Safer Faster Access to Work Places

Generation
hire & sale

STAIR TOWER USER MANUAL

commitment to quality

Generation UK Ltd are the leading supplier of access and building products, training and safety services.

Through a national network of branches Generation aim to provide the most cost effective quality products and services to the construction and Industrial markets.

Our business goal is to get it right first time and strive to meet and exceed our customer's expectations wherever possible.

Through constant review of our management system we aim to continually improve business performance, processes, products and services.

Our products are carefully selected, tested to the most vigorous standards, and we supply conformity information to all statutory requirements. In partnership with our suppliers every care is taken to ensure quality is consistent every time.

Generation are committed to supply a quality service to our customers.

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Generation Stair Tower **INTRODUCTION**

Generation Stair Tower has been designed specifically to provide a safe, stable, site staircase enabling personnel to gain access to the working level swiftly and efficiently. Independently to other scaffolds or system scaffolds, towers can be erected with full access landings, double handrails and non-slip stair units in either steel or aluminium. The use of Generation staircases on site improves safety, replacing ladders and allows multiple numbers of personnel to climb safely to their work place at one time. Derived from a traditional system Generation Stair Tower has been enhanced to provide a system universally recognised and approved by sites and scaffolding contractors.

Using an economic 4 leg foot print, the tower is made up of composite components to fully support an integral staircase complete with non slip staircase treads and landings. All staircase units and landings are protected with double handrail frames. Fully galvanised and made of high yield steel the tower is robust and hard wearing.

This guide relates only to the components used as a temporary site access staircase system and does not provide guidance in the use of system parts to create any other structure.

Erection of Staircases does not follow the normal sequence of access scaffolding and care must be taken in their erection. It will be necessary to create temporary working platforms and additional hand railing to efficiently and safely erect staircase towers. Erectors should work within the guidance of SG4:10 and should consider where appropriate the use of collective protection systems. Part 1 of this guide specifically relates to SG4:10 and it guidance is appropriate to normal scaffolding procedure. Part 2 considers collective protection SG4:10 Advanced Guard Rail and has been developed entirely to meet the requirements of the Working at Height Regulations (WAHR) 2005. This user guide has been compiled to enable Collective Fall Prevention to be used whenever possible.

FAST:

Components can be fastened with simple locking mechanisms. Lighter with less components. Systemised Modular construction ensures accuracy and speed.

SAFE:

Fully complying with EN 12810 and EN 12811 2004. Generation Stair Tower has has been designed with safety in mind with all components complying with the current standards.

EASY TO ERECT:

By its modular design Generation Stair Tower automatically sets standard spacing and lift heights so that levelling and plumbing of the scaffold is not required after the base lift.

COST EFFECTIVE:

Lighter weight, no loose fittings, fully galvanised, no ledger bracing, and reduced labour.

COMPLIANCE

Generation Stair Towers BS EN 12810 – BS EN 12811

Generation Stair Tower System as supplied by Generation UK Ltd trading as Generation Hire and Sale has complied with the structural requirements of BS EN 12811 with regard to the component and testing and calculation requirements.

Generation Stair Tower has been tested by an independent and nationally certified testing laboratory (UKAS No: 0955) and their reports (March 2009) are in accordance with the requirements of testing as required within BS EN 12810 and BS EN 12811.

They have certified that the calculations undertaken in support of the guidance enclosed within this user manual and supporting calculations have been undertaken in compliance with the requirements of BS EN 12811 and are suitable for use.

Generation

GEN (F) 43/01

Certificate of Conformity

GENERATION (UK) LTD

Hereby certifies that the product detailed below has been independently tested and conforms in accordance with the Requirements of:

BS EN 12810 & BS EN 12811

In addition to BS 5973 (Code of practice for "Access and working scaffolds and special scaffold structures in steel")
Temporary Works Equipment – Scaffolds
Generation Stair Tower

Quality Management System

This certification is valid from: September 2009

Certificate No: Gen 080
Test laboratory Ref No's: S3290 & B11044 & SSL 174

Mark Clifford
Managing Director

Jeff Wood
Quality Engineer

Generation (UK) Ltd trading as Generation Hire and Sale.
Registered Office: Trinity Street, Off Tat bank Road, Oldbury, West Midlands, B69 4LA. Registered No. 1358506

