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Thank you for your interest in publishing your paper in Bauingenieur journal.

Bauingenieur journal features papers on the theory and practice of civil engineering, mechanics, geotechnical engineering, construction operations and construction management. In addition, Bauingenieur journal contains reports and papers on interesting construction projects and renovations, on issues relating to building materials and on IT systems in the construction industry.

All main papers in the Bauingenieur journal are peer-reviewed. This ensures the quality of the contributions. The quality of the Bauingenieur journal is confirmed by its accreditation in the Science Citation Index Expanded / Web of Science (ISI) at Clarivate Analytics. The journal impact factor of Bauingenieur for 2024 is 0,40. Further proof of the journal's relevance is provided by the CiteScore from Scopus, which is 0,7 for Bauingenieur in 2025.

You are also welcome to publish your paper as open access. It will then be made available free of charge to all readers in our eLibrary (<https://elibrary.vdi-verlag.de/zeitschrift/0005-6650>). It will also be published in our print medium as usual. The entire submission and review process remains unaffected. We charge EUR 1,000 (excl. VAT) for an open access publication. The paper will be published under the following Creative Commons licence: CC BY-NC-ND. Please contact the editorial team at VDI Fachmedien if you have any questions about open access publications. To make it easier for you to prepare your paper, we have compiled some formal and technical information on how to prepare your manuscript and the editing process below.

Processing procedure and your contact persons

Your contact person is the editor responsible for the subject area of your paper. The contact details of the editors can be found in the table on the following page. If you have any questions about writing a paper, your contact person will be happy to help.

Contributions should be submitted via the Manuscriptmanager platform:

<https://bau.manuscriptmanager.net/>. Once you have registered or created a user account, you can upload your contribution as a PDF or Word document. The review process begins after the editor has checked the formal- and content-related aspects of your contribution. After the review, you will receive the review comments in anonymised form for incorporation. Please upload the finished manuscript again before the paper is sent by the responsible editor to the publisher for further processing. Instructions for authors on how to use ManuscriptManager are available at [ingenieur.de](https://www.ingenieur.de) (<https://www.ingenieur.de/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/ManuscriptManager-Anleitung-Autoren.pdf>).

The publisher will send you the galley proofs for a final check before printing. If corrections are still required, please contact the editorial office at the publisher directly:

VDI Fachmedien, Editorial office Bauingenieur, Mrs. Anne Katrin Sarrazin,
Tel. 0211 / 6103-171, eMail asarrazin@vdi-fachmedien.de

Structure of the text

A basic distinction is made between ‘scientific papers’ and ‘contributions from practice and about construction projects with scientific merit’. Both categories are equally interesting for readers of the journal. All contributions are subject to an external quality assurance and review process (‘peer review’). However, they differ in terms of the review criteria.

After the review process, authors have the option to provide an English translation of the contribution. This translation will then be made available in our eLibrary alongside the German version.

To facilitate the further processing of your contribution, please structure your text as follows and use the manuscript template (available at <https://www.ingenieur.de/fachmedium/bauingenieur/hinweise-fuer-autoren/>):

1. Title of the paper in English
2. Author's name (K. Müller, D. Mayer, etc.)
3. Abstract of the paper in English
4. German title of the paper; summary (Zusammenfassung) of the paper in German
5. Text

Information on formatting the text and on images and tables is summarised on the following pages. The following table shows the schematic structure that your contribution should follow.

Practical contributions / building specifications with scientific rigour	Main scientific papers
Introduction / Initial situation	Introduction with the current state of science and research
Description of the objective and significance of the construction project	Objective and significance of the research
Description of the chosen design in terms of structure and method	Research methodology and design, structure and objective of the new approaches
Presentation of key details of the chosen design (several chapters if necessary)	Presentation, verification and validation of results (several chapters, if applicable)
Conclusion / Assessment / Potential for use in further projects	Conclusion / Assessment / Outlook

6. Literature
7. Author details for the ‘author box’
(title, first name, surname, company or university, address, contact details for each author – email address and/or telephone number)
8. Image- and table-captions

