

# SVENSK STANDARD

## SS-EN 1993-3-1:2006

Fastställt/Approved: 2006-11-06

Publicerad/Published: 2009-03-02

Utgåva/Edition: 1

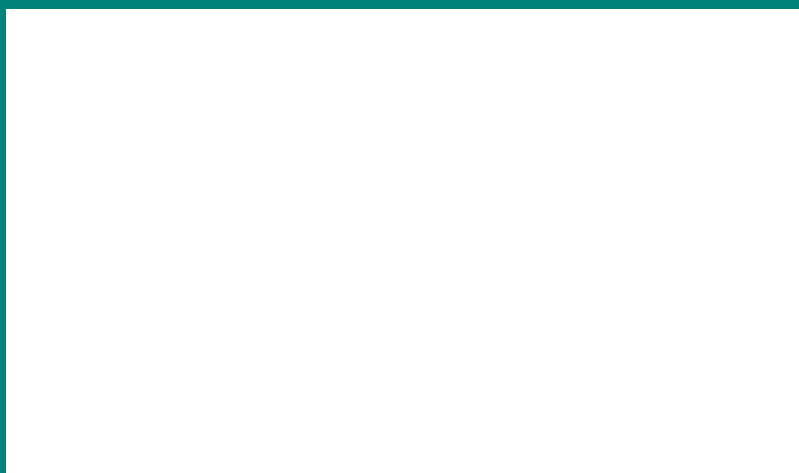
Språk/Language: engelska/English

ICS: 91.010.99; 91.070.03; 91.070.80

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### **Eurokod 3: Dimensionering av stålkonstruktioner – Del 3-1: Torn och master**

### **Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures – Part 3-1: Towers and masts and chimneys – Towers and masts**



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SS-EN 1993-3-1:2006, utgåva 1 och SS-ENV 1993-3-1, utgåva 1, gäller parallellt längst till 2010-03-30.

The European Standard EN 1993-3-1:2006 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of EN 1993-3-1:2006.

SS-EN 1993-3-1:2006, edition 1 and SS-ENV 1993-3-1, edition 1, are valid for and run parallel longest to 2010-03-30.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN 1993-3-1**

October 2006

ICS 91.010.30; 91.080.10

Supersedes ENV 1993-3-1:1997

English Version

**Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 3-1: Towers,  
masts and chimneys - Towers and masts**

Eurocode 3 - Calcul des structures en acier - Partie 3-1:  
Tours, mâts et cheminées - Pylônes et mâts haubannés

Eurocode 3 - Bemessung und Konstruktion von  
Stahlbauten - Teil 3-1: Türme, Maste und Schornsteine -  
Türme und Maste

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.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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

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**SS-EN 1993-3-1:2006 (E)****Foreword**

This European Standard EN 1993-3-1, Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures: Part 3.1: Towers, masts and chimneys – Towers and masts, 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 1993-3-1.

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 1980s.

In 1989, the Commission and the Member States of the EU and EFTA decided, on the basis of an agreement<sup>1</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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 Documents<sup>2</sup> referred to in Article 12 of the CPD, although they are of a different nature from harmonised product standard<sup>3</sup>. 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.

<sup>2</sup> According to Art. 3.3 of the CPD, the essential requirements (ERs) should 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.

<sup>3</sup> According to Art. 12 of the CPD the interpretative documents should :

- 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.

**SS-EN 1993-3-1:2006 (E)****Links between Eurocodes and product harmonized technical specifications (ENs and ETAs)**

There is a need for consistency between the harmonised technical specifications for construction products and the technical rules for works<sup>4</sup>. 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 1993-3-1 and EN 1993-3-2**

EN 1993-3 is the third 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 towers and masts and chimneys. Towers and masts are dealt with in Part 3-1; chimneys are treated in Part 3-2.

EN 1993-3 gives design rules in supplement to the generic rules in EN 1993-1.

EN 1993-3 is intended to be used with Eurocodes EN 1990 - Basis of design, EN 1991 - Actions on structures and the parts 1 of EN 1992 to EN 1998 when steel structures or steel components for towers and masts and chimneys are referred to.

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

EN 1993-3 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 in EN 1993-3 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.

Annex B of EN 1993-3-1 has been prepared to supplement the provisions of EN 1991-1-4 in respect of wind actions on lattice towers and guyed masts or guyed chimneys.

As far as overhead line towers are concerned all matters related to wind and ice loading, loading combinations, safety matters and special requirements (such as for conductors, insulators, clearance, etc.) are covered by the CENELEC Code EN 50341, that can be referred to for the design of such structures.

The strength requirements for steel members given in this Part may be considered as 'deemed to satisfy', rules to meet the requirements of EN 50341 for overhead line towers, and may be used as alternative criteria to the rules given in that Standard.

Part 3.2 has been prepared in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 297: Free standing chimneys.

Provisions have been included to allow for the possible use of a different partial factor for resistance in the case of those structures or elements the design of which has been the subject of an agreed type testing programme.

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

## National Annex for EN 1993-3-1

This standard gives alternative procedures, values and recommendations for classes with notes indicating where national choices may have to be made. Therefore the National Standard implementing EN 1993-3-1 should have a National Annex containing all Nationally Determined Parameters to be used for the design of buildings and civil engineering works to be constructed in the relevant country.

National choice is allowed in EN 1993-3-1 through paragraphs:

- 2.1.1(3)P
- 2.3.1(1)
- 2.3.2(1)
- 2.3.6(2)
- 2.3.7(1)
- 2.3.7(4)
- 2.5(1)
- 2.6(1)
- 4.1(1)
- 4.2(1)
- 5.1(6)
- 5.2.4(1)
- 6.1(1)
- 6.3.1(1)
- 6.4.1(1)
- 6.4.2(2)
- 6.5.1(1)
- 7.1(1)
- 9.5(1)
- A.1(1)
- A.2(1)P (2 places)
- B.1.1(1)
- B.2.1.1(5)
- B.2.3(1)
- B.2.3(3)
- B.3.2.2.6(4)
- B.3.3(1)
- B.3.3(2)
- B.4.3.2.2(2)
- B.4.3.2.3(1)
- B.4.3.2.8.1(4)
- C.2(1)
- C.6(1)
- D.1.1(1)
- D.1.2(2)
- D.3(6) (2 places)