



## Scaffold Instruction Manual

This booklet contains information on how to erect, stabilize, dismantle and maintain your MultiScaff aluminium scaffolding.

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# Safety Rules

## Work Faster And Safer By Following These Seven Essential Rules:

1. Never move scaffold when someone is on it.
2. Always re-level the scaffold after moving.
3. Always apply brakes on all four wheels before using the scaffold.
4. Make sure the scaffold is used on a firm surface, which will support the loaded scaffold weight.
5. Do not overload the scaffold – weight limits are clearly shown on the side of the platforms.
6. Do not allow scaffold to come within 4 metres of overhead power lines (some higher voltage lines may require greater distance).
7. Make sure the area of operations is free of floor penetrations and other hazards.

# Attention:- Safety Directive

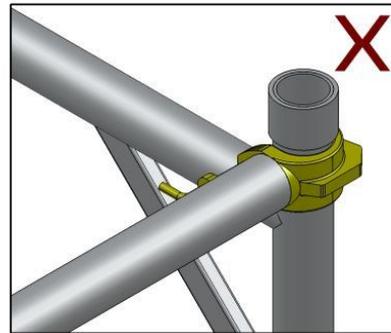
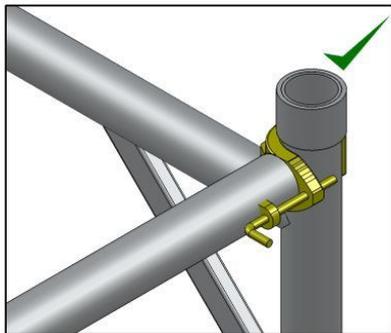
**Attention all MultiScaff Aluminium Scaffolding Users:**

Please note that when horizontals are clipped to standards (vertical member) they are designed for sideways deflection only and are not load supporting.

Do **not** step on these horizontals when climbing into the scaffold.

Please do **not** stand, sit or lean on midrails or handrails.

Make sure the horizontals braces (yellow) are always clipped to the **INSIDE** of the standards.



Misuse by dropping from height or throwing onto the back of vehicles for example can damage the ends of graspers. Fittings should be regularly inspected and any damaged fitting should be replaced.

Further, if the grasper becomes closed or extended in any way for any reason it is to be discarded.

## Transportation

All loads must be securely fastened as slippage occurs with aluminium components.

## Storage

Equipment is best stacked away from corrosive materials. If stored indoors stack one on top of each other and outdoors store upright to allow moisture to run off.

# Maximum height

All scaffolds with a platform height of 5.0m or greater must be constructed/dismantled only under the supervision of a suitably qualified and certificated scaffolder.

The stability of a mobile tower must comply with AS/NZS 1576.1 clause 2.7. ***As a rule of thumb*** the maximum height of the working platform of a mobile scaffold should not exceed three (3) times the smallest base dimension e.g. 3.0m long x 1.3m wide scaffolds should not exceed  $3 \times 1.3\text{m} = 3.9\text{m}$ .

To achieve a platform height greater than 3 x the smallest base dimension, extra wide bases or outrigger props are acceptable. Some of the recommended configurations are depicted at the back of this book. (If the height you require is not included, please contact Equiptec.)

However, due to the lightweight nature of aluminium scaffolding, additional outriggers may be necessary for some configurations to comply strictly with AS/NZS 1576.1 clause 2.7. Please contact Equiptec for advice.

The actual centre measurement of the scaffold frames are as follows:  
(Remember to add 48.4mm to find the actual frame width)

0.7m wide = 679mm	1.3m wide = 1,286mm	2.0m wide = 1,913mm
2.5m wide = 2,493mm	3.0m wide = 3,049mm	

Scaffold lengths are exactly the same i.e. 2.5m long x 2.5m wide scaffold is 2,493mm centres both ways. This can be a big advantage on awkward jobs e.g. when steel pipe work passes through a scaffold, the direction of frames and braces can be reversed partway up.

All transom centres on all frames are 465mm apart. This means two transom spaces (930mm) exceeds the Australian Standard minimum hand rail height, of 900mm. (AS 1576.1).

Standard base frames with 200mm castors installed = 2,130mm actual height.

1.9m high frames have 4 rungs = 1,860mm actual height.

1.4m high frames have 3 rungs = 1,395mm actual height.

0.9m high frames have 2 rungs = 930mm actual height.

Extra width base frames with castors installed = 1,450mm actual height.

Screwjacks have 350mm of threaded adjustment available for uneven surfaces.

For higher mobile scaffolds obtain Equiptec's recommendations.

MultiScaff scaffolds may also be used in static situations and utilising walk-through frames for multi-bay 'link-up' scaffolds. These applications may require the scaffold to be built well beyond the ratio's/requirements mentioned. This is allowable provided it is constructed/dismantled only under the supervision of a suitably qualified and certified scaffolder. It must be built on base plates (not castors) and tied to a suitably strong structure using methods complying with AS/NZS 4576:1995. Contact Equiptec for load capacity information.

It is mandatory to carry out a thorough risk assessment and check for potential hazards before erecting scaffold.

