



European Technical Approval ETA-10/0215

English translation prepared by DIBt - Original version in German language

Handelsbezeichnung <i>Trade name</i>	Wangentreppe System Treppenmeister <i>String stair system Treppenmeister</i>
Zulassungsinhaber <i>Holder of approval</i>	Treppenmeister GmbH Emminger Straße 38 71131 Jettingen DEUTSCHLAND
Zulassungsgegenstand und Verwendungszweck <i>Generic type and use of construction product</i>	Fertigteiltreppe mit Trittstufen und Wangen aus Massivholz zur Verwendung als innen liegende Treppe in Gebäuden <i>Pre-fabricated stair with steps and strings made of solid wood for use as an indoor stair in buildings</i>
Geltungsdauer: <i>Validity:</i>	vom <i>from</i> bis <i>to</i> 20 June 2013 20 June 2018
Herstellwerk <i>Manufacturing plant</i>	Treppenmeister, Werk 1 bis Werk 85

Diese Zulassung umfasst
This Approval contains

16 Seiten einschließlich 8 Anhänge
16 pages including 8 annexes

Diese Zulassung ersetzt
This Approval replaces

ETA-10/0215 mit Geltungsdauer vom 29.07.2010 bis 29.07.2015
ETA-10/0215 with validity from 29.07.2010 to 29.07.2015

I LEGAL BASES AND GENERAL CONDITIONS

- 1 This European technical approval is issued by Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik in accordance with:
 - Council Directive 89/106/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of Member States relating to construction products¹, modified by Council Directive 93/68/EEC² and Regulation (EC) N° 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council³;
 - *Gesetz über das In-Verkehr-Bringen von und den freien Warenverkehr mit Bauprodukten zur Umsetzung der Richtlinie 89/106/EWG des Rates vom 21. Dezember 1988 zur Angleichung der Rechts- und Verwaltungsvorschriften der Mitgliedstaaten über Bauprodukte und anderer Rechtsakte der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (Bauproduktengesetz - BauPG) vom 28. April 1998⁴, as amended by Article 2 of the law of 8 November 2011⁵;*
 - Common Procedural Rules for Requesting, Preparing and the Granting of European technical approvals set out in the Annex to Commission Decision 94/23/EC⁶;
 - Guideline for European technical approval of "Prefabricated stair kits - Part 1: Prefabricated stair kits in general (excluding severe climatic conditions)", ETAG 008-01.
- 2 Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik is authorized to check whether the provisions of this European technical approval are met. Checking may take place in the manufacturing plant. Nevertheless, the responsibility for the conformity of the products to the European technical approval and for their fitness for the intended use remains with the holder of the European technical approval.
- 3 This European technical approval is not to be transferred to manufacturers or agents of manufacturers other than those indicated on page 1, or manufacturing plants other than those indicated on page 1 of this European technical approval.
- 4 This European technical approval may be withdrawn by Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik, in particular pursuant to information by the Commission according to Article 5(1) of Council Directive 89/106/EEC.
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- 6 The European technical approval is issued by the approval body in its official language. This version corresponds fully to the version circulated within EOTA. Translations into other languages have to be designated as such.

¹ Official Journal of the European Communities L 40, 11 February 1989, p. 12

² Official Journal of the European Communities L 220, 30 August 1993, p. 1

³ Official Journal of the European Union L 284, 31 October 2003, p. 25

⁴ *Bundesgesetzblatt Teil I 1998*, p. 812

⁵ *Bundesgesetzblatt Teil I 2011*, p. 2178

⁶ Official Journal of the European Communities L 17, 20 January 1994, p. 34

II SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF THE EUROPEAN TECHNICAL APPROVAL

1 Definition of product and intended use

1.1 Definition of the construction product

The string stair system Treppenmeister is a prefabricated stair system (hereinafter referred to as stair), which consists of steps, strings and system fasteners. The steps are connected with the strings by system fasteners on both sides. Handrail and barrier can be part of the stair system, but they are not necessary for the load-bearing capacity of the stair.

The steps, the landing, the strings, the handrail and the posts are made of solid wood, the balusters are made of steel or solid wood and the system fasteners are made of steel.

Annex 1 and 2 show the stair with its types of construction and its types of plan. According to the types of plan it is to be distinguished between stairs with straight flights, stairs with one quarter turn, with twice a quarter turn, stairs with half a turn and circular arc stairs.

1.2 Intended use

The stair may be used as an indoor stair in buildings with air temperatures between +5 °C and +30 °C and relative air humidity between 30 % and 70 %.

The European technical approval covers a construction system. For the specific case of use the corresponding type of stair is manufactured within the context of the values defined in the European technical approval. The values apply to all types of stairs, the real dimensions follow in accordance with the relevant case of use.

The provisions made in this European technical approval are based on an assumed working life of the stair of 50 years; provided that the conditions laid down in sections 4 and 5 are met. The indications given on the working life cannot be interpreted as a guarantee given by the producer, but are to be regarded only as a means for choosing the right products in relation to the expected economically reasonable working life of the works.

2 Characteristics of the product and methods of verification

2.1 General

The stair corresponds to the drawings and data of the annexes. The material values, dimensions and tolerances of the components of the stair not indicated in the annexes shall correspond to the values laid down in the technical documentation⁷ of this European technical approval.

2.2 Mechanical resistance and stability

2.2.1 General

The stair has a sufficient mechanical resistance and stability in order to resist static or quasi-static loads.

The characteristic values of resistance of the stair given in Annex 8, Table 4 were determined by loading tests and by structural analysis. The structural analysis is an integral part of the technical documentation of this European technical approval.

