

DIN EN 1994-2



ICS 91.010.30; 91.080.10; 91.080.40; 93.040

Supersedes
DIN EN 1994-2:2006-07 and
DIN EN 1994-2
Corrigendum 1:2008-11

**Eurocode 4: Design of composite steel and concrete structures –
Part 2: General rules and rules for bridges
(includes Corrigendum AC:2008)
English translation of DIN EN 1994-2:2010-12**

Eurocode 4: Bemessung und Konstruktion von Verbundtragwerken aus Stahl und Beton –
Teil 2: Allgemeine Bemessungsregeln und Anwendungsregeln für Brücken
(enthält Berichtigung AC:2008)

Englische Übersetzung von DIN EN 1994-2:2010-12

Eurocode 4: Calcul des structures mixtes acier-béton –
Partie 2: Règles générales et règles pour les ponts
(Corrigendum AC:2008 inclus)

Traduction anglaise de DIN EN 1994-2:2010-12

Document comprises 93 pages

Translation by DIN-Sprachendienst.

In case of doubt, the German-language original shall be considered authoritative.



A comma is used as the decimal marker.

National foreword



This standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 250 “Structural Eurocodes” (Secretariat: BSI, United Kingdom).

The responsible German body involved in its preparation was the *Normenausschuss Bauwesen* (Building and Civil Engineering Standards Committee), Working Committee NA 005-08-24 AA *Verbundbrücken* (SpA zu CEN/TC 250/SC 4/PT 2).

This European Standard is part of a series of standards dealing with structural design (Eurocodes) which are intended to be used as a “package”. In Guidance Paper L on the application and use of Eurocodes, issued by the EU Commission, reference is made to transitional periods for the introduction of the Eurocodes in the Member states. The transitional periods are given in the Foreword of this standard.

In Germany, this standard is to be applied in conjunction with the National Annex.

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

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags  .

Amendments

This standard differs from DIN V ENV 1994-2:2000-06 as follows:

- a) the comments received from the national standards bodies have been incorporated;
- b) the standard has been completely revised;
- c) the prestandard status has been changed to that of a full standard.

Compared with DIN EN 1994-2:2006-07 and DIN EN 1994-2 Corrigendum 1:2008-11, the following corrections have been made:

- a) this standard is the consolidated version of the previous 2005 edition with Corrigendum 1:2008;
- b) the standard has been editorially revised.

Previous editions

DIN V ENV 1994-2: 2000-06

DIN EN 1994-2: 2006-07

DIN EN 1994-2 Corrigendum 1: 2008-11

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English version

Eurocode 4: Design of composite steel and concrete structures — Part 2: General rules and rules for bridges

Eurocode 4: Calcul des structures mixtes acier-béton –
Partie 2: Règles générales et règles pour les ponts

Eurocode 4: Bemessung und Konstruktion von
Verbundtragwerken aus Stahl und Beton – Teil 2:
Allgemeine Bemessungsregeln und Anwendungsregeln für
Brücken

EN 1994-2:2005 was approved by CEN on 2005-07-07 and Amendment AC:2008 on 2008-07-30.

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 Management Centre or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, 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.



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

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Contents	Page
Foreword to EN 1994-2:2005 + AC:2008	7
Section 1 General	11
1.1 Scope.....	11
1.1.1 Scope of Eurocode 4.....	11
1.1.2 Scope of Part 1-1 of Eurocode 4.....	11
1.1.3 Scope of Part 2 of Eurocode 4.....	12
1.2 Normative references.....	12
1.2.1 General reference standards.....	12
1.2.2 Other reference standards.....	12
1.2.3 Additional general and other reference standards for composite bridges	13
1.3 Assumptions.....	13
1.4 Distinction between principles and application rules.....	14
1.5 Definitions.....	14
1.5.1 General.....	14
1.5.2 Additional terms and definitions used in this Standard.....	14
1.5.2.1 Composite member.....	14
1.5.2.2 Shear connection.....	14
1.5.2.3 Composite behaviour.....	14
1.5.2.4 Composite beam.....	14
1.5.2.5 Composite column.....	14
1.5.2.6 Composite slab.....	14
1.5.2.7 Composite frame.....	14
1.5.2.8 Composite joint.....	14
1.5.2.9 Propped structure or member.....	15
1.5.2.10 Un-propped structure or member.....	15
1.5.2.11 Un-cracked flexural stiffness.....	15
1.5.2.12 Cracked flexural stiffness.....	15
1.5.2.13 Prestress.....	15
1.5.2.14 Filler beam deck.....	15
1.5.2.15 Composite plate.....	15
1.6 Symbols	15
Section 2 Basis of design	22
2.1 Requirements.....	22
2.2 Principles of limit states design.....	22
2.3 Basic variables.....	22
2.3.1 Actions and environmental influences.....	22
2.3.2 Material and product properties.....	22
2.3.3 Classification of actions.....	22
2.4 Verification by the partial factor method.....	23
2.4.1 Design values.....	23
2.4.1.1 Design values of actions.....	23
2.4.1.2 Design values of material or product properties.....	23
2.4.1.3 Design values of geometrical data.....	23
2.4.1.4 Design resistances	23
2.4.2 Combination of actions.....	24
2.4.3 Verification of static equilibrium (EQU).....	24

