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**Kovinski industrijski cevovodi - 3. del: Konstruiranje in izračun - Dopolnilo A5**

Metallic industrial piping - Part 3: Design and calculation

Metallische industrielle Rohrleitungen - Teil 3: Konstruktion und Berechnung

Tuyauteries industrielles métalliques - Partie 3: Conception et calcul

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 13480-3:2017/prA5:2021**

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**ICS:**

23.040.10	Železne in jeklene cevi	Iron and steel pipes
77.140.75	Jeklene cevi in cevni profili za posebne namene	Steel pipes and tubes for specific use

**SIST EN 13480-3:2018/oprA5:2021**      **en,fr,de**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**DRAFT**  
**EN 13480-3:2017**  
**prA5**

August 2021

ICS 23.040.01

English Version

## Metallic industrial piping - Part 3: Design and calculation

Tuyauteries industrielles métalliques - Partie 3:  
Conception et calcul

Metallische industrielle Rohrleitungen - Teil 3:  
Konstruktion und Berechnung

This draft amendment is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 267.

This draft amendment A5, if approved, will modify the European Standard EN 13480-3:2017. If this draft becomes an amendment, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for inclusion of this amendment into the relevant national standard without any alteration.

This draft amendment was established by CEN 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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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 13480-3:2017/prA5:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 267 “Industrial piping and pipelines”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

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 part of EN 13480-3:2017.

This document includes the text of the amendment itself. The amended/corrected pages of EN 13480-3:2017 will be published as Issue 2 of the new Edition 2022 of the European Standard.

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## EN 13480-3:2017/prA5:2021 (E)

**1 Modification to Clause 2, Normative references**

Add the following normative reference:

“EN 1993-1-8:2005, *Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures — Part 1-8: Design of joints*”.

**2 Modification to 3.2, Symbols and units**

Table 3.2-1 shall read as follows:

**Table 3.2-1 — General symbols and units**

Symbol	Description	Unit
$A$	elongation at rupture	%
$E$	modulus of elasticity	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$P_{\max}$	maximum pressure obtained from the design by formulae or relevant procedures for a given component	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$PS^a$	maximum allowable pressure	bar
$R, r^b$	radii	mm
$R_{eH}$	upper yield strength at room temperature	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$R_{eH\ t}$	upper yield strength at calculation temperature $t^c$	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$R_m$	tensile strength at room temperature	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$R_{m\ t}$	tensile strength at calculation temperature $t^c$	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$R_{p0,2}$	0,2 % proof strength at room temperature	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$R_{p0,2\ t}$	0,2 % proof strength at calculation temperature $t^c$	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$R_{p1,0}$	1,0 % proof strength at room temperature	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$R_{p1,0\ t}$	1,0 % proof strength at calculation temperature $t^c$	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$S_1$	mean value of the stress which leads to a 1 % creep elongation in 100 000 h	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$S_2$	mean value of the stress which leads to a 1 % creep elongation in 200 000 h	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$S_{R\ T\ t}$	Mean value of creep rupture strength according to the material standards, for material temperature $t$ , and lifetime $T$ (in hours) under consideration whereby the scatter band does not deviate by more than $\pm 20$ % from the mean value.	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$T$	time	h

$t$	temperature	°C
$TS$	maximum allowable temperature	°C
$Z$	section modulus for a pipe	mm <sup>3</sup>
$c_0$	corrosion or erosion allowance (see Figure 4.3-1)	mm
$c_1$	absolute value of the negative tolerance taken from the material standard (see Figure 4.3-1)	mm
$c_2$	thinning allowance for possible thinning during manufacturing process (see Figure 4.3-1)	mm
$e_a$	analysis thickness of a component used for the check of the strength (see Figure 4.3-1)	mm
$e_n$	nominal thickness on drawings (see Figure 4.3-1)	mm
$e_{ord}$	ordered thickness (see Figure 4.3-1)	mm
$e_r$	minimum required thickness with allowances and tolerances (see Figure 4.3-1)	mm
$f$	design stress (see Clause 5)	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$f_{cr}$	Design stress in the creep range	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$f_f$	Design stress for flexibility analysis	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$p_c$	calculation pressure (see 4.2.3.4)	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$p_o$	operating pressure (see 4.2.3.1)	MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )
$t_c$	calculation temperature (see 4.2.3.5)	°C
$t_o$	operating temperature (see 4.2.3.2)	°C
$z$	joint coefficient (see 4.5)	-
$\varepsilon$	additional thickness resulting from the selection of the ordered thickness (see Figure 4.3-1)	mm
<sup>a</sup> All pressures for calculation purposes are in MPa (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) and $PS$ is in bar. <sup>b</sup> The following subscripts apply: i inside m mean o outside <sup>c</sup> When $t$ is greater than the room temperature.		

