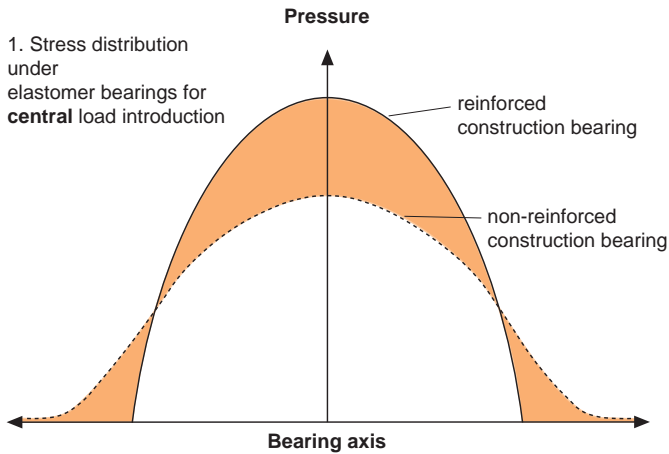


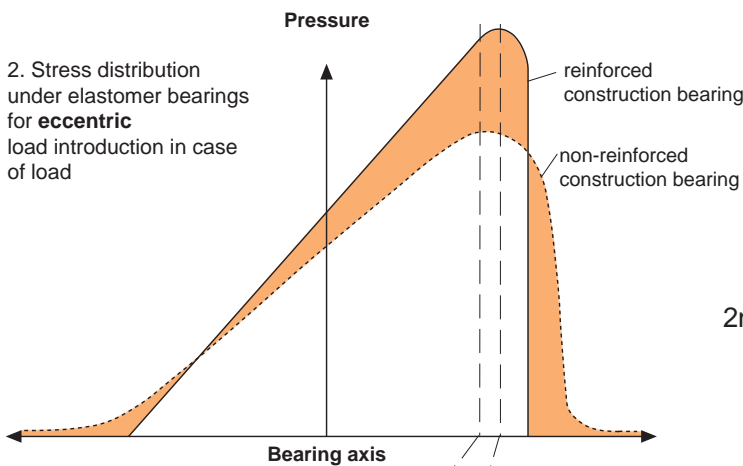
Schematic stress distribution comparison of reinforced and non-reinforced bearings



The pictures opposite illustrate the advantages of the non-reinforced elastomer bearing over a reinforced bearing for high pressures:

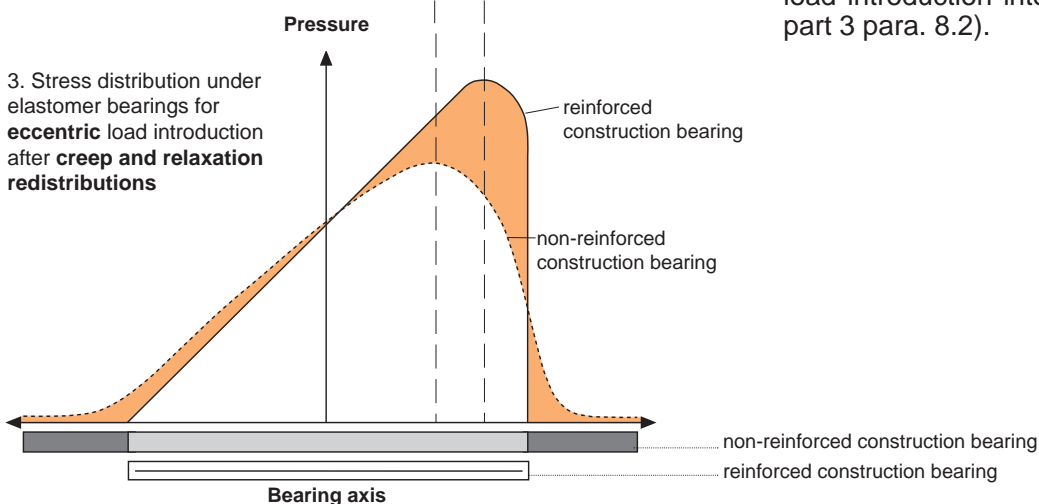
1st advantage of the non-reinforced construction bearing:

Quote: DIN 4141 part 15 / explanation on section 5.3 "the stress distribution in vertical compression, for non-reinforced construction bearings, has lower maximum values and, resulting from this, lower tensile splitting forces than for steel-reinforced bearings."



2nd advantage of the non-reinforced construction bearing:

for eccentric load introduction, the peak stress is clearly better than for steel-reinforced bearings. Since uneven support faces and deviations from parallelism of the associated support faces are normal, each support case shall take eccentric load introduction into account. (See DIN 4141 part 3 para. 8.2).



Proofs for the connecting components

The **tensile splitting forces** can be determined according to relevant literature, e.g. according to L. Leonhardt, Vorlesungen über Massivbau [Lectures on Massive Structures] 2. Teil [2nd part]. The **reinforcement arrangement** for the tensile splitting and transverse pull forces should be analogous to Leaflet 339 of the DafStb.

Fire resistance grading

Report by AMPA at Braunschweig TU no. 3166/1589

The bearing ESZ type 200 shall be categorised according to fire resistance grading F 90 – designation F 90 B to DIN 4102 part 2, issue 1977.

If you would like to know more about our elastomer bearing ESZ type 200, please write to us. We have the supervisory approval ready for you.