



**Специальные
Стали и Сплавы**

НЕРЖАВЕЮЩИЙ МЕТАЛЛОПРОКАТ

EN 10219-2:2006

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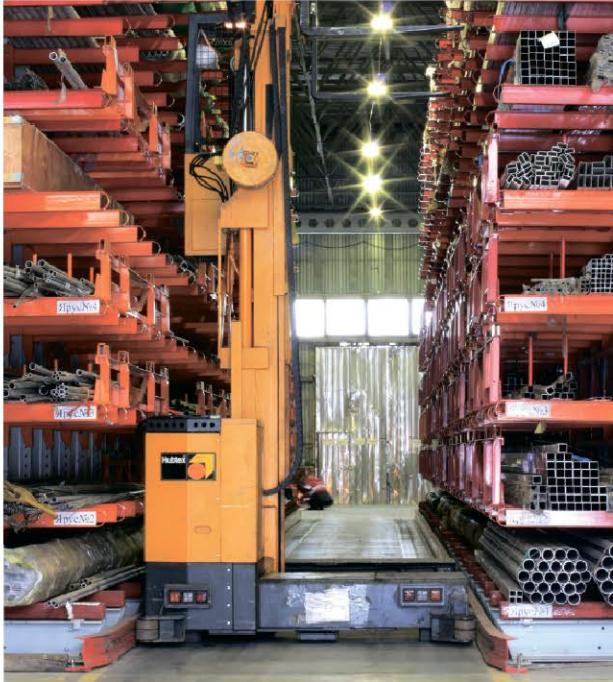
НАИМЕНОВАНИЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ



Специальные
Стали и Сплавы



12 СОВРЕМЕННЫХ И АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННЫХ
СКЛАДОВ, ПЛОЩАДЬЮ БОЛЕЕ
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BRITISH STANDARD**BS EN
10219-2:2006**

Cold formed welded structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine grain steels —

**Part 2: Tolerances, dimensions and
sectional properties**

The European Standard EN 10219-2:2006 has the status of a
British Standard

IOS 77.140.75

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English Version

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

Profils creux pour la construction soudés, formés à froid en
acières non alliés et à grains fins - Partie 2 : Tolérances,
dimensions et caractéristiques de profil

Kaltgefertigte geschweißte Hohlprofile für den Stahlbau aus
unlegierten Baustählen und aus Feinkornbaustählen - Teil
2: Grenzabmaße, Maße und statische Werte

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 March 2006.

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.

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EN 10219-2:2006 (E)

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Foreword

This European Standard (EN 10219-2:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee ECSS/TC 10 "Structural steels - Grades and qualities", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2006.

This European Standard supersedes EN 10219—2:1997.

This standard consists of the following parts under the general title 'Cold formed welded structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine grain steels':

- Part 1: Technical delivery conditions
- Part 2: Tolerances, dimensions and sectional properties

It forms part of a series of standards on hollow sections together with EN 10210-1 and 2, which are also under revision.

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, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This part of EN 10219 specifies tolerances for cold formed welded circular, square and rectangular structural hollow sections, manufactured in wall thicknesses up to 40 mm, in the following size ranges:

Circular: Outside diameters up to 2 500 mm

Square: Outside dimensions up to 500 mm x 500 mm

Rectangular: Outside dimensions up to 500 mm x 300 mm

The formulae for calculating sectional properties of sections manufactured to the dimensional tolerances of this standard, to be used for the purposes of structural design, are given in Annex B.

Dimensions and sectional properties for a limited range of sizes are given in Annex C.

Technical delivery conditions are specified in EN 10219-1.

NOTE The designation of the sections' major axis (yy) and its minor axis (zz) align with the axis designation used for structural design in the structural Eurocodes.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this European Standard. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 10219-1:2006, *Cold formed welded structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine grain steels — Part 1: Technical delivery conditions*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN 10219-1:2006 apply.

4 Symbols

For the purposes of this European Standard, the symbols defined in Table 1 apply.

Table 1 — Symbols and definitions

Symbol	Unit	Definition
A	cm^2	Cross-sectional area
A_s	m^2/m	Superficial area per metre length
B	mm	Specified side dimension of a square hollow section. Specified dimension of the shorter side of a rectangular hollow section
C_1/C_2	mm	Length of corner region of a square or rectangular hollow section
C_t	cm^3	Torsional modulus constant
D	mm	Specified outside diameter of a circular hollow section
D_{\max}/D_{\min}	mm	The maximum and minimum outside diameter of a circular hollow section measured in the same plane
e	mm	Deviation from straightness
H	mm	Specified dimension of the longer side of a rectangular hollow section
I	cm^4	Second moment of area
I_t	cm^4	Torsional inertia constant (polar moment of inertia in the case of circular hollow sections only)
i	cm	Radius of gyration
L	mm	Length
M	kg/m	Mass per unit length
O	%	Out-of-roundness
R	mm	External corner radius of a square or rectangular hollow section
T	mm	Specified thickness
V	mm	Total measured twist
V_1	mm	Twist measured at one end of a section
W_e	cm^3	Elastic section modulus
W_p	cm^3	Plastic section modulus
x_1	mm	Concavity of a side of a square or rectangular hollow section
x_2	mm	Convexity of a side of a square or rectangular hollow section
y_z	—	Axis of cross-section, major axis of a rectangular hollow section
z_z	—	Axis of cross-section, minor axis of a rectangular hollow section
θ	°	Angle between adjacent sides of a square or rectangular hollow section

5 Information to be obtained by the manufacturer

The following mandatory information from this part of EN 10219 shall be obtained by the manufacturer at the time of enquiry and order.