⁷ The technical documentation comprises all information of the holder of this ETA necessary for the production, installation and maintenance of the stair; these are in particular the structural analysis, design drawings and the manufacturer's installation instructions. The part to be treated confidentially is deposited with Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik and, as far as this is relevant to the tasks of the approved bodies involved in the procedure of attestation of conformity, shall be handed over to the approved body.

2.2.2 Prevention of progressive collapse

Failure of individual components of the stair does not lead to a progressive collapse of the complete stair.

2.2.3 Residual load-bearing capacity

The stair loaded by service loads stated in Annex 8, Table 6 has a sufficient residual load-bearing capacity. A local material failure does not lead to an abrupt total loss of load-bearing capacity of the stair.

2.2.4 Long-term behaviour

The characteristic values of resistance stated in Annex 8, Table 4 are ensured under an appropriate use and maintenance over the indicated working life.

2.2.5 Resistance to earthquakes

No performance determined (NPD).

2.2.6 Load/displacement behaviour and vibration behaviour

The characteristic values concerning the load/displacement behaviour were determined by calculation. The values determined are given in Annex 8, Table 5.

The vibration behaviour was determined by calculation. The stair shows under a single load of $F = 1,0$ kN acting on the most unfavourable point at the wall-free side a deflection of $w \leq 5$ mm. The first natural frequency of the stair (inclusive a single mass of 100 kg) is greater than 5 Hz.

2.2.7 Resistance of the fixings

The characteristic resistance and the characteristic loads which are passed on by the fasteners (wall connections and fixings at bottom and at the top) to the construction works are given in the technical documentation to this European technical approval.

2.3 Safety in case of fire**2.3.1 Reaction to fire**

The classification of the reaction to fire of the components of the stair is given in Annex 6, Table 1.

2.3.2 Fire resistance

No performance determined (NPD).

2.4 Hygiene, health and the environment

According to the manufacturer's declaration, taking account of the EU database⁸, the stair does not contain any dangerous substances.

In addition to the specific clauses relating to dangerous substances contained in this European technical approval, there may be other requirements applicable to the products falling within its scope (e.g. transposed European legislation and national laws, regulations and administrative provisions). In order to meet the provisions of the Construction Products Directive, these requirements need also to be complied with, when and where they apply.

2.5 Safety in use**2.5.1 Geometry of the stair**

The geometry of the stair is stated in Annex 7. The position of the constant pitch line / walking line is exemplified in Annex 2. The position of the walking line may be chosen freely within the walking zone. The walking zone is 20 % of the clear width of the stair and is located in the middle of the stair flight.

2.5.2 Slipperiness

No performance determined (NPD).

⁸

Notes are stated in Guidance Paper H: "A harmonized approach relating to dangerous substances under the Construction Products Directive", Brussels, September 2002.

2.5.3 Equipment of the stair for a safe use

Barrier and handrail:

Barrier and handrail can be part of the stair system. The upper end of the barrier serves as handrail.

An illustration and the dimensions of the barrier and handrail are given in Annexes 3, 4 and 7. The distance between balusters, the size of the filling elements as well as the construction of the connectors is given in the technical documentation to this ETA. The maximum dead load of the filling elements is 0.23 kN/m.

If vertical balusters, arranged between step and handrail, are used as fill-in elements, climb ability for infants will not be supported.

Tactility and visibility:

No performance determined (NPD).

2.5.4 Safe breakage of components

A brittle failure of individual components made of solid wood or steel can be excluded.

The fracture behaviour of ESG-H corresponds to type C according to EN 12600:2002-11, in case of breakage the glass disintegrates into small, relatively harmless particles. The fracture behaviour of VSG corresponds to type B according to EN 12600:2002-11, in case of breakage the fragments being held together by the intermediate layer.

2.5.5 Impact resistance

The impact resistance of barrier filling elements made of glass was determined by pendulum tests whereas the test assembly corresponded with EN 12600:2002-11 and the test performance corresponded with TRAV⁹. Up to a pendulum fall height of twin tyres (weight 50 kg) of 450 mm (glass barrier Type I and Type III) respectively 350 mm (glass barrier Type II) the impact resistance is verified.

2.6 Durability and serviceability

2.6.1 Resistance to deterioration caused by physical, chemical and biological agents

Under an appropriate use and maintenance and at an indoor climate with air temperatures between +5 °C and +30 °C and relative air humidity between 30 % and 70 % the stair will have for the intended use an adequate resistance to

- physical agents like effects of temperature, radiation of sun and variations of relative humidity,
- chemical agents like effects of cleaning agents, water, carbon dioxide, oxygen and naturally occurring corrosives and pollution agents and
- biological agents like effects of fungi, bacteria, algae and insects.

2.6.2 Finishes and surface layers

All components made of solid wood (steps, strings, handrails, posts, baluster) can be coated with varnish on all sides or they are oiled.

3 Evaluation and attestation of conformity and CE marking

3.1 System of attestation of conformity

According to the Decision 99/89/EC of the European Commission¹⁰ the System 2+ of attestation of conformity applies.

In addition, according to the Decision 2001/596/EC of the European Commission¹¹ the System 4 of attestation of conformity applies with regard to reaction to fire.

⁹

TRAV: Technische Regeln für die Verwendung von absturzsichernden Verglasungen, Fassung Januar 2003

¹⁰

Official Journal of the European Communities L .29 of 03.02.1999

¹¹

Official Journal of the European Communities L 209/33 of 02.08.2001

These systems of attestation of conformity are defined as follows:

System 2+: Declaration of conformity of the product by the manufacturer on the basis of:

- (a) Tasks for the manufacturer:
 - (1) initial type-testing of the product;
 - (2) factory production control;
 - (3) testing of samples taken at the factory in accordance with a prescribed test plan.
- (b) Tasks for the approved body:
 - (4) certification of factory production control on the basis of:
 - initial inspection of factory and of factory production control;
 - continuous surveillance, assessment and approval of factory production control.

