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A series of user guides have been developed to assist with the interpretation and application of AS 1684 - Residential timber framed construction, Part 2 and Part 3. The guides are aimed at complimenting the information in AS 1684 and are referenced in AS 1684 as a source of further information. Nominal Vs specific fixing Temporary bracing Simplified tiedown for coupled roofs External wall heights fro 3.0m to 3.6m Top fixing of bracing walls Roof truss tie down Ridgeboard and hip rafter tiedown Masonry anchors for tiedown of bottom plate to slab Fixing bottom of hardboard bracing walls Distibution of racking forces via diaphragms and bracing walls Long Span Beams Most housing projects involve timber framed construction but in some long span situations steel is used to help support the timber. In many instances, a strategically placed engineered timber beam can do the job just as well. As a result, a 100% timber solution offers less cost, less complexity, better flow and simpler safety management. Long span timber vs steel beams Long span beams - span tables Plywood box beams are lightweight, simple to fabricate, conventionally stable and, with good design, structurally efficient and economical. The options provided in the following span tables are designed according to limit state design theory and for winds speeds up to N3. The span tables open up new options for beams incorporated into walls, portal frames and other typical long span applications. Long span beams span tables Departments Services Company Social Media AS 1684 Residential Timber Framed Construction, also commonly referred to Timber Framing Code, is the principle Standard covering design criteria, building practices, tie-downs, bracing and span tables for timber framing members. The AS 1684 Parts 2 and 3 released in 2010 have been the subject of a recent review, and a draft of the standard including the proposed amendments was first placed on public review on the 1st April 2020, with comments closing on the 3rd of June 2020. Public responses to the amendments were considered by the relevant standards committee and changes or clarifications were made where deemed necessary. A second public comment review period to highlight the further amended/clarified parts commenced on 9th November and closed on the 14th December 2020. Parts 2 and 3 both cover design and construction details for non-cyclonic and cyclonic areas respectively. Four (4) wind classifications are covered in Part 2 including N1, N2, N3 and N4. For Part 3 C1, C2 and C3 are covered. The amendments contained within these drafts may be subject to change but the amendments to date are: This amendment now provides tie down capacities for 45 mm roof battens commonly used by industry. Prior to this amendment, AS 1684 did not provide fixing guidance for tie downs to masonry walls. Under this amendment, any practitioner who is designing with framing with a JD4 joint group (MGP 10 with heart excluded and MGP12 or above) can increase the tabled value by the 12.5%, thus maintaining the status quo. Designers will appreciate this section being split into loadbearing and non-load bearing walls, with larger holes and notches now accepted in studs that do not support roof or floor loads. This part of the standard has been extensively reworked to reflect current research and experience which is able to provide for a quieter and more robust floor. The list above is simply a snapshot of a small portion of the proposed changes designed to whet the appetite of users of AS 1684 to research what the revisions may mean for a project that they are considering. Standards by nature attempt to catch up with industry innovation rather than lead it. A standard only reflects current best practice to the extent that industry involves themselves in keeping the standards current. Any new items within these documents are draft only. Until such time that this new standard is finally published, any referencing to them should be made with caution. SIMPLIFIEDNON-CYCLONIC AREAS SIMPLIFIEDNON-CYCLONIC AREAS PART4ASAS 1684.42006Residential timber-framed construction(Amendment No. 1 attached)This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee TM-002, Timber Framing. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 9 November 2005. This Standard was published on 31 January 2006. The following are represented on Committee TM-002: A3P Association of Consulting Engineers, Australia Australian Building Codes Board Building Research Association of New Zealand CSIRO Manufacturing and Infrastructures Technology Engineered Wood Products Association of Australasia Engineers Australia Forest Industries Federation (WA) Housing Industry Association Master Builders, Australia New Zealand Forest Industries Council New Zealand Timber Industry Federation Scion South Australian Housing Trust Structural Engineered Timber Manufactures Association, New Zealand Timber and Building Materials Association, NSW Timber Development Association, NSW Timber Development Association of South Australia Timber Queensland This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 04275. Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through public comment period. Keeping Standards upKeeping Standards upKeeping Standards upKeeping Standards up-----totototo-----datedatedatedate Australian Standards are living documents that reflect progress in science, technology and systems. To maintain their currency, all Standards are periodically reviewed, and new editions are published. Between editions, amendments may be issued. Standards may also be withdrawn. It is important that readers assure themselves they are using a current Standard, which should include any amendments that may have been published since the Standard was published. Detailed information about Australian Standards, drafts, amendments and new projects can be found by visiting www.standards.org.auwww.standards.org.auwww.standards.org.auwww.standards.org.au Standards Australia welcomes suggestions for improvements, and encourages readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Contact us via email at mail@standards.org.aumail@standards.org.aumail@standards.org.aumail@standards.org.au, or write to Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001. AS 1684.42006 (Amendment No. 1 attached) Australian Standard Residential timber-framed construction Part 4: SimplifiedNon-cyclonic areas First published as AS 0561946. Second edition 1948. Revised and redesignated as AS CA381971. Revised and redesignated as AS 16841975. Third edition 1992. Revised and redesignated in part as AS 1684.41999. Second edition 2006. Reissued with Amendment No. 1 (November 2006) attached. COPYRIGHT Standards Australia All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher. Published by Standards Australia GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia ISBN 0 7337 7097 5 AS 1684.42006 2 PREFACE This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australian/Standards New Zealand Committee TM-002, Timber Framing, to supersede AS 1684.41999. Amendment No. 1 (November 2006) is attached at the end of the document. After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard. This Standard will be referenced in the Building Code of Australia 2006; thereby superseding AS 1684.41999, which will be withdrawn 12 months from the date of publication of this Standard. The objective of this Standard is to provide the building industry with procedures that can be used to determine building practice, to design or check construction details, and to determine member sizes, and bracing and fixing requirements for timber-framed construction in non-cyclonic wind classifications N1 and N2. The objective of this revision is to (a) address issues and practices that have been raised by some states building industry interests to better reflect their needs and construction practices, and include editorial amendments and some technical changes to correct mistakes and enhance the application of the document; and (b) improve the ability of building certifiers to assess and approve applications in accordance with deemed to satisfy documents and to provide more economical deemed to satisfy details. The continued development of timber framing systems and the need to cater for a widening variety of materials and design conditions have led to a total revision of structural framing design. These developments include (i) provision for limit state design methods; (ii) revised/new structural grades for timber; (iii) provisions catering for open plan livinglarger spans, wider openings and bigger rooms, which need more rational approach to bracing design; (iv) special engineered and fabricated timber products; (v) recognition of a wider range of high wind and cyclonic design; and (vi) computer-aided design software for member sizes, bracing and tie-down. The increased scope and application of this Standard to cater for these conditions has also led to the need to perform a more rigorous design check on a wider range of members and construction practices including window sill trimmers and roof bracing. Prior to using this Standard, it is necessary to establish the design gust wind speed and wind classification (see Clause 1.4.2). This Standard is a companion publication to the following: AS 1684 Residential timber-framed construction 1684.1 Part 1: Design criteria 1684.2 Part 2: Non-cyclonic areas 1684.3 Part 3 Cyclonic areas 3 AS 1684.42006 This Standard has been derived from AS 1684.2 to provide a simpler design procedure for lower wind classification areas where details of bracing and tie-down are not as complicated. It should be noted that this Standard differs from AS 1684.2 in a number of areas in order to achieve the simplification. Some of the differences are as follows: (A) Input to the Span Tables requiring references to span and spacing; (B) The geometric limits of the house are more restricted, e.g., 12.0 m maximum width and 30 maximum roof pitch. (C) Span Tables are provided for a more limited range of stress grades. (D) Design of bracing is simplified. (E) Design of tie-down, where required, is simplified. Alternatively, for wind classifications N1 and N2, more economical design may be obtained by following the design procedures given in AS 1684.2. For wind classifications N3 and N4 for non-cyclonic areas, see AS 1684.2. This Standard does not preclude the use of framing, fastening or bracing methods or materials other than those specified. Alternatives may be used, provided they satisfy the requirements of the Building Code of Australia. Notes to the text contain information and guidance. They are not an integral part of the Standard. Statements expressed in mandatory terms in Notes to the Span Tables in Appendix A as deemed to requirements of this Standard The terms normative and informative have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A normative appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an informative appendix is only for information and guidance. AS 1684.42006 4 CONTENTS Page SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL 1.1 SCOPE 6 1.2 COMPANION DOCUMENTS..... 6 1.3 NORMATIVE REFERENCES..... 7 1.4 LIMITATIONS 8 1.5 DESIGN CRITERIA 11 1.6 LOAD PATHS, OFFSETS AND CANTILEVERS 12 1.7 DURABILITY..... 13 1.8 DIMENSIONS..... 13 1.9 BEARING 14 1.10 STRESS GRADES 15 1.11 ENGINEERED TIMBER PRODUCTS 14 1.12 SIZE TOLERANCES 15 1.13 ALTERNATIVE TIMBER DIMENSIONS 15 SECTION 2 TERMINOLOGY AND DEF Secure PDF files include digital rights management (DRM) software. DRM is included at the request of the publisher, as it helps them protect their copyright by restricting file sharing. In order to read a Secure PDF, you will need to install the FileOpen Plug-In on your computer. The FileOpen Plug-In works with Adobe Reader and other viewers. Visit FileOpen to see the full list. 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