## EN 13480-3:2017/prA5:2021 (E)

**3 Modification to 4.5, Joint coefficient**

*At the end of 4.5, the paragraph shall read as follows:*

See EN 13480-5:2017, Table 8.3-1. In case of the supply of a welded product, the joint coefficient for the wall thickness calculation should be taken equal to  $z = 1,0$  if the material standard gives the appropriate requirements concerning destructive tests and non-destructive tests (e.g. EN 10217 series).

**4 Modification to 6.1, Straight pipes**

*In 6.1, Formulae (6.1-1) and (6.1-2) shall read as follows:*

— where  $D_o/D_i \leq 1,7$ :

$$e = \frac{p_c D_o}{2f z + p_c} \quad (6.1-1)$$

or

$$e = \frac{p_c D_i}{2f z - p_c} \quad (6.1-2)$$

**5 Modification to 6.4.6.2, Design**

*The 5th paragraph of 6.4.6.2 shall read as follows:*

The required thickness  $e_2$  of the cone adjacent to the junction is the greater of  $e_{con}$  and  $e_j$ . This thickness shall be maintained for a distance of at least  $1,4l_2$  from the junction along the cone, see Figure 6.4.2-1.

**6 Modification to 6.4.7.2, Design**

*The 6th paragraph of 6.4.7.2 shall read as follows:*

The required thickness  $e_2$  of the knuckle and the cone adjacent to the junction is the greater of  $e_{con}$  and  $e_j$ . This thickness shall be maintained for a distance of at least  $1,4l_2$  from the junction and  $0,7l_2$  from the cone/knuckle tangent line along the cone, see Figure 6.4.2-2.

**7 Modification to 6.4.9, Offset reducers**

*The 5th sentence of 6.4.9 shall read as follows:*

The greater of these shall apply to the cone section of the reducer.

**8 Modification to 8.3.2, Openings in the vicinity of discontinuities**

*Indent b) of 8.3.2 shall read as follows:*

b) Openings in conical shells connected to cylindrical shells shall have the distances  $x_L$  and  $x_S$  shown in Figure 8.3.2-2 as follows:

— for the large end



$$x_L \geq \max \left( 0,2 \sqrt{\frac{D_{mL} e_{as}}{\cos \alpha}} ; 3,0 e_{as} \right) \quad (8.3.2-3)$$

— for the small end

$$x_S \geq \max \left( \sqrt{\frac{D_{mS} e_{as}}{\cos \alpha}} ; 3,0 e_{as} \right) \quad (8.3.2-4)$$

where

$D_{mL}$  is the mean diameter of cylindrical shell at the large end;

$D_{mS}$  is the mean diameter of cylindrical shell at the small end.

