



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 1995-1-1:2005/kFprA2:2013**  
**01-december-2013**

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**Evrokod 5: Projektiranje lesenih konstrukcij - 1-1. del: Splošna pravila in pravila za stavbe**

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

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

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

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1995-1-1:2004/FprA2**

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**ICS:**

91.010.30	Tehnični vidiki	Technical aspects
91.080.20	Lesene konstrukcije	Timber structures

**SIST EN 1995-1-1:2005/kFprA2:2013**      **en,fr,de**



EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
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**FINAL DRAFT**  
**EN 1995-1-1:2004**

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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 Holzbau

This draft amendment is submitted to CEN members for unique acceptance procedure. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 250.

This draft amendment A2, if approved, will modify the European Standard EN 1995-1-1:2004. If this draft becomes an amendment, 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.

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

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

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## EN 1995-1-1:2004/FprA2:2013 (E)

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## Foreword

This document (EN 1995-1-1:2004/FprA2:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 250, "Structural Eurocodes", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document is currently submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure.

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[SIST EN 1995-1-1:2005/A2:2014](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/789fd0fb-cd6a-4746-861f-07e1fdc5137d/sist-en-1995-1-1-2005-a2-2014)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/789fd0fb-cd6a-4746-861f-07e1fdc5137d/sist-en-1995-1-1-2005-a2-2014>

**EN 1995-1-1:2004/FprA2:2013 (E)****1 Modification to 1.2, Normative references***Delete*

EN 10147, *Specification for continuously hot-dip zinc coated structural steel sheet and strip – Technical delivery conditions*

*Add*

EN 10346, *Continuously hot-dip coated steel flat products – Technical delivery conditions*

**2 Modification to 1.6**

*Remove  $h_{rl}$  (Distance from lower edge of hole to bottom of member) and  $h_{ru}$  (Distance from upper edge of hole to top of member)*

**3 Modification to 2.2.3, Serviceability limit states**

*Replace the existing paragraph (3) with the following:*

(3) The final deformation  $u_{fin}$ , see e.g.  $w_{fin}$  in Figure 7.1, should be calculated by superimposing the creep deformation  $u_{creep}$  calculated using the quasi-permanent combination of actions, see EN 1990, 6.5.3(2)(c), on the instantaneous deformation  $u_{inst}$  calculated from 2.2.3(2). The creep deformation should be calculated using mean values of the appropriate moduli of elasticity, shear moduli and slip moduli and the relevant values of  $k_{def}$  given in Table 3.2.

*Replace the existing paragraph (4) with the following:*

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/789fd0fb-cd6a-4746-861f-07e1fdc5137d/sist-2005-1-1-2005/A2:2014>  
 (4) If the structure consists of members or components having different creep behaviour, the long-term deformation due to the quasi-permanent combination of actions should be calculated using the final mean values of the appropriate moduli of elasticity, shear moduli and slip moduli according to 2.3.2.2 (1). The final deformation  $u_{fin}$  is then calculated by superimposing the instantaneous deformation due to the difference between the characteristic and the quasi-permanent combination of actions on the long-term deformation.

**4 Modification to 2.3.2.2, Load-duration and moisture influences on deformations**

*Replace the existing paragraph (1) with the following:*

For serviceability limit states, if the structure consists of members or components having different time-dependent properties, the final mean value of modulus of elasticity  $E_{mean,fin}$ , shear modulus  $G_{mean,fin}$  and slip modulus  $K_{ser,fin}$  which are used to calculate the long-term deformation due to the quasi-permanent combination of actions, see EN 1990, 6.5.3(2)(c), should be taken from the following expressions:

## 5 Modification to 4.2, Resistance to corrosion

Replace the existing note <sup>a</sup> in Table 4.1 with the following:

<sup>a</sup> If hot dip zinc coating is used on steel plates, Fe/Zn 12C shall be replaced by Z275 and Fe/Zn 25C by Z350 in accordance with EN 10346. If hot dip coating is used on dowel type fasteners, Fe/Zn 12C shall be replaced by a layer of zinc of minimum 39 µm and Fe/Zn 25C by a layer of zinc of minimum 49 µm in accordance with EN ISO 1461.

