



Cibatur®

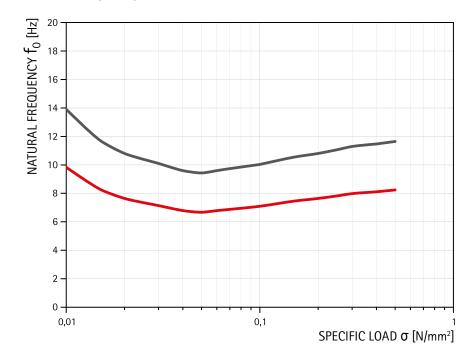
Elastomeric bearing for vibration isolation

Product information

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS		
Length	120 m	
Width	1536 mm	+
Total thickness	30 mm	30 mm
Thickness of the top layer	10 mm	
Weight	16 kg / m²	64 mm
Rolled goods	other rolls sizes or cut to size are available on request	

FEATURES		
Materials	NR, CR	
Storage	Outdoor	
Building approval	No. Z-16.32-495	
Permanent load	≤ 0.5 N/mm²	
Permanent load + dynamic load	0.7 N/mm ²	
Load peaks (occasional and short-term)	≤ 1.2 N/mm ²	
Thermal stability	-40°C + 70°C	
Flammability	B2 acc. to DIN 4102 (normal combustible)	
Water absorption	< 2%	

Natural frequency



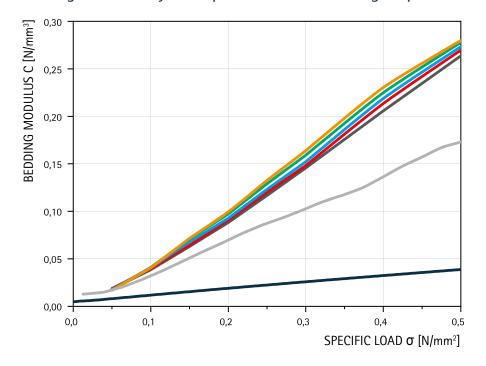
NATURAL FREQUENCY CURVE

The diagram opposite shows the natural frequency of a single-mass oscillator with Cibatur® as a spring element. If Cibatur® is used in two layers, the stiffness of the bearing is approximately halved and the natural frequency drops significantly.

— Single layer— Double-layer

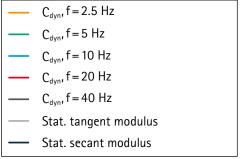


Bedding modulus subject to specific load, Cibatur® single layer

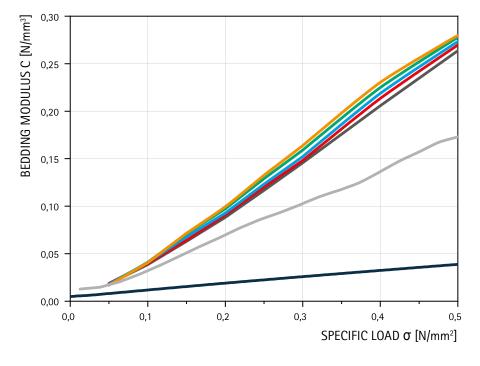


BEDDING MODULUS CURVE

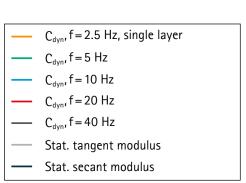
In the adjacent diagrams, the static tangent module and secant module are shown for single and double-layer Cibatur® in addition to the dynamic bedding modulus.



Bedding modulus subject to specific load, Cibatur® double-layer

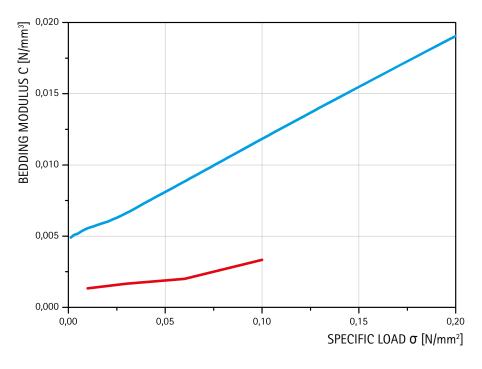


BEDDING MODULUS CURVE





Vertical and horizontal stiffness

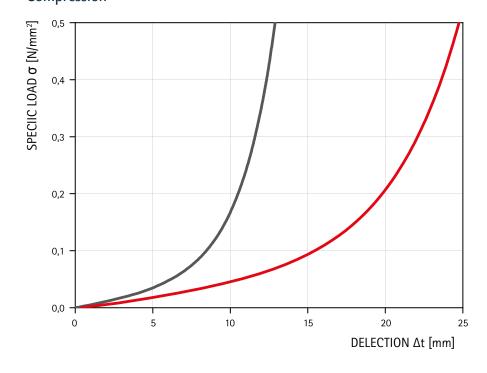


STIFFNESS CURVE

The diagram shows the vertical and horizontal secant modules of a layer of Cibatur® are plotted against the pressure. You can see that the shear modulus is much lower than the bedding modulus.

