

## Section 3 Continuous accessible paths of travel

### 3.1 General

A continuous accessible path of travel shall not include a step, stairway, turnstile, revolving door, escalator, moving walk or other impediment.

**NOTE** When setting out works using the dimensions in this section, make appropriate allowances for construction tolerance (see [Section 2](#)).

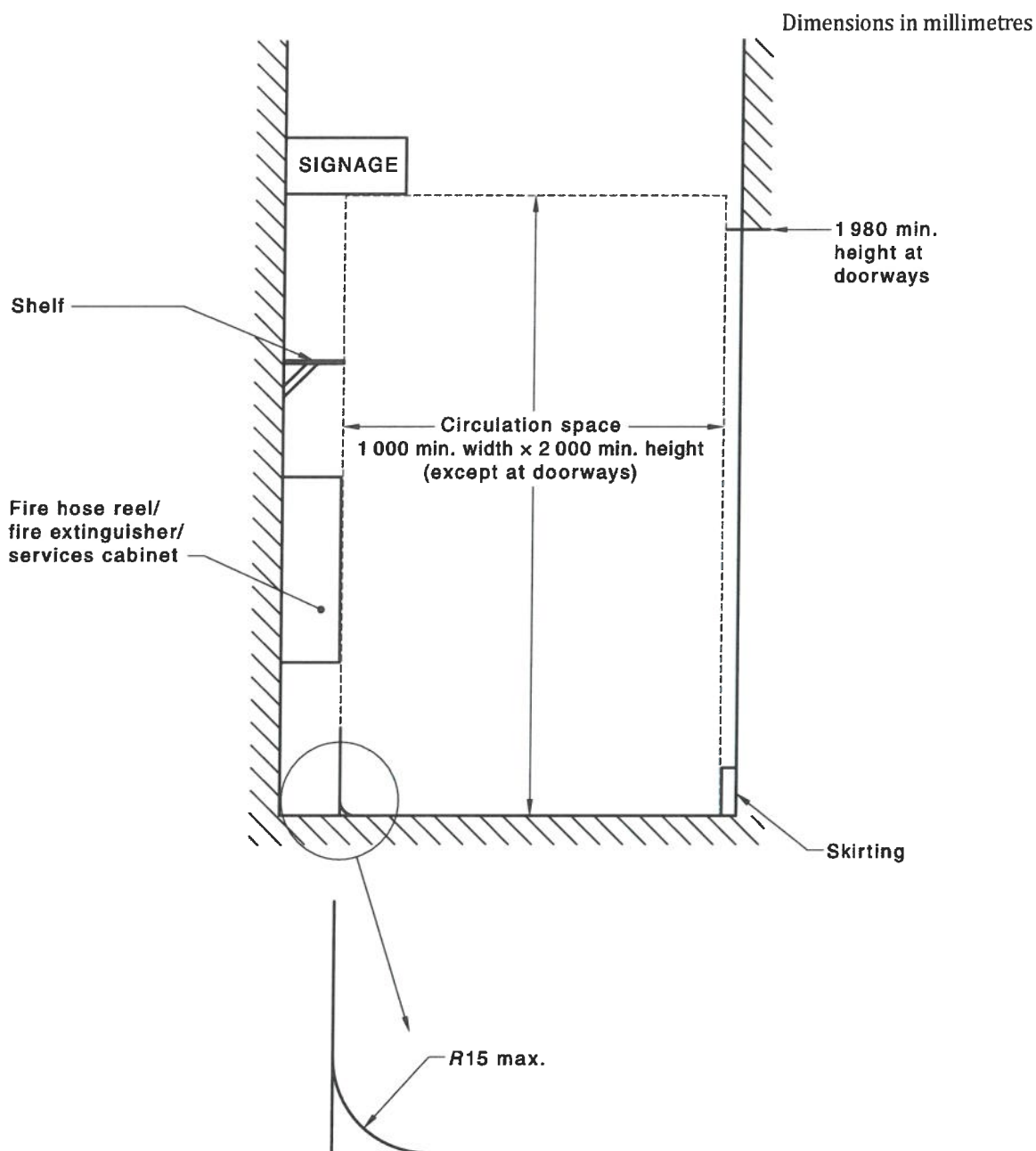
### 3.2 Heights of a continuous accessible path of travel

The minimum unobstructed height of a continuous accessible path of travel shall be 2 000 mm or 1 980 mm at doorways (see [Figure 2](#)).

