

SVENSK STANDARD

SS-ISO 12494:2017



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Nedisning av konstruktioner på grund av fukt i luften (ISO 12494:2017, IDT)

Atmospheric icing of structures (ISO 12494:2017, IDT)

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Den internationella standarden ISO 12494:2017 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av ISO 12494:2017.

Denna standard ersätter SS-ISO 12494, utgåva 1.

The International Standard ISO 12494:2017 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official version of ISO 12494:2017.

This standard supersedes the Swedish Standard SS-ISO 12494, edition 1.

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Information about the content of the standard is available from the Swedish Standards Institute (SIS), telephone +46 8 555 520 00. Standards may be ordered from SIS Förlag AB, who can also provide general information about Swedish and foreign standards.

Denna standard är framtagen av kommittén för Eurokoder, SIS/TK 203.

Har du synpunkter på innehållet i den här standarden, vill du delta i ett kommande revideringsarbete eller vara med och ta fram andra standarder inom området? Gå in på www.sis.se - där hittar du mer information.

Contents

	Page
Foreword	v
Introduction	vii
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	2
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Symbols	3
5 Effects of icing	4
5.1 General.....	4
5.2 Static ice loads.....	4
5.3 Wind action on iced structures.....	4
5.4 Dynamic effects.....	4
5.5 Damage caused by falling ice.....	5
6 Fundamentals of atmospheric icing	5
6.1 General.....	5
6.2 Icing types.....	6
6.2.1 General.....	6
6.2.2 Glaze.....	8
6.2.3 Wet snow.....	8
6.2.4 Rime.....	8
6.2.5 Other types of ice.....	9
6.3 Topographic influences.....	9
6.4 Variation with height above terrain.....	10
7 Icing on structures	11
7.1 General.....	11
7.2 Ice classes.....	11
7.3 Definition of ice class, IC.....	12
7.4 Glaze.....	12
7.4.1 General.....	12
7.4.2 Glaze on lattice structures.....	12
7.5 Rime.....	13
7.5.1 General.....	13
7.5.2 Rime on single members.....	15
7.6 Rime on lattice structures.....	18
7.6.1 General.....	18
7.6.2 Direction of ice vanes on the structure.....	19
7.6.3 Icing on members inclined to the wind direction.....	19
8 Wind actions on iced structures	20
8.1 General.....	20
8.2 Single members.....	20
8.2.1 General.....	20
8.2.2 Drag coefficients for glaze.....	21
8.2.3 Drag coefficients for rime.....	23
8.3 Angle of incidence.....	27
8.4 Lattice structures.....	27
9 Combination of ice loads and wind actions	28
9.1 General.....	28
9.2 Combined loads.....	28
10 Unbalanced ice load on guys	29
11 Falling ice considerations	30

SS-ISO 12494:2017 (E)

Annex A (informative) Formulae used in this document	32
Annex B (informative) Standard measurements for ice actions	35
Annex C (informative) Theoretical modelling of icing	39
Annex D (informative) Climatic estimation of ice classes based on weather data	50
Annex E (informative) Hints on using this document	53
Bibliography	57

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 98, *Bases for design of structures*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Loads, forces and other actions*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12494:2001), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes made are the following:

