



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**oSIST prEN 845-1:2010**  
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**Specifikacija za dodatne komponente zidovja - 1. del: Vezna stremena, sidrni trakovi, obešala in konzole**

Specification for ancillary components for masonry - Part 1: Wall ties, tension straps, hangers and brackets

Festlegungen für Ergänzungsbauteile für Mauerwerk - Teil 1: Maueranker, Zugbänder, Auflager und Konsolen

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**prEN 845-1**

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## Specification for ancillary components for masonry - Part 1: Wall ties, tension straps, hangers and brackets

Festlegungen für Ergänzungsbauteile für Mauerwerk - Teil  
1: Maueranker, Zugbänder, Auflager und Konsolen

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 125.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, 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.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

## Contents

Page

Foreword .....	3
1 Scope.....	4
2 Normative references .....	4
3 Terms, definitions and symbols .....	6
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	6
3.2 Symbols .....	9
4 Materials.....	9
4.1 General.....	9
4.2 Fixings and materials not supplied by the manufacturer .....	9
5 Requirements .....	10
5.1 General.....	10
5.2 Dimensions and limit deviations .....	10
5.2.1 Method of measurement and accuracy .....	10
5.2.2 Length, applicable cavity width, embedment and fixings (number, size and location) .....	10
5.2.3 Thickness or diameter.....	11
5.2.4 Other dimensions.....	11
5.3 Mechanical strength .....	11
5.3.1 Wall ties and associated fixings.....	11
5.3.2 Joist hangers.....	14
5.3.3 Brackets .....	14
5.3.4 Tension straps.....	15
5.4 Resistance to water crossing a cavity.....	16
5.5 Safety during installation .....	16
5.6 Durability.....	16
6 Description and designation.....	16
7 Marking .....	18
8 Evaluation of conformity.....	18
8.1 General.....	18
8.2 Initial type tests .....	18
8.3 Factory production control .....	19
8.4 Sampling for initial type testing and independent testing of consignments.....	20
Annex A (normative) Materials and protective coatings .....	21
Annex B (normative) Scheme of factory production control.....	25
Annex ZA (informative) Clauses of this European Standard addressing the provisions of the EU Construction Products Directive .....	44
Bibliography .....	57

## Foreword

This document (prEN 845-1:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 125 “Masonry”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 845-1:2003+A1:2008.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association and supports the essential requirements of the EU Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC).

For relationship with EU Directives, see informative Annex ZA which is an integral part of this standard.

In this European Standard the Annexes A and B are normative.

This Part has been modified, including the introduction of additional requirements, taking into account the detailed answer by CEN/TC 125 to EC mandate M116 for masonry as well as details of the relationship of this new harmonized European Standard with the EU Directives.

EN 845 “*Specification for ancillary components for masonry*” consists of the following Parts:

- Part 1: Wall ties, tension straps, hangers and brackets.  
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- Part 2: Lintels. <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9a1a8356-e3f7-4cca-9855-52817f54bd40/osist-pren-845-1-2010>
- Part 3: Bed joint reinforcement of steel meshwork.

**prEN 845-1:2010 (E)****1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies requirements for wall ties, tension straps, hangers and brackets for interconnecting masonry and for connecting masonry to other parts of works and buildings including walls, floors, beams, and columns. Where anchors or fasteners are supplied or specified as part of an ancillary component, the requirements including performance requirements apply to the complete product.

This European Standard is not applicable to:

- a) anchors and fasteners other than as part of an ancillary component;
- b) shelf angles;
- c) wall starter plates for tying into existing walls;
- d) products formed from materials other than:
  - 1) austenitic stainless steel (molybdenum chrome nickel alloys or chrome nickel alloys);
  - 2) ferritic stainless steel;
  - 3) copper;
  - 4) phosphor bronze;
  - 5) aluminium bronze;
  - 6) zinc-coated-steel with or without organic coating;
  - 7) polypropylene;
  - 8) polyamide (for expansion plugs only).

**NOTE** The resistance fire performance of the products included herein cannot be assessed separately from the masonry element of which they are part and is therefore not covered under the scope of this part of this European Standard.

