

## ESZ type 150 | with national technical approval

### Technical documentation

- The environmental influences must be checked with regard to possible damage to the bearings.
- Elastomer bearings and bearing surfaces must be free of dirt. Loose particles are not permitted.
- The bearing surfaces must be free of ice and snow, grease, solvents, oils or release agents. This must be ensured by suitable measures.
- The bearing surfaces must be carefully deburred to protect the bearing.
- The alignment of the bearing surfaces must be checked. If necessary, the support surfaces must be reworked to bring them into the planned condition.
- The alignment of the bearing surfaces must be checked. If necessary, the support surfaces must be reworked to bring them into the planned condition.
- Individual surface imperfections must not exceed 100 mm<sup>2</sup> and must not deviate from the surrounding surface by more than 2.5 mm in depth. The total area of the surface imperfections must not exceed 10 %.
- The bearing areas must be designed in accordance with the design-specific technical specifications and standards. Generally, edge distances must be provided. The elastomeric bearing should always be located within the reinforcement, even after expansion due to compressive stress.
- When using the bearings on steel contact surfaces, the steel surfaces should be at least 25 mm larger all round than the bearing.
- If the elastomeric bearings are tamped underneath, particular attention must be paid to the quality of the mortar. Elastomeric bearings must not be overloaded at certain points. The load of the structure to be supported by the bearings must not be applied directly to the bearing solely via wedges, unless a sufficiently rigid steel plate is interposed to distribute the load. The wedges must be removed again once the padding material has hardened.
- The lateral surfaces of the bearings must not be hindered in their planned deformation.
- Each component must be separated horizontally and vertically from the neighbouring components by joints in such a way that the intended support (statics) can be effective. It should be noted that joint fillings, e.g. joint compounds, foam profiles or mineral wool or foam panels, can impair the deformability. In the case of in-situ concrete, proper production of the bed joint must be ensured.
- In the case of horizontally movable components, it must be checked whether fixed points or fixed zones must be arranged to determine the zero point of movement of the component to be stored. It should be noted that unintended fixed points can have a detrimental effect on component storage.
- The arrangement of several storage units on top of each other (stacking) is not permitted.