System 4: Declaration of conformity of the product by the manufacturer on the basis of:

Tasks for the manufacturer:

- (1) initial type-testing of the product;
- (2) factory production control.

Note: Approved bodies are also referred to as "notified bodies".

3.2 Responsibilities

3.2.1 Tasks of the manufacturer

3.2.1.1 Factory production control

The manufacturer shall exercise permanent internal control of production. All the elements, requirements and provisions adopted by the manufacturer shall be documented in a systematic manner in the form of written policies and procedures, including records of results performed. This production control system shall insure that the product is in conformity with this European technical approval.

The manufacturer may only use initial materials and components stated in the technical documentation of this European technical approval.

The factory production control shall be in accordance with the control plan¹² which is part of the technical documentation of this European technical approval. The control plan is laid down in the context of the factory production control system operated by the manufacturer and deposited at Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik.

The results of factory production control shall be recorded and evaluated in accordance with the provisions of the control plan.

3.2.1.2 Other tasks of manufacturer

The manufacturer shall, on the basis of a contract, involve a body which is approved for the tasks referred to in section 3.1 in the field of stairs in order to undertake the actions laid down in section 3.2.2. For this purpose, the control plan referred to in sections 3.2.1.1 and 3.2.2 shall be handed over by the manufacturer to the approved body involved.

The manufacturer shall make a declaration of conformity, stating that the construction product is in conformity with the provisions of this European technical approval.

3.2.2 Tasks of approved bodies

The approved body shall perform the following tasks in accordance with the provisions laid down in the control plan:

- initial inspection of factory and of factory production control,
- continuous surveillance, assessment and approval of factory production control.

¹²

The control plan is a confidential part of the European technical approval and only handed over to the approved body involved in the procedure of attestation of conformity. See section 3.2.2.

The approved body shall retain the essential points of its actions referred to above and state the results obtained and conclusions drawn in a written report.

The approved certification body involved by the manufacturer shall issue an EC certificate of conformity of the factory production control stating the conformity with the provisions of this European technical approval.

In cases where the provisions of the European technical approval and its control plan are no longer fulfilled the certification body shall withdraw the certificate of conformity and inform Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik without delay.

3.3 CE marking

The CE marking shall be affixed on a label attached to the stair or on the accompanying commercial documents (e.g. the EC declaration of conformity). The letters "CE" shall be followed by the identification number of the approved certification body, where relevant, and be accompanied by the following additional information:

- name or identifying mark and address of the producer of the stair (legal entity responsible for the manufacturer),
- identification of the stair (trade name),
- the last two digits of the year in which the CE marking was affixed,
- number of the EC certificate of conformity for the factory production control,
- number of the European technical approval,
- ETAG 008, Part 1.

If the CE marking is affixed on the accompanying commercial documents, the following minimum information shall be given on a label attached to the stair:

- initials "CE" followed by the identification number of the certification body,
- name or identifying mark of the manufacturer of the stair,
- identification of the stair (trade name),
- the last two digits of the year in which the CE marking was affixed.

4 Assumptions under which the fitness of the product for the intended use was favourably assessed

4.1 Manufacture

The European technical approval is issued for the product on the basis of agreed data/information, deposited with Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik, which identifies the product that has been assessed and judged. Changes to the product or production process, which could result in this deposited data/information being incorrect, should be notified to Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik before the changes are introduced.

Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik will decide whether or not such changes affect the approval and consequently the validity of the CE marking on the basis of the approval and if so whether further assessment or alterations to the approval shall be necessary.

4.2 Design

The fitness for use of the stair is given under the following assumptions:

The stair is designed according to the drawings and data of the annexes and the technical documentation to this European technical approval.

The stair is fixed to the construction works according to the drawings and data of the annexes and the technical documentation to this European technical approval. The proof of the transmission of loads in the construction works are made by the civil engineer responsible for the construction works.

The load-bearing capacity of the stair at ultimate limit state is verified according to Annex 8, Table 4. The load-bearing capacity of the stair at serviceability limit state is verified according to Annex 8, Table 5.

4.3 Installation

The fitness for use of the stair can be assumed only, if the following installation conditions are adhered to:

- installation by personnel appropriately trained and authorized by the holder of the approval by means of the technical documentation of this European technical approval,
- installation only in the way as specified in the technical documentation of this European technical approval,
- installation of timber components when moisture content of timber components is 8 ± 2 %,
- sufficient support of the stair when assembling,
- installation of stair components without imposed deformations,
- installation of stair components without significant defects and cracks,
- replacing of stair components, which begin tearing when assembling,
- bolted connections are protected such that they will not be loosened by vibrations.

5 Indications to the manufacturer

5.1 Manufacturer's responsibilities

It is the manufacturer's responsibility to make sure that all persons involved will be appropriately informed about the specific conditions according to sections 1, 2, 4.2 and 4.3 including the annexes to which reference is being made as well as the not confidential parts of the technical documentation deposited to this European technical approval.

5.2 Recommendations regarding packaging, transport and storage

The components of timber should be packed such that the wood moisture is 8 ± 2 % during transport and storage.

