Assembly and Installation Instructions

Once you are completely certain of the final assembly position, begin unloading, leaving the materials next to the assembly area, never directly on the platform.

Once the platforms are distributed along the assembly area, it is important to always leave them with the wooden side in contact with the ground. They should be placed parallel to each other, approximately 1.5 meters from where they will be installed. This ensures that when you turn them with your feet in place, they will remain in position, and also allows you to turn them by levering on your feet rather than in mid-air (Image 1).

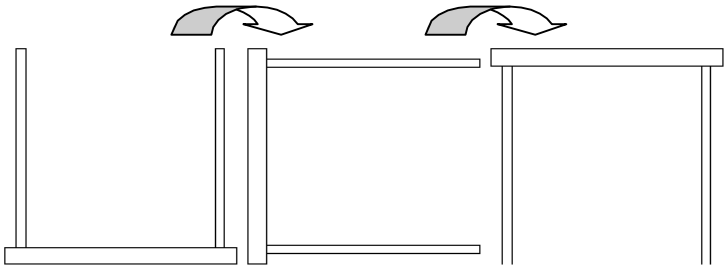


Image 1

If there is any external element that serves as a reference point, boundary, or obstacle (wall, lake, step, etc.), assembly begins at this point, as it dictates the rest of the assembly.

The platforms are assembled in rows; the first row is the most important, as it establishes the measurements to be maintained, both in distance and height or level. This is called the "master" row.

If using fixed legs, assembly will consist of mounting the legs on the brackets, tightening the wing nuts, rotating the platforms, and assembling the composition indicated on the plan or written instructions (stands, stage, catwalk, etc.).

The only difficulty that may arise is an "overlapping" stand (Image 2), since, in this case, it will be necessary to start with the lowest step. The subsequent steps will be placed on top of the one below it, and finally, if the highest step is the one that determines the measurement, it will be moved into place by adjusting all the steps below it to prevent anything from falling. Once a "section" is assembled, we will return to the row system, assembling all the lower ones first, maintaining the same distance from the wall as the first one, the master row.

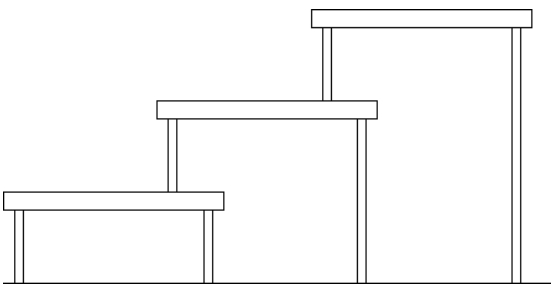
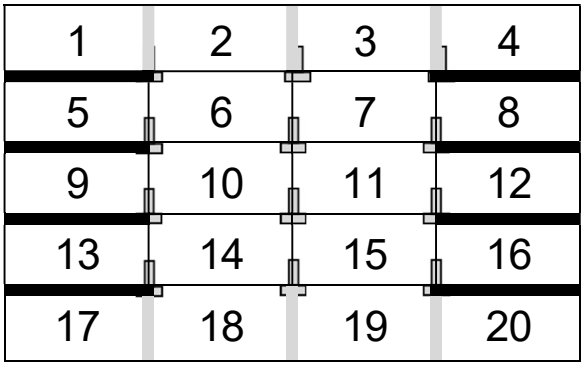


Image 2

In the case of having a single-level platform, the order of placement of the platforms and their joining pieces is as follows:



Disassembly will be the reverse of assembly.

Accessory Assembly

2-Leg Brackets (BR-2). Placed around the perimeter of the structure (Image 3). Typically, one bracket will be placed every pair of legs, usually at mid-height. We recommend using two brackets evenly spaced above 150 cm in height (Figure 1).

