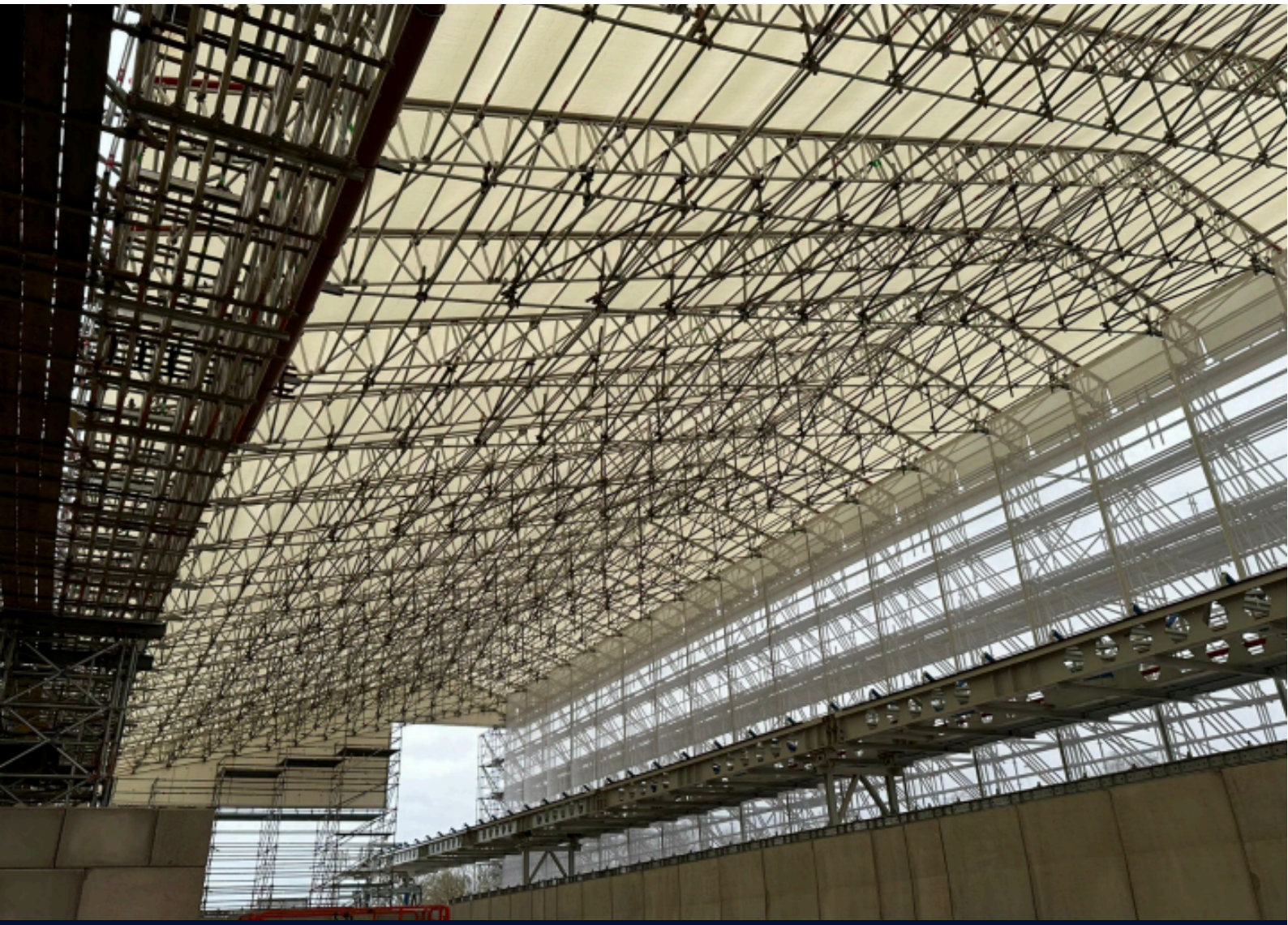


SCAFOM-RUX VECTA

ONE BEAM. MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS.