5.3 Recommendations regarding use, maintenance and repair

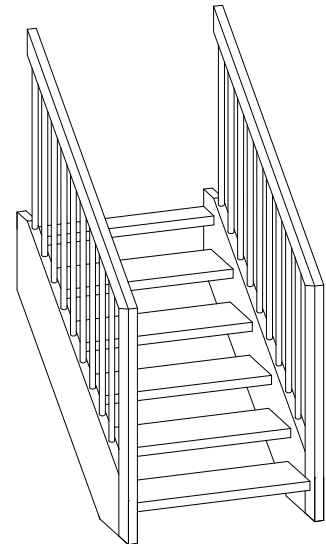
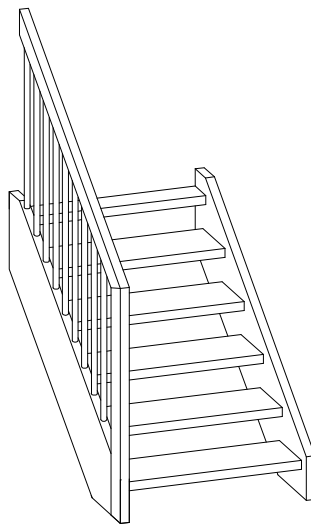
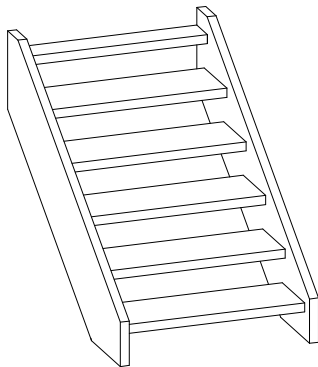
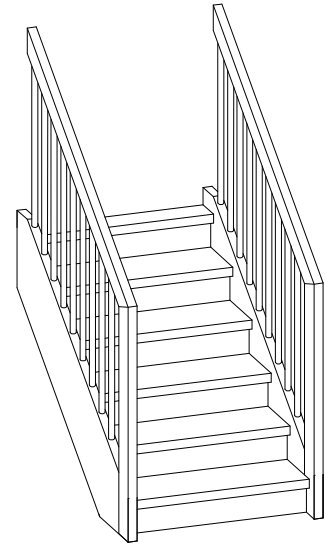
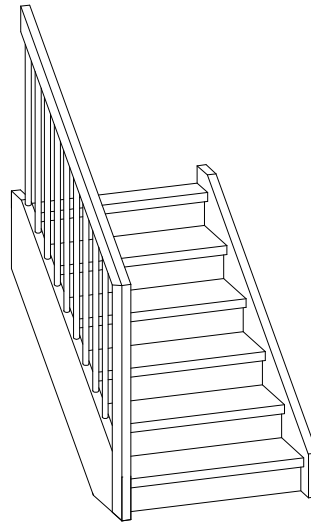
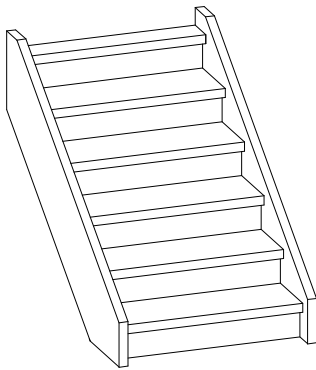
In his instructions for use the manufacturer should provide information as to use, maintenance and repair of the stair. At least the following information should be given:

- no moisture penetration of the timber components.

