

**Eurokoodeks 4 - Terasest ja betoonist  
komposiitkonstruktsioonide  
projekteerimine. Osa 1-1: Üldreeglid ja  
reeglid hoonete projekteerimiseks**

Eurocode 4 - Design of composite steel and  
concrete structures - Part 1-1: General rules and  
rules for buildings

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1994-1-1:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1994-1-1:2004 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 22.02.2005 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1994-1-1:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1994-1-1:2004.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 22.02.2005 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p><b>Käsitlusala:</b></p> <p>Eurocode 4 applies to the design of composite structures and members for buildings and civil engineering works. It complies with the principles and requirements for the safety and serviceability of structures, the basis of their design and verification that are given in EN 1990 – Basis of structural design.</p>	<p><b>Scope:</b></p> <p>Eurocode 4 applies to the design of composite structures and members for buildings and civil engineering works. It complies with the principles and requirements for the safety and serviceability of structures, the basis of their design and verification that are given in EN 1990 – Basis of structural design.</p>
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**Võtmesõnad:**

English version

**Eurocode 4: Design of composite steel and concrete structures -  
Part 1-1: General rules and rules for buildings**

Eurocode 4: Calcul des structures mixtes acier-béton -  
Partie 1-1: Règles générales et règles pour les bâtiments

Eurocode 4: Bemessung und Konstruktion von  
Verbundtragwerken aus Stahl und Beton - Teil 1-1:  
Allgemeine Bemessungsregeln und Anwendungsregeln für  
den Hochbau

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 May 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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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Section 1 General</b> .....	<b>12</b>
1.1 Scope.....	12
1.1.1 Scope of Eurocode 4.....	12
1.1.2 Scope of Part 1.1 of Eurocode 4.....	12
1.2 Normative references.....	13
1.2.1 General reference standards.....	13
1.2.2 Other reference standards.....	13
1.3 Assumptions.....	14
1.4 Distinction between principles and application rules.....	14
1.5 Definitions.....	14
1.5.1 General.....	14
1.5.2 Additional terms and definitions used in this Standard.....	14
1.6 Symbols.....	15
<b>Section 2 Basis of design</b> .....	<b>22</b>
2.1 Requirements.....	22
2.2 Principles of limit state design.....	23
2.3 Basic variables.....	23
2.3.1 Actions and environmental influences.....	23
2.3.2 Material and product properties.....	23
2.3.3 Classification of actions.....	23
2.4 Verification by the partial factor method.....	23
2.4.1 Design values.....	23
2.4.1.1 Design values of actions.....	23
2.4.1.2 Design values of material or product properties.....	23
2.4.1.3 Design values of geometrical data.....	24
2.4.1.4 Design resistances.....	24
2.4.2 Combination of actions.....	24
2.4.3 Verification of static equilibrium (EQU).....	24
<b>Section 3 Materials</b> .....	<b>24</b>
3.1 Concrete.....	24
3.2 Reinforcing steel.....	25
3.3 Structural steel.....	25
3.4 Connecting devices.....	25
3.4.1 General.....	25
3.4.2 Headed stud shear connectors.....	25
3.5 Profiled steel sheeting for composite slabs in buildings.....	25
<b>Section 4 Durability</b> .....	<b>25</b>
4.1 General.....	25
4.2 Profiled steel sheeting for composite slabs in buildings.....	26

