

28

AS 1428.1 - 1977

SUPPLEMENTARY

AS 1428.1 - 1988 (in part)

Dep

see also

AS 1735.12 - 1986 (life)

AS 1428 suppl - 1988

Under revision see DR 87053

WITHDRAWN THIS SEPTEMBER 1988

AS1428-1977
UDC 721.052:362.4
SfB Ba4

Australian Standard 1428-1977

DESIGN RULES FOR ACCESS BY THE DISABLED



STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter



THE FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC, PROFESSIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL organizations and departments were associated with the committee appointed under the authority of the Building Standards Board and entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Architects

Australian Council for Rehabilitation of Disabled

Department of Environment, Housing and Community
Development

Interstate Standing Committee on Uniform Building Regulations

Medical Practitioners

Occupational Therapists

Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Association of N.S.W.

Royal N.S.W. Institute for Deaf and Blind Children

This standard, prepared by Committee BD/45, Building Design Requirements for the Disabled, was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 15 July 1977, and was published on 1 November 1977.

This code is intended to establish the design requirements for access and circulation in buildings and related facilities to permit general use by disabled people, but does not purport to include all the individual specialized requirements in buildings intended for partially or wholly incapacitated people.

To keep abreast of progress in industry and research, Australian standards are regularly reviewed. Suggestions for improvements to published standards, addressed to the head office of the Association, are welcomed.

This standard was issued in draft form for public review as DR 75159.

Experimental Building Station Notes on the Review of Building (held)

The following series is intended to supplement information given in AS 1428-1977, Design rules for Access by the Disabled:

NSB
No.

- 200 **Access for Disabled People:
1—User Groups and Design Implications**
This Note categorises physical disabilities and sets out problems.
- 201 **Access for Disabled People:
2—Building Design and Modification**
A general review of the subject.
- 202 **Access for Disabled People:
3—Pedestrian Ramps**
General design principles of pedestrian ramps.
- 203 **Access for Disabled People:
4—Kerb Ramps**
An examination of kerb design for barrier-free access.
- 204 **Access for Disabled People:
5—Stairs, Steps and Handrails**
Design guidelines for stairs, steps and handrails.
- 205 **Access for Disabled People:
6—Doors and Door Furniture**
Design and use of doors, hinges, knobs and closers.
- 206 **Access for Disabled People:
7—Toilets and Bathroom Design and Equipment**
Barrier-free design for toilets and bathrooms is examined.
- 207 **Access for Disabled People:
8—Signs**
Guidelines for signs in and around buildings where arrangements to aid disabled people are incorporated.

N.B. In N.S.W.

Compliance is
necessary with

Local Govt. Specification
No. 9 of Ordinance 70
(one copy at $\frac{692.9}{3}$).

This does not always
agree with AS1428 in
details. eg. Toilet facilities
(broader scope in No. 9 than in
AS1428)

Info. from
John Street-Smith
6/12/83

Amendment No 1
March 1979

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter

AMENDMENT No 1

to

AS 1428—1977

DESIGN RULES FOR ACCESS BY THE DISABLED

SUMMARY: The following sections of the standard are covered by this amendment: Contents; Rules 1, 3, 4, 6.3, 6.4, 7.2, 7.9, 8.1, 9.2, 9.8, 11.3, 12.2, 13, 17, 18; Figs 7.6 and 9.6; Appendix B (new).

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR

**DESIGN RULES FOR
ACCESS BY THE DISABLED**

AS 1428—1977

First published (as AS CA52, Part 1) 1968
Revised and issued as AS 1428 1977

**Published by the
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28 OCT 1977

Preface

This standard code of design rules was prepared by the Association's Committee on Building Design Requirements for the Disabled as a revision and extension of AS CA52, Design for Access by Handicapped Persons, Part 1—1968, Public Buildings and Facilities, which it accordingly supersedes.

The standard is based on a report that was prepared in 1975 for the then Department of Tourism and Recreation by the Australian Council for Rehabilitation of Disabled and acknowledgement is made of the assistance received from that body.

General design data are given that deal with the particular needs of ambulant and non-ambulant disabled people. Buildings and community facilities so designed will facilitate the fullest participation by physically handicapped people in everyday activities.

It should also be recognized that buildings and facilities designed in accordance with this standard are not limited in their use to disabled people. In most cases application of the design rules will enhance accessibility and use of a building or facility for all people.

This standard is one of a series being produced to deal with the special requirements of disabled people for access and mobility.

This standard may require reference to the following Australian standards:

- AS 1288 Installation of Glass in Buildings
- AS 1680 Interior Lighting and the Visual Environment
- AS 1735 SAA Lift Code
- AS 1742 Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices
Part 1—Description and Use of Elemental Traffic
Control Devices
- AS K185 Colours for Specific Purposes

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Page 3. Contents.

ter '4' to read 'Purpose'.

ter '17' to read 'Controls for Use by Wheelchair Users and Ambulant Disabled'.

ter '18' to read 'Signals and Warnings for People with Defective Sight or Hearing'.

and APPENDIX B. SPATIAL REQUIREMENTS.

