



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1996-1-1:2006+A1:2013
01-november-2013

Evrokod 6: Projektiranje zidanih konstrukcij - 1-1. del: Splošna pravila za armirano in nearmirano zidovje

Eurocode 6 - Design of masonry structures - Part 1-1: General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures

Eurocode 6 - Bemessung und Konstruktion von Mauerwerksbauten - Teil 1-1: Allgemeine Regeln für bewehrtes und unbewehrtes Mauerwerk

Eurocode 6 : Calcul des ouvrages en maçonnerie - Partie 1-1: Règles générales pour ouvrages en maçonnerie armée et non armée

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012

ICS:

91.010.30	Tehnični vidiki	Technical aspects
91.080.30	Zidane konstrukcije	Masonry

SIST EN 1996-1-1:2006+A1:2013 **en,fr,de**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1

November 2012

ICS 91.010.30; 91.080.30

Supersedes EN 1996-1-1:2005

English Version

Eurocode 6 - Design of masonry structures - Part 1-1: General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures

Eurocode 6 : Calcul des ouvrages en maçonnerie - Partie 1-1: Règles générales pour ouvrages en maçonnerie armée et non armée

Eurocode 6 - Bemessung und Konstruktion von Mauerwerksbauten - Teil 1-1: Allgemeine Regeln für bewehrtes und unbewehrtes Mauerwerk

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 June 2005 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 6 July 2012.

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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	6
Background to the Eurocode programme	6
Status and field of application of Eurocodes	7
National Standards implementing Eurocodes	8
Links between Eurocodes and harmonised technical specifications (ENs and ETAs) for products	8
National Annex for EN 1996-1-1	9
Section 1 General.....	10
1.1 Scope	10
1.1.1 Scope of Eurocode 6	10
1.1.2 Scope of Part 1-1 of Eurocode 6	10
1.2 Normative references	11
1.2.1 General.....	11
1.2.2 Reference standards	11
1.3 Assumptions	13
1.4 Distinction between principles and application rules.....	13
1.5 Terms and Definitions.....	13
1.5.1 General.....	13
1.5.2 Terms relating to masonry.....	13
1.5.3 Terms relating to strength of masonry.....	13
1.5.4 Terms relating to masonry units.....	14
1.5.5 Terms relating to mortar.....	15
1.5.6 Terms relating to concrete infill.....	16
1.5.7 Terms relating to reinforcement.....	16
1.5.8 Terms relating to ancillary components	16
1.5.9 Terms relating to mortar joints.....	16
1.5.10 Terms relating to wall types	17
1.5.11 Miscellaneous terms	18
1.6 Symbols	18
Section 2 Basis of design	24
2.1 Basic requirements.....	24
2.1.1 General.....	24
2.1.2 Reliability	24
2.1.3 Design working life and durability	24
2.2 Principles of limit state design.....	24
2.3 Basic variables.....	25
2.3.1 Actions.....	25
2.3.2 Design values of actions.....	25
2.3.3 Material and product properties.....	25
2.4 Verification by the partial factor method.....	25
2.4.1 Design values of material properties.....	25
2.4.2 Combination of actions.....	25
2.4.3 Ultimate limit states	25
2.4.4 Serviceability limit states.....	26
2.5 Design assisted by testing	26
Section 3 Materials	27
3.1 Masonry Units	27
3.1.1 Types and grouping of masonry units	27
3.1.2 Properties of masonry units –compressive strength	28