## Before Erecting Scaffold Check for

- Overhead power and service lines.
- Underground services.
- Uneven and/or unstable ground.
- Trees.
- Allowable floor loading as appropriate.
- Other workers and persons
- Surrounding buildings/structures/vessels/equipment/vehicular traffic/cranes.
- Corrosive substances
- Barricades
- Inadequate lighting.
- Hazardous materials.
- Dynamic loading such as concrete pump lines.
- Any other adverse situations (eg weather deterioration etc).

*Please note that when horizontals are clipped to the **INSIDE** of standards (vertical member) they were designed for sideways deflection only and are not load supporting. Therefore do not step on these horizontals when climbing onto the scaffold. Do not stand, sit or lean on midrails or handrails.*

The following pages include the instructions for the different ranges within the MultiScaff system. Although the components are mostly compatible across all ranges, the construction methods and uses of each range varies. Hence they are set out as follows...

- Doorway Towers
- Standard Towers
- Walk-Through Face Scaffolds

# Doorway Towers

## Safety Tips:

- Always lock brakes when using.
- Never move the tower with people or objects on the platform.
- Handrails must be used at all times when the platform is at the 2<sup>nd</sup> rung or higher, or if there is risk of injury from falling.
- Make sure the access hatch is closed when working on the platform.

## Base Pack Assembly Instructions

### Step 1

Lock brakes on 125mm castors and fit to the bottom of the doorbase frames.



### Step 2

Attach 2 horizontal braces (yellow) to **INSIDE** of standards (vertical member) of the doorbase frame above bottom transom (horizontal member).



### Step 3

Lock brakes on castors of second doorbase frame and attach horizontal braces to **INSIDE** of standards



## Step 4

Install diagonal brace (silver) from bottom transom of one doorbase frame to third transom up (2 spaces) on the other doorbase frame. The brace should be as close as practical to the outside.



## Step 5

Install platform on the first or second rung of the doorbase frame as required.



Dismantle is the reverse of the above

## Handrail Pack Assembly Instructions

### Step 1

Assemble doorway base pack as per steps 1-4 of the base pack assembly instructions (pages 5-7).

### Step 2

Install platform on the top (4<sup>th</sup>) rung of the doorbase frame.



### Step 3

Add the 0.7m x 0.9m upper frames (handrail frames).



### Step 4

Install diagonal brace (silver) from the top rung of one doorbase frame to top rung of upper (handrail) frame. The brace should be as close as practical to the outside.



### Step 5

Attach 4 horizontal (yellow) braces to **INSIDE** of standards as handrails and midrails. **Please note that when horizontals are clipped to the INSIDE of standards (vertical member) they are designed for sideways deflection only and are not load supporting. Therefore do not step on these horizontals when climbing into the scaffold. Do not stand, sit or lean on midrails and handrails.**



Dismantle is the reverse of the above

## Connector Pack Assembly Instructions

When using doorbase frames as upper frames always place the 'doorbase frame connectors' into the frame below before installing the doorway base frames as shown below.



Installing doorbase frames with connectors as shown allows the doorbase frame to take the place of a standard 0.7m x 1.9m upper frame. Therefore the doorbase frame can be built into any height tower by following all other guidelines associated with standard 0.7m wide towers.

## Standard Towers

### Step 1

Lock brakes on castors and attach 2 horizontal braces (yellow) to **INSIDE** of standards (vertical member) above bottom transom (horizontal member)



*Always ensure you understand and can comply with the regulations that apply to the erection and use of scaffolding in the area that you intend using this equipment.*

## Step 2

Lock brakes on castors of second base frame and attach horizontal braces to **INSIDE** of standards, use screwjacks to approximately level scaffold.



## Step 3

Attach plan brace (red) to diagonally opposite standards. The suggested position is just above the castor. **NB** 0.7m wide scaffolds do not require plan braces.



- Plan bracing should be incorporated at the base of a mobile scaffold to provide stability, to the base of the scaffold. Alternatively the base of the mobile may be fully decked out.

## Step 4

Install 4 diagonal braces (silver) from bottom transom, to third transom up (2 spaces). These should be as close as practical to the outside. Level scaffold in each direction using height adjustable screwjacks. **NB** 0.7m wide scaffolds require only 2 diagonal braces, 1 each side, running in opposite directions.



## Step 5

Add upper frames 1.9m high, 1.4m high, 0.9m high and 0.5m high as required, installing 4 diagonal braces per lift in 1.3m wide gear\* and 2 diagonal opposing braces per lift in 0.7m wide gear. Each brace should be attached to the top transom of the frame below.

*\*Note that if the top platform level on a 1.3m wide tower is no more than 2 rungs above the frame below, only 2 diagonal opposing braces are required for the top lift.*

For a scaffold that requires intermediate platforms to aid erection, clip on horizontal braces as handrails while adding height.



Carefulness, commonsense and caution are factors that cannot be built into scaffolding. These must be provided by person(s) erecting, using, dismantling and maintaining equipment.

## Step 6

When the required platform height is reached, ensure 2 transom spaces extend above for handrails. Install platforms and attach 4 horizontal (yellow) braces to INSIDE of standards as handrails and midrails. Install internal access ladders and toe boards.