Formatting the text

- Your paper must be written in the word processing programme Word and sent to the relevant editor as a doc or docx file.
- Main papers should not exceed eight pages in length in the printed journal. When using the manuscript template in the word processing programme, this corresponds to a maximum manuscript length of approximately 16 pages without images (font size 10 pt, font type Times New Roman, double line spacing). The maximum length of the manuscript is 37,000 characters including spaces. This number includes the entire written text (English title, abstract, German title, summary in German (Zusammenfassung), body text, subheadings, captions, author details and bibliography). In addition, up to 15 column-width images measuring 6.4 cm x 8.5 cm (height x width) can be printed.
- If you have any questions, please contact the editors and/or the editorial office.
- The abstract in English should not exceed 1,200 characters, including spaces.
- Automatic numbering used to create the manuscript (e.g. for images, equations and headings) and automatic cross-references, including those for the bibliography, must be removed before submission.
- Please refrain from using footnotes. Incorporate your notes/comments directly into the body text.
- Chapter headings must be numbered consecutively, starting with number 1. A maximum of three heading levels (e.g. 1.1.1) should be used. The formatting templates provided in the manuscript template should be used to format the headings.
- Images/tables must be numbered. Each image/table must be referenced in the text. Use the term 'image'/'table' for this purpose. The first mention in the text must be marked in bold. Further information on images/tables can be found in the section Images/Graphics/Tables.
- At the end of the text, the captions, including the image source, and the table headings must be provided in both English and German.
- A maximum of four keywords describing the paper must be selected from the index. Keywords that are not included in the index cannot be considered.
- References are numbered consecutively in the text [1, 2, 3], [2, 4, 6] etc. and listed in the bibliography in the order in which they are cited. Author names should not be highlighted separately in the text (i.e. no italics, small caps, etc.).
- For the review process, please submit a text version that includes the images and tables in the running text.
- For processing by the publisher, please submit another text version after the review in which images and tables, as well as associated captions and table headings, are not included in the text. Instead, images and tables should be submitted as separate files.

Images and graphics

The print size of images and graphics must be based on the type area. Images are set either in a single column (image width 8.5 cm) or in two columns (17.6 cm, maximum width). The resolution of the image formats must be at least 400 dpi (which requires a minimum width of 1340 pixels for a single-column image and a minimum of 2772 pixels for a double-column image). Please ensure that graphics are compact, correctly spelled and legible.

Images and graphics must be submitted as separate files with a unique name and the image source must be stated. The image source must always be clearly identifiable and permission to reproduce the

image must be granted. All images are set against a light sand colour background to clearly distinguish them from the text (CMYK = 4/6/11/0). When creating graphics, please ensure that lines and fill areas differ from this colour tone.

Please provide us with image and graphic files exclusively as PDF, JPG, TIF, PNG or EPS files. We cannot process the following image files: CDR (Corel Draw), ING-CAD, DSF, DWG. Please ensure that you use CMYK colour mode. If you create graphics in Excel format, please also submit them as Excel files. The best printing results for graphics are achieved with vector graphics. Please submit the original files, especially for photos.

The font and font size should be consistent across all drawings and images (e.g. Arial or Open Sans font). The font size should not be less than 8.5 pt in the printed size. Plan extracts should not be too extensive in order to ensure legibility.

Send the images as a compressed file (.zip) in separate emails or via a data exchange server if the amount of data is too large. Email attachments must not exceed 20 MB (per email).

Tables

Tables must be submitted as separate, editable files with unique names (.doc, .docx or .xls format) for final submission.

Literature

Accurate citation of the current state of research is central to any scientific work, especially a peer-reviewed journal paper. Authors are encouraged to take this into account and to refer correctly to the most recent literature possible. Only appropriate citations should be selected. Multiple citations of publications by the same group of authors with comparable content that do not provide additional evidence for the statement of the author's own manuscript should be limited to the current publication. In international peer-reviewed journals, it is customary to cite between 20 and 35 references, of which only a maximum of 25% may be from unlisted literature. Unlisted literature includes, in particular, standard texts, final reports, other grey literature, internet documents, bachelor's and master's theses. Please use these figures as a guide.