3.2	Mortar.....	29
3.2.1	Types of masonry mortar	29
3.2.2	Specification of masonry mortar	29
3.2.3	Properties of mortar	29
3.3	Concrete infill.....	30
3.3.1	General	30
3.3.2	Specification for concrete infill.....	30
3.3.3	Properties of concrete infill	30
3.4	Reinforcing steel	30
3.4.1	General	30
3.4.2	Properties of reinforcing steel bars.....	31
3.4.3	Properties of bed joint (AC) <i>deleted text</i> (AC) reinforcement	31
3.5	Prestressing steel.....	31
3.6	Mechanical properties of masonry	31
3.6.1	Characteristic compressive strength of masonry	31
3.6.2	Characteristic shear strength of masonry	35
3.6.3	Characteristic shear strength of the interface between masonry and prefabricated lintel	37
3.6.4	Characteristic flexural strength of masonry	37
3.6.5	Characteristic anchorage strength of reinforcement	39
3.7	Deformation properties of masonry	40
3.7.1	Stress-strain relationship	40
3.7.2	Modulus of elasticity	41
3.7.3	Shear modulus.....	41
3.7.4	Creep, moisture expansion or shrinkage and thermal expansion	41
3.8	Ancillary components	42
3.8.1	Damp proof courses.....	42
3.8.2	Wall ties	42
3.8.3	Straps, hangers and brackets	42
3.8.4	Prefabricated lintels	42
3.8.5	Prestressing devices.....	43
SIST EN 1996-1-1:2006+A1:2013		
Section 4	Durability.....	43
4.1	General	43
4.2	Classification of environmental conditions.....	43
4.3	Durability of masonry.....	43
4.3.1	Masonry units	43
4.3.2	Mortar.....	43
4.3.3	Reinforcing steel	43
4.3.4	Prestressing steel.....	45
4.3.5	Prestressing devices.....	45
4.3.6	Ancillary components and support angles.....	46
4.4	Masonry below ground	46
Section 5	Structural analysis	46
5.1	General	46
5.2	Structural behaviour in accidental situations (other than earthquakes and fire).....	47
5.3	Imperfections	47
5.4	Second order effects.....	47
5.5	Analysis of structural members.....	48
5.5.1	Masonry walls subjected to vertical loading	48
5.5.2	Reinforced masonry members subjected to vertical loading.....	53
5.5.3	Masonry shear walls subjected to shear loading	56
5.5.4	Reinforced masonry members subjected to shear loading.....	58
5.5.5	Masonry walls subjected to lateral loading	58
Section 6	Ultimate Limit State.....	59
6.1	Unreinforced masonry walls subjected to mainly vertical loading	59
6.1.1	General	59
6.1.2	Verification of unreinforced masonry walls subjected to mainly vertical loading	60
6.1.3	Walls subjected to concentrated loads.....	63
6.2	Unreinforced masonry walls subjected to shear loading	65

EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012 (E)

6.3	Unreinforced masonry walls subjected to lateral loading.....	66
6.3.1	General.....	66
6.3.2	Walls arching between supports.....	67
6.3.3	Walls subjected to wind loading	68
6.3.4	Walls subjected to lateral loading from earth and water	68
6.3.5	Walls subjected to lateral loading from accidental situations	68
6.4	Unreinforced masonry walls subjected to combined vertical and lateral loading	69
6.4.1	General.....	69
6.4.2	Method using ϕ factor.....	69
6.4.3	Method using apparent flexural strength.....	69
6.4.4	Method using equivalent bending moment coefficients	69
6.5	Ties.....	69
6.6	Reinforced masonry members subjected to bending, bending and axial loading, or axial loading	70
6.6.1	General.....	70
6.6.2	Verification of reinforced masonry members subjected to bending and/or axial loading.....	70
6.6.3	Flanged Reinforced Members	73
6.6.4	Deep beams	74
6.6.5	Composite lintels	76
6.7	Reinforced masonry members subjected to shear loading	77
6.7.1	General.....	77
6.7.2	Verification of reinforced masonry walls subjected to horizontal loads in the plane of the wall	77
6.7.3	Verification of reinforced masonry beams subjected to shear loading.....	78
6.7.4	Verification of deep beams subjected to shear loading	79
6.8	Prestressed masonry.....	79
6.8.1	General.....	79
6.8.2	Verification of Members	80
6.9	Confined masonry	81
6.9.1	General.....	81
6.9.2	Verification of members.....	81
SIST EN 1996-1-1:2006+A1:2013 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/335538c6-58f7-49e2-b362-b205ab64c9e/sist-en-1996-1-1-2006a1-2013		
Section 7	Serviceability Limit State	81
7.1	General.....	81
7.2	Unreinforced masonry walls.....	81
7.3	Reinforced masonry members	82
7.4	Prestressed masonry members	82
7.5	Confined masonry members	82
7.6	Walls subjected to concentrated loads	83
Section 8	Detailing.....	83
8.1	Masonry details.....	83
8.1.1	Masonry materials	83
8.1.2	Minimum thickness of wall	83
8.1.3	Minimum area of wall	83
8.1.4	Bonding of masonry.....	83
8.1.5	Mortar joints	84
8.1.6	Bearings under concentrated loads	85
8.2	Reinforcement details	85
8.2.1	General.....	85
8.2.2	Cover to reinforcing steel	85
8.2.3	Minimum area of reinforcement	86
8.2.4	Size of reinforcing steel	86
8.2.5	Anchorage and laps	86
8.2.6	Restraint of compression reinforcing steel	89
8.2.7	Spacing of reinforcing steel	90
8.3	Prestressing details.....	90
8.4	Confined masonry details.....	90
8.5	Connection of walls.....	91
8.5.1	Connection of walls to floors and roofs.....	91