Andreas Kummerow
p. p. Head of Department

beglaubigt:
Wittstock

Types of construction

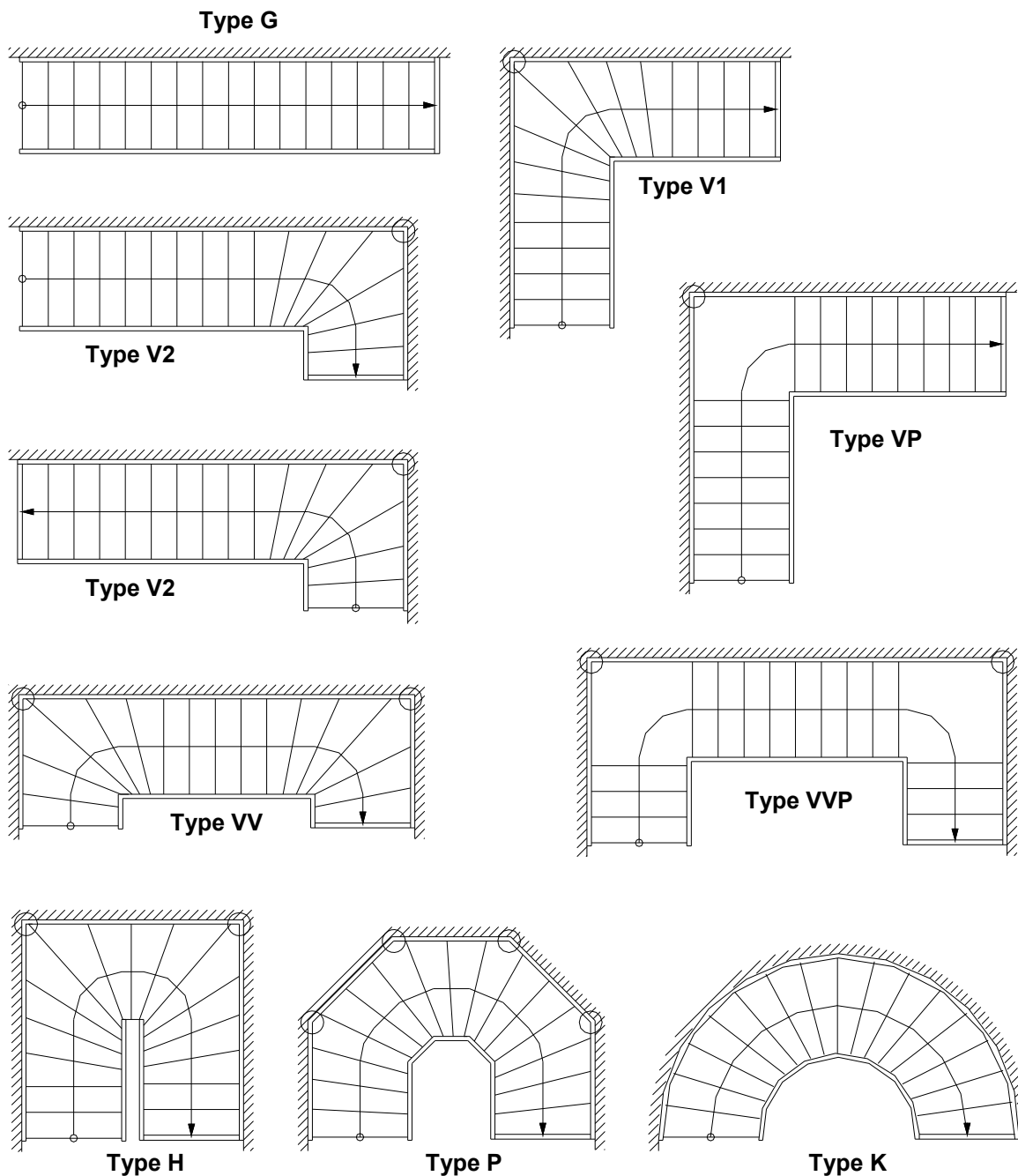


String stair system Treppenmeister

Product and intended use (types of construction)

Annex 1

Types of plan



○ Support for vertical loads

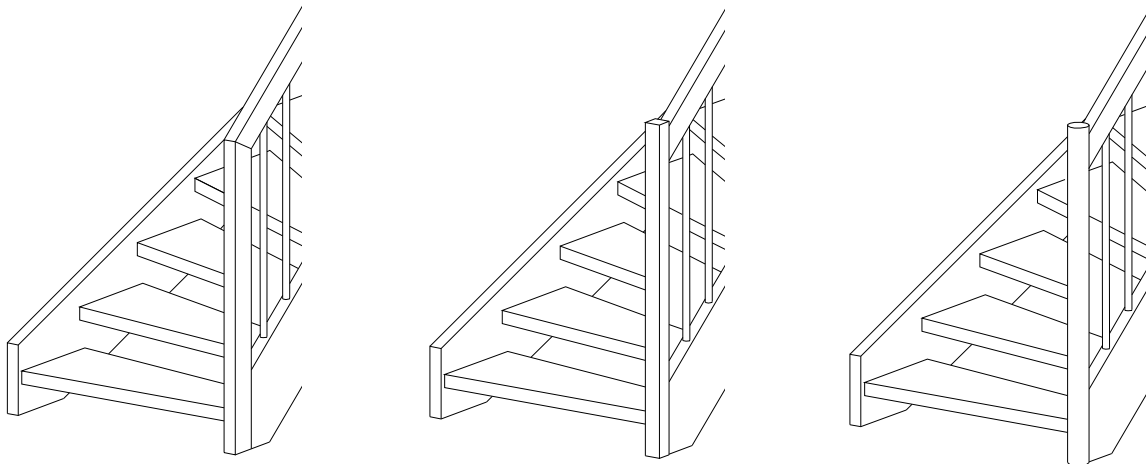
String stair system Treppenmeister

Product and intended use (types of plan)

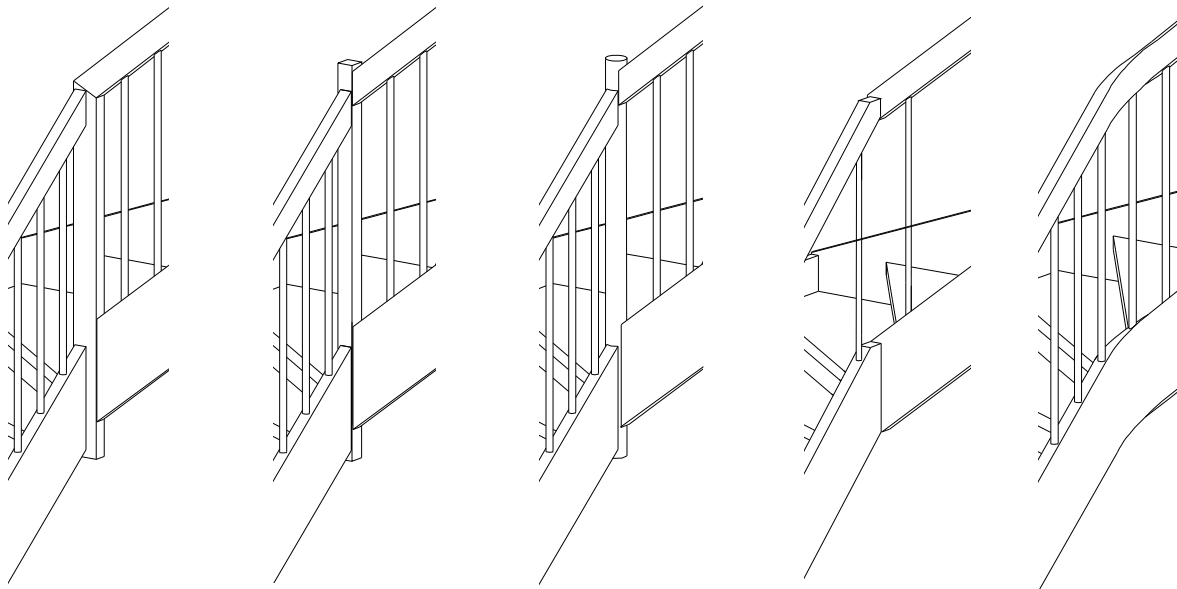
Annex 2

Barrier constructions (posts)

