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Montažni betonski izdelki - Linijski konstrukcijski elementi

Precast concrete products - Linear structural elements

Betonfertigteile - Stabförmige Betonbauteile RD PREVIEW

Produits préfabriqués en béton Éléments de structure linéaires

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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Precast concrete products - Linear structural elements

Produits préfabriqués en béton - Éléments de structure linéaires

Betonfertigteile - Stabförmige tragende Bauteile

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 January 2013.

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

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The numbering of clauses is strictly related to EN 13369, *Common rules for precast concrete products*, at least for the first three digits. When a clause of EN 13369 is not relevant or included in a more general reference of this standard, its number is omitted and this may result in a gap on numbering.

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Foreword

This document (EN 13225:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 229 "Precast concrete products", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2013.

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

This document supersedes EN 13225:2004.

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.

Compared with the previous edition, the following changes have been made:

- a) addition of lightweight concrete in the Scope;
- b) change in subclause 4.3.3.3 Seismic behaviour;
- c) addition of subclause 4.3.9 Dangerous substances, https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/635de9a7-8a98-45cd-ad27-
- d) changes referring to dangerous substances in Annex ZA. 2013

This standard is one of a series of product standards for precast concrete products.

For common aspects reference is made to EN 13369 *Common rules for precast products*, from which also the relevant requirements of the EN 206-1 *Concrete — Part 1: Specification, performances, production and conformity* are taken.

The references to EN 13369 by CEN/TC 229 product standards are intended to make them homogeneous and to avoid repetitions of similar requirements.

This standard was examined by and agreed with a joint working group party appointed by the Liaison group CEN/TC 229 – CEN/TC 250, particularly for its compatibility with structural Eurocodes. Eurocodes are taken as a common reference for design aspects. The installation of some structural precast concrete products is dealt with by EN 13670 Execution of concrete structures.

The programme of standards for structural precast concrete products comprises the following standards, in some cases consisting of several parts:

- EN 1168, Precast concrete products Hollow core slabs
- EN 12794, Precast concrete products Foundation piles
- EN 12843, Precast concrete products Masts and poles
- EN 13224, Precast concrete products Ribbed floor elements

- EN 13225, Precast concrete products Linear structural elements
- EN 13693, Precast concrete products Special roof elements
- EN 13747, Precast concrete products Floor plates for floor systems
- EN 13978, Precast concrete products Precast concrete garages
- EN 14843, Precast concrete products Stairs
- EN 14844, Precast concrete products Box culverts
- EN 14991, Precast concrete products Foundation elements
- EN 14992, Precast concrete products Wall elements
- EN 15037, Precast concrete products Beam-and-block floor systems
- EN 15258, Precast concrete products Retaining wall elements
- EN 15050, Precast concrete products Bridge elements

This standard defines in Annex ZA the application methods of CE marking to products designed using the relevant EN Eurocodes (EN 1992-1-1, EN 1992-1-2 and EN 1998-1). Where, in default of applicability conditions of EN Eurocodes to the works of destination, design provisions other than EN Eurocodes are used for mechanical strength and/or fire resistance, the conditions to affix CE marking to the product are described in ZA.3.4. (standards.iteh.ai)

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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

The evaluation of conformity given in this document refers to the completed precast elements which are supplied to the market and covers all the production operations carried out in the factory.

For design rules and resistance to fire, reference is made to EN 1992-1-1 and EN 1992-1-2. Additional complementary rules are provided where necessary.

In 4.3.3 and 4.3.4, this document includes specific provisions resulting from the application of EN 1992-1-1, EN 1998-1 and EN 1992-1-2 rules made specific for the concerned product. The use of these provisions is consistent with a design of works made with EN 1992-1-1 and EN 1992-1-2.

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1 Scope

This European Standard identifies the requirements, the basic performance criteria and evaluation of conformity for precast linear elements (such as columns, beams and frame elements) made of reinforced or prestressed normal or lightweight concrete, used for the construction of the structures of buildings and other civil engineering works, except bridges.

