AS 3623—1993
Reconfirmed 2018

Australian Standard®

Domestic metal framing

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee BD/67, Metal Framing. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 25 May 1993 and published on 26 July 1993.

The following interests are represented on Committee BD/67:

Aluminium Development Council

Association of Consulting Engineers, Australia

Australian Institute of Building Surveyors

Australian Institute of Steel Construction

Building Services Corporation

Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia

CSIRO Division of Building, Construction and Engineering

Curtin University of Technology

Housing Industry Association Australia

James Cook University of North Queensland

Master Builders Construction and Housing Association, Australia

Metal Building Products Manufacturers Association

Metal Trades Industry Association of Australia

National Association of Forest Industries

National Association of Steel–framed Housing

University of Sydney

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF
AS 3623–1993
Domestic metal framing

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Major stakeholders of this publication have reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Metal Framing. It is the intention of the Committee that the next edition of this Standard will not be material–specific and could equally apply to any material used for domestic framing.

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S E C T I O N 1 S C O P E A N D G E N E R A L

1.1 SCOPE This Standard sets out the performance requirements, in terms of structural adequacy and serviceability, for the framing of domestic buildings of up to two storeys in height and roof pitches of up to 35°.

Alternative methods of assessing structural adequacy using either permissible stress or limit state methods are provided in Sections 2 and 3, respectively.

This Standard does not consider the effects of corrosion.

NOTES:

1 A Commentary is provided in Appendix A.

2 This Standard should be read in conjunction with AS 4055 and the relevant Parts of AS 1170.

3 In potentially corrosive environments, advice should be obtained from the respective manufacturers on appropriate protective measures.

1.2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS
1170 Minimum design loads on structures
1170.1 Part 1: Dead and live loads and load combinations
1170.2 Part 2: Wind loads
1170.3 Part 3: Snow loads
1170.4 Part 4: Earthquake loads

1538 Cold-formed Steel Structures Code

1664 SAA Aluminium Structures Code

4055 Wind loads for housing

1.3 DEFINITIONS For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions below apply.

1.3.1 Balcony—an external area, one or more metres above the ground.

1.3.2 Bearer—a sub-floor member supporting the floor joists.

1.3.3 Bracing—diagonal members or diaphragms which resist racking forces.

1.3.4 Ceiling batten—a member fixed to roof trusses or rafters to support ceiling sheeting.

1.3.5 Chord—the top and bottom members of a truss.

1.3.6 Floor joist—a member that directly supports the flooring.

1.3.7 Heel (knee)—the connection between top and bottom truss chords.

1.3.8 Hold-down fixings—the fixings designed to resist wind forces.