The literature used must be listed at the end of the paper. Authors are responsible for correct citation. Please observe the guidelines regarding font formatting, the order of references and punctuation. Please also include the DOI, if available. A free citation style ('Bauingenieur') is available online in the Citavi reference management programme.

As a general rule, references should be cited in accordance with DIN ISO 690. The following examples illustrate this:

Journal paper

- [1] *Massarsch, K. R.*: Horizontalspannungsänderungen verursacht durch Vibrationsverdichtung von rolligen Böden (Teil 1). *In: Bauingenieur 95* (2020), Heft 4, S. 133–138. <https://doi.org/10.37544/0005-6650-2020-04-63>.
- [2] *Marinitsch, St.; Schranz, Ch.; Kolbitsch, A.*: Untersuchungen zur Tragfähigkeit eines Verbindungsdetails für Falterwerke aus Glas. *In: Bauingenieur 90* (2015), Heft 6, S. 265–271. <https://doi.org/10.37544/0005-6650-2015-06-57>.
- [3] *Collins, M.P.; Mitchell, D.; Adebar, P. et al.*: A general shear design method. *In: ACI Structural Journal*, Vol. 93 (1996), Iss. 1, pp. 36–45. <https://doi.org/10.14359/9838>.

- [4] *Scholzen, A.; Chudoba, R.; Hegger, J.*: Dünnwandiges Schalentragswerk aus textilbewehrtem Beton. *In: Beton- und Stahlbetonbau 107* (2012), Heft 11, S. 767-776. <https://doi.org/10.1002/best.201200044>.
- [5] *Marí, A.; Cladera, A.; Oller, E. et al.*: Shear design of FRP reinforced concrete beams without transverse reinforcement. *In: Composites Part B: Engineering*, Vol. 57 (2014), pp. 228-241. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compositesb.2013.10.005>.
- [6] *Tillmann, M.*: Qualitätsvolles Bauen mit Betonfertigteilen. *In: Jahresausgabe VDI-Bautechnik 2018/2019* (2019), S. 23-29.

Books / Monographs

- [7] *Zilch, K.; Zehetmaier, G.*: Bemessung im konstruktiven Betonbau. Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, 2010.
- [8] *Hegger, J.; Mark, P. (Hrsg.)*: Stahlbetonbau aktuell 2015. Beuth Verlag, Berlin, 2015.
- [9] *Nanni, A.; De Luca, A.; Jawaheri Zadeh, H.*: Reinforced concrete with FRP bars – Mechanics and design. CRC Press, Boca Raton, 2014.

Book chapters / Contributions from an anthology

- [10] *Schneider, K.-J.*: Vereinfachtes Berechnungsverfahren nach DIN 1053-1. *In: Graubner, C.-A.; Rast, R.; Schneider, K.J. (Hrsg.)*: Mauerwerksbau aktuell 2015. Beuth Verlag, Berlin, 2015, S. E-17-E.48.
- [11] *Müller, H. S.; Wiens, U.*: Beton. *In: Bergmeister, K.; Fingerloos, F.; Wörner, J.D. (Hrsg.)*: Beton-Kalender 2018 – Bautenschutz, Brandschutz. Ernst & Sohn, Berlin, 2018, S. 1-171.

Conference contributions / Contributions in conference proceedings

- [12] *Schneider, H. N.; Schätzke, C.; Feger, C. et al.*: Modulare Bausysteme aus Textilbeton-Sandwichenelementen. *In: Curbach, M.; Jesse, F. (Hrsg.)*: Textilbeton in Theorie und Praxis: Tagungsband zum 4. Kolloquium zu textilbewehrten Tragwerken (CTRS4) und zur 1. Anwendertagung, Dresden, 2009, S. 565-576.
- [13] *Kromoser, B.; Huber, P.; Preinstorfer, P.*: Experimental study of the shear behaviour of thin walled CFRP reinforced UHPC structures. *In: Foster, S.; Gilbert, I.R.; Mendis, P. et al. (eds.)*: Better, Smarter, Stronger. Proceedings for the 2018 fib Congress, Melbourne, 2018, pp. 1744-1750.