<b>Section 5 Structural analysis.....</b>	<b>26</b>
5.1 Structural modelling for analysis.....	26
5.1.1 Structural modelling and basic assumptions.....	26
5.1.2 Joint modelling.....	26
5.1.3 Ground-structure interaction.....	26
5.2 Structural stability.....	27
5.2.1 Effects of deformed geometry of the structure.....	27
5.2.2 Methods of analysis for buildings.....	27
5.3 Imperfections.....	28
5.3.1 Basis.....	28
5.3.2 Imperfections in buildings.....	28
5.3.2.1 General.....	28
5.3.2.2 Global imperfections.....	29
5.3.2.3 Member imperfections.....	29
5.4 Calculation of action effects.....	29
5.4.1 Methods of global analysis.....	29
5.4.1.1 General.....	29
5.4.1.2 Effective width of flanges for shear lag.....	29
5.4.2 Linear elastic analysis.....	30
5.4.2.1 General.....	30
5.4.2.2 Creep and shrinkage.....	31
5.4.2.3 Effects of cracking of concrete.....	32
5.4.2.4 Stages and sequence of construction.....	33
5.4.2.5 Temperature effects.....	33
5.4.2.6 Pre-stressing by controlled imposed deformations.....	33
5.4.3 Non-linear global analysis.....	33
5.4.4 Linear elastic analysis with limited redistribution for buildings.....	34
5.4.5 Rigid plastic global analysis for buildings.....	35
5.5 Classification of cross-sections.....	36
5.5.1 General.....	36
5.5.2 Classification of composite sections without concrete encasement.....	37
5.5.3 Classification of composite sections for buildings with concrete encasement.....	37
<b>Section 6 Ultimate limit states.....</b>	<b>38</b>
6.1 Beams.....	38
6.1.1 Beams for buildings.....	38
6.1.2 Effective width for verification of cross-sections.....	40
6.2 Resistances of cross-sections of beams.....	40
6.2.1 Bending resistance.....	40
6.2.1.1 General.....	40
6.2.1.2 Plastic resistance moment $M_{pl,Rd}$ of a composite cross-section.....	40
6.2.1.3 Plastic resistance moment of sections with partial shear connection in buildings.....	42
6.2.1.4 Non-linear resistance to bending.....	43
6.2.1.5 Elastic resistance to bending.....	44
6.2.2 Resistance to vertical shear.....	45
6.2.2.1 Scope.....	45
6.2.2.2 Plastic resistance to vertical shear.....	45

6.2.2.3 Shear buckling resistance.....	45
6.2.2.4 Bending and vertical shear.....	45
6.3 Resistance of cross-sections of beams for buildings with partial encasement.....	46
6.3.1 Scope.....	46
6.3.2 Bending resistance.....	46
6.3.3 Resistance to vertical shear.....	47
6.3.4 Bending and vertical shear.....	48
6.4 Lateral-torsional buckling of composite beams.....	48
6.4.1 General.....	48
6.4.2 Verification of lateral-torsional buckling of continuous composite beams with cross-sections in Class 1, 2 and 3 for buildings.....	49
6.4.3 Simplified verification for buildings without direct calculation.....	51
6.5 Transverse forces on webs.....	52
6.5.1 General.....	52
6.5.2 Flange-induced buckling of webs.....	52
6.6 Shear connection.....	52
6.6.1 General.....	52
6.6.1.1 Basis of design.....	52
6.6.1.2 Limitation on the use of partial shear connection in beams for buildings.....	53
6.6.1.3 Spacing of shear connectors in beams for buildings.....	54
6.6.2 Longitudinal shear force in beams for buildings.....	55
6.6.2.1 Beams in which non-linear or elastic theory is used for resistances of one or more cross-sections.....	55
6.6.2.2 Beams in which plastic theory is used for resistance of cross-sections.....	55
6.6.3 Headed stud connectors in solid slabs and concrete encasement.....	55
6.6.3.1 Design resistance.....	55
6.6.3.2 Influence of tension on shear resistance.....	56
6.6.4 Design resistance of headed studs used with profiled steel sheeting in buildings.....	56
6.6.4.1 Sheeting with ribs parallel to the supporting beams.....	56
6.6.4.2 Sheeting with ribs transverse to the supporting beams.....	57
6.6.4.3 Biaxial loading of shear connectors.....	58
6.6.5 Detailing of the shear connection and influence of execution.....	58
6.6.5.1 Resistance to separation.....	58
6.6.5.2 Cover and concreting for buildings.....	58
6.6.5.3 Local reinforcement in the slab.....	59
6.6.5.4 Haunches other than formed by profiled steel sheeting.....	59
6.6.5.5 Spacing of connectors.....	60
6.6.5.6 Dimensions of the steel flange.....	60
6.6.5.7 Headed stud connectors.....	60
6.6.5.8 Headed studs used with profiled steel sheeting in buildings.....	61
6.6.6 Longitudinal shear in concrete slabs.....	61
6.6.6.1 General.....	61
6.6.6.2 Design resistance to longitudinal shear.....	61
6.6.6.3 Minimum transverse reinforcement.....	62
6.6.6.4 Longitudinal shear and transverse reinforcement in beams for buildings.....	62

