



BSI Standards Publication

Eurocode 9 — Design of aluminium structures

Part 1-5: Shell structures

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 1999-1-5:2023. It supersedes BS EN 1999-1-5:2007, which will be withdrawn on 30 March 2028.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee B/525/9, Structural use of aluminium.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

National choice is allowed in this standard where explicitly stated within notes. The National Annex to this standard contains the national choices to be used for buildings and civil engineering works constructed in the UK.

The first generation of EN Eurocodes was published between 2002 and 2007, with conflicting British Standards withdrawn in 2010. This document forms part of the second generation of EN Eurocodes.

The second generation of EN Eurocodes is expected to be published between 2023 and 2026. These documents are being published as soon as they are available. This is being done to enable users to prepare for the transition from the first generation to second generation of EN Eurocodes.

UK adoptions of the first generation of EN Eurocodes will be withdrawn by BSI on 30 March 2028. Until that date, the first generation documents should be considered as the applicable standards for buildings and civil engineering works constructed in the UK unless otherwise specified by the relevant authority or in the specification for a particular project.

This standard is intended to be used with its National Annex and other referenced documents, including other second generation Eurocodes, as an interdependent suite of documents.

While the use of provisions in this standard in conjunction with first generation Eurocodes is not precluded, it should be undertaken with care and should only be done when users are satisfied that it will not result in a lower level of reliability than the minimum level set in the first generation Eurocodes and associated UK National Annexes.

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Partie 1-5 : CoquesEurocode 9 - Bemessung und Konstruktion von
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Contents

Page

European foreword.....	5
0 Introduction	6
1 Scope	8
1.1 Scope of EN 1999-1-5	8
1.2 Assumptions.....	9
2 Normative references.....	10
3 Terms, definitions and symbols.....	10
3.1 Terms and definitions	10
3.1.1 Structural forms and geometry.....	10
3.1.2 Special definitions for buckling calculations	11
3.2 Symbols.....	12
3.3 Sign conventions.....	16
3.4 Coordinate systems	16
4 Basis of design	18
4.1 General.....	18
4.2 Consequence class and execution class.....	18
5 Materials and geometry.....	19
5.1 Material properties	19
5.2 Design values of geometrical data	19
5.3 Geometrical tolerances and geometrical imperfections	19
6 Durability	19
7 Structural analysis.....	19
7.1 Geometry.....	19
7.2 Boundary conditions.....	20
7.3 Actions and environmental influences.....	21
7.4 Stress resultants and stresses	22
7.5 Types of analysis	22
8 Ultimate limit state.....	23
8.1 Resistance of cross section	23
8.1.1 Design values of stresses	23
8.1.2 Design values of resistance.....	24
8.1.3 Stress limitation	25
8.1.4 Design by numerical analysis	25
8.2 Buckling resistance	25
8.2.1 General.....	25
8.2.2 Buckling-relevant geometrical tolerances.....	26
8.2.3 Shell in compression and shear	27
8.2.4 Effect of welding	30
8.2.5 Design by numerical analysis	33
9 Serviceability limit states.....	33
9.1 General.....	33
9.2 Deflections.....	33
Annex A (normative) Formulae for shell buckling analysis	34
A.1 Use of this annex.....	34

