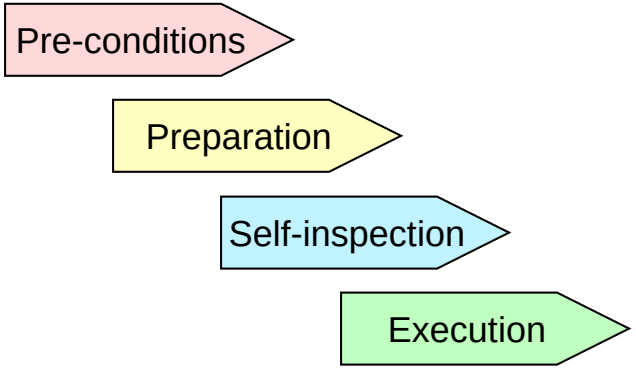
AF.325 Temporary factory -On site manufacturing of building elements

Production of building elements in temporary factory at the construction site



This **work instruction** is designed for use in detailed planning and preparation of work on construction projects. With thorough planning high levels of personal safety and optimal work apportionment can be achieved at the same time as the work can be organized efficiently and cost effectively.

Pre-conditions 1(3)

Safety — Risk assessment

Work activity & Problem	P	C	Risk= P*C	Action
Cutting wood, cuts	3	70	210	
Cluttered workplace =Twisting or fall injuries	10	15	150	Regular tidying
Material Transporter Driving, crushing injuries	30	5	150	Education in crane directing/strapping

		Assessment of probability		**Assessment of consequences**		
Probability = P	P = 0,1	Very unlikely	(<1 times/10 years)	C=0,5	Trifle	
Consequence = C	P = 1	Unlikely	(1 times/10 years)	C=1	Tiny	(1 - 2 days sick leave)
Risk = P * C	P = 3	Low probability	(1 times/3 years)	C=5	Small	(3 - 7 days sick leave)
	P = 10	Relative probability	(1 times/year)	C=15	Tactile	(8 - 29 - ” -)
	P = 30	Probable	(1 times/month)	C=70	Severe	(30-299 - ” -)
				C=500	Very severe	(>300 - ” -)

Text from the Working Environment Authority's brochure Safer Construction Work

Personal Protective Equipment § 71

Safety helmet and protective footwear should be used unless this is clearly unnecessary. Other personal protective equipment such as eye protection, hearing protection and gloves should be worn when required.

