due to increased load conditions resulting from effects of wind and weather. Contact Non-Stop Scaffolding for advice.
- At the required height install guardrails and mid-rails on working platforms where open sides and ends exist, and install toe boards where required by code. Do not use 2x4 guardrails that span three guardrail posts. Span two posts only.
- Do not erect scaffolds near electrical power lines unless proper precautions are taken. Watch for power lines when using forklifts, cranes, and other tools and equipment which could possibly come in contact with them. Consult the power service company for advice.
- A means of safe access to all platforms shall be provided.

PLANKING SCAFFOLDS

- Working platforms shall cover scaffold bearer as completely as possible. Use only scaffold grade wood planking or fabricated planking and decking meeting scaffold use requirements as outlined by OSHA and other applicable standards.
- Check each plank prior to use to be sure it is not warped, damaged, or otherwise unsafe.
- Planks shall have at least 12" overlap and extend 6" beyond center of support, and/or be cleated or restrained at both ends to prevent sliding off supports.
- Solid sawn lumber, LVL (laminated veneer lumber), or fabricated scaffold planks and platforms (unless cleated or restrained) shall extend over their end supports not less than 6" nor more than 12". This overhang shall not be used as a working platform.

SAFE USE OF SCAFFOLDS

- Prior to use, inspect scaffold to insure it has not been altered and is in safe working condition. Erected scaffolds should be inspected continuously by those using them.
- Inspect cables continuously. Do not use cables that are crushed, frayed or damaged in any way. Use only cables provided by Non-Stop Scaffolding.
- Exercise caution when entering or leaving a work platform.
- Do not overload scaffold. Follow manufacturer's safe working load recommendations.
- Do not jump onto planks or platforms.
- Do not use ladders or makeshift devices on top of working platforms to increase the height.
- Climb in access areas only and use both hands.

DISMANTLING SCAFFOLDS

- Check to be sure that the scaffolding has not been altered in any way that would make it unsafe. If so, correct the problem before dismantling. This includes all scaffold ties.
- Inspect planks before dismantling to be sure they are safe to work on.
- Consideration must be given as to the effect removal of a component will have on the rest of the scaffold prior to that component's removal.
- Do not remove ties until scaffold above has been removed (dismantled).
- Do not accumulate excess scaffold components or equipment on the scaffold as it is dismantled.
- Lower dismantled components in an orderly manner. Do not throw off of scaffold. Do not abuse or misuse the scaffold equipment.
- Dismantled equipment should be stockpiled in an orderly manner.

Since field conditions vary and are beyond the control of Non-Stop Scaffolding, safe and proper use of Non-Stop Scaffolding is the sole responsibility of the user.