

## საქართველოს ეროვნული სტანდარტი

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ვეროპოლი 5: ხის კონსტრუქციების დაპროექტება.  
ნაწილი 1-2: ზოგადი – ცემსლგამკლე კონსტრუქციის დაპროექტება

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წინამდებარე სტანდარტის სრული ან ნაწილობრივი აღწარმოება, გირაჟირება და გავრცელება საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს ნებართვის გარეშე არ დაიშვება

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English version

## Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures - Part 1-2: General - Structural fire design

Eurocode 5: Conception et Calcul des structures en bois -  
Part 1-2: Généralités - Calcul des structures au feu

Eurocode 5: Entwurf, Berechnung und Bemessung von  
Holzbauten - Teil 1-2: Allgemeine Regeln - Bemessung für  
den Brandfall

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

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
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**Contents**

Foreword	4
Background of the Eurocode programme	4
Status and field of application of Eurocodes	5
National Standards implementing Eurocodes	5
Links between Eurocodes and harmonised technical specifications (ENs and ETAs) for products	6
Additional information specific to EN 1995-1-2	6
National annex for EN 1995-1-2	7
Section 1 General	9
1.1 Scope	9
1.1.1 Scope of Eurocode 5	9
1.1.2 Scope of EN 1995-1-2	9
1.2 Normative references	10
1.3 Assumptions	10
1.4 Distinction between principles and application rules	10
1.5 Terms and definitions	11
1.6 Symbols	11
Section 2 Basis of design	14
2.1 Requirements	14
2.1.1 Basic requirements	14
2.1.2 Nominal fire exposure	14
2.1.3 Parametric fire exposure	14
2.2 Actions	15
2.3 Design values of material properties and resistances	15
2.4 Verification methods	16
2.4.1 General	16
2.4.2 Member analysis	17
2.4.3 Analysis of parts of the structure	18
2.4.4 Global structural analysis	19
Section 3 Material properties	20
3.1 General	20
3.2 Mechanical properties	20
3.3 Thermal properties	20
3.4 Charring depth	20
3.4.1 General	20
3.4.2 Surfaces unprotected throughout the time of fire exposure	21
3.4.3 Surfaces of beams and columns initially protected from fire exposure	23
3.4.3.1 General	23
3.4.3.2 Charring rates	26
3.4.3.3 Start of charring	27
3.4.3.4 Failure times of fire protective claddings	28
3.5 Adhesives	29
Section 4 Design procedures for mechanical resistance	30
4.1 General	30
4.2 Simplified rules for determining cross-sectional properties	30
4.2.1 General	30
4.2.2 Reduced cross-section method	30
4.2.3 Reduced properties method	31
4.3 Simplified rules for analysis of structural members and components	32
4.3.1 General	32
4.3.2 Beams	32
4.3.3 Columns	33
4.3.4 Mechanically jointed members	33
4.3.5 Bracings	34
4.4 Advanced calculation methods	34
Section 5 Design procedures for wall and floor assemblies	35

5.1	General	35
5.2	Analysis of load-bearing function	35
5.3	Analysis of separating function	35
Section 6	Connections	36
6.1	General	36
6.2	Connections with side members of wood	36
6.2.1	Simplified rules	36
6.2.1.1	Unprotected connections	36
6.2.1.2	Protected connections	37
6.2.1.3	Additional rules for connections with internal steel plates	38
6.2.2	Reduced load method	39
6.2.2.1	Unprotected connections	39
6.2.2.2	Protected connections	41
6.3	Connections with external steel plates	41
6.3.1	Unprotected connections	41
6.3.2	Protected connections	41
6.4	Simplified rules for axially loaded screws	41
Section 7	Detailing	43
7.1	Walls and floors	43
7.1.1	Dimensions and spacings	43
7.1.2	Detailing of panel connections	43
7.1.3	Insulation	43
7.2	Other elements	43
Annex A (Informative)	Parametric fire exposure	45
A1	General	45
A2	Charring rates and charring depths	45
A3	Mechanical resistance of members in edgewise bending	47
Annex B (informative)	Advanced calculation methods	48
B1	General	48
B2	Thermal properties	48
B3	Mechanical properties	50
Annex C (Informative)	Load-bearing floor joists and wall studs in assemblies whose cavities are completely filled with insulation	52
C1	General	52
C2	Residual cross-section	52
C2.1	Charring rates	52
C2.2	Start of charring	54
C2.3	Failure times of panels	54
C3	Reduction of strength and stiffness parameters	56
Annex D (informative)	Charring of members in wall and floor assemblies with void cavities	58
D1	General	58
D2	Charring rates	58
D3	Start of charring	58
D4	Failure times of panels	58
Annex E (informative)	Analysis of the separating function of wall and floor assemblies	60
E1	General	60
E2	Simplified method for the analysis of insulation	60
E2.1	General	60
E2.2	Basic insulation values	61
E2.3	Position coefficients	62
E2.4	Effect of joints	62
Annex F (informative)	Guidance for users of this Eurocode Part	68

## Foreword

This European Standard EN 1995-1-2 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 1995-1-2:1994.

