

Geregistreeerde Belgische norm

NBN EN 1999-1-3

1e uitg., december 2007

Normklasse: B 51

Eurocode 9: Ontwerp en berekening van aluminiumconstructies - Deel 1-3: Vermoeiing

Eurocode 9: Calcul des structures en aluminium - Partie 1-3: Structures sensibles à la fatigue

Eurocode 9: Design of aluminium structures - Part 1-3: Structures susceptible to fatigue

Toelating tot publicatie: 12 september 2007

Vervangt NBN ENV 1999-2 (1998).

Deze Europese norm EN 1999-1-3:2007 heeft de status van een Belgische norm.

Deze Europese norm bestaat in drie officiële versies (Duits, Engels, Frans).

Er is bij het NBN ook een Nederlandstalige versie beschikbaar, die dezelfde status heeft als de officiële versies.

Deze norm mag in België slechts samen met zijn nationale bijlage (ANB) worden toegepast. Deze laatste legt hoofdzakelijk de waarden van de parameters vast die op nationaal vlak worden bepaald.

***norme belge
enregistrée***

NBN EN 1999-1-3

1e éd., décembre 2007

Indice de classement: B 51

Eurocode 9: Calcul des structures en aluminium - Partie 1-3: Structures sensibles à la fatigue

Eurocode 9: Ontwerp en berekening van aluminiumconstructies - Deel 1-3: Vermoeiing

Eurocode 9: Design of aluminium structures - Part 1-3: Structures susceptible to fatigue

Autorisation de publication: 12 septembre 2007

Remplace NBN ENV 1999-2 (1998).

La présente norme européenne EN 1999-1-3:2007 a le statut d'une norme belge.

La présente norme européenne existe en trois versions officielles (allemand, anglais, français).

Une version en néerlandais, ayant le même statut que les versions officielles, est également disponible au NBN.

Cette norme ne peut être utilisée en Belgique qu'en combinaison avec son annexe nationale (ANB) qui fixe principalement la valeur des paramètres à déterminer au niveau national.

Nationaal voorwoord van NBN EN 1999-1-3:2007

1. De norm NBN EN 1999-1-3 :2007 “Eurocode 9 : Ontwerp en berekening van aluminiumconstructies – Deel 1-3: Vermoeiing “ omvat de nationale bijlage NBN EN 1999-1-3 ANB:2011 met een normatief karakter in België. Hij vervangt vanaf de datum van de publicatie in het Belgische Staatsblad van de bekrachtiging van de norm NBN EN 1999-1-3 ANB:2011 de volgende norm:

NBN ENV 1999-2:1998 “Eurocode 9: Ontwerp en berekening van aluminiumconstructies – Deel 2: Constructies onderhevig aan vermoeiing”

2. De Nederlandstalige versie van EN 1999-1-3 is tot stand gekomen op basis van een voorkeurterminologie die in samenwerking tussen het NBN en het NEN is opgesteld. Daarbij werd voor elk begrip een unieke woordkeuze gemaakt. Dit heeft voor gevolg dat in de norm uitdrukkingen voorkomen die in één van de twee landen minder gebruikelijk zijn. Hierna volgt een lijst met synoniemen:

Oorspronkelijke term (Engels)	Verplichte term (Nederlands)	Synoniem (B); (N)
accidental situation	buitengewone situatie	bijzondere situatie (N); buitengewone toestand (B)

- 2bis. De Europese normen (EN) waarnaar de tekst van deze norm met hun Engelse titel verwijst, dragen in België de volgende Nederlandstalige titels :

