



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Wind actions and structure.

STANDARD DRAFT

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

BCDC 2 (4354) DTZS/ISO 4354:2009

This Finalized Tanzania Standard was published under the authority of the Board of Directors of Tanzania Bureau of Standards on yyy-mm-dd. Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania established under the Standards Act No. 3 of 1975, repealed and replaced by the Standards Act No. 2 of 2009. The Building and Construction Divisional Standards Committee (BCDC), under whose supervision this Tanzania Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following organizations:

- *College of Engineering and Technology, University of Dar es Salaam
- Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)
- Ministry of Works and Transportation (MoWT)
- National Housing Corporation (NHC)
- Contractors Registration Board (CRB)
- Ardhi University (ARU)
- Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa (JKT)
- *National Estates and Designing Consultancy Company Ltd (NEDCO)
- Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board (AQRB)
- Institution of Engineers Tanzania (IET)
- *National Construction Council (NCC)
- Engineers Registration Board (ERB)
- Tanzania Building Agency (TBA)

The organizations marked with an asterisk (*) in the above list, together with the following were directly represented on the Technical Committee entrusted with the preparation of this draft Tanzania Standard:

- Dar es salaam Institute of Technology (DIT)
- Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS)
- Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO)

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0.National foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of standards is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, established under the act.No.3 of 1975, amended by act.No.2 of 2009

This Finalized Tanzania standard is being prepared by the Masonry Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Building and Construction Divisional Standards Committee (BCDC)

This finalized Tanzania Standard is identical adoption of **ISO 2445:1972 Wind actions and structure.** published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminologies and conventions

The text of the International standard is hereby being recommended for adoption without deviation for publication as draft Tanzania standard.

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used as Tanzania standards; attention is drawn to the following:

The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania, it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Wherever the words "International Standard" appear, referring to this standard, they should read as "Tanzania Standard".

Scope

This International Standard describes the actions of wind on structures and specifies methods of calculating characteristic values of wind loads for use in designing buildings, towers, chimneys, bridges and other structures, as well as their components and appendages. The loads are suitable for use in conjunction with [ISO 2394](#) and other International Standards concerned with wind loads. In particular, this International Standard facilitates the conversion between peak and mean wind speed methodologies and covers the three main storm types, synoptic winds, thunderstorms and tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons).

This International Standard provides the basic methods from which to determine wind loading analytically through the determination of design pressures or orthogonal along-wind and cross-wind forces and moments for structures of simple shape and wind directionality effects, and through wind tunnel or computational determinations of pressure, forces and moments for structures with complex shapes and wind directionality effects resulting in complex combinations of forces and moments.

Structures of unusual nature, size or complexity (e.g. tall buildings, long span bridges, large span roofs, guyed masts, offshore and moving structures) typically require a special engineering study; some guidance is given on the limitations of this International Standard in these cases.