CEN/TC250 is responsible for all Structural Eurocodes.

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

## Background of the Eurocode programme

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

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

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

In 1989, the Commission and the Member States of the EU and EFTA decided, on the basis of an agreement<sup>1</sup> 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 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

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

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

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

### Status and field of application of Eurocodes

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

- as a means to prove compliance of building and civil engineering works with the essential requirements of Council Directive 89/106/EEC, particularly Essential Requirement N°1 – Mechanical resistance and stability – and Essential Requirement N°2 – Safety in case of fire;
- as a basis for specifying contracts for construction works and related engineering services;
- as a framework for drawing up harmonised technical specifications for construction products (ENs and ETAs).

The Eurocodes, as far as they concern the construction works themselves, have a direct relationship with the Interpretative Documents<sup>2</sup> referred to in Article 12 of the CPD, although they are of a different nature from harmonised product standards<sup>3</sup>. 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,
  - the procedure to be used where alternative procedures are given in the Eurocode.
- It may also contain

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

## EN 1995-1-2:2004 (E)

- decisions on the application of informative annexes,
- references to non-contradictory complementary information to assist the user to apply the Eurocode.

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

There is a need for consistency between the harmonised technical specifications for construction products and the technical rules for works<sup>4</sup>. 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 1995-1-2

EN 1995-1-2 describes the principles, requirements and rules for the structural design of buildings exposed to fire, including the following aspects.

#### *Safety requirements*

EN 1995-1-2 is intended for clients (e.g. for the formulation of their specific requirements), designers, contractors and relevant authorities.

The general objectives of fire protection are to limit risks with respect to the individual, society, neighbouring property, and where required, directly exposed property, in the case of fire.

Construction Products Directive 89/106/EEC gives the following essential requirement for the limitation of fire risks:

"The construction works must be designed and built in such a way, that in the event of an outbreak of fire

- the load-bearing resistance of the construction can be assumed for a specified period of time;
- the generation and spread of fire and smoke within the works is limited;
- the spread of fire to neighbouring construction works is limited;
- the occupants can leave the works or can be rescued by other means;
- the safety of rescue teams is taken into consideration".

According to the Interpretative Document "Safety in Case of Fire"<sup>5</sup> the essential requirement may be observed by following the various fire safety strategies prevailing in the Member States like conventional fire scenarios (nominal fires) or natural fire scenarios (parametric fires), including passive and/or active fire protection measures.

The fire parts of Structural Eurocodes deal with specific aspects of passive fire protection in terms of designing structures and parts thereof for adequate load-bearing resistance and for limiting fire spread as appropriate.

Required functions and levels of performance can be specified either in terms of nominal (standard) fire resistance rating, generally given in National fire regulations, or by referring to the fire safety engineering for assessing passive and active measures.

Supplementary requirements concerning, for example

- the possible installation and maintenance of sprinkler systems;
  - conditions on occupancy of building or fire compartment;
  - the use of approved insulation and coating materials, including their maintenance
- are not given in this document, because they are subject to specification by a competent authority.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> see clauses 2.2, 3.2(4) and 4.2.3.3



Numerical values for partial factors and other reliability elements are given as recommended values that provide an acceptable level of reliability. They have been selected assuming that an appropriate level of workmanship and of quality management applies.

#### *Design procedure*

A full analytical procedure for structural fire design would take into account the behaviour of the structural system at elevated temperatures, the potential heat exposure and the beneficial effects of active fire protection systems, together with the uncertainties associated with these three features and the importance of the structure (consequences of failure).

At the present time it is possible to undertake a procedure for determining adequate performance which incorporates some, if not all, of these parameters, and to demonstrate that the structure, or its components, will give adequate performance in a real building fire. However, where the procedure is based on a nominal (standard) fire the classification system, which calls for specific periods of fire resistance, takes into account (though not explicitly), the features and uncertainties described above.

Options for the application of Part 1-2 of EN 1995 are illustrated in figure 1. The prescriptive and performance-based approaches are identified. The prescriptive approach uses nominal fires to generate thermal actions. The performance-based approach, using fire safety engineering, refers to thermal actions based on physical and chemical parameters.

For design according to this part, EN 1991-1-2 is required for the determination of thermal and mechanical actions acting on the structure.