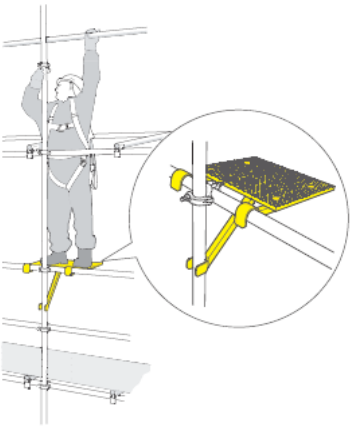
Date Issued: December 2009

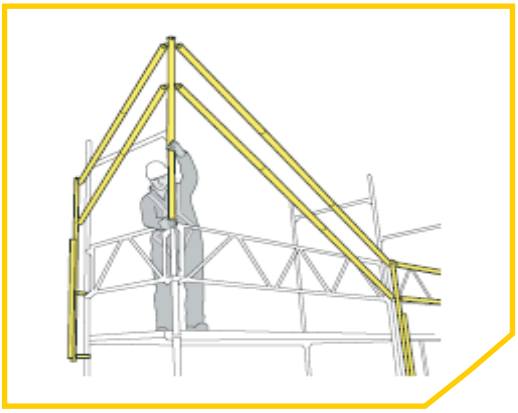
Stair Tower **SAFETY INFORMATION**

Competent, appropriately trained persons should only erect the Generation Stair Tower. Generation UK's Training division can provide a one day training course for the Safe Assembly, Use and Inspection of the Generation Stair Tower. The syllabus for this course can be found on page 28.

Generation Stair Tower fully complies with the structural requirements of BS EN 12810. The guidance enclosed within this manual and supporting calculations have been undertaken in compliance with the requirements of BS EN 12811 and are suitable for use.

Operatives erecting Generation Stair tower have a duty to work within the **Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, Construction Regulations Safe Place of Work Act 1996** and the **Work at Height Regulations 2005.** Erection of stairtowers should always be undertaken using the most appropriate fall arrest or fall protection systems. At all times operatives should work safely and mindful of risk to themselves and others. Harnesses should be used at all times in line with current legislation, when erecting, dismantling and working on scaffolds, erection platforms should be installed from below and handrails should be installed during the erection process. Full protection using mesh landings and double handrailing should be installed for the protection of end users. Generation also recommend the use of collective fall protection methods as detailed in NASC appendix SG4:10 where collective protection can be achieved.





Images courtesy of NASC

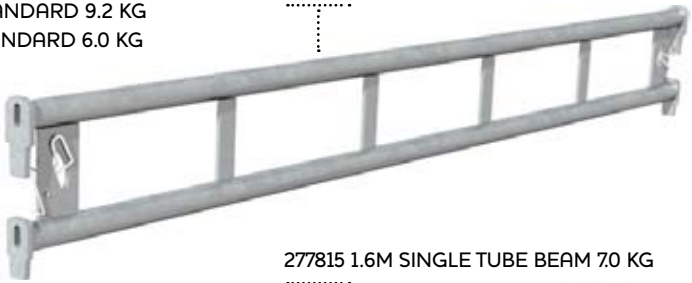
This guide is designed for instruction of erectors who are already qualified to erect conventional scaffolding and work within the guidelines of SG4:10.

PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS

The components noted below are specific to Generation Stair Tower and are designed for use within the Generation Stair Tower System.