- a) The type of length, length range or length (see Table 4).
- b) The dimensions (see Clause 8).

NOTE This information is included in the list of information to be obtained by the manufacturer contained in EN 10219-1.

6 Tolerances

6.1 Tolerances shall not exceed the values given in Table 2 for shape and mass, Table 3 for external corner profiles, Table 4 for manufacturer's delivered length and Table 5 for the height of the internal and external weld bead of submerged arc welded hollow sections.

6.2 The internal corners of square and rectangular hollow sections shall be rounded.

NOTE The internal corner profile is not specified.

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6.3 Additional tolerances for out-of-roundness, accidental eccentricity and dimples may be applied to tubes of diameter ≥ 900 mm and $D/T \geq 50$ when they are to be used as bearing piles or primary elements in combined walls in accordance with ENV 1993-5. In order for these additional tolerances to be applied the fabrication tolerance quality class, A, B, or C should be agreed. See Annex A.

Table 2 — Tolerances on shape and mass

Characteristic	Circular hollow sections	Square and rectangular hollow sections	
Outside dimensions (D , B and H)	$\pm 1\%$ with a minimum of $\pm 0,5$ mm and a maximum of $\pm 1,0$ mm	Side length mm	Tolerance
		$H, B < 100$	$\pm 1\%$ with a minimum of $\pm 0,5$ mm
		$100 \leq H, B \leq 200$	$\pm 0,8\%$
		$H, B > 200$	$\pm 0,6\%$
Thickness (T)	For $D \leq 406,4$ mm: $T \leq 5$ mm $\pm 10\%$ $T > 5$ mm $\pm 0,5$ mm For $D > 406,4$ mm: $\pm 10\%$ with a maximum of ± 2 mm	$T \leq 5$ mm $\pm 10\%$ $T > 5$ mm $\pm 0,5$ mm	
Out-of-roundness (O)	2 % for hollow sections having a diameter to thickness ratio not exceeding 100 ^a	—	
Concavity/convexity (x_1, x_2) ^b	—	Max. 0,8 % with a minimum of 0,5 mm	
Squareness of side (θ)	—	$90^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	
External corner profile (C_1, C_2 or R)	—	See Table 3	
Twist (β)	—	2 mm plus 0,5 mm/m length	
Straightness (e)	0,20 % of total length and 3 mm over any 1 m length	0,15 % of total length and 3 mm over any 1 m length	
Mass per unit length (M)	$\pm 6\%$ on individual delivered lengths		

^a Where the diameter to thickness ratio exceeds 100 the tolerance on out-of-roundness shall be agreed.

^b The tolerance on convexity and concavity is independent of the tolerance on outside dimensions.

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Table 3 — Tolerances on external corner profiles

Dimensions in millimetres

Thickness <i>T</i>	External corner profile <i>C</i>, <i>C</i>₂ or <i>R</i>^a
$T \leq 6$	1,6 <i>T</i> to 2,4 <i>T</i>
$6 < T \leq 10$	2,0 <i>T</i> to 3,0 <i>T</i>
$10 < T$	2,4 <i>T</i> to 3,6 <i>T</i>

^a The sides need not be tangential to the corner arcs.**Table 4 — Tolerances on manufacturer's delivered length**

Dimensions in millimetres

Type of length^a	Range of length or length <i>L</i>	Tolerance
Random length	$4\ 000 < L \leq 16\ 000$ with a range of 2 000 per order item	10 % of sections supplied may be below the minimum for the ordered range but not shorter than 75 % of the minimum range length
Approximate length	$\geq 4\ 000$	$+50$ 0 mm
Exact length ^b	$< 6\ 000$	-5 0 mm
	$6\ 000 \leq L \leq 10\ 000$	-15 0 mm
	$> 10\ 000$	$+5$ 0 mm +1 mm/m

^a The manufacturer shall establish at the time of enquiry and order the type of length required and the length range or length.^b Common lengths available are 6 m and 12 m.

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Table 5 — Tolerance on height of internal and external weld bead for submerged arc welded hollow sections

Dimensions in millimetres

Thickness, t	Maximum weld bead height
$\leq 14,2$	3,5
$> 14,2$	4,8

7 Measurement of size and shape

7.1 General

All external dimensions, including out-of-roundness, shall be measured at a distance from the end of the hollow section of not less than D for circular sections, B for square sections or H for rectangular sections, with a minimum of 100 mm.

7.2 Outside dimensions

For circular hollow sections the diameter (D) shall be measured either directly, e.g. using a calliper gauge, or by circumference tape at the discretion of the manufacturer.

The limiting cross-sectional positions for measuring B and H for square and rectangular hollow sections are shown in Figure 1.

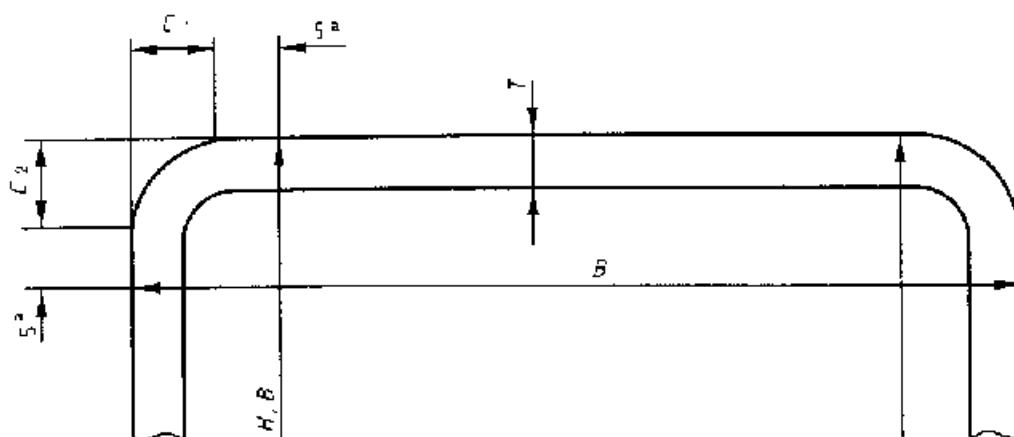
7.3 Thickness

The thickness (t) shall be measured at a position not less than $2t$ from the weld.

