

AS/NZS 5100.6:2017

AP-G51.6-17

(Incorporating Amendment No. 1)



Austroads

STANDARDS
Australia



Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Bridge design

Part 6: Steel and composite construction



AS/NZS 5100.6:2017

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee BD-090, Bridge Design. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 13 March 2017 and by the New Zealand Standards Approval Board on 7 March 2017.

This Standard was published on 31 March 2017.

The following are represented on Committee BD-090:

- Australian Industry Group
- Australian Steel Institute
- Austroads
- Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia
- Cement & Concrete Association of New Zealand
- Cement Concrete & Aggregates Australia-Cement
- Concrete Institute of Australia
- Consult Australia
- Engineers Australia
- New Zealand Heavy Engineering Research Association
- Rail Industry Safety and Standards Board
- Steel Construction New Zealand
- Steel Reinforcement Institute of Australia
- Sydney Trains

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR2 AS/NZS 5100.6:2016.

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ISBN 978 1 76035 719 1

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Bridge design

Part 6: Steel and composite construction

Originated as HB 77.6—1996.
Revised and redesignated as AS 5100.6—2004.
Jointly revised and redesignated as AS/NZS 5100.6:2017.
Reissued incorporating Amendment No 1 (April 2024).

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee BD-090, Bridge Design, Sub-Committee 6, Steel and Composite Construction, to supersede AS 5100.6—2004.

This Standard is also designated as AUSTRROADS publication AP-G51.6-17.

The objectives of the AS(AS/NZS) 5100 series are to provide nationally acceptable requirements for—

- (a) the design of road, rail, pedestrian and cyclist path bridges;
- (b) the specific application of concrete, steel, composite construction and timber construction methods, which embody principles that may be applied to other materials in association with relevant Standards;
- (c) the assessment of the load capacity of existing bridges; and
- (d) the strengthening and rehabilitation of existing bridges.

A1 This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (April 2024). The start and end of changes introduced by the Amendment are indicated in the text by tags including the Amendment number 1. **A1**

The objective of this Part (AS/NZS 5100.6) is to provide design rules for steel and steel-concrete composite bridges, or member within bridges.

Whereas earlier editions of the *Bridge design* were essentially administered by the infrastructure owners and applied to their own inventory, an increasing number of bridges are being built under the design-construct-operate principle and being handed over to the relevant statutory authority after several years of operation. This Standard includes clauses intended to facilitate the specification to the designer of the functional requirements of the owner to ensure the long-term performance and serviceability of the bridge and associated structure.

Significant differences between this edition and the 2004 edition are the following:

- (i) New fatigue provisions.
- (ii) New welding provisions.
- (iii) New Appendix (New Zealand-only) dealing with other steels.

[Appendix H](#) is for New Zealand only. Differences identified by the technical committee between the Standards referenced in [Appendix H](#) and [Clause 2.2](#) were unable to be addressed in this revision so the Appendix allows for the existing practices in New Zealand to remain in place. [Appendix J](#) provides a commentary of the differences identified.

In line with Standards Australia policy, the words ‘shall’ and ‘may’ are used consistently throughout this Standard to indicate respectively, a mandatory provision and an acceptable or permissible alternative.

A1 [Text deleted.] **A1**

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.

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NOTES

Australian/New Zealand Standard

Bridge design

Part 6: Steel and composite construction

Section 1 Scope and general

1.1 Scope

This Standard sets out minimum requirements for the design, fabrication and erection of the structural steelwork in bridges. Wrought and cast iron structures may be checked in accordance with this Standard, using the appropriate material properties and capacity reduction factors.

The Standard also includes requirements for the design of other steel components of bridges including steel piers, steel railings, sign structures, and structural interaction between steel and concrete composite members.

1.2 Exclusions

This Standard does not cover the steelwork of the following structures, members and materials:

- (a) Bridges with orthotropic plate decks.
- (b) Cold-formed members other than those complying with AS/NZS 1163.
- (c) Steel members for which the value of yield stress (f_y) used in design exceeds 690 MPa.
- (d) Steel elements, other than packers, less than 3 mm thick.

1.3 Application

The requirements for bridges, members and materials specified in [Items \(a\) to \(d\) of Clause 1.2](#), and for new and unusual bridge types shall be designated by the relevant authority.

In the design of steel-concrete composite members, the general requirements of AS 5100.5 pertaining to the design of concrete shall apply, where relevant, in addition to the requirements of this Standard.

NOTE In New Zealand, the concrete structures design may be designated by the relevant authority.

The design of structural elements using non-ferrous metals such as aluminium alloys is not covered in this Standard. Where such components are to carry calculated stress, the applicable specification to be used in their design shall be designated by the relevant authority.

1.4 Normative references

The following are the normative documents referenced in this Standard:

NOTE Documents referenced for informative purposes are listed in the [Bibliography](#).

AS 1110, *ISO metric hexagon bolts and screws—Products A and B—Bolts*

AS 1111, *ISO metric hexagon bolts and screws—Product C—Bolts*

AS 1112.1, *ISO metric hexagon nuts, Part 1: Style 1—Product grades A and B*

AS 1112.2, *ISO metric hexagon nuts, Part 2: Style 2—Product grades A and B*

AS 1112.3, *ISO metric hexagon nuts, Part 3: Product grade C*