277403 3.0M STANDARD 17.8 KG
277404 2.0M STANDARD 9.2 KG
277406 1.0M STANDARD 6.0 KG

277409 3.0M LEDGER BEAM 17.0 KG



277815 1.6M SINGLE TUBE BEAM 7.0 KG

277550 CLIP ON
GUARD RAIL POST 5.8 KG

277476 3.0M GUARD RAIL FRAME 14.6 KG
277645 1.6M GUARD RAIL FRAME 10.2 KG

207005 ADJUSTABLEBASE
JACK 4.7 KG

PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS continued

277427 2.0M STAIR FLIGHT 43.0 KG
277428 1.5M STAIR FLIGHT 33.5 KG
277425 1.0M STAIR FLIGHT 28.0 KG

277414 2.0M STAIR GUARD RAIL 13.8 KG
277415 1.5M STAIR GUARD RAIL 12.5 KG
277421 1.0M STAIR GUARD RAIL 10.5 KG

277477 GUARD RAIL POST 11.0 KG

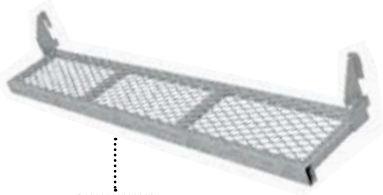
277418 3.0M GUARD RAIL (SINGLE) 10.4 KG

277469 2.16M GUARD RAIL (FOR EXIT POINT) 8.0 KG

277479 FOLDING GUARD FRAME 9.2 KG

277478 GUARD RAIL FRAME 9.2 KG

277432 LANDING 27.7 KG



277426 ENTRANCE STEP 13.4 KG

277480 ERECTION PLATFORM 15.0 KG

278121 END TOE BOARD 5.2 KG

278123 TOP TOE BOARD 3.2 KG

278122 SIDE TOE BOARD 3.0 KG

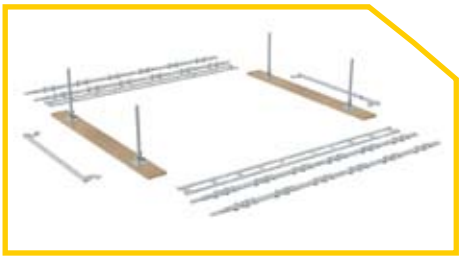
277422 3M BAY DIAGONAL BRACE 14.3 KG

277424 1.6M BAY DIAGONAL BRACE 6.0 KG

277433 ADVANCE GUARD RAIL TOOL 1.5 KG

TWO REQUIRED PER TOWER

STAIR ERECTION SEQUENCE Part One



1 After inspection of ground condition, set out sole pads and base plates at position of standards. Make ready Ledger and Transom Beams. Adjust jacks roughly to estimated final height.

2 Place standard on base jack. It is essential that pockets are running in direction as shown (low pocket 1.65m width wise. High Pocket 3.00m length wise).

3 Connect 3.0m ledger beam to higher level pocket. Connect 1.65m single ledger beam to lower level pocket.

4 Engage wire clip to secure connection as you proceed.

5 Check distance from structure or adjacent scaffold

6 Connect all ledger and single beams to create a self standing frame.

7 Level first lift following a clockwise direction. Adjust bases in a clockwise sequence.

8 Install the first landing platform with handrail post socket inboard, then install entrance step. Ensure the tower is square.

9 To aid erection install erection platform at base level and offer up landing platform. Fit approximately 0.5m from end of bay to assist staircase placement. Install first lift ties.

10 With the top landing platform placed mid way the staircase can be located in the lower landing. Note that the pockets on the landing need to be inward. Erect Stair in clockwise ascent.

11 By allowing the staircase to gently slide against the landing the staircase will locate in the landing pockets.

12 Care should be taken in finally locating the flanges of the staircase with the pockets on the landing.

13 Before proceeding a visual check should be made that the bottom of the stair has properly seated.

14 Before proceeding a visual check should be made that the top of the stair is properly seated.

15 Double guardrail should be fitted before proceeding..

16 Fit handrail posts to landing platform and fit staircase handrail. Then fit folding guardframe to protect the lower landing platform.

17 An erection platform should be fitted to provide a temporary deck for further erection.

18 A clip on handrail should be temporarily connected to the ledger beam to assist in climbing from the staircase to the erection platform. The clip on handrail can be stored safely and used on subsequent lifts.

19 An addition erection platform at this level may be installed for additional safety.

20 With further standards fitted according to height required the sequence can repeat itself as in **9 to 21.** Ties must be installed at every lift.

21 At top of tower or intermediate landing Guard Rail frames 1.65m and 3.0m frame can be fitted by erectors positioned on Landing and erection platform, the top Guard Rail frame can then be fitted. For Side exit at top of tower. Install clip on post to accept 2.16m Guardrail.

