

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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**MINIMUM DESIGN LOADS ON
STRUCTURES**

**KNOWN AS THE
SAA LOADING CODE**

**Part 1
DEAD AND LIVE LOADS**

First published	1971
Second edition	1981

PUBLISHED BY STANDARDS AUSTRALIA
(STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA)
1 THE CRESCENT, HOMEBUSH, NSW 2140

ISBN 0 7262 2046 9

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/m³; e.g. aluminium 2720 kg/m³ (2723 kg/m³ 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 connection 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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