The Scafom-rux VECTA temporary roof and VECTA aluminium beams are one system: two beam depths, one set of accessories, and a systemised method of work. Built to be redeployed — roof after roof, project after project.

MAXIMISE ASSET UTILISATION.

Scaffolding equipment earns its keep only when it is working. Beam stock bought for a single application — one roof, one span, one project — spends the rest of its service life in the yard. The question for a contractor is not only what a system can span, but how many different jobs the same beams can be sent out on.

SINGLE-PURPOSE STOCK

Dedicated roofing beams cannot be redeployed to support work, propping or access structures. Utilisation stays low and the investment pays back slowly.

SPAN AND SUPPORT

As clear spans grow, conventional beams need intermediate support inside the working area — and horizontal reactions at the supporting structure become the limiting factor.

TIME AT HEIGHT

Every connection that needs a tool, a torque check or a second operative adds time at height. Weight, part count and handling decide how fast a roof goes up.

ONE INVESTMENT. COUNTLESS APPLICATIONS.

70 M
Clear spans up to

2
Beam depths, one accessory set

6
Standard roof configurations

3
Erection methods: hand, crane, roll-out

A BEAM PLATFORM NOT A ROOF KIT.

VECTA is a fully modular aluminium beam platform. Both beam depths use the same braces, the same tracking and the same sheeting, so the roof you build today and the support structure you build next month draw on one stock of minimal, multi-functional parts.

TEMPORARY ROOF

SCAFOM-RUX VECTA TEMPORARY ROOF

- Scafom-rux VECTA AlKeder sheeting
- Scafom-rux VECTA Al Horizontal Braces
- Scafom-rux VECTA Al Diagonal Braces

Keder sheeting runs on tracking carried by the horizontal braces, closed at the ridge by the track compressor and tensioned at the eaves.

ALUMINIUM BEAMS

SCAFOM-RUX VECTA ALUMINIUM BEAMS

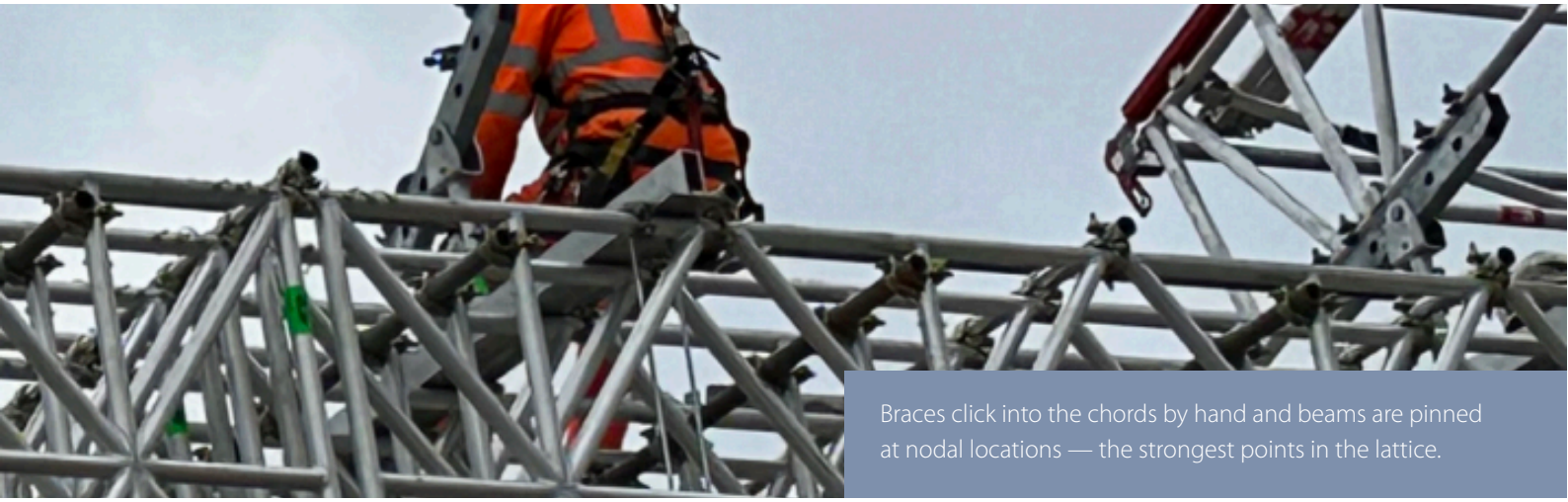
- Scafom-rux VECTA 1330 Al Beam
- Scafom-rux VECTA 780 Al Beam