**2 Normative references**

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 846-4, *Methods of test for ancillary components for masonry — Part 4: Determination of load capacity and load-deflection characteristics of straps.*

EN 846-5, *Methods of test for ancillary components for masonry — Part 5: Determination of tensile and compressive load capacity and load displacement characteristics of wall ties (couplet test).*

EN 846-6, *Methods of test for ancillary components for masonry — Part 6: Determination of tensile and compressive load capacity and load displacement characteristics of wall ties (single end test).*

EN 846-7, *Methods of test for ancillary components for masonry — Part 7: Determination of shear load capacity and load displacement characteristics of shear ties and slip ties (couplet test for mortar joint connections).*

EN 846-8, *Methods of test for ancillary components for masonry — Part 8: Determination of load capacity and load-deflection characteristics of joist hangers.*

EN 846-10, *Methods of test for ancillary components for masonry — Part 10: Determination of load capacity and load-deflection characteristics of brackets.*

EN 846-13:2001, *Methods of test for ancillary components for masonry — Part 13: Determination of resistance to impact, abrasion and corrosion of organic coatings.*

EN 10020, *Definitions and classification of grades of steel.*

EN 10088-1, *Stainless steels — Part 1: List of stainless steels.*

EN 10088-2, *Stainless steels — Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for sheet/plate and strip of corrosion resisting steels for general purposes.*

EN 10088-3, *Stainless steels — Part 3: Technical delivery conditions for semi-finished products, bars, rods, wire, sections and bright products of corrosion resisting steels for general purposes.*

EN 10143, *Continuously hot-dip coated steel sheet and strip — Tolerances on dimensions and shape*

EN 10244-1, *Steel wire and wire products — Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 1: General principles*

EN 10244-2, *Steel wire and wire products — Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 2: Zinc and zinc alloy coatings.*

EN 10245-1, *Steel wire and wire products — Organic coatings on steel wire — Part 1: General rules.*

EN 10245-2, *Steel wire and wire products — Organic coatings on steel wire — Part 2: PVC finished wire.*

EN 10245-3, *Steel wire and wire products — Organic coatings on steel wire — Part 3: PE coated wire.*

EN 10326, *Continuously hot-dip coated strip and sheet of structural steels — Technical delivery conditions.*

EN 10327, *Continuously hot-dip coated strip and sheet of low carbon steel for cold forming — Technical delivery conditions.*

EN ISO 1461, *Hot dip galvanized coatings on fabricated iron and steel articles — Specifications and test methods (ISO 1461:1999).*

EN ISO 1463, *Metallic and oxide coatings — Measurement of coating thickness — Microscopical method (ISO 1463:2003).*

ISO 75-1, *Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load — Part 1: General test method.*

ISO 75-2, *Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load — Part 2: Plastics and ebonite.*

ISO 178, *Plastics — Determination of flexural properties.*

ISO 180, *Plastics — Determination of Izod impact strength.*

ISO 306, *Plastics — Thermoplastic materials — Determination of Vicat Softening Temperature (VST).*

**prEN 845-1:2010 (E)**

ISO 427, *Wrought copper-tin alloys — Chemical composition and forms of wrought products.*

ISO 428, *Wrought copper-aluminium alloys — Chemical composition and forms of wrought products.*

ISO 431, *Copper refinery shapes.*

ISO 527-1, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 1: General principles.*

ISO 527-2, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics.*

ISO 1133, *Plastics — Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and the melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics.*

ISO 1183, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics.*

ISO 2039-2, *Plastics — Determination of hardness — Part 2: Rockwell hardness.*

**3 Terms, definitions and symbols****3.1 Terms and definitions**

For the purposes of this European Standard the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE Dimensions and terms relating to wall ties are given in Figure 1.

**3.1.1****asymmetrical tie**

1) wall tie which is of a different physical design at either end over its embedment depth (or end fixing). The centre section may be symmetrical or asymmetrical in detail.

NOTE 1 Examples are given in Figure 2 a).

2) wall tie which is physically identical at either end over its embedment depth (or end fixing) but which is fixed in a different manner at each end is also defined as asymmetrical for the purposes of the test procedure

NOTE 2 Examples are given in Figure 2 b).