Section 3 Materials	24
3.1 Concrete	24
3.2 Reinforcing steel for bridges	24
3.3 Structural steel for bridges	24
3.4 Connecting devices	24
3.4.1 General	24
3.4.2 Headed stud shear connectors	24
3.5 Prestressing steel and devices	25
3.6 Tension components in steel	25
Section 4 Durability	25
4.1 General	25
4.2 Corrosion protection at the steel-concrete interface in bridges	25
Section 5 Structural analysis	25
5.1 Structural modelling for analysis	25
5.1.1 Structural modelling and basic assumptions	25
5.1.2 Joint modelling	25
5.1.3 Ground-structure interaction	26
5.2 Structural stability	26
5.2.1 Effects of deformed geometry of the structure	26
5.2.2 Methods of analysis for bridges	26
5.3 Imperfections	26
5.3.1 Basis	26
5.3.2 Imperfections for bridges	27
5.4 Calculation of action effects	27
5.4.1 Methods of global analysis	27
5.4.1.1 General	27
5.4.1.2 Effective width of flanges for shear lag	28
5.4.2 Linear elastic analysis	29
5.4.2.1 General	29
5.4.2.2 Creep and shrinkage	29
5.4.2.3 Effects of cracking of concrete	30
5.4.2.4 Stages and sequence of construction	31
5.4.2.5 Temperature effects	31
5.4.2.6 Pre-stressing by controlled imposed deformations	32
5.4.2.7 Pre-stressing by tendons	32
5.4.2.8 Tension members in composite bridges	32
5.4.2.9 Filler beam decks for bridges	33
5.4.3 Non-linear global analysis for bridges	34
5.4.4 Combination of global and local action effects	34
5.5 Classification of cross-sections	34
5.5.1 General	34
5.5.2 Classification of composite sections without concrete encasement	35
5.5.3 Classification of sections of filler beam decks for bridges	36
Section 6 Ultimate limit states	36
6.1 Beams	36
6.1.1 Beams in bridges - general	36
6.1.2 Effective width for verification of cross-sections	36

6.2 Resistances of cross-sections of beams.....	36
6.2.1 Bending resistance.....	36
6.2.1.1 General.....	36
6.2.1.2 Plastic resistance moment $M_{pl,Rd}$ of a composite cross-section.....	37
6.2.1.3 Additional rules for beams in bridges.....	38
6.2.1.4 Non-linear resistance to bending.....	38
6.2.1.5 Elastic resistance to bending.....	40
6.2.2 Resistance to vertical shear.....	40
6.2.2.1 Scope.....	40
6.2.2.2 Plastic resistance to vertical shear.....	41
6.2.2.3 Shear buckling resistance.....	41
6.2.2.4 Bending and vertical shear.....	41
6.2.2.5 Additional rules for beams in bridges.....	41
6.3 Filler beam decks.....	42
6.3.1 Scope.....	42
6.3.2 General.....	43
6.3.3 Bending moments.....	43
6.3.4 Vertical shear.....	43
6.3.5 Resistance and stability of steel beams during execution.....	44
6.4 Lateral-torsional buckling of composite beams.....	44
6.4.1 General.....	44
6.4.2 Beams in bridges with uniform cross-sections in Class 1, 2 or 3.....	44
6.4.3 General methods for buckling of members and frames.....	46
6.4.3.1 General method.....	46
6.4.3.2 Simplified method.....	46
6.5 Transverse forces on webs.....	46
6.5.1 General.....	46
6.5.2 Flange-induced buckling of webs.....	46
6.6 Shear connection.....	46
6.6.1 General.....	46
6.6.1.1 Basis of design.....	46
6.6.1.2 Ultimate limit states other than fatigue.....	47
6.6.2 Longitudinal shear force in beams for bridges.....	48
6.6.2.1 Beams in which elastic or non-linear theory is used for resistances of cross-sections.....	48
6.6.2.2 Beams in bridges with some cross-sections in Class 1 or 2.....	48
6.6.2.3 Local effects of concentrated longitudinal shear force due to introduction of longitudinal forces.....	49
6.6.2.4 Local effects of concentrated longitudinal shear forces at sudden change of cross-section.....	51
6.6.3 Headed stud connectors in solid slabs and concrete encasement.....	52
6.6.3.1 Design resistance.....	52
6.6.3.2 Influence of tension on shear resistance.....	53
6.6.4 Headed studs that cause splitting in the direction of the slab thickness.....	53
6.6.5 Detailing of the shear connection and influence of execution.....	53
6.6.5.1 Resistance to separation.....	53
6.6.5.2 Cover and concreting for bridges.....	53
6.6.5.3 Local reinforcement in the slab.....	54
6.6.5.4 Haunches other than formed by profiled steel sheeting.....	54

