



Working Scaffold LAB 130

Technical Instruction Manual



Product features

The working platform LAB is a bracket scaffold that can be used for all kinds of buildings. It enhances work safety and ensures a safe walking and working area inside and outside buildings.

The LAB consists of pre-assembled brackets, planking and folding guard-railing. These components can be used together or separately as a working or safety scaffold according to DIN 4420, part 1.

The working platforms LAB130/240 and 340 are complete units with folding guard-railing and 2 brackets. When used with Uni-platforms, the anchor spacing is always 2,00 m or 3,00 m and the admissible load 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3). If used without Uni-platforms, the working platforms can be loaded with 300 kg/m² (scaffold group 4).

The Uni-platform 240 is a crane-transportable platform planking with railing. It is used alternately with the main platform as a compensation platform along the building facade. A single scaffolding bracket and a combi ledger can be combined to form an exactly matching transportable platform at the end of the facade. Such a unit can be placed onto the next working platform. Two single scaffolding brackets and combi ledgers turn this in-between platform into a complete and transportable unit.

The corner platform LAB is a crane-transportable corner platform planking with pluggable railings. It is used for outside corners and angles from 70 to 180°. The corner platform is placed as a compensation platform onto the adjacent working platforms and secured with the integrated couplers. When using the corner platform with an angle smaller than 90°, a single scaffolding bracket with combi ledger is required for support.

The single scaffolding bracket can be used together with the Uni-platform to form inside corner solutions. Wall openings at the foot of a bracket can be bridged with wooden or steel girders up to a width of 3,70 m.

The working scaffold can be attached at different heights:

- at normal position
- 70 and 130 cm above normal position
- 60 and 100 cm below normal position

This allows the scaffold to be properly positioned under eaves with regard to working and safety requirements. When used as a safety scaffold below the roof, the scaffold's railing is heightened to 2,00 m by adding the extensions for guard-railing LAB 340 and 240.

The recoverable screw LAB (or similar) is used for anchoring (with suspension shoe LAB when formwork up to a height of 5,40 m is placed on the platform). The tube suspension can be used to bridge problem areas and eliminates the need to precisely dimension the suspension points.

The working scaffolds are easy to transport. When stacked, working scaffolds of the same type lock into each other and require little transport space. The platform is covered with non-dipping aluminium. The steel parts are galvanized and have a long lifespan.

Abbreviations, measurements, figures and tables

The abbreviation LAB is used for the working scaffold LAB 130. DIN means Deutsche Industrie-Norm (German Industrial Standard). Any further abbreviations are explained where they are used the first time.

Measurements: This manual uses the metric system and thus m (for metre), cm (for centimetre) and mm (for millimetre).

The page numbers in this manual starts with the product abbreviation LAB. The figures and tables are numbered per page. Depending on its product abbreviation, a cross reference in the text refers to a page, table or figure in this or in another manual.

Updated 9 October 2009



Please note

This Technical Instruction Manual contains information, instructions and hints describing how to use the MEVA equipment on the construction site in a proper, quick and economic way. Most examples shown are standard applications that will occur in practice most often. For more complicated or special applications not covered in this manual, please contact the MEVA experts for advice. When using our products the federal, state and local codes and regulations must be observed. Many of the details shown do not illustrate the wall formwork system in the ready-to-pour condition as to the aforementioned safety regulations. Please adhere to this manual when applying the equipment described here. Deviations require engineering calculations and analysis to guarantee safety.

Please observe the assembly instructions that your local contractor or employer has created for the site on which the MEVA equipment is used. Such instructions are intended to minimise site-specific risks and must contain the following details:

- The order in which all working steps including assembly and disassembly must be carried out
- The weight of the panels and other system parts
- The type and number of ties and braces as well as the distance between them
- The location, number and dimensions of working scaffolds including working area and protection against falling down
- Pick points for panel transport by crane. With regard to panel transport, please observe this manual. Any deviation will require a static proof.

Important: Generally, only well maintained material may be used. Damaged parts must be replaced. Apply only original MEVA spare parts for replacement.

Attention: Never wax or oil assembly locks.

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Scaffold groups (DIN 4420)

The working platform LAB 130 can be used as a working and/or safety scaffold. Depending on its use, different requirements must be met. When using the LAB simultaneously as a working and a safety scaffold, the higher requirements must be met.

■ Use as a working scaffold

According to DIN 4420, the working scaffold must support the load of the workers, their tools and the (construction) material. For details see table 4.1. The working scaffold supports a maximum load of 300 kg/m² and can be used for scaffold groups 1 through 4.

■ Use as a safety scaffold

According to DIN 4420, the LAB 130 can also be used as a safety scaffold, also below the roof.

Both the working and the safety scaffold can be suspended with loops or shoes.

DIN 4420, Part 1, Table 1

Scaffold groups

Scaffold group	Min. width of planking [m]	Live load and area [kg/m ²]	Description and areas of use
1	0,5	—	Use only for control (measuring, control work). No heavy tools. No typical craftsman work.
2	0,6	150	Use only for work that does not require storage of construction material or parts. Can also be used as a safety scaffold, e.g. bracket scaffolds if the planking is large and thick enough.
3	0,6	200	Can be used for work when loaded with persons and material, e.g. for repair or rebar work. Material must not be put down with lifting devices. Can also be used as a safety scaffold for masonry.
4	0,9	300	Can be used for example for masonry when loaded with persons and material and when material is put down with lifting devices (for security add 20 % weight to the material's weight). Can also be used as a safety scaffold for masonry.
5	0,9	450	Same use as for scaffold group 4. However, higher load permitted.
6	0,9	600	Same use as for scaffold group 4. However, higher load permitted.

Table 4.1

Safety scaffolds below roofs (DIN 4420)

Wooden planks used as planking for safety scaffolds

DIN 4420, Part 1, Table 10

Fall height h [m]	Admissible bracket spacing in m depending on the plank size in cm x cm			
			Double planking	
Max.	24 x 4,5	28 x 4,5	24 x 4,5	28 x 4,5
1,0	1,4	1,5	2,5	2,7
1,5	1,2	1,4	2,2	2,5
2,0	1,2	1,3	2,0	2,2
2,5	1,1	1,2	1,9	2,0
3,0	1,0	1,1	1,8	2,0

Table 5.1

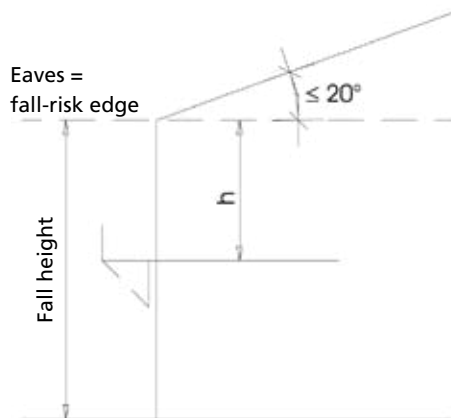


Fig. 5.2

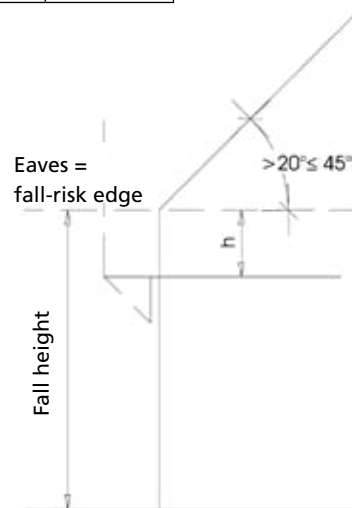


Fig. 5.3

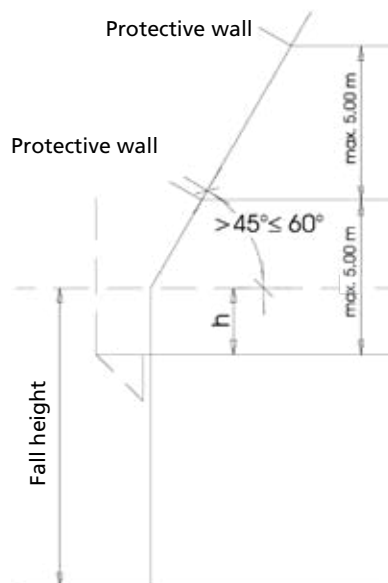


Fig. 5.4

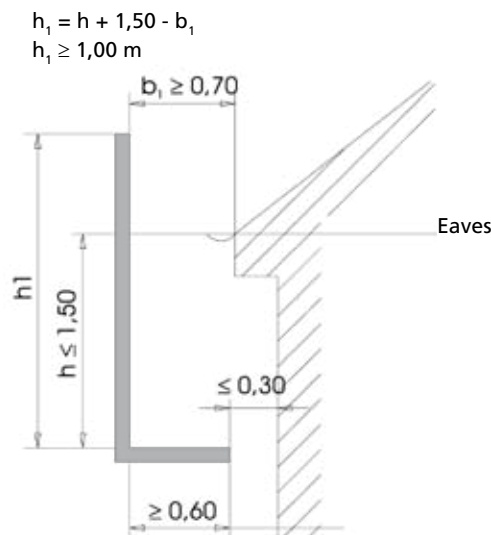


Fig. 5.5

The planking must be at least 0,60 m wide and must not be lower than 1,50 m below the eaves (Fig. 5.5) when the safety scaffold is used for protection against falling off the roof. The minimum distance to the protective wall is 0,70 m.

The protective wall must project the edge of the eaves at least by the measure 1,50 - b1 (all measure in metres). Height h1 of the protective wall must be at least 1,00 m (Fig. 5.4 and 5.5).

The protective wall can be closed or have openings. In Germany the size of such an opening must not exceed 100 cm². Make sure to observe the local regulations of the country where the safety scaffold is used.

Safety scaffolds below slabs (DIN 4420)

The planking must be at least 0,90 m wide.
The width of the safety scaffold is determined by the vertical distance of its planking from the fall-risk edge. See table 6.1 and Fig. 6.2 through 6.5

The horizontal distance between safety scaffold and building must not be more than 0,30 m.
If there is also a risk of falling down between the safety catch scaffold and building, the planking must be extended towards the building (Fig. 6.4 and 6.5).

Horizontal minimum distance between the inner edge of the side protection and the fall-risk zone for safety scaffolds

DIN 4420, Part 1, Table 9

Vertical distance h in m	up to	2,00	3,00
Minimum distance b_1 in m	min.	0,90	1,30

Table 6.1

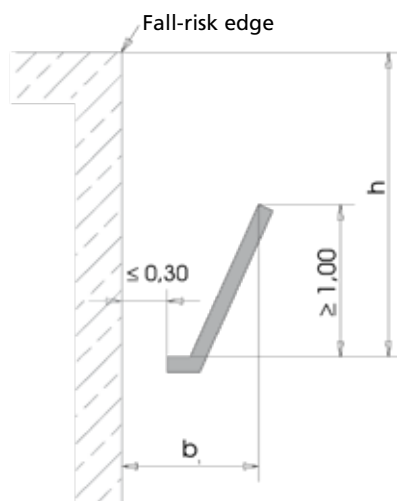


Fig. 6.2

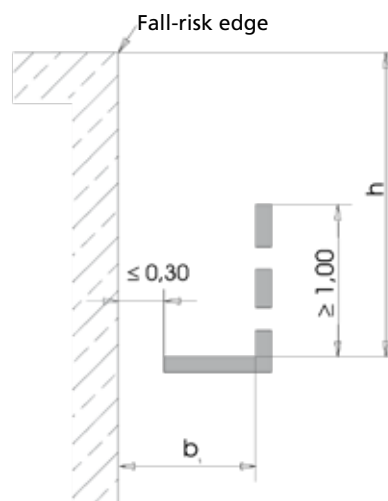


Fig. 6.3

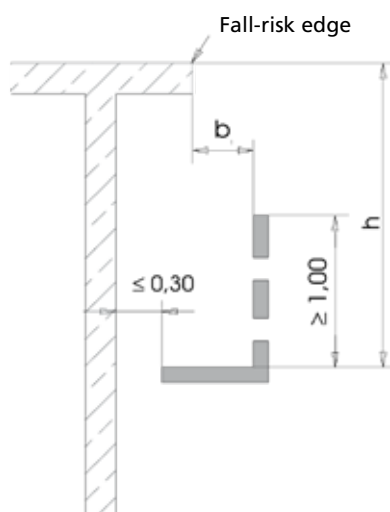


Fig. 6.4

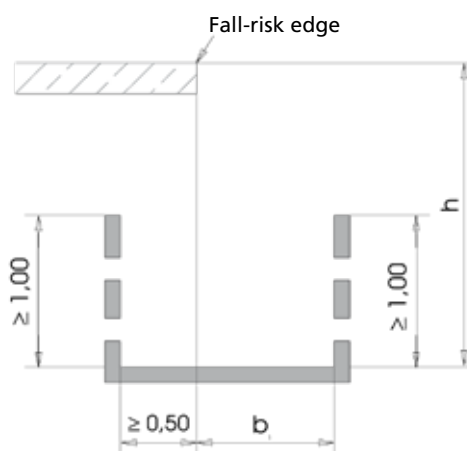


Fig. 6.5

Suspension with loops

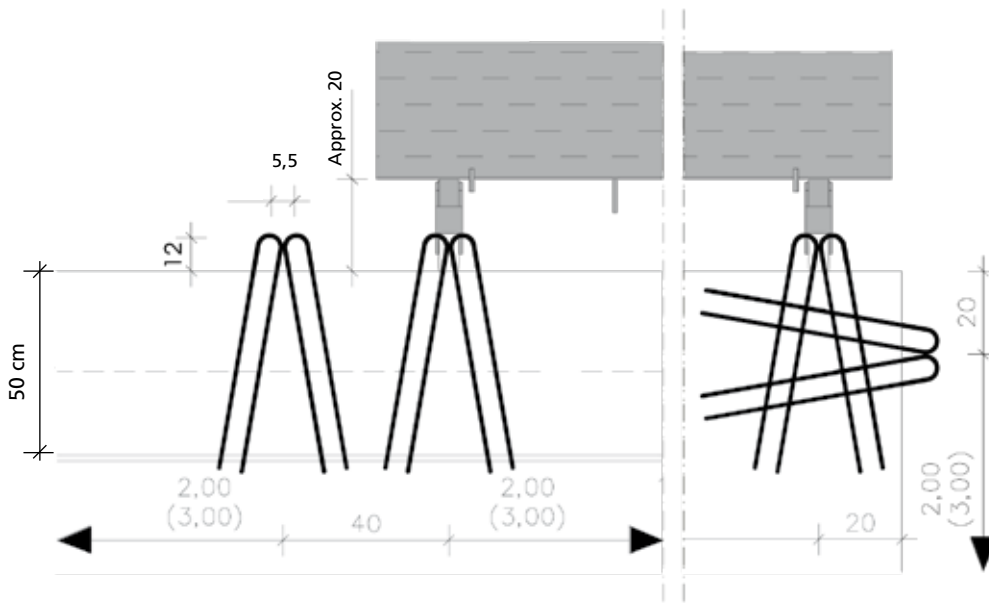


Fig. 7.1

Fig. 7.2

The loops must be embedded in the rebars (Fig. 5.2). According to DIN 4420, Part 3, each suspension requires 2 loops (Fig. 5.3). Make sure to position and space the loops precisely so that the scaffolds can be suspended perfectly. The axis of the 2 loops from the edges is 20 cm. Any insulation must be added to this measure (Fig. 7.1 through 7.4).

Note that suspension loops must

- be made from construction steel 420 S or 500 S or ST 37-2

- have a 10 mm minimum diameter (bending radius is 4 times the rod diameter)

- only be installed in solid slabs made of reinforced concrete and with an in-situ concrete thickness of at least 13 cm

- have a minimum length of 0,50 m and be positioned below or behind existing rebars

- not be subject to load before the concrete has reached a strength of 10 N/mm².

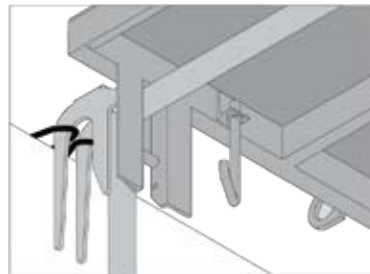


Fig. 7.3

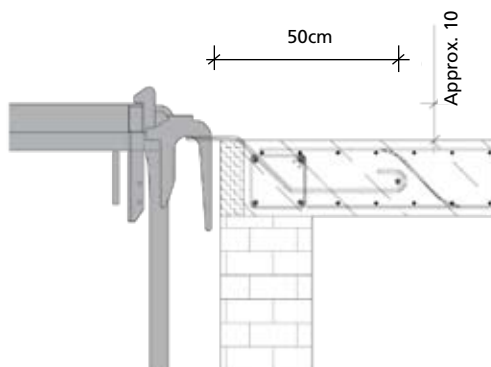


Fig. 7.4



Fig. 7.5

The suspension loop projects the building edge by approx. 12 cm (Fig. 7.5).

Description	Ref. No.
Suspension loop 10.....	29-419-70

Suspension with shoes

Suspension with sleeve LAB

Sleeve LAB is cast in the concrete slab or wall and together with screw LAB and the tube suspension shoe LAB acts as a suspension (Fig. 8.1 and 8.2).

The threaded Dywidag sleeves DW 26,5 cross in the corner area and for this reason must be installed with a 3 cm vertical distance. The distance of the first sleeve from the edge is 25 cm at an insulation of 6 cm (Fig. 8.2).

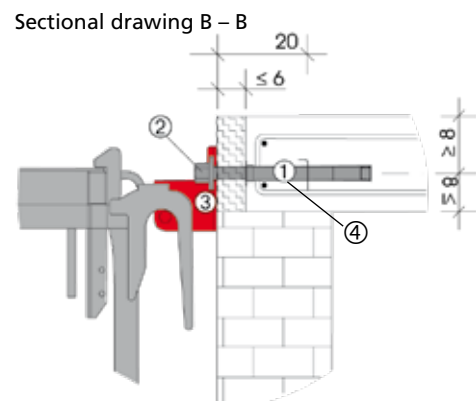
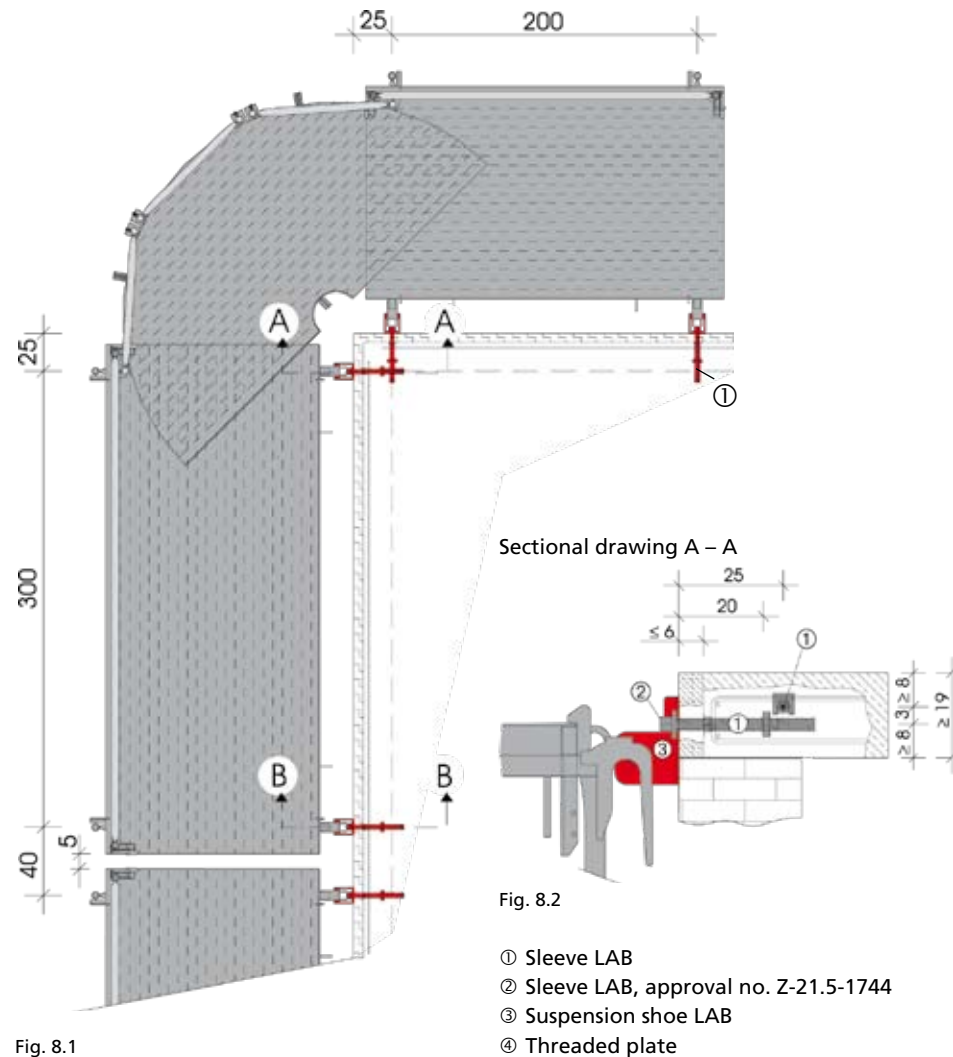
Important

Make sure the rebars required for the edge area are installed at the proper location.

The distance between the threaded plate of sleeve LAB and the suspension shoe LAB is 20 cm and must be adhered to.

Sleeve LAB requires and axis distance of 8 cm from the upper concrete edge (Fig. 8.3 and 8.4).

If the gap between 2 scaffolds is 2 cm or more, it must be covered with a job-site solution.