The 1330 carries a middle chord, so operatives can straddle the beam-line safely while installing braces and track. Both depths take the same accessories.

BEAM RANGE

BEAM	DEPTH	AVAILABLE LENGTHS	WEIGHT
VECTA 1330 Al Beam	1330 mm	0.55 · 1.0 · 2.0 · 3.0 · 4.0 · 5.0 m	8.0–42.5 kg (0.55–4.0 m)
VECTA 780 Al Beam	780 mm	0.55 · 1.0 · 2.0 · 3.0 · 4.0 · 5.0 · 6.0 m	4.9–38.6 kg

Ridge beams, spigots, pins, tracking, roller braces, ratchet straps and tie-bar components complete the system. Weights for the 5.0 m VECTA 1330 on request.



Braces click into the chords by hand and beams are pinned at nodal locations — the strongest points in the lattice.

SPANS UP TO 70 M BRACED THROUGHOUT.

CONTINUOUS BRACING THROUGHOUT THE STRUCTURE

Horizontal braces link adjacent beams top chord to top chord at 1 m centres and bottom chord to bottom chord at 2 m centres. Diagonal braces add sectional stiffness between beam-lines; plan braces carry load from the horizontals down to the supports. Continuity runs through the whole roof, with minimal eccentricity at every joint.

TOOL-FREE CAM-CLAW CONNECTION SYSTEM

Braces click into place by hand — no tools, no hammering. If a pin does not engage, the beam-lines are not square: misalignment shows itself immediately instead of being forced. Button nuts on the horizontals receive the sheet tracking, so bracing and sheeting share one interface.

JOINTS THAT ARE NOT THE LIMITING FACTOR

Beams are joined with spigots and quick-release pins at both top and bottom chords. The joints are designed to suit the full working loads of the beam. Connections are made at nodal locations — the strongest points in a lattice — and pin wires face upward so nothing unclips when the beam-line is traversed.

LARGE SPANS, MANAGED REACTIONS

For large spans and increased loading, the duopitch-with-tie-bar configuration reduces the horizontal reactions transferred into the supporting structure. Tie bars are built from connection plates, tie-bar ends and standard tube, pinned with high-capacity locking pins.

BUILD METHOD AND BRACING PATTERN

BY HAND — 1 IN 5

Built off a gable scaffold for restricted access and smaller projects.
Every fifth bay is a braced bay.

BY CRANE — 1 IN 2

Bays assembled at ground level and lifted onto the runway.
Every second bay is braced.

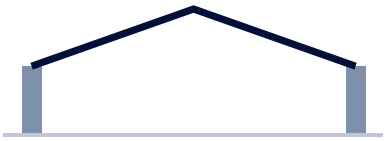
BY ROLL-OUT

For any size of roof with minimal work at height. Bracing pattern to the engineer's design.

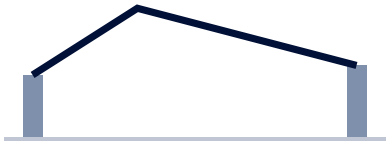
Braced bays carry horizontal, diagonal, plan and frame braces; infill bays carry horizontals only and are not stable alone.
Every roof starts and ends with a braced bay.