**Please note that when horizontals are clipped to the INSIDE of standards (vertical member) they are designed for sideways deflection only and are not load supporting. Therefore do not step on these horizontals when climbing into the scaffold. Do not stand, sit or lean on midrails and handrails.**

The ladder can extend up to 2 rungs above the platform level...but must at least, be up to the same level as the platform.



**Dismantle is the reverse of the above**

# Adding Extra Working Platforms

Items shown in **red** are removed and items shown in **green** are added.

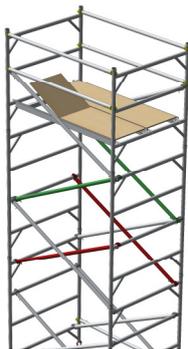
## Step 1

Remove existing full length ladder.



## Step 2

If braces are crossing at new platform height, change them to 'dog keg' configuration (ie move 2 opposing braces up 2 rungs).



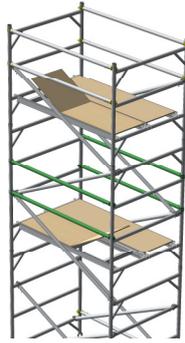
## Step 3

Add one standard and one access platform.



## Step 4

Add handrails and midrails to each side of the new working platform.



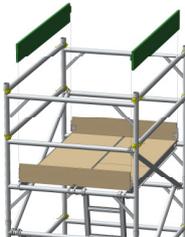
## Step 5

Add shorter ladders to suit the new lift heights.



## Step 6

Add toeboards as required.



# Ladder Installation Options

Ladders must **ALWAYS** be installed **INSIDE** the tower. They can be installed either level with the platform (fig1).



Fig 1

One rung above the platform (fig 2.)



Fig 2

Or two rungs above the platform (fig 3).



Fig 3

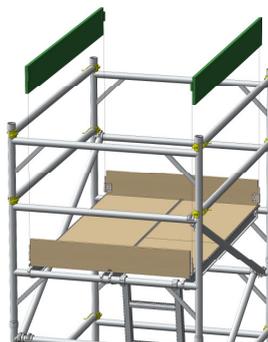
Where possible, it is best practice to fit the ladder as high as possible (Fig 3), but in the circumstances when this would lead to the base of the ladder being too high one of the other options may be used.

# Toeboard Installation

MultiScaff toeboards are made up of a 4 piece system...2 ends and 2 sides. It is important that the toeboards are fitted the correct way around. Two important notes are as follows...

1. The nuts holding the fittings are placed on the **OUTSIDE**.
2. Install the end boards with the male part of the hinge facing up so that the female part of the hinge (on the side boards) locates downwards into position.

See illustration below. If there are any doubt contact Equiptec for advice.

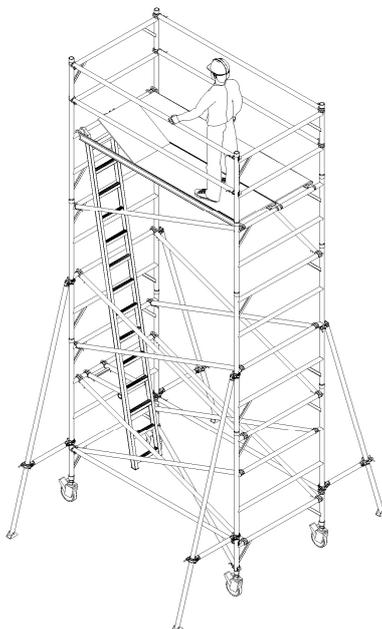


# Outrigger Props

Adjustable Outrigger Props are normally used to increase the base size of a scaffold when space or obstruction do not permit the use of Extra Wide Base Frames. Outriggers can be used at the base of any width tower with standard base and upper frames.

To be effective, outriggers need to be set up at a **MINIMUM OF 55 DEGREES** to the ground surface. The **preferred angle is 60 to 65 degrees**. If room is limited, they can be set up steeper than 65 degrees, but this will reduce the amount the outriggers will increase the tower width by.

For mobile towers, two outrigger props may be used when scaffold is against a wall or solid structure and the scaffold platform height, does not exceed the wall height. At all other times four outrigger props should be used (two on each side).



The normal industry accepted rule of platform height not exceeding 3 times the smallest base dimension applies e.g. 1.3m wide scaffold with outrigger props adjusted outwards by 0.7m can then be erected to 6.0m platform height. However due to the lightweight nature of Aluminium scaffolding additional height outriggers may be necessary for some configurations to comply strictly with AS/NZS 1576.1 clause 2.7. Contact Equiptec for advice.

It must also be remembered that just because you have outriggers fitted to the base of a tower does not mean you can build it up endlessly. The 3:1 rule applies **again** from the top of the outriggers as the outrigger adds no width from this point upwards. For example a 0.7m wide tower fitted with outriggers would be around 1.8m wide overall. This would normally mean that you could build the tower to 5.4m. However at the point where the top of the outrigger is clamped on (about 3.0m high) the tower is only 0.7m wide. Therefore the scaffold should only be built up another 2.1m (maximum). This limits the tower to a 5.1m maximum platform height.

