

SINGAPORE STANDARD

Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures

– Part 1-1 : General – Common rules and rules for
buildings

Published by

**Enterprise
Singapore**

SS EN 1995-1-1 : 2018

EN 1995-1-1:2004+A2:2014, IDT
(ICS 91.010.30; 91.080.20)

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ISBN 978-981-47-8486-3

This Singapore Standard was approved by the Building and Construction Standards Committee on behalf of the Singapore Standards Council on 23 February 2018.

First published, 2018

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Building and Construction Authority
Housing & Development Board
JTC Corporation
Lim Kim Cheong Consultants
Singapore Civil Defence Force
Singapore University of Social Sciences
Worley Parsons Pte Ltd

National Foreword

This Singapore Standard was prepared by the Working Group appointed by the Technical Committee on Building Structures and Sub-structures under the direction of the Building and Construction Standards Committee.

This SS EN is the identical implementation of EN 1995-1-1:2004+A2:2014 'Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures – Part 1-1: General – Common rules and rules for buildings' and is adopted with permission of CEN, Avenue Marnix 17, 1000 Brussels.

This SS EN incorporates the EN Corrigendum, June 2006.

Attention is drawn to the following:

- The comma has been used throughout as a decimal marker whereas in Singapore Standards, it is a practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.
- The Singapore Standards which implement international or European publications referred to in this document may be found in the SS Electronic Catalogue at:
<http://www.singaporestandardseshop.sg>

The EN gives values with notes indicating where national choices may be made. Where a normative part of the EN allows for national choice to be made, the range and possible choice will be given in the normative text, and a note will qualify it as a Nationally Determined Parameter (NDP). NDPs can be a specific value for a factor, a specific level or class, a particular method or a particular application rule if several are proposed in the EN.

The requirements of SS EN 1995-1-1 : 2018 are to be read in conjunction with the Singapore National Annex (NA to SS EN 1995-1-1 : 2018) which contains information on the Singapore Nationally Determined Parameters and is published separately.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

At the time of publication, this standard is expected to be used as a reference in the Building and Construction Authority's 'Approved Document – Acceptable Solutions'. At this point in time, the data for use in design based on the limit state concept for all species of tropical timbers used in building and construction are still incomplete. However, some guidance can be obtained from Timber Research and Development Association (TRADA).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Singapore Standard may be the subject of patent rights. Enterprise Singapore shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all of such patent rights.

NOTE

1. *Singapore Standards (SSs) and Technical References (TRs) are reviewed periodically to keep abreast of technical changes, technological developments and industry practices. The changes are documented through the issue of either amendments or revisions.*
2. *An SS or TR is voluntary in nature except when it is made mandatory by a regulatory authority. It can also be cited in contracts making its application a business necessity. Users are advised to assess and determine whether the SS or TR is suitable for their intended use or purpose. If required, they should refer to the relevant professionals or experts for advice on the use of the document. Enterprise Singapore shall not be liable for any damages whether directly or indirectly suffered by anyone or any organisation as a result of the use of any SS or TR.*
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 1995-1-1:2004+A2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 2014

ICS 91.010.30; 91.080.20

Incorporating corrigendum June 2006

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.



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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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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, Luxembourg, 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 agreement¹ 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 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 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 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.

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;
6.1.7(2)	Shear;
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.

Foreword to amendment A1

This document (EN 1995-1-1:2004/A1:2008) 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 December 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2010.

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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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.

Foreword to amendment A2

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.

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.

1.2 Normative references

A1 (1) 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).

ISO standards:

- ISO 2081 Metallic coatings. Electroplated coatings of zinc on iron or steel
- ISO 2631-2:1989 Evaluation of human exposure to whole-body vibration. Part 2: Continuous and shock-induced vibrations in buildings (1 to 80 Hz)

European Standards:

