

Sandwich Bearing Q

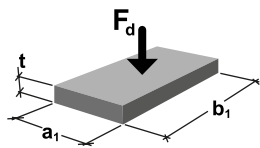
Structural bearing for static structural members

Design values

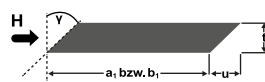
The bearings are dimensioned according to the general building authority approval up to a compressive stress $\sigma_{R,d} = 28 \text{ N/mm}^2$. Holes, cut-outs and the required edge distances must be taken into account according to DIN EN 1992.

TYPE OF LOAD ACTING

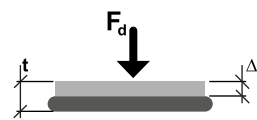
Design value of bearing resistance
(max. compressive stress)



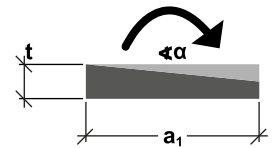
max. shear deformation



Deflection



max. rotation



FORMULA

$$\sigma_{R,d} = 28 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$t = 10 \text{ mm}: u_{\text{max}} = 0.4 \times t$$

$$t > 10 \text{ mm}: u_{\text{max}} = 0.5 \times t$$

Horizontal force

$$H = c_{s(t)} \times u \times A_E / 10,000 \text{ mm}^2$$

A minimum compressive stress of 2 N/mm^2 is required to prevent the bearing from slipping.
 $c_{s(t)}$ -values and boundary conditions
s. page 4

s. page 4

$$t = 10 \text{ mm}: \alpha_{\text{max}} = 200 \text{ ‰} \times t/a_1 \leq 40 \text{ ‰}$$

$$t > 10 \text{ mm}: \alpha_{\text{max}} = 350 \text{ ‰} \times t/a_1 \leq 43 \text{ ‰}$$

Acc. to technical approval:
10 ‰ from obliquity
625 ‰ x mm/a from unevenness
see also booklet 600, DAFStb

LEGEND FORMULA SYMBOLS

F_d	Vertical force	α	Bearing rotation
H	Horizontal force	$c_{s(t)}$	Shear stiffness
A_E	Bearing area	u	Shear deformation of the bearing
a_1	Short side of bearing	γ	Push angle
b_1	Long side of bearing	t	Thickness of bearing
$\sigma_{R,d}$	Design value of the load capacity	Δt	Bearing deflection
		\square	Bore diameter

Sandwich Bearing Q

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Thicknesses: 10, 20, 30 and 40mm

The table below depicts the design values of the load capacity and the allowable angle of distortion, depending on the bearing dimensions. Interim values can be inpolated.

RECTANGULAR BEARINGS									
BEARING WIDTH a [mm]	Bearing Thickness								
	t = 10 mm		t = 20 mm		t = 30 mm		t = 40 mm		
	Shear Deformation								
	u = 4 mm		u = 10 mm		u = 15 mm		u = 20 mm		
	$\sigma_{R,d}$	α_{max}	$\sigma_{R,d}$	α_{max}	$\sigma_{R,d}$	α_{max}	$\sigma_{R,d}$	α_{max}	
	[N/mm ²]	[‰]	[N/mm ²]	[‰]	[N/mm ²]	[‰]	[N/mm ²]	[‰]	
90	28.0	22.2	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
100	28.0	20.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
110	28.0	18.2	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
120	28.0	16.7	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
130	28.0	15.4	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
140	28.0	14.3	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
150	28.0	13.3	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
200	28.0	10.0	28.0	35.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
250	28.0	8.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	42.0	28.0	43.0	
300	28.0	6.7	28.0	23.3	28.0	35.0	28.0	43.0	
350	28.0	5.7	28.0	20.0	28.0	30.0	28.0	40.0	
400	28.0	5.0	28.0	17.5	28.0	26.3	28.0	35.0	
450	28.0	4.4	28.0	15.6	28.0	23.3	28.0	31.1	
500	28.0	4.0	28.0	14.0	28.0	21.0	28.0	28.0	
550	28.0	3.6	28.0	12.7	28.0	19.1	28.0	25.5	
600	28.0	3.3	28.0	11.7	28.0	17.5	28.0	23.3	