### 3.3 Width of a continuous accessible path of travel

Unless otherwise specified (such as at doors, curved ramps and similar), the minimum unobstructed width (see [Figure 2](#)) of a continuous accessible path of travel shall be 1 000 mm except in the case of a curved ramp or walkway (see [Clause 7.4](#) (d)). The following shall not intrude into the minimum unobstructed width of a continuous accessible path of travel:

- (a) Fixtures and fittings such as lights, awnings, windows that, when open, intrude into the circulation space, telephones, skirtings and similar objects.
- (b) Essential fixtures and fittings such as fire hose reels, fire extinguishers and switchboards.
- (c) Door handles less than 900 mm above the finished floor level.



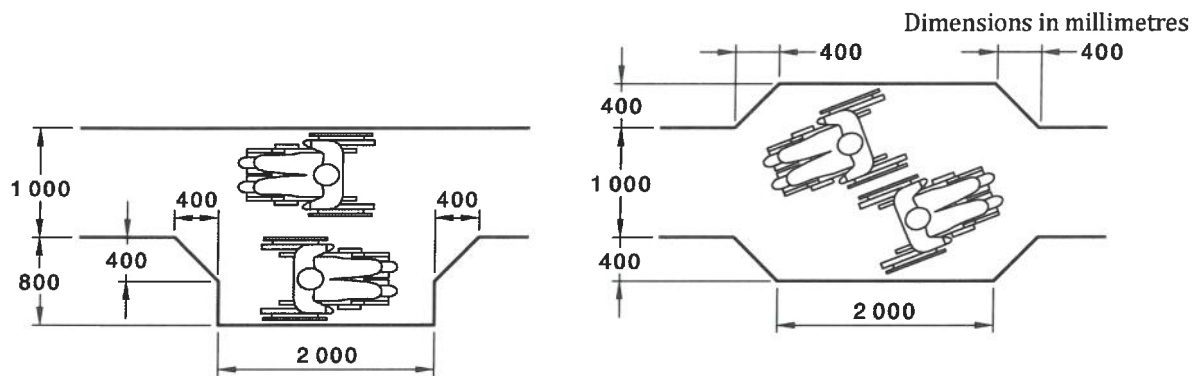
**Figure 2 — Continuous accessible path of travel — Minimum height and width**

### 3.4 Passing space for wheelchairs

Passing space for 2 persons using wheelchairs shall be a minimum width of 1 800 mm for a minimum length of 2 000 mm.

See [Section 7](#) for gradient and crossfall requirements.

NOTE For examples see [Figure 3](#).



All dimensions are minimum

Figure 3 — Examples for passing space for wheelchairs

### 3.5 Circulation space for wheelchair turn

#### 3.5.1 General

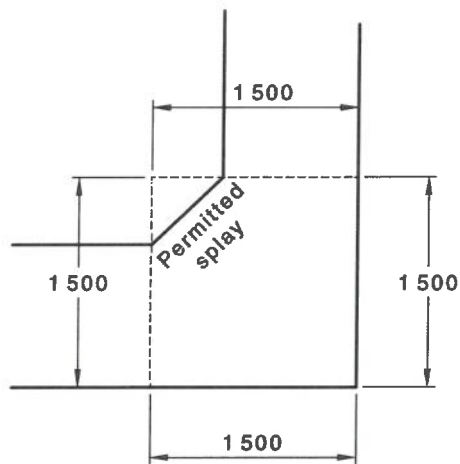
See [Section 7](#) for gradient and crossfall requirements.

#### 3.5.2 60° to 90° turn

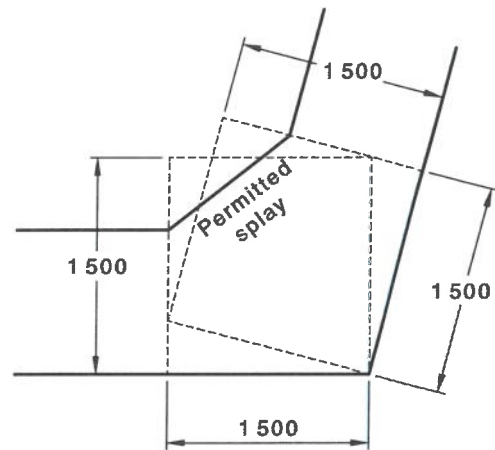
A space required for a wheelchair to make a 60° to 90° turn shall be not less than 1 500 mm wide and 1 500 mm long in the direction of travel. Where the width of the path of travel is less than 1 500 mm, the space may be splayed across the internal corner as shown in [Figure 4](#).