Description	Ref. No.
Sleeve LAB	29-423-30
Screw LAB	29-423-35
Suspension shoe LAB	29-422-45

Suspension with tubes

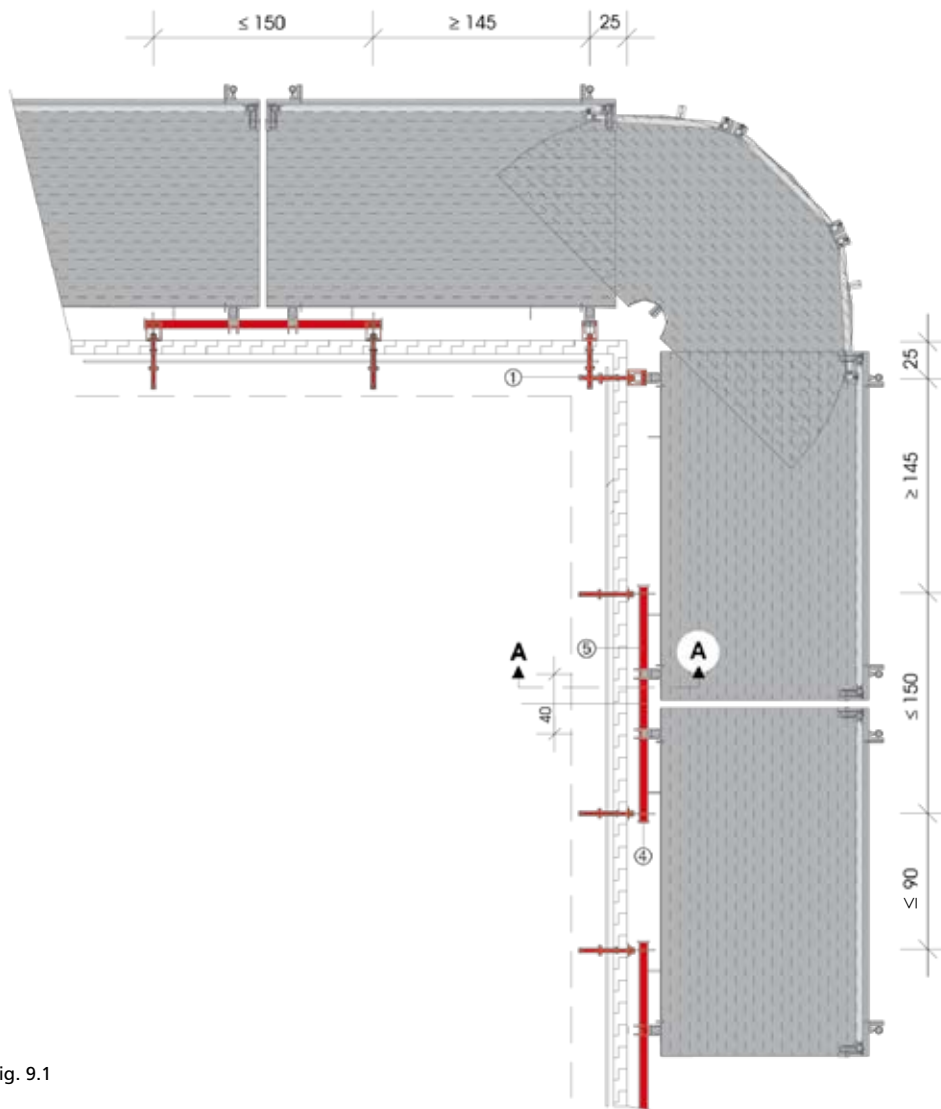


Fig. 9.1

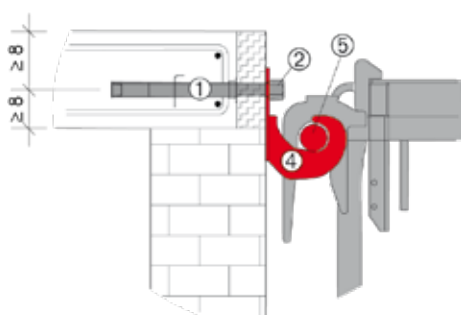


Fig. 9.2

- ① Sleeve LAB
- ② Screw LAB
- ④ Tube suspension shoe LAB
- ⑤ Suspension tube 150 LAB

Like the suspension shoe, the tube suspension shoe LAB is attached to the concrete slab with the sleeve LAB and used to attach the suspension tube 150 LAB.

The suspension tube 150 LAB is suspended in the tube suspension shoe LAB and supports working platform LAB 130/240 at the platform joint (larger platforms must not be used with this type of suspension). See figure 9.1 and 9.2. The suspension tube 150 eases suspending the platform because the crane needs not place the platform precisely to the centimetre at the required position. This type of suspension also does not require a precise fitting of the anchoring points down to the last centimetre. However, make sure that the anchoring points are apart 150 cm or more.

According to DIN 4420, the maximum admissible load is 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

Important

The working platform LAB must be suspended at the suspension tube 150 LAB between the 2 anchor sleeves.

Description	Ref. No.
Tube suspension shoe LAB	29-422-55
Suspension tube 150 LAB	29-421-62

Loop plate LAB

The loop plate LAB (on which the working platform is suspended) is secured to the concrete slab with at least 3 dowels (Fischer FZA 14 x 60 M8I or similar (Fig. 10.1). The minimum distance to the concrete edge is 12 cm. The building insulation must not exceed 60 mm (Fig. 10.2).

The loop plate LAB is only used in the rare case when the cast-in sleeve LAB is located at the wrong position or when incidentally no sleeve was cast in the concrete.

According to DIN 4420, the maximum admissible load is 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

Important

The drill hole must be deeper than the anchoring depth. Remove the drill dust after drilling since drill dust in the drill hole would negatively affect the anchoring stability.

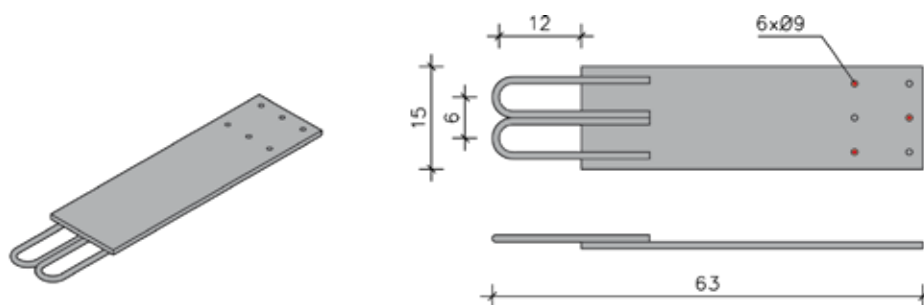


Fig. 10.1

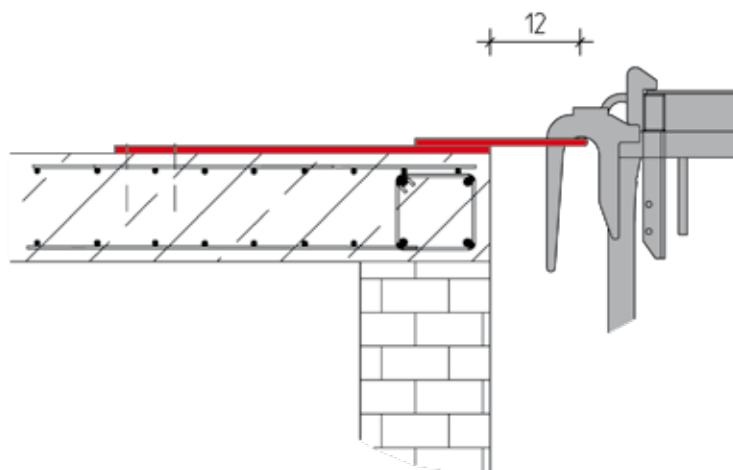


Fig. 10.2

Description	Ref. No.
Suspension loop	
LAB	29-422-40

Suspension plate LAB

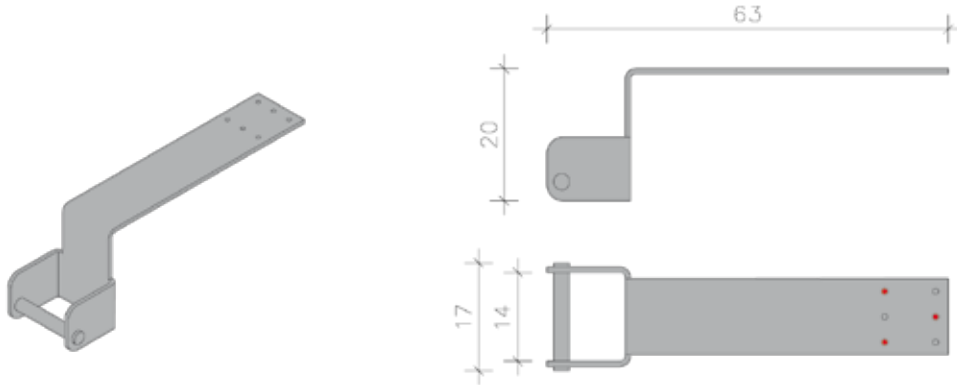


Fig. 11.1

The suspension plate LAB (on which the working platform is suspended) is secured to the concrete slab with at least 3 dowels (Fischer FZA 14 x 60 M8I or similar (Fig. 11.1). The minimum distance to the concrete edge is 12 cm. The building insulation must not exceed 60 mm (Fig. 11.2).

The suspension plate LAB is only used in the rare case when the cast-in sleeve LAB is located at the wrong position or when incidentally no sleeve was cast in the concrete.

According to DIN 4420, the maximum admissible load is 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

Important

The drill hole must be deeper than the anchoring depth. Remove the drill dust after drilling since drill dust in the drill hole would negatively affect the anchoring stability.

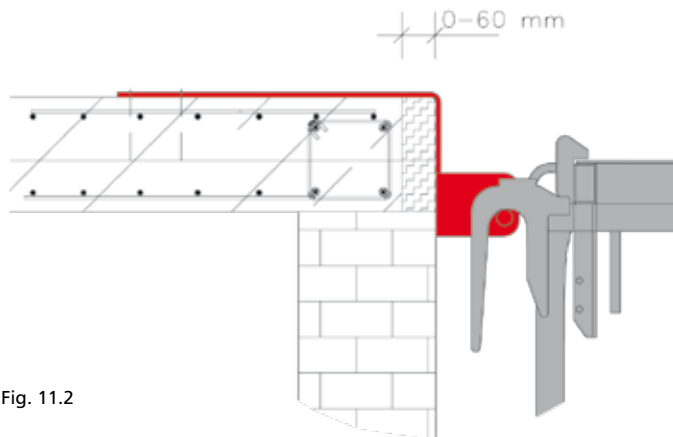


Fig. 11.2

Description	Ref. No.
Suspension plate LAB	29-422-50

Overview of available platforms

LAB 130/240 and 340 (Fig. 12.1 and 12.2)

These platforms are pre-assembled and usable as working and safety scaffolds. They feature folding brackets and a folding railing.

The maximum admissible load is 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

When folding up the railing, the safety lock must be manually put into the lock position. The railing is provided with a protective steel mesh with a width of 100 x 100 mm.

The platform is covered with a non-slipping aluminium on a hot-dip galvanized steel frame construction. The bracket and railing are also hot-dip galvanized and consist of 48,3 mm diameter tubes.



Fig. 12.1

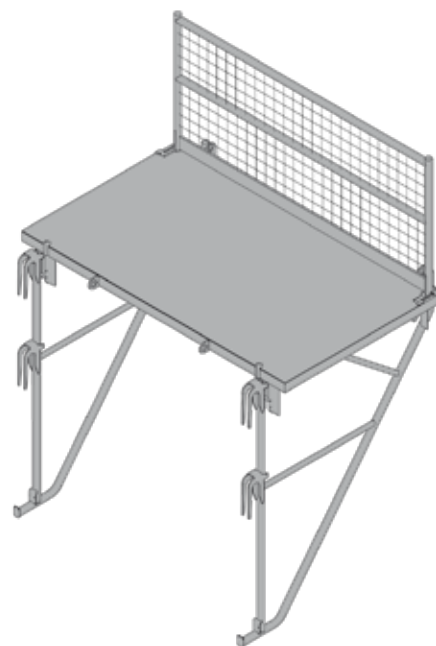


Fig. 12.2

Corner platform LAB (Fig. 12.3 and 12.4)

This crescent-shaped platform is used for right and obtuse-angled outside corners and attached to the adjacent platforms with the integrated reversible couplers. Three railings are required per corner platform.

The maximum admissible load is 300 kg/m² (scaffold group 4).

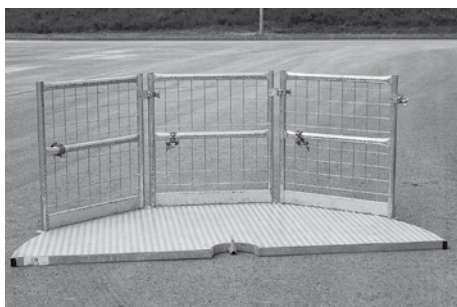


Fig. 12.3

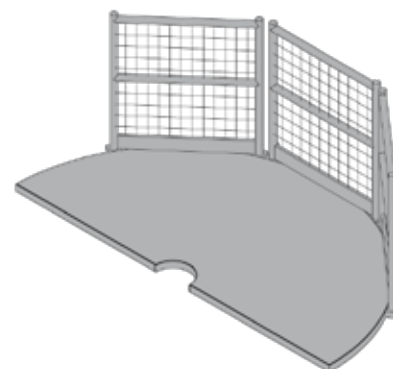


Fig. 12.4

Description	Ref. No.
Working platform LAB 130/340	79-421-11
Working platform LAB 130/240	79-421-21
Corner platform LAB 130	79-421-35
Railing for corner platform LAB	79-421-41

Overview of available platforms



Fig. 13.1

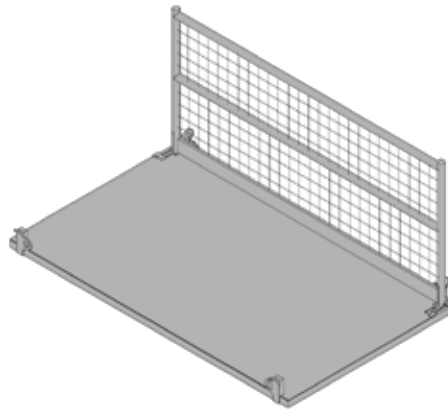


Fig. 13.2

Compensation platform LAB 130/240 (Fig. 13.2)

This platform is primarily used for length adjustment of the scaffold. When used alternately with the LAB 130/340, it reduces the number of anchoring points (see p. LAB-15).

Together with the combi ledger LAB the compensation platform can also be used for inside corner solutions (see p. LAB-30) or as a complete platform (Fig. 13.1 and 13.2).

The maximum admissible load is 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

Uni-platform LAB 130/140 (Fig. 13.3)

This platform can be used as

- short single platform with 2 single scaffolding brackets LAB and railing 140 LAB
- short compensation platform with or without railing 140 LAB
- inner corner platform with 2 single scaffolding brackets LAB and without railing 140 LAB

The Uni-platform LAB has 4 integrated folding connectors for single scaffolding brackets (Fig. 13.3 bis 13.5).

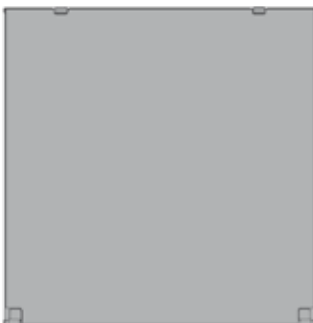


Fig. 13.3

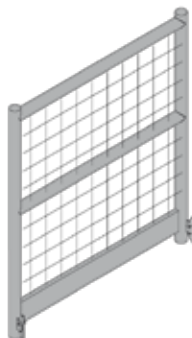


Fig. 13.4



Fig. 13.5

Description	Ref. No.
Compensation platform LAB 130.....	79-421-31
Uni-platform LAB 130/140.....	79-421-50
Railing 140 LAB	79-421-56
Single scaffolding bracket LAB 130	29-421-45

Layout and arrangement of platforms

Layout 1 (Fig. 14.1) shows a building layout that is not uncommon for housebuilding.

When planning the platform set-up, follow these guidelines:

- Start planning at the outside or inner corners.
- Right and obtuse-angled corners are handled with corner platforms. It is only the quite rare acute-angled outside corners that also require a single scaffolding bracket.
- Angles smaller than 90° require an additional bracket, angles larger than 90° do not.
- Note that any length adjustment done with the compensation platform must be on the "inside" and away from the corner platforms, i.e. a compensation platform cannot be placed next to a corner platform.

Layout 1

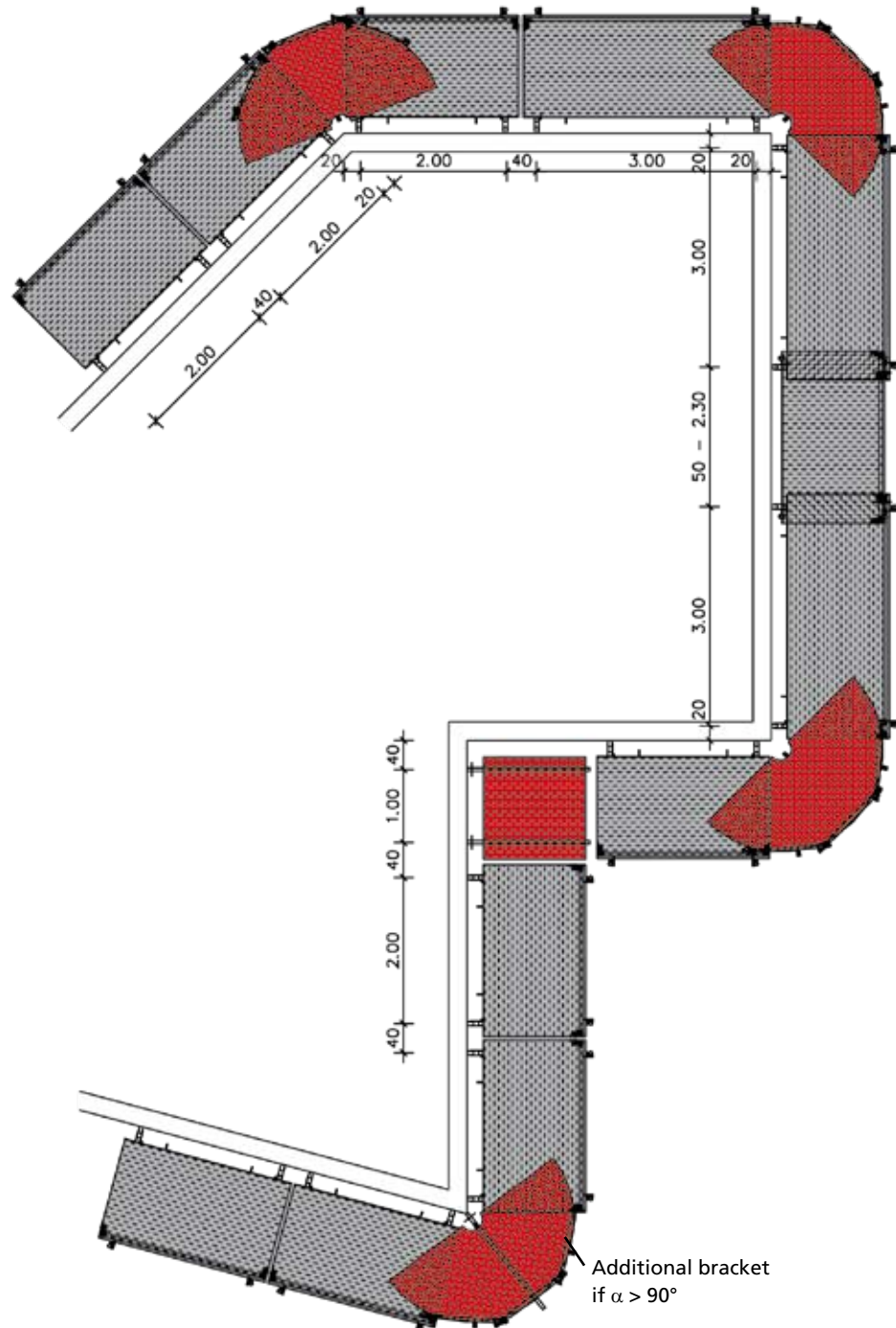


Fig. 14.1

Layout and arrangement of platforms

Layout 2

Alternative a

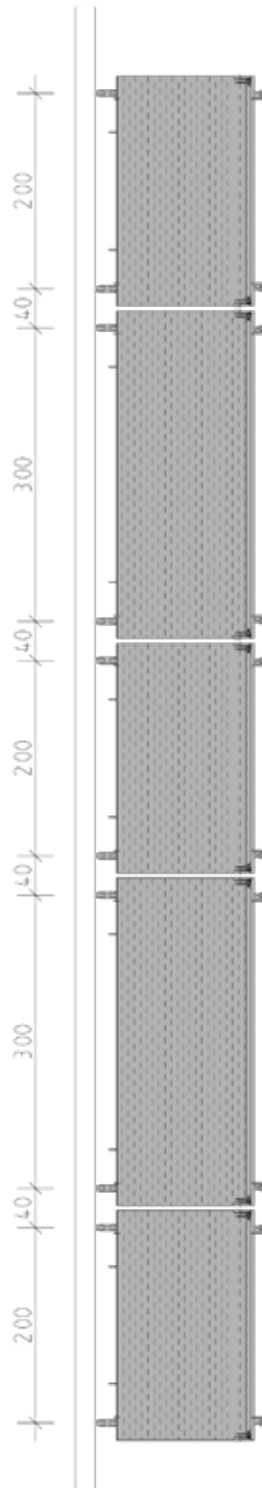


Fig. 15.1

Alternative b

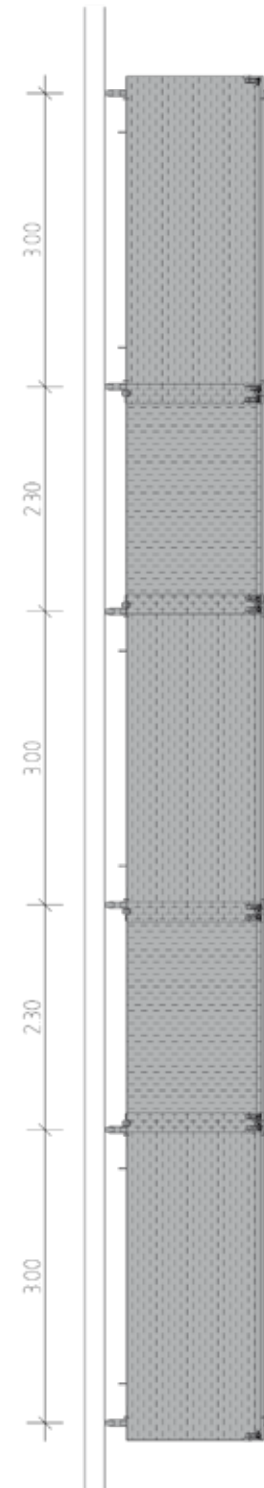


Fig. 15.2

Layout 2 shows 2 alternative set-ups for a long straight wall.