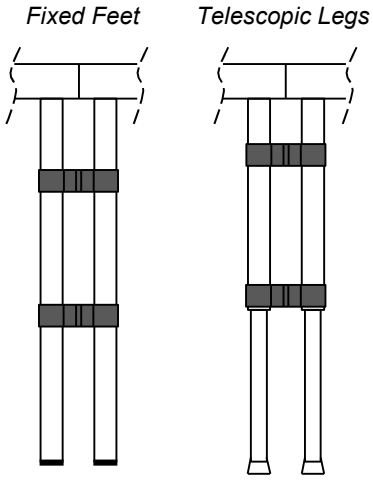
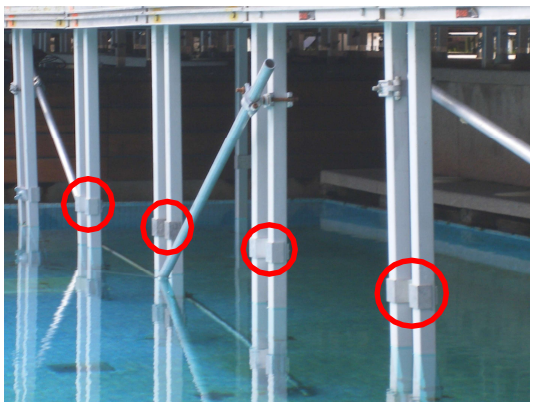


Figure 1

BR-2



4-foot brackets (BR-4). Placed inside the structure (Image 4), they secure the feet in groups of four. Similar to the 2-foot brackets, we recommend using two at intervals starting from a height of 150 cm. To correctly assemble the bracket, it is necessary to detach one of its movable sides, attach the other half to a pair of feet, and finally reassemble the piece by attaching the other two feet.

BR-4

Image 4

Staircases. Staircases with more than one step (Image 5) are formed by joining individual steps with M-10 x 50 ½ threaded screws, two M-10 washers, and an M-10 threaded fitting. As many steps as necessary will be joined to reach the desired height. Provided this height is a multiple of 20 cm, it can be made entirely with standard steps (P. NOR). Otherwise, a telescopic step (P. TELES) must be installed at the bottom to compensate for the difference in height or uneven terrain. The special step (P. ESP.) will be used on staircases with more than 7 steps and will be mounted as centrally as possible. The staircase will be attached to the stage using a long threaded T-fitting (HI06) and M-10 knobs (TOR25). The T-fittings will pass through the side profile of the platform and extend to the location of the staircase (Image 5).

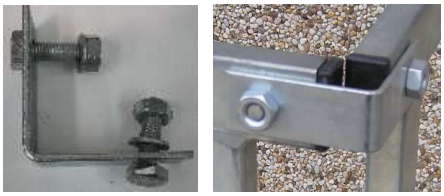
Image 5

Stair railings (BRD-ESCAL). These are mounted on the side of the stairs and must be attached to two standard steps with another standard step in between. The M-10 x 50 screws that join the steps together are replaced with M-10 x 70 mm screws, so that the steps are joined to each other and to the stair railing with a single screw (Image 6).

Image 6

Handrails (BRD-_ _M). Like the stairs, they are installed to the structure with a long threaded T and M-10 knobs (Image 7). If more than one is mounted at the same level, they are joined together at their top using handrail joining pieces (P.U.B.) and corner handrail joining pieces (P.U.B. ESQ.).

P.U.B



P.U.B. ESQ.

Image 7

Bracing. Bracing bars are attached to the legs using bracing ties (BR-RTRA). These bars are installed in a crisscross pattern, running from the lowest point of one leg to the highest point of the furthest leg possible (image 8).
For single-level stages or platforms, the corners should always be braced, and if possible, the entire perimeter.
For bleachers, all sections above 150 cm should be braced lengthwise, and the sides (image 9) and any legs between the longitudinal crosses should be braced crosswise.
It is essential to ensure that the legs are perfectly vertical before installing the bracing, otherwise they will not function correctly. Similarly, it is very important that the corner legs of the assembly (those without ties) are securely fastened at their lower ends and that the bracing bars are installed perfectly straight.

BR-RTRA

Image 8. Platform bracing (stages)

Image 9. Detail of transverse bracing of steps

REVISION	APPROVAL
Quality Manager **Signature** **Xavier Mercadé** **Fecha: 14/04/2008**	Management **Signature** **Joan Mercadé** **Fecha: 15/04/2008**