AMDT
No 1
MARCH
1979

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

**Australian Standard Code of Practice
of
DESIGN RULES FOR
ACCESS BY THE DISABLED**

Foreword

Criteria for building and design standards have been based on the assumption that the average person is middle-aged, healthy and ambulant. Only minimal provision, if any, has been made for those who are disabled.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics carried out surveys of 'Chronic Illnesses, Injuries and Impairments' in May 1968 and May 1974. From those it is estimated that 27.7 percent of the population suffers from one or more chronic conditions and that 8.9 percent of the population considers that their mobility and activities are limited by such conditions.

Significantly, these percentages are not constant owing to the continuously changing nature of our society. This is exemplified by the accelerating pace of our mechanized society, which results in increasing accident rates, and by decreasing birth rates and advances in medical science which are bringing about a greater proportion of older people in the community.

People with limited mobility face additional physical barriers to access to buildings and facilities.

The research study (see Preface) on which this standard is based concentrated primarily on the needs of disabled people in the physical environment. In so doing it illustrated how provisions of access and facilities for the disabled could be integrated, in almost all cases, with those for the able-bodied, thus minimizing feelings of segregation that may be experienced by disabled people.

Page 5. Rule 1.

Line 3—*delete* 'and' and *substitute* 'or'. ✓

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1979

Page 5. Rule 3.

2nd paragraph—*delete* and *substitute* following Note: ✓

NOTE: The designer should wherever possible use recommended dimensions.

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1979

Page 5. Rule 4.

Delete whole Rule and *reinstate* as Appendix B (see below). ✓

insert new Rule 4.

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No 1
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1979

PURPOSE. This code is intended to establish the design requirements for access and circulation in buildings and related facilities to permit general use by disabled people, but does not purport to include all the individual specialized requirements in buildings purpose-built for partially or wholly incapacitated people. ✓

Code

1 SCOPE. This code specifies design requirements for minimum space and access and circulation in buildings and related facilities that are used in the provision of goods and services to the general public, in order to permit access to and use of such buildings by disabled people. ~~SEE AMENDMENT(1)~~

2 APPLICATION. The code is to be applied to the design of buildings and related facilities as directed by the responsible Local, State or Federal regulatory body, other standards, contract documents, and the like.

3 DIMENSIONS. The dimensions given throughout this code shall not be reduced by projecting skirtings, kerbs, handrails or other fixtures.

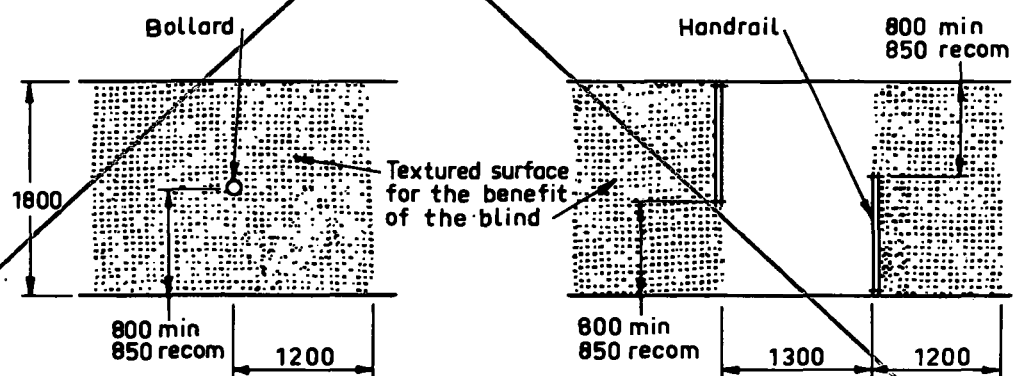
The designer shall wherever possible use recommended dimensions.

NOTE: The designer should wherever possible use recommended dimensions. ~~SEE AMENDMENT(1)~~

4 SPATIAL REQUIREMENTS.

4.1 Width of Circulation Spaces. Clear minimum widths of circulation spaces shall be as given below:

- (a) For a wheelchair to move in a straight line:
800 mm, minimum;
950 mm, recommended.
- (b) For a wheelchair to pass an able-bodied person:
1200 mm, minimum;
1350 mm, recommended.
- (c) For two wheelchairs to pass:
1500 mm, minimum;
1800 mm, recommended.
- (d) For stick or walking frame users:
700 mm, minimum;
750 mm, recommended.
- (e) For elbow crutch or shoulder crutch users:
900 mm, minimum.
- (f) For openings between bollards, gates and similar obstructions to allow for the passage of wheelchairs (see Fig. 4.1):
800, minimum;
850, recommended.



DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES

Fig. 4.1. Space requirement between bollards etc
~~SEE AMENDMENT(1)~~

> 4 Purpose ~~SEE AMENDMENT(1)~~

4.2 Turning Space for Wheelchairs. The minimum clear turning space required for wheelchairs is given in Figs 4.2A and 4.2B.

NOTE: The dimensions allow for both manual and electric wheelchairs.

- (a) For a wheelchair to turn through 90 degrees, see Fig. 4.2A.