Alternative a (Fig. 15.1)

3,40 m and 2,40 m long platforms are alternately used and placed next to each other.

The maximum admissible load is 300 kg/m² (scaffold group 4).

Alternative b (Fig. 15.2)

3,40 m long platforms and compensation platforms LAB 130/240 are alternately used and placed next to each other in order to reduce the number of anchoring points by approx. 25 to 30 %.

The maximum admissible load is 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

Important

When planning and using the compensation platform, observe the description on p. LAB-25 and LAB-26.

Transport

With a stacking height of 30 cm per platform, up to 7 platforms can be stacked vertically in a truck. This means that a total of 36 stacked platforms 130/340 or 45 stacked platforms 130/240 can be transported per truck. The stacked platforms need to be secured with straps (Fig. 16.1).

One stack of platforms 130/340 has a total scaffold length of 23,8 m and weighs 1736 kg and platform 130/240: 16,8 m and 1400 kg).

The working platform LAB 130/240 and the compensation platform LAB 130/240 fit crosswise on a truck.

There is enough room between the stacked platforms for the lift trucks and transport spreaders to put their forks for loading and unloading.

Each platform has crane eyes. On the construction, single platforms or entire platform stacks can be unloaded with a crane provided appropriate lifting devices are used (Fig. 16.2).

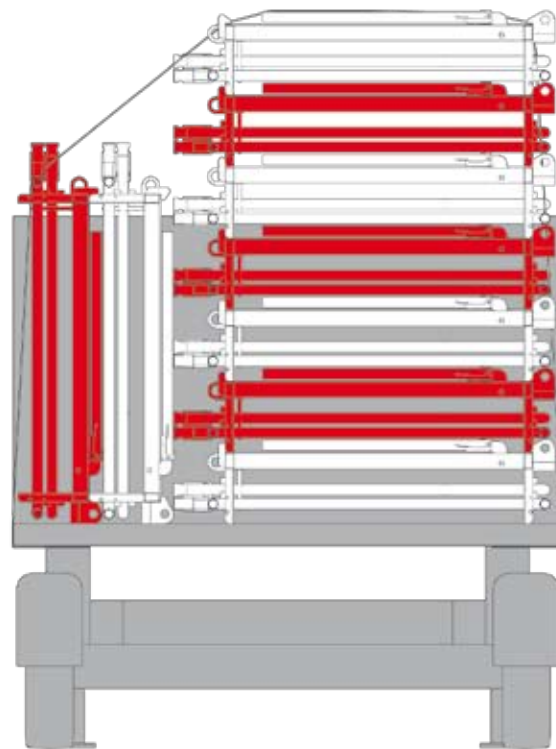


Fig. 16.1

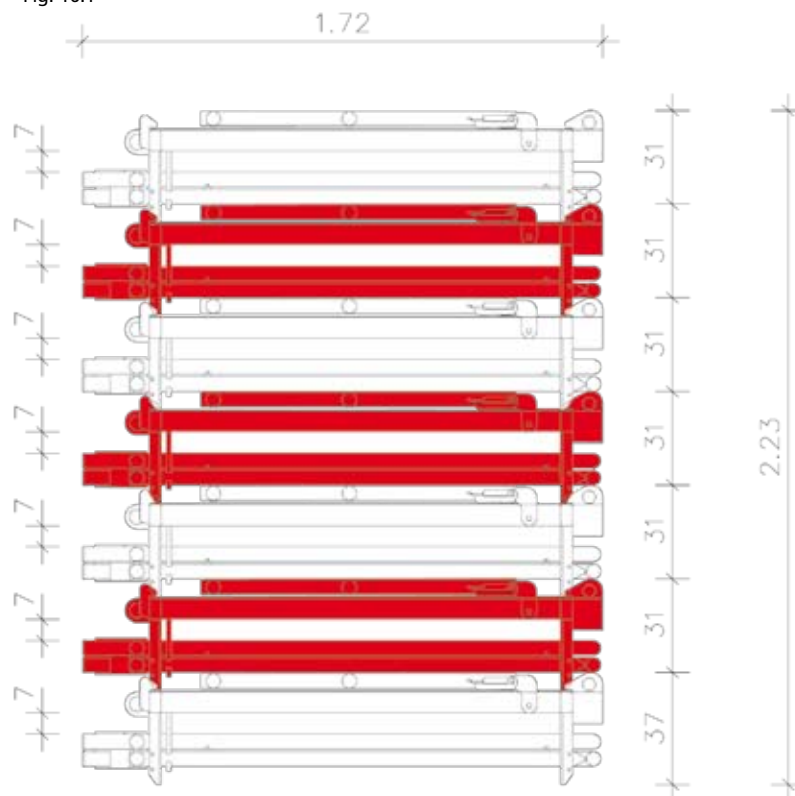


Fig. 16.2

Platform stacks can be transported efficiently and safely thanks to the integrated stacking aids such as spacers and anti-slip devices (Fig. 17.1 and 17.2).

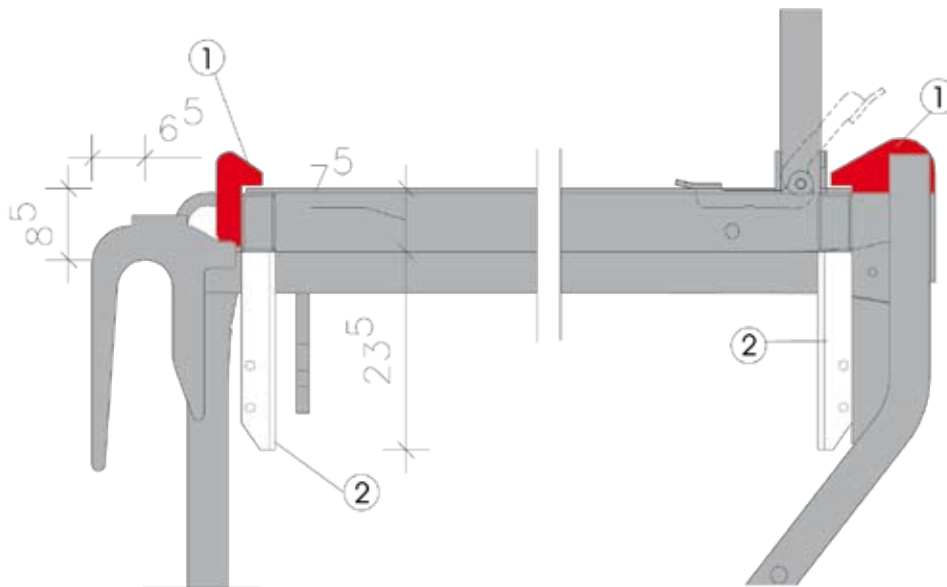


Fig. 17.1

Stacking aids

- ① Anti-slip device
- ② Spacer

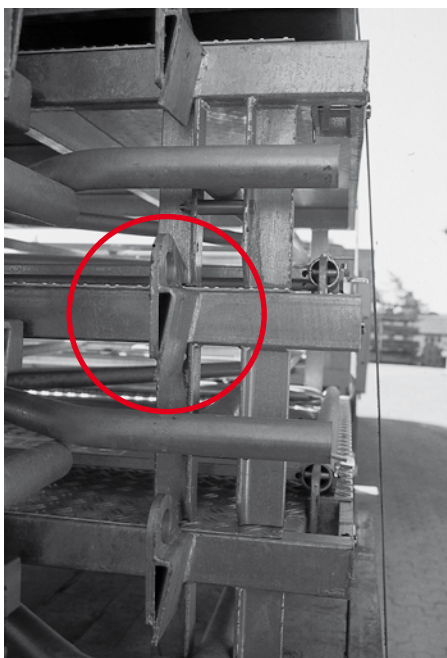


Fig. 17.2

Platform assembly

1. Fold the railing up (Fig. 18.1).
2. Turn the safety locks into the locked position and make sure they are safely in the locked (see p. LAB-19 bottom).
3. Attach 4 crane slings to the crane eyes of the platform, running the 2 snap-hooks at the rear through the mesh of the railing (Fig. 18.2).
4. Lift the platform and fold down the brackets one by the other (Fig. 18.3).
5. Lift and transport the platform to where it is required.
6. Attach the platform to the wall.
7. Repeat these steps to lift and transport the other platforms.

Important

As long as the platform is secured to the wall, make sure the snap-hooks do not get incidentally detached.

Disassembly

Perform the above steps in the opposite order.

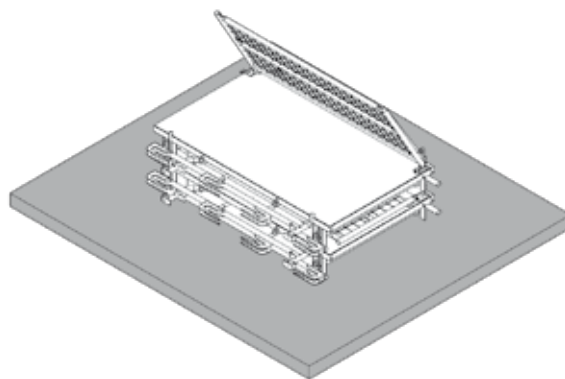


Fig. 18.1

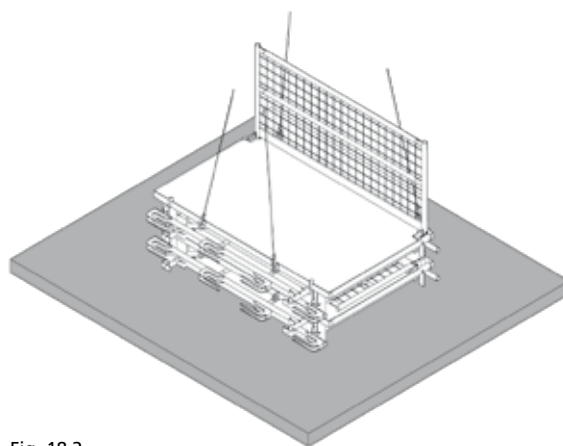


Fig. 18.2

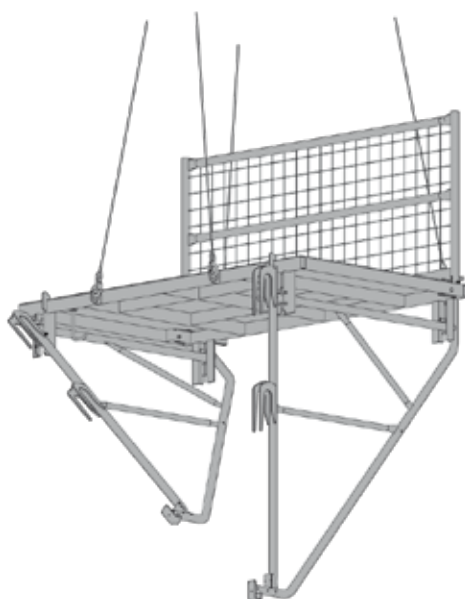


Fig. 18.3

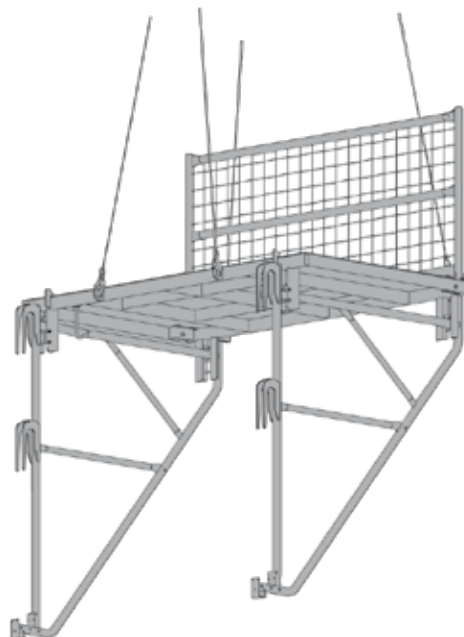


Fig. 18.4

Railing safety lock

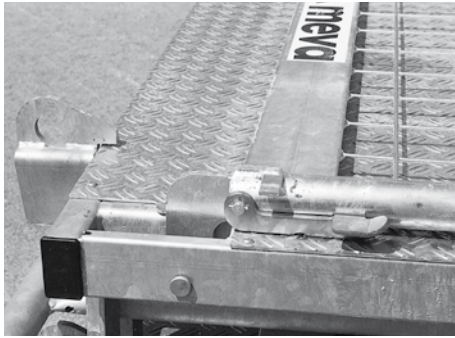


Fig. 19.1

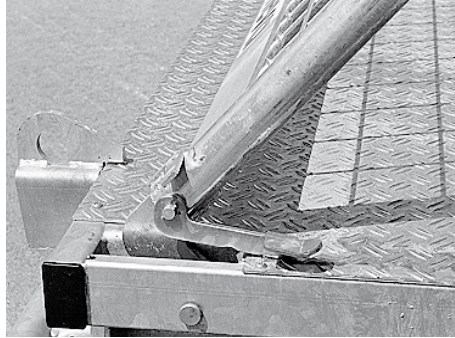


Fig. 19.2

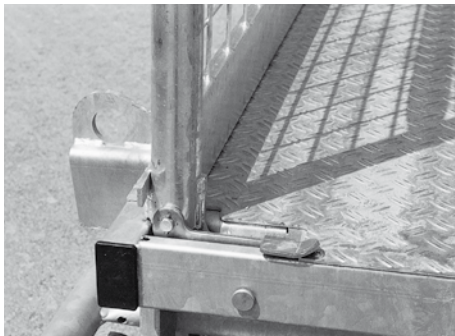


Fig. 19.3



Fig. 19.4

Platform LAB 130/240 and compensation platform LAB 130/240 have a railing safety lock (Fig. 19.1, 19.3 and 19.7). After folding the railing up, the safety lock must be turned manually into the locked position (Fig. 19.3, 19.6 and 19.8).

When disassembling the platform, flip up the safety lock before folding the railing down (Fig. 19.4 and 19.5).

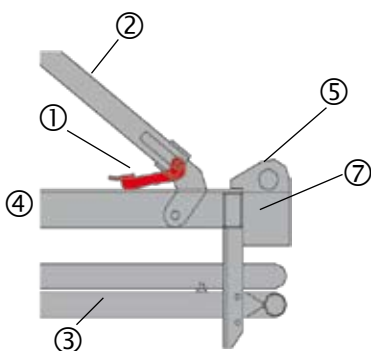


Fig. 19.5

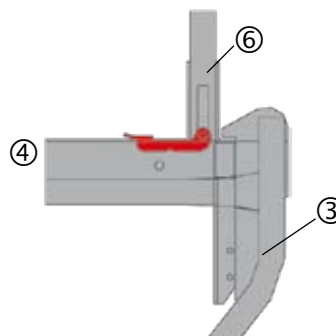


Fig. 19.6

- ① Safety lock
- ② Guard-railing
- ③ Brackets
- ④ Platform
- ⑤ Crane eye
- ⑥ Toe board
- ⑦ Limit stop, prevents the bracket from being overwound when folding it, i.e. the bracket can only be folded up to the maximum permitted angle

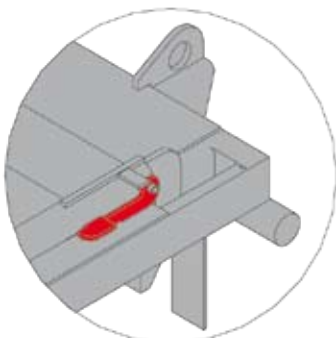


Fig. 19.7

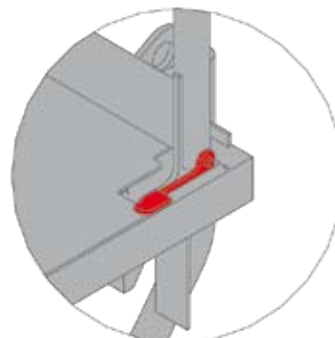


Fig. 19.8

Corner platform LAB 130

The corner platform can be used for right-angular building corners as well as for obtuse and acute angles.

Three corner platform railings must be plugged into each corner platform (Fig. 20.1) automatically secured (Fig. 20.2).

The 3 railings are connected to each other with the integrated couplers (Fig. 20.3 and 20.4).

The corner platform is placed between 2 platforms and connected to the adjacent platforms with 2 integrated couplers.

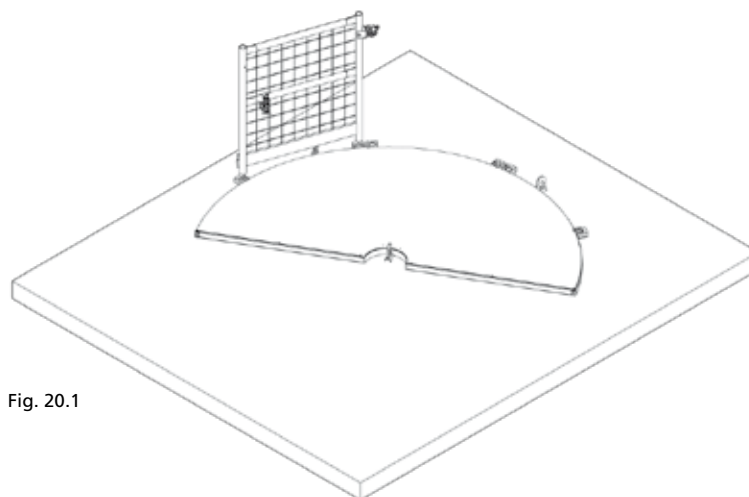


Fig. 20.1



Fig. 20.2



Fig. 20.3

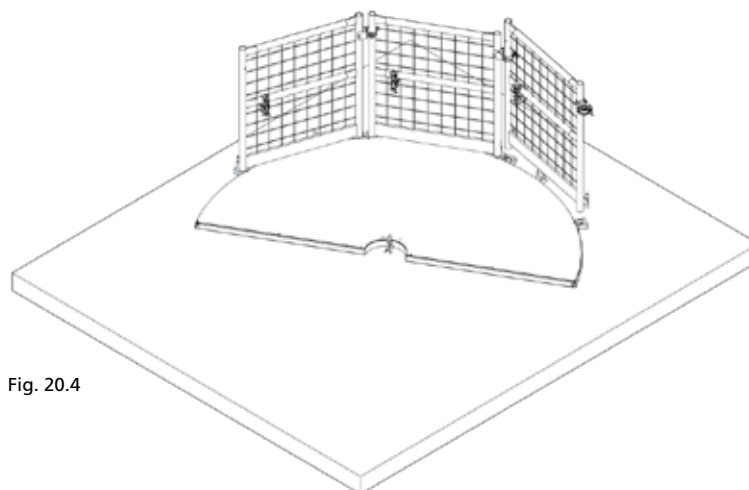


Fig. 20.4

Description	Ref. No.
Corner platform LAB 130	29-421-35
Railing for corner platform LAB	29-421-41

Corner platform LAB 130

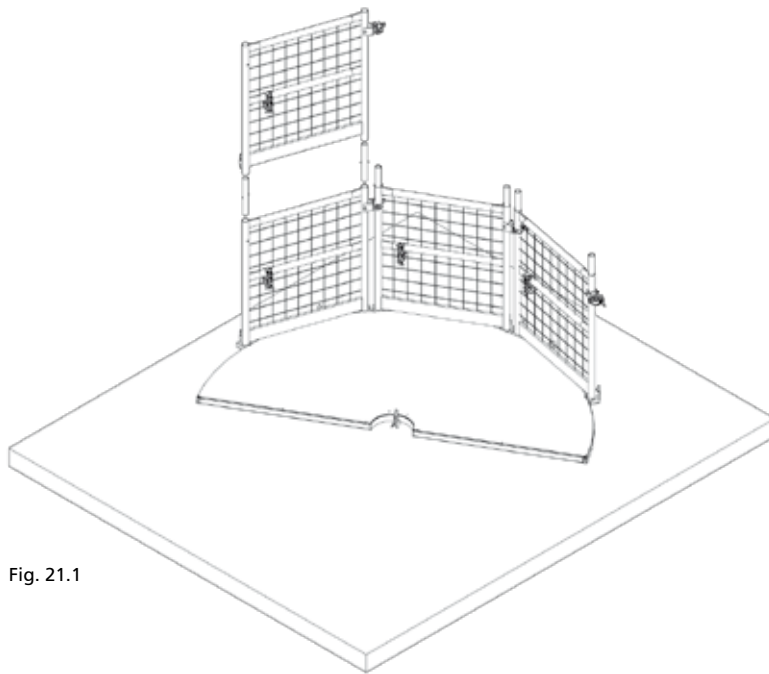


Fig. 21.1

When the corner platform is used as safety scaffold below the roof, its railing can be heightened by adding a railing on top of the existing one and connecting the railings with pin connectors LAB (Fig. 21.1 and 21.2).

The 3 railings (on the same level) are connected to each other with the integrated couplers (see p. LAB-20).

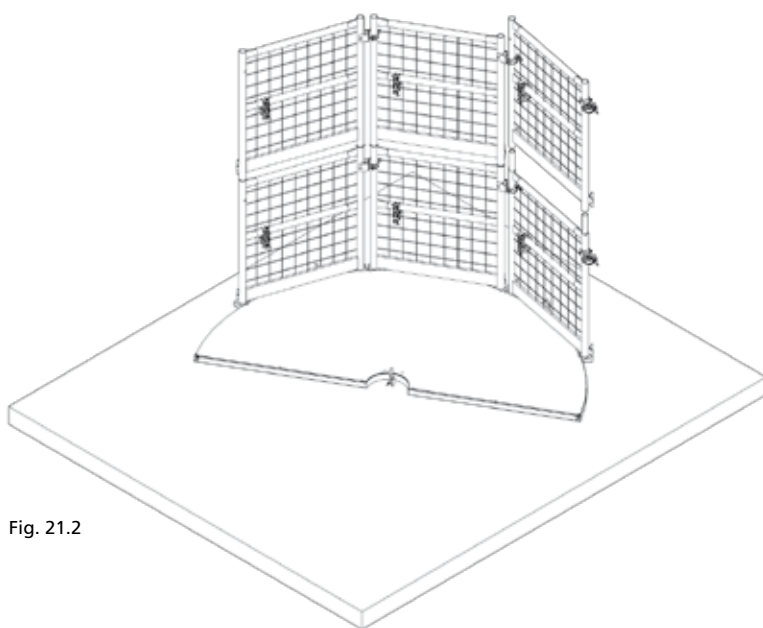


Fig. 21.2

Description	Ref. No.
Pin connector LAB....	29-422-35

Corner platform LAB 130

Outside corners

70°–180°

No bracket is required in the corner if angle α is larger than 90° (Fig. 22.1).