6.6.5.5 Spacing of connectors.....	54
6.6.5.6 Dimensions of the steel flange.....	55
6.6.5.7 Headed stud connectors.....	55
6.6.6 Longitudinal shear in concrete slabs.....	56
6.6.6.1 General.....	56
6.6.6.2 Design resistance to longitudinal shear.....	56
6.6.6.3 Minimum transverse reinforcement.....	57
6.7 Composite columns and composite compression members.....	57
6.7.1 General.....	57
6.7.2 General method of design	59
6.7.3 Simplified method of design.....	59
6.7.3.1 General and scope.....	59
6.7.3.2 Resistance of cross-sections.....	60
6.7.3.3 Effective flexural stiffness, steel contribution ratio and relative slenderness.....	62
6.7.3.4 Methods of analysis and member imperfections.....	63
6.7.3.5 Resistance of members in axial compression.....	64
6.7.3.6 Resistance of members in combined compression and uniaxial bending.....	66
6.7.3.7 Combined compression and biaxial bending.....	66
6.7.4 Shear connection and load introduction.....	67
6.7.4.1 General.....	67
6.7.4.2 Load introduction.....	67
6.7.4.3 Longitudinal shear outside the areas of load introduction.....	70
6.7.5 Detailing Provisions.....	71
6.7.5.1 Concrete cover of steel profiles and reinforcement.....	71
6.7.5.2 Longitudinal and transverse reinforcement.....	71
6.8 Fatigue.....	72
6.8.1 General.....	72
6.8.2 Partial factors for fatigue assessment of bridges.....	72
6.8.3 Fatigue strength.....	72
6.8.4 Internal forces and fatigue loadings.....	73
6.8.5 Stresses	73
6.8.5.1 General.....	73
6.8.5.2 Concrete.....	74
6.8.5.3 Structural steel.....	74
6.8.5.4 Reinforcement.....	74
6.8.5.5 Shear connection.....	75
6.8.5.6 Stresses in reinforcement and prestressing steel in members prestressed by bonded tendons.....	75
6.8.6 Stress ranges.....	75
6.8.6.1 Structural steel and reinforcement.....	75
6.8.6.2 Shear connection.....	76
6.8.7 Fatigue assessment based on nominal stress ranges.....	76
6.8.7.1 Structural steel, reinforcement and concrete.....	76
6.8.7.2 Shear connection.....	77
6.9 Tension members in composite bridges.....	78

Section 7 Serviceability limit states	78
7.1 General.....	78
7.2 Stresses.....	79
7.2.1 General.....	79
7.2.2 Stress limitation for bridges.....	79
7.2.3 Web breathing.....	80
7.3 Deformations in bridges.....	80
7.3.1 Deflections.....	80
7.3.2 Vibrations.....	80
7.4 Cracking of concrete.....	80
7.4.1 General.....	80
7.4.2 Minimum reinforcement.....	81
7.4.3 Control of cracking due to direct loading.....	83
7.5 Filler beam decks.....	84
7.5.1 General.....	84
7.5.2 Cracking of concrete.....	84
7.5.3 Minimum reinforcement.....	84
7.5.4 Control of cracking due to direct loading.....	84
Section 8 Precast concrete slabs in composite bridges	85
8.1 General.....	85
8.2 Actions.....	85
8.3 Design, analysis and detailing of the bridge slab.....	85
8.4 Interface between steel beam and concrete slab.....	85
8.4.1 Bedding and tolerances.....	85
8.4.2 Corrosion.....	85
8.4.3 Shear connection and transverse reinforcement.....	85
Section 9 Composite plates in bridges	86
9.1 General.....	86
9.2 Design for local effects.....	86
9.3 Design for global effects.....	86
9.4 Design of shear connectors.....	87
Annex C (Informative) Headed studs that cause splitting forces in the direction of the slab thickness	89
C.1 Design resistance and detailing	89
C.2 Fatigue strength.....	91

Foreword to EN 1994-2:2005 + AC:2008

This document (EN 1994-2:2005 + AC:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 250 “Structural Eurocodes”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document supersedes ENV 1994-2:1994.