- EN 300 Oriented Strand Board (OSB) – Definition, classification and specifications
- EN 301 Adhesives, phenolic and aminoplastic for load-bearing timber structures; Classification and performance requirements
- EN 312 Particleboards – Specifications
- EN 335-1 Durability of wood and wood-based products – definition of hazard classes of biological attack – Part 1: General
- EN 335-2 Durability of wood and wood-based products – definition of hazard classes of biological attack – Part 2: Application to solid wood
- EN 335-3 Durability of wood and wood-based products – Definition of hazard classes of biological attack – Part 3: Application to wood-based panels
- EN 350-2 Durability of wood and wood-based products – Natural durability of solid wood – Part 2: Guide to natural durability and treatability of selected wood species of importance in Europe
- EN 351-1 Durability of wood and wood-based products – Preservative treated solid wood – Part 1: Classification of preservative penetration and retention
- EN 383 Timber structures – Test methods – Determination of embedding strength and foundation values for dowel type fasteners
- EN 385 Finger jointed structural timber – Performance requirements and minimum production requirements
- EN 387 Glued laminated timber – Large finger joints – Performance requirements and minimum production requirements
- EN 409 Timber structures – Test methods. Determination of the yield moment of dowel type fasteners – Nails **A1**

EN 460	Durability of wood and wood-based products – Natural durability of solid wood – Guide of the durability requirements for wood to be used in hazard classes
EN 594	Timber structures – Test methods – Racking strength and stiffness of timber frame wall panels
EN 622-2	Fibreboards – Specifications. Part 2: Requirements for hardboards
EN 622-3	Fibreboards – Specifications. Part 3: Requirements for medium boards
EN 622-4	Fibreboards – Specifications. Part 4: Requirements for softboards
EN 622-5	Fibreboards – Specifications. Part 5: Requirements for dry process boards (MDF)
EN 636	Plywood – Specifications
EN 912	Timber fasteners – Specifications for connectors for timber
EN 1075	Timber structures – Test methods – Testing of joints made with punched metal plate fasteners
EN 1380	Timber structures – Test methods – Load bearing nailed joints
EN 1381	Timber structures – Test methods – Load bearing stapled joints
EN 1382	Timber structures – Test methods – Withdrawal capacity of timber fasteners
EN 1383	Timber structures – Test methods – Pull through testing of timber fasteners
EN 1990:2002	Eurocode – Basis of structural design
EN 1991-1-1	Eurocode 1: Actions on structures – Part 1-1: General actions – Densities, self-weight and imposed loads
EN 1991-1-3	Eurocode 1: Actions on structures – Part 1-3: General actions – Snow loads
EN 1991-1-4	Eurocode 1: Actions on structures – Part 1-4: General actions – Wind loads
EN 1991-1-5	Eurocode 1: Actions on structures – Part 1-5: General actions – Thermal actions
EN 1991-1-6	Eurocode 1: Actions on structures – Part 1-6: General actions – Actions during execution
EN 1991-1-7	Eurocode 1: Actions on structures – Part 1-7: General actions – Accidental actions due to impact and explosions
EN 10346	Continuously hot-dip coated steel flat products – Technical delivery conditions
EN 13271	Timber fasteners – Characteristic load-carrying capacities and slip moduli for connector joints
EN 13986	Wood-based panels for use in construction – Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking
EN 14080	Timber structures – Glued laminated timber – Requirements
EN 14081-1	Timber structures – Strength graded structural timber with rectangular cross-section – Part 1, General requirements
EN 14250	Timber structures – Production requirements for fabricated trusses using punched metal plate fasteners
EN 14279	Laminated veneer lumber (LVL) – Specifications, definitions, classification and requirements

EN 14358	Timber structures – Fasteners and wood-based products – Calculation of characteristic 5-percentile value and acceptance criteria for a sample
EN 14374	Timber structures – Structural laminated veneer lumber – Requirements
EN 14545	Timber structures – Connectors – Requirements
EN 14592	Timber structures – Fasteners – Requirements
EN 26891	Timber structures – Joints made with mechanical fasteners – General principles for the determination of strength and deformation characteristics
EN 28970	Timber structures – Testing of joints made with mechanical fasteners; Requirements for wood density (ISO 8970:1989)
EN ISO 1461	Hot dip galvanized coatings on fabricated iron and steel articles – Specifications and test methods (ISO 1461)

NOTE: As long as EN 14545 and EN 14592 are not available as European standards, more information may be given in the National annex.