#### *Design aids*

It is expected that design aids based on the calculation models given in EN 1995-1-2, will be prepared by interested external organisations.

The main text of EN 1995-1-2 includes most of the principal concepts and rules necessary for direct application of structural fire design to timber structures.

In an annex F (informative), guidance is given to help the user select the relevant procedures for the design of timber structures.

#### **National annex for EN 1995-1-2**

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 1995-1-2 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 1995-1-2 through clauses:

- 2.1.3(2) Maximum temperature rise for separating function in parametric fire exposure;
- 2.3(1)P Partial factor for material properties;
- 2.3(2)P Partial factor for material properties;
- 2.4.2(3) Reduction factor for combination of actions;
- 4.2.1(1) Method for determining cross-sectional properties.

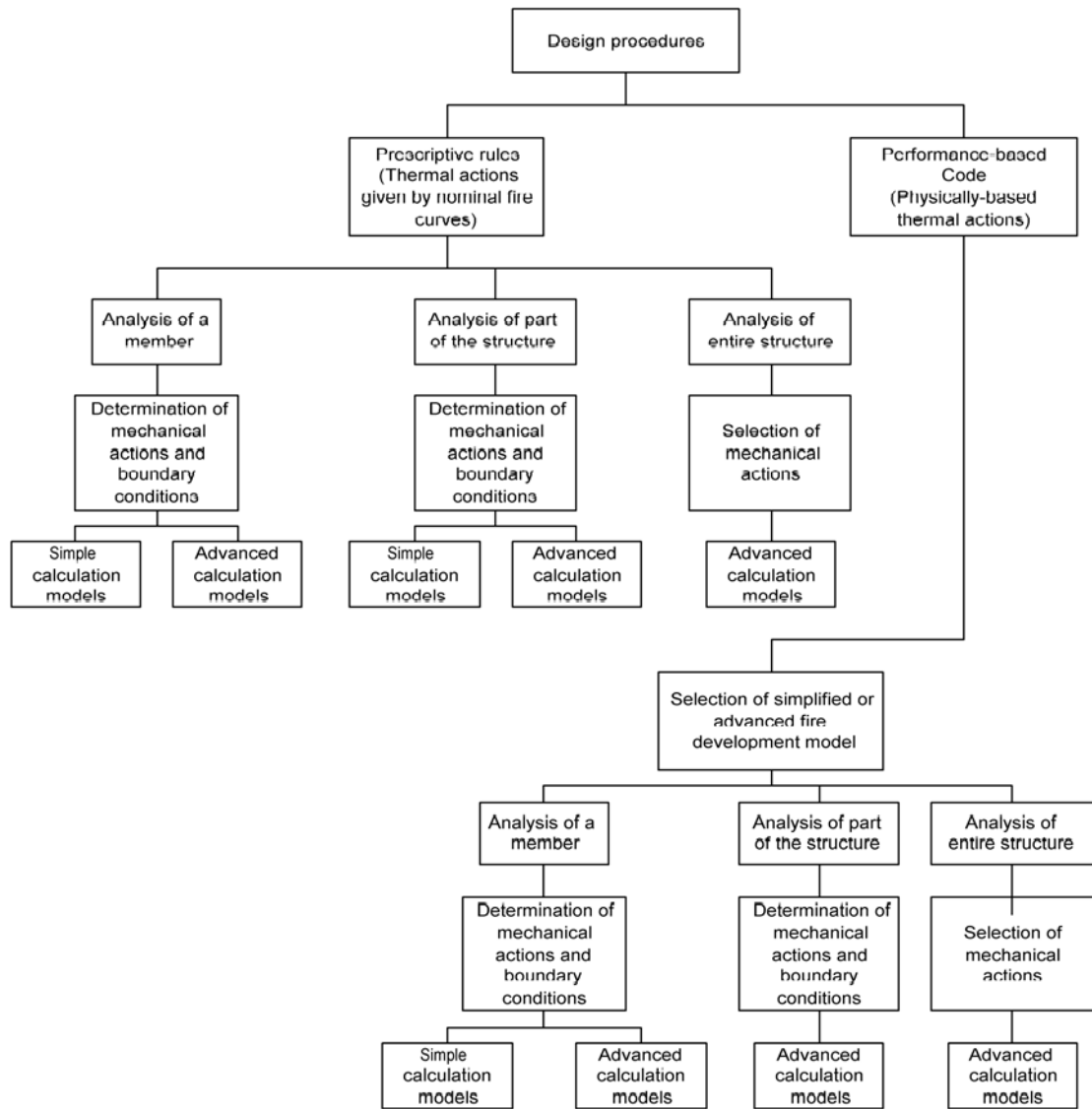


Figure 1 – Alternative design procedures