



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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Technical standard for traditional building engineering

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1 General

1.0.1 This standard is formulated in order to standardize the design and construction of traditional construction projects, inherit traditional crafts, achieve safety, reliability, mature technology, reasonable economy, and ensure quality.

1.0.2 This standard applies to the design and construction of new construction projects with typical traditional regulations and practices.

1.0.3 When planning and designing traditional buildings, earthquake resistance, fire protection, energy saving, moisture resistance, anticorrosion, insect protection, lightning protection and energy saving shall comply with the current national standards.

1.0.4 The design and construction of traditional building projects should not only comply with this standard, but also comply with the current relevant national standards.

2.0.1 traditional building

A building that has heritage, universality, and evolution in terms of appearance, structure and decorative features, use of materials, and construction practices.

2.0.2 breadth, bay

Parallel to the direction of the truss and purlin, and located on the same straight line, it is the horizontal distance from the centerline to the centerline of two adjacent eaves columns.

2.0.3 depth

It is the horizontal distance between the centerlines of two columns that are parallel to the direction of the beam frame and located on the same straight line that are farthest from each other.

2.0.4 Yong Road corridor

The road facing the main buildings such as halls and tombs in the middle of large courtyards or cemeteries is paved with bricks and stones. There is flooding on both sides of the road, and there is more water on both sides, and the ends of both sides are paved with Yazi bricks.

2.0.5 Timber frame

The general term for load-bearing wooden structures and their combinations in wooden structures.

2.0.6 Dougong bracket set

It consists of a square Dousheng, a rectangular Gong and an oblique Ang. The load-bearing structure is picked out, and the load of the roof is transferred to the columns through the dougong, which is the transition between the roof and the facade of the building, and has a decorative effect.

2.0.7 tenon and mortise

A concave-convex connection method used on two wooden components. The protruding part is called tenon (tenon), and the concave part is called tenon (mortise, tenon and groove).

2.0.8 gable wall

The vertical walls at both ends of the building can be triangular or stepped in the upper part.

2.0.9 eave wall

The enclosure wall under the eave purlin. The position of the back eaves is called the back eaves wall, and the position of the front eaves is called the front eaves wall. Those that expose the rafters are called old eaves or exposed eaves; those that do not expose the rafters are called sealed eaves or sealed back eaves.

2.0.10 hard mountain flush gable roof

A form of roof structure. The roof has two slopes at the front and the back, and the two gables directly support the two-slope roof. The girders and purlins on the gable face do not protrude, and the purlin beams are all enclosed within the gables.

2.0.11 overhanging gable roof

A form of roof structure. The roof has two slopes at the front and back, and the girders or purlins at both ends extend beyond the gable to support the cantilevered roof. Hanging Mountain is also called Tiaoshan Mountain.

2.0.12 Xieshan gable and hip roof

A form of roof structure. The roof structure formed by the intersection of the verandah hall and the hanging mountain has one main ridge, four vertical ridges, and four closing ridges, also known as the nine-ridge hall.

2.0.13 hip roof

A form of roof structure. There are slopes on the front, back, left, and right sides of the roof, and a building with one main ridge and four vertical ridges, also known as the five-ridge hall. Because the five ridges divide the roof into four roofs and slope roofs with flowing water on all sides, it is also called Sia Ding.

2.0.14 Upper threshold headsill

The topmost crossbar of the frame used to install the partition is close to the eaves, also known as the replacement pile.

2.0.15 lower threshold mudsill

The frame used for installing door and window partitions is attached to the crossbar on the ground.

2.0.16 matchboard door

A wooden door assembled with planks of the same thickness is also called a solid door.

2.0.17 checkerboard door

The four sides are wiped with thicker sides to build up the outer frame, and the door is equipped with thin plate belts. Because of its shape like a chessboard, it is also called the chessboard gate.

2.0.18 piedai door

Only one door edge is used, no need to wipe the head up and down, and only the belt pin is used to close the door core board. One end of the threading belt is used as a tenon, and a mortise is chiseled on the edge of the door to combine the door panel with the edge of the door; the other end of the threading belt is loosened and connected with another pressing belt, and the other three sides of the door are not edged.

2.0.19 screen door screen door

The door installed in the indoor rear gold pillar (rear step pillar).

2.0.20 Meizi hanging panel

There are two kinds of lintels, the ones installed under the eaves are called upside-down lintels, and the ones installed under the stools are called stool lintels.

2.0.21 Diyuan floor fascia of circular gate

The channel part is a perfectly circular ground cover.

3.1 General provisions

3.1.1 Traditional construction projects should meet the requirements of urban and rural planning, economically and effectively use land, protect ecology, and coordinate with the surrounding environment.

3.1.2 Traditional construction projects should be designed according to the local climate and landform characteristics, the style characteristics of local traditional buildings and the needs of modern society.

3.1.3 The design of traditional architectural projects should respect traditional cultural customs and national customs, inherit the characteristics of traditional buildings, use traditional materials according to local conditions, and adopt economical and reasonable technical measures to reflect local and national characteristics.

3.2.1 The shape and features of traditional buildings shall meet the following requirements.

1 Traditional architectural planning and design should follow the shape rules of different periods, and should weigh the size, grasp the proportion and scale, and coordinate the shape and style;

2. When designing hard hills, hanging hills, Xie hills, hipped halls, and Cuanjian, the design should be carried out in accordance with their shape and structure, the size and structure of the roof ridge, the structural characteristics of the era of kissing beasts, and regional