A.2	Scope and field of application	34
A.3	Unstiffened cylindrical shells of constant wall thickness	34
A.3.1	Notations and boundary conditions	34
A.3.2	Meridional (axial) compression	35
A.3.3	Circumferential (hoop) compression	37
A.3.4	Shear	40
A.3.5	Meridional (axial) compression with coexistent internal pressure	41
A.3.6	Combinations of meridional (axial) compression, circumferential (hoop) compression and shear	42
A.4	Unstiffened cylindrical shells of stepwise wall thickness	44
A.4.1	General	44
A.4.2	Meridional (axial) compression	45
A.4.3	Circumferential (hoop) compression	45
A.4.4	Shear	49
A.5	Unstiffened lap jointed cylindrical shells	50
A.5.1	Geometry and stress resultants	50
A.5.2	Meridional (axial) compression	50
A.5.3	Circumferential (hoop) compression	50
A.5.4	Shear	51
A.6	Unstiffened conical shells	51
A.6.1	General	51
A.6.2	Design buckling stresses	52
A.6.3	Buckling strength verification	52
A.7	Stiffened cylindrical shells of constant wall thickness	53
A.7.1	General	53
A.7.2	Isotropic walls with meridional stiffeners	53
A.7.3	Isotropic walls with circumferential stiffeners	55
A.7.4	Circumferentially corrugated walls with meridional stiffeners	55
A.7.5	Axially corrugated walls with ring stiffeners	59
A.7.6	Stiffened wall treated as an orthotropic shell	60
A.7.7	Equivalent orthotropic properties of corrugated sheeting	63
A.8	Unstiffened spherical shells under uniform circumferential compression	64
A.8.1	Notations and boundary conditions	64
A.8.2	Critical buckling stresses	65
A.8.3	Circumferential buckling parameter	65

Annex B (informative) Formulae for buckling analysis of tori-conical and tori-spherical shells	67
B.1 Use of this Annex	67
B.2 Scope and field of application.....	67
B.3 Notations and boundary conditions.....	67
B.4 External pressure.....	68
B.4.1 Critical external pressure	68
B.4.2 Uniform squash limit external pressure.....	69
B.4.3 External pressure buckling parameter.....	71
B.5 Internal pressure	71
B.5.1 Critical internal pressure	71
B.5.2 Uniform squash limit internal pressure	72
B.5.3 Internal pressure buckling parameter.....	73
Bibliography.....	75

European foreword

This document (EN 1999-1-5:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC250 “Structural Eurocodes”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI. CEN/TC 250 is responsible for all Structural Eurocodes and has been assigned responsibility for structural and geotechnical design matters by CEN.

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 September 2027, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2028.

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 EN 1999-1-5:2007.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are listed below:

- Some reorganization of the text and its coherence with EN 1999-1-1 and the other Eurocodes;
- Update of Annex A on buckling formulae for cylinders, cones and spheres;
- New, more accurate formulation for imperfection reduction factors given in Annex A, related to unstiffened and stiffened shells under axial load, circumferential pressure and shear, including the case of axial compression with coexistent internal pressure;
- Better fitting of buckling curves against benchmarked available data, also considering the addition of a new material class in EN 1999, which led to three buckling classes A, B and C;
- Improvement of wording.

The first generation of EN Eurocodes was published between 2002 and 2007. This document forms part of the second generation of the Eurocodes, which have been prepared under Mandate M/515 issued to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

The Eurocodes have been drafted to be used in conjunction with relevant execution, material, product and test standards, and to identify requirements for execution, materials, products and testing that are relied upon by the Eurocodes.

The Eurocodes recognize the responsibility of each Member State and have safeguarded their right to determine values related to regulatory safety matters at national level through the use of National Annexes.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

0 Introduction

0.1 Introduction to the Eurocodes

The Structural Eurocodes comprise the following standards generally consisting of a number of Parts:

- EN 1990 Eurocode: Basis of structural and geotechnical design
- EN 1991 Eurocode 1: Actions on structures
- EN 1992 Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures
- 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
- New parts are under development, e.g. Eurocode for design of structural glass

The Eurocodes are intended for use by designers, clients, manufacturers, constructors, relevant authorities (in exercising their duties in accordance with national or international regulations), educators, software developers, and committees drafting standards for related product, testing and execution standards.

NOTE Some aspects of design are most appropriately specified by relevant authorities or, where not specified, can be agreed on a project-specific basis between relevant parties such as designers and clients. The Eurocodes identify such aspects making explicit reference to relevant authorities and relevant parties.