22 All Guardrail components have a folding locking device which should be fastened as erection progresses.

23 The top guard rail is fitted to protect the landing return. Install Staircase guard rail.

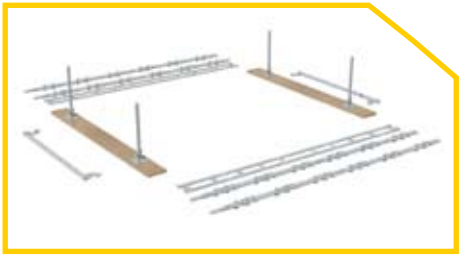
24 Where end access is required the 1.65m Guard rail frame is omitted. An additional Top Guard rail frame is required to close the gap on the landing. Tube and fittings may also be used.

STAIR ERECTION SEQUENCE Part Two

Using Advance Guard Rail Methods for Collective Protection.

This method has been devised in line with the hierarchy of the Work at Height Regulations (WAHR 2005)

Safety Harnesses should be clipped to the highest horizontal member. Twin Lanyards are recommended. The principle of the Advanced Guardrail System is that the structure is erected with handrails placed in advance of the work in progress to provide collective protection at all times. This requires that the configuration of standards should always extend at least 1m above the proposed next working platform. Depending on the height of the tower the standard make up must be determined before commencement. For 2m Lifts it is recommended that a 3m standard is used at the base lift. Temporary guardrails should be used in conjunction with erection platforms where there is a risk of fall. Harness should always be used where collective protection is not possible.



1 After inspection of ground condition, set out sole pads and base plates at position of standards. Make ready Ledger and Transom Beams. Adjust jacks roughly to estimated final height.

2 Place standard on base jack. It is essential that pockets are running in direction as shown (low pocket 1.65m width wise. High Pocket 3.00m length wise).

3 Connect 3.0m ledger beam to higher level pocket. Connect 1.65m single ledger beam to lower level pocket.

4 Engage wire clip to secure connection as you proceed.

5 Check distance from structure or adjacent scaffold

6 Connect all ledger and single beams to create a self standing frame.

7 Using a spirit level adjust the jacks as required in a clock wise direction

8 Install Entrance step and check for square using the erection platforms and the Landing Platform

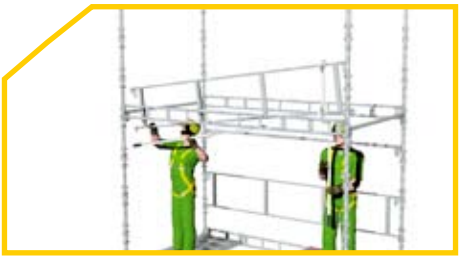
9 Select the appropriate equipment for subsequent lifts.

10 Fit Guardrail frame to guard 1st level Landing.

11 Safety harnesses must be clipped on when outside guard railed areas.

12 Ensure that sufficient standards extend 1m beyond the next lift and install Single Guardrail.

13 Install 3.0m Ledger beams at the appropriate level.



14 Using the Advance Guardrail Tool 2 erectors should offer up the next Guardrail frame to the 1m position on the lift above.

15 Locate tongues of the frame into the standard pockets and pull down to secure. Ensure all tongues are engaged.

16 Using Advanced Guardrail Tool ensure locking device is engaged.

17 Add 1.65m and 3.0m Guardrails to complete the collective protection above the next working level.

18 To prepare for the staircase place landing platform and push forward.

19 Stair flight is placed vertically into the pockets on the lower Landing Platform. Stair should be fitted in a clockwise ascent.

20 Ensure the Staircase is properly located.

21 Stair flight is then lowered to meet the upper landing pushing it into position.

22 Ensure the stair flight is fully locked into position in the pockets of the upper landing.

23 Install Guardrail posts in the upper and lower Landing Platforms.

24 Install Stair handrail to Guardrail Posts ensuring that catches are fully secured.

25 Fit Folding Guardrail Frame to protect lower Landing.

26 Temporarily fit Guard Frame to protect upper platform. This may be moved up as the stair tower progresses.

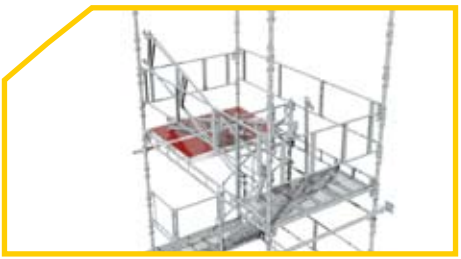
27 Guard Frame should be erected from the platform side. Ensure that the tongue is properly located in the Landing pocket.

