

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST-TP CEN/TR 16949:2016

01-oktober-2016

Nadomešča:

SIST-TP CEN/TR 1317-6:2012

Oprema cest - Varnostne ograje za pešce - Ograje za pešce

Road restraint system - Pedestrian restraint system - Pedestrian parapets

Rückhaltesysteme an Straßen - Fußgängerrückhaltesysteme - Brückengeländer

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Dispositifs de retenue routiers - Dispositifs de retenue pour piétons - Garde-corps (standards.iteh.ai)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z:p CEN/TR:16949:2016

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a28d56a22296/sist to cen tr 16949 2016

ICS:

13.200 Preprečevanje nesreč in Accident and disaster control

katastrof

93.080.30 Cestna oprema in pomožne Road equipment and

naprave installations

SIST-TP CEN/TR 16949:2016 en,fr,de

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TECHNICAL REPORT
RAPPORT TECHNIQUE
TECHNISCHER BERICHT

CEN/TR 16949

June 2016

ICS 13.200; 93.080.30

Supersedes CEN/TR 1317-6:2012

English Version

Road restraint system - Pedestrian restraint system - Pedestrian parapets

Dispositifs de retenue routiers - Dispositifs de retenue pour piétons - Garde-corps

Rückhaltesysteme an Straßen -Fußgängerrückhaltesysteme - Brückengeländer

This Technical Report was approved by CEN on 2 March 2016. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 226.

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

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European foreword

This document (CEN/TR 16949:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 226 "Road equipement", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 supersedes CEN/TR 1317-6:2012.

CEN/TR 16949:2016 includes editorial changes with respect to CEN/TR 1317-6:2012 for correcting mistakes which could lead to an incorrect or unsafe application of the document.

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Introduction

The safety considerations of pedestrians using road bridges, footbridges and similar elevated structures require the installation of special road restraint systems, so called pedestrian restraint systems or pedestrian parapets.

Pedestrian parapets are used to prevent people from falling off a bridge or other type of elevated structure.

Aspects included in the Technical Report are:

- a) safety in use for pedestrians and other highway users (excluding motor vehicles);
- b) the safety considerations of pedestrians using road bridges and footbridges and similar structures;
- c) analysis and test methods;
- d) durability;
- e) labelling and marking.

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1 Scope

This Technical Report specifies geometrical and technical requirements for the design and manufacture for pedestrian parapets on road bridges, on footbridges, on top of retaining walls and on similar elevated structures.

This Technical Report also specifies test methods and provision for the labelling and marking of these products.

This Technical Report does not cover:

- vehicle restraint systems;
- pedestrian restraint systems in residential, commercial or industrial buildings and within their perimeter;
- non-rigid rails i.e. rope, cables.

This Technical Report may be used for pedestrian parapets on structures which cross over railways, rivers and canals.

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 1317-1:2010, Road restraint systems - Part 1: Terminology and general criteria for test methods

EN 1990:2002, Eurocode - Basis of structural design 16949:2016

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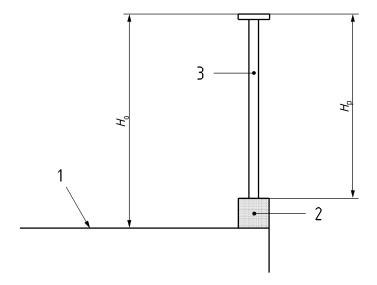
EN 10204, Metallic products - Types of inspection documents - 2016

EN 12767, Passive safety of support structures for road equipment - Requirements, classification and test methods

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 1317-1:2010 and the following apply.



NOTE 1 See Figure 1:

Key

- H_{o} Pedestrian parapet height (m) above the walking surface (ground level)
- H_{p} (Manufactured) pedestrian parapet height (m) above the plinth (fixing level)
- pedestrian walking surface I en SIANDAR 1
- plinth (concrete, steel, or other material) tandards.iteh.ai) 2
- manufactured pedestrian parapet covered by this Technical Report (manufactured product in steel, 3 aluminium, wood, or other material which is capable of meeting the requirements of this Technical Report) https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/670167cb-6c3e-4da3-a3ea-

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Figure 1 — Pedestrian parapet

NOTE 2 See informative Annex E for examples of parapets, Figure E.1 and E.2.