The supporting surface for the outrigger props must give adequate support. Outriggers must then be adjusted to provide firm pressure on the supporting surface.

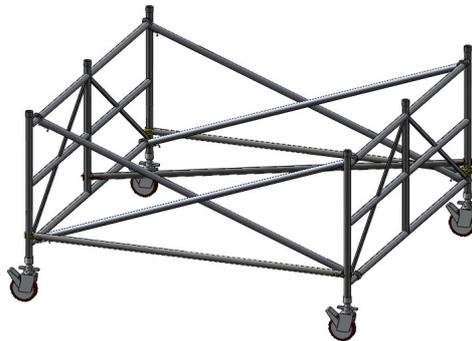
Sole plates must be used on soft surfaces.

When moving mobile scaffolds with outriggers fitted, it is good practice to lift Outriggers feet the minimum required space to achieve mobility. Care is needed because of the reduced base size when feet are clear of the supporting surface.

# Extra Wide Base Towers

It is mandatory to carry out a thorough risk assessment and check for potential hazards before erecting scaffold. Please note that when horizontals are clipped to the **INSIDE** of standards (vertical member) they are designed for sideways deflection only and are not load supporting. Therefore do not step on these horizontals when climbing into the scaffold. Do not stand, sit or lean on midrails or handrails.

Follow steps 1,2,3,4 as set out on pp 4-6. Ensure frames are orientated in the same direction and 1 plan brace (red) is installed directly under where 1.3m wide tower will be. Level scaffold in each direction using height adjustable screwjacks. Your scaffold should now look like this:



## Step 5

Add upper frames 1.9m high, 1.4m high, 0.9m high and 0.5m high as required, installing 4 diagonal braces per lift in 1.3m wide gear. Each brace should be attached to the top transom of the frame below.

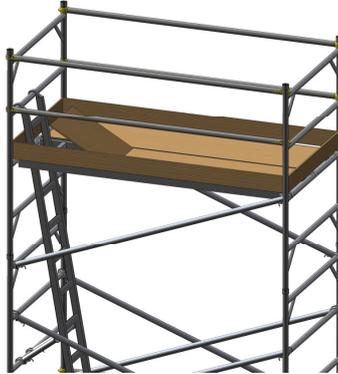
For a scaffold that requires intermediate platforms to aid erection, clip horizontal braces to **INSIDE** of standards as handrails while adding height. Install spur braces (as shown) as soon as possible and intermediate landing platform with access ladder. Handrails and mid rails need to be provided for intermediate work level/s.



## Step 6

When the required platform height is reached, ensure 2 transom spaces extend above for handrails. Install platforms and attach 4 horizontal (yellow) braces to **INSIDE** of standards as handrails and midrails. Install internal access ladders and toe boards.

*Please note that when horizontals are clipped to the **INSIDE** of standards (vertical member) they are designed for sideways deflection only and are not load supporting. Therefore do no step on these horizontals when climbing into the scaffold do not stand, sit or lean on midrails or handrails.*



Fully decked work levels can vary according to work requirements.

Ladder access platforms can be placed at various heights to suit the length of the ladder being used. If intermediate working levels are required these must be fully decked.

Intermediate working platforms may vary according to the work requirements. However, ensure handrails, midrails and ladder access are installed as per erection procedure given.

***Only suitably qualified personnel should erect and dismantle scaffolding***

**Dismantle is the reverse of the above**

# Static Walk-Thru Face Scaffolds

## Maximum Platform Levels

The maximum number of platform levels is seven when the scaffolding is for light duty and three when for medium duty, as defined in AS/NZS 1576 (2.2kN and 4.4kN per bay respectively).

## Platforms

Platforms comprise an integral part of the scaffold structure and shall be installed on all levels. The exception is at the ground level where a continuous horizontal brace may be installed in place of a platform.

## Diagonal Bracing

Diagonal bracing on one side (generally the side away from the building) is required and is required to be installed as shown on Figures 1, 2 and 4, except where interrupted by ladder bays (see separate note). They are to be installed from top to bottom in one line. A new line is to commence after every seven bays. Thus, for the long seven level scaffold (which is the maximum height permitted) shown in Figure 1, a new line is commenced just as the first line reaches the top of the scaffold. For the long four-level scaffold shown in Figure 2, the same principle applies. In the sketch of this scaffold, the new line commences three bays after the first line reached the top of the scaffold, but still starts seven bays after the first line starts.

## Diagonal Bracing for Short Scaffolds

Where the bracing reaches the end of the scaffold before it reaches the top, which will be the case where the number of bays is less than the number of storeys, as shown in Figure 4 for seven story scaffold, the braces need to continue in the opposite direction dog-legging until the top is reached.

## Diagonal Bracing at Ladder Bays

Where the main bracing is interrupted at the ladder bay, the brace shall be restarted on the far side of the bay at the same platform level. The outer side of the ladder bay itself is to be braced with dog-leg bracing full height. This is illustrated in Figure 3.