The limiting cross-sectional positions for measuring the thickness of square and rectangular hollow sections are shown in Figure 1.

NOTE Thickness is normally measured within a distance of half the outside diameter or half the dimension of the longer side from the end of the section.

Dimensions in millimetres



* This dimension is a maximum when measuring B or H and a minimum when measuring T .

Figure 1 — Limiting cross-sectional positions for measuring the dimensions B , H and T for square or rectangular hollow sections

7.4 Out-of-roundness

The out-of-roundness (O) of a circular hollow section shall be calculated from the following equation, but see Annex A for piling tube.

$$O(\%) = \frac{D_{\max} - D_{\min}}{D} \times 100$$

7.5 Concavity and convexity

The concavity (x_1) or the convexity (x_2) of the sides of a square or rectangular hollow section shall be measured as shown in Figure 2.

The percentage concavity or convexity shall be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{x_1}{B} \times 100\%; \frac{x_2}{B} \times 100\%; \frac{x_1}{H} \times 100\%; \frac{x_2}{H} \times 100\%$$

where B and H are the dimensions of the sides containing the concavity x_1 or the convexity x_2 .

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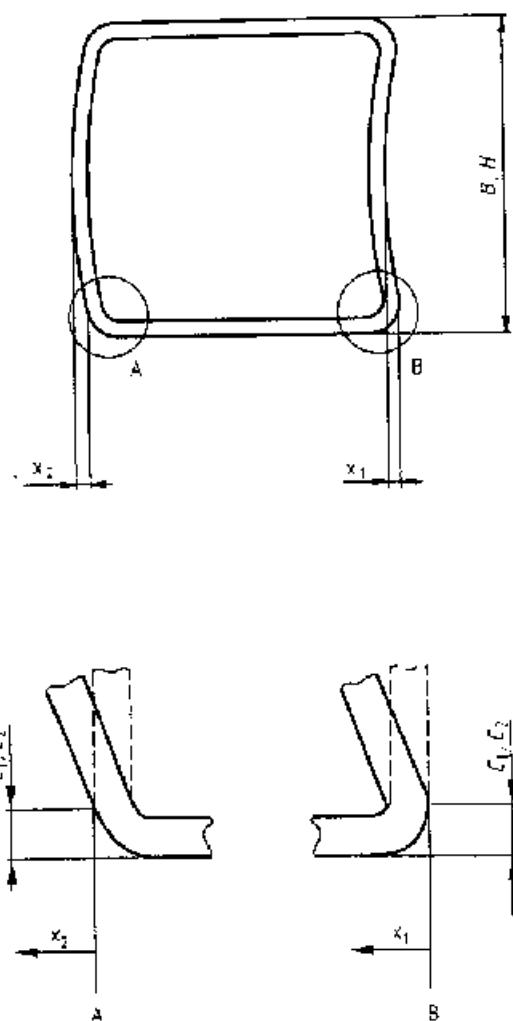


Figure 2 — Measurement of concavity/convexity of square or rectangular hollow sections

7.6 Squareness of sides

The deviation from squareness of the sides of a square or rectangular hollow section shall be measured as the difference between 90° and θ as shown in Figure 3.

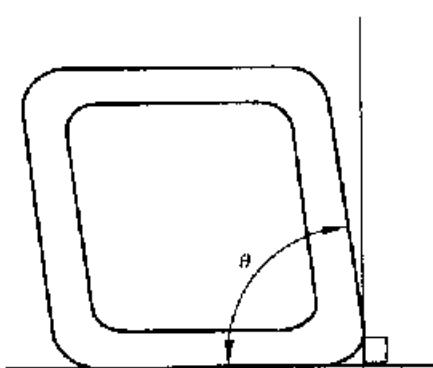


Figure 3 — Squareness of sides of square or rectangular hollow sections

7.7 External corner profile

7.7.1 The external corner profile of a square or rectangular hollow section shall be measured according to 7.7.2 or 7.7.3 at the discretion of the manufacturer.

7.7.2 The corner arc shall be measured with a radius gauge.

7.7.3 The distance between the intersection of the flat side and the corner arc and the intersection of the projections of the flat sides to the corner (C_1 and C_2 in Figure 4) shall be measured.