Number of boreholes ≤ 4

Percentage of boreholes in the bearing area $\leq 10\%$

Minimum dimensions of the bearing $a \geq 90$ mm, $b \geq 90$ mm

Bore diameter ≤ 45 mm

Edge distance ≥ 20 mm

Sandwich Bearing Q

Structural bearing for static structural members

Thicknesses: 10, 20, 30 and 40mm

The table below depicts the design values of the load capacity and the allowable angle of distortion, depending on the bearing dimensions. Interim values can be inpolated.

ROUND BEARINGS									
DIAMETER D [mm]	Bearing Thickness								
	t = 10 mm		t = 20 mm		t = 30 mm		t = 40 mm		
	Shear Deformation								
	u = 4 mm		u = 10 mm		u = 15 mm		u = 20 mm		
	$\sigma_{R,d}$	α_{max}	$\sigma_{R,d}$	α_{max}	$\sigma_{R,d}$	α_{max}	$\sigma_{R,d}$	α_{max}	
	[N/mm ²]	[‰]	[N/mm ²]	[‰]	[N/mm ²]	[‰]	[N/mm ²]	[‰]	
90	28.0	22.2	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
100	28.0	20.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
110	28.0	18.2	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
120	28.0	16.7	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
130	28.0	15.4	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
140	28.0	14.3	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
150	28.0	13.3	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
200	28.0	10.0	28.0	35.0	28.0	43.0	28.0	43.0	
250	28.0	8.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	42.0	28.0	43.0	
300	28.0	6.7	28.0	23.3	28.0	35.0	28.0	43.0	
350	28.0	5.7	28.0	20.0	28.0	30.0	28.0	40.0	
400	28.0	5.0	28.0	17.5	28.0	26.3	28.0	35.0	
450	28.0	4.4	28.0	15.6	28.0	23.3	28.0	31.1	
500	28.0	4.0	28.0	14.0	28.0	21.0	28.0	28.0	
550	28.0	3.6	28.0	12.7	28.0	19.1	28.0	25.5	
600	28.0	3.6	28.0	11.7	28.0	17.5	28.0	23.3	

Number of boreholes ≤ 4

Percentage of boreholes in the bearing area $\leq 10\%$

Minimum dimensions of the bearing $D \geq 90$ mm without borehole, $D \geq 120$ mm with borehole