6.7 Composite columns and composite compression members.....	63
6.7.1 General.....	63
6.7.2 General method of design .....	65
6.7.3 Simplified method of design.....	66
6.7.3.1 General and scope.....	66
6.7.3.2 Resistance of cross-sections.....	67
6.7.3.3 Effective flexural stiffness, steel contribution ratio and relative slenderness.....	69
6.7.3.4 Methods of analysis and member imperfections.....	70
6.7.3.5 Resistance of members in axial compression.....	70
6.7.3.6 Resistance of members in combined compression and uniaxial bending.....	71
6.7.3.7 Combined compression and biaxial bending.....	73
6.7.4 Shear connection and load introduction.....	74
6.7.4.1 General.....	74
6.7.4.2 Load introduction.....	74
6.7.4.3 Longitudinal shear outside the areas of load introduction.....	77
6.7.5 Detailing Provisions.....	76
6.7.5.1 Concrete cover of steel profiles and reinforcement.....	78
6.7.5.2 Longitudinal and transverse reinforcement.....	78
6.8 Fatigue.....	78
6.8.1 General.....	78
6.8.2 Partial factors for fatigue assessment for buildings.....	79
6.8.3 Fatigue strength.....	79
6.8.4 Internal forces and fatigue loadings.....	80
6.8.5 Stresses .....	80
6.8.5.1 General.....	80
6.8.5.2 Concrete.....	80
6.8.5.3 Structural steel.....	80
6.8.5.4 Reinforcement.....	81
6.8.5.5 Shear connection.....	81
6.8.6 Stress ranges.....	82
6.8.6.1 Structural steel and reinforcement.....	82
6.8.6.2 Shear connection.....	82
6.8.7 Fatigue assessment based on nominal stress ranges.....	83
6.8.7.1 Structural steel, reinforcement, and concrete.....	83
6.8.7.2 Shear connection.....	83
<b>Section 7 Serviceability limit states.....</b>	<b>84</b>
7.1 General.....	84
7.2 Stresses.....	84
7.2.1 General.....	84
7.2.2 Stress limitation for buildings.....	85
7.3 Deformations in buildings.....	85
7.3.1 Deflections.....	85
7.3.2 Vibration.....	86
7.4 Cracking of concrete.....	86
7.4.1 General.....	86
7.4.2 Minimum reinforcement.....	87
7.4.3 Control of cracking due to direct loading.....	88

<b>Section 8 Composite joints in frames for buildings.....</b>	<b>89</b>
8.1 Scope.....	89
8.2 Analysis, modelling and classification.....	90
8.2.1 General.....	90
8.2.2 Elastic global analysis.....	90
8.2.3 Classification of joints.....	90
8.3 Design methods.....	91
8.3.1 Basis and scope.....	91
8.3.2 Resistance.....	91
8.3.3 Rotational stiffness.....	91
8.3.4 Rotation capacity.....	91
8.4 Resistance of components.....	92
8.4.1 Scope.....	92
8.4.2 Basic joint components.....	92
8.4.2.1 Longitudinal steel reinforcement in tension.....	92
8.4.2.2 Steel contact plate in compression.....	92
8.4.3 Column web in transverse compression.....	93
8.4.4 Reinforced components.....	93
8.4.4.1 Column web panel in shear.....	93
8.4.4.2 Column web in compression.....	93
<b>Section 9 Composite slabs with profiled steel sheeting for buildings.....</b>	<b>94</b>
9.1 General.....	94
9.1.1 Scope.....	94
9.1.2 Definitions.....	95
9.1.2.1 Types of shear connection.....	95
9.1.2.2 Full shear connection am partial shear connection.....	95
9.2 Detailing provisions.....	96
9.2.1 Slab thickness and reinforcement.....	96
9.2.2 Aggregate.....	97
9.2.3 Bearing requirements.....	97
9.3 Actions and action effects.....	97
9.3.1 Design situations.....	97
9.3.2 Actions for profiled steel sheeting as shuttering.....	98
9.3.3 Actions for composite slab.....	98
9.4 Analysis for internal forces and moments.....	98
9.4.1 Profiled steel sheeting as shuttering.....	98
9.4.2 Analysis of composite slab.....	98
9.4.3 Effective width of composite slab for concentrated point and line loads.....	99
9.5 Verification of profiled steel sheeting as shuttering for ultimate limit states.....	100
9.6 Verification of profiled steel sheeting as shuttering for serviceability limit states.....	100
9.7 Verification of composite slabs for ultimate limit states.....	100
9.7.1 Design criterion.....	100
9.7.2 Flexure.....	101
9.7.3 Longitudinal shear for slabs without end anchorage.....	102
9.7.4 Longitudinal shear for slabs with end anchorage.....	104