**3.1.2****bracket**

device attached to structural elements, comprising an individual support for two adjacent masonry units, which form part of a masonry wall

NOTE Examples are given in Figure 3.

**3.1.3****cavity wall tie**

device for connecting a masonry leaf across a cavity to another masonry leaf or to a structural frame to resist tension and compression forces while allowing limited differential movement in the plane of the wall

NOTE 1 Examples are given in Figures 2 and 4.

NOTE 2 Wall ties are further sub classified as asymmetrical or symmetrical and as horizontal, slope-tolerant or movement-tolerant. Examples are given in Figures 2, 4 and 5 respectively.

**3.1.4****cavity width**

distance between the cavity faces of the masonry leaves of a cavity wall, measured perpendicular to the plane of the wall

**3.1.5****declared value**

value for a product property, determined in accordance with this standard, that a manufacturer is confident of achieving bearing in mind the variability of the manufacturing process

**3.1.6****minimum embedment length**

minimum length to achieve the declared value of a wall tie, strap or hanger designed to be embedded in mortar (see Figure 1)

NOTE The specification for the length to be built into the wall should be greater than the minimum used by the manufacturer for the declaration, so as to allow for tolerances in positioning on site.

**3.1.7****fixing**

device, (e.g. a nail, screw, screw/plug, anchor or bolt) used to connect ancillary components to masonry or to supporting structures to resist tension and shear forces

**3.1.8****horizontal wall tie**

cavity wall tie which is designed to be installed approximately horizontally and in the plane of the mortar joint across a cavity

NOTE Examples are given in Figures 2, and 4.

**3.1.9****joist hanger (face fixing type)**

device for supporting a joist, beam, truss or rafter on a masonry wall via fixing bolts or screws

NOTE Examples are given in Figure 6.

**3.1.10****joist hanger (joint fixing type)**

device for supporting a joist, beam, truss or rafter on a masonry wall by direct loading via a flange which is embedded in a mortar joint

NOTE Examples are given in Figure 7.

**3.1.11****load capacity<sup>1)</sup>**

individual value of the failure load, or load at an extreme displacement, given in the appropriate test method, whichever is the lesser

**3.1.12****tensile/compressive/shear load capacity**

mean of the load capacities of the wall ties when tested in tension/compression/shear

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<sup>1)</sup> A convention has been adopted in this standard for terminology relating to the term 'load capacity'. It is also used in the EN 846 test methods which support EN 845. This term without a preceding qualifying adjective as shown in 3.1.11 denotes an individual value of 'load capacity', i.e. the result of one measurement on one specimen. Where the term is used with a preceding qualifying adjective e.g. 'tensile load capacity' (see 3.1.12) this relates to the mean of the load capacities from a number of specimens tested.

**prEN 845-1:2010 (E)****3.1.13****vertical load capacity**

mean of the load capacities of the joist hangers/brackets when tested

**3.1.14****movement-tolerant cavity wall tie**

cavity wall tie which is designed to allow large in-plane differential movements of the walls, without generating large shear stresses, by the use of flexible body materials, free-running slot systems, articulated joints or other means

NOTE Examples are given in Figures 8 and 9 c).

**3.1.15****profile height**

maximum overall height (distance between the upper and lower surface at right angles to the length and width of the joint) of the embedded portion of a wall tie, strap or hanger (see Figure 1)

**3.1.16****shear tie**

wall tie designed to transmit shear, tension and compression forces between two adjacent sections of masonry or between structural frames and masonry

NOTE Shear ties are sub-classified as symmetrical or asymmetrical. (Examples are given in Figure 10).

**3.1.17****slip tie (general purpose)**

wall tie designed to transmit only shear forces between two adjacent sections of masonry or between masonry and structural frames while allowing in-plane movement

NOTE Examples are given in Figure 11.

**3.1.18****slip tie (wall-head restraint type)**

wall tie designed to transmit shear forces between masonry and structural frames while allowing vertical in-plane movement

NOTE Examples are given in Figure 12.