Post at bottom and post at the top



Middle post



String stair system Treppenmeister

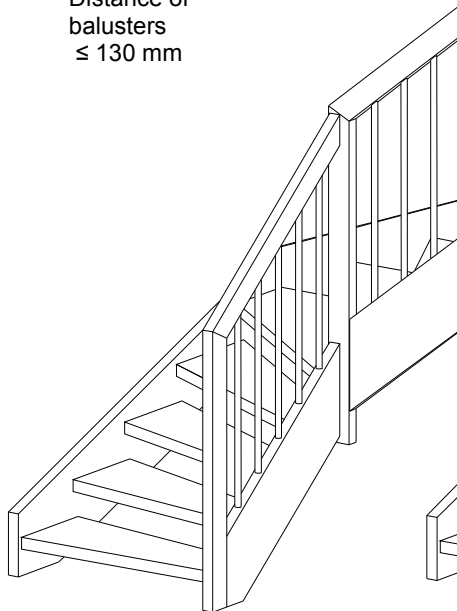
Barrier constructions (posts)

Annex 3

Barrier constructions (fillings)

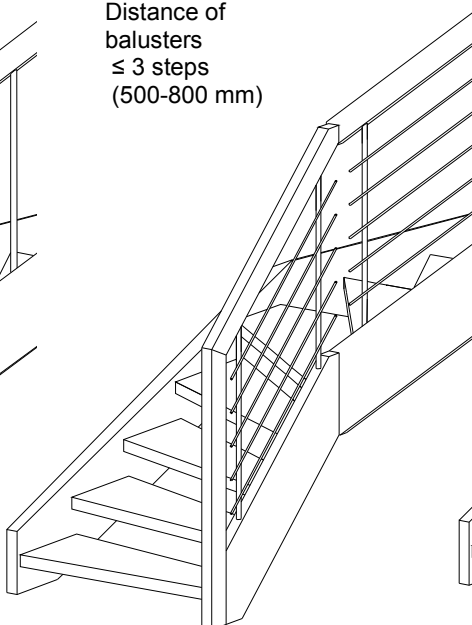
Standard barrier

Distance of
balusters
≤ 130 mm



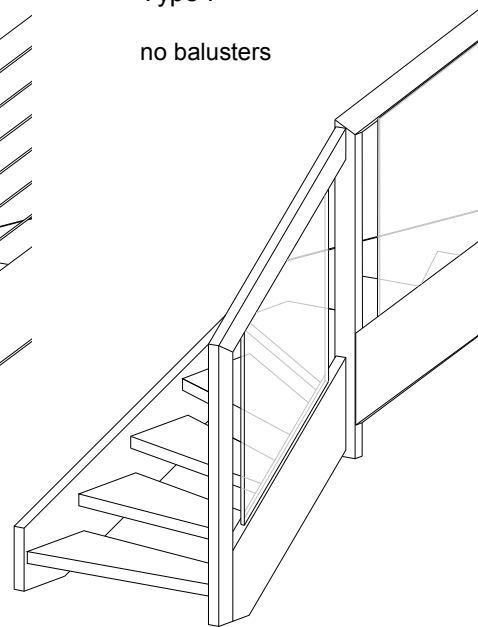
Railing barrier

Distance of
balusters
≤ 3 steps
(500-800 mm)



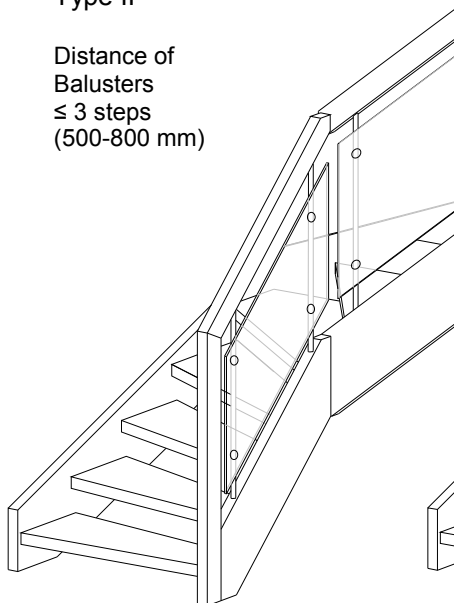
Glass barrier
Type I

no balusters



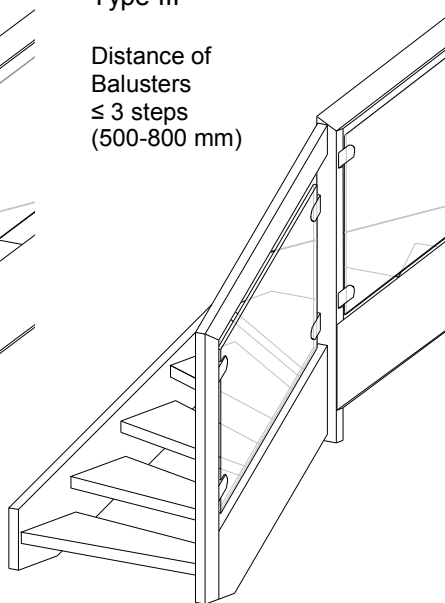
Glass barrier
Type II

Distance of
Balusters
≤ 3 steps
(500-800 mm)



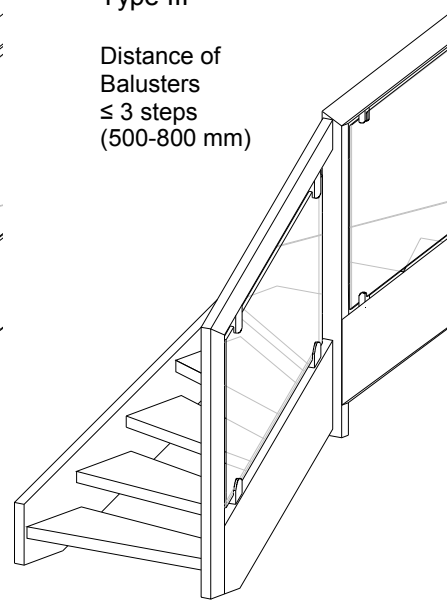
Glass barrier
Type III

Distance of
Balusters
≤ 3 steps
(500-800 mm)