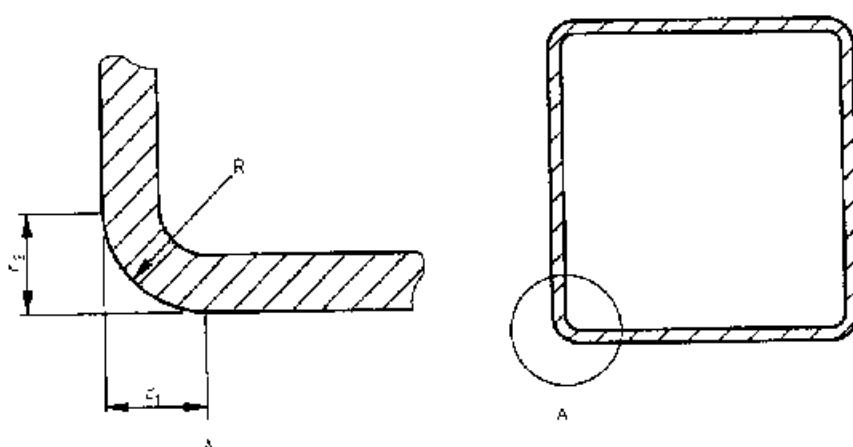


Figure 4 — Outside corner profile of square or rectangular hollow sections

7.8 Twist

7.8.1 The twist (γ) in a square or rectangular hollow section shall be determined in accordance with 7.8.2 or 7.8.3 at the discretion of the manufacturer.

7.8.2 The hollow section shall be placed on a horizontal surface with one side at one end pressed flat against the surface. At the opposite end of the hollow section the difference in height of the two lower corners from the horizontal surface (see Figure 5) shall be determined.

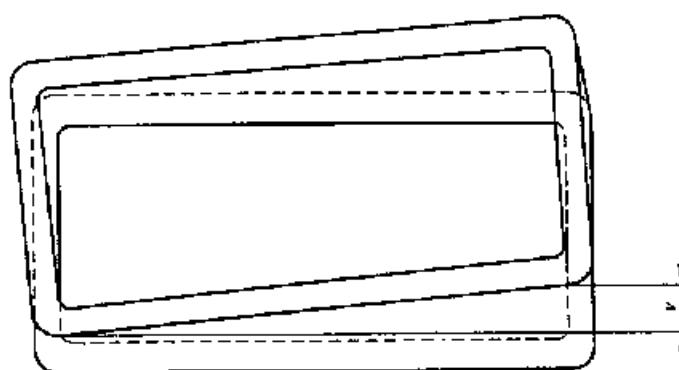
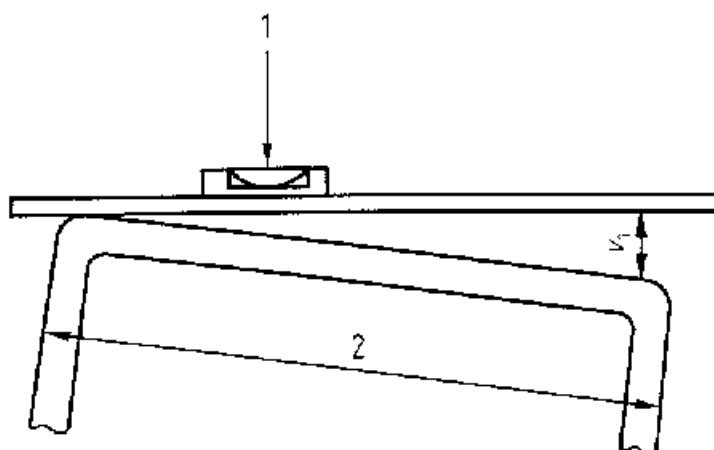


Figure 5 — Twist of square or rectangular hollow sections

7.8.3 The twist shall be measured with a spirit level and micrometer gauge (screw). The reference length of the spirit level shall be the distance between the intersection of the flat sides and the corner arcs (see Figure 6). The twist γ is the difference between the values V_1 (see Figure 6) measured at each end of the hollow section.

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**Key**

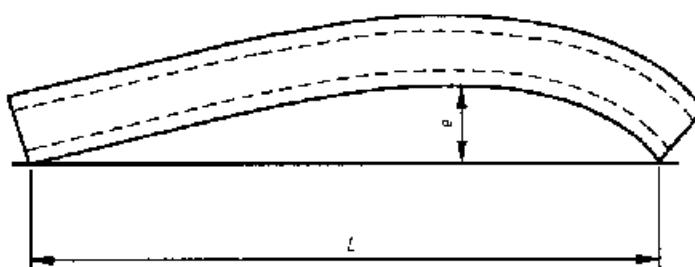
- 1 Spirit level
- 2 H for rectangular sections, B for square sections

Figure 6 — Measurement of twist**7.9 Straightness**

The deviation from straightness (e) of the total length of a hollow section shall be measured at the point of maximum departure of the hollow section from a straight line connecting its two ends, as shown in Figure 7 where L is the manufacturer's delivered length. The percentage deviation from straightness shall be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{e}{L} \times 100\%$$

In addition the local deviation (e) from straightness of a hollow section, measured at any point along its length from a straight line length L of 1 m, shall be not more than 3 mm.

**Figure 7 — Measurement of deviation from straightness****8 Dimensions and sectional properties**

The nominal sectional properties of hollow sections within the scope of this part of EN 10219 and manufactured to the dimensional tolerances of this standard, required for the purposes of structural design, shall be calculated in accordance with Annex B.

The sectional properties for a limited range of standard sizes of cold formed hollow sections are given in Table C.1 for circular sections, Table C.2 for square sections and Table C.3 for rectangular sections. These sectional properties were calculated from the formulae given in Annex B.

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NOTE Not all sizes and thicknesses shown in Tables C.1, C.2 and C.3 are available from all manufacturers and the user is recommended to check availability. Other sizes and thicknesses within the scope of this standard may be available.

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Annex A (informative)

Additional tolerances for piling tube

A.1 General

This annex contains guidance on additional tolerances that can be applied to tubes when they are to be used as bearing piles or primary elements in combined walls in accordance with ENV 1993-5. These requirements are generally relevant to tubes of diameter ≥ 900 mm and $D/T \geq 100$.

