

საქართველოს ეროვნული სტანდარტი

ეპროკოლი 3: ფოლადის კონსტრუქციების დაპროექტება.
ნაწილი 2: ფოლადის ხილები

საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების
და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტო
თბილისი

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

1 შეეშავება საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეგროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს სტანდარტებისა და ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების დეპარტამენტის მიერ

2 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედო საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეგროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2009 წლის 8 მაისის №24 “ს” განკარგულებით

3 მიღებულია გარეკანის მეთოდით სტანდარტიზაციის საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციის სტანდარტი ISO 26 1993-2 : 2006 “**ევროკოდი 3: ფოლადის კონსტრუქციების დაპროექტება. ნაწილი 2: ფოლადის ხიდები**”

4 პირველად

5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეგროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2009 წლის 15 მაისი № 268-1.3-2447

წინამდებარე სტანდარტის სრული ან ნაწილობრივი აღწარმოება, გირაჟირება და გავრცელება საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეგროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს ნებართვის გარეშე არ დაიშვება

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

English Version

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 2: Steel Bridges

Eurocode 3 - Calcul des structures en acier - Partie 2:
Ponts métalliques

Eurocode 3 - Bemessung und konstruktion von Stahlbauten
- Teil 2: Stahlbrücken

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 January 2006.

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, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Contents	Page
1 General	9
1.1 Scope	9
1.2 Normative references	9
1.3 Assumptions	10
1.4 Distinction between principles and application rules	10
1.5 Terms and definitions	10
1.6 Symbols	11
1.7 Conventions for member axes	11
2 Basis of design	11
2.1 Requirements	11
2.2 Principles of limit state design	12
2.3 Basic variables	13
2.4 Verification by the partial factor method	13
2.5 Design assisted by testing	13
3 Materials.....	13
3.1 General	13
3.2 Structural steel	13
3.3 Connecting devices	15
3.4 Cables and other tension elements	16
3.5 Bearings	16
3.6 Other bridge components	16
4 Durability	17
5 Structural analysis.....	18
5.1 Structural modelling for analysis	18
5.2 Global analysis	18
5.3 Imperfections	19
5.4 Methods of analysis considering material non-linearities	19
5.5 Classification of cross sections	19
6 Ultimate limit states.....	20
6.1 General	20
6.2 Resistance of cross sections	20
6.3 Buckling resistance of members	23
6.4 Built-up compression members	27
6.5 Buckling of plates	27
7 Serviceability limit states	28
7.1 General	28
7.2 Calculation models	28
7.3 Limitations for stress	29
7.4 Limitation of web breathing	29
7.5 Limits for clearance gauges	30
7.6 Limits for visual impression	30
7.7 Performance criteria for railway bridges	30
7.8 Performance criteria for road bridges	30
7.9 Performance criteria for pedestrian bridges	31
7.10 Performance criteria for the effect of wind	31
7.11 Accessibility of joint details and surfaces	31
7.12 Drainage	31
8 Fasteners, welds, connections and joints	32
8.1 Connections made of bolts, rivets and pins	32

8.2	Welded connections	34
9	Fatigue assessment.....	36
9.1	General	36
9.2	Fatigue loading	37
9.3	Partial factors for fatigue verifications	37
9.4	Fatigue stress range	38
9.5	Fatigue assessment procedures	40
9.6	Fatigue strength	47
9.7	Post weld treatment	48
10	Design assisted by testing.....	48
10.1	General	48
10.2	Types of tests	48
10.3	Verification of aerodynamic effects on bridges by testing	48
	Annex A [informative] – Technical specifications for bearings	50
A.1	Scope	50
A.2	Symbols	51
A.3	General	51
A.4	Preparation of the bearing schedule	54
A.5	Supplementary rules for particular types of bearings	64
	Annex B [informative] – Technical specifications for expansion joints for road bridges.....	66
B.1	Scope	66
B.2	Technical specifications	67
B.3	Imposed loads, displacements and rotations from bridge movements	69
	Annex C [informative] – Recommendations for the structural detailing of steel bridge decks	70
C.1	Highway bridges	70
C.2	Railway bridges	80
C.3	Tolerances for semi-finished products and fabrication	83
	Annex D [informative] – Buckling lengths of members in bridges and assumptions for geometrical imperfections.....	91
D.1	General	91
D.2	Trusses	91
D.3	Arched Bridges	96
	Annex E [informative] – Combination of effects from local wheel and tyre loads and from global traffic loads on road bridges.....	101
E.1	Combination rule for global and local load effects	101
E.2	Combination factor	102