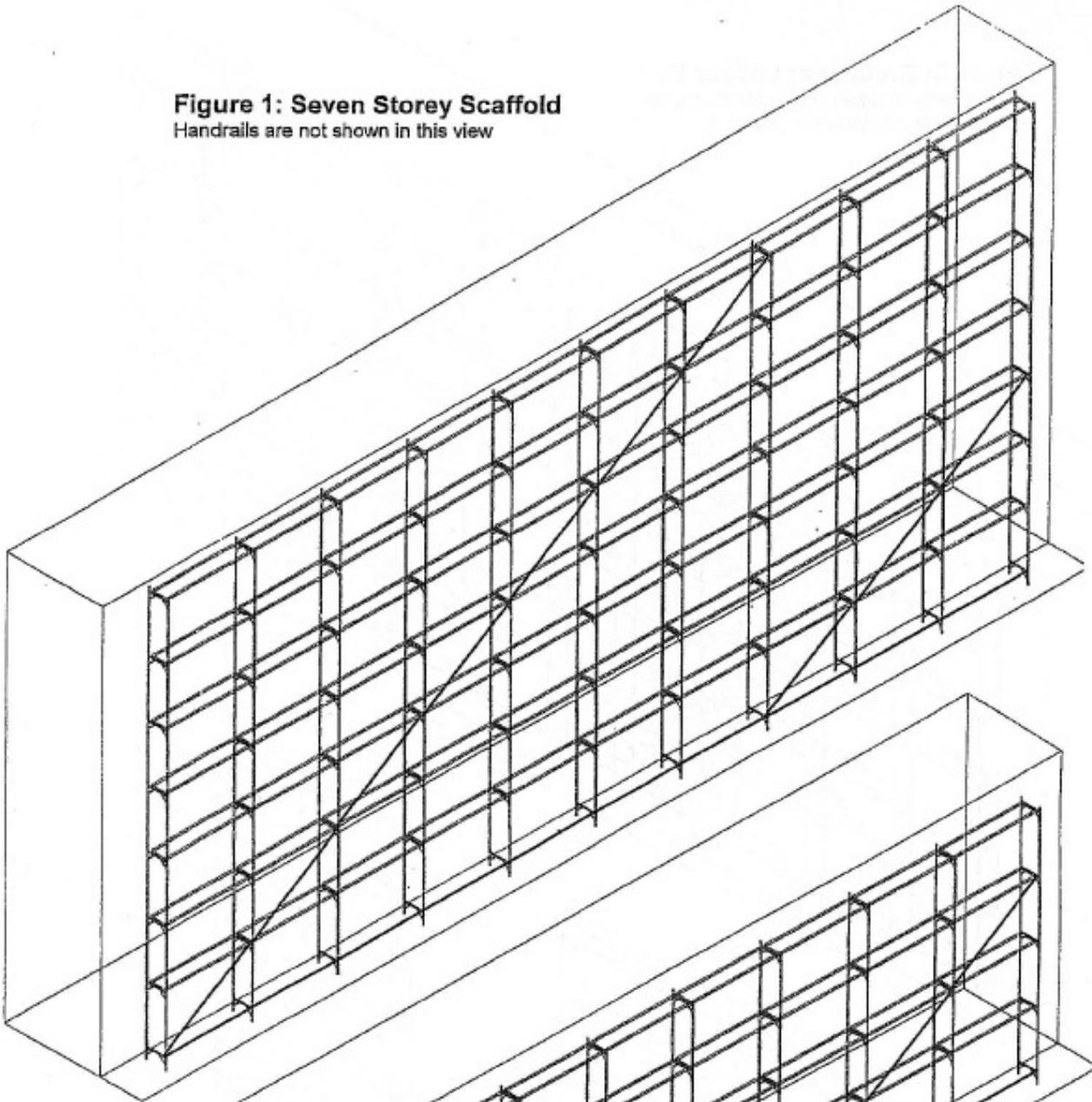
## Bracing to the Building

The scaffolding is to be connected to the building with devices capable of transmitting loads of 6.0kN in either tension or compression. These connections are to be spaced horizontally at every frame and vertically at every second platform level.