For verification of tubular piles subject to shell buckling, ENV 1993-5: Piling refers to ENV 1993-1-6. Shell buckling is partly governed by geometrical imperfections of the shell due to out-of-roundness, accidental eccentricity and dimples. ENV 1993-1-6 specifies limits for each of these geometrical imperfections, based on the concept of fabrication quality classes. Details of how to assess out-of-roundness, accidental eccentricity and dimples, and the recommended maximum permitted values for each fabrication quality class, are given in A.2, A.3 and A.4.

NOTE 1 See ENV 1993-1-6 for further details of fabrication tolerance quality classes, their design implications and for definitions and use of symbols.

NOTE 2 The values of certain parameters, given in Tables A.1, A.2 and A.3 may be subject to change by national application of ENV 1993-1-6. Nationally determined parameters will be given in the relevant National Annex of ENV 1993-1-6.

A.2 Out of roundness tolerance

Out-of-roundness of a tubular pile is assessed in terms of the parameter U , the difference between the maximum and minimum values of the measured internal diameter, relative to the nominal inside diameter, see Figure A.1, given by:

$$U = \frac{d_{\max} - d_{\min}}{d_{\text{nom}}}$$

Where:

- d_{\max} is the maximum measured internal diameter;
- d_{\min} is the minimum measured internal diameter;
- d_{nom} is the nominal inside diameter ($d = D - 2T$, see B.2).

An appropriate number of diameters should be measured in order to identify the maximum and minimum values.

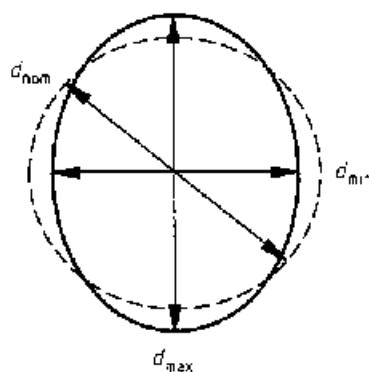


Figure A.1 — Assessment of d_{\min} and d_{\max} and relationship to d

The out-of-roundness parameter U_r should satisfy the condition:

$$U_r \leq U_{r,\max}$$

where:

$U_{r,\max}$ is the maximum permitted value for the out-of-roundness parameter.

Recommended values for each fabrication tolerance quality class are given in Table A.1.

Table A.1 — Maximum permitted values for out-of-roundness parameter $U_{r,\max}$

Dimensions in mm

Fabrication tolerance quality class	Description	Diameter range		
		$d \leq 500$	$500 < d \leq 1250$	$1250 \leq d$
		Value of $U_{r,\max}$ *		
Class A	Excellent	0,14	$0,007 + 0,0083 (1,25 - d)$	0,007
Class B	High	0,02	$0,010 + 0,0133 (1,25 - d)$	0,01
Class C	Normal	0,03	$0,015 + 0,020 (1,25 - d)$	0,015

* The values of this parameter may be subject to change by national application of ENV 1993-1-6. If in doubt, reference should be made to the relevant National Annex of ENV 1993-1-6.

A.3 Accidental eccentricity tolerance

Accidental eccentricity, the unintentional eccentricity due to misalignment of the tube walls at horizontal joints, is assessed in terms of the parameter U_e given by:

$$U_e = \frac{e_R}{T}$$

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where:

- e_a is the accidental eccentricity between the mid points of the tube walls at the joint, compared to their normal thickness;
- T is the tube wall thickness.

NOTE For joints involving tubes of different thicknesses, it is recommended to refer to ENV 1993-1-6.

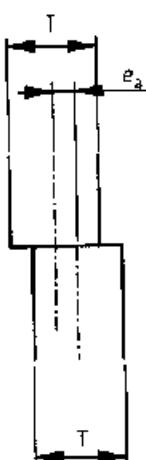


Figure A.2 — Measurement of tube wall eccentricity (e_a)

The accidental eccentricity e_a should satisfy the condition:

$$e_a \leq e_{a,\max}$$

where:

$e_{a,\max}$ is the maximum permitted accidental eccentricity.

Recommended values for each fabrication tolerance quality class are given in Table A.2.

The accidental eccentricity parameter U_e should satisfy the condition:

$$U_e \leq U_{e,\max}$$

where:

$U_{e,\max}$ is the maximum permitted value for the accidental eccentricity parameter.

Recommended values for each fabrication tolerance quality class are given in Table A.2.

Table A.2 — Maximum permitted values for accidental eccentricity parameter $U_{e, \max}$ and for accidental eccentricity $e_{a, \max}$

Dimensions in mm

Fabrication tolerance quality class	Description	$U_{e, \max}$ ^a	$e_{a, \max}$ ^a
Class A	Excellent	0,14	2
Class B	High	0,2	3
Class C	Normal	0,3	4

^a The values of these parameters may be subject to change by national application of ENV 1993-1-6. If in doubt, reference should be made to the relevant National Annex of ENV 1993-1-6.

A.4 Dimple tolerance

The depth of initial dimples in the tube wall w_0 is measured, in both the meridional and circumferential directions, using a measurement gauge, see Figure A.3, of length l_g where:

- a) meridionally and circumferentially $l_g = 4\sqrt{rT}$
- b) across welds $l_g = 25 T$ but $l_g \leq 500$ mm

The gauge used for meridional measurements should be straight but that used for measurements in the circumferential direction should have a radius of curvature r where:

$$r = \frac{(D - T)}{2}$$

NOTE For joints involving tubes of different thicknesses, it is recommended to refer to ENV 1993-1-6.