**3.1.19****slope-tolerant tie**

cavity wall tie designed to function satisfactorily with a significant slope from the horizontal

NOTE Examples are given in Figure 5.

**3.1.20****slot tie**

wall tie whose end fixing (at one end) is by means of engaging a re-entrant key (e.g. dovetail) into a slot either embedded in a concrete wall or surface fixed to concrete, steel or masonry walls or frame elements and which is free to slide in the slot either only during installation (for adjustment purposes) or both during installation and while in service (to allow differential movement)

NOTE Examples are given in Figure 9.

**3.1.21****symmetrical tie**

wall tie which is physically identical at each end over its embedment length (or end fixing) and which is fixed in an identical manner at each end

NOTE 1 The centre section may be symmetrical or asymmetrical in detail.

NOTE 2 Examples are given in Figure 4.

**3.1.22****tension strap**

device for connecting masonry walls to other adjacent components such as floors and roofs and which resists tension forces

NOTE Examples are given in Figure 13.

**3.1.23****wall tie**

device capable of transferring loads between masonry leaves or between masonry and other structures, in order to limit their relative movement in purely one or more planes, as required

NOTE Examples are given in Figures 1, 2, 4, 8, and 10.

**3.2 Symbols**

*L* the overall perpendicular length of a bracket from the fixing surface to the extremity of the support flange, in mm.

NOTE Examples are given in Figure 3.

**4 Materials**

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**4.1 General**

Materials for the manufacture of components covered by this standard shall be selected from Annex A and the material/coating reference shall be declared. The materials within a product, including those for any fixings, shall be compatible and stainless steel shall not be in contact with other types of steel.

**4.2 Fixings and materials not supplied by the manufacturer**

The manufacturer shall declare the combinations of masonry units, mortars and fixings (where appropriate) for which the relevant declared values of product performance characteristics are valid.

Unless otherwise chosen by the manufacturer, the products shall be tested using masonry units conforming to EN 771 with a normalized compressive strength of not greater than 5 N/mm<sup>2</sup> and general purpose mortar conforming to EN 998-2 with a compressive strength not greater than 1,5 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

Where the fixings are not supplied as part of the product, fixings in accordance with a European Standard or European Technical Approval shall be specified. The materials for such fixings shall be compatible with that of the component.

## prEN 845-1:2010 (E)

### 5 Requirements

#### 5.1 General

The requirements and properties specified in this standard shall be defined in terms of the test methods and procedures referred to in this European Standard.

NOTE The conformity criteria given in 5.2 to 5.6 inclusive relate to initial type tests (see 8.2) and when relevant consignment testing (see 8.4).

For production evaluation, conformity criteria in the factory production control documentation shall be defined.

#### 5.2 Dimensions and limit deviations

##### 5.2.1 Method of measurement and accuracy

Dimensions shall be measured using a calibrated device capable of achieving an error limit of  $\pm 1\%$ .

##### 5.2.2 Length, applicable cavity width, embedment and fixings (number, size and location)

###### 5.2.2.1 Wall ties

The minimum embedment length of wall ties shall be 30 mm. Ties should be so designed that there will be 20 mm minimum of mortar beyond the tie in its plane, to prevent compression forces pushing the tie through the wall.

The overall length of wall ties shall be declared. When sampled in accordance with clause 8 and measured, the overall length of wall ties shall be within  $\pm 2,5\%$  of the declared value.

For cavity wall ties, the range of cavity widths over which the declared values of product performance characteristics are valid shall be declared.

For each end of a wall tie, as appropriate, the minimum embedment length forming the basis for the declared load capacity, or details and instructions for fixing shall be declared.

NOTE The requirements of this standard may be applied to some component parts of more complex tying systems (e.g. head restraint slip ties of the types shown in Figure 12).

###### 5.2.2.2 Tension straps

The overall dimensions of each length of a strap together with details of the number, size and location of fixings as appropriate shall be declared. When sampled in accordance with clause 8 and measured, dimensions shall be within  $\pm 5\%$  or 3 mm of the declared values whichever is the lesser.