This document covers terminology, performance criteria, tolerances, relevant physical properties, test methods, and aspects of transport and erection.

This document does not cover load bearing capacity determined by testing.

This standard does not cover lintels with length up to 4,5 m used in masonry walls.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1992-1-1:2004, Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures — Part 1-1: General rules and rules for buildings

EN 1998-1:2004, Eurocode 8: Design of structures for earthquake resistance—Part 1: General rules, seismic actions and rules for buildings

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EN 13369:2013, Common rules for precast concrete products

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 13369:2013 and the following apply.

NOTE In general, the term "product" refers to an element which is produced in large numbers.

3.1

beam

element, usually horizontal, for carrying loads primarily by flexure

3.2

column

vertical bearing element subject mainly to compression

3.3

frame

structure composed of two or more linear elements joined together to ensure stability

4 Requirements

4.1 Material requirements

For general aspects, constituent materials of concrete, reinforcing and prestressing steel, inserts and connectors, the relevant clauses of EN 13369:2013, 4.1 shall apply. In particular, the ultimate tensile and tensile yield strength of steel shall be considered.

4.2 Production requirements

For concrete production, hardened concrete and structural reinforcement, the relevant clauses of EN 13369:2013, 4.2 shall apply. In particular, the compressive strength of concrete shall be considered.

4.3 Finished product requirements

4.3.1 Geometrical properties

NOTE The missing numbers correspond to the clauses of EN 13369:2013 which are not relevant for the purposes of this document.

4.3.1.1 Production tolerances

4.3.1.1.1 General

4.3.1.1 of EN 13369:2013 and the following tolerances specific to linear elements shall apply.

The values refer to measurements taken according to 5.2 of EN 13369:2013.

Figures 1 and 2 describe, for columns and beams, the relevant tolerances, where Δh corresponds to ΔL of EN 13369:2013, 4.3.1.1.

4.3.1.1.2 Principal dimensions TANDARD PREVIEW

For linear elements, the tolerances are given in Table 1 iteh.ai)

Table 1 Tolerances for linear elements

| h Mea/sure/ne/ht iteh.ai/catalog/stan | dards/permitted deviation cd-ac | 127- Values |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Angle deviation δ of end- or cross-sections | ± δ | <i>h</i> /100 ≥ 5 mm |
| Bow misalignment $arepsilon$ in any principal plane | ±ε | <i>L</i> /700 |

For cross-section dimensions, length and reinforcement placing, the corresponding permitted deviations Δh , ΔL and Δc are given in 4.3.1.1 of EN 13369:2013.

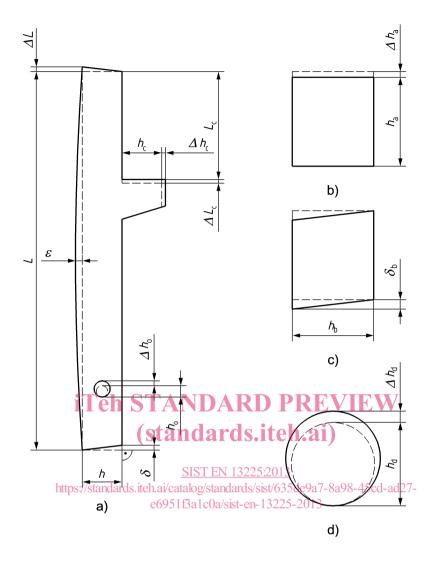
For the size of holes and openings 1,5 times the values of Δh and δ tolerances may be assumed. For the overall positioning of holes and inserts 1,5 times the values of ΔL and Δh tolerances may be assumed. Other values may be given in project specifications.

The values of the tolerances do not include the deformation effects of any applied load or of prestressing. In the verification of the measured deviations, such deformations shall be taken into account by computing their value for the test situation.

NOTE Bow misalignment corresponds to deviation from straightness. For beams in the vertical plane, it corresponds to camber.