9.7.5 Vertical shear.....	104
9.7.6 Punching shear.....	104
9.8 Verification of composite slabs for serviceability limit states.....	104
9.8.1 Control of cracking of concrete.....	104
9.8.2 Deflection.....	105
<b>Annex A (Informative) Stiffness of joint components in buildings.....</b>	<b>106</b>
A.1 Scope.....	106
A.2 Stiffness coefficients.....	106
A.2.1 Basic joint components.....	106
A.2.1.1 Longitudinal steel reinforcement in tension.....	106
A.2.1.2 Steel contact plate in compression.....	106
A.2.2 Other components in composite joints.....	108
A.2.2.1 Column web panel in shear.....	108
A.2.2.2 Column web in transverse compression.....	108
A.2.3 Reinforced components.....	108
A.2.3.1 Column web panel in shear.....	108
A.2.3.2 Column web in transverse compression.....	108
A.3 Deformation of the shear connection.....	109
<b>Annex B (Informative) Standard tests.....</b>	<b>110</b>
B.1 General.....	110
B.2 Tests on shear connectors.....	110
B.2.1 General.....	110
B.2.2 Testing arrangements.....	110
B.2.3 Preparation of specimens.....	111
B.2.4 Testing procedure.....	112
B.2.5 Test evaluation.....	112
B.3 Testing of composite floor slabs.....	113
B.3.1 General.....	113
B.3.2 Testing arrangement.....	114
B.3.3 Preparation of specimens.....	115
B.3.4 Test loading procedure.....	115
B.3.5 Determination of design values for $m$ and $k$ .....	116
B.3.6 Determination of the design values for $\tau_{u,Rd}$ .....	117
<b>Annex C (Informative) Shrinkage of concrete for composite structures for buildings.....</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>118</b>

## Foreword

This document (EN 1994-1-1:2004), Eurocode 4: Design of composite steel and concrete structures: Part 1-1 General rules and rules for buildings, has been prepared on behalf of 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 June 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2010.

This document supersedes ENV 1994-1-1:1992.

CEN/TC 250 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, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the 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 agreement<sup>1</sup> 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:

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<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 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.

## 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.

<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 :

- 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.

## 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

- decisions on the use of informative annexes, and
- 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 1994-1-1

EN 1994-1-1 describes the Principles and requirements for safety, serviceability and durability of composite steel and concrete structures, together with specific provisions for buildings. It is based on the limit state concept used in conjunction with a partial factor method.

For the design of new structures, EN 1994-1-1 is intended to be used, for direct application, together with other Parts of EN 1994, Eurocodes EN 1990 to 1993 and Eurocodes EN 1997 and 1998.

EN 1994-1-1 also serves as a reference document for other CEN TCs concerning structural matters.

EN 1994-1-1 is intended for use by:

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

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<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.

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 1994-1-1 is used as a base document by other CEN/TCs the same values need to be taken.

### **National annex for EN 1994-1-1**

This standard gives values with notes indicating where national choices may have to be made. Therefore the National Standard implementing EN 1994-1-1 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 1994-1-1 through the following clauses:

- 2.4.1.1(1)
- 2.4.1.2(5)
- 2.4.1.2(6)
- 2.4.1.2(7)
- 3.1(4)
- 3.5(2)
- 6.4.3(1)(h)
- 6.6.3.1(1)
- 6.6.3.1(3)
- 6.6.4.1(3)
- 6.8.2(1)
- 6.8.2(2)
- 9.1.1(2)
- 9.6(2)
- 9.7.3(4)
- 9.7.3(8)
- 9.7.3(9)
- B.2.5(1)
- B.3.6(5)

## **Section 1 General**

### **1.1 Scope**

#### **1.1.1 Scope of Eurocode 4**

(1) Eurocode 4 applies to the design of composite structures and members for buildings and civil engineering works. It complies with the principles and requirements for the safety and serviceability of structures, the basis of their design and verification that are given in EN 1990 – Basis of structural design.