Glass barrier
Type III

Distance of
Balusters
≤ 3 steps
(500-800 mm)

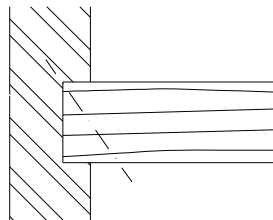


String stair system Treppenmeister

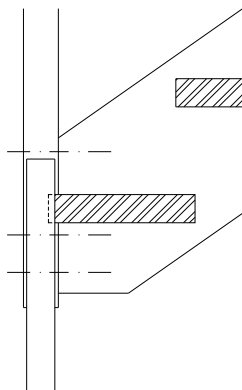
Barrier constructions (fillings)

Annex 4

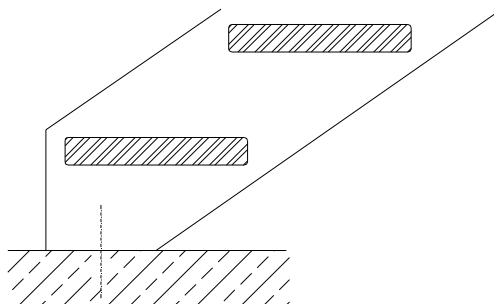
**Step-string-
joint**



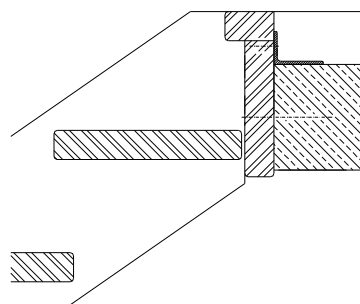
**String-corner
joint**



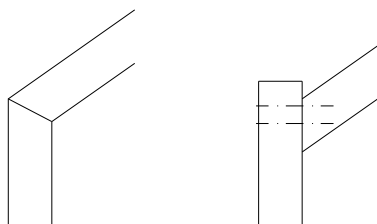
**String joint
at bottom**



**String joint
at the top**



**Post-handrail-
joint**



String stair system Treppenmeister

Step-string-joint, string-corner-joint,
string joint at bottom, string joint at the top,
post-handrail-joint

Annex 5

Table 1: Minimum dimensions of components of stair and reaction to fire

Component of stair		Material ¹⁾	Dimension		Value	Reaction to fire ³⁾
Step		Solid wood ²⁾	Thickness	[mm]	44	D-s2, d0 (2003/593/EC)
String	String at the wall	Solid wood ²⁾	Width x height	[mm]	44 x 240...310 ⁴⁾	D-s2, d0 (2003/593/EC)
	Wall-free string	Solid wood ²⁾	Width x height	[mm]	44 x 240...300 ⁴⁾	
Post	At bottom, at the top	Solid wood ²⁾	Width x height	[mm]	44 x 70, 55 x 55 ⁵⁾	D-s2, d0 (2003/593/EC)
	Middle post (only glass barrier Type I)	Solid wood ²⁾	Width x height	[mm]	55 x 55	
Handrail		Solid wood ²⁾	Width x height	[mm]	44 x 70 ⁵⁾	D-s2, d0 (2003/593/EC)
Baluster		Solid wood ²⁾	Diameter	[mm]	29	D-s2, d0 (2003/593/EC)
		Steel	Diameter	[mm]	16 (21,3) ⁶⁾	A1 (96/603/EC)
Barrier fillings Type I		Glass ESG-H	Thickness	[mm]	8	A1 (96/603/EC)
Barrier fillings Type II and Type III		Glass ESG-H	Thickness	[mm]	8	A1 (96/603/EC)
		Glass VSG ⁷⁾	Thickness	[mm]	2 x 4 mm ⁷⁾	F (NPD - no performance determined)
Angle joints, wall ties, system fastener		Steel	Diameter	[mm]	- ⁸⁾	A1 (96/603/EC)

¹⁾ Characteristic values of material according to technical documentation

²⁾ Only wood of following species:

Amazakoué, Bangkirai, Bongossi, Beech, Oak, Ash, Iroko/Kambala, Merbau, Wengé, Zebrano

³⁾ According to the EC decisions

⁴⁾ Depending on the width of the stair (800...1000 mm), the number of rises and type of plan according to technical documentation,

⁵⁾ Depending on type of plan and number of rises according to technical documentation, differing sections see Table 2

⁶⁾ Value in brackets for railing barrier

⁷⁾ VSG consisting of 2 x 4 mm ESG and 1.52 mm PVB-foil

⁸⁾ According to technical documentation

Table 2: Differing minimum dimension of sections of posts and handrails

Type of plan	Component	Barrier type	Dimension width x height in mm ¹⁾
G	post bottom and top	Standard barrier	44 x 70 and 70...110 x 44
G	handrail	Standard barrier	44 x 70 and 70 x 44
		Railing- and Glass barrier Type II and III	44 x 70...110
		Glass barrier Type I	65...170 x 44
VVP	handrail	Glass barrier Type I	44 x 70 and 60...80 x 44
VP	handrail	Glass barrier Type I	44 x 70 and 60...75 x 44
V2	handrail	Railing- and Glass barrier Type II and III	44 x 70 and 70 x 44
		Glass barrier Type I	65...110 x 44
V1	handrail	Glass barrier Type I	44 x 70, 60...70 x 44
VV	handrail	Glass barrier Type I	65...95 x 44

¹⁾ from...to data and alternatives depend on number of rises
detailed values according to technical documentation