- [8.1](#), line 2, replaced “ISO 4355” by “ISO 4354”;
- [8.3](#), [Figure 7](#), revised the right figure;
- [9.1](#), line 2, [9.2](#), line 2 to 4, replaced “exceedence” by “exceedance”;
- [9.2](#), line 11, replaced “to day’s” by “today’s”;
- [Clause 10](#), line 15, replaced “[5.3](#)” by “[5.4](#)”;
- [A.2](#), [Table 3](#), line 1, replaced “the glaze mass” by “the mass of the ice, glaze or rime”;
- [A.2](#), [Table 3](#), line 2, replaced “the glaze thickness” by “the thickness of the ice, glaze or rime”;
- [A.2](#), [Table 3](#), line 4, replaced “the glaze density” by “the density of the ice, glaze or rime”;
- [A.2](#), [Table 3](#), line 4, replaced “*r*” by “ γ ”;
- [A.2](#), [Table 3](#), line 1 to 4, moved before [Table 3](#),
- [B.3.2](#), c), replaced “see [Table 2](#) and 2.3” by “see [Table 1](#) in [6.2.1](#)”;
- [B.3.3](#), line 5, replaced “definitions [3.1](#) and [3.2](#)” by “definitions [B.3.1](#) and [B.3.2](#)”;
- [B.3.3](#), line 6, replaced “[Table 4](#) or [5](#)” by “[Table 3](#) or [4](#)”;
- [C.3](#), paragraph 6, line 4, replaced “0,7 cm⁻³” by “0,7 g cm⁻³”;
- [E.4](#), b), line 1, replaced “ICG_x” by “ICR_x”.

SS-ISO 12494:2017 (E)

[Annexes A](#) to [E](#) of this document are for information only.

Introduction

This document describes ice actions and can be used in the design of certain types of structures.

It should be used in conjunction with ISO 2394 and also in conjunction with relevant CEN standards.

This document differs in some aspects from other International Standards, because the topic is poorly known and available information is inadequate. Therefore, it contains more explanations than usual, as well as supplementary descriptions and recommendations in the annexes.

Designers might find that they have better information on some specific topics than those available from this document. This may be true, especially in the future. They should, however, be very careful not to use only parts of this document partly, but only as a whole.

The main purpose of this document is to encourage designers to think about the possibility of ice accretions on a structure and to act thereafter.

As more information about the nature of atmospheric icing becomes available during the coming years, the need for updating this document is expected to be more urgent than usual.

Guidance is given as a NOTE, after the text for which it is a supplement. It is distinguished from the text by being in smaller typeface. This guidance includes some information and values which might be useful during practical design work, and which represents results that are not certain enough for this document, but may be useful in many cases until better information becomes available in the future.

Designers are therefore welcome to use information from the guidance notes, but they should be aware of the intention of the use and also forthcoming results of new investigations and/or measurements.

Atmospheric icing of structures

1 Scope

This document describes the general principles of determining ice load on structures of the types listed in this clause.

In cases where a certain structure is not directly covered by this or another standard or recommendation, designers can use the intentions of this document. However, it is the user's responsibility to carefully consider the applicability of this document to the structure in question.

The practical use of all data in this document is based upon certain knowledge of the site of the structure. Information about the degree of "normal" icing amounts (= ice classes) for the site in question is used. For many areas, however, no information is available.

Even in such cases, this document can be useful because local meteorologists or other experienced persons should be able to, on the safe side, estimate a proper ice class. Using such an estimate in the structural design will result in a much safer structure than designing without any considerations for problems due to ice.

CAUTION — It is extremely important to design for some ice instead of no ice, and then the question of whether the amount of ice was correct is of less importance. In particular, the action of wind can be increased considerably due to both increased exposed area and increased drag coefficient.

This document is intended for use in determining ice mass and wind load on the iced structure for the following types of structure:

- masts;
- towers;
- antennas and antenna structures;
- cables, stays, guy ropes, etc.;
- rope ways (cable railways);
- structures for ski-lifts;
- buildings or parts of them exposed to potential icing;
- towers for special types of construction such as transmission lines, wind turbines, etc.

Atmospheric icing on electrical overhead lines is covered by IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) standards.

This document is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 2394.

NOTE Some typical types of structure are mentioned, but other types can also be considered by designers by thinking in terms of which type of structure is sensitive to unforeseen ice, and act thereafter.

Also, in many cases, only parts of structures are to be designed for ice loads because they are more vulnerable to unforeseen ice than is the whole structure.

Even if electrical overhead lines are covered by IEC standards, designers can use this document for the mast structures to overhead lines (which are not covered by IEC standards) if they so wish.