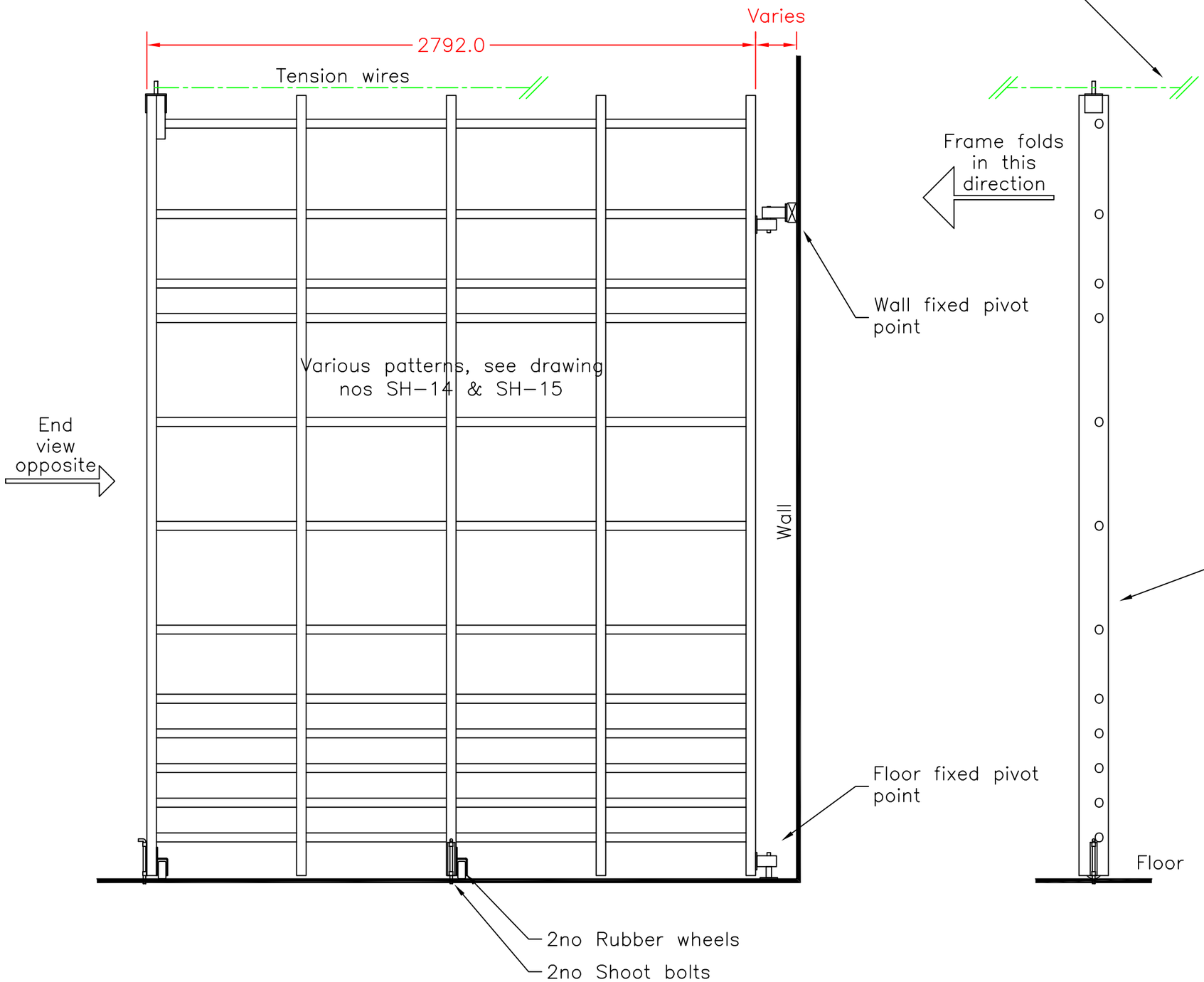
Tension wire running back to a single pulley mounted on the wall. From the pulley, the cable passes to a tension clamp mounted on the wall 1.375m above the floor. By operating the clamp, the unit is locked in position or when released the frames can be folded back towards the wall for storage.



All the stiles are made from Colombian pine, and the rails are made from parana pine (oval profile), or 32mm dia epoxy powder coated steel tubes.

SPECIFICATION

The standard wall hinged timber climbing frames are 4.267m high x 2.79m wide, although other heights are available. There are ten variations on the standard unit, shown on sheets 14 & 15. Two frames can be spaced 3.11 metres apart to operate simultaneously. This allows for horizontal bridging apparatus to be used (ladders and poles). The frames can also be locked into position against the wall and used as a wall fixed climbing frame.
Climbing frames are manufactured in accordance with BS 1892: part 2: section 2.1: 1972.

STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS

A wall space of three metres is required, but we can overcome any problems caused by radiators or windows within this area. The stability of the frame is achieved by either using tensioning wires back to the wall or, if there is a structural member directly above the frame, the outer stile at high level can be connected to this with a special bracket and locking device. The wall fixed pivot bracket is located within the upper section of the inner stile. At the bottom of the inner stile a floor fixed pivot bracket is required.

For specific climbing frame loadings when in use see specific individual frame assembly drawings.

C: RC CSP2–2382 4/11/14. LOADING INFORMATION ADDED TO DRAWING.
B: TJH, 22/01/01, CSP2–1477. REDRAWN ON C.A.D. WITH MINOR UPDATED CHANGES.

CONTINENTAL
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GYMNASIUM, WALL HINGED TIMBER CLIMBING FRAME ARRANGEMENT DETAILS

scale	date	dr	rev
1:20	22/01/01	T.J.H.	C

dwg no SH–16