8.5.2	Connection between walls.....	92
8.6	Chases and recesses on walls.....	92
8.6.1	General	92
8.6.2	Vertical chases and recesses	93
8.6.3	Horizontal and inclined chases.....	93
8.7	Damp proof courses.....	94
8.8	Thermal and long term movement.....	94
Section 9 Execution		94
9.1	General	94
9.2	Design of structural members	95
9.3	Loading of masonry	95
Annex A (informative) Consideration of partial factors relating to Execution		96
Annex B (informative) Method for calculating the eccentricity of a stability core		97
Annex C (informative) A simplified method for calculating the out-of-plane eccentricity of loading on walls.....		99
Annex D (informative) Determination of ρ_3 and ρ_4		103
Annex E (informative) Bending moment coefficients, α_2 , in single leaf laterally loaded wall panels of thickness less than or equal to 250 mm		104
Annex F (informative) Limiting height and length to thickness ratios for walls under the serviceability limit state.....		109
Annex G (informative) Reduction factor for slenderness and eccentricity.....		111
Annex H (informative) Enhancement factor as given in 6.1.3.....		113
Annex I (informative) Adjustment of lateral load for walls supported on three or four edges subjected to out-of-plane horizontal loading and vertical loading		114
Annex J (informative) Reinforced masonry members subjected to shear loading: enhancement of f_{vd}		115

EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012 (E)**Foreword**



This document (EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 250 "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 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2013.

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 includes Corrigendum 1 issued by CEN on 29 July 2009 and Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 6 July 2012.

This document supersedes  EN 1996-1-1:2005 .

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags  .

The modifications of the related CEN Corrigendum have been implemented at the appropriate places in the text and are indicated by the tags  .

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.

Background to 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 1980's.

In 1989, the Commission and the Member States of the EU and EFTA decided, on the basis of an agreement¹⁾ between the Commission and CEN, to transfer the preparation and the publication of the Eurocodes to the CEN through a series of Mandates, in order to provide them with a future status of European

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).

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, *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*

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.

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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 Documents²⁾ referred to in Article 12 of the CPD, although they are of a different nature from harmonised product standards³⁾. Therefore, technical aspects arising from the Eurocodes work need to be

2) According to Article 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 Article 12 of the CPD the interpretative documents shall :

EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012 (E)

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 (informative).

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,
- the procedure to be used where alternative procedures are given in the Eurocode

and it may also contain:

- 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 works⁴⁾. 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.

This European Standard is Part of EN 1996 which comprises the following Parts:

Part 1-1: *General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry* AC structures AC

NOTE This Part combines ENV 1996-1-1 and ENV 1996-1-3.

-
- a) 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 ;
 - b) 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. ;
 - c) 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.
- 4) see Article 3.3 and Article 12 of the CPD, as well as clauses 4.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.2 and 5.2 of ID 1.

Part 1-2: *General rules - Structural fire design*

Part 2: *Design considerations, selection of materials and execution of masonry.*

Part 3: *Simplified calculation methods for unreinforced masonry structures*

EN 1996-1-1 describes the Principles and requirements for safety, serviceability and durability of masonry structures. It is based on the limit state concept used in conjunction with a partial factor method.

For the design of new structures, EN 1996-1-1 is intended to be used, for direct application, together with ENs 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998 and 1999.

EN 1996-1-1 is intended for use by:

- committees drafting standards for structural design and related products, testing and execution standards;
- clients (e. g. for the formulation of their specific requirements on reliability levels and durability);
- designers and contractors;
- relevant authorities.

National Annex for EN 1996-1-1

This standard gives some symbols and some alternative methods for which a National value or choice needs to be given; notes under the relevant clauses indicate where national choices may have to be made. The National Standard implementing EN 1996-1-1 in a particular country 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 that country.