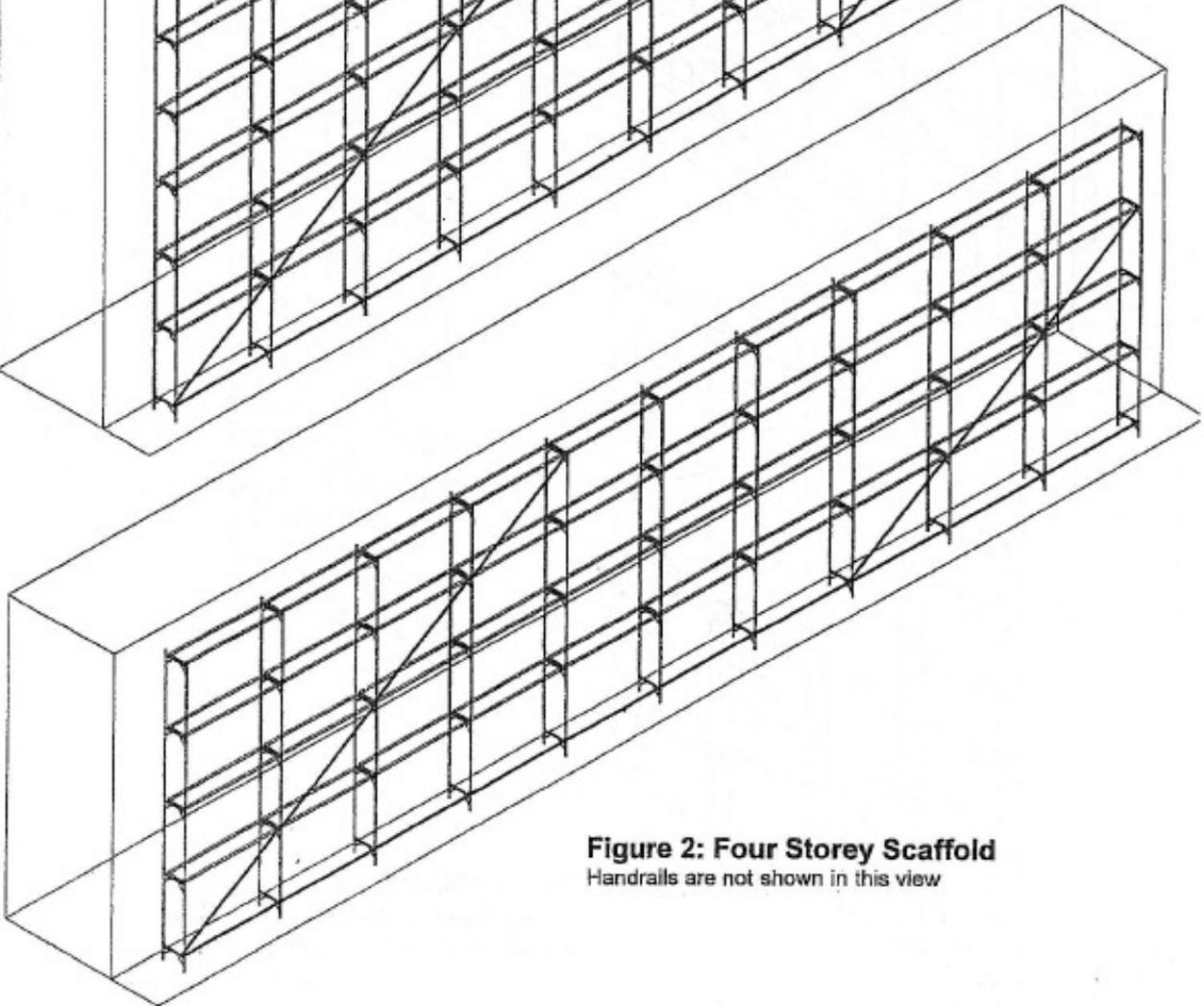
## Please Ensure that:

- Work is performed safely.
- Walk thru upper frames **are not** substituted for base frames.
- If scaffold is being erected on uneven ground scaffold is levelled using height adjustable screwjacks.
- Site is left clear of all surplus components, equipment, tools and debris.