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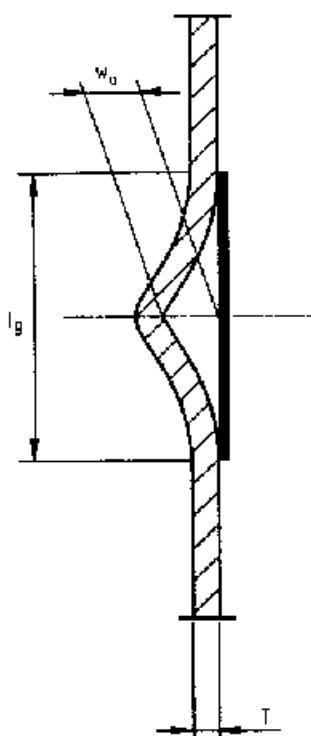


Figure A.3 — Measurement of depth w_0 of initial dimples

The level of initial dimples in the wall of the tubular pile is assessed in terms of the dimple tolerance parameter U_d given by:

$$U_d = \frac{w_0}{l_g}$$

The dimple tolerance parameter U_d should satisfy the condition:

$$U_d \leq U_{d, \max}$$

where:

$U_{d, \max}$ is the maximum permitted value for the dimple tolerance parameter.

Recommended values for each fabrication tolerance class are given in Table A.3.

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Table A.3 — Maximum permitted values for dimple tolerance parameter $U_{d, \max}$

Dimensions in mm

Fabrication tolerance quality class	Description	$U_{d, \max}$
Class A	Excellent	0,006
Class B	High	0,01
Class C	Normal	0,016

* The values of this parameter may be subject to change by national application of ENV 1993-1-6. If in doubt, reference should be made to the National Annex of ENV 1993-1-6.

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Annex B (normative)

Formulae for the calculation of sectional properties

B.1 General

Tables C.1, C.2 and C.3 of this standard give nominal sectional properties for a limited range of sizes of cold formed hollow sections. The nominal sectional properties of hollow sections supplied to the requirements of this standard shall be calculated using the formulae given below.

NOTE The designation of the sections' major axis (yy) and its minor axis (zz) align with the axis designation used for structural design in the structural Eurocodes. This is a change from previous axis designations.

B.2 Circular hollow sections

The sectional properties for circular hollow sections in Table C.1 are calculated using the formulae given below.

Specified outside diameter (D) (mm)

Specified thickness (T) (mm)

Inside diameter $(d = D - 2T)$ (mm)

These parameters, which characterize the shape of circular hollow sections, may vary within the tolerances allowed by this standard and the sectional properties still remain valid.

Superficial area per metre length $A_s = \frac{\pi D}{10^3}$ (m^2/m)

Cross-sectional area $A = \frac{\pi(D^2 - d^2)}{4 \times 10^3}$ (cm^2)

Mass per unit length $M = 0,785 \times A$ (kg/m)

Second moment of area $I = \frac{\pi(D^4 - d^4)}{64 \times 10^4}$ (cm^4)

Radius of gyration $i = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$ (cm)

Elastic section modulus	$W_e = \frac{2I \times 10}{D}$	(cm ³)
Plastic section modulus	$W_{pl} = \frac{D^3 - d^3}{6 \times 10^3}$	(cm ³)
Torsional inertia constant (polar moment of inertia)	$I_t = 2I$	(cm ⁴)
Torsional modulus constant	$C_t = 2W_e$	(cm ³)

B.3 Rectangular, or square, hollow sections

The sectional properties for square hollow sections in Table C.2 and for rectangular hollow sections in Table C.3 are calculated using the formulae given below.

Specified side dimension of a square hollow section or shorter side of a rectangular hollow section (B) (mm)

Specified dimension of the longer side of a rectangular hollow section (H) (mm)

Specified thickness (T) (mm)

External corner radius (r_o) for calculation is:

for thicknesses < 6 mm 2,0 T (mm)

for thicknesses > 6 mm ≤ 10 mm 2,5 T (mm)

for thicknesses > 10 mm 3,0 T (mm)

Internal corner radius (r_i) for calculation is:

for thicknesses ≤ 6 mm 1,0 T (mm)

for thicknesses > 6 mm and ≤ 10 mm 1,5 T (mm)

for thicknesses > 10 mm 2,0 T (mm)

These parameters, which characterize the geometric shape of rectangular, or square, hollow sections, may vary within the tolerances allowed by this standard and the sectional properties still remain valid.

Superficial area per metre length $A_s = \frac{2}{10^3} (H + B - 4r_o + \pi r_o^2)$ (m²/m)

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Cross-sectional area

$$A = \frac{2T(B + H - 2T) - (4 - \pi)(r_o^2 - r_i^2)}{10^2} \quad (\text{cm}^2)$$

Mass per unit length

$$M = 0.7854 \quad (\text{kg/m})$$

Second moment of area

Major axis $I_{yy} = \frac{1}{10^4} \left[\frac{BH^3}{12} - \frac{(B - 2T)(H - 2T)^3}{12} - 4(I_g + A_s h_s^2) + 4(I_{ss} + A_s h_s^2) \right] \quad (\text{cm}^4)$

Minor axis $I_{xx} = \frac{1}{10^4} \left[\frac{HB^3}{12} - \frac{(H - 2T)(B - 2T)^3}{12} - 4(I_g + A_s h_s^2) + 4(I_{ss} + A_s h_s^2) \right] \quad (\text{cm}^4)$

