Irish Standard
I.S. EN 1995-1-1:2004&A1:2008&A2:2014&AC:2006

Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures - Part 1-1: General - Common rules and rules for buildings

I.S. EN 1995-1-1:2004&A1:2008&A2:2014&AC:2006

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

EN 1995-1-1:2004/A2:2014
EN 1995-1-1:2004/A1:2008
EN 1995-1-1:2004/AC:2006

The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) produces the following categories of formal documents:

I.S. xxx: Irish Standard — national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

S.R. xxx: Standard Recommendation — recommendation based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

SWiFT xxx: A rapidly developed recommendatory document based on the consensus of the participants of an NSAI workshop.

This document replaces/revises/consolidates the NSAI adoption of the document(s) indicated on the CEN/CENELEC cover/Foreword and the following National document(s):

NOTE: The date of any NSAI previous adoption may not match the date of its original CEN/CENELEC document.

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Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

National Foreword

NSAI adopts all Eurocodes as Irish Standards.

Eurocodes permit certain design parameters to be selected nationally. In Ireland, the selection of National Design Parameters (**NDP's**) is the responsibility of the Eurocodes Consultative Committee (**NSAI TC 015)**. National Annexes are developed in accordance with CEN and NSAI procedures and include a public consultation process.

Where NSAI TC 015 considers it appropriate, NDP's are agreed and listed in Irish National Annexes to Eurocodes.

Eurocodes must always be used in conjunction with the accompanying National Annex (NA), where available. For example, I.S. EN 1991-1-4, Eurocode 1: Actions on structures – Part 1-4: General actions – Wind actions is to be used in conjunction with NA to I.S. EN 1991-1-4.

National Annexes are reviewed as necessary e.g. when a new edition, an amendment or a corrigendum to a Eurocode is issued. The National Annex identifies what amendments/corrigenda are addressed. The user should check that the National Annex addresses the latest changes to the Eurocode. Previews of all documents are available on www.standards.ie. Any questions should be directed to NSAI.

Where an Irish National Annex to a Eurocode has not been prepared, the user must make sure that the general requirements of I.S. EN 1990 and the accompanying Irish National Annex are complied with.

Where a Eurocode has been changed (revised/amended/corrected) and the National Annex has yet to be revised to account for the change(s), the National Annex for the previous version is available. Engineering judgement must be applied if using guidance contained therein e.g. when selecting appropriate parameters.

Information on Eurocodes and the related national annexes is available from www.nsai.ie.

In Line with international standards practice the decimal point is shown as a comma (,) throughout this document.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1995-1-1:2004/AC

June 2006
Juin 2006
Juni 2006

ICS 91.010.30; 91.080.20

English version
Version Française
Deutsche Fassung

Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures - Part 1-1: General - Common rules and rules for buildings

Eurocode 5: Conception et calcul des structures en bois - Partie 1-1 : Généralités - Règles communes et règles pour les bâtiments

Eurocode 5: Bemessung und Konstruktion von Holzbauten - Teil 1-1: Allgemeines - Allgemeine Regeln und Regeln für den Hochbau

This corrigendum becomes effective on 7 June 2006 for incorporation in the three official language versions of the EN.

Ce corrigendum prendra effet le 7 juin 2006 pour incorporation dans les trois versions linguistiques officielles de la EN.

Die Berichtigung tritt am 7.Juni 2006 zur Einarbeitung in die drei offiziellen Sprachfassungen der EN in Kraft.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Ref. No.:EN 1995-1-1:2004/AC:2006 D/E/F

English version

6.5.2 Beams with a notch at the support

Paragraph (2), modify χ to read as follows:

x is the distance from the line of action of the support reaction to the corner of the notch, in mm;

8.2.2 Timber-to-timber and panel-to-timber connections

Paragraph (2), second indent, modify to read as follows

– Square and grooved nails 25 %

8.3.1.1 General

Paragraph (4), modify to read as follows:

$$M_{y,Rk} = \begin{cases} 0,3\, f_u\, d^{2,6} & \text{for round nails} \\ 0,45\, f_u\, d^{2,6} & \text{for square and grooved nails} \end{cases} \qquad (8.14)$$

8.3.1.2 Nailed timber-to-timber connections

Paragraph (3), modify to read as follows:

(3) Nails in end grain should not be considered capable of transmitting lateral forces.

