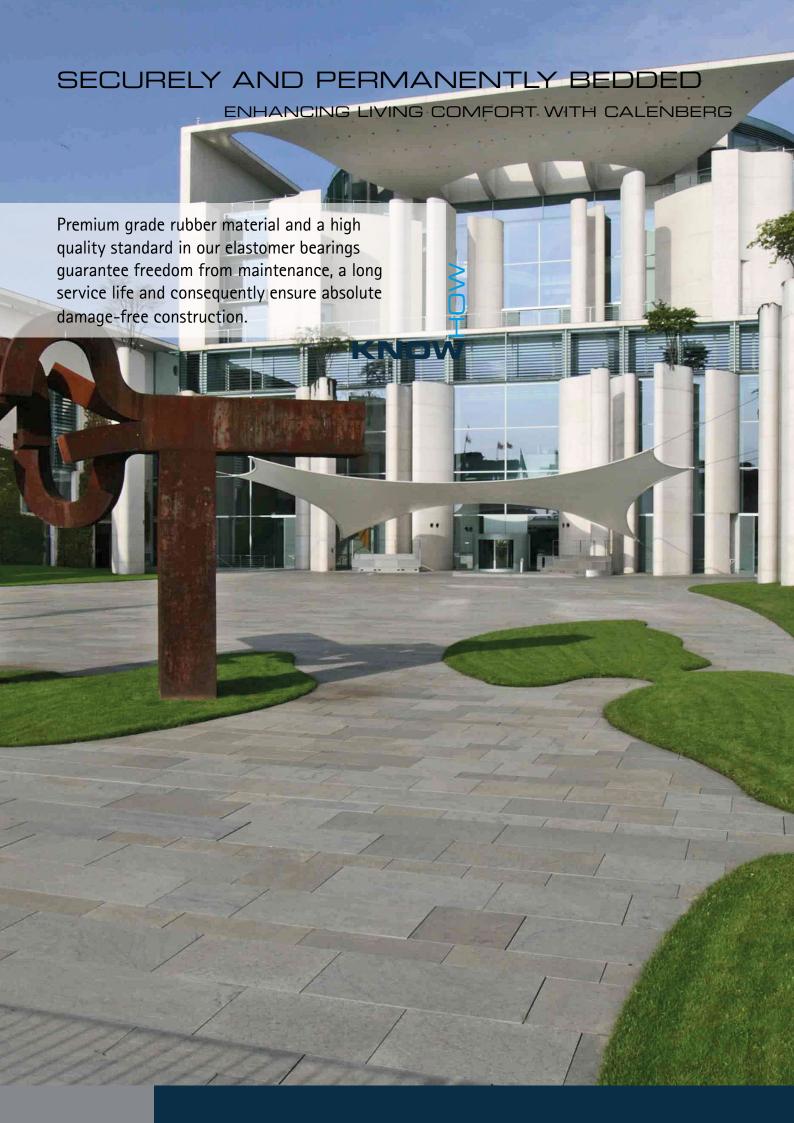




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Static elastomeric bearings

# Prevention of structural damage



Permanent loads (e.g. inherent weight of the structure), variable influences (e.g. wind) and constraining forces (e.g. from temperature changes, creep, component tolerances or settlements) result in deformations of structural components. Without the use of suitable elastomeric bearings, these impacts mentioned will cause damage to structures. In addition to cracks and spalling, there can also be large-scale destruction of the adjacent components, which need to be repaired at considerable expense in terms of time and cost.

In component connections, the elastic effect of the structural bearings transfers forces centrically and at the same time compensates for plane-parallel deviations. Shear deformations from non-permanent horizontal effects are absorbed by the elastomer bearings.

#### Advantages for our customers

The extremely high bearing loads of the bearings enable filigree and cost-effective structural designs. Elastomer bearings do not require maintenance and do not need to be replaced if correctly dimensioned and installed. The designers also secure the material reserves in the event of unforeseen load conditions. The service life of the construction bearings is at least equal to the service life of the adjacent components. Our elastomeric bearings increase the value of the building by avoiding structural damage and eliminating renovation and maintenance costs. The static elastomeric bearings transmit forces, twists and displacements into the adjacent components permanently and damage-free.

#### Product features

- Simple design
- Maintenance free
- Weather and ozone resistant
- Extremely durable
- Very low creep behaviour
- Premium grade material (CR)
- Approved by building authorities

About our product

## The Sandwich bearing Q

#### Product description

Calenberg Sandwich bearing  $\Omega$  is a steel reinforced elastomeric bearing and consists of CR elastomeric layers vulcanized with a transverse tensile reinforcement of weather resistant steel. A distinctive characteristic are the cylindrical studs arranged in a square pattern, which help to level out any unevenness in the bearing surfaces during the initial load phase.

#### Use and areas of application

Calenberg Sandwich bearing Q is used in all areas of construction as permanently elastic articulating connection elements. The elastomeric bearing is used for highly stressed components.

#### Functional features

The studded areas arranged on both sides deflect elastically by about 2.5 to 3 mm under a load of up to 2 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. Thereby the unevenness of the support surface is compensated.

#### Building authority approval

The approval for use as a construction bearing in building construction is regulated by the standard building authority certification Z-16.33-480, issued by the Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik.