If angle α is larger than 110°, one of the 3 corner railings can be omitted (Fig. 22.2). Two corner railings can be omitted if angle α is larger than 145°.

If angle α is smaller than 90°, a single scaffolding bracket LAB is required in the corner (Fig. 22.3). The smallest possible angle α is 70°.

Important

The axes of the built-in parts should have a 25 cm minimum distance from the edge of the building (Fig. 22.4). If not, a separate static proof is required.

Note

If used in an acute angle, the single scaffolding bracket LAB requires a corner support LAB. Use the bracket connection LAB to attach the single scaffolding bracket LAB to the corner platform (Fig. 22.5).

Outside corner 90°

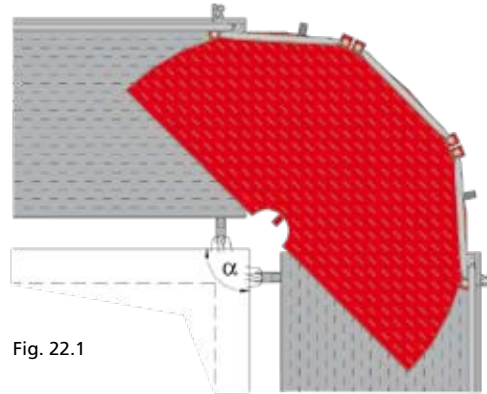


Fig. 22.1

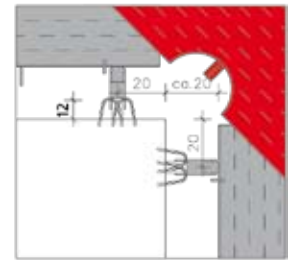


Fig. 22.4

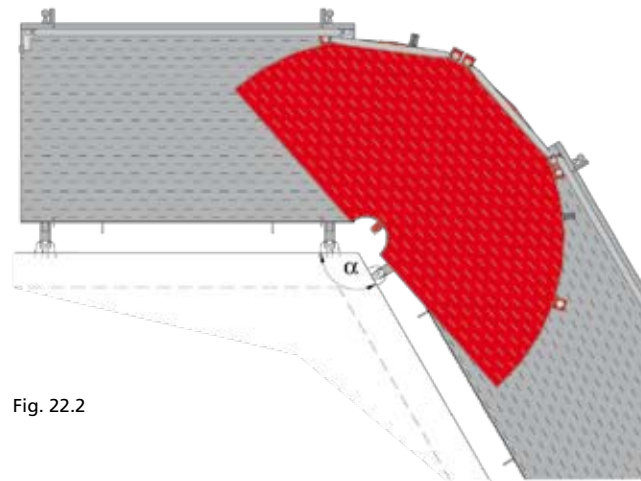


Fig. 22.2

Obtuse-angled corner
> 90° to 180°

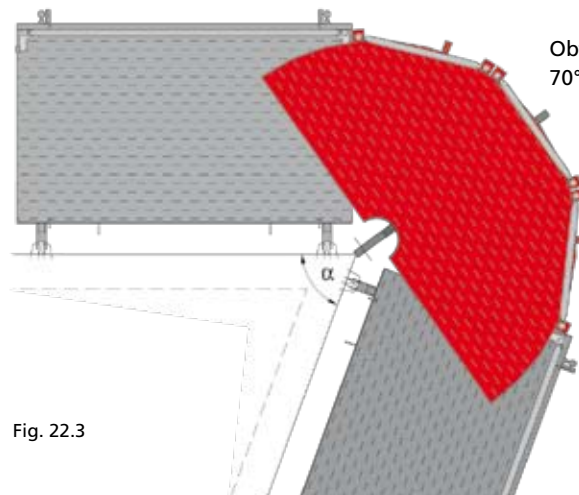


Fig. 22.3

Obtuse-angled corner
70° to < 90°

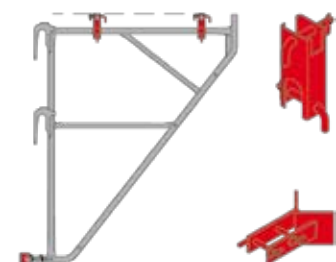


Fig. 22.5

Description	Ref. No.
Single scaffolding bracket LAB	29-421-45
Bracket connection LAB	29-422-30
Corner support LAB ...	29-422-25

Corner platform LAB 130

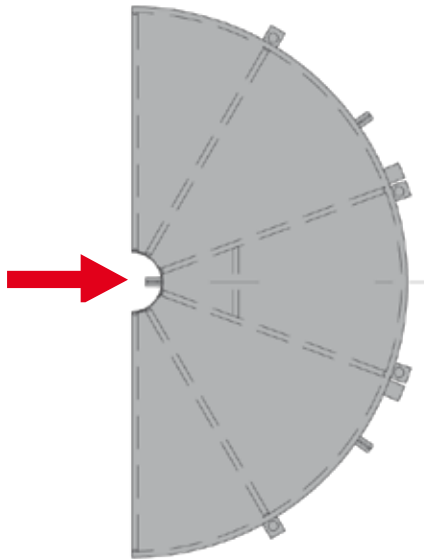


Fig. 23.1

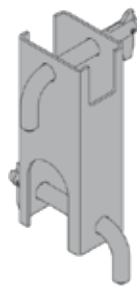


Fig. 23.2

Attachment of the single scaffolding bracket LAB

The smallest possible angle α is 70° . If angle α is smaller than 90° , a single scaffolding bracket is required in the corner (Fig. 23.1).

The single scaffolding bracket is attached with 2 bracket connections LAB at the drill holes (\varnothing 18 mm) of the corner platform LAB (Fig. 23.2).

The corner support LAB (Fig. 23.3) is attached with 2 integrated pins at the foot of the single scaffolding bracket (Fig. 23.4).

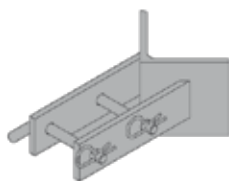


Fig. 23.3

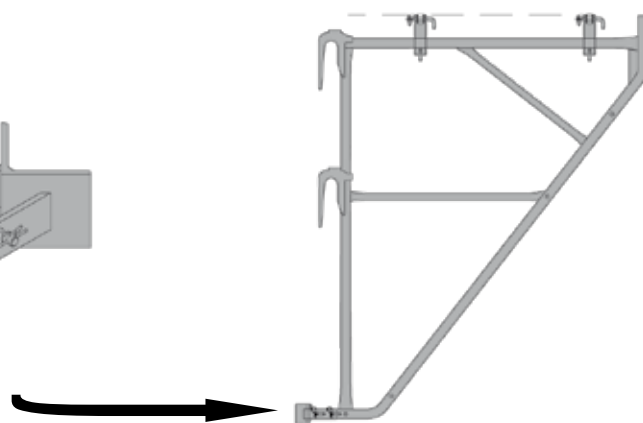


Fig. 23.4

Description	Ref. No.
Single scaffolding bracket LAB	29-421-45
Bracket connection LAB.....	29-422-30
Corner support LAB ...	29-422-25

Compensation platform LAB 130/240

Compensation platform LAB 130/240 is used to adjust the entire scaffold length (Fig. 24.1 and 24.2).

If used alternately with working platforms LAB 130/340, the compensation platforms reduce the number of anchoring points if the loop suspension is used, see p. LAB-7 and LAB-15.

According to DIN 4420 the platform's maximum admissible load is 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

The compensation platform is connected to the adjacent platforms with 2 integrated reversible couplings. The adjustment length (the gap to be bridged between 2 adjacent platforms) is from 0,10 m to 2,00 m maximum.

Note

We recommend not to use Uni-platforms LAB below the eaves.

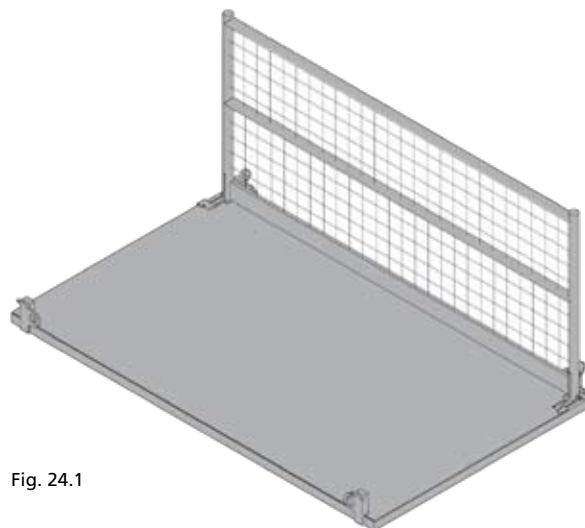


Fig. 24.1

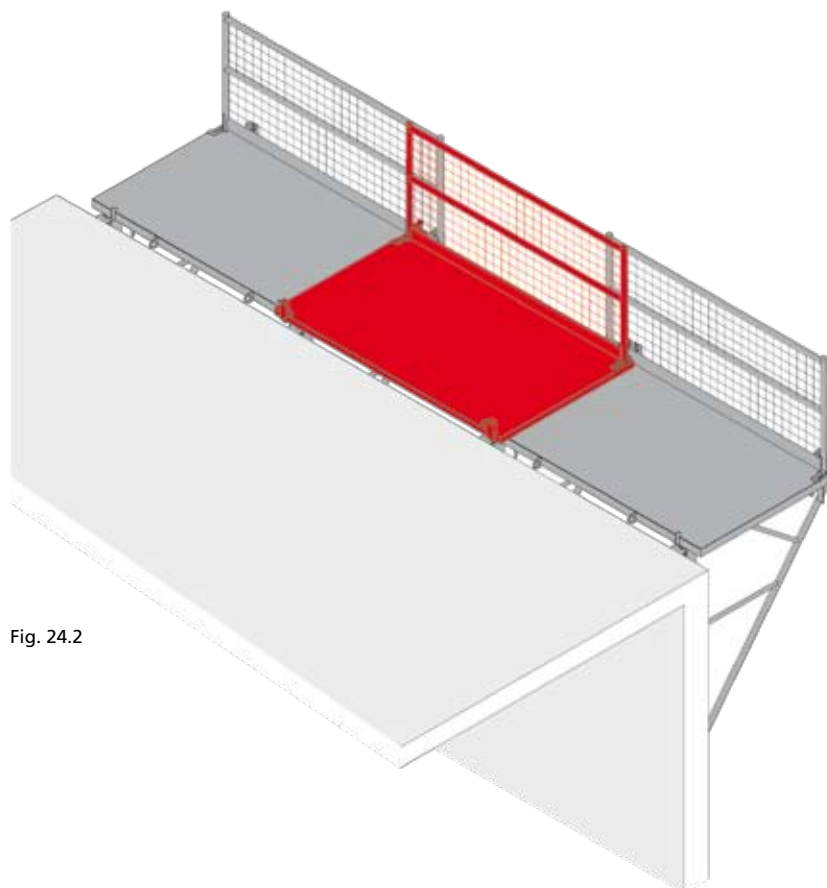


Fig. 24.2

Description	Ref. No.
Compensation platform LAB 130/240.....	79-421-31

Compensation platform LAB 130/240

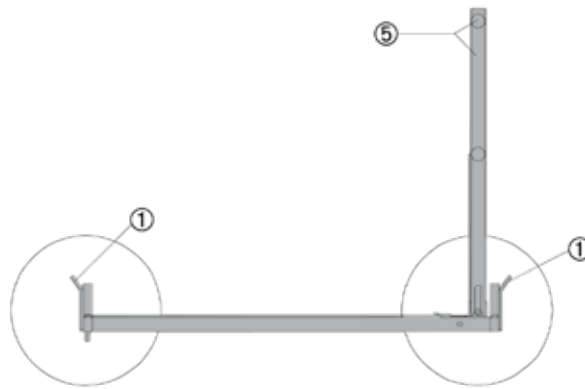


Fig. 25.1

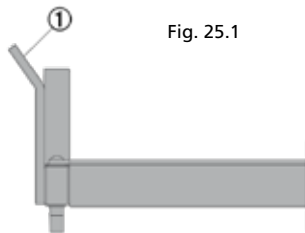


Fig. 25.2

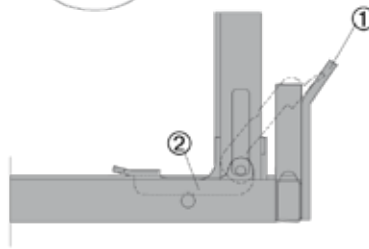


Fig. 25.3

- ① Stacking aid and crane eye for the safe transport of stacked platforms
- ② Railing safety lock. Must be manually turned to the locked position after folding up the railing. When disassembling the platform, the safety lock must be turned upwards before folding railing down. See p. LAB-19.
- ③ Swivel-joint coupler 48/48. Connects the platforms to each other.
- ④ Drill hole Ø 18 mm. Is used to attach the combi ledger LAB for use with the single scaffolding bracket LAB.
- ⑤ Guard-railing. Consists of scaffold tubes Ø 48,3 mm.

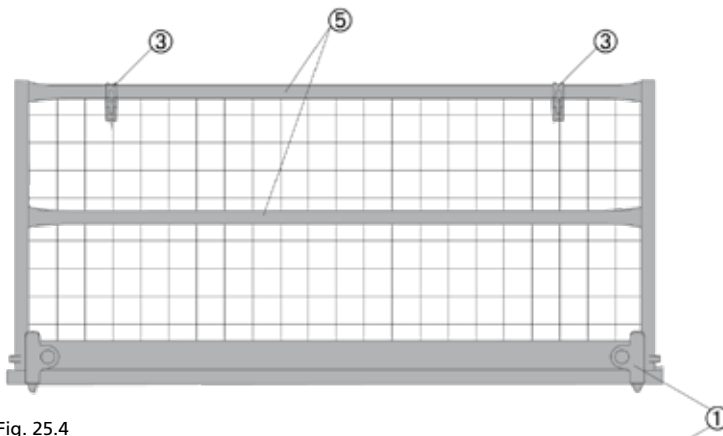


Fig. 25.4

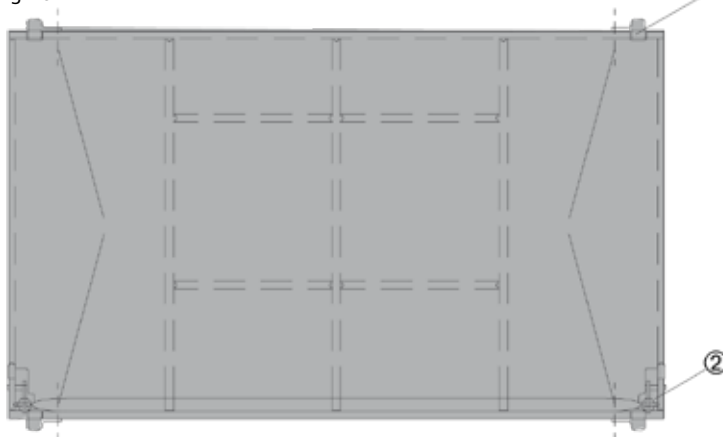


Fig. 25.5

Compensation platform LAB 130/240

Loop spacing and platform use

There are two things to observe when using the compensation platform alternately with adjacent platforms:

■ When transporting or disassembling the platforms, every other platform becomes an "end" platform, i.e. it is suspended without an adjacent platform next to it. This is why planning must take into consideration and determine how workers can get off the platforms during the transport or disassembly process. It should be kept in mind that persons may only be transported with and on the platform when the regulations for the transport of persons are observed. This is especially true for safety scaffolds below the roof.

■ When using the compensation platform LAB 130/240 as safety scaffold below the roof and flying it, keep in mind that the compensation platform must be lifted over the railing of the working platform LAB 130/340 or 130/240. This is why planning must take into consideration the final form and size of the eaves (Fig. 26.2).

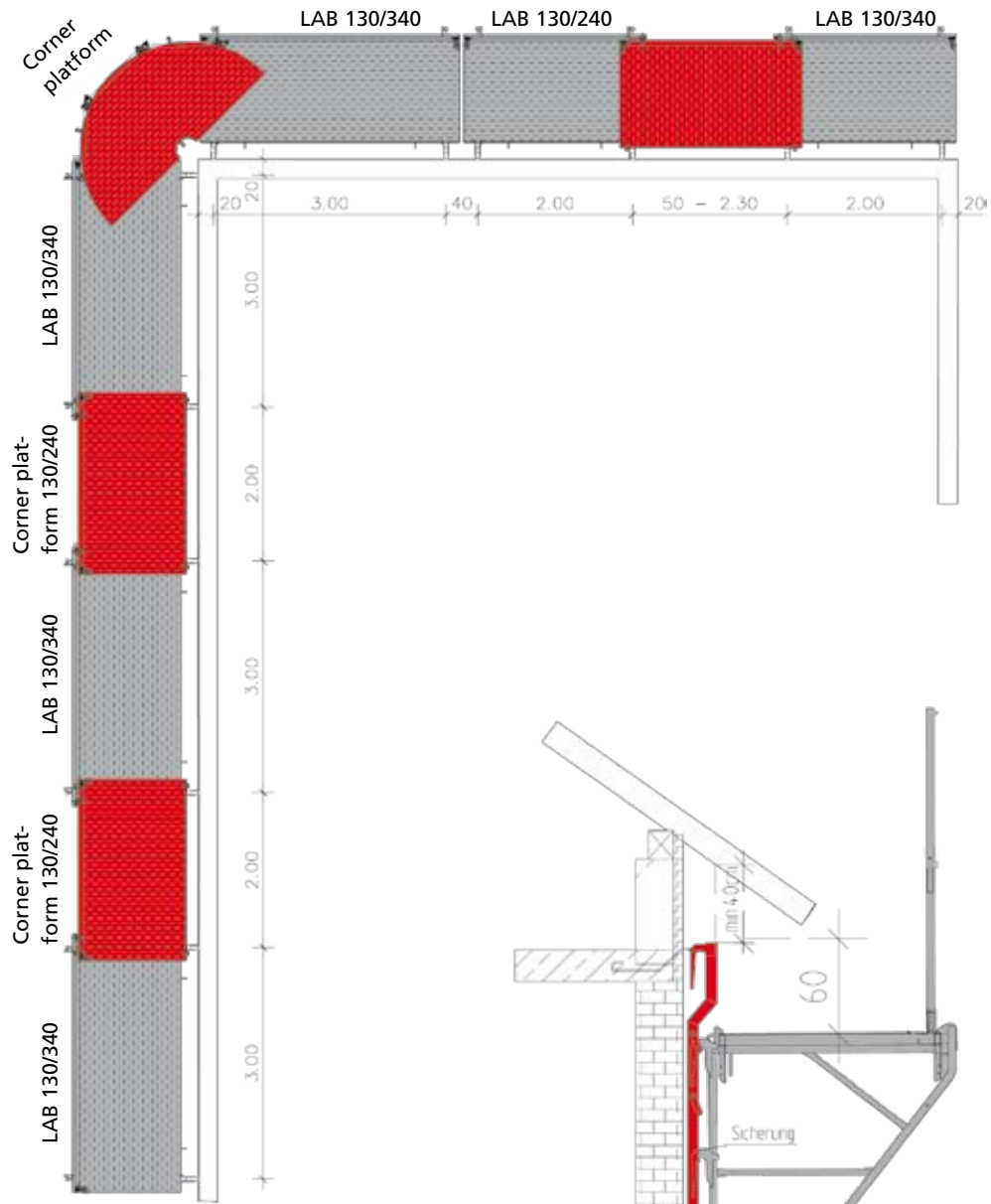


Fig. 26.1

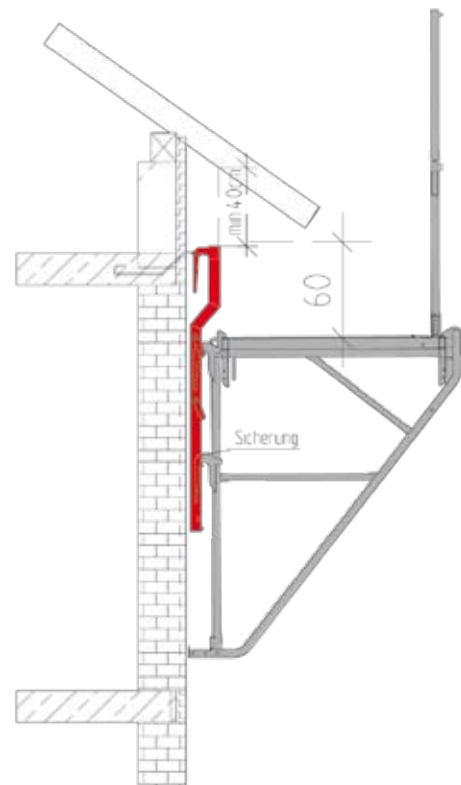


Fig. 26.2

Compensation platform LAB 130/240

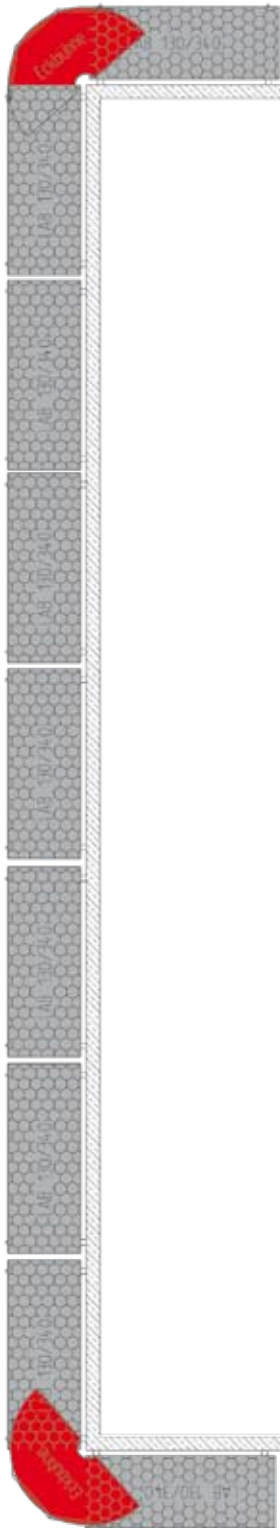


Fig. 27.1

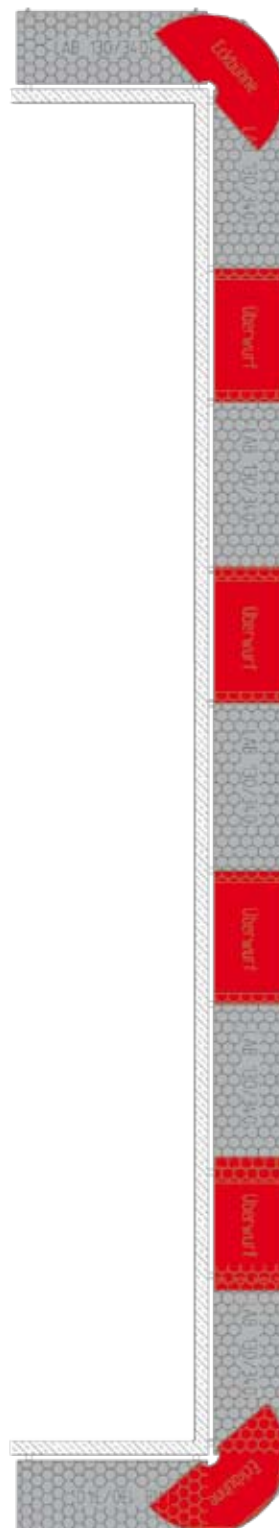


Fig. 27.2

No compensation platforms (Fig. 27.1)

If working platforms LAB are placed side by side to build the scaffold and no compensation platforms are used, formwork or a facade scaffold can be placed on the platforms since the admissible load for scaffolds without compensation platforms is 300 kg/m² (scaffold group 4). For details refer to p. LAB-37 and LAB-46.