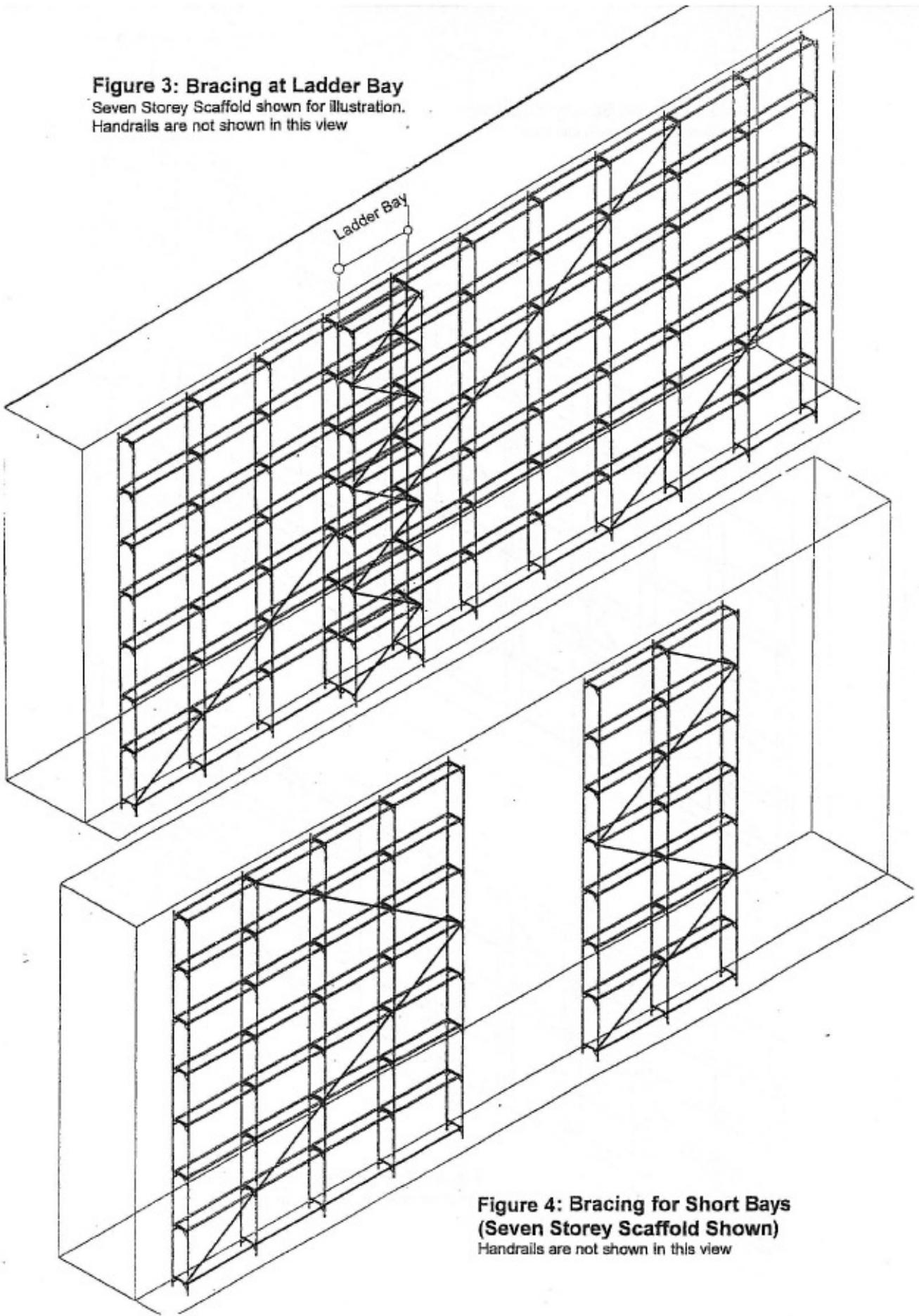
**Figure 1: Seven Storey Scaffold**  
Handrails are not shown in this view



**Figure 2: Four Storey Scaffold**  
Handrails are not shown in this view



**Figure 3: Bracing at Ladder Bay**  
Seven Storey Scaffold shown for illustration.  
Handrails are not shown in this view



**Figure 4: Bracing for Short Bays**  
(Seven Storey Scaffold Shown)  
Handrails are not shown in this view

# Scaffolding Checklist

## Scaffold Vicinity

- Has sufficient public protection been provided?
- Have sufficient safeguards against electric power lines been provided?
- Is there sufficient control over vehicle movement?
- Is there sufficient control over crane operation?

## Supporting Structure

- Is the supporting structure in good condition?
- Does the supporting structure have adequate strength?
- Are there sufficient controls to prevent adverse deterioration of the supporting structure?
- Are all measures to strengthen the supporting structure adequate?
- Is the risk of the supporting structure being overloaded from other sources adequately controlled?

## Soleboards and Base Plates Checklist

- Are there sufficient soleboards?
- Are the soleboards of suitable material and in a serviceable condition?
- Minimum size for a timber soleboard is 200mm wide x 500mm long x 38mm deep.
- Are the soleboards secured?
- Are there sufficient base plates?
- Are the base Plates serviceable and of suitable dimension?
- Are the base plates secure?

## Scaffold Structure Checklist

- Are the standards bearing firmly?
- Are the standards plumb (or as designed)?
- Are the transoms level (or as designed)?
- Is the bracing adequate?
- Is the scaffold sufficiently stable?
- Are the ties correctly positioned and correctly fixed?

## Platforms Checklist

- Does the scaffold have the required number of working platforms?
- Are the working platforms at the required locations?
- Are the platforms and supporting scaffold constructed for the appropriate duty live loads?
- Are the platform dimensions suitable for the intended work?
- Is there adequate edge protection?
- Are the platforms correctly constructed?

## Access and Egress

- Is there access and egress to all working platforms?
- Are temporary stairways correctly installed?
- Are portable ladders correctly installed?
- Are access ways and access platforms correctly installed?

## Containment Sheeting

- Has the scaffold been designed for wind loading on any containment sheeting?
- Are the fixing ties secured?
- Are there any rips or tears?
- Are the overlap joints satisfactory?

## General Fitness for Purpose

- Is there adequate provision for material handling?
- Are the clearances between the scaffolds and adjacent structures correct?
- Is there adequate protection from falling debris?
- Has the scaffold been adequately designed to support all attachments?
- Are all approaches and platforms effectively lit?

# The Intended Duty of the Scaffold Including its Maximum Platform Capacity...

MultiScaff scaffolding is designed for a maximum live loading of 225kg swl (2.2kN) per bay single width scaffold and 450kg swl (4.4kN) per bay double width scaffold. ***Total loading of any single Equitpec scaffold tower (or equivalent) must not exceed 2000kg (including scaffold weight) even spread over 4 castors or baseplates.***

**Light Duty:** For example as used by painters, sign writers, maintenance staff etc: 225kg (2.2kN) per bay single width.

