TECHNICAL DATA SHEET



Cimax[®]

Vibration protection for buildings in groundwater

Product information

DIMENSIONS				
Element size	1550 mm x 980 mm 1040 mm x 980 mm Special sizes on request	EPDM film Cibatur® PVC panel		
Thickness	Cimax one-layer: 35 mm Cimax two-layer: 70 mm	EPDM film Cibatur® PVC panel Cibatur® PVC panel PVC panel		

PROPERTIES	
Materials	NR, CR, EPDM, PVC
Bearing keeping	Outdoors
Technical approval	Nr. Z-16.32-495
Permanent load	$\leq 0.5 \text{N/mm}^2$
Permanent load + dynamic load	0,7 N/mm ²
Load peaks (occasional and short-term)	\leq 1,2 N/mm ²
Thermal stability	-40°C + 70°C
Flammability	B2 acc. to DIN 4102 (normally combustible)
Use in groundwater	Assured effectiveness in groundwater. Documented in: VDI report no. 1941, 2006: Elastic building bearing in groundwater, N. Breitsamter, H. Schmitz, H. Molzberger, F. Müller-Boruttau

Natural frequency



NATURAL FREQUENCY CURVE

The diagram shows the natural frequency of a singlemass oscillator with Cimax® as spring element. If Cimax® is used in two-layers, the stiffness of the bearing is approximately halved and the natural frequency decreases significantly.

— One-layer	
— Two-layer	

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Bedding modulus depending on specific load, Cimax® one-layer

Bedding modulus depending on specific load, Cimax® two-layer



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Vertical and horizontal stiffness



STIFFNESS CURVE

The diagram shows vertical and horizontal secant modules of a layer of Cimax[®] are plotted against the pressure. As a result, the shear modulus is significantly lower than the bedding modulus.

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

Compression



Cimax[®]

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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.

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Loss factor



LOSS FACTOR CURVE

Loss factor depending on specific load.

For a free oscillation, the two are related as follows: Loss factor η = 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.

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Rev. 0