28 The Tower should be tied at every level, anchored to the structure, using Tube and Double Couplers to both Standards.

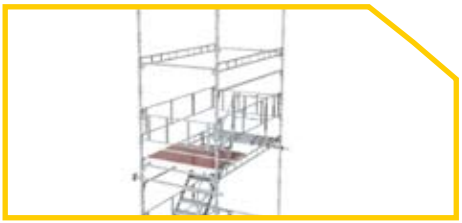
29 Position two Erection Platforms to assist further progress. Ensure temporary guardrail is in place to protect erection platforms in use. This may be reused on subsequent lifts.

30 Where there is a risk of fall Erectors should clip on to the highest point.

31 Standards should be installed to gain extra height.



32 Carefully select and store on the lift the equipment required on the next lift.



33 Install 3.0m and 1.65m Ledger Beams for the next lift.

34 As before install Guardrail Frames from the safety of the temporary platform below using the Advanced Guard Rail Tool.

The sequence 17 to 31 is then repeated to achieve additional lifts.

35 At top of tower or intermediate landing Guard Rail frames 1.65m and 3.0m frame can be fitted by erectors positioned on Landing and erection platform, the top Guard Rail frame can then be fitted. For Side exit at top of tower. Install clip on post to accept 2.16m Guardrail.

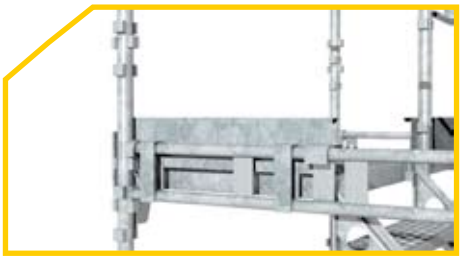
36 All Guardrail components have a folding locking device which should be fastened as erection progresses.

37 The top guard rail is fitted to protect the landing return. Fit Staircase Guardrail.

38 Where end access is required the 1.65m Guard rail frame is omitted. An additional Top Guard rail frame is required to close the gap on the landing. Tube and fittings may also be used.

Toeboards are not a mandatory requirement for use on Stair Towers where they do not constitute a working place. TG20:08 confirms that toeboards may be dispensed with on stairways. A risk assessment may define a requirement where there is a risk of falling material.

39 End Toeboard fitted



40 Side Toeboard fitted

41 Top Toeboard fitted

42 Full Toeboard arrangement

Dismantling of Generation Stair Tower

It is essential that the sequence for dismantling is the same process as for erection in reverse. Care must be taken to ensure that the same safety precautions are applied at all stages of the dismantle. Restraint and protective measures should be used at all times (see page 3). Before dismantling takes place the structure should be inspected for correct erection and identification where adaption or alteration may have take been undertaken. Erection or temporary platforms should be installed along with temporary handrails during the dismantle.

GENERAL SITE SAFETY

All operatives erecting Generation Stair Tower have a duty of safety to themselves, others working on or near the scaffold and all persons who may be nearby.

- Before erection of any scaffold all ground and sub base must be inspected. The ground should be level and supported using sole boards.
- Towers must be tied and adequately braced in line with the recommendations in this guide.
- All working platforms require double handrails and toe boards. Generally, toe boards are not required on Staircase landing platforms, as they do not constitute a working platform. TG 20:08 states that "toe boards can be dispensed with" however, toe boards may be required as a result of a local risk assessment.
- Additional protection such as debris netting, brick guards, sheeting and protection fans may be required. Any additional wind load will require advice from a temporary works designer.
- Scaffolds should never be overloaded. Be aware of the maximum loads permitted on the specific scaffold.
- Never add sheeting, hoarding or netting unless the structure has been specifically designed for that purpose.
- Inspect all components before use for suitability and damage
- Scaffolds including Stair Towers are required to be inspected every seven days by the user and records kept.
- Safe access and egress to and from the scaffold must be ensured using the most appropriate method.