0.2 Introduction to EN 1999 (all parts)

EN 1999 (all parts) applies to the design of buildings and civil engineering and structural works made of aluminium. It complies with the principles and requirements for the safety and serviceability of structures, the basis of their design and verification that are given in EN 1990.

EN 1999 (all parts) is only concerned with requirements for resistance, serviceability, durability and fire resistance of aluminium structures. Other requirements, e.g. concerning thermal or sound insulation, are not considered.

EN 1999 (all parts) does not cover the special requirements of seismic design. Provisions related to such requirements are given in EN 1998, which complements, and is consistent with EN 1999.

Eurocode 9 is subdivided in various parts:

- EN 1999-1-1 Eurocode 9 — Design of Aluminium Structures — Part 1-1: General rules;
- EN 1999-1-2 Eurocode 9 — Design of Aluminium Structures — Part 1-2: Structural fire design;

- EN 1999-1-3 Eurocode 9 — Design of Aluminium Structures — Part 1-3: Structures susceptible to fatigue;
- EN 1999-1-4 Eurocode 9 — Design of Aluminium Structures — Part 1-4: Cold-formed structural sheeting;
- EN 1999-1-5 Eurocode 9 — Design of Aluminium Structures — Part 1-5: Shell structures.

0.3 Introduction to EN 1999-1-5

This document applies to the structural design of aluminium structures, stiffened and unstiffened, that have the form of a shell of revolution or of a round panel in monocoque structures.

0.4 Verbal forms used in the Eurocodes

The verb “shall” expresses a requirement strictly to be followed and from which no deviation is permitted in order to comply with the Eurocodes.

The verb “should” expresses a highly recommended choice or course of action. Subject to national regulation and/or any relevant contractual provisions, alternative approaches could be used/adopted where technically justified.

The verb “may” expresses a course of action permissible within the limits of the Eurocodes.

The verb “can” expresses possibility and capability; it is used for statements of fact and clarification of concepts.

0.5 National annex for EN 1999-1-5

National choice is allowed in this standard where explicitly stated within notes. National choice includes the selection of values for Nationally Determined Parameters (NDPs).

The national standard implementing EN 1999-1-5 can have a National Annex containing all national choices to be used for the design of buildings and civil engineering works to be constructed in the relevant country.

When no national choice is given, the default choice given in this standard is to be used.

When no national choice is made and no default is given in this standard, the choice can be specified by a relevant authority or, where not specified, agreed for a specific project by appropriate parties.

National choice is allowed in EN 1999-1-5 through the following clauses:

- N/A

National choice is allowed in EN 1999-1-5 on the application of the following informative annexes:

Annex B

1 Scope

1.1 Scope of EN 1999-1-5

(1) EN 1999-1-5 applies to the structural design of aluminium structures, stiffened and unstiffened, that have the form of a shell of revolution or of a round panel in monocoque structures.

(2) EN 1999-1-5 covers additional provisions to those given in the relevant parts of EN 1999 for design of aluminium structures.

NOTE Supplementary information for certain types of shells is given in EN 1993-1-6 and the relevant application parts of EN 1993 which include:

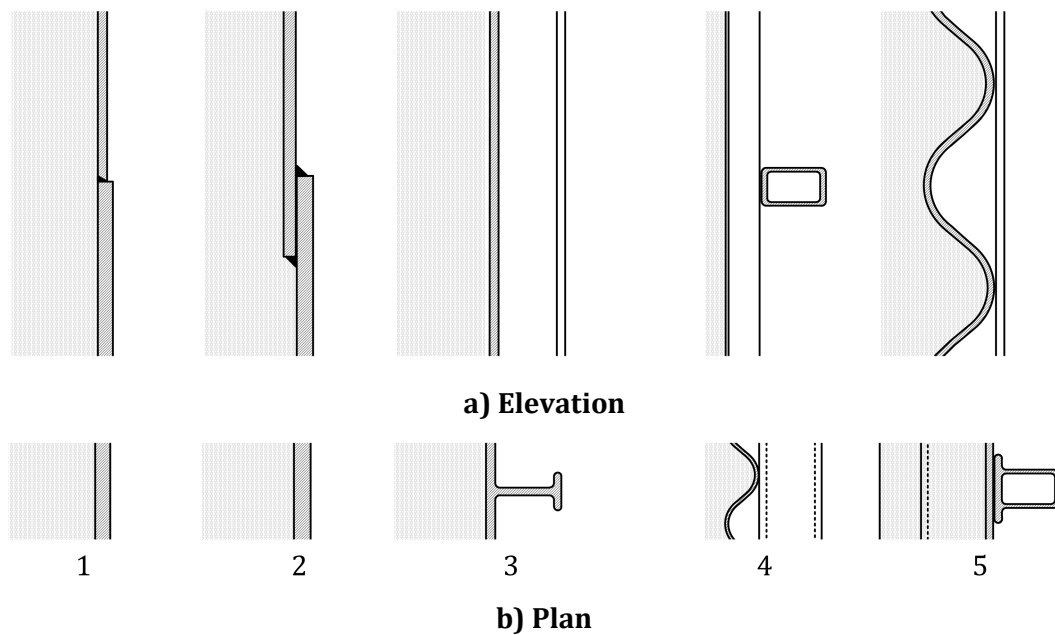
- Part 3-1 for towers and masts;
- Part 3-2 for chimneys;
- Part 4-1 for silos;
- Part 4-2 for tanks;
- Part 4-3 for pipelines.

(4) The provisions in EN 1999-1-5 apply to axisymmetric shells (cylinders, cones, spheres) and associated circular or annular plates, beam section rings and stringer stiffeners, where they form part of the complete structure.

(5) Single shell panels (cylindrical, conical or spherical) are not explicitly covered by EN 1999-1-5. However, the provisions can be applicable if the appropriate boundary conditions are duly taken into account.

(6) Types of shell walls covered in EN 1999-1-5 can be (see Figure 1.1):

- shell wall constructed from flat rolled sheet with adjacent plates connected with butt welds, termed “isotropic”;
- shell wall with lap joints formed by connecting adjacent plates with overlapping sections, termed “lap-jointed”;
- shell wall with stiffeners attached to the outside, termed “externally stiffened” irrespective of the spacing of stiffeners;
- shell wall with the corrugations running up the meridian, termed “axially corrugated”;
- shell wall constructed from corrugated sheets with the corrugations running around the shell circumference, termed “circumferentially corrugated”.



Key

- 1 Isotropic (unstiffened)
- 2 Lap-joined
- 3 Externally stiffened
- 4 Axially corrugated
- 5 Circumferentially corrugated

Figure 1.1 — Illustration of cylindrical shell form

(7) The provisions of EN 1999-1-5 are intended to be applied within the temperature range defined in EN 1999-1-1. The maximum temperature is restricted so that the influence of creep can be neglected. For structures subject to elevated temperatures associated with fire, see EN 1999-1-2.

(8) EN 1999-1-5 does not cover the aspect of leakage.

1.2 Assumptions

(1) The general assumptions of EN 1990 apply.

(2) The provisions of EN 1999-1-1 apply.

(3) The design procedures are valid only when the requirements for execution in EN 1090-3 or other equivalent requirements are complied with.

(4) For the design of new structures, EN 1999 is intended to be used, for direct application, together with EN 1990, EN 1991, EN 1992, EN 1993, EN 1994, EN 1995, EN 1997 and EN 1998.

(5) EN 1999 is intended to be used in conjunction with:

- European Standards for construction products relevant for aluminium structures;
- EN 1090-1, *Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures — Part 1: Requirements for conformity assessment of structural components*;
- EN 1090-3, *Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures — Part 3: Technical requirements for aluminium structures*.