###### 5.2.2.3 Joist hangers

The minimum declared embedment length of joist hangers (joint fixing type) shall be at least 50 mm. The clear length of the joist flange (all types) shall be at least 75 mm.

The following dimensions shall be declared. When sampled in accordance with clause 8 and measured these dimensions shall be within  $\pm 5\%$  or 3 mm of the declared values whichever is the lesser:

- the clear length of the masonry flange;
- the clear length of the joist flange;

- the perpendicular distance between the bearing surface of the masonry flange and the bearing surface of the joist flange (joint fixing type only);
- the width of the joist for which the hanger is intended.

#### 5.2.2.4 Brackets

The overall perpendicular length,  $L$  (see Figure 3), from the fixing surface to the extremity of the support flange shall be declared. When sampled in accordance with clause 8 and measured,  $L$  shall be within  $\pm 5\%$  or  $\pm 3$  mm of the declared value, whichever is the lesser.

### 5.2.3 Thickness or diameter

#### 5.2.3.1 Wall ties, tension straps and joist hangers

The minimum thickness of mortar joint for which the component is suitable shall be declared. This declared thickness shall be not less than the thickness of the joint as used in the tests carried out in accordance with EN 846.

#### 5.2.3.2 Brackets

The minimum thickness of the material shall be declared. When sampled in accordance with clause 8 and measured, the minimum thickness shall be equal to or greater than the declared value.

The permissible deviations on thickness for coated steel flat materials shall be in accordance with Tables 1 and 2 of EN 10143:2006.

### 5.2.4 Other dimensions

#### 5.2.4.1 General <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9a1a8356-e3f7-4cca-9855-52817f54bd40/osist-pren-845-1-2010>

Any other dimensions, including the number, size and location of fixings, which affect the structural performance of a product or which co-ordinate with other components shall be declared. When sampled in accordance with clause 8 and measured, these dimensions shall be within  $\pm 5\%$  of the declared values.

#### 5.2.4.2 Movement-tolerant cavity wall ties

For movement-tolerant cavity wall ties the maximum permissible range of movement shall be declared.

#### 5.2.4.3 Slope-tolerant cavity wall ties

For slope-tolerant ties the maximum and minimum permissible slopes shall be declared.

## 5.3 Mechanical strength

### 5.3.1 Wall ties and associated fixings

#### 5.3.1.1 General

Wall ties shall be designated as either symmetrical or asymmetrical and either horizontal, slope-tolerant or movement-tolerant. The mechanical performance of slope-tolerant and movement-tolerant ties at all points of their ranges of slope or movement shall be equal to or greater than the declared values.

NOTE 1 See 3.1.5 for definition of the term 'declared value'.

**prEN 845-1:2010 (E)**

Where cavity wall ties are declared to be movement-tolerant and/or slope-tolerant then their mechanical strength shall be determined for the maximum condition of movement and/or maximum slope.

NOTE 2 The term 'load capacity' relates to test values for individual specimens whereas the terms 'compressive load capacity', 'shear load capacity' and 'vertical load capacity' relate to the mean of the test values for a sample.

The declared load capacity of a wall tie shall be taken as the lowest of the load capacities of parts of the tie, determined separately, if required, for example load capacity of one or both anchorages, tensile or compressive strength of the bridging part of the tie or of subdivisions of the bridging part. The load capacity of a tie may have more than one declared value, if the tie is specified to be used in more than one type of masonry.

The load capacity shall be declared from the results of tests, using test methods specified in this standard, or their interpretation.

Calculation models may be used to interpret and extend the results obtained from testing. The calculation models should be based on a mechanical approach and appropriate material properties. Historic test data may be used to demonstrate the validity of the calculation model.

The manufacturer shall also declare the failure mode of the masonry and/or the component and/or the structures to which the component is fixed relating to the declared value (shear, anchorage, compression or tension).

The ultimate demonstration of compliance with this standard shall be by testing, in accordance with the methods in EN 846-5, 6 or 7, samples selected in accordance with Clause 8; the load bearing capacity obtained from tests shall be greater than the declared value.