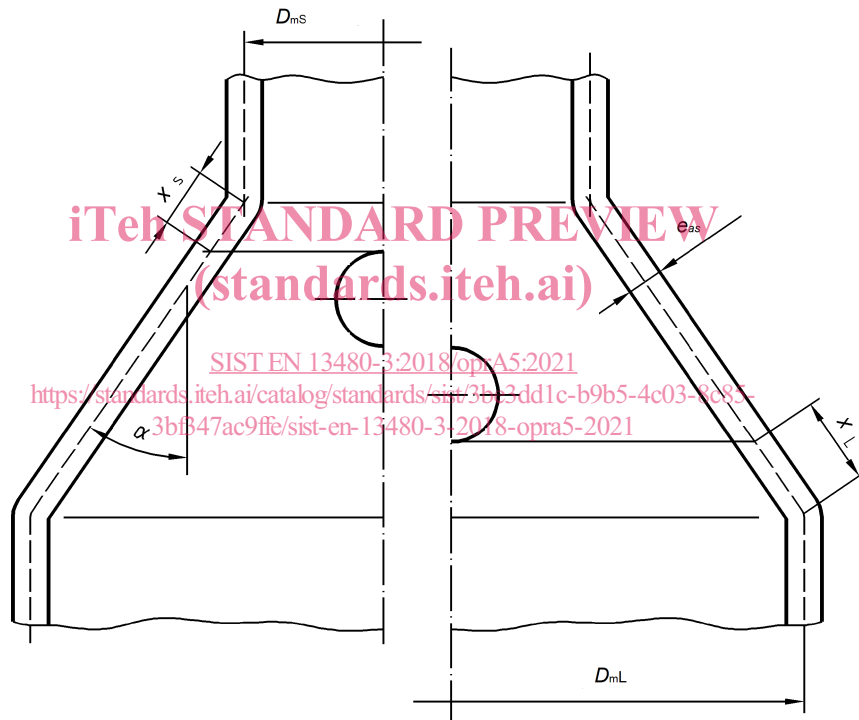


Figure 8.3.2-2 — Opening in a conical shell

## 9 Modification to 8.4.3, Reinforced openings with $d_i/D_i < 0,8$

After Formula (8.4.3-2), the following sentence shall be added:

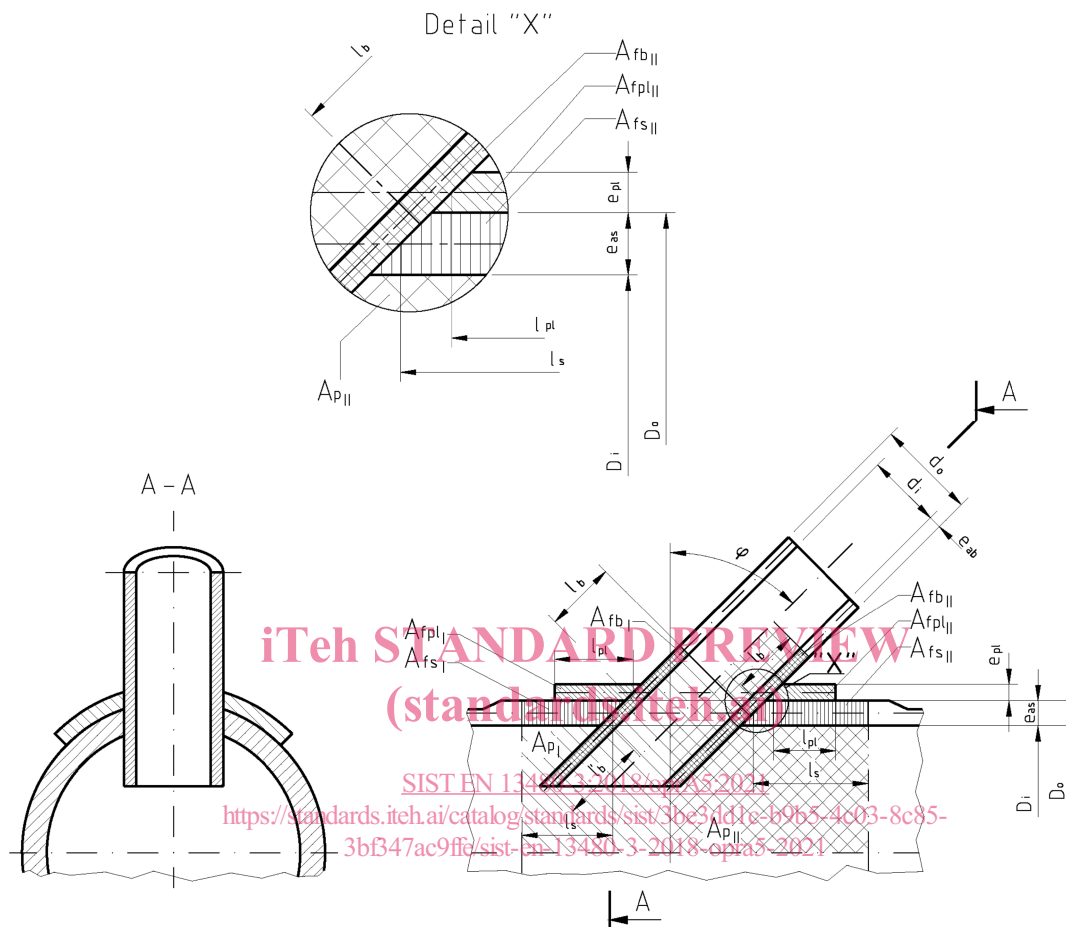
$d_{eqb}$  is the equivalent diameter of the branch at the intersection calculated according to Formulas (8.4.1-3) and (8.4.1-4) using the dimensions of the branch instead of the shell.