#### 3.5.3 30° to < 60° turn

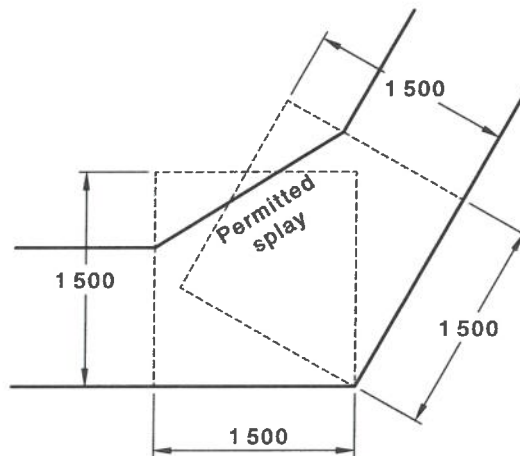
Where the angle of turn is 30° to less than 60° and the width of the path of travel is less than 1 200 mm, a splay of at least 500 mm × 500 mm shall be made on the internal corner, as shown in [Figure 4](#).



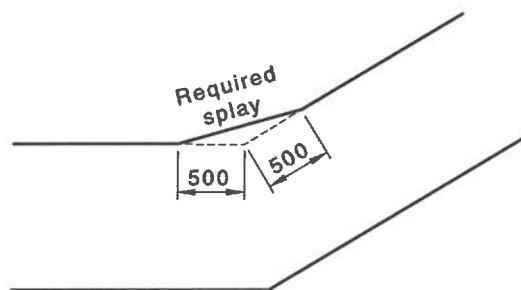
Turn 90° in path of travel  
Corridor less than 1 500 mm wide  
requires widening at turn



Turn 75° in path of travel  
Corridor less than 1 500 mm wide  
requires widening at turn



Turn 60° in path of travel  
Corridor less than 1 500 mm wide  
requires widening at turn