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1995-1-1:2004/A2

May 2014

ICS 91.010.30; 91.080.20

English Version

Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures - Part 1-1: General - Common rules and rules for buildings

Eurocode 5: Conception et calcul des structures en bois - Partie 1-1 : Généralités - Règles communes et règles pour les bâtiments

Eurocode 5: Bemessung und Konstruktion von Holzbauten - Teil 1-1: Allgemeines - Allgemeine Regeln und Regeln für den Hochbau

This amendment A2 modifies the European Standard EN 1995-1-1:2004; it was approved by CEN on 18 February 2014.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for inclusion of this amendment into the relevant national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This amendment exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 1995-1-1:2004/A2:2014 E

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Foreword

This document (EN 1995-1-1:2004/A2:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 250, “Structural Eurocodes”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This Amendment to the European Standard EN 1995-1-1:2004 shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1995-1-1

November 2004

ICS 91.010.30; 91.080.20

Supersedes ENV 1995-1-1:1993

English version

Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures - Part 1-1: General - Common rules and rules for buildings

Eurocode 5: Conception et calcul des structures en bois - Partie 1-1 : Généralités - Règles communes et règles pour les bâtiments

Eurocode 5: Bemessung und Konstruktion von Holzbauten - Teil 1-1: Allgemeines - Allgemeine Regeln und Regeln für den Hochbau

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 April 2004.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 1995-1-1:2004: E

Contents Page

Foreword

This European Standard EN 1995-1-1 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC250 “Structural Eurocodes”, the Secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a National Standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2010.

This European Standard supersedes ENV 1995-1-1:1993.

CEN/TC250 is responsible for all Structural Eurocodes.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Background of the Eurocode programme

In 1975, the Commission of the European Community decided on an action programme in the field of construction, based on article 95 of the Treaty. The objective of the programme was the elimination of technical obstacles to trade and the harmonisation of technical specifications.

Within this action programme, the Commission took the initiative to establish a set of harmonised technical rules for the design of construction works which, in a first stage, would serve as an alternative to the national rules in force in the Member States and, ultimately, would replace them.

For fifteen years, the Commission, with the help of a Steering Committee with Representatives of Member States, conducted the development of the Eurocodes programme, which led to the first generation of European codes in the 1980s.

In 1989, the Commission and the Member States of the EU and EFTA decided, on the basis of an agreement[1] between the Commission and CEN, to transfer the preparation and the publication of the Eurocodes to CEN through a series of Mandates, in order to provide them with a future status of European Standard (EN). This links de facto the Eurocodes with the provisions of all the Council’s Directives and/or Commission’s Decisions dealing with European standards (e.g. the Council Directive 89/106/EEC on construction products – CPD – and Council Directives 93/37/EEC, 92/50/EEC and 89/440/EEC on public works and services and equivalent EFTA Directives initiated in pursuit of setting up the internal market).

The Structural Eurocode programme comprises the following standards generally consisting of a number of Parts:

EN 1990:2002	Eurocode: Basis of Structural Design
EN 1991	Eurocode 1: Actions on structures
EN 1992	Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures
EN 1993	Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures
EN 1994	Eurocode 4: Design of composite steel and concrete structures
EN 1995	Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures
EN 1996	Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures
EN 1997	Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design

[1] Agreement between the Commission of the European Communities and the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) concerning the work on EUROCODES for the design of building and civil engineering works (BC/CEN/03/89).

EN 1998	Eurocode 8: Design of structures for earthquake resistance
EN 1999	Eurocode 9: Design of aluminium structures

Eurocode standards recognise the responsibility of regulatory authorities in each Member State and have safeguarded their right to determine values related to regulatory safety matters at national level where these continue to vary from State to State.

Status and field of application of Eurocodes

The Member States of the EU and EFTA recognise that Eurocodes serve as reference documents for the following purposes:

– as a means to prove compliance of building and civil engineering works with the essential requirements of Council Directive 89/106/EEC, particularly Essential Requirement N°1 – Mechanical resistance and stability – and Essential Requirement N°2 – Safety in case of fire ;

– as a basis for specifying contracts for construction works and related engineering services ;

– as a framework for drawing up harmonised technical specifications for construction products (ENs and ETAs)

The Eurocodes, as far as they concern the construction works themselves, have a direct relationship with the Interpretative Documents[2] referred to in Article 12 of the CPD, although they are of a different nature from harmonised product standards[3] . Therefore, technical aspects arising from the Eurocodes work need to be adequately considered by CEN Technical Committees and/or EOTA Working Groups working on product standards with a view to achieving full compatibility of these technical specifications with the Eurocodes.

The Eurocode standards provide common structural design rules for everyday use for the design of whole structures and component products of both a traditional and an innovative nature. Unusual forms of construction or design conditions are not specifically covered and additional expert consideration will be required by the designer in such cases.

National Standards implementing Eurocodes

The National Standards implementing Eurocodes will comprise the full text of the Eurocode (including any annexes), as published by CEN, which may be preceded by a National title page and National foreword, and may be followed by a National annex.

The National annex may only contain information on those parameters which are left open in the Eurocode for national choice, known as Nationally Determined Parameters, to be used for the design of buildings and civil engineering works to be constructed in the country concerned, i.e.:

– values and/or classes where alternatives are given in the Eurocode;

– values to be used where a symbol only is given in the Eurocode;

– country specific data (geographical, climatic, etc.), e.g. snow map;

[2] According to Art. 3.3 of the CPD, the essential requirements (ERs) shall be given concrete form in interpretative documents for the creation of the necessary links between the essential requirements and the mandates for harmonised ENs and ETAGs/ETAs.