Vermelde norm met Engelse titel	Nederlandstalige titel (NBN)
EN 485-2 Aluminium and aluminium Alloys. Sheet, strip and plate. Part 2: Mechanical properties	EN 485-2 Aluminium en aluminiumlegeringen – Plaat en band – Deel 2: Mechanische eigenschappen
EN 755-2 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Part 2: Mechanical properties	EN 755-2 Aluminium en aluminiumlegeringen. Geëxtrudeerde staven, buizen en profielen- Deel 2: Mechanische eigenschappen
EN 1990 Basis of structural design	EN 1990 Eurocode - Grondslagen van het constructief ontwerp
EN 1991-1-2 Basis of design and actions on structures Part 1-2: Actions on structures exposed to fire	EN 1991-1-2 Belastingen op constructies – Deel 1-2: Algemene belastingen – Belastingen bij brand
EN 1999-1-1 Design of aluminium structures - Part 1-1: General rules	EN 1999-1-1 Eurocode 9 - Ontwerp en berekening van aluminiumconstructies - Deel 1-1: Algemene regels
EN 1090-3 Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures- Part 3: technical requirements for aluminium structures	EN 1090-3 Uitvoering van staal- en aluminiumconstructies – Deel 3: Technische eisen voor aluminiumconstructies
EN 13501-2 Fire classification of construction products and building elements. Part 2: Classification using data from fire resistance tests	EN 13501-2 Brandclassificatie van bouwproducten en bouwdelen – Deel 2: Classificatie op grond van resultaten van brandwerendheidsproeven, behalve ventilatiesystemen
ENV 13381-1 Fire tests on elements of building construction: Part 1: Test method for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members: By horizontal protective membranes	ENV 13381-1 Proeven ter bepaling van de bijdrage tot de vuurweerstand van dragende bouwdelen – Deel 1: Horizontale vuurwerende bekledingen

ENV 13381-2 Fire tests on elements of building construction: Part 2: Test method for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members: By vertical protective membranes	ENV 13381-2 Proeven ter bepaling van de bijdrage tot de vuurweerstand van dragende bouwdelen – Deel 2: Verticale vuurwerende bekledingen
ENV 13381-4 Fire tests on elements of building construction: Part 4: Test method for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members: By applied protection to steel structural elements	ENV 13381-4 Proeven ter bepaling van de bijdrage tot de vuurweerstand van dragende bouwdelen – Deel 4: Vuurwering aangebracht op stalen bouwdelen

Avant-propos national à la NBN EN 1999-1-3:2007

1. La norme NBN EN 1999-1-3:2007 «Eurocode 9 : Calcul des structures en aluminium – Partie 1-3 : Structures sensibles à la fatigue» comprend l’annexe nationale NBN EN 1999-1-3 ANB:2011 qui a un caractère normatif en Belgique. Elle remplace à partir de la date de publication au Moniteur Belge de l’homologation de la norme NBN EN 1999-1-3 ANB:2011 la norme suivante :

NBN ENV 1999-2:1998 « Eurocode 9: Conception et dimensionnement des structures en aluminium - Partie 2: Structures sensibles à la fatigue »

2. La version de langue française de l’EN 1999-1-3 a été rédigée en France par l’AFNOR. En conséquence, on y rencontre certaines expressions d’usage moins courant en Belgique.

Une liste de termes équivalents est donnée ci-après :

Terme de l’EN 1999-1-3	Terme équivalent en Belgique
client	le maître de l’ouvrage assisté de ses bureaux d’architectes, d’ingénierie et de consultance
poteau	colonne

English Version

**Eurocode 9: Design of aluminium structures - Part 1-3:
Structures susceptible to fatigue**

Eurocode 9: Calcul des structures en aluminium - Partie 1-3: Structures sensibles à la fatigue

Eurocode 9: Bemessung und Konstruktion von Aluminiumtragwerken - Teil 1-3: Ermüdungsbeanspruchte Tragwerke

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 25 November 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 CEN Management Centre 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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Foreword

This document (EN 1999-1-3:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 250 “Structural Eurocodes”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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 November 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2010.

This European Standard supersedes ENV 1999-2: 1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Background to 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 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

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 1999-1-3:2007 (E)

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

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 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.

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.

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.

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 1999-1-3

EN 1999 is intended to be used with Eurocodes EN 1990 – Basis of Structural Design, EN 1991 – Actions on structures and EN 1992 to EN 1999, where aluminium structures or aluminium components are referred to.

EN 1999-1-3 is one of five parts EN 1999-1-1 to EN 1999-1-5 each addressing specific aluminium components, limit states or type of structure. EN 1999-1-3 describes the principles, requirements and rules for the structural design of aluminium components and structures subjected to fatigue actions.

