Tänavavalgustuspostid. Osa 2: Üldnõuded ja mõõtmed

Lighting columns - Part 2: General requirements and dimensions

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 40-2:2004 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 40-2:2004 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 21.12.2004 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 40-2:2004 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 40-2:2004. This document is endorsed on 21.12.2004 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: This European Standard specifies the requirements and dimensions for lighting columns, brackets, base compartments, cableways and earthing terminals. It applies to post top columns not exceeding 20 m height for post top lanterns and columns with brackets not exceeding 18 m height for side entry lanterns. This Part does not attempt to restrict the actual appearance or shape of the column or bracket. The majority of lighting columns are normally of a stepped tubular, round, octagonal or polygonal crosssection. Lighting columns may be manufactured from materials other than those listed in the foreword (e.g. wood, plastic, cast iron) or in other forms (e.g. lattice and telescopic).	**Scope:** This European Standard specifies the requirements and dimensions for lighting columns, brackets, base compartments, cableways and earthing terminals. It applies to post top columns not exceeding 20 m height for post top lanterns and columns with brackets not exceeding 18 m height for side entry lanterns. This Part does not attempt to restrict the actual appearance or shape of the column or bracket. The majority of lighting columns are normally of a stepped tubular, round, octagonal or polygonal crosssection. Lighting columns may be manufactured from materials other than those listed in the foreword (e.g. wood, plastic, cast iron) or in other forms (e.g. lattice and telescopic).

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Lighting columns - Part 2: General requirements and dimensions

Candélabres d'éclairage public - Partie 2: Prescriptions générales et dimensions

Lichtmaste - Teil 2: Allgemeine Anforderungen und Maße

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 August 2004.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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Contents

Foreword

This document (EN 40-2:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 50 "*Lighting columns and spigots*", 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 April 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2005.

This document supersedes EN 40-2:1976.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

This Part gives the necessary requirements for specifiers and manufacturers of columns. The majority of lighting columns are made from steel, aluminium or concrete and are normally of a stepped tubular, round, octagonal or polygonal cross-section. They are usually of neutral design with a lantern spigot either at the post top or at the end of a bracket and are produced to certain standard dimensions and tolerances.

This Part of EN 40 is the second in a series relating to specifications for lighting columns. When complete, EN 40 will consist of the following Parts:

Part 1: Definitions and terms

Part 2: Dimensions and tolerances

Part 3: Design and verification
3-1 Specification for characteristic loads
3-2 Verification by testing
3-3 Verification by calculation

Part 5: Requirements for steel lighting columns

Part 6: Requirements for aluminium lighting columns

Part 7: Requirements for fibre reinforced polymer composite lighting columns

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements and dimensions for lighting columns, brackets, base compartments, cableways and earthing terminals. It applies to post top columns not exceeding 20 m height for post top lanterns and columns with brackets not exceeding 18 m height for side entry lanterns.

This Part does not attempt to restrict the actual appearance or shape of the column or bracket. The majority of lighting columns are normally of a stepped tubular, round, octagonal or polygonal cross-section. Lighting columns may be manufactured from materials other than those listed in the foreword (e.g. wood, plastic, cast iron) or in other forms (e.g. lattice and telescopic).

This document specifies performance related to the essential requirements of resistance to horizontal (wind) loads and performance under vehicle impact (passive safety) in support of the Essential Requirement No 4 Safety in use measured according to the corresponding test methods included in this document or available in separate documents.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 40-1:1991, *Lighting columns — Part 1: Definitions and terms*

EN 755-8:1998, *Aluminium and aluminium alloys — Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles — Part 8: Porthole tubes, tolerances on dimensions and form*

EN 10051, *Continuously hot-rolled uncoated plate, sheet and strip of non-alloy and alloy steels — Tolerances on dimensions and shape*

EN 10210-2:1997, *Hot finished structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine grain structural steels — Part 2: Tolerances, dimensions and sectional properties*

EN 10219-2:1997, *Cold formed welded structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine grain steels — Part 2: Tolerances, dimensions and sectional properties*

EN 12767, *Passive safety of support structures for road equipment — Requirements and test methods*

EN 50102, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures for electrical equipment against external mechanical impacts (IK code)*

EN 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code) (IEC 60529:1989)*

EN ISO 7091, *Plain washers — Normal series — Product grade C (ISO 7091:2000)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 40-1:1991 apply.