**5.3.1.2 Cavity wall ties**

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**Tensile load capacity**

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The tensile load capacity of the wall ties shall be declared. When sampled in accordance with clause 8 and tested by the method of EN 846-5 or EN 846-6 as appropriate, using the declared minimum embedment length, the tensile load capacity shall be equal to or greater than the declared value and additionally no load capacity of any individual specimen in tension shall be less than 70 % of the declared value. For asymmetrical ties, where the ends are tested separately, the tensile load capacity shall be that of the weaker end. If anchorage is dealt with separately EN 846-5 or EN 846-6 as appropriate shall be used with the clamp placed close to the surface of the masonry part in which the wall tie is anchored.

**Compressive load capacity**

The compressive load capacity of the wall ties shall be declared. When sampled in accordance with clause 8 and tested by the method of EN 846-5 or EN 846-6 as appropriate, using the declared minimum embedment length, the compressive load capacity shall be equal to or greater than the declared value and additionally no load capacity of any individual specimen in compression shall be less than 70 % of the declared value. For asymmetrical ties, where the ends are tested separately, the load capacity of any individual specimen in compression shall be that of the weaker end. If anchorage is dealt with separately EN 846-5 or EN 846-6 as appropriate shall be used with the clamp placed close to the surface of the masonry part in which the wall tie is anchored.

**Displacement under load**

When measured in accordance with EN 846-5 or EN 846-6 as appropriate, the mean displacement of a sample of wall ties at one third of the declared value of their tensile load capacity or compressive load capacity shall be declared.

### 5.3.1.3 Shear ties

#### Tensile load capacity

The tensile load capacity of the wall ties shall be declared. When sampled in accordance with clause 8 and tested by the method of EN 846-5 or EN 846-6 as appropriate, using the declared minimum embedment length, the tensile load capacity shall be equal to or greater than the declared value and additionally no load capacity of any individual specimen in tension shall be less than 70 % of the declared value. For asymmetrical ties, where the ends are tested separately, the tensile load capacity shall be that of the weaker end. If anchorage is dealt with separately EN 846-5 or EN 846-6 as appropriate shall be used with the clamp placed close to the surface of the masonry part in which the wall tie is anchored.

#### Compressive load capacity

The compressive load capacity of the wall ties shall be declared. When sampled in accordance with clause 8 and tested by the method of EN 846-5 or EN 846-6 as appropriate, using the declared minimum embedment length, the compressive load capacity shall be equal to or greater than the declared value and additionally no load capacity of any individual specimen in compression shall be less than 70 % of the declared value. For asymmetrical ties, where the ends are tested separately, the load capacity of any individual specimen in compression shall be that of the weaker end. If anchorage is dealt with separately EN 846-5 or EN 846-6 as appropriate shall be used with the clamp placed close to the surface of the masonry part in which the wall tie is anchored.

#### Shear load capacity

Shear ties shall be designated as either symmetrical or asymmetrical. Shear ties shall comply with the requirements of 5.3.1 and this sub-clause.

The shear load capacity of the shear ties shall be declared. When sampled in accordance with clause 8 and tested by the method of EN 846-7, the shear load capacity shall be equal to or greater than the declared value for either the horizontal or the vertical direction or for both directions. Additionally no load capacity of a specimen under shear shall be less than 70 % of the declared value.

#### Displacement under load

When measured in accordance with EN 846-5, EN 846-6 or EN 846-7 as appropriate, the mean displacement of a sample of wall ties at one third of the declared value of their tensile load capacity, compressive load or shear load capacity shall be declared.

### 5.3.1.4 Slip ties (general purpose)

#### General

Slip ties shall be designated as either symmetrical or asymmetrical.

#### Shear load capacity

The shear load capacity of the slip ties shall be declared. When sampled in accordance with clause 8 and tested by the method of EN 846-7, the shear load capacity shall be equal to or greater than the declared value for either the horizontal or the vertical direction or for both directions. Additionally no load capacity of any individual specimen under shear shall be less than 70 % of the declared value.

#### Displacement under load

When measured in accordance with EN 846-7, the mean displacement of a sample of wall ties at one third of the declared value of their shear load capacity shall be declared.