Series of publications

- [14] *Schickert, G.; Winkler, H.*: Versuchsergebnisse zur Festigkeit und Verformung von Beton bei mehraxialer Druckbeanspruchung. Deutscher Ausschuss für Stahlbeton, DAfStb Heft 277, Wilhelm Ernst & Sohn, Berlin, 1977.

University publications

- [15] *Pak, D.*: Zu Stahl-Verbundbrücken mit integralen Widerlagern. Aachen, Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule, Dissertation, 2012.

Online sources

- [16] Words Without Borders: The online magazine for international literature. PEN American Center, 2005, <http://www.wordswithoutborders.org> [Zugriff am: 12.07.2006].

- [17] Springer-VDI-Verlag GmbH & Co. KG: Hinweise für Autoren, 2017,
http://bauingenieur.de/bauing/hinweise_fuer_autoren.php [Zugriff am: 18.10.2017].

Computer software

- [18] Mozilla Foundation: Mozilla Firefox 1.5 [Software]. 29. November 2005,
<http://www.firefox.web.com> [Zugriff am: 21.07.2006].
- [19] InfoGraph GmbH: InfoCAD Version 17.00 x64 [Software]. August 2017,
<https://www.infograph.de/de> [Zugriff am: 11.09.2017].

Standards, information sheets, guidelines, approvals

- [20] DIN EN 1993-1-1, Eurocode 3: Bemessung und Konstruktion von Stahlbauten – Teil 1-1: Allgemeine Bemessungsregeln und Regeln für den Hochbau. Deutsche Fassung, Ausgabe Juli 2014.
- [21] ASTM Standard C33: Specification for Concrete Aggregates. ASTM International, 2003.
- [22] Deutscher Beton- und Bautechnik-Verein: DBV-Merkblatt Parkhäuser und Tiefgaragen, Berlin, 3. überarbeitete Ausgabe Januar 2018.
- [23] Ha-Be Betonchemie GmbH: Allgemeine bauaufsichtliche Zulassung Z-3.73-2073: Polymerfasern "Ha-Be PP-Faser 18 µm FP" und „Ha-Be PP-Faser 15 µm HFP“ für die Verwendung in Beton. Ausgabe September 2014.
- [24] Deutscher Ausschuss für Stahlbeton: DAfStb-Richtlinie Wasserundurchlässige Bauwerke aus Beton (WU-Richtlinie). Beuth Verlag, Berlin, Ausgabe Dezember 2017.

If there are up to three authors, all authors are named; if there are more than three authors, the additional authors are abbreviated with “et al.”. Citations from accepted but not yet printed contributions are possible and should be marked with [in press]. If an organisation is the author or publisher, it should be named first instead of the authors (not in italics).

Symbols

Formula symbols and other symbols, especially Greek characters, must be consistent in text, images and tables. They should be written clearly and unambiguously, preferably using a word processing system (e.g. with a formula editor).

Review criteria

To ensure the quality of the papers, all main papers in the Bauingenieur journal are subject to anonymous review. This is arranged and coordinated by the responsible editor. If the reviewer has any questions or comments, the editor will forward them anonymously to the author. The following questions are explicitly taken into account during the review:

Review criteria for ‘scientific papers’

1. Does the manuscript represent a goal-oriented and recognisable advance in knowledge compared to existing research in the field (State of research and art)?
2. To your knowledge, has the manuscript ever been published in full or in part in another journal?

3. In your opinion, is the topic within the range of topics and interests of the readers of the journal *Bauingenieur*?
4. Do the title and abstract correctly reflect the content of the paper and does the abstract contain the most important results of the study?
5. Is the state of research sufficiently presented?
6. Is the objective of the study/investigation clearly stated? Is the manuscript clearly and logically structured with regard to the objective?
7. Is the research method sufficiently well explained so that other professionals could repeat this study?
8. Are the results and conclusions well-founded and can they be logically concluded from the figures, tables and data presented?