4.3.1.1.3 Columns

For columns, tolerances of 4.3.1.1.2 are described in Figure 1.



Key

- a) lateral view: principal tolerances
- b) cross section (linear deviation)
- c) cross section (angle deviation)
- d) circular cross section (linear deviation)

Figure 1 — Tolerances for columns

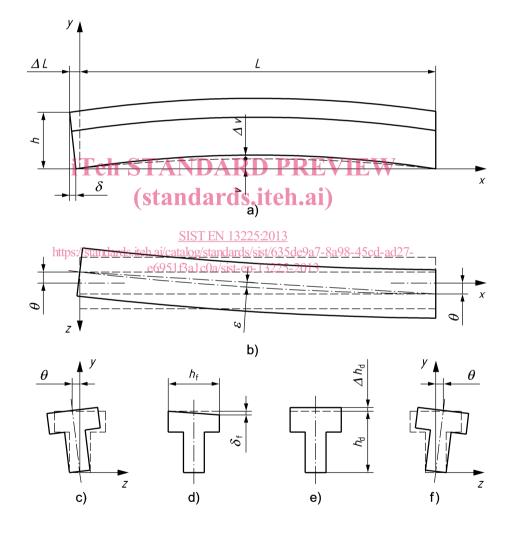
4.3.1.1.4 Beams

For beams, the tolerances, additional to those of 4.3.1.1.2, are given in Table 2 (see Figure 2).

Table 2 — Tolerances for beams

| Measurement | Tolerance | Values |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| Skew θ of the vertical central plane | ±θ | <i>L</i> /700 |
| Camber v in vertical plane | ± ∆v | <i>L</i> /700 |

For prestressed elements 1,5 times the value of $\triangle v$ tolerance may be assumed; this includes the effects of prestressing tolerance.



Key

- a) lateral view: principal tolerances
- b) in plan view: principal tolerances
- c) cross section (skew)
- d) cross section (angle deviation)
- e) cross section (linear deviation)
- f) cross section (skew)

Figure 2 — Tolerances for beams

4.3.1.1.5 Other elements

For other types of linear precast structural elements, such as frame elements (see Figure 3), all the production tolerances and the method for checking shall be defined in the project specifications, in a similar manner to that given in this document. The permitted deviations of cross sections shall be in accordance with Table 4 of EN 13369:2013.

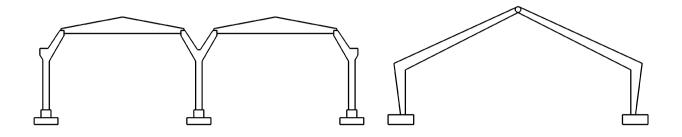


Figure 3 — Examples of frame elements

4.3.1.2 Minimum dimensions

4.3.1.2 of EN 13369:2013 shall apply.

4.3.2 Surface characteristics Teh STANDARD PREVIEW

4.3.2 of EN 13369:2013 shall apply.

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4.3.3 Mechanical resistance

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4.3.3.1 General

For requirements on mechanical strength, 4.3.3 of EN 13369:2013 (referring to EN 1992-1-1:2004) shall apply, except 4.3.3.4 dealing with verification by testing.

4.3.3.2 Transient situations

For transient situations, 4.3.3.6 of EN 13369:2013 shall apply.

In Annex A, important information is given for lateral buckling of slender beams during lifting, transportation and erection.

4.3.3.3 Seismic behaviour

Within the scope of 5.2.2 of EN 1998-1:2004, precast columns of one-storey buildings with hinged top connections to the beams belong to frame systems under the following conditions:

- a) the columns are designed on the assumption that their tops are connected along both main directions of the building to the supported elements by structural connections as specified in 5.11.3.1(2) of EN 1998-1:2004:
- b) the column normalised axial load (ratio between design axial action and corresponding design strength) does not exceed 0,3 in the seismic design situation;
- the columns are based with full degree of support in foundations designed in accordance with 5.11.2.1.2 of EN 1998-1:2004;