EN ISO 12944-8
Paints and varnishes. Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems. Development of specifications for new work and maintenance.

EN ISO 8504-2
Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products. Surface preparation methods. Abrasive blast-cleaning.

EN ISO 8504-3
Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products. Surface preparation methods. Hand- and power-tool cleaning.

BRITISH STANDARDS WITHDRAWN

BS EN 14439:2006+A2:2009
Cranes. Safety. Tower cranes.
superseded by BS EN 14439:2025

BS EN ISO 14732:2013
Welding personnel. Qualification testing of welding operators and weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding of metallic materials.
superseded by BS EN ISO 14732:2025

BS EN ISO 8502-5:2004
Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products. Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness. Measurement of chloride on steel surfaces prepared for painting (ion detection tube method).
superseded by BS EN ISO 8502-5:2025

BS EN PUBLICATIONS

BS EN 14439:2025
Cranes. Tower cranes.
supersedes BS EN 14439:2006+A2:2009

BS EN ISO 14732:2025
Welding personnel. Qualification testing of welding operators and weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding of metallic materials.
supersedes BS EN ISO 14732:2013

BS EN ISO 8502-5:2025
Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products. Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness. Measurement of chloride on steel surfaces prepared for painting (ion detection tube method).
supersedes BS EN ISO 8502-5:2004

CEN EUROPEAN STANDARDS

EN 14439:2025
Cranes. Tower cranes.

EN ISO 14732:2025
Welding personnel. Qualification testing of welding operators and weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding of metallic materials.

EN ISO 8502-5:2025
Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products. Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness. Measurement of chloride on steel surfaces prepared for painting (ion detection tube method).

DRAFT BRITISH STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

25/30494266 DC
BS ISO 657-1 Hot-rolled steel sections. Dimensions, sectional properties and tolerances. Angles, channels and beams.

25/30512982 DC
BS EN 15011 Cranes. Bridge and gantry cranes.

BS IMPLEMENTATIONS

BS ISO 11124-7:2025
Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products. Specifications for metallic blast-cleaning abrasives. High chromium white cast iron grit.

ISO PUBLICATIONS

ISO 8502-5:2025
Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products. Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness. Measurement of chloride on steel surfaces prepared for painting (ion detection tube method).

AD 548: High shear regions for large web openings as defined in SCI P355

SCI's advisory desk has been asked about the definition of a 'high shear' region in SCI P355 *Design of Composite Beams with Large Web Openings*.

In P355, Table 2.1 provides practical geometric limits for beams with web openings. It includes limits on the maximum stiffened and unstiffened opening lengths and the minimum width of the web-post. Different limits are specified for 'high shear' and 'low shear' regions with stricter limits required for openings in high shear regions.

A note below the table says that "A high shear region is where the design shear force is greater than half the maximum value of design shear force acting on the beam".

$$\frac{V_{ed}}{V_{Ed,max}} > 0.5$$

Examples of high and low shear regions for simply supported beams with uniformly distributed loads, and with point loads are shown in Figure 1. Notably the determination of the 'high shear' region bears no relation to the shear capacity of the beam itself.

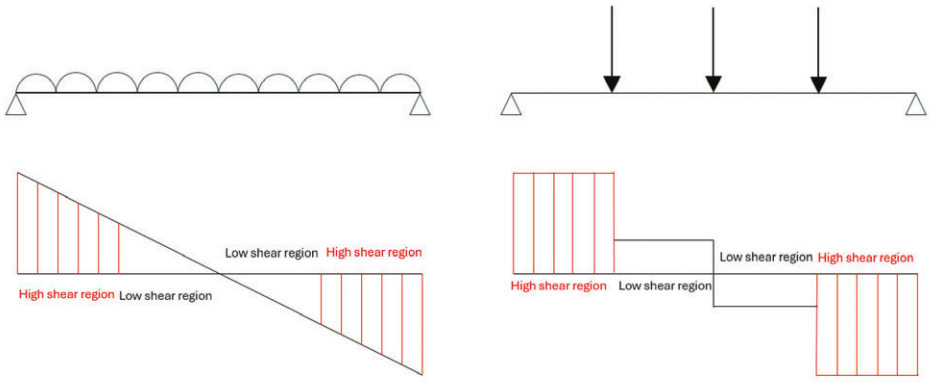

Figure 1: Examples of high and low shear regions for simply supported beams

The practical geometric limits given in Table 2.1 were derived based on typical composite beam designs with large web openings. The 'low shear' limits allow for larger openings and narrower web-posts. In addition, as suggested in P355, the geometric limits given in Table 2.1 are practical limits for beams within the scope of the publication. Openings that exceed these limits may be used, based on the guidance given in the publication, provided the design is justified by appropriate calculations. Therefore, the limits in Table 2.1 may be exceeded if the engineering checks are met.

It's noted that the new second generation of Eurocode, BS EN 1993-1-13:2024 *Beams with large web openings* includes similar geometric limits for unstiffened and stiffened web openings; however, no distinctions between high and low shear exist. In contrast to P355, the limits provided in BS EN 1993-1-13 apply in all cases unless the National Annexes (NA) permit otherwise. Work on the NA will start shortly.

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