Review criteria ‘Building description with scientific merit’

1. Does the construction description/project in the manuscript represent a goal-oriented and recognisable advance compared to projects already carried out in the relevant field (state of the art), e.g. through the use of innovative construction methods, construction products or calculation methods?
2. To your knowledge, has the manuscript ever been published in whole or in part in another journal? (If it is the case, please provide additional in the comment section)
3. In your opinion, is the topic within the range of topics and interests of the readers of the journal *Bauingenieur*?
4. Do the title and abstract correctly reflect the content of the paper and does the abstract contain the most important results of the study?
5. Is the state of research sufficiently presented?
6. Is the objective (the ‘message’) of the manuscript clearly recognisable? Is the manuscript clearly and logically structured with regard to the objective?
7. Are the results and conclusions well-founded and can they be logically concluded from the figures, tables and data presented?

Corrections

When submitting your manuscript, it must be formulated in such a way that corrections are limited to the elimination of typographical errors. Before your paper goes to press, the publisher will send you a galley proof for a final check. This is your only opportunity to make final corrections.

Keywords for papers

The main papers are identified by keywords. Authors can suggest keywords themselves to best characterise their publication. A maximum of four keywords may be specified.

Keywords are used to index the papers in the database. They are also used to generate search results. The first keyword should indicate the type of paper, e.g.:

Fundamentals	for a discussion of fundamentals
Comment	for a comment on building regulations
Research and development	for the discussion of scientific studies and theoretical derivations
Experiments	for the description of experimental investigations
Building materials	for explanations of building material properties
Draft	for a description of planning and design processes
Measurement	for explaining a measurement proposal
Calculation	for explaining a calculation proposal
Construction process	for describing the construction phases, the creation and maintenance of a building, and the company and construction management processes
Building specifications	for the description of a building

When describing a type of structure, the next keyword should classify it as precisely as possible, e.g. into:

Excavation pits	Building construction	Support structures
Bridge construction	High-rise construction	Dam construction
Embankment and dyke construction	Industrial construction	Tunnel construction
Landfill construction	Power plant construction	Tower construction
Railway construction	Crane runway construction	Underground facilities
Airport construction	Pipeline construction	Underground mining
Port construction	Sports facility construction	Transport infrastructure
Hall construction	Road construction	Hydraulic engineering

If a specific construction method is involved, the next keyword should mention this, e.g.:

Excavation pits	Hall construction	Steel construction
Earthworks	Timber construction	Composite construction
Rock engineering	Environmental	Concrete construction
Geotechnical engineering	geotechnics	Lightweight construction
Foundation engineering	Membrane	
Masonry construction	construction	
Special civil engineering	Glass construction	
Reinforced concrete construction	Pipe jacking	
Prestressed concrete construction	Mining tunnel	
	construction	
	Mechanical tunnel	
	construction	
	Tunnel construction	

In addition to those listed, other keywords can be selected, e.g.:

Sealing	Roofs	Machine foundations
Details	Durability	Measurements
Construction operations	Ceilings	Modular construction
Construction chemistry	Digital methods	Sustainability
Construction dynamics	Dynamics	Recalculation
Construction elements	Impacts	Natural hazards
Building maintenance	Earthquakes	Standards
Construction equipment	Fatigue	Numerical analysis
Ground investigation	Vibrations	Planning
Ground-structure interaction	Facility management	Probabilistic analysis
Construction informatics	Facades	Project management
Construction logistics	Precast elements	Quality assurance
Construction management	Finite element method	Risk management
Construction machinery	Flat structures	Renovation
Building physics	Serviceability	Damage
Construction processes	Geotextiles	Shear
Construction law	Geothermal energy	Ropes
Construction methods	Scaffolding	Safety
Building protection	History	Shotcrete
Structural underpinning	Foundation engineering	Bars
Reinforcement	Groundwater	Bar structures
Fire protection	High-performance concrete	Stability
Soil dynamics	Conflict management	Statics
Soil mechanics	Corrosion	Statistics
Soil improvement	Cost management	Columns
Building Information Modeling	Structural support	Technical mechanics
CAD	Lean construction	Schedule management
CFRP / FRP	Service life	Textile construction
	Life cycle	Conversions
	Lightweight concrete	Environmental protection
		Connection technology
		Reinforcement