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 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2010.

CEN/TC 250 is responsible for all Structural Eurocodes.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the National Standard Organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, 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.

Background of the Eurocode programme

In 1975, the Commission of the European Community decided on an action programme in the field of construction, based on article 95 of the Treaty. The objective of the programme was the elimination of technical obstacles to trade and the harmonisation of technical specifications.

Within this action programme, the Commission took the initiative to establish a set of harmonised technical rules for the design of construction works which, in a first stage, would serve as an alternative to the national rules in force in the Member States and, ultimately, would replace them.

For fifteen years, the Commission, with the help of a Steering Committee with Representatives of Member States, conducted the development of the Eurocodes programme, which led to the first generation of European codes in the 1980s.

In 1989, the Commission and the Member States of the EU and EFTA decided, on the basis of an agreement¹ between the Commission and CEN, to transfer the preparation and the publication of the Eurocodes to CEN through a series of Mandates, in order to provide them with a future status of European Standard (EN). This links *de facto* the Eurocodes with the provisions of all the Council's Directives and/or Commission's Decisions dealing with European standards (*e.g.* the Council Directive 89/106/EEC on construction products - CPD - and Council Directives 93/37/EEC, 92/50/EEC and 89/440/EEC on public works and services and equivalent EFTA Directives initiated in pursuit of setting up the internal market).

The Structural Eurocode programme comprises the following standards generally consisting of a number of Parts:

EN 1990	Eurocode :	Basis of Structural Design
EN 1991	Eurocode 1:	Actions on structures
EN 1992	Eurocode 2:	Design of concrete structures

¹ Agreement between the Commission of the European Communities and the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) concerning the work on EUROCODES for the design of building and civil engineering works (BC/CEN/03/89).

EN 1993	Eurocode 3:	Design of steel structures
EN 1994	Eurocode 4:	Design of composite steel and concrete structures
EN 1995	Eurocode 5:	Design of timber structures
EN 1996	Eurocode 6:	Design of masonry structures
EN 1997	Eurocode 7:	Geotechnical design
EN 1998	Eurocode 8:	Design of structures for earthquake resistance
EN 1999	Eurocode 9:	Design of aluminium structures

Eurocode standards recognise the responsibility of regulatory authorities in each Member State and have safeguarded their right to determine values related to regulatory safety matters at national level where these continue to vary from State to State.

Status and field of application of Eurocodes

The Member States of the EU and EFTA recognise that Eurocodes serve as reference documents for the following purposes:

- as a means to prove compliance of building and civil engineering works with the essential requirements of Council Directive 89/106/EEC, particularly Essential Requirement N°1 – Mechanical resistance and stability – and Essential Requirement N°2 – Safety in case of fire ;
- as a basis for specifying contracts for construction works and related engineering services ;
- as a framework for drawing up harmonised technical specifications for construction products (ENs and ETAs)

The Eurocodes, as far as they concern the construction works themselves, have a direct relationship with the Interpretative Documents² referred to in Article 12 of the CPD, although they are of a different nature from harmonised product standards³. Therefore, technical aspects arising from the Eurocodes work need to be adequately considered by CEN Technical Committees and/or EOTA Working Groups working on product standards with a view to achieving full compatibility of these technical specifications with the Eurocodes.

The Eurocode standards provide common structural design rules for everyday use for the design of whole structures and component products of both a traditional and an innovative nature. Unusual forms of construction or design conditions are not specifically covered and additional expert consideration will be required by the designer in such cases.

National Standards implementing Eurocodes

The National Standards implementing Eurocodes will comprise the full text of the Eurocode (including any annexes), as published by CEN, which may be preceded by a National title page and National foreword, and may be followed by a National annex.

² According to Art. 3.3 of the CPD, the essential requirements (ERs) shall be given concrete form in interpretative documents for the creation of the necessary links between the essential requirements and the mandates for harmonised ENs and ETAGs/ETAs.

³ According to Art. 12 of the CPD the interpretative documents shall :

- give concrete form to the essential requirements by harmonising the terminology and the technical bases and indicating classes or levels for each requirement where necessary ;
- indicate methods of correlating these classes or levels of requirement with the technical specifications, *e.g.* methods of calculation and of proof, technical rules for project design, etc. ;
- serve as a reference for the establishment of harmonised standards and guidelines for European technical approvals.

The Eurocodes, *de facto*, play a similar role in the field of the ER 1 and a part of ER 2.