National choice is allowed in EN 1996-1-1 through clauses:

- 2.4.3(1)P Ultimate limit states;
- 2.4.4(1) Serviceability limit states;
- 3.2.2(1) Specification of masonry mortar;
- 3.6.1.2(1) Characteristic compressive strength of masonry other than shell bedded;
- 3.6.2(3), (4) and (6) Characteristic shear strength of masonry;
- $\boxed{A_1}$ 3.6.4(3) $\boxed{A_1}$ Characteristic flexural strength of masonry;
- 3.7.2(2) Modulus of elasticity;
- 3.7.4(2) Creep, moisture expansion or shrinkage and thermal expansion;
- 4.3.3(3) and (4) Reinforcing steel;
- 5.5.1.3(3) Effective thickness of masonry walls;
- 6.1.2.2(2) Slenderness ratio λ_c below which creep may be ignored;
- $\boxed{A_1}$ 6.2(2) Design value of the limiting shear resistance $\boxed{A_1}$;

EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012 (E)

- 8.1.2 (2) Minimum thickness of wall;
- 8.5.2.2(2) $\boxed{\text{AC}}$ Cavity and veneer walls $\boxed{\text{AC}}$;
- 8.5.2.3(2) Double-leaf walls.
- 8.6.2 (1) Vertical chases and recesses;
- 8.6.3 (1) Horizontal and inclined chases.

Section 1 General**1.1 Scope****1.1.1 Scope of Eurocode 6**

(1)P Eurocode 6 applies to the design of buildings and civil engineering works, or parts thereof, in unreinforced, reinforced, prestressed and confined masonry.

(2)P Eurocode 6 deals only with the requirements for resistance, serviceability and durability of structures. Other requirements, for example, concerning thermal or sound insulation, are not considered.

(3)P Execution is covered to the extent that is necessary to indicate the quality of the construction materials and products that should be used and the standard of workmanship on site needed to comply with the assumptions made in the design rules.

(4)P Eurocode 6 does not cover the special requirements of seismic design. Provisions related to such requirements are given in Eurocode 8 which complements, and is consistent with Eurocode 6.

(5)P Numerical values of the actions on buildings and civil engineering works to be taken into account in the design are not given in Eurocode 6. They are provided in Eurocode 1.

1.1.2 Scope of Part 1-1 of Eurocode 6

(1)P The basis for the design of buildings and civil engineering works in masonry is given in this Part 1-1 of Eurocode 6, which deals with unreinforced masonry and reinforced masonry where the reinforcement is added to provide ductility, strength or improve serviceability. The principles of the design of prestressed masonry and confined masonry are given, but application rules are not provided. This Part is not valid for masonry with a plan area of less than 0,04 m².

(2) For those types of structures not covered entirely, for new structural uses for established materials, for new materials, or where actions and other influences outside normal experience have to be resisted, the principles and application rules given in this EN may be applicable, but may need to be supplemented.

(3) Part 1-1 gives detailed rules which are mainly applicable to ordinary buildings. The applicability of these rules may be limited, for practical reasons or due to simplifications; any limits of applicability are given in the text where necessary.

(4)P The following subjects are dealt with in Part 1-1:

- section 1 : General;
- section 2 : Basis of design;
- section 3 : Materials;

- section 4 : Durability;
- section 5 : Structural analysis;
- section 6 : Ultimate Limit State;
- section 7 : Serviceability Limit State;
- section 8 : Detailing;
- section 9 : Execution;

(5)P Part 1-1 does not cover:

- resistance to fire (which is dealt with in EN 1996-1-2);
- particular aspects of special types of building (for example, dynamic effects on tall buildings);
- particular aspects of special types of civil engineering works (such as masonry bridges, dams, chimneys or liquid-retaining structures);
- particular aspects of special types of structures (such as arches or domes);
- masonry where gypsum, with or without cement, mortars are used;
- masonry where the units are not laid in a regular pattern of courses (rubble masonry);
- masonry reinforced with other materials than steel.

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1.2 Normative references

1.2.1 General

(1)P 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).