(2) Eurocode 4 is concerned only with requirements for resistance, serviceability, durability and fire resistance of composite structures. Other requirements, e.g. concerning thermal or sound insulation, are not considered.

(3) Eurocode 4 is intended to be used in conjunction with:

EN 1990 Eurocode: Basis of structural design

EN 1991 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures

ENs, hENs, ETAGs and ETAs for construction products relevant for composite structures

EN 1090 Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures

EN 13670 Execution of concrete structures

EN 1992 Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures

EN 1993 Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures

EN 1997 Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design

EN 1998 Eurocode 8: Design of structures for earthquake resistance, when composite structures are built in seismic regions.

(4) Eurocode 4 is subdivided in various parts:

Part 1-1: General rules and rules for buildings

Part 1-2: Structural fire design

Part 2: Bridges.

#### **1.1.2 Scope of Part 1-1 of Eurocode 4**

(1) Part 1-1 of Eurocode 4 gives a general basis for the design of composite structures together with specific rules for buildings.

(2) 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 states

Section 7: Serviceability limit states

Section 8: Composite joints in frames for buildings

Section 9: Composite slabs with profiled steel sheeting for buildings

## 1.2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through references in this text, constitute provisions of this European standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this European standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies.

### 1.2.1 General reference standards

- EN 1090-2<sup>1</sup> Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures - Technical rules for the execution of steel structures
- EN 1990: 2002 Basis of structural design.

### 1.2.2 Other reference standards

- EN 1992-1-1<sup>1</sup> Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures: General rules and rules for buildings
- EN 1993-1-1<sup>1</sup> Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures: General rules and rules for buildings
- EN 1993-1-3<sup>1</sup> Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures: Cold-formed thin gauge members and sheeting
- EN 1993-1-5<sup>1</sup> Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures: Plated structural elements
- EN 1993-1-8<sup>1</sup> Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures: Design of joints
- EN 1993-1-9<sup>1</sup> Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures: Fatigue strength of steel structures
- EN 10025-1: 2002 Hot-rolled products of structural steels: General delivery conditions
- EN 10025-2: 2002 Hot-rolled products of structural steels: Technical delivery conditions for non-alloy structural steels
- EN 10025-3: 2002 Hot-rolled products of structural steels: Technical delivery conditions for normalized/normalized rolled weldable fine grain structural steels
- EN 10025-4: 2002 Hot-rolled products of structural steels: Technical delivery conditions for thermomechanical rolled weldable fine grain structural steels
- EN 10025-5: 2002 Hot-rolled products of structural steels: Technical delivery conditions for structural steels with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance

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<sup>1</sup> To be published

EN 10025-6: 2002	Hot-rolled products of structural steels: Technical delivery conditions for flat products of high yield strength structural steels in the quenched and tempered condition
EN 10147: 2000	Continuously hot-dip zinc coated structural steels strip and sheet: Technical delivery conditions
EN 10149-2: 1995	Hot-rolled flat products made of high yield strength steels for cold-forming: Delivery conditions for thermomechanically rolled steels
EN 10149-3: 1995	Hot-rolled flat products made of high yield strength steels for cold-forming: Delivery conditions for normalised or normalised rolled steels

### 1.3 Assumptions

- (1) In addition to the general assumptions of EN 1990 the following assumptions apply:
- those given in clauses 1.3 of EN1992-1-1 and EN1993-1-1.

### 1.4 Distinction between principles and application rules

- (1) The rules in EN 1990, 1.4 apply.

### 1.5 Definitions

#### 1.5.1 General

- (1) The terms and definitions given in EN 1990, 1.5, EN 1992-1-1, 1.5 and EN 1993-1-1, 1.5 apply.

#### 1.5.2 Additional terms and definitions used in this Standard

##### 1.5.2.1 Composite member

a structural member with components of concrete and of structural or cold-formed steel, interconnected by shear connection so as to limit the longitudinal slip between concrete and steel and the separation of one component from the other

##### 1.5.2.2 Shear connection

an interconnection between the concrete and steel components of a composite member that has sufficient strength and stiffness to enable the two components to be designed as parts of a single structural member

##### 1.5.2.3 Composite behaviour

behaviour which occurs after the shear connection has become effective due to hardening of concrete

##### 1.5.2.4 Composite beam

a composite member subjected mainly to bending

##### 1.5.2.5 Composite column

a composite member subjected mainly to compression or to compression and bending