[3] According to Art. 12 of the CPD the interpretative documents shall:
give concrete form to the essential requirements by harmonising the terminology and the technical bases and indicating classes or levels for each requirement where necessary ;
indicate methods of correlating these classes or levels of requirement with the technical specifications, *e.g.* methods of calculation and of proof, technical rules for project design, etc. ;
serve as a reference for the establishment of harmonised standards and guidelines for European technical approvals.
The Eurocodes, *de facto*, play a similar role in the field of the ER 1 and a part of ER 2.

– the procedure to be used where alternative procedures are given in the Eurocode;
– decisions on the application of informative annexes;
– references to non-contradictory complementary information to assist the user to apply the Eurocode.

Links between Eurocodes and harmonised technical specifications (ENs and ETAs) for products

There is a need for consistency between the harmonised technical specifications for construction products and the technical rules for works[4] . Furthermore, all the information accompanying the CE Marking of the construction products which refer to Eurocodes shall clearly mention which Nationally Determined Parameters have been taken into account.

Additional information specific to EN 1995-1-1

EN 1995 describes the Principles and requirements for safety, serviceability and durability of timber structures. It is based on the limit state concept used in conjunction with a partial factor method.

For the design of new structures, EN 1995 is intended to be used, for direct application, together with EN 1990:2002 and relevant Parts of EN 1991.

Numerical values for partial factors and other reliability parameters are recommended as basic values that provide an acceptable level of reliability. They have been selected assuming that an appropriate level of workmanship and of quality management applies. When EN 1995-1-1 is used as a base document by other CEN/TCs the same values need to be taken.

National annex for EN 1995-1-1

This standard gives alternative procedures, values and recommendations with notes indicating where national choices may have to be made. Therefore the National Standard implementing EN 1995-1-1 should have a National annex containing all Nationally Determined Parameters to be used for the design of buildings and civil engineering works to be constructed in the relevant country.

National choice is allowed in EN 1995-1-1 through clauses:

2.3.1.2(2)P	Assignment of loads to load-duration classes;
2.3.1.3(1)P	Assignment of structures to service classes;
2.4.1(1)P	Partial factors for material properties;
6.4.3(8)	Double tapered, curved and pitched cambered beams;
7.2(2)	Limiting values for deflections;
7.3.3(2)	Limiting values for vibrations;
8.3.1.2(4)	Nailed timber-to-timber connections: Rules for nails in end grain;
8.3.1.2(7)	Nailed timber-to-timber connections: Species sensitive to splitting;
9.2.4.1(7)	Design method for wall diaphragms;
9.2.5.3(1)	Bracing modification factors for beam or truss systems;
10.9.2(3)	Erection of trusses with punched metal plate fasteners: Maximum bow;
10.9.2(4)	Erection of trusses with punched metal plate fasteners: Maximum deviation.

[4] see Art.3.3 and Art.12 of the CPD, as well as clauses 4.2**,** 4.3.1, 4.3.2 and 5.2 of ID 1.

Section 1 General

1.1 Scope

1.1.1 Scope of EN 1995

(1)P EN 1995 applies to the design of buildings and civil engineering works in timber (solid timber, sawn, planed or in pole form, glued laminated timber or wood-based structural products, e.g. LVL) or wood-based panels jointed together with adhesives or mechanical fasteners. It complies with the principles and requirements for the safety and serviceability of structures and the basis of design and verification given in EN 1990:2002.

(2)P EN 1995 is only concerned with requirements for mechanical resistance, serviceability, durability and fire resistance of timber structures. Other requirements, e.g concerning thermal or sound insulation, are not considered.

(3) EN 1995 is intended to be used in conjunction with:
EN 1990:2002 Eurocode – Basis of design
EN 1991 “Actions on structures”
EN´s for construction products relevant to timber structures
EN 1998 “Design of structures for earthquake resistance”, when timber structures are built in seismic regions

(4) EN 1995 is subdivided into various parts:
EN 1995-1 General
EN 1995-2 Bridges

(5) EN 1995-1 “General” comprises:
EN 1995-1-1 General – Common rules and rules for buildings
EN 1995-1-2 General rules – Structural Fire Design

(6) EN 1995-2 refers to the common rules in EN 1995-1-1. The clauses in EN 1995-2 supplement the clauses in EN 1995-1.

1.1.2 Scope of EN 1995-1-1

(1) EN 1995-1-1 gives general design rules for timber structures together with specific design rules for buildings.

(2) The following subjects are dealt with in EN 1995-1-1:

Section 1: General

Section 2: Basis of design

Section 3: Material properties

Section 4: Durability

Section 5: Basis of structural analysis

Section 6: Ultimate limit states

Section 7: Serviceability limit states

Section 8: Connections with metal fasteners

Section 9: Components and assemblies

Section 10: Structural detailing and control.

(3)P EN 1995-1-1 does not cover the design of structures subject to prolonged exposure to temperatures over 60°C.