1.2.2 Reference standards

The following standards are referenced in this EN 1996-1-1:

- EN 206-1, *Concrete — Part 1: Specification, performance, production and conformity*
- EN 771-1, *Specification for masonry units — Part 1: Clay masonry units*
- EN 771-2, *Specification for masonry units — Part 2: Calcium silicate masonry units*
- EN 771-3, *Specification for masonry units — Part 3: Aggregate concrete masonry units (Dense and light-weight aggregates)*
- EN 771-4, *Specification for masonry units — Part 4: Autoclaved aerated concrete masonry units*

EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012 (E)

- EN 771-5, *Specification for masonry units — Part 5: Manufactured stone masonry units*
- EN 771-6, *Specification for masonry units — Part 6: Natural stone masonry units*
- EN 772-1, *Methods of test for masonry units — Part 1: Determination of compressive strength*
- EN 845-1, *Specification for ancillary components for masonry — Part 1: Ties, tension straps, hangers and brackets*
- EN 845-2, *Specification for ancillary components for masonry — Part 2: Lintels*
- EN 845-3, *Specification for ancillary components for masonry — Part 3: Bed joint reinforcement of steel meshwork*
- EN 846-2, *Methods of test for ancillary components for masonry — Part 2: Determination of bond strength of prefabricated bed joint reinforcement in mortar joints*
- EN 998-1, *Specification for mortar for masonry — Part 1: Rendering and plastering mortar*
- EN 998-2, *Specification for mortar for masonry — Part 2: Masonry mortar*
- EN 1015-11, *Methods of test for mortar for masonry — Part 11: Determination of flexural and compressive strength of hardened mortar*
- EN 1052-1, *Methods of test for masonry — Part 1: Determination of compressive strength*
- EN 1052-2, *Methods of test for masonry — Part 2: Determination of flexural strength*
- EN 1052-3, *Methods of test for masonry — Part 3: Determination of initial shear strength*
- EN 1052-4, *Methods of test for masonry — Part 4: Determination of shear strength including damp proof course*
- EN 1052-5, *Methods of test for masonry — Part 5: Determination of bond strength by bond wrench method*
- EN 1990, *Basis of structural design*
- EN 1991, *Actions on structures*
- EN 1992, *Design of concrete structures*
- EN 1993, *Design of steel structures*
- EN 1994, *Design of composite steel and concrete structures*
- EN 1995, *Design of timber structures*
- EN 1996-2, *Design, selection of materials and execution of masonry*
- EN 1997, *Geotechnical design*
- EN 1999, *Design of aluminium structures*
- EN 10080, *Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Weldable reinforcing steel*
- prEN 10138, *Prestressing steels*

—  prEN 10348, *Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Galvanized reinforcing steel* 

1.3 Assumptions

(1)P The assumptions given in EN 1990:2002, 1.3, apply to this EN 1996-1-1.

1.4 Distinction between principles and application rules

(1)P The rules in EN 1990:2002, 1.4, apply to this EN 1996-1-1.

1.5 Terms and Definitions

1.5.1 General

(1) The terms and definitions given in EN 1990:2002, 1.5, apply to this EN 1996-1-1.

(2) The terms and definitions used in this EN 1996-1-1 are given the meanings contained in 1.5.2 to 1.5.11, inclusive.

1.5.2 Terms relating to masonry

1.5.2.1

masonry

assemblage of masonry units laid in a specified pattern and joined together with mortar

1.5.2.2

unreinforced masonry

masonry not containing sufficient reinforcement so as to be considered as reinforced masonry

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1.5.2.3

reinforced masonry

masonry in which bars or mesh are embedded in mortar or concrete so that all the materials act together in resisting action effects

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/335538c6-58f7-49e2-b362-b205ab64c9e/sist-en-1996-1-1-2006a1-2013>

1.5.2.4

prestressed masonry

masonry in which internal compressive stresses have been intentionally induced by tensioned reinforcement

1.5.2.5

confined masonry

masonry provided with reinforced concrete or reinforced masonry confining elements in the vertical and horizontal direction

1.5.2.6

masonry bond

disposition of units in masonry in a regular pattern to achieve common action

1.5.3 Terms relating to strength of masonry

1.5.3.1

characteristic strength of masonry

value of the strength of masonry having a prescribed probability of 5% of not being attained in a hypothetically unlimited test series. This value generally corresponds to a specified fractile of the assumed statistical distribution of the particular property of the material or product in a test series. A nominal value is used as the characteristic value in some circumstances