Generation Stair Tower **REPAIR & MAINTENANCE**

Generation Stair Tower is manufactured from high quality steel and hot dipped galvanised both inside and out for full protection. It has a high resistance to damage and is designed in such a way that components are extremely resilient in normal use. All ends of horizontal and locking components are designed with minimum protrusions. Ledger beam horizontal members are fitted at each end with easy maintenance locking devices. Adjustable jacks are manufactured with self-cleaning threads.

In use, however anyone who handles scaffolding components has a duty of care to ensure that they are fit for purpose.

- Material must be inspected before each delivery.
- Erectors must inspect components before erection.
- Damage of any sort must be identified and the item quarantined.
- Damaged equipment should be returned to a competent repairer.

Inspection of the Generation Stair Tower will include:

- All moving components rotate or slide freely.
- All welds are free of cracks
- Visual inspection for corrosion.
- Inspection for mortar and surface debris.
- Sight along length for bending.
- Ledger ends for distortion.
- Standards free of internal debris.
- Jacks free to rotate on all thread.
- Missing components such as locking devices.
- Negligent or damage by abuse.

Any equipment found to be damaged, cut, misaligned or seized should not be used, quarantined and be returned to a holding area for inspection by a competent repairer. In the event of any doubt contact a Generation Hire & Sale representative who will be pleased to advise.

SAFE WORKING LOADS

In accordance with the requirements of BS EN12811 the Design load is 1 kN/m2, or 1.5 kN Point Load positioned in worst case position for element of tower under inspection.

Where tower has the short parallel to the existing structure, additional ties should be provided at each lift from the outer standards at 45 degrees back to the existing structure. These additional ties are to be securely fixed to the existing structure and the fixing is assumed to be capable of resisting horizontal forces both parallel and perpendicular to the plane of the wall.

The tower is assumed to be unclad and free from netting and sheeting, such that the only area presented to the wind is that of the components of the tower.

The personnel capacity table is limited to a maximum area load of 3 kN/m2 for practical reasons.

For the personnel capacity table, one person is assumed to weigh 100 Kg, exerting a force of approximately 1 kN and no wind loading is placed upon the tower.

Throughout the calculations the maximum design load on any standard has been taken as 30.8 kN where the 3m face is parallel to the structure and 22.4 kN where the short face is parallel to the structure.

TOWER HEIGHT (M)	MAX. NO. PERSONNEL
2	
4	
6	
8	28
10	35
12	40
14	47
16	53
18	59
20	56
22	55
24	51
26	50
28	46
30	45
32	41
34	40
36	36
38	34
40	31
42	29
44	26
46	24
48	21
50	19

MAXIMUM HEIGHTS

Maximum Heights and Tying-in Pattern Requirements

The maximum height to which a Generation Stair Tower may be erected is dependent upon a number of factors, the most important of which are:

1. The vertical and horizontal distances between tied points on a standard.
2. The lift height.
3. Wind loading.
4. The Vertical loadings in the legs due to self-weight and the Working Platform Loading.
5. Whether or not the cantilever platforms are used.
6. Whether or not the foot ties are used.
7. The inclusion of Debris Netting or Sheeting to the Scaffold.

The parameters detailed in this manual are based on calculations and the results of testing for Generation Stair Tower only.

LONG FACE PARALLEL TO BUILDING		
S	MAXIMUM TOWER HEIGHT (M)	
Value to be ascertained subject to site	In Country	In Town
20	30	30
24	30	30
28	30	30
32	14	14
36	4	8
40	-	4
Derived from Out of Service Condition - Critical up to 30m		

SHORT FACE PARALLEL TO BUILDING		
S	MAXIMUM TOWER HEIGHT (M)	
Value to be ascertained subject to site	In Country	In Town
20	30	30
24	30	30
28	30	30
32	30	30
36	30	30
40	20	20
Derived from Out of Service Condition - Critical up to 30m		

This User Guide utilises wind loading in the preparation of its safe working height tables for access scaffolds. These tables are limited to "S" values above 20 and below 40. Where localised conditions result in "S" values outside of these parameters the wind velocity pressures will either be lower than or exceed those utilised within the calculations from which the tables are derived. Scaffolds located to the edges of cliffs or escarpments, in coastal locations or to tall structures surrounded by other tall structures which may cause funnelling of the wind pressure are all susceptible to significant increases in wind pressure due to local effects. In these instances it is recommended that advice is sought from the Technical Services Department.