 vertical bedding modulus as static secant modulus
horizontal bedding modulus as static secant modulus

Compression



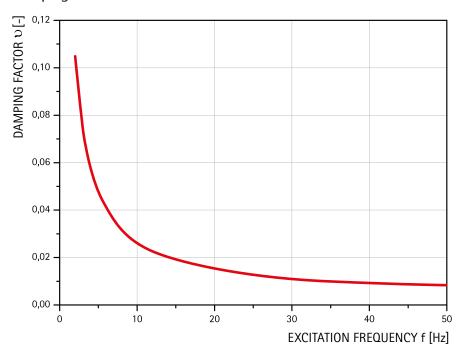
LOAD DEFLECTION CURVE

Uniaxial pressure against vertical deformation for single and double–layer Cibatur $^{\!0}\!\!\!\! .$

— Single layer— Double-layer



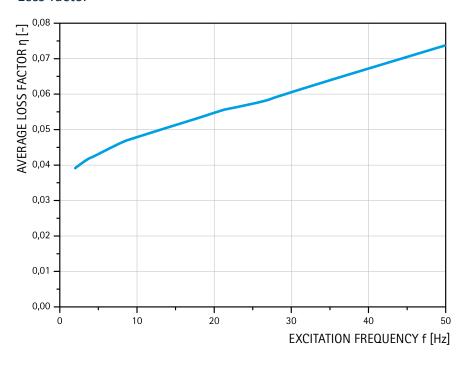
Damping factor



DAMPING FACTOR CURVE

The damping factor ϑ (frequently given as a percentage, previously referred to as Lehr damping factor $D=\vartheta$) is a measurement of the decrease in amplitude of a free decay process.

Loss factor



LOSS FACTOR CURVE

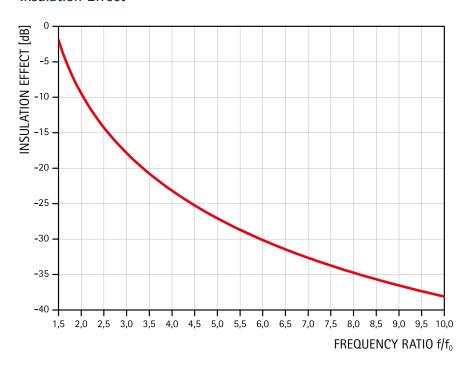
Loss factor depending on specific load.

For a free oscillation, the two are related as follows: Loss factor $\eta=2$ D = 2 ϑ

In general, the higher ϑ , the smaller are both the maximum increase of the amplitude in the case of resonance and the insulation effect for excitation frequencies higher than 1,4 times the natural frequency.



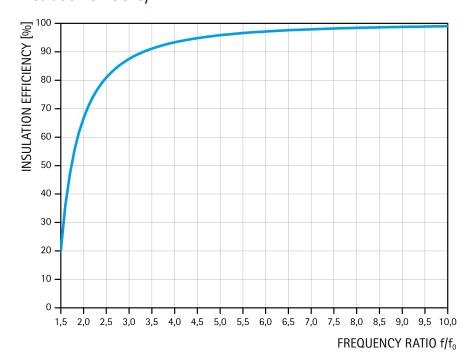
Insulation Effect



INSULATION EFFECT CURVE

Insulation effect and insulation efficiency (below) of a Cibatur® bedded single-mass oscillator.

Insulation efficiency



The contents of this publication are the result of many years of research and experience gained in the application of this technology. All information is given in good faith; it does not represent a guarantee with respect to characteristics and does not exempt the user from testing the suitability of products and from ascertaining that the industrial property rights of third parties are not violated. No liability whatsoever will be accepted for damage – regardless of its nature and its legal basis – arising from advice given in this publication. We reserve the right to make technical modifications in the course of product development.

© Copyright - Calenberg Ingenieure GmbH - 2020