Note that you cannot use working platforms LAB 240 and 340 together.

Use of compensation platform LAB 130/240 (Fig. 27.2)

If the compensation platform is alternately used with a working platform LAB, no formwork or facade scaffold must be placed on the platforms since the admissible load for scaffolds with compensation platforms is 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

Uni-platform LAB 130/140

Use as a stand-alone platform

The Uni-platform has 4 integrated bracket connections to attach 2 single scaffolding brackets.

Platform assembly

1. Place the Uni-platform LAB 130/140 on flat ground (Fig. 28.1).
2. Plug the guard-railing 140 LAB into the Uni-platform. The railing locks automatically (Fig. 28.2 and 28.3).
3. Place the Uni-platform on its side.
4. Remove the pins and fold the bracket connections down.
5. Mount the the single scaffolding brackets and reattach the pins.

The assembled Uni-platform LAB 130/140 can be used as a stand-alone transportable unit (Fig. 28.4).

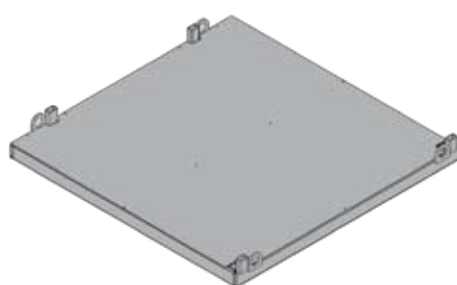


Fig. 28.1

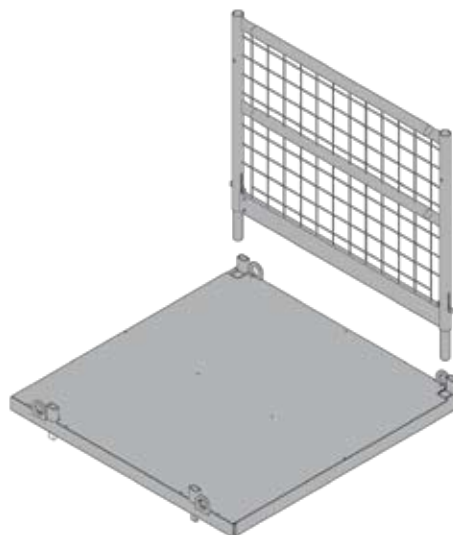


Fig. 28.2

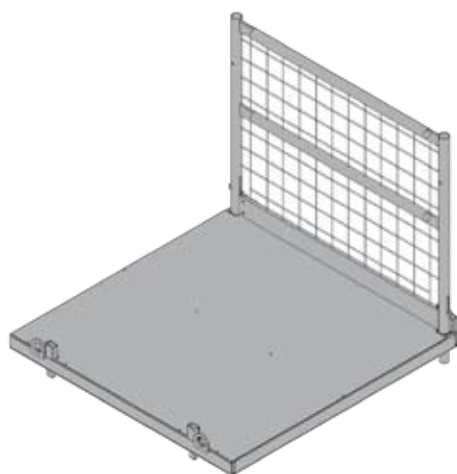


Fig. 28.3

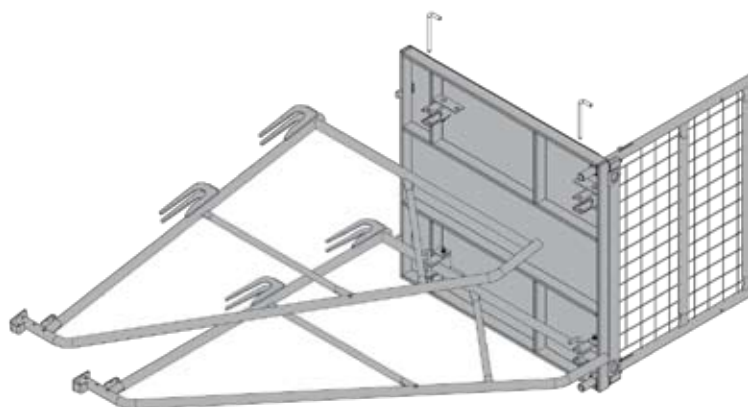


Fig. 28.4

Description	Ref. No.
Uni-platform LAB 130/140.....	79-421-50
Single scaffolding bracket LAB	29-421-45

Uni-platform LAB 130/140

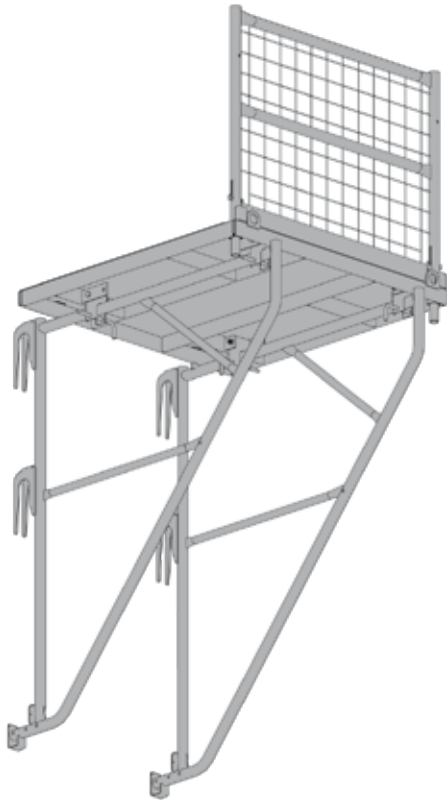


Fig. 29.1

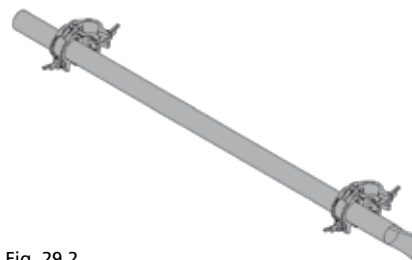


Fig. 29.2

By adding and plugging railing 140 LAB into the Uni-platform, this platform can be turned into a fully flexible compensation platform for short length adjustments (Fig. 29.1).

The railing's movable plug-in tube of the guard-railing projects below the platform and secures the guard-railing automatically. The plug-in length exceeds 15 cm (Fig. 29.1).

Mounting railing 140 LAB and 2 single scaffolding brackets turns the Uni-platform into a short platform that can be perfectly adapted to the building geometry (Fig. 29.3).

The scaffold tube 110 LAB is used to brace the brackets when suspending the Uni-platform (Fig. 29.3).

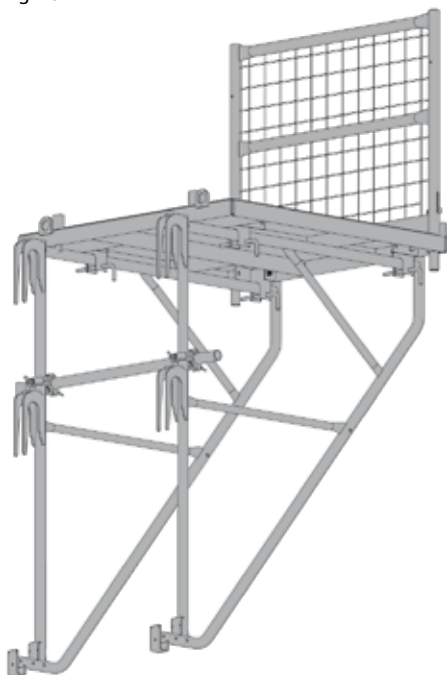


Fig. 29.3

Description	Ref. No.
Guard-railing	
140 LAB.....	79-421-56
Scaffold tube	
110 LAB.....	29-422-20

Inside corner configuration

Different options are available for inside corner configurations.

With compensation platform LAB 130/240

Scaffolding a building usually creates gaps on each side of the building facade. They are bridged with compensation platforms.

If the building has one or several inside corners, it is advisable to move the scaffold gap to the inside corner. This way, both the corner and the gap can be bridged with the compensation platform. In this case, one side of the compensation platform LAB 130/240 is attached with the combi ledger LAB to the single scaffolding bracket (Fig. 30.1).

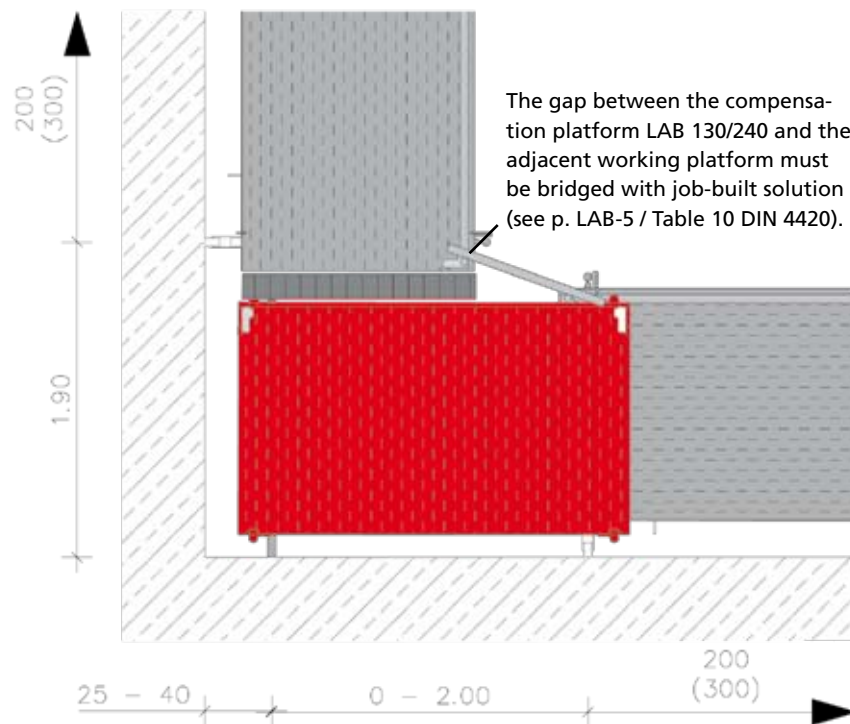


Fig. 30.1

With Uni-platform LAB 130/140

When using the Uni-platform LAB 130/140 as an inside corner platform, 2 single scaffolding brackets LAB are attached with the integrated bracket connections to the platform (see p. LAB-22). This turns the Uni-platform into a complete transportable unit. Railing 140 LAB is not required for this configuration (Fig. 30.2).

Note that according to DIN 4420 the admissible load is reduced to 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3) for this configuration.

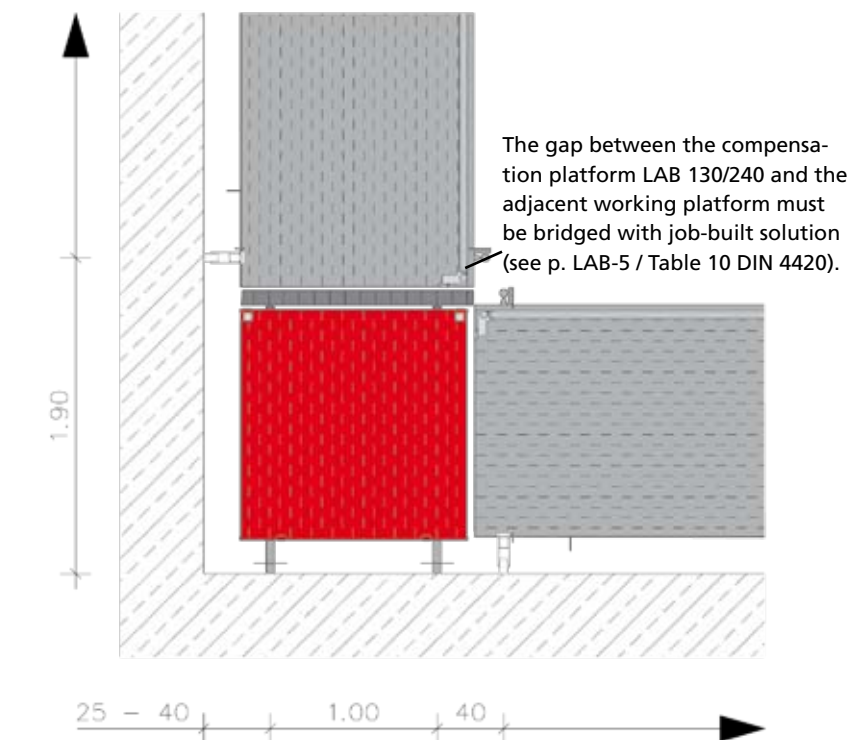


Fig. 30.2

Inside corner configuration

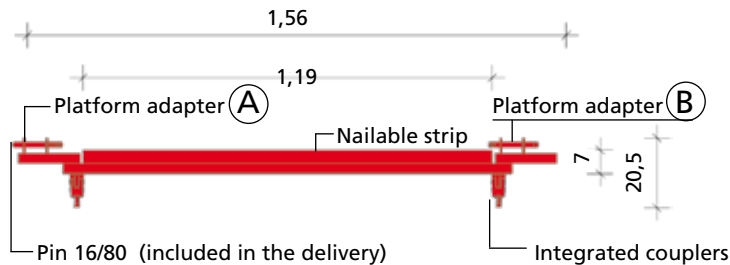


Fig. 31.1

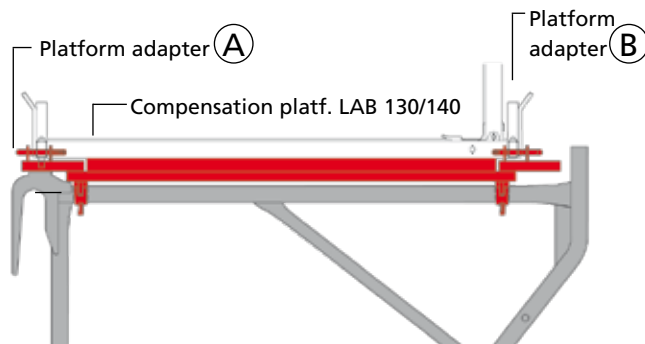


Fig. 31.2

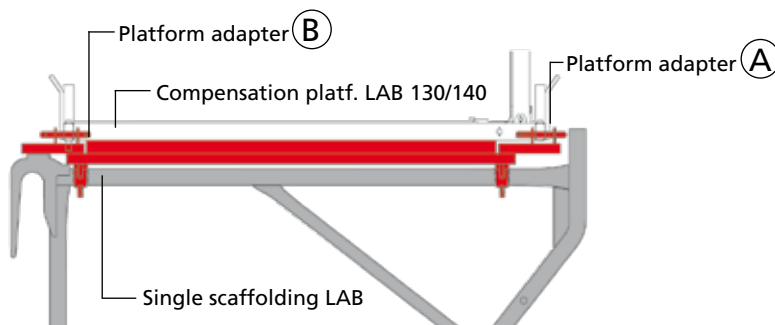


Fig. 31.3

Combi ledger LAB

When using compensation platform LAB 130/240 for an inside corner configuration, please note:

■ The guard-railing of the compensation platform must be removed and the compensation platform equipped with a single scaffolding bracket and combi ledger on its inside.

■ The platform adapter (A) of the combi ledger (Fig. 31.1) must be located over the bracket's suspension hook. This way the compensation platform LAB 130/240 is moved forward by approx. 6,5 cm and does not collide with the railing of the adjacent platform (Fig. 31.2). The railing gap is closed with a job-site solution, see p. LAB-34.

Note

Mounting a 2nd combi ledger and a 2nd single scaffolding bracket turns the compensation bracket into a complete working platform 130/240. The required bracing can be achieved with scaffold tubes and couplers (2 horizontal and 1 diagonal). The platform adapter (B) must be located behind the suspension hook (Fig. 31.3).

According to DIN 4420, the admissible load is 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

Description	Ref. No.
Combi ledger LAB.....	29-422-00

Bridging gaps

Several options are available.

With compensation platform LAB

The compensation platform can be used to bridge gaps of up to 2,00 m fast and systematically. It is flown in by crane and placed over the gap (Fig. 32.1). The distance between the brackets of the adjacent platforms must not exceed 2,35 m.

The compensation platform is attached and secured against shifting with the 2 integrated couplers (Fig. 32.2 through 32.4).

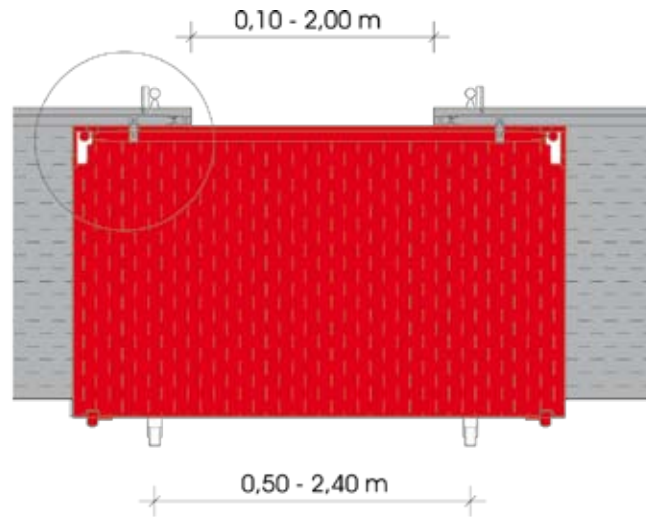


Fig. 32.1

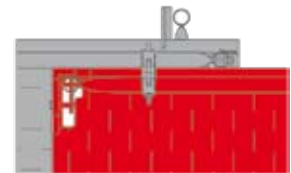


Fig. 32.2

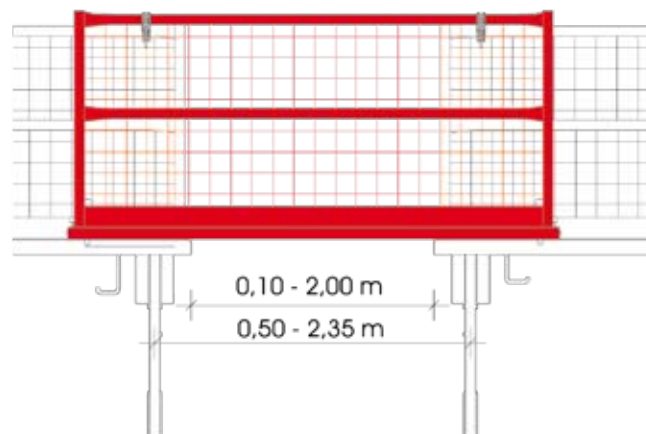


Fig. 32.3

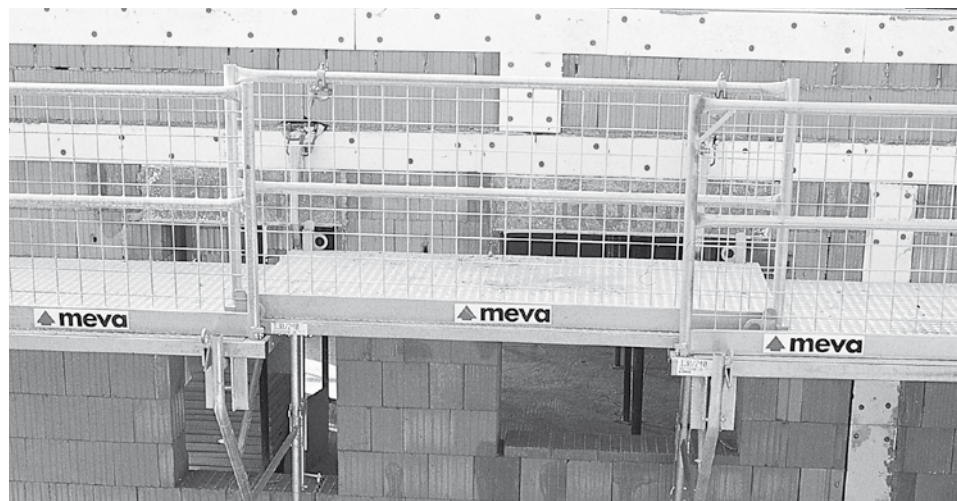


Fig. 32.4

Bridging gaps

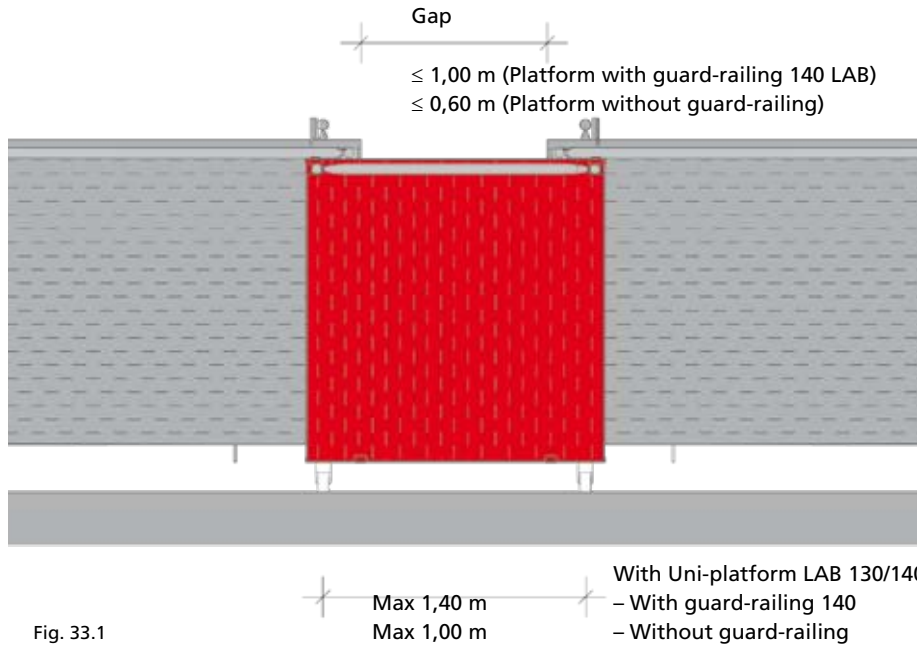


Fig. 33.1

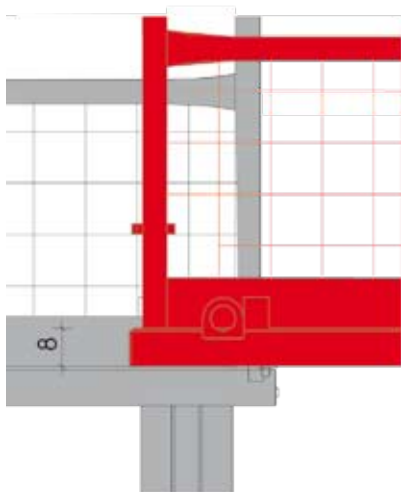


Fig. 33.2



Fig. 33.3

With the Uni-platform

The Uni-platform LAB 130/140 can be used as compensation platform with or without railing 140 LAB.