SIX CONFIGURATIONS.
ONE SET OF PARTS.

MONOPITCH
Shorter spans, common pitch of 15°.



DUOPITCH
The most frequently used design, pitched at a ridge beam.



ASYMMETRIC
Unequal lengths for L- and H-shaped buildings, with staggered bays.

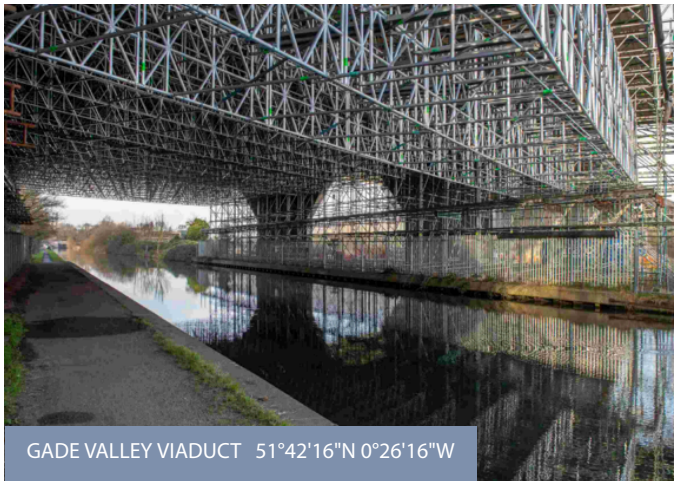
SHELTER
18° and 36° ridge beams form a portal frame — fewer lifts of untied scaffold.

DUOPITCH + TIE BAR
Large spans and higher loads; reduces horizontal reactions at the supports.

DOME
Multiple ridge beams form a mansard for very large spans and event structures.

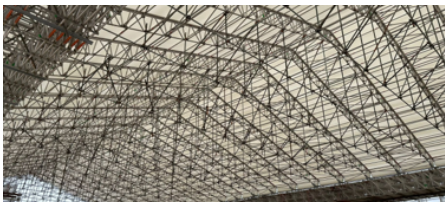
WHERE VECTA GOES TO WORK

- Temporary roofing and full encapsulation
- Industrial maintenance and shutdown work
- Bridge and viaduct soffit access
- Infrastructure, rail and highways
- Historic preservation and refurbishment
- Events and temporary structures
- Support and propping interfaces



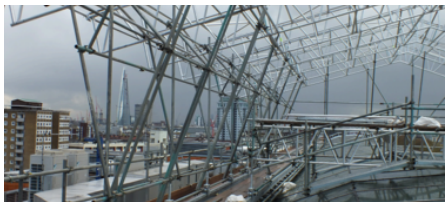
GADE VALLEY VIADUCT 51°42'16"N 0°26'16"W

Beyond roofing: the same beams and braces form large-span access decks slung beneath a live viaduct.



Large-span mansard roof over a live working area.

Full encapsulation of a listed façade in central London.



Roof-level cover over glazing, built off the existing structure.

TALK TO US ABOUT VECTA.
THEN PUT IT ON A PROJECT.

NEXT STEPS

- Ask for a system demonstration and handle the cam-claw connection
- Send us a span, a loading and a site — we will configure it
- Book a technical session for your engineers and supervisors
- Talk stock: how VECTA fits the equipment you already own

Every temporary roof must be designed and certified by an appropriately qualified temporary works engineer, and the forces exerted on the supporting structure verified. Only trained and competent operatives should erect, modify or dismantle the system.

SCAFOM-RUX UK

30B Knowsthorpe Way
Cross Green Industrial Estate
Leeds, LS9 0SW
T. +44 (0) 113 898 0104
M. UKenquiries@scafom-rux.com

SCAFOM-RUX IRELAND LTD

120 Corrody Road
Derry Ireland BT47 2QH
T. +44 (0) 7701 331149
M. UKenquiries@scafom-rux.com

SCAN FOR THE VECTA SYSTEM PAGE

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