String stair system Treppenmeister

Minimum dimensions of components of the stair
and reaction to fire

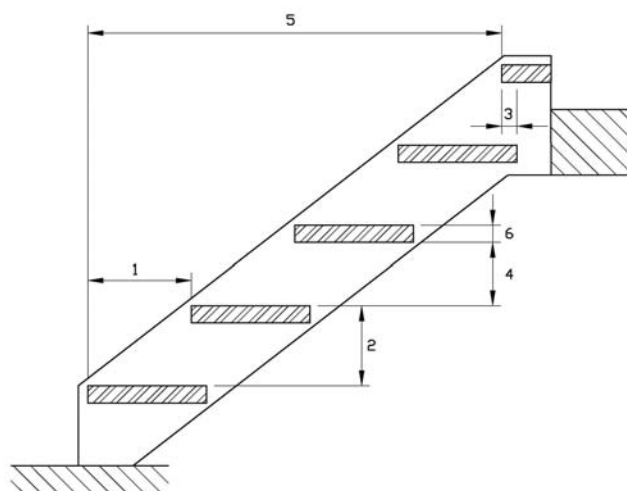
Annex 6

Table 3: Geometry

Designation			Dimension	
			Minimum	Maximum
Going	step on walking line ¹⁾	[mm]	210	370 ²⁾
	tapered step	[mm]	60 ^{2), 3)}	600 ^{2), 4)}
Rise of the stairs ¹⁾		[mm]	140 ²⁾	210
Pitch of the walking line ¹⁾		[°]	21	45
Overlap of steps	wall side	[mm]	30	- ⁵⁾
	wall-free side	[mm]	30	- ⁵⁾
Number of rises			3	17
Openings	between barrier and other parts of the stair	[mm]	0	0
	between stairs and wall	[mm]	- ⁵⁾	50
	between consecutive steps	[mm]	- ⁵⁾	166
	between balusters	[mm]	40	130 (800) ⁶⁾
Clear width of stairs		[mm]	500	1000
Minimum headroom		[mm]	- ⁵⁾	
Length of the flight		[mm]	- ⁵⁾	4160 (5210) ⁷⁾
Thickness of steps		[mm]	44	- ⁵⁾
Height of the barrier / handrail		[mm]	900	1000
Handrail	width	[mm]	44	170
	height	[mm]	44	110
	clear distance to adjacent components	[mm]	50	- ⁵⁾

- 1) Values are constant within one flight
- 2) Tolerance between nominal value and actual value = ± 5 mm
- 3) Wall-free side of tapered step
- 4) Wall side of tapered step
- 5) Not relevant
- 6) See also Annex 4
- 7) Value in brackets for stairs with landing

- 1 Going**
- 2 Rise**
- 3 Overlap**
- 4 Opening between consecutive steps**
- 5 Length of the flight**
- 6 Thickness of steps**



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Geometry of the stair

Annex 7

Table 4: Load-bearing capacity at ultimate limit state ¹⁾ - Characteristic values of resistance R_k

Component	Type of loading	Characteristic values of resistance			γ_M
Flight	vertical variable uniformly distributed load	q_{Rk}	[kN/m ²]	6.8	1.5 ²⁾
	vertical variable single load	Q_{Rk}	[kN]	4.5	
	horizontal variable uniformly distributed load ⁴⁾	h_{Rk}	[kN/m]	0.8	
Joint at the top	vertical variable uniformly distributed load	q_{Rk}	[kN/m ²]	5.0	1.1 ³⁾
	vertical variable single load	Q_{Rk}	[kN]	3.3	
	horizontal variable uniformly distributed load ⁴⁾	h_{Rk}	[kN/m]	0.6	

¹⁾ Proof of ultimate limit state is only given if the design value of the actions does not exceed the design value of the resistance:
 $F_d \leq R_d$ with $F_d = F_k \cdot \gamma_F$ and $R_d = R_k / \gamma_M$
 R_k and γ_M according to Table 4

F_k = characteristic values of actions (imposed loads according to EN 1991-1-1)
 $\gamma_F = 1.5$ (recommended partial safety factor, in absence of other national regulations)

²⁾ Recommended partial safety factor (wood decisive), in absence of other national regulations

³⁾ Recommended partial safety factor (steel decisive), in absence of other national regulations

⁴⁾ Accompanying action ($\psi_0 = 0.7$, recommended combination factor, in absence of other national regulations);
load acting on barrier

Table 5: Load-bearing capacity at Serviceability limit state ¹⁾ - Deflections under loading

Deflection of the flight under uniformly distributed load			
load F_S	$q_S =$	[kN/m ²]	3.0
length of the median line of the flight	$l =$	[mm]	4160 (5210) ²⁾
deflection under load F_S related to the median line of the flight	$w \leq$	[-]	$l/200$
Deflection of the step under single point load			
load F_S	$Q_S =$	[kN]	2.0
clear width of the stair	$l =$	[mm]	1000
deflection under load F_S related to the clear width of the stair	$w \leq$	[-]	$l/200$

¹⁾ Proof of serviceability limit state is only given if the characteristic value of the actions (imposed loads according to EN 1991-1-1) does not exceed the value F_S according to Table 5: $F_k \leq F_S$

²⁾ Value in brackets for stairs with landing

Table 6: Load-bearing capacity - Service loads ¹⁾

Minimum value from proof of ultimate limit state and serviceability limit state			
vertical variable uniformly distributed load	q	[kN/m ²]	3.0
vertical variable single load	Q	[kN]	2.0
horizontal variable uniformly distributed load ²⁾	h	[kN/m]	0.5

¹⁾ Service load = $\min (R_k / (\gamma_M \cdot \gamma_F); F_S)$ with R_k , γ_M , γ_F according to Table 4 and F_S according to Table 5

²⁾ Load acting on barrier

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Load-bearing capacity at ultimate limit state,
Load-bearing capacity at serviceability limit state,
Load-bearing capacity – service loads

Annex 8