■ With railing

If the railing is used, the distance between the brackets of the adjacent platforms must not exceed 1,40 m (Fig. 33.1).

The railing is attached with 2 swivel-joint couplers 48/48 to the adjacent platforms.

Having a maximum compensation of 1,40 m, the railing is slid in half and does not affect the projection of the Uni-platform over the adjacent platform (Fig. 33.2 and 33.3).

■ Without railing

Here, the gap must not exceed 1,00 m and is closed with a job-built solution (see p. LAB-34).

Bridging gaps

With job-built solutions and Uni-platform LAB 130/140 (Fig. 34.1 through 43.3)

Gaps can also be bridged using job-site solutions:

- ① Planks
- ② Couplers to lock the scaffold tubes in place
- ③ Scaffold tubes (or boards 150/30 with board holders)
- ④ Toe bord
- ⑤ Board holder LAB
- ⑥ Anti-shift attachment of the boards

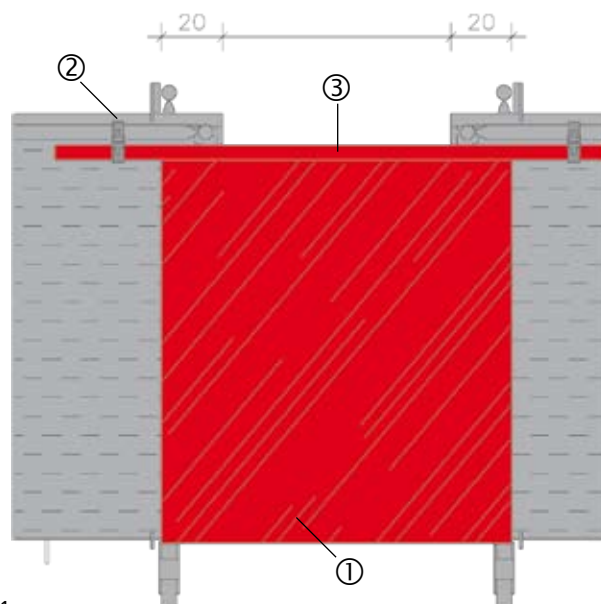


Fig. 34.1

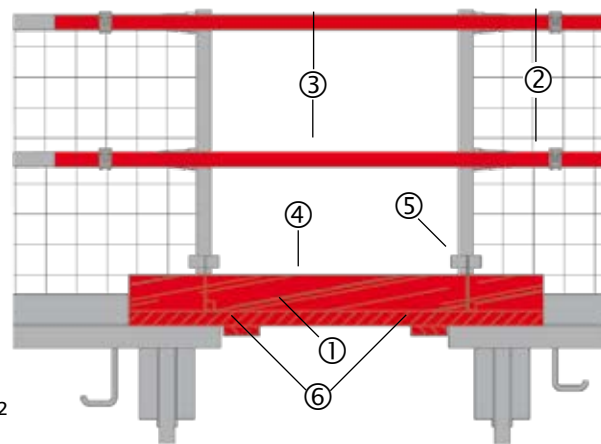


Fig. 34.2



Fig. 34.3

Bridging gaps

Fall height h (m) Max.	Admissible bracket spacing in m depending on plank size in cm x cm			
	24 x 4,5	28 x 4,5	Double planking	
			24 x 4,5	28 x 4,5
1,0	1,4	1,5	2,5	2,7
1,5	1,2	1,4	2,2	2,5
2,0	1,2	1,3	2,0	2,2
2,5	1,1	1,2	1,9	2,0
3,0	1,0	1,1	1,8	2,0

Table 35.1

Scaffold group	Board or plank width in cm	Board or plank thickness in cm				
		3,0	3,5	4,0	4,5	5,0
1,2,3	20	1,25	1,50	1,75	2,25	2,50
	24 and 28	1,25	1,75	2,25	2,50	2,75
3	20	1,25	1,50	1,75	2,25	2,50
	24 and 28	1,25	1,75	2,00	2,25	2,00

Table 35.2

Table 35.1 shows the admissible bracket spacing for safety scaffolds depending on the plank size and on the assumption that the scaffold uses wooden planking (according to DIN 4420, Part 1).

Table 35.2 shows the admissible bracket spacing (in metres) for scaffolds based on the assumption that the scaffolds use wooden planking (according to DIN 4420, Part 1).

Bridging problem areas

Building off-set to the inside

In the example such an off-set is bridged using working platforms LAB 130/240, suspension shoes LAB and single scaffolding brackets (Fig. 36.1).

According to DIN 4420, the admissible load is reduced to 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

Important

Working platform LAB must be suspended in the suspension tube 150 LAB between both anchor sleeves.

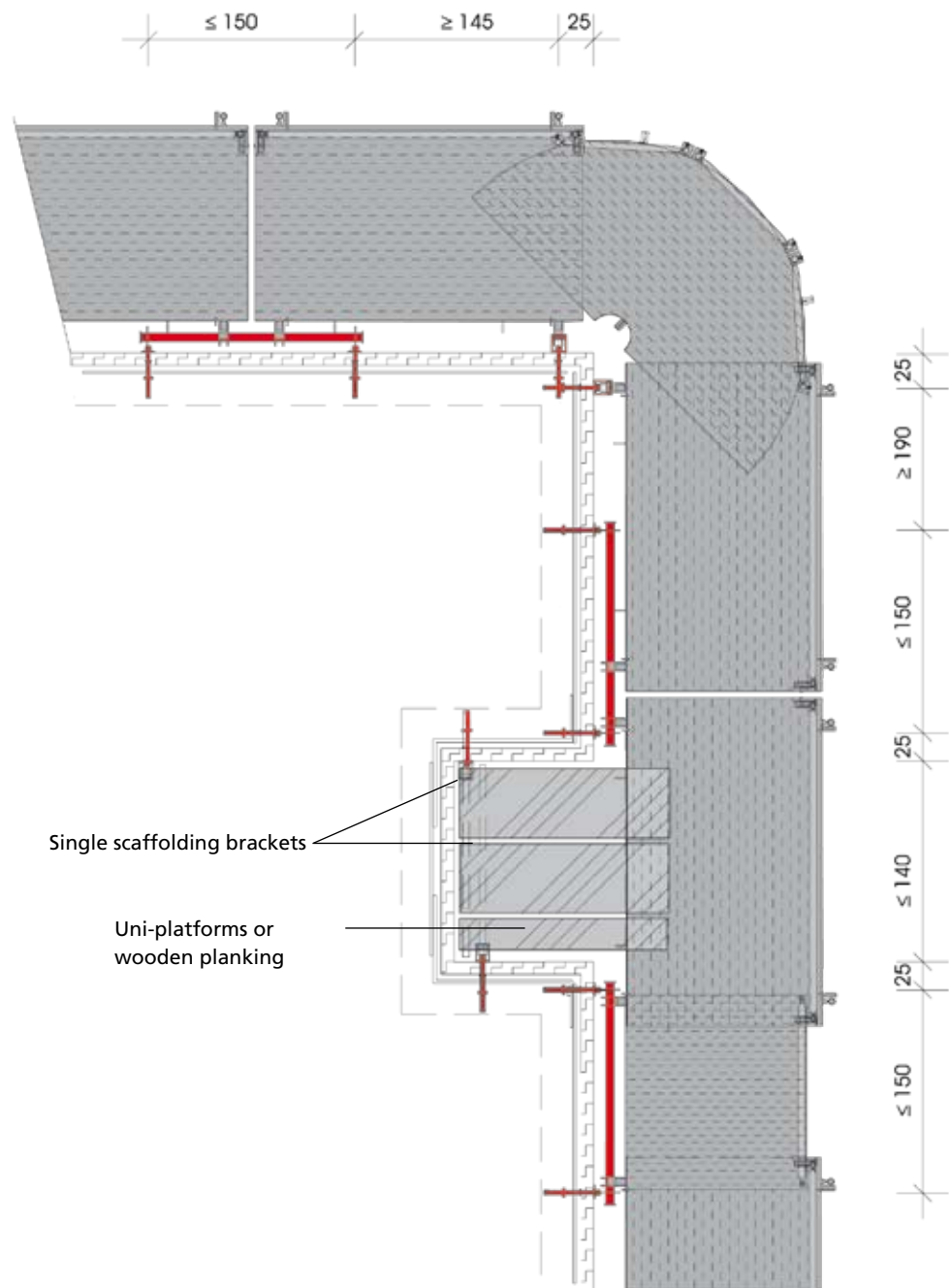


Fig. 36.1

Wall formwork on working platforms LAB

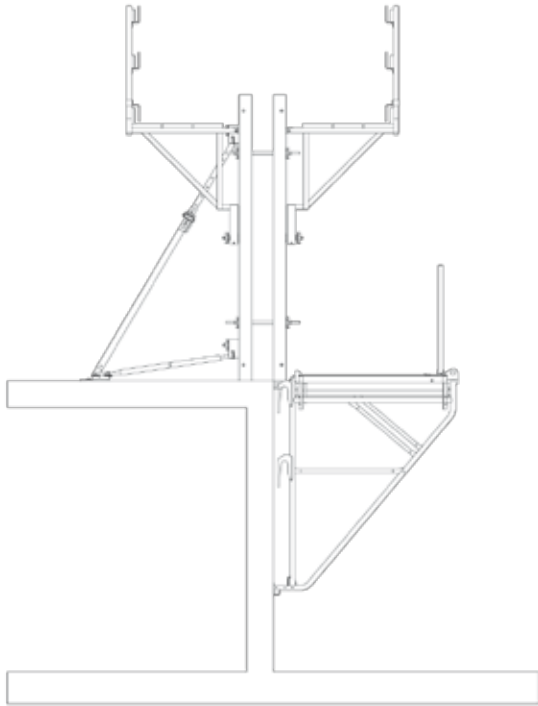


Fig. 37.1

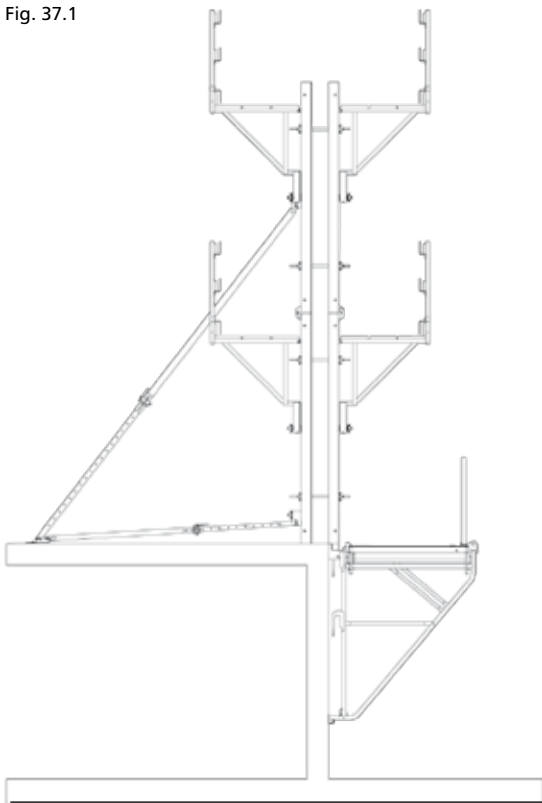


Fig. 37.2

With suspension loop 10

StarTec and AluStar wall formwork up to a height of 2,70 m can be put onto working platforms LAB. Formwork props must never be placed onto working platforms LAB (Fig. 37.1).

The maximum prop spacing on concrete slabs is 2,50 m.

Working platforms LAB 130/340 may be used in all cases. If formwork is put on the platform, the admissible load is reduced to 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3). Uni-platforms must not be used.

With suspension shoe LAB

StarTec and AluStar wall formwork up to a height of 5,40 m can be put onto working platforms LAB (Fig. 37.2). Pre-assembly is done on flat ground. Working platforms LAB 130/340 may be used in all cases. If formwork is put on the platform, the admissible load is reduced to 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3). Uni-platforms must not be used.

Access to the working platforms must be provided with a stair tower.

Height adjustment

Hanging the platforms higher

The second suspension hook of the bracket can be used to hang the platforms approx. 70 cm higher (Fig. 38.1).

When using suspension loops, the platform then hangs approx. 80 cm over the slab (approx. 70 cm when using suspension shoes).

Board holder LAB can be used to attach a toe board for fall-down protection (Fig. 38.2).

According to DIN 4420, the admissible load is reduced to 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

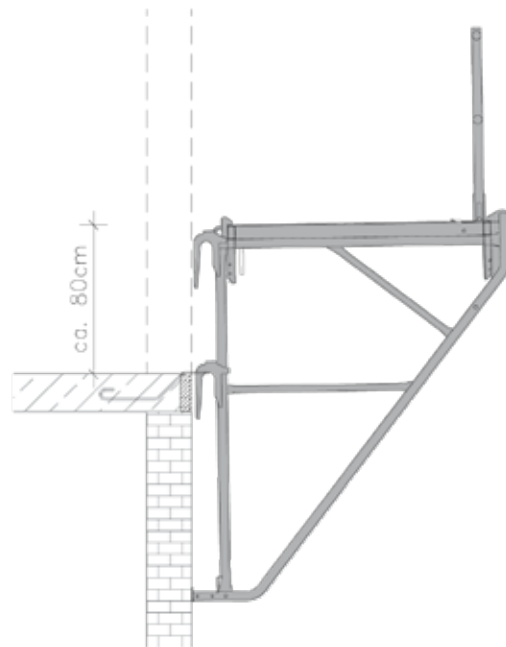


Fig. 38.1

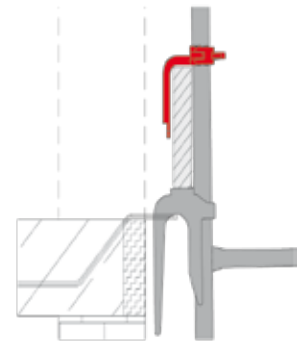


Fig. 38.2

Bracket extension

Bracket extension LAB (Fig. 38.3 and 38.4) can be used to hang the working platform LAB approx. 1,20 m higher.

When using suspension loops, the platform then hangs approx. 130 cm over the slab (approx. 120 cm when using suspension shoes).

According to DIN 4420, the admissible load is reduced to 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

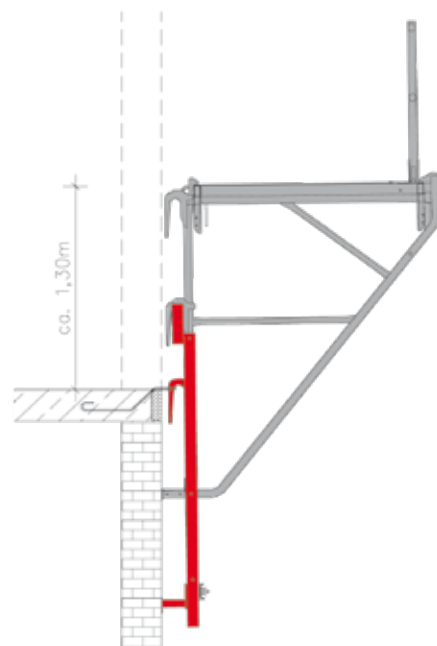


Fig. 38.3



Fig. 38.4

Description	Ref. No.
Bracket extension LAB	29-422-05

Wall openings (vertical bridging)

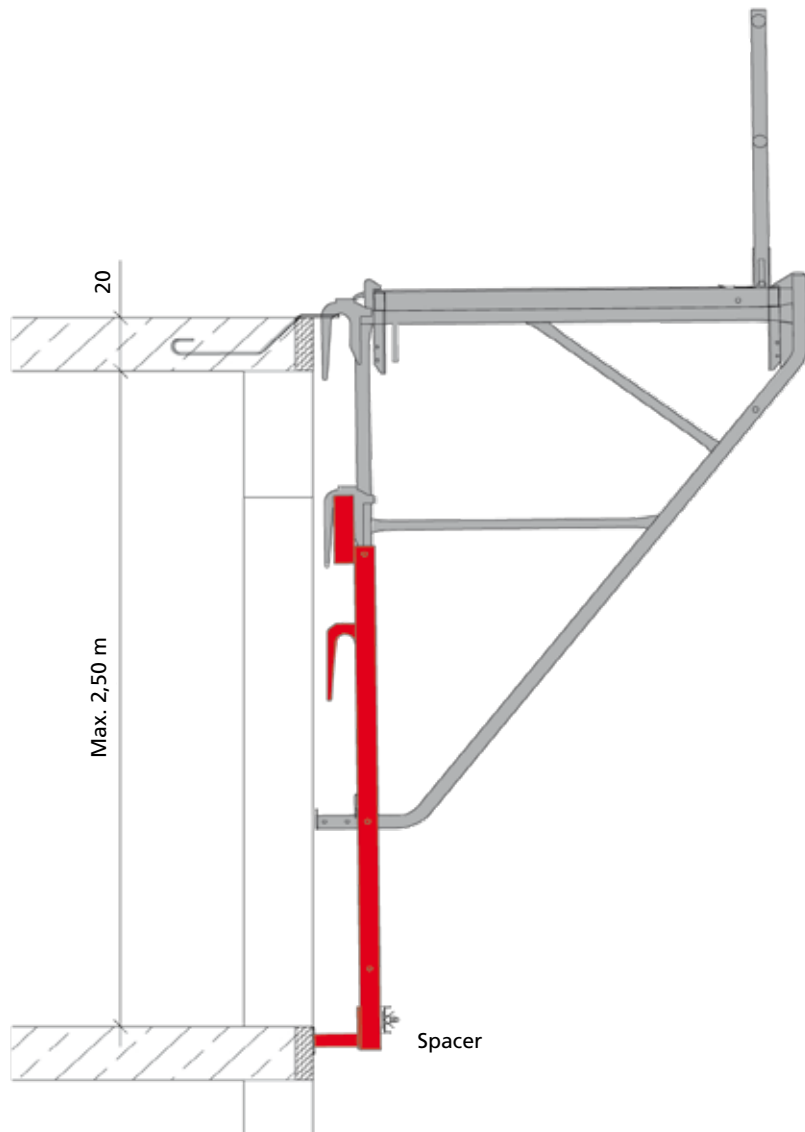


Fig. 39.1

Wall openings in floors up to 2,70 m

The bracket extension LAB can be used to vertically bridge wall openings (Fig. 39.1).

The maximum floor height is 2,80 m if no pressure rod is used. The bracket extension is slid into the lower suspension hook and attached with pin 16/120 at the foot of the bracket.

The position of spacer at the bracket extension can be adjusted stepless to the floor height (adjustment range 70 cm).

According to DIN 4420, the admissible load is reduced to 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

Wall openings (vertical bridging)

Wall openings in floors up to 3,70 m

The bracket extension LAB and the pressure rod LAB can be used to vertically bridge large wall openings (Fig. 40.1 and 40.2). The bracket extension ① is attached with pin 16/120 at the foot of the bracket ④. The pressure rod ③ is attached with pin 16/120 to the bracket and the bracket extension. Before attaching the pressure rod, the spacer ② should be adjusted to the required height (Fig. 40.3 and 40.4). The adjustment range is 70 cm.