Turn 30° to < 60° in path of travel  
less than 1 200 mm wide

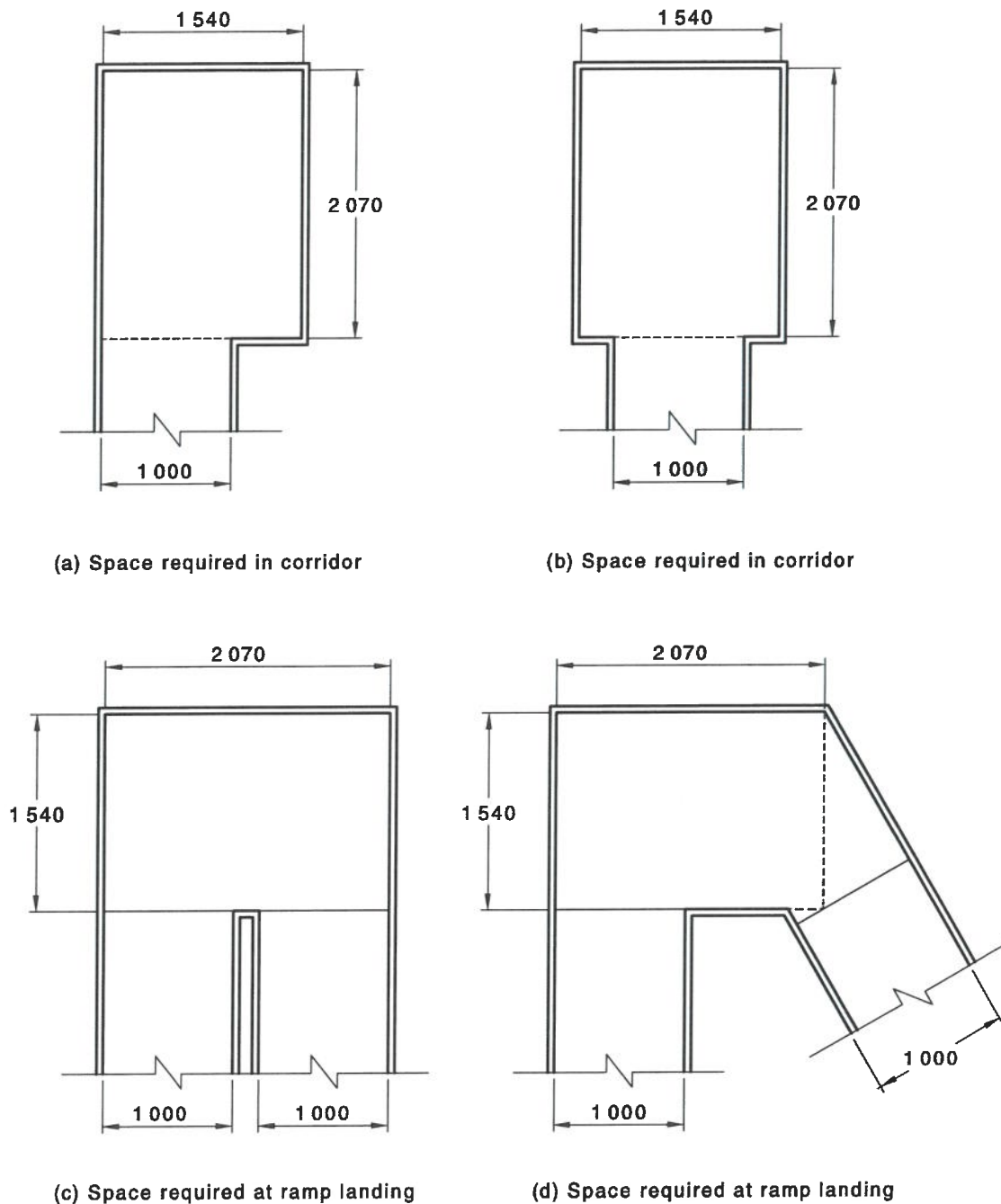
All dimensions are minimum

**Figure 4 — Space required for a 30° to 90° turn**

### 3.5.4 Greater than 90° to 180° turn

The space required for a wheelchair to make a greater than 90° to 180° turn shall be not less than 2 070 mm in the direction of travel and not less than 1 540 mm wide, as shown in [Figure 5](#).

NOTE For landing dimensions, see [Clause 7.8](#).



All dimensions are minimum

**Figure 5 — Space required for a greater than 90° to 180° turn**

### 3.6 Visual indicators on glazing

Where there is no chair rail, handrail or transom, all frameless or fully glazed doors, sidelights, including any glazing capable of being mistaken for a doorway or opening, shall be clearly marked for their full width with an unbroken, solid and opaque contrasting line. The contrasting line shall be not less than 75 mm high and shall extend across the full width of the glazing panel. The lower edge of the contrasting line shall be located between 900 mm and 1 000 mm above the plane of the finished floor level.

Any contrasting line on the glazing shall provide a minimum of 30 % luminance contrast when viewed against the floor surface or surfaces within 2 m of the glazing on the opposite side. The contrast shall be achieved when viewed from each side of the glazing.

The opacity of the line shall be tested by observing a solid object placed immediately behind and touching the glass. The line shall be considered opaque if there is no image of the object visible.

**NOTE 1** On tinted glass, the contrast of the strip may be more appropriately considered against the glass tint than the floor beyond.

**NOTE 2** Any logo, branding, company name or the like may be added to the visual indicator strip, but these should be fully above, or fully below the minimum 75 mm wide unbroken, solid and opaque contrasting line.

**NOTE 3** AS 1288:2006 Section 5 provides further information relating to the criteria and situations relevant to glazing that is more vulnerable to human impact.

### 3.7 Glazed viewing panels

Glazed viewing panels in doors shall conform to AS 1288.

**NOTE** Glazed viewing panels in doors should be as follows (see [Figure 36 \(a\)](#)):

- (a) The lower edge of the glazing should be not more than 1000 mm above the plane of the finished floor.
- (b) The upper edge of the glazing should be not less than 1600 mm above the plane of the finished floor.
- (c) In width, the glazing should extend to within not more than 200 mm from the latch edge of the door and be not less than 150 mm wide.