

# AS 1428.1 – 2009 THE CHANGES

## ANSR Seminar Presented by Howard Moutrie - 8 March 2011

These notes are a guide only and you should verify the specific requirements within the Standard.

The main changes to AS 1428.1 relate to increasing the size requirements up to the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile i.e. as per the old AS 1428.2. Additionally, there are some expanded requirements and some clarification of the requirements. The main changes are:

### Paths of Travel

- This remains at 1m clear, but it has been clarified that it is clear of all obstructions e.g. skirtings. Door handles above 900mm are allowed to encroach and coved skirtings up to 15mm radius are not counted.
- The minimum width of a corridor will be increased when doors open off it e.g 1240 min
- Passing areas are defined – 2000x1800. The BCA will identify when these are required.
- Turning areas at dead end corridors are required – 2070x1540.
- There is a requirement for a 1500sq area when making a 90deg turn. Note if the corridor is increased to 1250, then this area is not required.
- Glazing on a path of travel, must either have a chair rail or similar building element or have a 75mm min solid strip of contrasting colour applied to the glass.
- Surface abutments are limited to 3mm if square of 5mm if splayed or rounded.
- Carpet must have a max pile height of 6mm and a max backing thickness of 4mm. The Access to Premises standard changes this to 11mm + 4mm .
- Grates – max 13mm opening, slots to run across the direction of travel.

### Signage

- Signs required under the BCA Part D3, must comply with Specification D3.6 and the following from AS 1428.1. Note: the signs under this part must be tactile i.e. the lettering and graphics are raised and they must have Braille.
- They must incorporate the appropriate symbol where required
- For toilets, they must indicate whether they are for LH or RH transfer. They also must show the male, female symbols in addition to the wheelchair.

### Walkways

- A walkway must have at its edge, at least a kerb or have a runoff space 600 wide at the same level, of a firm and level material, but of a different material.

### Ramps

- Ramp gradients are the same except that step ramps are now max 1:10 gradient. The max rise remains at 190mm. The maximum length is 1900mm.
- Ramps must be setback from the property boundary by 900mm to allow the handrail extension and TGSIs to be provided within the property.
- Otherwise, ramps must be set back from a transverse walkway by 400mm to allow the handrail extension.
- The threshold ramp has been reduced to a maximum rise of 35mm.
- Step ramps must have splayed sides or a handrail or other barrier at least 450mm high.
- Ramp landings remain at 1200mm where they are straight. If they involve a turn they shall be increased to 1500. Where the turn is 180deg the landing shall be 1540 x 2070 min.

### Stairs

- Stairs must be setback from the property boundary by 900mm to allow the handrail extension and TGSIs to be provided within the property.
- Otherwise, stairs must be set back from a transverse walkway to prevent the handrail extension extending into the walkway..
- They must have opaque risers
- A 50-75mm contrasting nosing strip is required ( 30% luminance contrast) it must be located within 15mm from the edge of the nosing and if on the edge the contrasting portion extend no more than 10mm down the riser.
- Treads must be staggered at landings to allow the handrail to follow the stair gradient. A vertical section of handrail is not permitted.

### Handrails

- Can be either round or elliptical within the range 30-50mm.
- The ends of handrails must turn into the wall or turn down in accordance with the diagrams in the Standard.
- The requirements for kerbs/kerb rails has changed depending on the location of the handrail support.

## Doors

- The door or door frame must contrast with the wall ( 30% luminance). The contrasting strip must be a min 50mm wide.
- The minimum clear opening of doors has increased to 850mm.
- Similarly the circulation spaces have increased. This will mean that where doors open off a corridor, at least at the door, the minimum corridor width will be 1240mm.
- Note, when using surfaced mounted manually operated doors, the circulation requirements are increased by the depth of the opening.
- The distance between doors has increased to 1450mm.
- Door handles must allow the door to be unlocked and opened with one hand. The handle shall be designed to prevent a hand slipping off in the operation of using it – this generally means to be D shaped.
- The force required to open the door shall not exceed 20N.
- There are specific zones for locating the handle, height 1000 +/- 100mm.
- Safety requirements, override the requirements for the door handles e.g. in pools or childcare centres.

## Switches & GPOs

- In accessible toilets and sole occupancy units, switches shall be 30 x 30mm rocker/toggle or 25mm dia push button.
- Light switches are to be located at the same height as the door handles.

## Toilets

- The size has increased to a min 1900 x 2300. The basin must be at least 1400 from the pan. Min cubicle size approx 1900x2700.
- The seat must have a 30% luminance contrast with the pan, floor or surface against which it is viewed.
- A backrest shall be provided
- For unisex facilities, the washbasin shall be inside the cubicle.
- An ambulant toilet is required in a bank of male and female toilets. They are 900mm wide and must have a clear 900 space in front of the pan

## Showers

- The size is unchanged
- The wall outlet for the shower hose is to be 700mm from the floor.

## Basin

- Space for basin increased to 850 w and 1500 long.
- There are specific requirements for the shelf, which must be located next to the basin. These vary depending on location.
- There are different requirements for a basin in a sole occupancy unit.
- The basin may encroach into the circulation space of a swing door if it is on the wall adjacent to the door, provided it remains 300mm from the door swing.