Radius of gyration

Major axis $i_y = \sqrt{\frac{I_{yy}}{A}} \quad (\text{cm})$

Minor axis $i_x = \sqrt{\frac{I_{xx}}{A}} \quad (\text{cm})$

Elastic section modulus

Major axis $W_{el,yy} = \frac{2I_{yy}}{H} \times 10 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$

Minor axis $W_{el,xx} = \frac{2I_{xx}}{B} \times 10 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$

Plastic section modulus

Major axis $W_{pl,yy} = \frac{1}{10^3} \left[\frac{BH^2}{4} - \frac{(B - 2T)(H - 2T)^2}{4} - 4(A_s h_s) + 4(A_s h_s) \right] \quad (\text{cm}^3)$

Minor axis $W_{pl,xx} = \frac{1}{10^3} \left[\frac{HB^2}{4} - \frac{(H - 2T)(B - 2T)^2}{4} - 4(A_s h_s) + 4(A_s h_s) \right] \quad (\text{cm}^3)$

Torsional inertia constant

$$I_t = \frac{1}{10^4} \left[T^3 \frac{h}{3} + 2KA_h \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \quad (\text{cm}^4)$$

Torsional modulus constant

$$C_t = 10 \left[\frac{I_t}{T + K/T} \right] \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Where

$$A_h = \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) r_o^2 \quad (\text{mm}^2)$$

$$A_s = \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) r_i^2 \quad (\text{mm}^2)$$

Major axis

$$h_s = \frac{H}{2} - \left(\frac{10 - 3\pi}{12 - 3\pi} \right) r_o \quad (\text{mm})$$

(For minor axis substitute B for H .)

Major axis

$$h_s = \frac{H + 2T}{2} - \left(\frac{10 - 3\pi}{12 - 3\pi} \right) r_o \quad (\text{mm})$$

(For minor axis substitute B for H .)

$$I_s = \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{3(12 - 3\pi)} \right) r_o^4 \quad (\text{mm}^4)$$

$$I_{ss} = \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{3(12 - 3\pi)} \right) r_i^4 \quad (\text{mm}^4)$$

$$h = 2[(B - T) + (H - T)] - 2R_s(4 - \pi) \quad (\text{mm})$$

$$A_h = [B - T)(H - T)] - R_s^2(4 - \pi) \quad (\text{mm}^2)$$

$$K = \frac{2A_h T}{h} \quad (\text{mm}^2)$$

$$R_s = \frac{r_o - r_i}{2} \quad (\text{mm})$$

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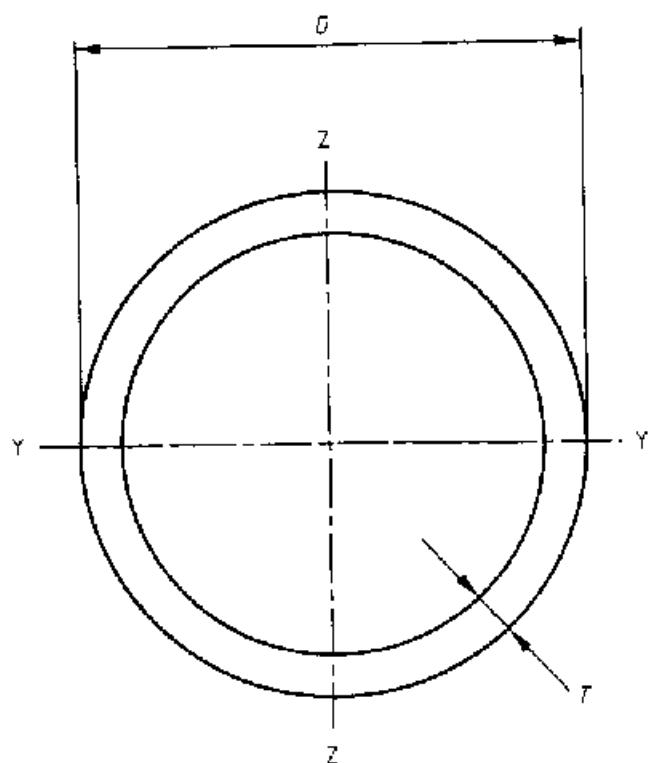


Figure C.1 — Circular hollow section

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Specified side dimension	Specified thickness	Mass per unit length	Cross-sectional area	Second moment of area	Radius of gyration	Elastic section modulus	Plastic section modulus	Torsional inertia constant	Torsional modulus constant	Superficial area per metre length		Nominal length per tonne
										R	I	A, m ² /m
mm	mm	kg/m	cm ²	cm ⁴	cm	cm ³	cm	cm ⁴	cm ³	cm ²	m ² /m	m
250	6,0	61,6	78,4	8178	10,2	629	734	13090	956	1,01	16,2	
260	10,0	75,8	96,6	3865	10,1	759	894	16040	1158	0,997	13,2	
260	12,0	83,6	113	11200	9,96	862	1028	18880	1337	0,979	11,3	
260	12,5	91,9	117	11560	9,93	888	1063	19550	1381	0,975	10,9	
260	16,0	114	145	13740	9,73	1087	1289	23990	1863	0,958	8,77	
300	6,0	54,7	68,6	9964	12,0	684	764	15430	997	1,18	18,3	
300	8,3	57,0	72,6	10340	11,9	689	795	16220	1042	1,17	17,5	
300	8,0	71,6	91,2	12800	11,8	853	991	20310	1293	1,17	14,0	
300	10,0	88,4	113	15520	11,7	1035	1211	24970	1572	1,16	11,3	
300	12,0	104	132	17770	11,6	1184	1402	29510	1829	1,14	9,65	
300	12,5	108	137	18350	11,6	1223	1451	30600	1892	1,14	9,30	
300	16,0	134	171	22080	11,4	1472	1774	37840	2299	1,12	7,46	
350	8,0	84,2	107	20680	13,9	1182	1366	32580	1787	1,37	11,9	
350	10,0	104	133	25790	13,8	1439	1675	40130	2182	1,36	9,61	
350	12,0	123	156	29060	13,8	1660	1949	47600	2552	1,34	8,18	
350	12,5	127	162	30050	13,6	1717	2020	49390	2642	1,34	7,86	
350	16,0	159	203	36510	13,4	2086	2488	51480	3238	1,32	6,28	
400	10,0	120	153	38220	15,8	1911	2214	60430	2892	1,56	8,35	
400	12,0	141	180	44320	15,7	2216	2567	71840	3385	1,54	7,07	
400	12,5	147	187	45880	15,7	2294	2683	74600	3518	1,54	6,81	
400	16,0	184	235	56150	15,5	2808	3022	93280	4336	1,52	5,13	

