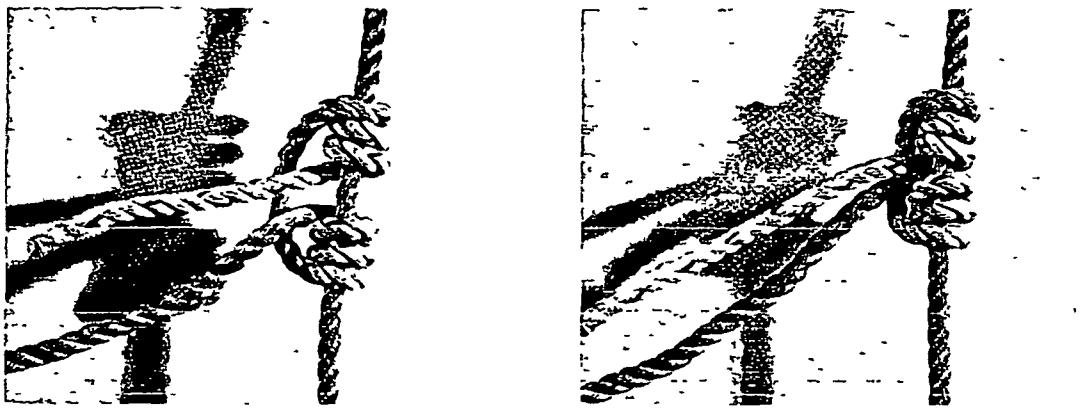


FIG 17-16 —How to tie a triple sliding hitch is shown in left photograph, hitch has been loosely tied to show clockwise lower turns and counterclockwise upper turns Dead end should be at least 12 in long Photograph at right shows appearance of hitch when pulled tight Dead end and live end of safety strap are on same side of vertical portion connecting upper and lower turns Hitch must be tightened after every movement on the life line to which it is attached

Courtesy Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia

2 Inspect the raising and lowering mechanism frequently
3 Remember that this is a light duty scaffold, designed primarily for operations involving men and hand tools, with a minimum of materials, so do not overload it
4 Be sure there are at least three turns of wire rope on drums at all times Do not lower the scaffold below this point
5 Equip the stage with toeboards and a guard rail, properly supported at both ends and in the center
6 Supply each man working on the swinging scaffold with a safety belt and a lifeline extending from roof to ground Each safety belt rope should be tied to the lifeline with a triple sliding hitch or with a mechanical rope grab (See Figs 17-15 and -16, and N S C Data Sheet 606, *Fixed Ladders and Climbing Devices*)

Boatswain's chairs

Boatswain's chairs should be erected with care by the men who will use them The seat should be not less than 2 ft long by 1 ft wide One-inch cleats should be nailed to the underside of each end of the chair and should project at least 9 in in front of the seat The chair should be supported by a sling attached to a suspension rope Ordinarily, ¾-in rope, spliced into 6-in blocks, is used for support

Where blow torches, cutting torches, or open flames are used, slings should be made of wire rope A safety belt secured to the tackle to prevent the man from falling out of the seat should be provided The slings should be at least ⅝-in manila rope (or its equivalent in strength if a substitute must be used), doubled and passed through holes bored in the seat

For information on other types of scaffolds, see ASI Standard A10 8, *Safety Requirements for Scaffolding*

Hoists

Material hoists and personnel hoists are made of tubular steel structural members Be sure to consult with tubular steel manufacturers or suppliers

They may be erected in hoistways inside the building or in outside towers They are not usually designed for safe transportation of passengers, neither workmen nor others should be permitted to ride them Work in or on the hoistway while the hoist is in operation should not be permitted For additional information, be sure to check the latest ASI standards for personnel hoists and material hoists, also see Associated General Contrac-