Door/Window Shore (metal)

Scope

This document details the method of construction of a metal (Paratech) door and window shore, and describes the capacity and limitations of use.

Description

Door and window shores consist of a timber header and sole plate, with two or more metal struts to provide the load bearing capacity between the two.

Use

- Stability: Class 2 shore.
- This shore is used to provide initial stabilisation of door and window openings while still allowing (if required) a means of access and egress.

Construction – Components

All timber is C16 Grade or higher structural timber. All dimensions are nominal.

Header and sole plate	100mm x100mm x length required
Cross bracing	150mm x 50mm x length required
Metal struts	as required
Extensions	As required
Base plates	As required, fixed or 20º swivel
Nails and fixings	As required

Construction – Assembly

1. Survey area and determine the best way to mitigate the hazard and damage.
2. Clear debris from the area to be shored.
3. Measure the space to be shored.
4. Cut header and sole plate to length.
5. Select appropriate metal struts and extensions.
6. Select appropriate base plates.
7. The struts on this type of shore can be placed at the ends of the header and sole plate to allow the maximum space for access and egress.
8. Construct the shore as much as possible in a safe area.
9. Erect the shore in the predetermined spot.
10. The load must be supported as gently as possible.
11. Add cross bracing if required.
12. It is permissible in this type of shore (if conditions allow) to omit the bracing that would normally prevent racking, as this will be mitigated by the frame of the door or window.
13. Secure the shore using appropriate fixings.

Capacity and Limitations

- The capacity of the shore will be determined by the number, type and length of struts that are used, and the bearing area of the timber/base plate connections.
- Shorers should always work to the 4:1 scale when determining the struts that are required to support the load safely.
- The type of bracing will be determined by the number of struts within the shore, whether access and egress is required, and the shore's liability to fail due to racking.
- The stability of the shore depends on its connections to the floor and ceiling.
- The two types of strut (Grey and Gold) can be used side by side in the same shore but must not be used together in the same strut. When this is the case then the load bearing capacity of the shore must be worked out using the least capacity strut.
- Maximum extensions permitted:
  - Grey – 2 extensions to a maximum of 900mm
  - Gold – 1 extension
- Shores must be checked periodically during operations to ensure they are still fulfilling their function.
- Where walls are double leaf (e.g. cavity walls) each leaf may require a separate shore.
- This equipment should only be operated by suitably trained personnel.

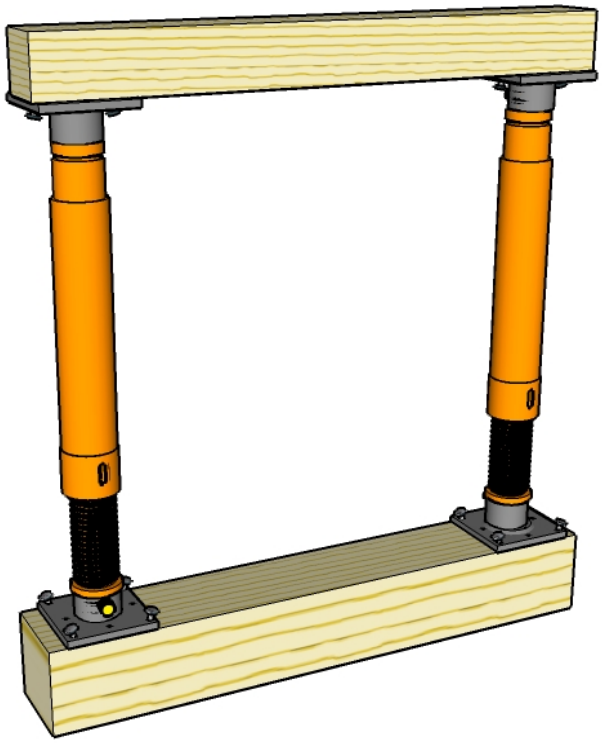

Figure 1 [SOP_SHO018]

References
Paratech Manual

Author – K Morrison