Bore diameter ≤ 45 mm

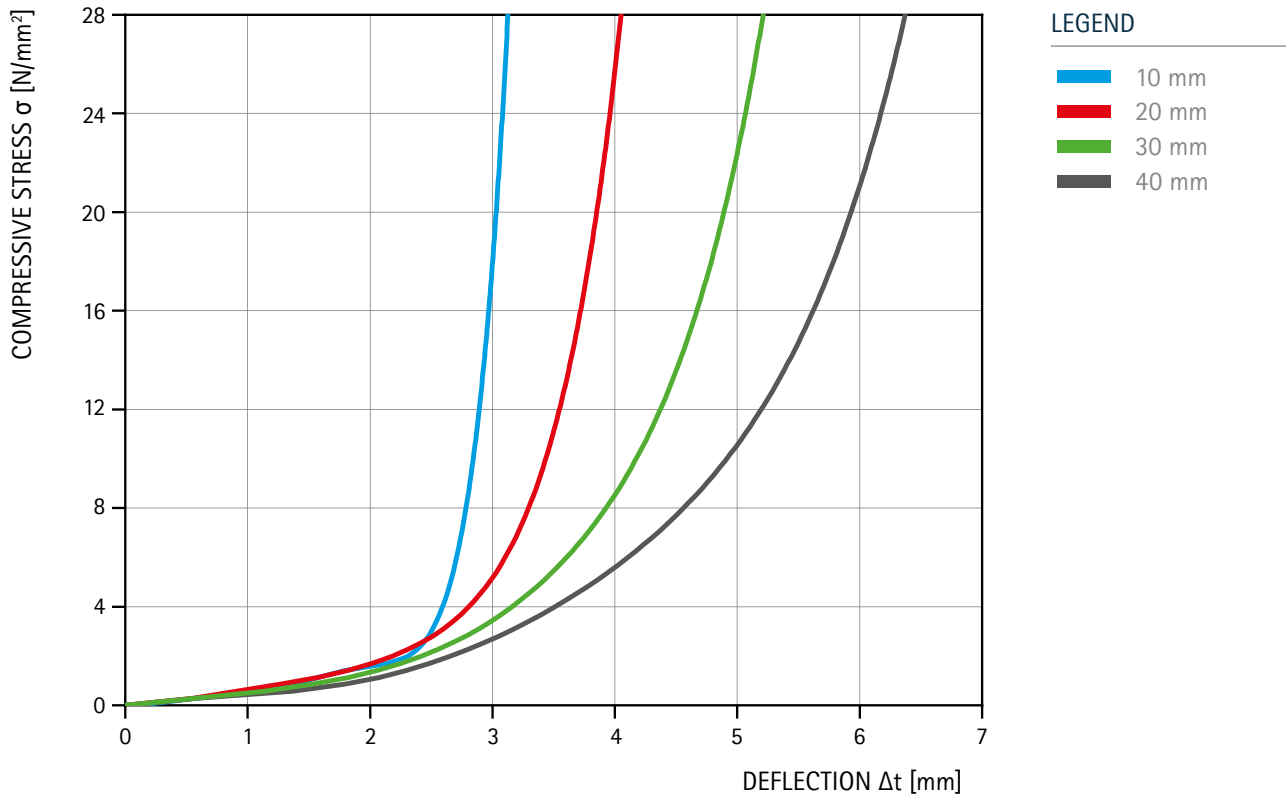
Edge distance ≥ 20 mm

Sandwich Bearing Q

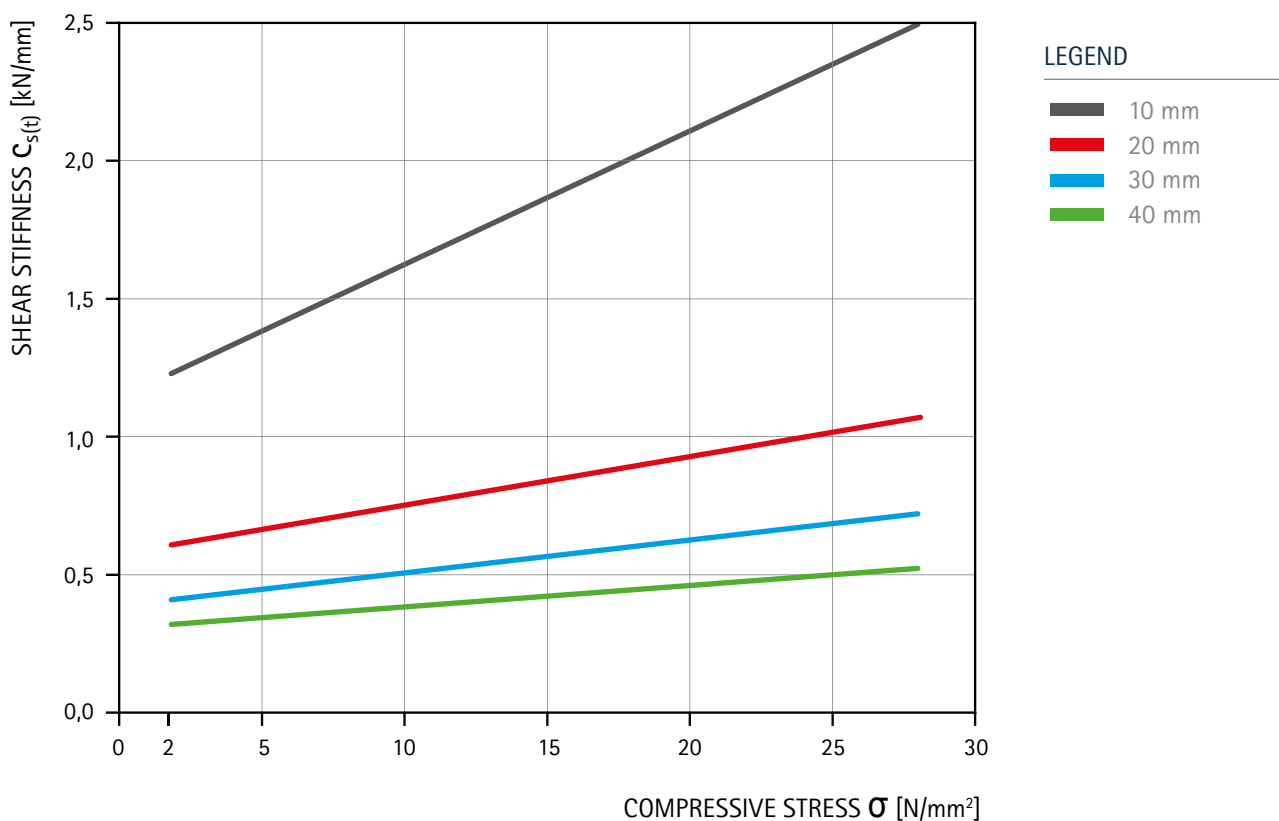
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Load deflection curve