According to DIN 4420, the admissible load is reduced to 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

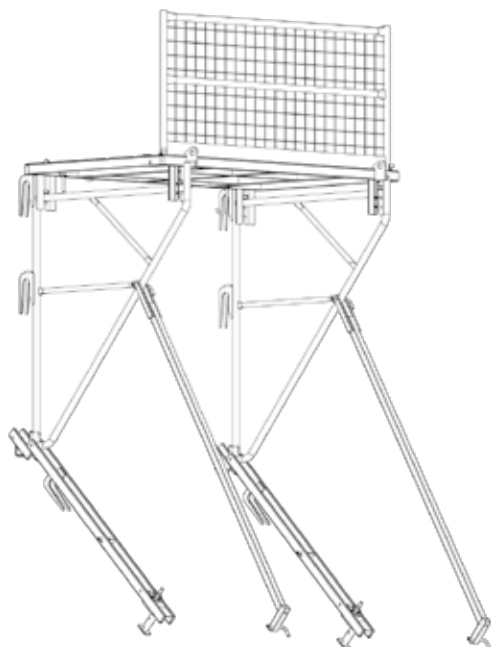


Fig. 40.1

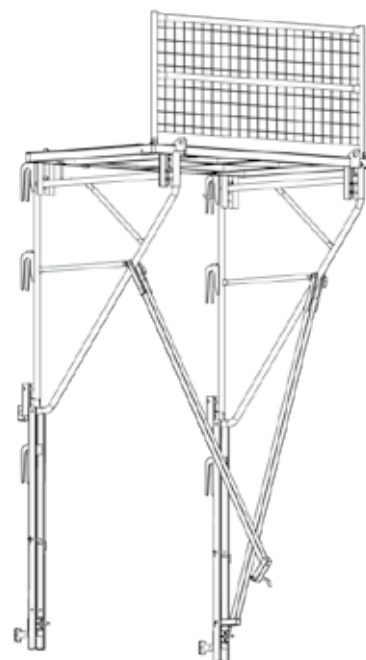


Fig. 40.2

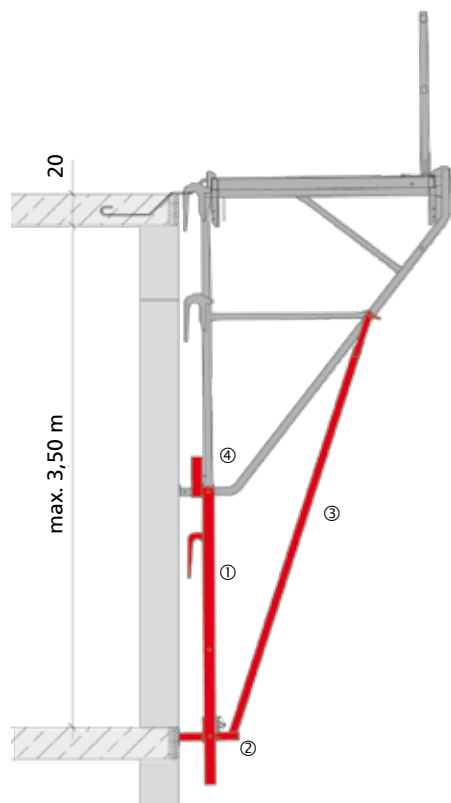


Fig. 40.3

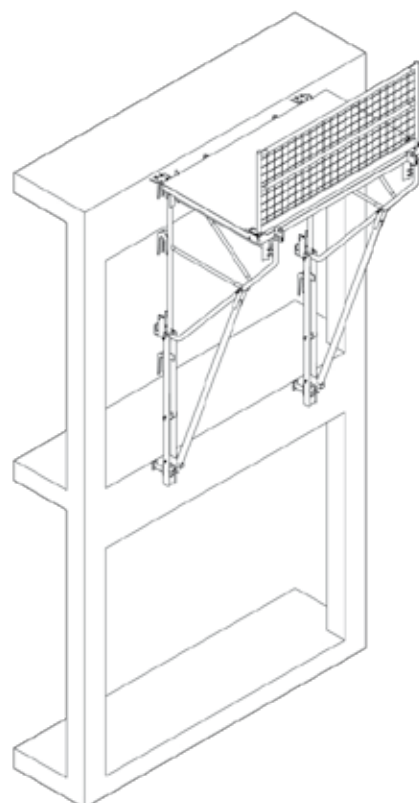


Fig. 40.4

Description	Ref. No.
Bracket extension	
LAB	29-422-05
Pressure rod LAB	29-422-10

Wall openings (horizontal bridging)



Fig. 41.1

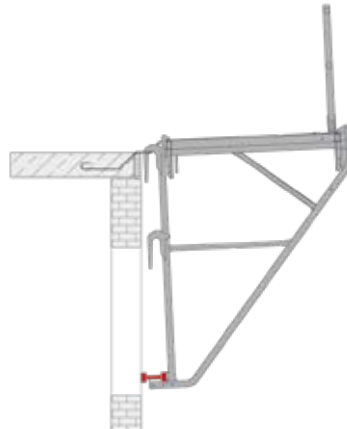


Fig. 41.2

Window, door and other openings in facades can be horizontally bridged by, for example, using H20 wood girders, square timbers or steel girders supplied by the site (Fig. 41.1, 41.2, 41.4 and 41.5). Attachment can be done with nails.

The bracket extension LAB is the economic solution to bridge openings wider than 4,00 m or suspend the brackets of 2 adjacent platforms.

According to DIN 4420, the admissible load is reduced to 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

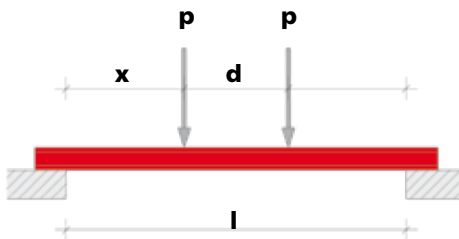


Fig. 41.3

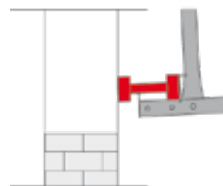


Fig. 41.4

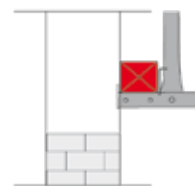


Fig. 41.5

LAB 340, normal suspension

p (kN)	d (m)	l (m)	Opening to be bridged with
3,11	0,40	2,00	1 H20
3,11	0,40	2,50	1 H20
3,11	0,40	3,00	1 H20
3,11	0,40	3,50	1 H20
3,11	0,40	4,00	2 H20

Table 41.1

LAB 240, normal suspension

p (kN)	d (m)	l (m)	Opening to be bridged with
2,30	0,40	2,00	1 H20
2,30	0,40	2,50	1 H20
2,30	0,40	3,00	1 H20
2,30	0,40	3,50	1 H20
2,30	0,40	4,00	1 H20

Table 41.2

p = maximum load at the foot of the bracket of the working platform LAB 130 (normal and high suspension)

x = lateral distance of the brackets to the embrasure (Fig. 41.3 shows the maximum lateral distance x and thus the highest pressure)

LAB 340, high suspension

p (kN)	d (m)	l (m)	Opening to be bridged with
5,01	0,40	2,00	1 H20
5,01	0,40	2,50	2 H20
5,01	0,40	3,00	2 H20
5,01	0,40	3,50	2 H20
5,01	0,40	4,00	2 H20

Table 41.3

LAB 240, suspension

P (kN)	d (m)	L (m)	Opening to be bridged with
3,71	0,40	2,00	1 H20
3,71	0,40	2,50	1 H20
3,71	0,40	3,00	1 H20
3,71	0,40	3,50	2 H20
3,71	0,40	4,00	2 H20

Table 41.4

d = distance between the brackets (Fig. 41.3 and Table 41.1)

l = length of opening

Load table

Application 1

(Fig. 42.1)

Adjacent working platforms

Scaffold group 4

300 kg/ m² without partial area load of 5 kN/m²

Application 1

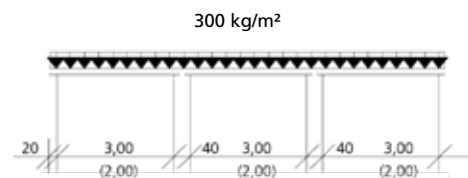


Fig. 42.1

Application 2

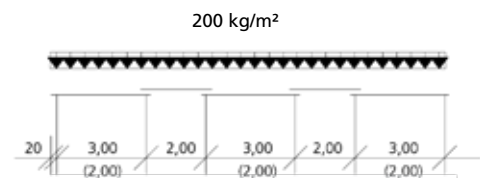


Fig. 42.2

Application 2

(Fig. 42.2)

Working platform and compensation platform

Scaffold group 3

200 kg/m²

Load at foot of the bracket

Table 42.3 shows the load at the foot of the bracket depending on the type of suspension and other criteria such as use the use of bracket extensions and bridging.









		Application 1 Scaffold group 4 Adj. working platforms		Application 2 Scaffold group 3 Working + comp. platf.	
		LAB 340	LAB 240	Lab 340	LAB 240
Normal suspension i.e. top suspension used		3,39 kN	2,17 kN	3,65 kN	2,96 kN
High suspension (by 70 cm)		5,33 kN	3,43 kN	5,76 kN	4,66 kN
High suspension (by 130 cm with bracket extension)		—	—	5,88 kN	4,74 kN
Normal suspension (with bracket extension, and 2,60 m bridged)		—	—	2,79 kN	2,27 kN
Low suspension (by 60 cm, with height adjustment 60/100 LAB)		—	—	2,85 kN	2,31 kN
Low suspension (by 60 cm, with height adjustment 60/100 LAB)		—	—	2,50 kN	2,02 kN
Normal suspension (with bracket extension and pressure rod, 3,60 m bridged)		—	—	2,01 kN	1,63 kN
High suspension (by 70 cm, with bracket extension and pressure rod, 2,90 m bridged)		—	—	2,57 kN	2,08 kN.

Table 42.3

Load table

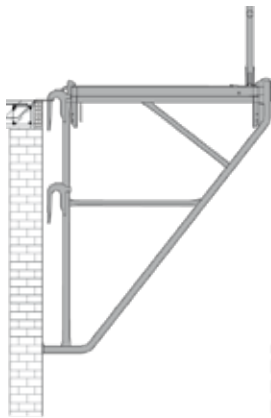


Fig. 43.1

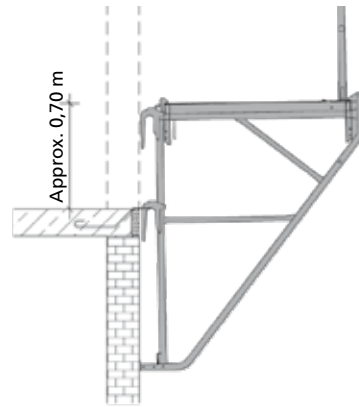


Fig. 43.2

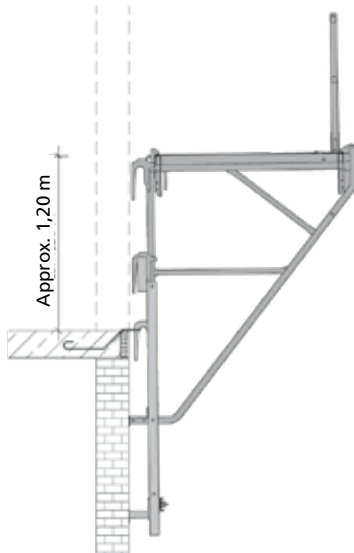


Fig. 43.3

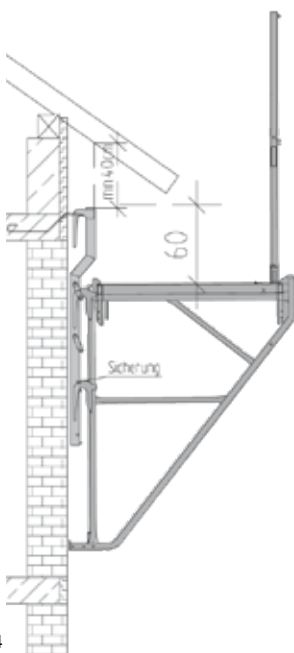


Fig. 43.4

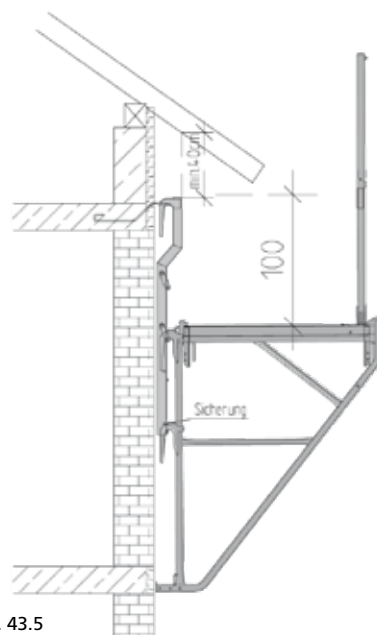


Fig. 43.5

Fig. 43.1

Normal suspension, i.e. top suspension used

Fig. 43.2

High suspension (by 70 cm)

Fig. 43.3

High suspension (by 120 cm, with bracket extension LAB)

Fig. 43.4

Low suspension (by 60 cm, with height adjustment 60/100 LAB)

Fig. 43.5

Low suspension (by 60 cm, with height adjustment 60/100 LAB)

The maximum load for all applications shown in the above figures is 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

Important

Check the tilting ends of the safety pins integrated in the suspension before using them. Only MEVA original spare parts must be used.

Description	Ref. No.
Bracket extension LAB	29-422-05
Height adjustment 60/100 LAB	29-421-65
Pin 16/80	29-803-40

Use as safety scaffold below the roof

When using the working platform LAB 130 as safety scaffold below the roof, make sure not to under-run the DIN 4420 values. See p. LAB-4 and LAB-5. There, h_1 is the height of the protective wall and calculated as follows: $h + 1,50 - b_1$

The railing can be heightened with the extension for guard-railing LAB (Fig. 44.1 and 44.2).

According to DIN 4420, the roof overhang x must not exceed approx. 80 cm and the admissible load is 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).

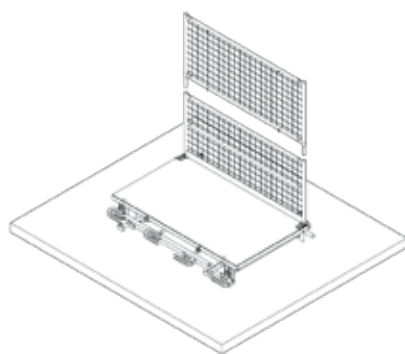


Fig. 44.1

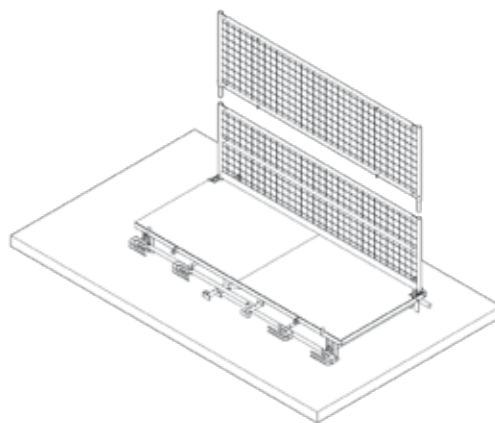


Fig. 44.2

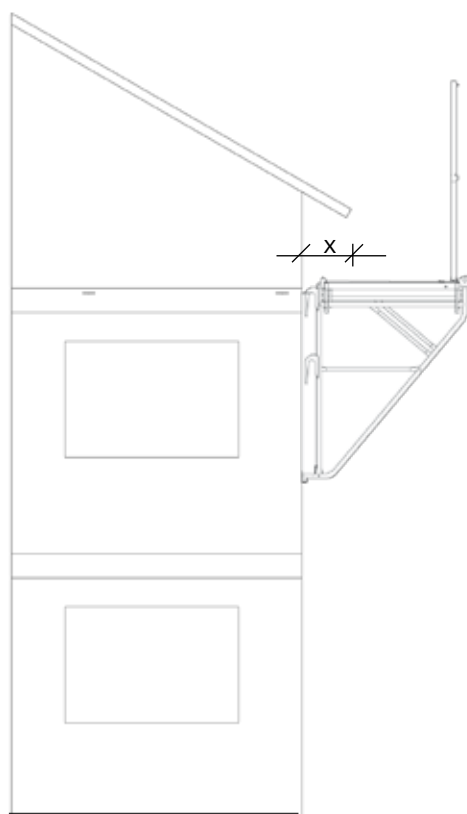


Fig. 44.3

Description	Ref. No.
Bracket extension LAB.....	29-422-05

Use as safety scaffold below the roof

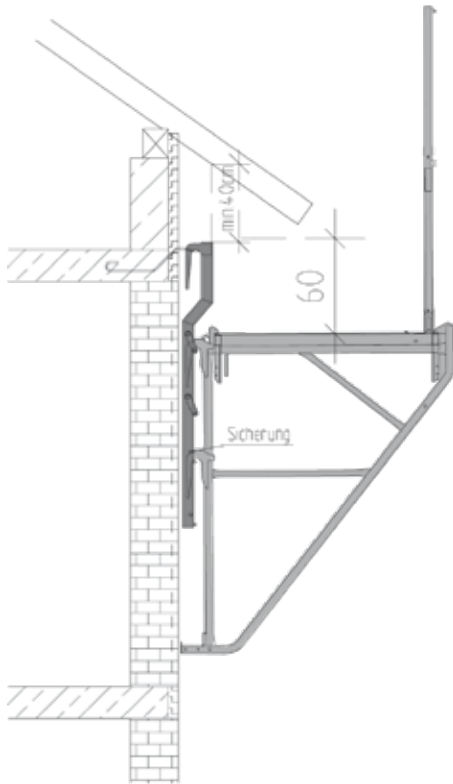


Fig. 45.1

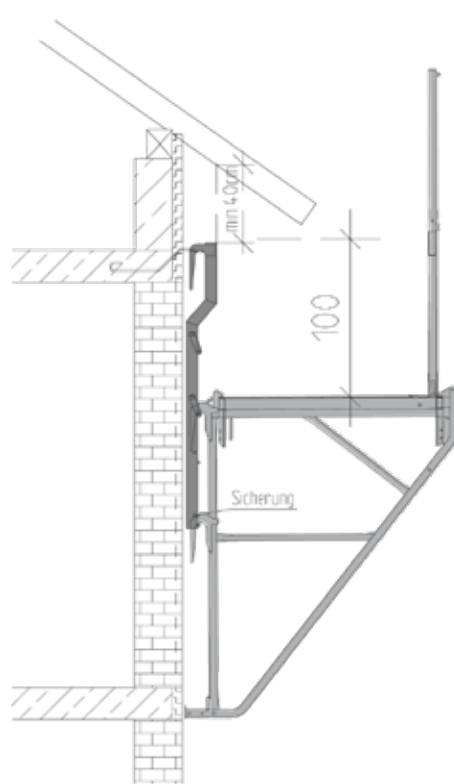


Fig. 45.2

Height adjustment 60/100

The height adjustment is used to hang the working platform LAB 130 approx. 60 cm or 100 cm lower than normal, see Fig. 45.1 or Fig. 45.2 and Fig. 45.3 respectively.

The height adjustment is attached to the working platform on flat ground and secured with pin 16/80 (included in the delivery).

According to DIN 4420, the admissible load is 200 kg/m² (scaffold group 3).



Fig. 45.3

Description	Ref. No.
Height adjustment 60/100.....	29-421-65

Facade scaffold on LAB 130

Facade scaffolds with a maximum height of 6,00 m and a maximum width of 70 cm can be placed on working platforms 340 (or smaller). The maximum load in the scaffold area is 200 kg/m² on a loaded level.

StarTec formwork up to a height of 5,40 m can be placed on working platforms LAB 130 when using suspension shoes LAB and suspension screws LAB. The formwork height is limited to 2,70 m when using suspension loops.

The formwork props must be placed on the concrete slab with a maximum spacing of 2,50 m. The required concrete strength is 25 kN.

Important

- The facade scaffolds must be assembled on flat ground and lifted or transported by crane.
- Make sure there is sufficient substitute anchoring when loosening the anchoring for rebar work.

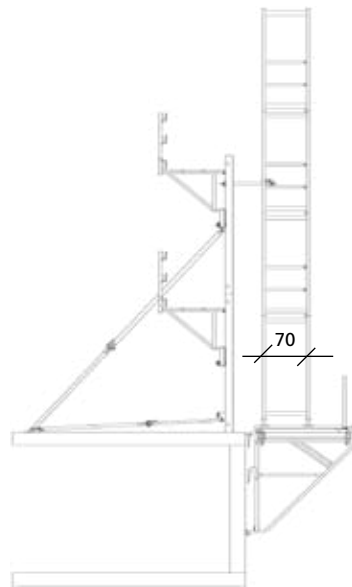


Fig. 46.1

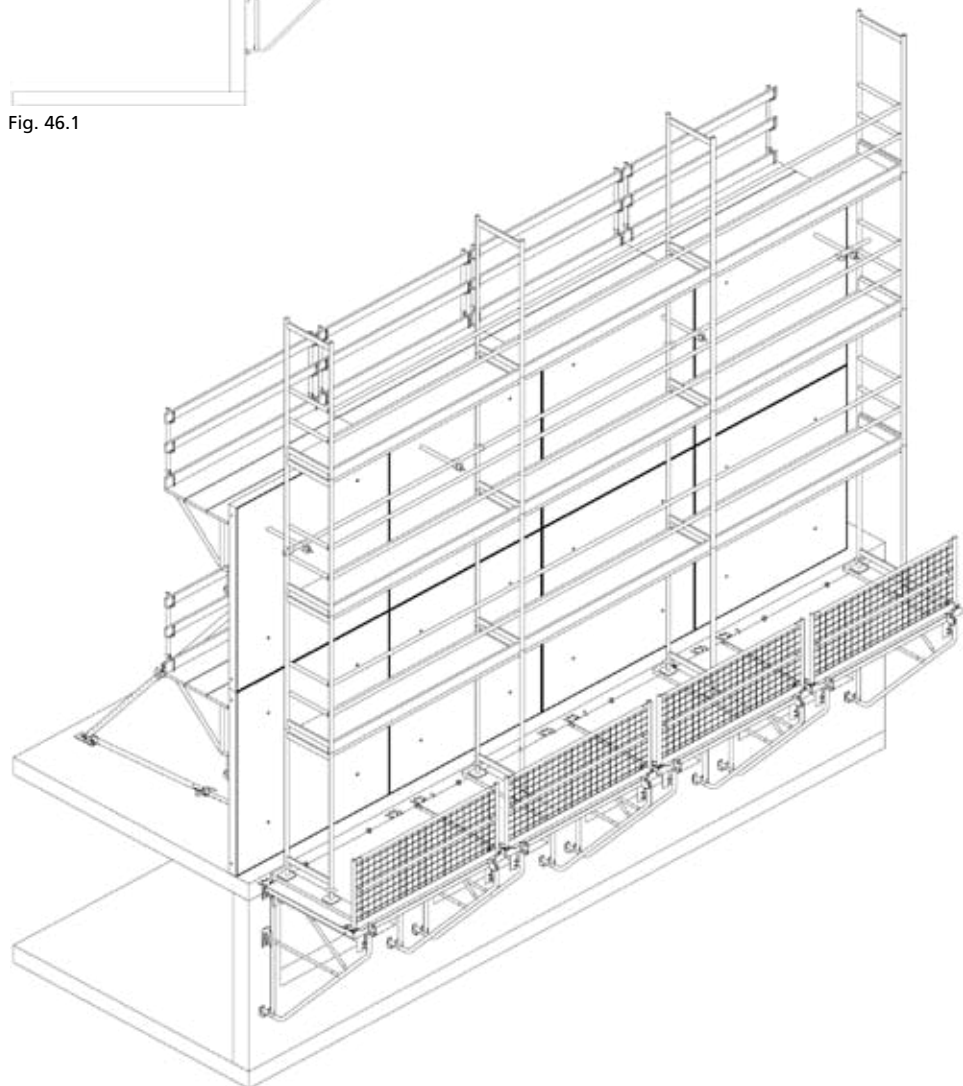


Fig. 46.2

Side railing LAB



Fig. 47.1



Fig. 47.2

The side railing LAB must be attached on the front end of the working platform LAB if there is no other platform next to it (Fig. 47.1).