#### Behaviour in fire

For fire safety requirements, the fire safety report No. 3799/7357-AR by the Technical University (TU) of Braunschweig shall be taken into account. The report describes the minimum dimensions and other measures that meet the requirements of DIN 4102-2.

EXCERPT FROM THE TECHNICAL DATA				
	Type of bearing	Bearing thickness [mm]	Compressive stress	Approval
	Reinforced deformation bearing	10	$\sigma_{R,d} = 28 \text{ N/mm}^2$	Approval no. Z-16.33-480, issued by the DIBt Berlin
		20		
		30		
		40		

Delivery forms

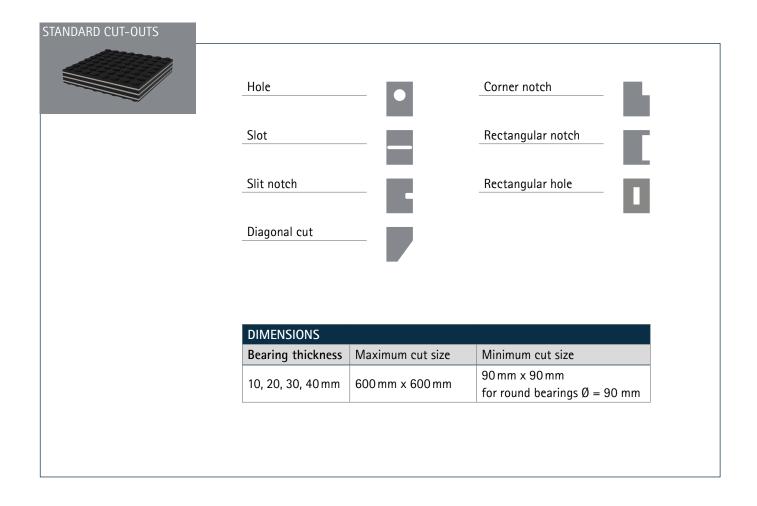
## Delivery forms



Calenberg Sandwich bearings Q are supplied in almost any desired dimension for the specific structure. The bearings can be provided with holes, cut-outs, slots, etc.

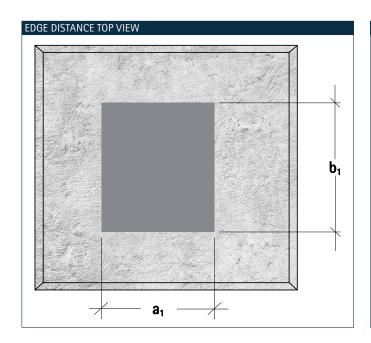
The bearings are embedded in polystyrene at the factory and equipped with a water-repellent plastic cover for in-situ concrete construction.

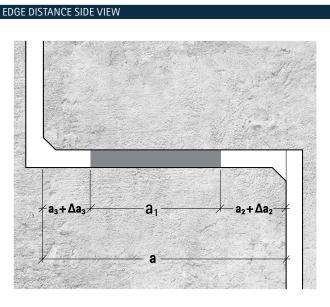
For fire protection requirements, a Ciflamon fire protection board with a width of at least 30 mm shall be provided if required.





The bearing areas must be designed in accordance with the structural specifications and standards. The required edge distances shall be taken into account in accordance with DIN EN 1992–1–1 (2011–01). The elastomeric bearing must be located within the reinforcement in order to allow planned deformation of the bearing and to avoid spalling at the edge.





#### **LEGEND**

Values for determining the required edge distances according to DIN EN 1992-1-1 a | a<sub>1</sub> | a<sub>2</sub> |  $\Delta$ a<sub>2</sub> | a<sub>3</sub> |  $\Delta$ a<sub>3</sub> | b<sub>1</sub>

### Extract from the installation instructions

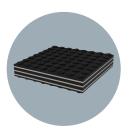


Prior to installation, it must be ensured that the elastomer bearings and bearing surfaces are free of dirt, ice, snow, grease, solvents, oils or separating agents.

In in-situ concrete construction the bearing joints must be filled and covered so that no concrete slurry can penetrate them. The spring effect of the bearing must be guaranteed.

# Extract from our client reference projects





#### SANDWICH BEARING Q

- Federal Chancellery of Berlin, Germany
- Köstritzer Brewery, Bad Köstritz, Germany
- Hotel Titanic, Berlin, Germany
- Alu-Reclingwerk, Nachterstedt, Germany
- Audi Car Body Construction, Ingolstadt, Germany
- US-Depot Germersheim, Germany
- Coca Cola, Vienna, Austria
- Stadium Lech Poznan, Poznan, Poland
- Lia-Manoliu Stadium, Bucharest, Romania
- New Campus-Center University, Saarbrücken, Germany
- State Theatre, Löwentorstraße, Stuttgart, Germany
- Brewery Wernesgrün, Wernesgrün, Germany
- Crane track bearing, Maxhütte, Unterwellenborn, Germany
- Noise protection measure at "A2 Vught", Lelystad, Netherlands
- Office building La Chambeaudie, Paris, France
- Nederlands Dans-Theater, The Hague, Netherlands
- Opera House, Wenzhou, China
- Westphalian Horse Museum Münster, Germany







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