Foreword

This European Standard EN 1993-2, Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures Part 2: Steel bridges, has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC250 « Structural Eurocodes », the Secretariat of which is held by BSI. CEN/TC250 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 April 2007 and conflicting National Standards shall be withdrawn at latest by March 2010.

This Eurocode supersedes ENV 1993-2.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the National Standard 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, 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 1980's.

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 the 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 0: 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

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 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 Documents² referred to in Article 12 of the CPD, although they are of a different nature from a harmonised product standard³. 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).

The National Annex (informative) 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 for partial factors and/or classes where alternatives are given in the Eurocode,
- values to be used where a symbol only is given in the Eurocode,
- geographical and climatic data specific to the Member State, e.g. snow map,
- the procedure to be used where alternative procedures are given in the Eurocode,
- references to non-contradictory complementary information to assist the user to apply the Eurocode.

² 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 hENs and ETAGs/ETAs.

³ 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.

Links between Eurocodes and product harmonised technical specifications (ENs and ETAs)

There is a need for consistency between the harmonised technical specifications for construction products and the technical rules for works⁴. Furthermore, all the information accompanying the CE Marking of the construction products which refer to Eurocodes should clearly mention which Nationally Determined Parameters have been taken into account.

Additional information specific to EN 1993-2

EN 1993-2 is the second part of six parts of EN 1993 – Design of Steel Structures – and describes the principles and application rules for the safety and serviceability and durability of steel structures for bridges.

EN 1993-2 gives design rules which are supplementary to the generic rules in EN 1993-1-1.

EN 1993-2 is intended to be used with Eurocodes EN 1990 – Basis of design, EN 1991 – Actions on structures and the parts 2 of EN 1992 to EN 1998 when steel structures or steel components for bridges are referred to.

Matters that are already covered in those documents are not repeated.

EN 1993-2 is intended for use by

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

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 quality management applies.

National annex for EN 1993-2

This standard gives alternative procedures, values and recommendations with notes indicating where national choices may have to be made. The National Standard implementing EN 1993-2 should have a National Annex containing all Nationally Determined Parameters to be used for the design of steel structures to be constructed in the relevant country.

National choice is allowed in EN 1993-2 through:

- 2.1.3.2(1)
- 2.1.3.3(5)
- 2.1.3.4(1)
- 2.1.3.4(2)
- 2.3.1(1)
- 3.2.3(2)
- 3.2.3(3)
- 3.2.4(1)
- 3.4(1)
- 3.5(1)
- 3.6(1)

⁴ 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.

- 3.6(2)
- 4(1)
- 4(4)
- 5.2.1(4)
- 5.4.1(1)
- 6.1(1)P
- 6.2.2.3(1)
- 6.2.2.4(1)
- 6.3.2.3(1)
- 6.3.4.2(1)
- 6.3.4.2(7)
- 7.1(3)
- 7.3(1)
- 7.4(1)
- 8.1.3.2.1(1)
- 8.1.6.3(1)
- 8.2.1.4(1)
- 8.2.1.5(1)
- 8.2.1.6(1)
- 8.2.10(1)
- 8.2.13(1)
- 8.2.14(1)
- 9.1.2(1)
- 9.1.3(1)
- 9.3(1)P
- 9.3(2)P
- 9.4.1(6)
- 9.5.2(2)
- 9.5.2(3)
- 9.5.2(5)
- 9.5.2(6)
- 9.5.2(7)
- 9.5.3(2) (two places)
- 9.6(1) (two places)
- 9.7(1)
- A.3.3(1)P
- A.3.6(2)
- A.4.2.1(2)
- A.4.2.1(3)
- A.4.2.1(4)
- A.4.2.4(2)
- C.1.1(2)

EN 1993-2: 2006 (E)

- C.1.2.2(1)
- C.1.2.2(2)
- E.2(1)