## 6 Modification to 6.1.5 Compression perpendicular to the grain

Replace the existing paragraph (4) with the following:

(4) For members on discrete supports loaded by distributed loads and/or by concentrated loads further away from the support than  $l_1 = 2h$ , see Figure 6.2b, the value of  $k_{c,90}$  should be taken as:

- $k_{c,90} = 1,5$  for solid softwood timber
- $k_{c,90} = 1,75$  for glued laminated softwood timber provided that  $l \leq 400$  mm

where

$h$  is the depth of the member and  $l$  is the contact length.

NOTE A series of point loads acting at close centres (e.g. joists or rafters at centres < 610 mm) may be regarded as a distributed load.

## 7 Modification to 6.1.8, Torsion

Replace the existing Formula (6.15) with the following:

$$k_{shape} = \begin{cases} 1,2 & \text{for a circular cross-section} \\ \min \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1+0,05 \frac{h}{b} \\ 1,3 \end{matrix} \right. & \text{for a rectangular cross-section} \end{cases} \quad (6.15)$$

## 8 Modification to 6.2.3, Combined bending and axial tension

Replace the existing paragraph (2) with the following:

(2) The values of  $k_m$  given in 6.1.6 apply.

NOTE To check the instability condition, the method given in 6.3 can be used with  $\sigma_{t,0,d} = 0$ .

## 9 Modification to 6.5.2, Beams with a notch at the support

Replace the existing Formula (6.60) with the following:

$$\tau_d = \frac{1,5 V_d}{b_{ef} h_{ef}} \leq k_v f_{v,d} \quad (6.60)$$

## 10 Modification to 8.3.2, Axially loaded nails

Replace the existing definition of  $t_{pen}$  in paragraph (4) with the following:

$t_{pen}$  is the pointside penetration length or the length of the threaded part, excluding the point length, in the point side member

**EN 1995-1-1:2004/FprA2:2013 (E)****11 Modification to 8.4, Stapled connections**

Replace the existing Formula (8.29) with the following:

$$M_{y,Rk} = 150 d^3 \quad (8.29)$$

Replace the existing paragraph (7) with the following:

(7) For a row of  $n$  staples parallel to the grain, the load-carrying capacity in that direction should be calculated using the effective number of fasteners  $n_{ef} = n$ .

**12 Modification to 8.6, Dowelled connections**

Replace the existing Table 8.5 with the following:

**Table 8.5 – Minimum spacings and edge and end distances for dowels**

Spacing and edge/end distances (see Figure 8.7)	Angle to grain	Minimum spacings and edge/end distances
$a_1$ (parallel to grain)	$0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$	$(3 + 2  \cos \alpha )d$
$a_2$ (perpendicular to grain)	$0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$	$3 d$
$a_{3,t}$ (loaded end)	$-90^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 90^\circ$	$\max(7 d; 80 \text{ mm})$
$a_{3,c}$ (unloaded end)	$90^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 150^\circ$ $150^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 210^\circ$ $210^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 270^\circ$	$a_{3,t}  \sin \alpha $ $\max(3,5 d; 40 \text{ mm})$ $a_{3,t}  \sin \alpha $
$a_{4,t}$ (loaded edge)	$0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 180^\circ$	$\max((2 + 2 \sin \alpha)d; 3d)$
$a_{4,c}$ (unloaded edge)	$180^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$	$3 d$

**13 Modification to 8.7.1, Laterally loaded screws**

Replace the existing paragraph (1)P with the following:

(1)P The effect of the threaded part of the screw shall be taken into account in determining the load carrying capacity by using an effective diameter  $d_{ef}$  when determining the yield moment capacity and the embedment strength of the threaded part. The outer thread diameter  $d$  shall be used to determine spacing, edge and end distances and the effective number of screws.

Replace the existing paragraph (4) with the following:

(4) For screws with a diameter  $d_{ef} > 6$  mm, the rules in 8.5.1 apply.

Replace the existing paragraph (5) with the following:

(5) For screws with a diameter  $d_{ef} \leq 6$  mm, the rules of 8.3.1 apply.



**14 Modification to 8.7.2, Axially loaded screws**

NOTE This clause is completely rewritten in Amendment EN 1995-1-1:2004/A1: 2008.