Indent c), 2nd paragraph of subclause 8.4.3, Formula (8.4.3-8) shall be deleted, new Figure 8.4.3-3 shall be inserted, and the paragraph shall read as follows:

Formulae (8.4.3-3) or (8.4.3-6) and (8.4.3-7) shall apply.

## EN 13480-3:2017/prA5:2021 (E)

The maximum length of the shell considered as contributing to reinforcement shall be evaluated in accordance with the Formula (8.4.1-2) and for the branches in accordance with Formulae (8.4.3-1) and (8.4.3-2).



**Figure 8.4.3-3 — Reinforcement of oblique branch connection in cylindrical or conical shell**

Indent d), 2nd and 3rd paragraph of subclause 8.4.3 shall read as follows:

The reinforcement shall be calculated in accordance with Formulae (8.4.3-3), (8.4.3-6) and (8.4.3-7).

The maximum length of the shell considered as contributing to reinforcement shall be evaluated in accordance with the Formula (8.4.1-2) and for the branches in accordance with Formulae (8.4.3-1) and (8.4.3-2).

## 10 Modification to 9.1, General

9.1 shall read as follows:

### “9.1 General

The rules in Clause 9 shall take account of loading due to external pressure.

#### 9.1.1 External calculation pressure

The external pressure to be taken into account for calculation purpose shall be the maximum external pressure under operating conditions, or test conditions whichever is the greater.

Where internal pressure may decrease below atmospheric pressure due to fluid cooling, the external pressure to be used in calculation shall be equal to:

- 1 bar for single piping subject to external pressure; or
- the pressure between the two jackets, plus 1 bar for jacketed piping.

If pressure relief devices are fitted and where internal pressure may decrease below atmospheric pressure due to fluid cooling, the external pressure to be used in the calculation shall be at least the set pressure of the device.

### 9.1.2 Exception from verification against external pressure

For piping operating with external pressure not exceeding 1 bar, a check of design adequacy shall not be required where the following requirements are met:

- piping made of carbon steels or low alloy steels at a temperature less than or equal to 150 °C, or made of austenitic steel at a temperature less than or equal to 50 °C; and
- where  $e/D_0 \geq 0,01$ ; and
- where out-of-roundness,  $u$  (see EN 13480-4:2017, 7.4.1), is less than or equal to 1 %, and local flat deviation is less than or equal to  $e$ .

### 9.1.3 General acceptance criteria

The thickness of a component under external pressure shall be not less than the thickness required by this standard for similar components under the same internal pressure using a joint coefficient of 1, (i.e. without any joint coefficient) or the thickness required by Clause 9 whichever is the greater.

There are two additional acceptability criteria which need to be checked for pipes / pressure vessels subjected to external pressure.

- a) Sufficient safety margin against linear buckling: The existing external pressure  $p$  shall be smaller than the theoretical limit of stability of the perfect shape of the piping  $p_m$  divided by a safety factor of  $k_m = 3.0$ .

$$p \leq p_m / k_m \quad (9.1.3-1)$$

The pressure  $p_m$  may be calculated using the formulas given below for the piping elements or by linear buckling analysis (bifurcation load).

- b) Sufficient safety against over-stresses due to imperfections (e.g. ovalization). The existing external pressure  $p$  shall be smaller than pressure  $p_{y0}$  at which the mean circumferential stress in the shell reaches yield point of material divided by a safety factor of  $k_y = 1.5$ .

$$p \leq p_{y0} / k_y \quad (9.1.3-2)$$

The pressure  $p_{y0}$  shall be calculated taking into account the initial out of roundness of the piping as well as the increase of the imperfections due to the external pressure. The calculation can be done using the provisions of this chapter or using a detailed (e.g FE) analysis including the effects of geometric distortion under pressure (geometric nonlinearity / large deformation) and the material nonlinearities in case of piping subject to external pressure in the creep range.

The allowable deviation from the design shape shall be specified on the drawing or in associated documents.

The joint coefficient of welds shall not be taken into account.