

**Eurocode 3:
Design of steel structures
Part 6: Crane supporting structures**

**Eurokoodeks 3:
Teraskonstruksioonide projekteerimine
Osa 6: Kraanasid kandvad konstruktsioonid**

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

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English Version

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 6: Crane supporting structures

Eurocode 3 - Calcul des structures en acier - Partie 6:
Chemins de roulement

Eurocode 3 - Bemessung und Konstruktion von
Stahlbauten - Teil 6: Kranbahnen

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Contents

page

Foreword.....	4
1 General.....	7
1.1 Scope.....	7
1.2 Normative references	7
1.3 Assumptions.....	8
1.4 Distinction between principles and application rules	8
1.5 Terms and definitions.....	8
1.6 Symbols.....	8
2 Basis of design.....	9
2.1 Requirements	9
2.1.1 Basic requirements	9
2.1.2 Reliability management.....	9
2.1.3 Design working life, durability and robustness	9
2.2 Principles of limit state design	9
2.3 Basic variables	9
2.3.1 Actions and environmental influences.....	9
2.3.2 Material and product properties.....	9
2.4 Verification by the partial factor method	9
2.5 Design assisted by testing	10
2.6 Clearances to overhead travelling cranes	10
2.7 Underslung cranes and hoist blocks.....	10
2.8 Crane tests	10
3 Materials	11
3.1 General	11
3.2 Structural steels	11
3.2.1 Material properties.....	11
3.2.2 Ductility requirements	11
3.2.3 Fracture toughness.....	11
3.2.4 Through thickness properties.....	11
3.2.5 Tolerances	11
3.2.6 Design values of material coefficients.....	11
3.3 Stainless steels.....	11
3.4 Fasteners and welds.....	11
3.5 Bearings	11
3.6 Other products for crane supporting structures	12
3.6.1 General	12
3.6.2 Rail steels	12
3.6.3 Special connecting devices for rails	12
4 Durability.....	12
5 Structural analysis.....	13
5.1 Structural modelling for analysis	13
5.1.1 Structural modelling and basic assumptions.....	13
5.1.2 Joint modelling	13
5.1.3 Ground structure interaction	13
5.2 Global analysis	13
5.2.1 Effects of deformed geometry of the structure	13
5.2.2 Structural stability of frames	13
5.3 Imperfections	13
5.3.1 Basis	13
5.3.2 Imperfections for global analysis of frames	13
5.3.3 Imperfections for analysis of bracing systems.....	13
5.3.4 Member imperfections.....	13
5.4 Methods of analysis.....	13
5.4.1 General	13
5.4.2 Elastic global analysis	13
5.4.3 Plastic global analysis.....	13
5.5 Classification of cross-sections	14
5.6 Runway beams	14

5.6.1 Effects of crane loads	14
5.6.2 Structural system	14
5.7 Local stresses in the web due to wheel loads on the top flange	15
5.7.1 Local vertical compressive stresses	15
5.7.2 Local shear stresses	17
5.7.3 Local bending stresses in the web due to eccentricity of wheel loads	17
5.8 Local bending stresses in the bottom flange due to wheel loads	18
5.9 Secondary moments in triangulated components	20
6 Ultimate limit states	22
6.1 General	22
6.2 Resistance of cross-section	22
6.3 Buckling resistance of members	22
6.3.1 General	22
6.3.2 Lateral-torsional buckling	23
6.4 Built up compression members	23
6.5 Resistance of the web to wheel loads	23
6.5.1 General	23
6.5.2 Length of stiff bearing	24
6.6 Buckling of plates	24
6.7 Resistance of bottom flanges to wheel loads	24
7 Serviceability limit states	27
7.1 General	27
7.2 Calculation models	27
7.3 Limits for deformations and displacements	27
7.4 Limitation of web breathing	29
7.5 Reversible behaviour	30
7.6 Vibration of the bottom flange	30
8 Fasteners, welds, surge connectors and rails	31
8.1 Connections using bolts, rivets or pins	31
8.2 Welded connections	31
8.3 Surge connectors	31
8.4 Crane rails	32
8.4.1 Rail material	32
8.4.2 Design working life	32
8.4.3 Rail selection	32
8.5 Rail fixings	33
8.5.1 General	33
8.5.2 Rigid fixings	33
8.5.3 Independent fixings	33
8.6 Rail joints	33
9 Fatigue assessment	34
9.1 Requirement for fatigue assessment	34
9.2 Partial factors for fatigue	34
9.3 Fatigue stress spectra	34
9.3.1 General	34
9.3.2 Simplified approach	34
9.3.3 Local stresses due to wheel loads on the top flange	35
9.3.4 Local stresses due to underslung trolleys	35
9.4 Fatigue assessment	35
9.4.1 General	35
9.4.2 Multiple crane actions	35
9.5 Fatigue strength	36
Annex A [informative] – Alternative assessment method for lateral-torsional buckling	37

Foreword

This European Standard EN 1993-6, “Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures: Part 6 Crane supporting structures”, 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 October 2007, and conflicting National Standards shall be withdrawn at latest by March 2010.

This Eurocode supersedes ENV 1993-6.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the National Standard 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, 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: 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
- 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.

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).

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.

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.

The National Annex 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 and/or classes where alternatives are given in the Eurocode,
- values to be used where a symbol only is given in the Eurocode,
- country specific data (geographical, climatic etc.) 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 harmonised technical specifications (ENs and ETAs) for products

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 1993-6

EN 1993-6 is one of the six parts of EN 1993 "Design of Steel Structures" and gives principles and application rules for the safety, serviceability and durability of crane supporting structures.

