

**Eurokodeks 3 - Teraskonstruksioonide
projekteerimine. Osa 5: Toestamine.**

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 5:
Piling.

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1993-5:2007 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1993-5: 2007 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 30.03.2007 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1993-5:2007 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1993-5: 2007.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 30.03.2007 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala: EN 1993 osa 5 esitab terasest kandevaiade ja sulundvaiade projekteerimise põhimõtted ja kasutusreeglid. Selles antakse ka näited vundamentide ja tugiseinte konstrueerimise kohta.</p>	<p>Scope: Part 5 of EN 1993 provides principles and application rules for the structural design of bearing piles and sheet piles made of steel. It also provides examples of detailing for foundation and retaining wall structures.</p>
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ICS 91.010.30, 91.080.10

Võtmesõnad:

English Version

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 5: Piling

Eurocode 3 - Calcul des structures en acier - Partie 5:
Pieux et palplanchesEurocode 3 - Bemessung und Konstruktion von
Stahlbauten - Teil 5: Pfähle und Spundwände

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 June 2006.

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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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Foreword

This European Standard EN 1993-5, “Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures: Part 5 Piling”, 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2007, and conflicting National Standards shall be withdrawn at latest by March 2010.

This Eurocode supersedes ENV 1993-5:1998.

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 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 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

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).

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.

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 1993-5

EN 1993-5 gives design rules for steel sheet piling and bearing piles to supplement the generic rules in EN 1993-1.

EN 1993-5 is intended to be used with Eurocodes EN 1990 - Basis of design, EN 1991 - Actions on structures and Part 1 of EN 1997 Geotechnical Design.

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

EN 1993-5 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 parameters are recommended as basic values that provide an acceptable level of safety. They have been selected assuming that an appropriate level of workmanship and quality management applies.

Annex A and Annex B have been prepared to complement the provisions of EN 1993-1-3 for class 4 steel sheet piles.

Annex C gives guidance on the plastic design of steel sheet pile retaining structures.

Annex D gives one possible set of design rules for primary elements of combined walls.

Reference should be made to EN 1997 for geotechnical design which is not covered in this document.

National Annex for EN 1993-5

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 1993-5 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 1993-5 through clauses:

3.7 (1)	5.2.2 (13)	7.2.3 (2)
3.9 (1)P	5.2.5 (7)	7.4.2 (4)
4.4 (1)	5.5.4 (2)	A.3.1 (3)
5.1.1 (4)	6.4 (3)	B.5.4 (1)
5.2.2 (2)	7.1 (4)	D.2.2 (5)

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) Part 5 of EN 1993 provides principles and application rules for the structural design of bearing piles and sheet piles made of steel.
- (2) It also provides examples of detailing for foundation and retaining wall structures.
- (3) The field of application includes:
 - steel piled foundations for civil engineering works on land and over water;
 - temporary or permanent structures needed to carry out steel piling work;
 - temporary or permanent retaining structures composed of steel sheet piles, including all kinds of combined walls.
- (4) The field of application excludes:
 - offshore platforms;
 - dolphins.
- (5) Part 5 of EN 1993 also includes application rules for steel piles filled with concrete.
- (6) Special requirements for seismic design are not covered. Where the effects of ground movements caused by earthquakes are relevant see EN 1998.
- (7) Design provisions are also given for walings, bracing and anchorages, see section 7.
- (8) The design of steel sheet piling using class 1, 2 and 3 cross-sections is covered in sections 5 and 6, whereas the design of class 4 cross-sections is covered in annex A.

NOTE: The testing of class 4 sheet piles is covered in annex B.

- (9) The design procedures for crimped U-piles and straight web steel sheet piles utilise design resistances obtained by testing. Reference should be made to EN 10248 for testing procedures.
- (10) Geotechnical aspects are not covered in this document. Reference is made to EN 1997.
- (11) Provisions for taking into account the effects of corrosion in the design of piling are given in section 4.
- (12) Allowance for plastic global analysis in accordance with 5.4.3 of EN 1993-1-1 is given in 5.2.

NOTE: Guidance for the design of steel sheet pile walls allowing for plastic global analysis is given in Annex C.

- (13) The design of combined walls at ultimate limit states is covered in section 5 including general provisions for the design of primary elements.

NOTE: Guidance for the design of both tubular piles and I-sections used as primary elements is given in Annex D.

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.

- 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
 - Part 1.1: General rules: General rules and rules for buildings;
 - Part 1.2: General rules: Structural fire design;
 - Part 1.3: General rules: Supplementary rules for cold formed thin gauge members and sheeting;
 - Part 1.5: General rules: Plated structural elements;
 - Part 1.6: General rules: Strength and stability of shell structures
 - Part 1.8: General rules: Design of joints
 - Part 1.9: General rules: Fatigue
 - Part 1.10: General rules: Material toughness and through-thickness properties
 - Part 1.11: General rules: Design of structures with tension components made of steel
- EN 1994 Eurocode 4: Design of composite steel and concrete structures
- EN 1997 Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design
- EN 1998 Eurocode 8: Earthquake resistant design of structures;
- EN 10002 Metallic materials; tensile testing;
- EN 10027 Designation systems for steel;
- EN 10210 Hot finished structural hollow sections of non-alloy fine grain structural steels;
- EN 10219 Cold formed structural hollow sections of non-alloy fine grain structural steels;
- EN 10248 Hot rolled sheet piling of non alloy steels;
- EN 10249 Cold formed sheet piling of non alloy steels;
- EN 1536 Execution of special geotechnical work - Bored piles;
- EN 1537 Execution of special geotechnical work - Ground anchors;
- EN 12063 Execution of special geotechnical work - Sheet-pile walls;
- EN 12699 Execution of special geotechnical work - Displacement piles;
- EN 14199 Execution of special geotechnical work - Micro piles;
- EN 10045 Metallic materials; Charpy impact test;
- EN 1090-2 Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures, Part 2: Technical requirements for steel structures.

1.3 Assumptions

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

Installation and fabrication of steel piles and steel sheet piles are in accordance with EN 12699, EN 14199 and EN 12063.