Replace the existing 1<sup>st</sup> line in paragraph (4) with the following:

For connections in softwood timber with screws in accordance with EN 14592 with

**15 Modification to 8.8.5.1, Plate anchorage capacity**

Replace the existing definition of  $F_{A,Ed}$  in paragraph (1) with the following:

$F_{A,Ed}$  is the design force, positive when tension, acting on a single plate at the centroid of the effective area (i.e. half of the total force in the timber member);

Replace the existing definition of  $r$  in paragraph (1) with the following:

$r$  is the distance from the centre of gravity of the effective plate area to the segmental plate area  $dA$

Add a new NOTE after paragraph (3) as follows:

NOTE Only the component of  $F_{Ed}$  perpendicular to the timber surface needs to be reduced.

Replace the existing paragraph (4) with the following:

- (4) Contact pressure between the timber members in chord splices in compression may, when  $F_{Ed} \leq 0$ , be taken into account by designing the single plate for a design force,  $F_{A,Ed}$ , and a design moment  $M_{A,Ed}$ , according to the following expressions:

$$F_{A,Ed} = \frac{F_x}{|F_x|} \sqrt{F_x^2 + (F_{Ed} \sin \beta)^2} \quad (8.50)$$

$$M_{A,Ed} = \frac{M_{Ed}}{2} \quad (8.51)$$

where:

$$F_x = \frac{F_{Ed} \cos \beta}{2} + \frac{3|M_{Ed}|}{2h}$$

$F_{Ed}$  is the design axial force of the chord acting on a single plate (compression or zero)

$M_{Ed}$  is the design moment of the chord acting on a single plate

$h$  is the height of the chord

**16 Modification to 8.8.5.2, Plate capacity**

Add a new NOTE after paragraph (1) as follows:

NOTE  $F_{Ed}$  can be reduced by the contact pressure determined in 8.8.5.1 (3).

## EN 1995-1-1:2004/FprA2:2013 (E)

## 17 Modification to 8.9, Split ring and shear plate connectors

Replace the existing Table 8.7 with the following:

Table 8.7 – Minimum spacings and edge and end distances for ring and shear plate connectors

Spacing and edge/end distances (see Figure 8.7)	Angle to grain	Minimum spacings and edge/end distances
$a_1$ (parallel to grain)	$0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$	$(1,2 + 0,8  \cos \alpha ) d_c$
$a_2$ (perpendicular to grain)	$0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$	$1,2 d_c$
$a_{3,t}$ (loaded end)	$-90^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 90^\circ$	$2,0 d_c$
$a_{3,c}$ (unloaded end)	$90^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 150^\circ$	$(0,4 + 1,6  \sin \alpha ) d_c$
	$150^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 210^\circ$	$1,2 d_c$
	$210^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 270^\circ$	$(0,4 + 1,6  \sin \alpha ) d_c$
$a_{4,t}$ (loaded edge)	$0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 180^\circ$	$(0,6 + 0,2  \sin \alpha ) d_c$
$a_{4,c}$ (unloaded edge)	$180^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$	$0,6 d_c$

## 18 Modification to 8.10, Toothed –plate connectors

Replace the existing Table 8.8 with the following:

Table 8.8 – Minimum spacings and edge and end distances for toothed-plate connector types C1 to C9

Spacing and edge/end distances (see Figure 8.7)	Angle to grain	Minimum spacings and edge/end distances
$a_1$ (parallel to grain)	$0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$	$(1,2 + 0,3  \cos \alpha ) d_c$
$a_2$ (perpendicular to grain)	$0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$	$1,2 d_c$
$a_{3,t}$ (loaded end)	$-90^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 90^\circ$	$1,5 d_c$
$a_{3,c}$ (unloaded end)	$90^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 150^\circ$	$(0,9 + 0,6  \sin \alpha ) d_c$
	$150^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 210^\circ$	$1,2 d_c$
	$210^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 270^\circ$	$(0,9 + 0,6  \sin \alpha ) d_c$
$a_{4,t}$ (loaded edge)	$0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 180^\circ$	$(0,6 + 0,2  \sin \alpha ) d_c$
$a_{4,c}$ (unloaded edge)	$180^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$	$0,6 d_c$