KRAANAD. ÜLDINE EHITUS. OSA 3-6: MASINATE PIIRSEISUNDID JA KÕLBLIKKUSE TÕENDAMINE. HÜDROSILINDRID

Cranes - General design - Part 3-6: Limit states and proof of competence of machinery - Hydraulic cylinders



## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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See Eesti standard EVS-EN 13001-3 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13001-3 ingliskeelset teksti.		This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13001-3-6:2018 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13001-3-6:2018.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase avaldamisega EVS Teatajas	e teate	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
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# **EUROPEAN STANDARD**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

# EN 13001-3-6

# **EUROPÄISCHE NORM**

February 2018

ICS 23.100.20; 53.020.20

### **English Version**

# Cranes - General design - Part 3-6: Limit states and proof of competence of machinery - Hydraulic cylinders

Appareils de levage à charge suspendue - Conception générale - Partie 3-6 : États limites et vérification d'aptitude des éléments de mécanismes - Vérins hydrauliques

Krane - Konstruktion allgemein - Teil 3-6: Grenzzustände und Sicherheitsnachweis von Maschinenbauteilen - Hydraulikzylinder

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

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# **European foreword**

This document (EN 13001-3-6:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 147 "Cranes — Safety", 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2018.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, nd, rbia, Si. France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Introduction

This European Standard has been prepared to be a harmonized standard to provide one means for the mechanical design and theoretical verification of cranes to conform with the essential health and safety requirements of the Machinery Directive, as amended. This standard also establishes interfaces between the user (purchaser) and the designer, as well as between the designer and the component manufacturer, in order to form a basis for selecting cranes and components.

This European Standard is a type C standard as stated in EN ISO 12100:2010.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations and events are covered are indicated in the scope of this standard.

When provisions of this type C standard are different from those which are stated in type A or B standards, the provisions of this type C standard take precedence over the provisions of the other standards, for machines that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this type C is a provious denoting the parties of the standard.

# 1 Scope

This European Standard is to be used together with EN 13001-1, EN 13001-2 and EN 13001-3-1 as well as pertinent crane type product EN standards, and as such they specify general conditions, requirements and methods to, by design and theoretical verification, prevent mechanical hazards of hydraulic cylinders that are part of the load carrying structures of cranes. Hydraulic piping, hoses and connectors used with the cylinders, as well as cylinders made from other material than carbon steel, are not within the scope of this standard.

The following are significant hazardous situations and hazardous events that could result in risks to persons during intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse. Clauses 4 to 7 of this standard are necessary to reduce or eliminate risks associated with the following hazards:

- a) exceeding the limits of strength (yield, ultimate, fatigue);
- b) elastic instability (column buckling).

NOTE EN 13001-3-6 deals only with the limit state method in accordance with EN 13001-1.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 10083-2:2006, Steels for quenching and tempering — Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for non alloy steels

EN 10210-2:2006, Hot finished structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine grain steels — Part 2: Tolerances, dimensions and sectional properties

EN 10216-3:2013, Seamless steel tubes for pressure purposes — Technical delivery conditions — Part 3: Alloy fine grain steel tubes

EN 10277-2:2008, Bright steel products — Technical delivery conditions — Part 2: Steels for general engineering purposes

EN 10305-1:2016, Steel tubes for precision applications — Technical delivery conditions — Part 1: Seamless cold drawn tubes

EN 10305-2:2016, Steel tubes for precision applications — Technical delivery conditions — Part 2: Welded cold drawn tubes

EN 13001-1, Cranes — General design — Part 1: General principles and requirements

EN 13001-2, Crane safety — General design — Part 2: Load actions

EN 13001-3-1, Cranes — General Design — Part 3-1: Limit States and proof competence of steel structure

EN 13445-2:2014, Unfired pressure vessels — Part 2: Materials

EN ISO 148-1:2016, Metallic materials — Charpy pendulum impact test — Part 1: Test method (ISO 148-1:2016)

EN ISO 5817:2014, Welding — Fusion-welded joints in steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys (beam welding excluded) — Quality levels for imperfections (ISO 5817:2014)

EN ISO 8492:2013, Metallic materials — Tube — Flattening test (ISO 8492:2013)

EN ISO 12100:2010, Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction (ISO 12100:2010)

ISO 724:1993, ISO general-purpose metric screw threads — Basic dimensions

# 3 Terms, definitions and symbols

#### 3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 12100:2010 apply. ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="http://www.electropedia.org/">http://www.electropedia.org/</a>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="http://www.iso.org/obp">http://www.iso.org/obp</a>

## 3.2 Symbols an abbreviations

The essential symbols and abbreviations are given in Table 1.

Table 1 — Symbols and abbreviations

Symbols	Description
A%	Percentage elongation at fracture
а	Weld throat thickness
$A_{\mathbf{i}}, B_{\mathbf{i}}, C_{\mathbf{i}}, D_{\mathbf{i}}$	Constants
$A_{\mathbf{S}}$	Stress area
D	Piston diameter
d	Rod diameter
$D_{a,i}$	Diameter of axles
$D_{\mathbf{p}}$	Pressure affected diameter
$D_{\mathbf{W}}$	Weld diameter
E	Modulus of elasticity
F	Compressive force
$F_{\mathbf{A}}$	Compressive force
FE	Finite Elements
$f_{ m Rd}$	Limit design stress
$f_{ m Rd}\sigma$	Limit design stress, normal