EN 1993-6 gives design rules that supplement the generic rules in EN 1993-1.

EN 1993-6 is intended for clients, designers, contractors and public authorities.

EN 1993-6 is intended to be used with EN 1990, EN 1991 and EN 1993-1. Matters that are already covered in those documents are not repeated.

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 1993-6

This standard gives alternative procedures, values and recommendations for classes with notes indicating where national choices may be made. So the National Standard implementing EN 1993-6 should have a National Annex containing all Nationally Determined Parameters to be used for the design of crane-supporting members in steel structures to be constructed in the relevant country.

National choice is allowed in EN 1993-6 through:

2.1.3.2(1)P	Design working life.
2.8(2)P	Partial factor $\gamma_{F,tes}$ for crane test loads.
3.2.3(1)	Lowest service temperature for indoor crane supporting structures.
3.2.3(2)P	Selection of toughness properties for members in compression.
3.2.4(1) table 3.2	Requirement Z_{Ed} for through-thickness properties.
3.6.2(1)	Information on suitable rails and rail steels.
3.6.3(1)	Information on special connecting devices for rails.
6.1(1)	Partial factors γ_{Mi} for resistance for ultimate limit states.
6.3.2.3(1)	Alternative assessment method for lateral-torsional buckling
7.3(1)	Limits for deflections and deformations.
7.5(1)	Partial factor $\gamma_{M,ser}$ for resistance for serviceability limit states.
8.2(4)	Crane classes to be treated as "high fatigue".
9.1(2)	Limit for number of cycles C_0 without a fatigue assessment.
9.2(1)P	Partial factors γ_{Ff} for fatigue loads.
9.2(2)P	Partial factors γ_{Mf} for fatigue resistance.
9.3.3(1)	Crane classes where bending due to eccentricity may be neglected.
9.4.2(5)	Damage equivalence factors λ_{dup} for multiple crane operation.

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.

1 General

1.1 Scope

- (1) This Part 6 of EN 1993 provides design rules for the structural design of runway beams and other crane supporting structures.
- (2) The provisions given in Part 6 supplement, modify or supersede the equivalent provisions given in EN 1993-1.
- (3) It covers overhead crane runways inside buildings and outdoor crane runways, including runways for:
 - a) overhead travelling cranes, either:
 - supported on top of the runway beams;
 - underslung below the runway beams;
 - b) monorail hoist cranes.
- (4) Additional rules are given for ancillary items including crane rails, structural end stops, support brackets, surge connectors and surge girders. However, crane rails not mounted on steel structures, and rails for other purposes, are not covered.
- (5) Cranes and all other moving parts are excluded. Provisions for cranes are given in EN 13001.
- (6) For seismic design, see EN 1998.
- (7) For resistance to fire, see EN 1993-1-2.

1.2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 1090 *Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures:*

Part 2 *Technical requirements for steel structures;*

EN 1337 *Structural bearings;*

EN ISO 1461 *Hot dip galvanised coatings on fabricated iron and steel articles – specifications and test methods;*

EN 1990 *Eurocode: Basis of structural design;*

EN 1991 *Eurocode 1: Actions on structures:*

Part 1-1 *Actions on structures – Densities, self-weight and imposed loads for buildings;*

Part 1-2 *Actions on structures – Actions on structures exposed to fire;*

Part 1-4 *Actions on structures – Wind loads;*

Part 1-5 *Actions on structures – Thermal actions;*

Part 1-6 *Actions on structures – Construction loads;*

Part 1-7 *Actions on structures – Accidental actions;*

Part 3 *Actions on structures – Actions induced by cranes and machinery;*

EN 1993-6: 2007 (E)

EN 1993 *Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures:*

Part 1-1 *General rules and rules for buildings;*

Part 1-2 *Structural fire design;*

Part 1-4 *Stainless steels;*

Part 1-5 *Plated structural elements;*

Part 1-8: *Design of joints;*

Part 1-9: *Fatigue;*

Part 1-10: *Material toughness and through thickness properties;*

EN 1998 *Eurocode 8: Design provisions for earthquake resistance of structures;*

EN 10164 *Steel products with improved deformation properties perpendicular to the surface of the product. Technical delivery conditions;*

ISO/DIS 11660 *Cranes - Access, guards and restraints:*

Part 5 *Bridge and gantry cranes.*

TS 13001 *Cranes - General design;*

Part 3.3 *Limit states and proof of competence of wheel/rail contacts;*

1.3 Assumptions

(1) In addition to the general assumptions of EN 1990 the following assumptions apply:

- fabrication and erection complies with EN 1090-2.

1.4 Distinction between principles and application rules

(1) See 1.4 in EN 1990.

1.5 Terms and definitions

(1) See 1.5 in EN 1993-1-1.

(2) Supplementary to EN 1991-3, for the purposes of this Part 6 the following terminology applies:

1.5.1 crane surge Horizontal dynamic actions due to crane operation, acting longitudinally and/or laterally to the runway beams.

NOTE: The transverse actions induced by cranes apply lateral forces to the runway beams.

1.5.2 elastomeric bearing pad Resilient reinforced elastomeric bedding material intended for use under crane rails.

1.5.3 surge connector Connection that transmits crane surge from a runway beam, or a surge girder, to a support.

1.5.4 surge girder Beam or lattice girder that resists crane surge and carries it to the supports.

1.5.5 structural end stop. Component intended to stop a crane or hoist reaching the end of a runway.

1.6 Symbols

(1) The symbols are defined in EN 1993-1-1 and where they first occur in this EN 1993-6.

NOTE: The symbols used are based on ISO 3898: 1987.