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 1999-1-3

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 1999-1-1 should have a National Annex containing all Nationally Determined Parameters to be used for the design of aluminium structures to be constructed in the relevant country.

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. Construction products which refer to Eurocodes should clearly mention which Nationally Determined Parameters have been taken into account.

EN 1999-1-3:2007 (E)

National choice is allowed in EN 1999-1-3 through clauses:

- 2.1 (1)
- 2.2.1 (3)
- 2.3.1 (3)
- 2.3.2 (6)
- 2.4 (1)
- 3 (1)
- 4 (2)
- 5.8.1 (1)
- 5.8.2 (1)
- 6.1.3 (1)
- 6.2.1(2)
- 6.2.1 (7)
- 6.2.1 (11)
- 6.2.4 (1)
- A.3.1 (1)
- E (5)
- E (7)
- I.2.2 (1)
- I.2.3.2 (1)
- I.2.4 (1).

1 General

1.1 Scope

1.1.1 Scope of EN 1999

(1) P EN 1999 applies to the design of buildings and civil engineering and structural works in aluminium. It complies with the principles and requirements for the safety and serviceability of structures, the basis of their design and verification that are given in EN 1990 – Basis of structural design.

(2) EN 1999 is only concerned with requirements for resistance, serviceability, durability and fire resistance of aluminium structures. Other requirements, e.g. concerning thermal or sound insulation, are not considered.

(3) EN 1999 is intended to be used in conjunction with:

- EN 1990 Basis of structural design
- EN 1991 Actions on structures
- European Standards for construction products relevant for aluminium structures
- EN 1090-1: Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures – Part 1: Conformity assessment of structural components⁵⁾
- EN 1090-3: Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures – Part 3: Technical requirements for aluminium structures⁶⁾

(4) EN 1999 is subdivided in five parts:

EN 1999-1-1 Design of Aluminium Structures: General structural rules

EN 1999-1-2 Design of Aluminium Structures: Structural fire design

EN 1999-1-3 Design of Aluminium Structures: Structures susceptible to fatigue

EN 1999-1-4 Design of Aluminium Structures: Cold-formed structural sheeting

EN 1999-1-5 Design of Aluminium Structures: Shell structures

1.1.2 Scope of EN 1999-1-3

(1) EN 1999-1-3 gives the basis for the design of aluminium alloy structures with respect to the limit state of fracture induced by fatigue.

(2) EN 1999-1-3 gives rules for:

- Safe life design;
- damage tolerant design;
- design assisted by testing.

5) To be published

6) To be published

EN 1999-1-3:2007 (E)

(3) EN 1999-1-3 is intended to be used in conjunction with EN 1090-3 “Technical requirements for the execution of aluminium structures” which contains the requirements necessary for the design assumptions to be met during execution of components and structures.

(4) EN 1999-1-3 does not cover pressurised containment vessels or pipe-work.

(5) The following subjects are dealt with in EN 1999-1-3:

Section 1: General

Section 2: Basis of design

Section 3: Materials, constituent products and connecting devices

Section 4: Durability

Section 5: Structural analysis

Section 6: Ultimate limit state of fatigue

Annex A: Basis for calculation of fatigue resistance [normative]

Annex B: Guidance on assessment by fracture mechanics [informative]

Annex C: Testing for fatigue design [informative]

Annex D: Stress analysis [informative]

Annex E: Adhesively bonded joints [informative]

Annex F: Low cycle fatigue range [informative]

Annex G: Influence of R-ratio [informative]

Annex H: Fatigue strength improvement of welds [informative]

Annex I: Castings [informative]

Annex J: Detail category tables [informative]

Annex K: Hot spot reference detail method [informative]

Bibliography

1.2 Normative references

(1) The normative references of EN 1999-1-1 apply.

1.3 Assumptions

(1) P The general assumptions of EN 1990, 1.3 apply.

(2) P The provisions of EN 1999-1-1, 1.8 apply.

(3) P The design procedures are valid only when the requirements for execution in EN 1090-3 or other equivalent requirements are complied with.