AS 1170, Part 1—1981

Australian Standard®

SAA LOADING CODE

Part 1— DEAD AND LIVE LOADS

The following scientific, industrial, professional and governmental organizations and departments were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Association of Consulting Engineers Australia

Australian Clay Brick Association

Australian Council of Local Government Associations

Australian Federation of Construction Contractors

Australian Institute of Steel Construction Ltd

Bureau of Meteorology

Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia

Department of Housing and Construction

Department of Local Government, Queensland

Department of Public Works, Western Australia

Division of Building Research CSIRO

Electricity Supply Association of Australia

Engineering and Water Supply Department South Australia

Experimental Building Station

Master Builders Federation of Australia Incorporated

National Association of Australian State Road Authorities

James Cook University of North Queensland

Monash University

University of Melbourne

This standard, prepared by Committee BD/ 6, Loading on Structures, was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 12 September 1980, and was published on 1 March 1981.

This standard is intended to establish the minimum intensity of loading to be used in the structural design of buildings but does not purport to comprise all the necessary provisions of a contract.

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Australian Standard®

MINIMUM DESIGN LOADS ON STRUCTURES

KNOWN AS THE SAA LOADING CODE

Part 1 DEAD AND LIVE LOADS

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PREFACE

This edition of this standard has been prepared by the Association's Committee on Loading of Structures. No new technical changes from the 1971 edition have been introduced in this edition, but some editorial updating has been carried out and the opportunity has been taken to present the standard in A4 size in order to facilitate reference from other major SAA structural codes, all of which are now in A4 size.

The standard is intended to be used in establishing the minimum dead and imposed loadings to be assumed in the structural design of buildings, industrial structures and the like but does not apply to special structures such as bridges and cranes nor to loads arising from fluid pressures.

In establishing the metric unit values derived from the former imperial-unit standard (AS CA34, Part 2), some rounding off of numbers has been carried out generally in line with BS CP3, Chapter V—Part 1; for example—

1 in = 25 mm (25.4 mm exact).

Similarly, concentrated loads have been limited to one place of decimals; e.g.—

1.8 kN = 400 lbf (405 lbf exact).

The density of materials has been rounded to the nearest 10 kg/m^3; e.g. aluminium 2720 kg/m^3 (2723 kg/m^3 exact). It should be noted that where data in this standard are given in units of *mass*, the gravitational forces in newtons imposed by such masses may be obtained by multiplying the values given in kilograms by 10. This is an approximation of the value of acceleration due to gravity which is very close to 9.8 ms^2 in Australia (see AS 1155—1974, Appendix B).

Attention is drawn to the following Australian standards which may be required for use in connnection with this standard:

AS 1000	The International System of Units (SI) and its Application
AS 1155	Metric Units for Use in the Construction Industry
AS 1170	SAA Loading Code Part 2—Wind Forces
AS 1418	SAA Crane Code
AS 1657	SAA Code for Fixed Platforms, Walkways, Stairways and Ladders
AS 1684	SAA Timber Framing Code
AS 1735	SAA Lift Code
AS 2121	SAA Earthquake Code.

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