**Medium Duty:** For example as used by solid plasterer or builder who because of his equipment may need medium duty scaffolding: 450kg (4.4kN) per bay double width scaffold.

**Heavy Duty:** Aluminium scaffolding should **NOT** be used for heavy-duty 675kg (6.6kN) per bay eg bricklayers.

For towers that could be exposed to wind load of have a height to base ratio greater than 3:1 specialised advice is available by telephoning Equitpec on 0800 84 00 00.

## **MAXIMUM NUMBER OF WORKING PLATFORMS – WORKING LOAD LIMITS (WIL)**

A maximum of three medium duty 450kg working levels per tower is allowable for a scaffold with a maximum height of 10.2m

NB. A typical working level consists of one MultiScaff scaffold platform for single width and two MultiScaff scaffold platforms for double width.

**ALWAYS ENSURE THAT YOU UNDERSTAND AND CAN COMPLY WITH THE REGULATIONS THAT APPLY TO THE ERECTION AND USE OF SCAFFOLDING IN THE AREA THAT YOU INTEND USING THIS EQUIPMENT.**

Wind Description	Beaufort Force	Speed (kph)	Visible Indications	Action Required
Medium breeze	4	20 - 29	Raises dust and loose paper, small branches move on trees.	Safe to work on tower.
Fresh breeze	5	30 - 39	Small trees in leaf begin to sway.	Cease to work on tower.
Strong breeze	6	40 - 50	Large branches in motion, umbrella's use with difficulty, telegraph wires whistle.	Ensure that the tower is tied to a rigid structure and any loose platforms are tied down.
Gale Force	8	60+	Twigs break off tree, progress generally impeded.	Dismantle tower if storms forecast.

## A General Guide to Safe Scaffolding Work Practices

Scaffolding is to be used in accordance with current Australian and New Zealand standards, DOL or OH & S requirements and codes of practice. Scaffolding is to be erected in accordance with planned hazard prevention and control measures including personal protective equipment to acceptable safe work practice and Equiptec's requirements.

***For safe and efficient erection, alteration and dismantling of scaffolding scaffolders must:***

Know the basic relevant rules of mechanics.

Be able to understand the suppliers information, general site plans and specifications for scaffolds. (An ability to make simple calculations of dead load and live load is often needed.)

Have a thorough knowledge of the scaffolding equipment being used.

Have a thorough knowledge of the construction methods and design requirements associated with the equipment.

Be able to recognise common hazards at the worksite and be capable of taking effective precautions to control risks to health and safety arising for these hazards.

Visually inspect scaffolding for faults, safety and compliance with design and statutory requirements, codes of practice and guidelines.

Have the physical skills needed for scaffolding construction.

Be competent in manual lifting techniques.

Work safely and confidently at heights.

Correctly use the various tools.

Erect and dismantle scaffolding in the correct sequence.

***Carefulness, commonsense and caution are factors that cannot be built into scaffolding. These must be provided by the person(s) erecting, using, dismantling and maintaining the equipment.***

## Maintenance Schedule

### After each job

1. Check graspers are tight in the tube. Replace rivets if loose.
2. Check grasper pin action is free. Replace any bent items.
3. Place platforms upside down and check that hooks receive tube well (ie not too tight or loose).
4. Check ply for any cracks, delaminations, dents or large holes.
5. Check ladder hook bolts are tight.
6. Check ladder stand-off operates correctly.
7. All base frames are fitted with plastic plugs internally on the standards to exclude dirt, plaster etc from interfering with the free turning of the jacks. Base frames should be turned upside down and tapped on the ground whenever a build up of foreign material occurs. If plugs should ever be damaged please call Equiptec, we will be glad to post replacements to you.
8. Check for any dents, deformations or cracks in aluminium extrusions.
9. Check castors wheel freely and adjust for height.

### 3 Monthly

1. Screwjacks should be fully wound out, brushed clean and lightly oiled. (We suggest kerosene and engine oil mixed 50:50.)
2. Brace grasper pins and springs should also be given a few drops of light oil, particularly if stored in the weather.
3. Check castor brakes are effective
4. Check outrigger couplers bolt on correctly.

## When to discard component

1. If grasper or platform hooks become closed or extended in any way for any reason it should be discarded.
2. If a coupler is cracked it should be discarded.
3. Whilst mild denting or bowing of tube components may be straightened, if the component is creased it should be discarded.
4. Platform ply that is cracked, delaminated, deformed or has large holes in it.

Contact Equiptec for clarification if in doubt.

## General

Any cracks in welds should be ground out and repaired by a certified welder or returned to be repaired by certified Equiptec welding staff.

Couplers and accessories should be maintained so that they can be used as intended, for example, nuts should be free running and swivels should turn freely.

Avoid excessive oil, grease or paint, which can cause a coupler or accessory to slip.

Do not apply heat to couplers and accessories.

A bent plate of an adjustable base plate should be straightened. If straightening is not possible, the base plate should be replaced.

## Contact Details

Should there be any further queries or you wish to discuss anything please don't hesitate to contact us and one of the team will be happy to assist.

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