3.1.1

base-plate

plate attached to the base of a pedestrian parapet post, which is used to fix the pedestrian parapet to the structure

3.1.2

design working life

period of time in which the product or component is required to maintain the declared performance characteristics and will not require repair or withdrawal from service under normal maintenance and intended use conditions

3.1.3

handrail

rigid rail attached to or part of a pedestrian parapet to assist and guide pedestrians

The top rail may also function as the handrail. Note 1 to entry:

3.1.4

infilling

material that is fixed to posts and/or rails of a pedestrian parapet in order to reduce the size of openings (voids)

3.1.5

kicking plate

continuous upstand which can be attached to the bottom of the pedestrian parapet

3.1.6

overall working height

H_0

total working height (regulatory height) of the pedestrian parapet above the pedestrian walking surface

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

3.1.7

panel

section of a pedestrian parapet bounded by two posts

Note 1 to entry: The panel includes any surrounding posts and rails.

3.1.8

pedestrian parapet iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

pedestrian or other users restraint system along or on top of a bridge, retaining wall or similar structure which is not intended to act as a road vehicle restraint system

3.1.9

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pedestrian restraint system ds.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/670167cb-6c3e-4da3-a3ea-

product designed to meet the requirements of this Technical Report

3.1.10

plinth

continuous upstand which supports the posts of the pedestrian parapet and which is part of the main structure to which it is attached

3.1.11

post

vertical or inclined member of a pedestrian parapet which withstands both horizontal and vertical forces and transmits these forces to the supporting structure

3.1.12

product height

$H_{\rm p}$

overall height of the manufactured product including base-plate if provided

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

3.1.13

rail

member of a pedestrian parapet that transmits vertical and horizontal forces to the posts

Note 1 to entry: Top and other rails are included.

3.1.14

spaces, gaps and voids

space formed by the surrounding infilling of posts and rails

3.1.15

traffic loads

non-vehicular loads caused by pedestrians and other highway users e.g. cyclists and equestrians

3.2 Symbols and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the following symbols and abbreviations apply:

3.2.1 Latin upper case letters

$A_{ m d}$	Design value of an accidental action
$C_{ m d}$	Limiting design value of the relevant serviceability criterion
D_{s}	Declared dimension(s) of spaces and voids
$D_{ m b}$	Diameter of spherical object which defines the dimensions of the spaces and voids
E	Energy
$E_{ m d}$	Design value of effect of actions
$F_{ m d}$	Design value of an action (load) ANDARD PREVIEW
$F_{ m dc}$	Design value of connection to main structure
$F_{ m hk}$	Characteristic horizontal point load caused by traffic
$F_{\rm pdn}$	Design load perpendicular on the infill CEN/TR 16949:2016
F_{T}	Test load https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/670167cb-6c3e-4da3-a3ea-a28d56a22296/sist-tp-cen-tr-16949-2016
$F_{T,S}$	Test load at serviceability level
$F_{\mathrm{T,U}}$	Test load at ultimate level
$F_{ m w}$	Resultant Wind force
$G_{ m k}$	Characteristic value of a permanent action
H_0	Overall height in metres of the pedestrian parapet above the pedestrian walking surface
$H_{ m P}$	The vertical height of the manufactured pedestrian parapet
$Q_{ m hk}$	Characteristic value of the concentrated horizontal traffic loads
$Q_{ m vk}$	Characteristic value of the concentrated vertical traffic loads
$R_{\rm d}$	Design resistance
$R_{ m k}$	Characteristic resistance
R_{T}	Resistance derived from testing
S	Slope of load/deformation curve
$\mathcal{S}_{ ext{n,dyn}}$	Load from snow removal machinery
\mathcal{S}_{n}	Snow load
SLS	Serviceability Limit State
*** 0	

ULS

Ultimate Limit State

3.2.2 Latin lower case letters

- b Width of footway
- Characteristic value of the uniformly distributed horizontal traffic loads $q_{
 m hk}$ (line load or patch load)-top rail
- Characteristic value of the uniformly distributed horizontal traffic loads $q_{
 m hki}$ (line load or patch load)-other rails
- Characteristic value of the uniformly distributed vertical traffic loads $q_{\rm vk}$ (line load or patch load)