The safe height tables and section capacities contained within the User Guide are based upon live loading from the intended use only. Additional loading may accrue on the working platforms or components as a consequence of atmospheric precipitations such as ice, snow, sand or dust. The working processes may also cause debris such a sand, grit or demolition debris to accumulate on the working platform of components which will increase the live loading above that allowed for within the live loading. Where this is seen to occur or is known will occur further guidance should be sought from the Generation UK Ltd Technical Services Department which may result in a down grading of the Load Class for the scaffold.

Ground Condition

The foundations for a scaffold should be adequate to carry and disperse the load imposed both locally at each standard and, in general, to carry the whole weight of the scaffold. The responsibility for the adequacy of the foundations should be established and approved prior to erection. The client for the scaffold and / or the contractor may need to be consulted. The foundation for a scaffold should be maintained in an adequate condition during the life of the scaffold. Regular inspection procedures must be provided and use suspended if there is found to be any loss of support.

BRACING and TYING IN

The Tower should be tied to existing structure at each lift (i.e. 2m vertical centres) using horizontal ties at each side that securely fix to the existing structure and to the inner and outer standard.

Where Tower has the short parallel to the existing structure, additional ties should be provided at each lift from the outer standards at 45 degrees back to the existing structure. These additional ties are to be securely fixed to the existing structure and the fixing is assumed to be capable of resisting horizontal forces both parallel and perpendicular to the plane of the wall and are to be fixed within 300mm of the platforms ledge beam.

The tower is assumed to be unclad and free from netting and sheeting, such that the only area presented to the wind is that of the components of the tower.

Tie Components

Additional components outside the systems standard component set may be required to enable use in accordance with this User Guide. These will normally constitute loose tubes to EN39 and fittings to EN74.

Bracing

Provided the Tower is erected and tied to the structure or existing scaffolding in the manner described in this guide it is not generally necessary to brace the face and side elevations of the Tower. Where structure is not available or ties have to be omitted at the lift heights then a scaffold bracing system should be used to provide a tie to the lift back to a position of effective restraint or the Generation (UK) Ltd Technical Service Department contacted for advice. Bracing appropriate to Generation Stair is available from Generation Hire and Sale branches nationwide.

Toeboards

All working platforms require double handrails and toe boards. Generally, toe boards are not required on Staircase landing platforms, as they do not constitute a working platform. TG 20:08 states that "toe boards can be dispensed with" however, toe boards may be required as a result of a local risk assessment.

CRANE HANDLING of Towers

For the relocation of Generation Stair Tower at different areas of the site and to save dismantle and re-erection time it is possible to crane handle individual erected Towers. However the following guidance is recommended.

It is essential that the proposed new position is adequately prepared in advance of lifting operation and that appropriate sole plates are set out and levelled on suitably prepared ground ensuring there is only minimal requirement to use jacks to line and level the full structure once set in place.

It should be established that the crane weight capacity and reach is sufficient to lift the staircase safely. Weights of individual Towers can be gained from Generation hire and sale.

All loose components should be secured and splices installed on all normal gravity spigot type joints. These will predominantly be the standard joints and the use of 4mm tube splices with 4no EN74 A swivel couplers, 2no each side of the joint, to each joint would be sufficient. Adjustable bases should be wired and secured to prevent loss when lifted.

To keep the tower rigid plan bracing is required at the base of the tower, immediately under the top platform, and at 4m intervals of the tower height. Plan Bracing should be of 4mm tube to EN39 with EN74 B Double Couplers.

Lifting spreaders should be used. All lifting apparatus should be fixed to the standards only, not the ledger beams. Forces to the standards should be concentric to their length so as not impose lateral forces on the standards. The use of scaffold tubes attached as described above with right angled couplers at the lifting points will prevent this if a lifting frame is not available.

If there is any doubt a Temporary Works Designer or the Technical Department should be contacted.

