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Supersedes
DIN EN 1991-1-7:2007-02;
together with
DIN EN 1991-1-7/NA:2010-12,
supersedes
DIN 1055-9:2003-08

**Eurocode 1: Actions on structures –
Part 1-7: General actions –
Accidental actions
(includes Corrigendum AC:2010)
English translation of DIN EN 1991-1-7:2010-12**

Eurocode 1: Einwirkungen auf Tragwerke –
Teil 1-7: Allgemeine Einwirkungen –
Außergewöhnliche Einwirkungen
(enthält Berichtigung AC:2010)
Englische Übersetzung von DIN EN 1991-1-7:2010-12

Eurocode 1: Actions sur les structures –
Partie 1-7: Actions générales –
Actions accidentelles
(Corrigendum AC:2010 inclus)
Traduction anglaise de DIN EN 1991-1-7:2010-12

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Translation by DIN-Sprachendienst.

In case of doubt, the German-language original shall be considered authoritative.



A comma is used as the decimal marker.

National foreword

This standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 250 “Structural Eurocodes” (Secretariat: BSI, United Kingdom).

The responsible German body involved in its preparation was the *Normenausschuss Bauwesen* (Building and Civil Engineering Standards Committee), Working Committee NA 005-51-02 AA *Einwirkungen auf Bauten* (Sp CEN/TC 250/SC 1).

This document includes Corrigendum EN 1991-1-7:2006/AC:2010, approved by CEN on 17 February 2010.

This European Standard is part of a series of standards dealing with structural design (Eurocodes) which are intended to be used as a ‘package’. In Guidance Paper L on the application and use of Eurocodes, issued by the EU Commission, reference is made to compulsory transitional periods for the introduction of the Eurocodes in the member states. The transitional periods are given in the Foreword of this standard.

In Germany, this standard is to be applied in conjunction with the National Annex.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. DIN [and/or DKE] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

Amendments

This standard differs from DIN V ENV 1991-2-7:2000-07 as follows:

- a) the number of the standard has been changed to DIN EN 1991-1-7;
- b) the prestandard status has been changed to that of a full standard;
- c) the comments received from the national standards bodies have been taken into account and the text of the standard has been completely revised.

Compared with DIN EN 1991-1-7:2007-02 and DIN 1055-9:2003-08, the following corrections have been made:

- a) the standard has been based on European design rules;
- b) superseding notes have been corrected;
- c) this standard is the consolidated version of the previous 2006 edition with Corrigendum AC:2010;
- d) the standard has been editorially revised.

Previous editions

DIN 1055-9: 2003-08
DIN V ENV 1991-2-7: 2000-07
DIN EN 1991-1-7: 2007-02

English version

Eurocode 1: Actions on structures — Part 1-7: General actions — Accidental actions

Eurocode 1: Actions sur les structures — Partie 1-7: Actions
générales — Actions accidentelles

Eurocode 1: Einwirkungen auf Tragwerke — Teil 1-7:
Allgemeine Einwirkungen — Außergewöhnliche
Einwirkungen

EN 1991-1-7:2002 was approved by CEN on 2006-01-09 and Corrigendum AC:2010 on 2010-02-17.

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 Management Centre or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, 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.



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Foreword

This document (EN 1991-1-7:2006 + AC:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 250 "Structural Eurocodes", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

CEN/TC 250 is responsible for all Structural Eurocodes.

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 January 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2010.

This European Standard supersedes ENV 1991-2-7:1998.

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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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	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

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 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 a 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 a 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).

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 hENs and ETAGs/ETAs.

³ According to Article 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 the ER 2.