First Aid § 31

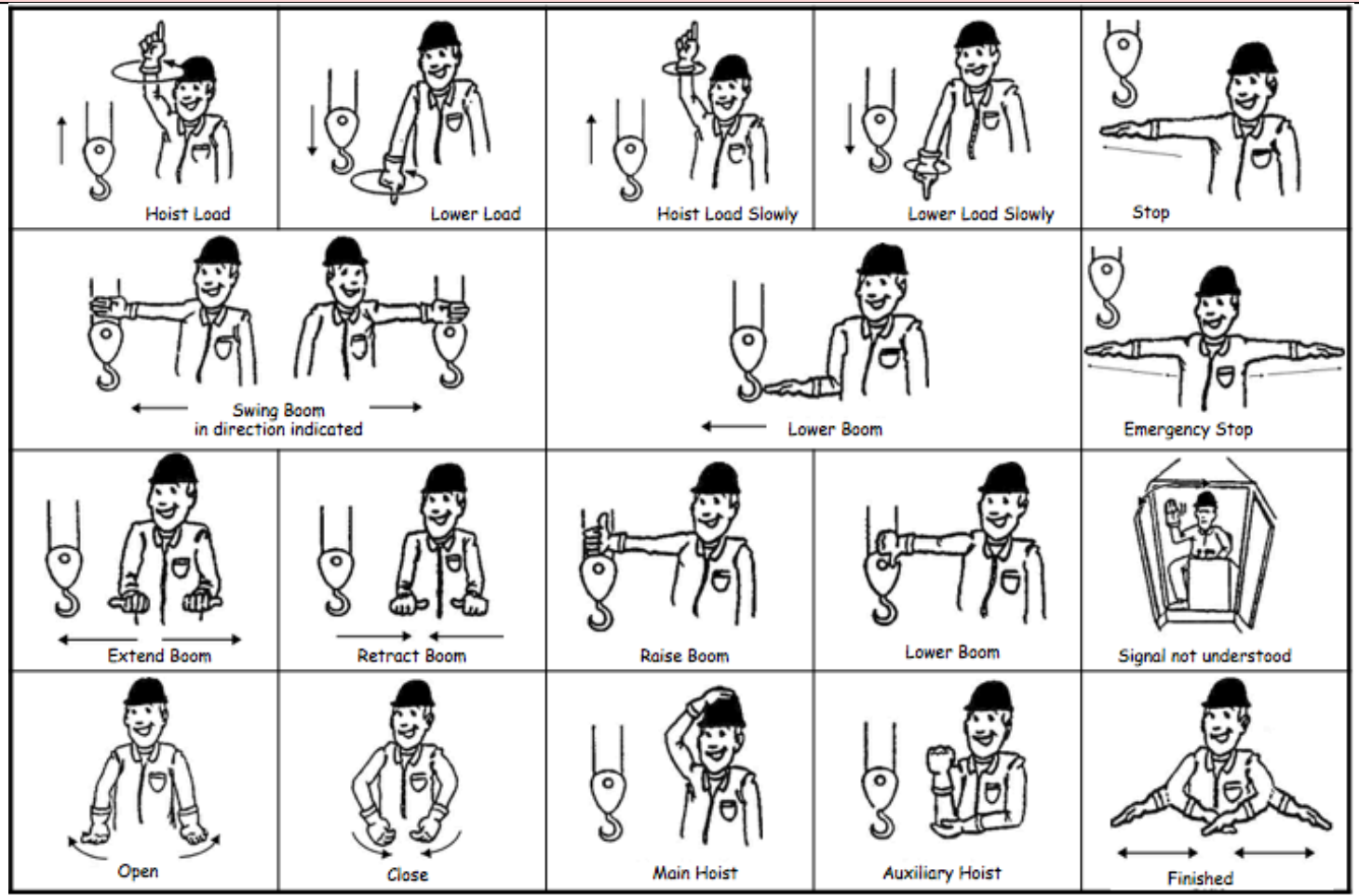
First Aid should be available. Staff who are trained to provide First Aid should always be available.
Facilities and First Aid equipment should be marked with signs.
There shall also be signs presenting phone numbers, address and, if necessary, route description of the local emergency services.

Regulations related to First Aid are presented in AFS 1999:7 "First Aid and Emergency Support".

Pre-conditions 3(3)

Crane directing

(See also AFS 2008:13, Appendix 3)



Equipment

- ❑ Compressed air system with tools for nailing, etc.
- ❑ Gjerde saw
- ❑ Base with templates and the capacity to clamp the building component to be produced.
- ❑ Capacity for 'tipping' a construction component if several steps are required, such as insulation.
- ❑ Traverse or rollercoaster for outgoing transport so crane / forklift can take over.
- ❑ Lighting
- ❑ Electrical installation with power sockets from the roof. Sockets installed at prescribed c/c.

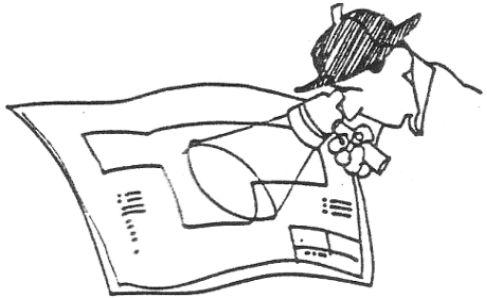
Materials

- ❑ Material Storage with climate protection as part of the facility.
- ❑ Material stockpiles

No	Check	Method or equipment	Frequency	Result	Date Signature	Deviation/Remedy Approval/Non-A
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						

Quality criteria for the project and the product

- Study Drawings, Specifications and Inspection planning
- Think through the alternative **methods of production** and handling of materials, tools etc. that can meet the requirements



Pay particular attention to

- …

Manufacture of roof elements

The plant manufactures roof elements including felt underlay and roof battens.

Notice the 'carriage' that goes on three rails.

Refer to the curtains at the opening that can be drawn in the event of rain, wind and cold.

Production of wooden facade elements and temporary garden fencing

Note the overhead crane that can lift out elements onto fork lift trucks for further transportation.

Cladding elements

1. Stud framing produced…

2. …and placed in a template

3. The frame studding is brought together using compressed air tools.

4 To the right setting out is being performed = different markings and, also, for mounting sheeting in the outer wall after the element has been tipped to a good work position.

5. Ready for insulation

6. Thermal insulation and interior diffusion foil is mounted

7. The element can be transported out to the crane for lifting