The stair tower system is designed predominantly for use as a compression system and should only be considered for use in top hung applications with input from the Technical Services Department or a suitably experienced temporary works engineer.

In a top hung application all components will continue to be effective in their normal mode of use and capacities with the exception of the standards. The standards would require tension splices to be designed and detailed at each spigot position throughout the tower with the use of tubes to EN39 and scaffold fittings to EN74.

RESCUE PLAN

Generation Stair Tower is a fast and simple system which when erected by suitably trained and skilled operatives improve levels of safety over traditional methods. Automatic positioning of all components including handrails without the need for levelling ensures safety whilst erecting. The system with handleable components is easily erected safely and efficiently.

However, erectors need to be mindful of the risks and plan to work as safely as possible. In accordance with the Fall from Heights Regulations 2005 (as amended), every attempt should be made to "mitigate the risk involved by prevention of falls by using work equipment or other measures to prevent fall. Where they cannot avoid working at height and where they cannot eliminate the risk of a fall, use work equipment or other measures to minimise the distance and consequences of a fall should one occur".

Generation recommend the use of collective measures such as Advanced Guardrail systems, Hop-Ups and Steps where structural parts and handrails can be installed from a place of safety during the erection process. Alternatively the use of fall protection equipment to restrain and limit any falls. Harnesses should be worn and used at all stages of erection of Generation Stair.

The "Work at Height Regulations 2005" specifically requires every employer to take account of the need for an easy and timely evacuation in the event of an emergency where scaffolders or operatives suffer disability or falls when suspended in a harness.

A site specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement is essential in determining the plan required for the recovery of a disabled or incapacitated person. Generation recommend that contractors, employers, develop their own rescue plan in accordance with the recommendations of the NASC in their documents SG4:10 and Guide to Formulating a Rescue Plan SG19:06.

All erectors should be trained in the use of special rescue equipment and ensure all equipment for rescue is available and is fit for use at all times.

NB: Legislation is consistently being updated and users are responsible to ensure that the latest and most appropriate is used at the time.

NASC CODE OF PRACTICE

Generation Stair Tower supplied by Generation UK Ltd has been audited by the NASC and has met the criteria to satisfy the NASC Code of Practice for proprietary System Scaffold Systems used as a staircase.

Generation Stair Tower has been independently tested and has met or exceeded the criteria for Quality, Technical Specification and Compliance to EN 12810 and EN 12811 2004.

Generation
training services

training services

Generation Training Services are PASMA, IPAF, Ladder Association and CISRS accredited training providers for Mobile Access Towers, Low Level Access, Elevated Mobile Work Platforms (MEWPS), Ladders & Steps and Genlok System Scaffolding; and are able to provide all access related Health & Safety training.

Generation Training Services have a team of skilled instructors who can provide a wide range of access and work related training, which can be individually tailored to suit your own industry requirements.

Generation has developed close links with other nationally accredited training organisations and can offer a Training Broker Service to our clients, providing access to hundreds of courses from one point of contact.

These include:

- CITB SMSTS/SSTS
- ITSSAR Forklift Truck Training Courses
- UKATA Asbestos Awareness
- NPORS Plant Operator Courses

Complete training packages can be tailored to suit your requirements.

stair tower training

Duration:	One Day
Target Group:	Any person(s) who, as part of their working duties are required to erect and dismantle or inspect the Generation Stair Tower.
Aims:	The aim of the training is to provide candidates with the necessary information in the safe assembly, use, alteration and dismantling of the Generation Stair Tower.
Objectives:	At the end of the instruction the candidates will be able to: • Have an understanding of the statutory regulations. • Identify and quantify components. • Erect and dismantle the Generation Stair Tower Inspect a Generation Stair Tower
Course Content:	Health & Safety legislation & regulations What is a Generation Stair Tower Generation Stair Tower components Estimating quantities Understanding drawings Stair Tower erection, alteration, and dismantling exercises Inspection report procedure Manufactures Insturction Manual Multiple choice test paper
Safety Requirements:	As the instruction is carried out on site, the client's site regulations/requirements must be adhered to. PPE must be worn at all times throughout the instruction

For further details on this or any other training course contact:

Generation Training Services on 0800 587 5224

or e-mail training@generationuk.co.uk