The side railing LAB ① is equipped with couplers ②, a limit stop ③ and a clamping device ④. See Fig. 47.2 through 47.6)

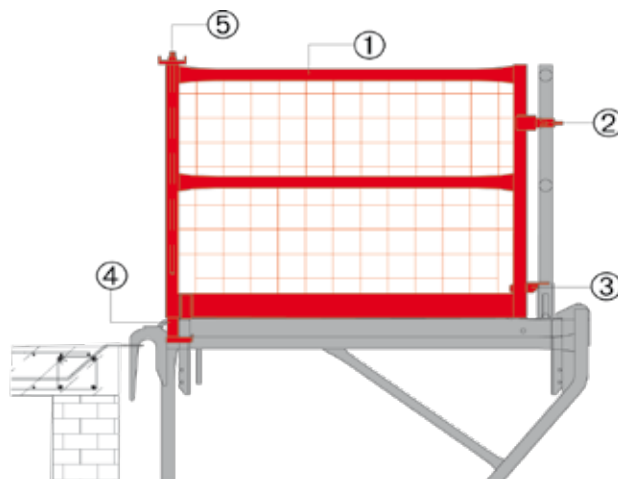


Fig. 47.3

- ① Side railing
- ② Integrated couplers
- ③ Limit stop
- ④ Integrated clamping device
- ⑤ 85 cm long flange screw to fasten the clamping device

Important

The side railings LAB for the first and the last platform must be preassembled on flat ground (with the railing folded up).

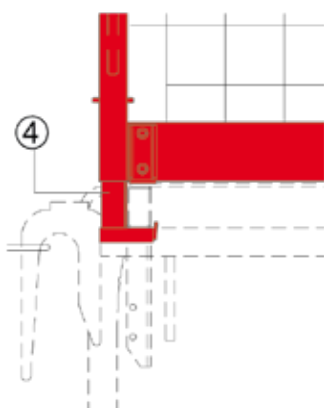


Fig. 47.4

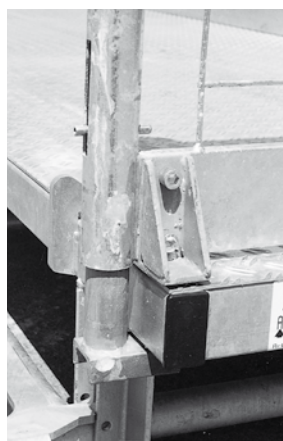


Fig. 47.5



Fig. 47.6

Description	Ref. No.
Side railing LAB.....	29-421-76

Transport spreader LAB

The transport spreader is delivered complete and preassembled (Fig. 48.1). For transport, the lift arm is folded down (Fig. 48.2). When the transport spreader is used, the lift arm is automatically lifted by the crane. When without load, the transport spreader is horizontal in position A, e.g. to take a platform off the rack. When loaded, the transport spreader is horizontal in position B. The transport spreader must carry the working platform always symmetrically to its center of gravity.

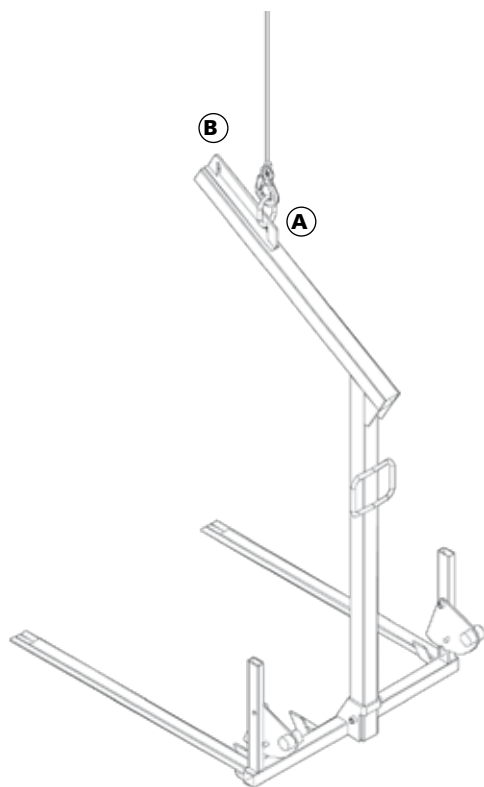


Fig. 48.1

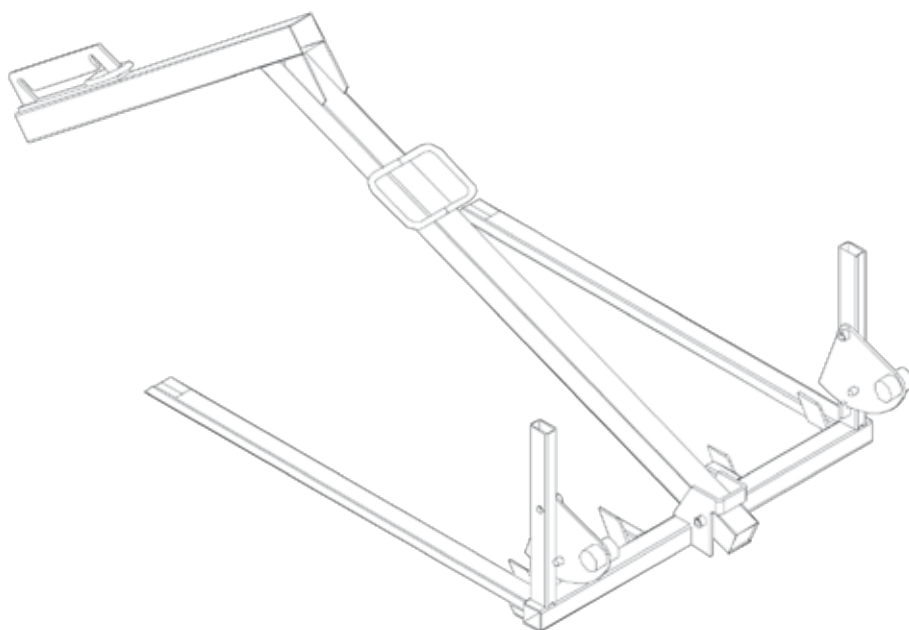


Fig. 48.2

Description	Ref. No.
Transport spreader	
LAB.....	29-422-15

Transport spreader LAB

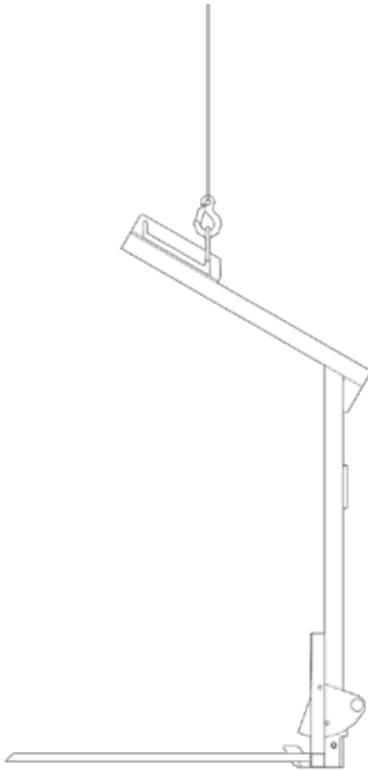


Fig. 49.1

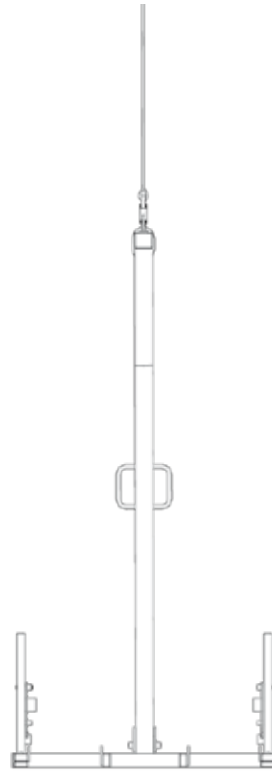


Fig. 49.2

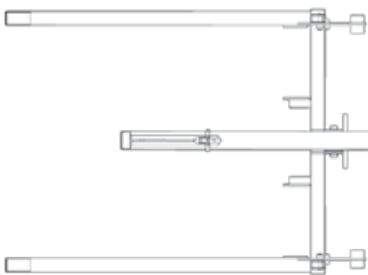


Fig. 49.3

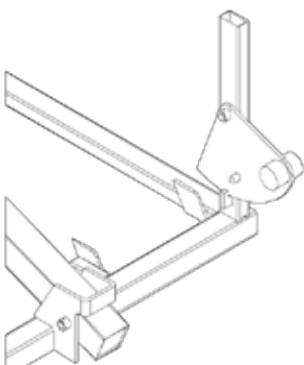


Fig. 49.4

Lifting/Transporting platforms

The transport spreader LAB can be used for all types of platforms LAB (Fig. 49.1 through 49.3). Make sure to put the railings in a vertical position before lifting and transporting the platforms.

When lifting a platform LAB off the rack or at the building wall, the platform must always be suspended at its center. When lifting the platform, make sure to swing both heavy-load catches of the transport spreader over the platform frame so it is secured against slipping off. Once the platform is in place and the transport spreader LAB free from load, push the heavy-load catches back with a stick or something similar while standing safe on the slab edge. Move the heavy-load catches so far back that crane can pivot away (Fig. 49.4).

Important

- The transport spreader LAB must not be used to carry persons.
- Lift or transport only 1 platform at a time.
- Observe and follow the notes on the type plate of the transport spreader.

Description	Ref. No.
Transport spreader LAB.....	29-422-15

Platform transport with transport spreader LAB

Proceed as follows in order to position the transport spreader LAB and lift or transport platforms:

1. Hang the transport spreader to a crane and swing it to the place of use.
2. Let it down with a rope or put it into its precise position directly on the platform that is attached to the building.
3. Move the transport spreader up to its limit stop under the working, corner or Uni-platform to be transported (Fig. 50.1). All platforms must only be transported with the railing folded up and after checking them visually (Fig. 50.2 and 50.3).
4. Lift or transport the platform to its next place of use.
5. When, at its new place of use, the platform is attached to and secured by the suspension loops or screws, lower the transport spreader and move back the heavy-load catches with a stick or similar tool while standing on a safe place.

Important

- The transport spreader LAB must not be used to carry persons.
- Lift or transport only 1 platform at a time.
- Observe and follow the notes on the type plate.
- The side railings LAB for the first and the last platform must be preassembled on flat ground (with the railing folded up).

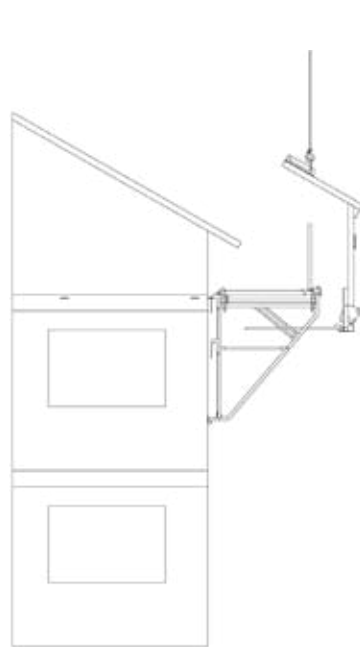


Fig. 50.1

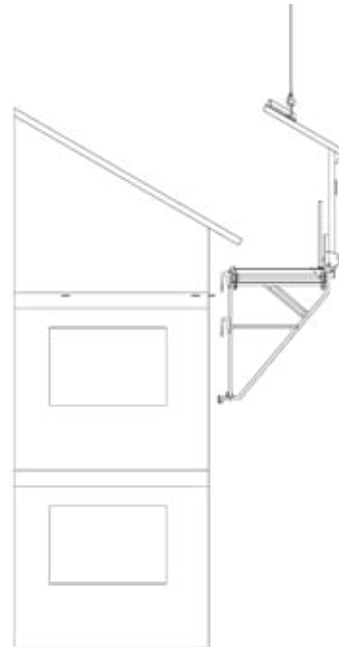


Fig. 50.2

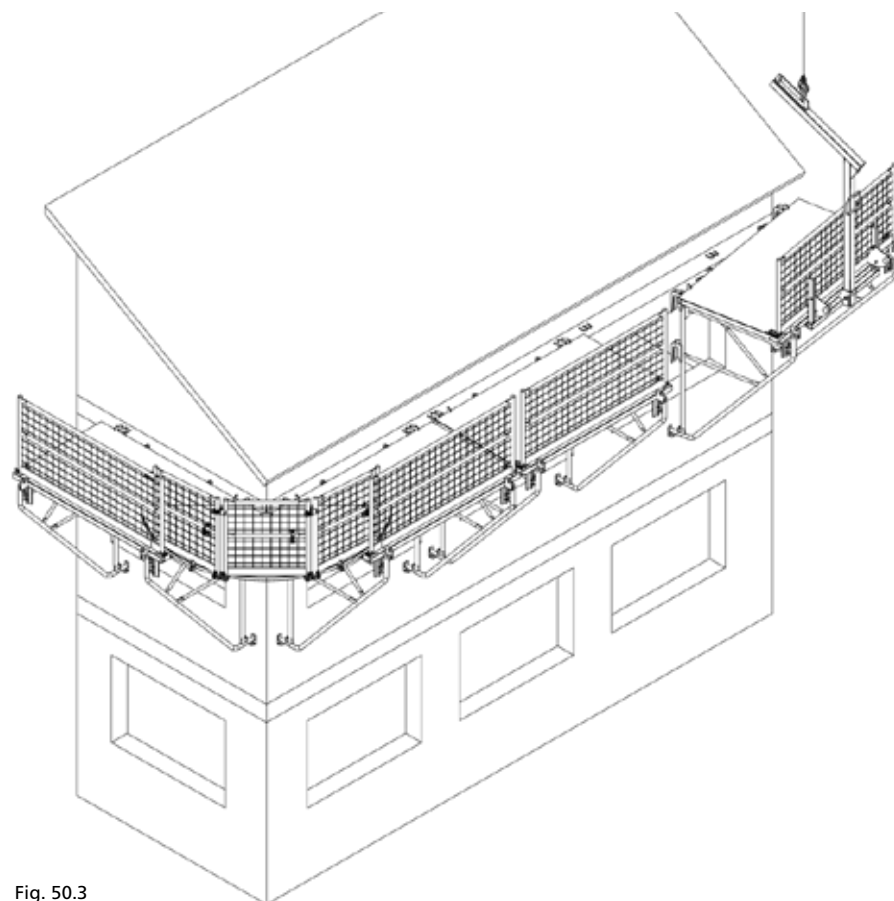


Fig. 50.3

Platform transport with crane slings

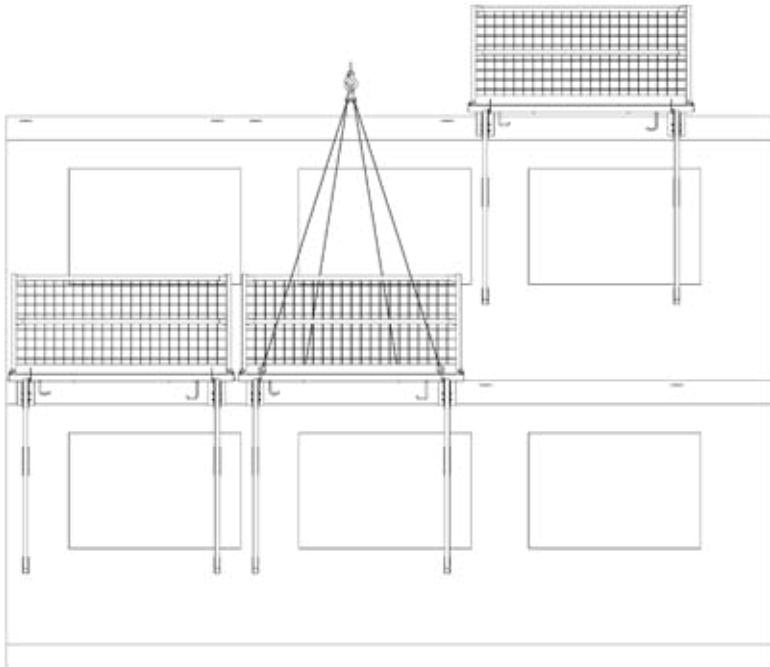


Fig. 51.1

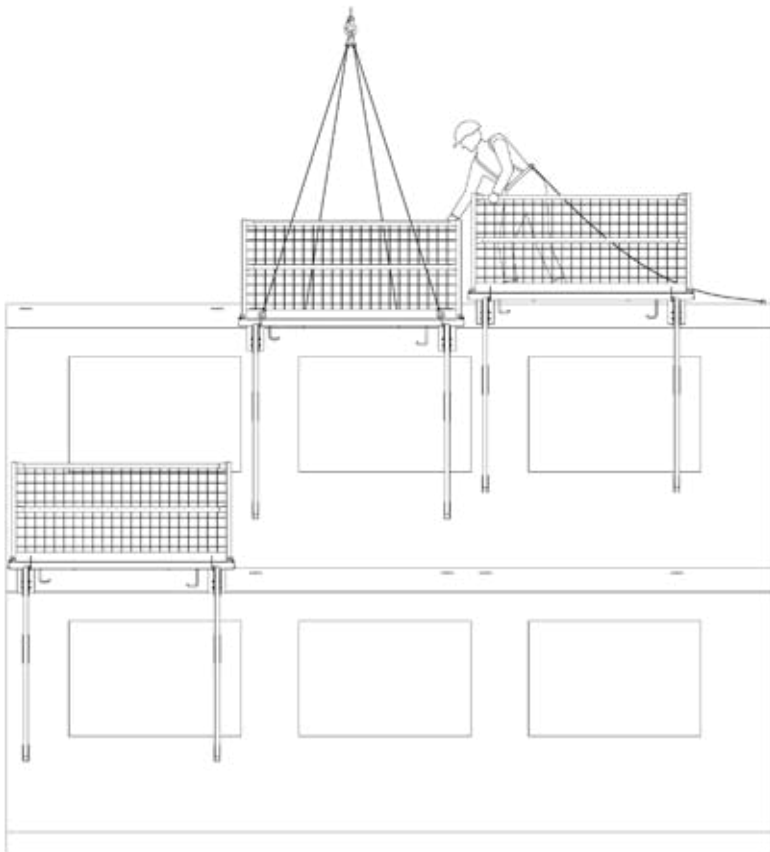


Fig. 51.2

If the working platforms are lifted and transported with crane slings, make sure to always use 4 appropriate crane slings. Their ideal length is 4,00 m and their load capacity must be 10,0 kN (Fig. 51.1 and 51.2). You can use crane slings to

- lift and move an entire platform stack (maximum 7 platforms), for example to unload or load a truck
- lift a single platform off the platform stack or place it on a stack
- unsuspend a single platform at its current wall location, lift, transport it to and suspend it at its new place of use.

Note that in specific cases, platforms can only be moved with the transport spreader LAB and not with crane slings, e.g. safety scaffolds under eaves. For the transport spreader see p. LAB-48 through LAB-50.

How to attach the crane slings

The crane slings are attached at the crane eyes of the working platforms. The 2 crane eyes at the front are easy to access. The crane slings for the 2 crane eyes at the rear must be run through the mesh of the railing.

Safety instructions

- No person or material must be on the platform while it is transported.
- If person transport on a platform cannot be avoided, make sure to observe and follow the local regulations.
- Make sure the snap hooks cannot incidentally unhook.

Service

Cleaning

The working scaffold LAB 130 is cleaned professionally upon return.

Cleaning and regeneration of wall formwork

Cleaning is done using industrial equipment with assembly lines.

The regeneration is carried out as follows: The frames are checked and, if necessary, repaired, painted and provided with a new facing.

As long as the formwork equipment is up-to-date, a regeneration will always be a more economical solution than purchasing new formwork.

Please note that the cleaning and regeneration service is not available in all countries in which MEVA does business.

Rentals

With much equipment on stock, we offer our customers the option of renting supplementary material during peak times. We also give prospective customers the chance to test MEVA formwork so they can see its benefits for themselves in actual use.

RentalPlus

Since MEVA started the flat rate for cleaning and repair of rented formwork systems in early 2000, more and more contractors experience the outstanding advantages. Ask our representatives about the details!

Formwork drawings

Of course, all offices in our technical department have CAD facilities. You get expert, clearly represented plans and work cycle drawings.

MBS

MEVA Basic Support

MBS is an addition to AutoCAD, developed by MEVA Formwork Systems in 2000. MBS is based on standard programs (AutoCAD and Excel) and can be used on any PC that has these two programs installed. It includes pull down menus for AutoCAD and applications to ease forming. It also includes the possibility to create take-offs.

Special solutions

We can help with special parts, custom-designed for your project, as a supplement to our formwork systems.

Static calculations

Generally, this is only necessary for applications like single-sided formwork where the anchor parts are embedded in the foundation or the base slab. If requested, we can perform static calculations for such applications at an additional charge.

Formwork seminars

To make sure that all our products are used properly and efficiently, we offer formwork seminars. They provide our customers a good opportunity to keep themselves up-to-date and to benefit from the know-how of our engineers.

