AS/NZS 1554.1:2014
(Incorporating Amendment Nos 1 and 2)

AS/NZS 1554.1:2014

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

# Structural steel welding

## Part 1: Welding of steel structures



STANDARDS Australia

STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND
PAEREWA AOTEAROA

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee WD-003, Welding of Structures. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 24 September 2014 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 12 September 2014.
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The following are represented on Committee WD-003:

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Austroads
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Energy Networks Association
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New Zealand Heavy Engineering Research Association
New Zealand Non-Destructive Testing Association
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*This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS/NZS 1554.1.*

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(Incorporating Amendment Nos 1 and 2)

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

# Structural steel welding

# Part 1: Welding of steel structures

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# PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee WD-003, Welding of Structures, to supersede AS/NZS 1554.1:2011.

*This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (September 2015) and Amendment No. 2 (September 2017). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.*

The objective of this Standard is to provide rules for the welding of a wide range of steel constructions, and while it is expected that its main use will be for statically loaded welds it applies also to some welds subject to fatigue. Although this Standard has been specifically prepared for steel structures, it may be usefully applied to machine frames and other types of steel constructions.

This edition incorporates the following major changes to the 2011 edition:

(a) *Revision of the following Clauses*:

1.1 (new Note), 2.3.1, 2.3.3, 3.1.2.2 (new), 4.1.1 (Note 2 revised), 4.1.4, 4.2(b) and Note 1, 4.2 (d) (correction), 4.3, 4.5.5.1, 4.5.5.3, 4.6.1.1(c)(iii), 4.6.1.2 (new Note), 4.7.1, 4.7.7, 4.8, 4.12.1, 4.12.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.3.4, 5.3.5 (title), 6.2.2, 6.3.3 (Note added), 6.4.3 (Note added), 6.7 (Note 2 revised), 6.8 (new Note), 7.2(e) (new), F2.2, F4, Appendix H (new).

(b) *Revision of the following Tables*:

4.1.3, 4.6.1(A), 4.6.1(B), 4.6.1(C), 4.6.2, 4.7.1 (Notes 1, 3 and 4 revised), 4.11(A) (item deleted and Item (i) revised), 4.12.2(B) (Note 1), 5.2.4 (new), 5.3.4, 6.2.2, E4 (items renumbered, root gap revised), G1.

(c) *Revision of the following Figures*:

4.5.5.1 (Note 2 and the title revised), 4.5.5.3 (Note 2 revised), 4.5.5.4 (title revised).

This Standard requires that welded preparations, welding consumables and welding procedures be qualified before commencement of welding. Prequalified joint preparations, welding consumables and welding procedures are also given in the Standard.

This Standard, in catering for structures subject to fatigue conditions as well as statically loaded structures, provides two categories of welds with two differing levels of weld quality assurance associated with the different types of service to which the welds are subjected. The intention is that the designer select the category suited to the severity of the service and nominate this on the drawings. Where a structure contains both categories, this nomination of appropriate categories will ensure that appropriate levels of supervision and inspection will be applied to the relevant parts of the structure.

Statements expressed in mandatory terms in notes to tables and figures are deemed to be 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.

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## Part 1: Welding of steel structures

## SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

### 1.1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies requirements for the welding of steel structures made up of combinations of steel plate, sheet or sections, including hollow sections and built-up sections, or castings and forgings, by the following processes:

(a) Manual metal-arc welding (MMAW).

(b) Submerged arc welding (SAW).

(c) Gas metal-arc welding (GMAW or MIG), including pulsed mode.

(d) Gas tungsten-arc welding (GTAW or TIG).

(e) Flux-cored arc welding (FCAW).

(f) Electroslag (including consumable guide) welding (ESW).

(g) Electrogas welding (EGW).

This Standard is limited to the welding of steel parent material with a specified minimum yield strength not exceeding 500 MPa.

This Standard applies to the welding of steelwork in structures complying with AS 3990, AS 4100, AS/NZS 4600 or NZS 3404.1. Where welded joints in these structures are governed by dynamic loading conditions, this Standard applies only to those welded joints that comply with the fatigue provisions of AS 3990, AS 4100 or NZS 3404.1, as limited by Item (ii) below, or the directly equivalent fatigue provisions of other application Standards.

Welded joints complying with the above Standards are the following:

(i) Those that are not subject to fatigue conditions.

(ii) Those that are subject to fatigue conditions, where—

(A) the stress range in the welded joint complies with the permissible stress range of stress categories C, D, E or F of AS 3990, or weld categories lower than or equal to detail category 112 of AS 4100 or NZS 3404.1; or

(B) the stress range in the welded joint is not greater than 80% of the permissible stress range of stress category B of AS 3990.

In addition to the abovementioned structures, the Standard applies to the welding of cranes, hoists and other dynamically loaded structures, the welding of road and pedestrian bridges and the welding of steelwork in applications other than structural.

NOTES:

1 Further information on this Standard, is given in WTIA Technical Note 11.

2 GMAW includes waveform controlled welding such as ‘synergic’, ‘programmable’, and ‘microprocessor controlled’ processes (e.g. pulsed spray transfer or controlled short circuit transfer).