3.2.3 Greek lower case letters

- Test resistance reduction factor (and include bag angle B.5.3.3.2) α
- Partial factor γ
- Partial factor for accidental actions γ_A
- Partial factor for permanent actions (e.g. self weight permanent actions) γ_{Gs}
- Partial factor for a material property γ_{M}
- Partial factor for variable actions (traffic loads, wind loads, snow loads) $\gamma_{\rm Q}$
- $\delta_{\rm h}$ Horizontal deformation or deflection STANDARD PREVIEW
- Combination factor ψ
- Factor for the combination value of a variable action ψ_0
- Factor for the frequent value of a variable action ψ_1

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Requirements

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4.1 General

Pedestrian parapets should be designed and/or tested and should conform to the requirements of this Technical Report.

Where a vehicle restraint system is required to also function as a pedestrian parapet, the requirements of EN 1317-5 should be met.

Figures in Annex E illustrate the constituent parts of a pedestrian parapet.

Manufacturers may provide other design types which are not shown in Annex E provided they comply with the requirements of this Technical Report.

4.2 Construction

4.2.1 Assembly

Design, drawing, installation and maintenance instructions should be provided describing the measures that have to be taken in order to achieve the following performances where they form part of the pedestrian parapet:

- a) a continuous flowing alignment;
- b) smooth surfaces;
- c) the absence of sharp edges that could cause injury to users;

- d) the provision for expansion, contraction and movement of the main structure (e.g. under traffic loads and temperature effects) so that these do not endanger the performance or flowing alignment;
- e) the avoidance of corrosion pockets;
- f) the provision for adequate drainage in hollow sections and channels;
- g) the compatibility between component parts so that there is avoidance of electrolytic action;
- h) that fixings and fittings cannot be loosened without using tools;
- i) to demonstrate the ease of assembly at site location, the ease of maintenance and repair including the replacement of parts;
- j) finish and surface protection;
- k) any special provisions for end posts/panels.

NOTE A method for ensuring a smooth finish is described in Annex G.

4.2.2 Optional facilities

The following optional facilities may be declared: DARD PREVIEW

- a) safety provisions for maintenance personnel; (standards.iteh.ai)
- b) provision for the fixing of a safety harnesses to support the weight of maintenance personnel to be fixed to the posts;

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- c) special provisions for the safe passage of cyclists; -tp-cen-tr-16949-2016
- d) the manufactured height of a kicking plate;
- e) the manufactured height of solid infill where horses and cattle are expected to use the bridge or structure, the position of the infill is to be specified;
- f) measures to prevent snow, debris and other hazards from falling on to traffic below the bridge or structure;
- g) the provision of a plinth, which shall have a minimum height of 50 mm;
- h) specification for the provision of a steel cable inside the handrail;
- i) avoidance of footholds to discourage climbing;
- j) provision for intervisibility;
- k) meeting the requirements of EN 12767.

4.3 Geometrical requirements

4.3.1 Height of manufactured product

The height H_p of the manufactured pedestrian parapet should be declared. Where the pedestrian parapet is to be installed at an angle, the vertical height H_p should be declared m; see Figure 1.

The overall height H_0 of the pedestrian parapet is related to Hp but depends on the location of the fixing. See Figure 1 for examples. Where the post height exceeds the height of the top horizontal rail the declared height should be to the top of the top rail.

Table 1 — Minimum heights

	Height (H_p)	Height m
	A	1
	В	1,1
	С	1,2
	D	1,4
	F	1,6
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Height should be measured with equipment that accords to EN ISO 9001.

4.3.2 Spaces and voids

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https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/670167cb-6c3e-4da3-a3eaThe spaces and voids should not allow the passage 10f.a. spherical object with a diameter D_b . The maximum value of D_b should be declared as D_s . Various values for D_s should be declared in relation to height, see Figure 2.

Determination of D_s should take account of manufacturing tolerances and measured from a sample (using callipers) and/or an analysis of the manufacturing drawings.