The following diagram shows the compression behaviour for different formats when used between concrete surfaces (precast elements).



Shear stiffness



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Structural bearing for static structural members

Design example

Given: $F_{E,d} = 1232 \text{ kN}^*$ corresponding to $F_{E,k} = \text{approx. } F_{E,d}/1.4 = 880 \text{ kN}^*$, bearing rotation $\alpha = 19 \text{ ‰}$, horizontal deformation $u = 8 \text{ mm}$

Selected dimensions: $a_1 = 150 \text{ mm}$, $b_1 = 300 \text{ mm}$, $t = 20 \text{ mm}$

Load capacity: $\sigma_{R,d} = 28.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
 $F_{R,d} = \sigma_{R,d} \times A_E = 28,0 \text{ N/mm}^2 \times 150 \text{ mm} \times 300 \text{ mm} = 1260 \text{ kN}$
 $F_{R,d} \geq F_{E,d} \rightarrow$ Load capacity of the bearing is sufficient

Bearing distortion from component deflection: $\alpha = 19 \text{ ‰}$

Additional rotation from obliqueness: 10 ‰

Additional rotation from unevenness: $625 \text{ (mm}^2\text{‰)} / a = 625 / 150 \text{ ‰} = 4,2 \text{ ‰}$

Total rotation to be measured: $\alpha = 19 \text{ ‰} + 10 \text{ ‰} + 4.2 \text{ ‰} = 33.2 \text{ ‰}$

max. $\alpha = 350 \text{ ‰} \times t/a = 350 \text{ ‰} \times 20 \text{ mm} / 150 \text{ mm} =$

$46.7 \text{ ‰} > 43 \text{ ‰} \rightarrow$ max. $\alpha = 43 \text{ ‰}$

max. $\alpha \geq \alpha \rightarrow$ Angle of twist for rotation is sufficient

Horizontal deflection of structural members: $u = 8.0 \text{ mm}$

max. $u = 0.5 \times t = 10.0 \text{ mm}$

max. $u \geq u \rightarrow$ Shear deformability of the bearing is sufficient

* Note on partial safety factor: The partial safety factor of a compressive load depends on its type. In case of permanent loads it is e.g. 1.35, in case of variable loads 1.5. Since structural bearings in building construction should only be used under predominantly permanent loads, a factor of approximately 1.4 can be used for the ratio between the total characteristic load and the total design rated load.

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