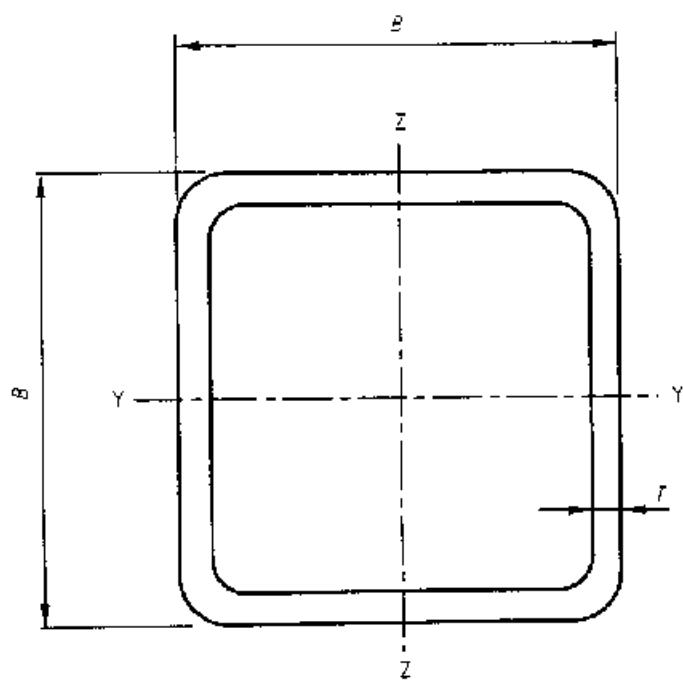


Figure C.2 — Square hollow section

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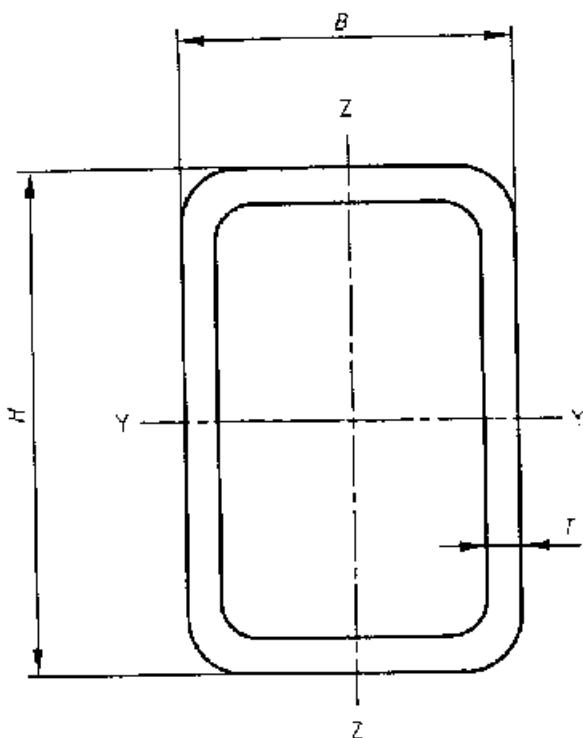


Figure C.3 — Rectangular hollow section

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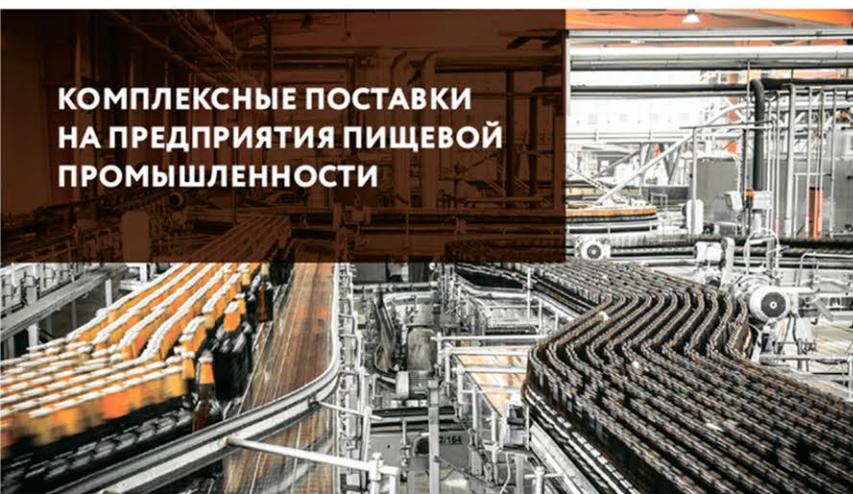
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