



# HISISM

## ANTISEISMIC DEVICES

**Temburong Bridge**  
*Brunei*

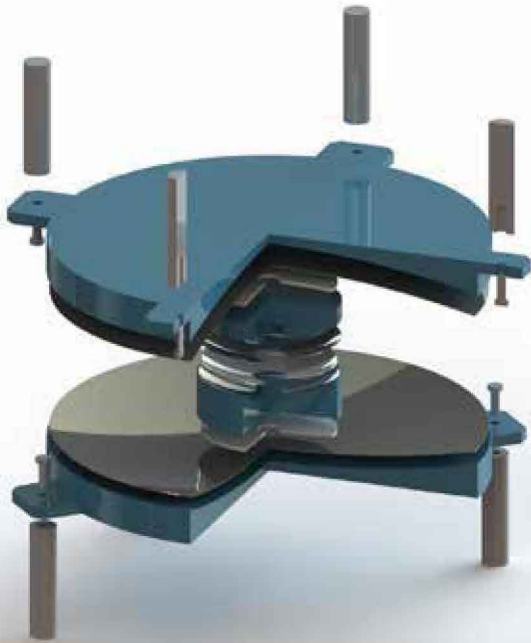


[www.cecobearings.com](http://www.cecobearings.com) | [www.hirun.eu](http://www.hirun.eu)

Dependable Joining Technology



## The efficient solution in high seismic areas.



These isolators can dissipate very large amounts of energy. The dissipation is given by the friction of the sliding material. The re-centering capacity is given by the pendulum effect. The vertical component of the earthquake greatly amplifies the re-centering capacity.

They are suitable for any kind of structure, up to the most important bridges. They are not sensitive to fire action and can grant a very long service life with negligible maintenance.

Sliding pendulum isolators are very often the most cost/performance effective devices.

### **Main Field**

Any kind of bridges and building



### **INSTALLATION**

Requires trained team



### **DURABILITY**

> 100 years



### **MAINTENANCE**

Corrosion protection after 15 years



### **COST**

Best cost/performance ratio



**VERTICAL  
LOAD**



**HORIZONTAL  
DISPLACEMENT**



**RE-CENTERING  
CAPACITY**



**DAMPING**



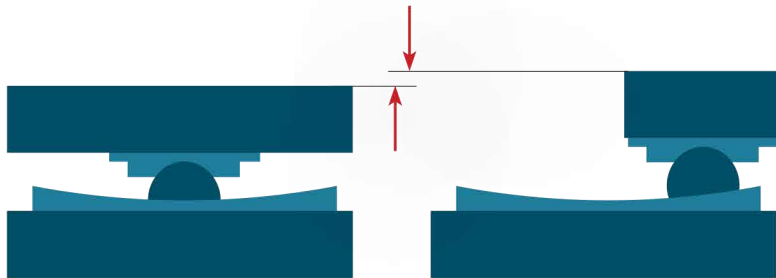
**FIRE  
RESISTANCE**



The sliding pendulum is an isolator

- Is supporting the weight of the structure
- Is providing lateral flexibility
- Is providing a re-centering effect through the potential energy storage (is equivalent to a spring)
- The energy dissipation is provided by the friction of the sliding material

## STRUCTURE UPLIFT = POTENTIAL ENERGY STORAGE



The cinematic behavior of the elementary pendulum is perfectly reproduced both by the pendulum with one main sliding surface and 2 sliding surfaces, with or without center articulation.

They reproduce the behavior of an elementary pendulum with length R where R corresponds to the equivalent radius of the sliding pendulum isolators.

The equivalent radius is not coincident with the radius of the spherical calottes of the sliding pendulum isolators but is a function of the 2 radii of them and their distance.

The mathematical model of the sliding pendulum can be represented by the following equations that are defined by two parameters only:

- R the equivalent radius
  - $\mu$  the dynamic friction
- and by the design displacement D and the weight of the supported structure W

The equations representing the behavior of the sliding pendulum are the following:

Stiffness 
$$K = W \left( \frac{1}{R} + \frac{\mu}{D} \right)$$

Stiffness 
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{RD}{(D + \mu R)g}}$$

Equivalent viscous damping 
$$\xi = \frac{2\mu}{\pi \left( \mu + \frac{D}{R} \right)}$$

There are 3 types of sliding pendulum isolators:



**HP1**  
Single sliding surface



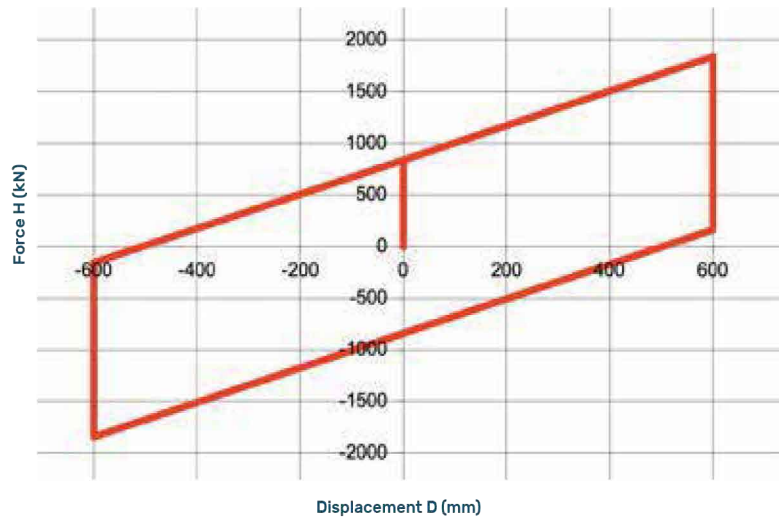
**HP2**  
Double sliding surface



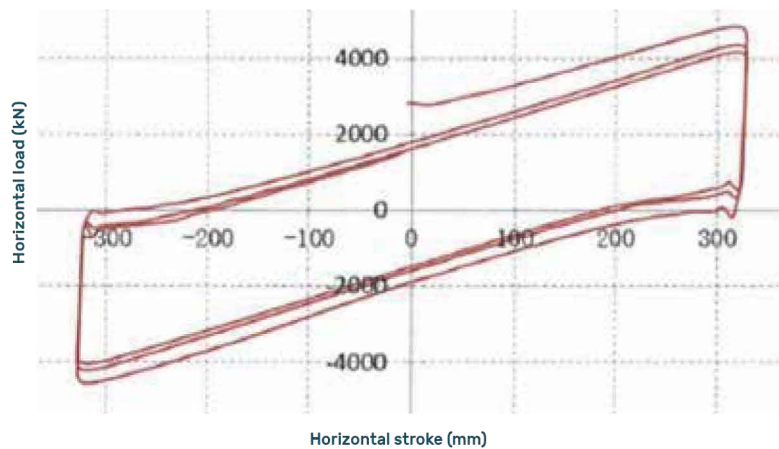
**HP2A**  
Double sliding surface  
With center articulation



The mathematical model is represented geometrically in the following diagram



*Mathematical model of the sliding pendulum isolator with one or two main sliding surfaces*



*Real load - deflection plot from a dynamic test on sliding pendulum isolator*





## How to choose the right pendulum?

Sliding pendulum isolators are perfectly defined by 2 parameters only:

- The equivalent radius  $R$
- The dynamic friction  $\mu$

To choose the right one you also need to know the following values

- Vertical load in all loading combinations
- Horizontal displacement for all kind of actions
- Rotation

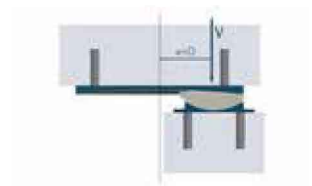
Sliding pendulum isolators types **HP1** and **HP2** are perfectly equivalent from the cinematic point of view, bearing, displacement and rotation capability.

The only difference are the dimensions in plan and the displacement of the vertical resultant when a horizontal displacement is applied:

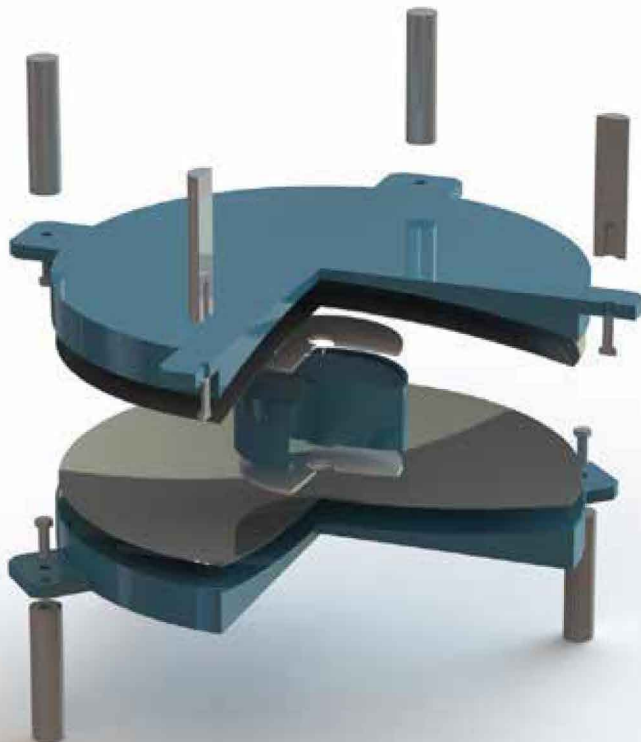
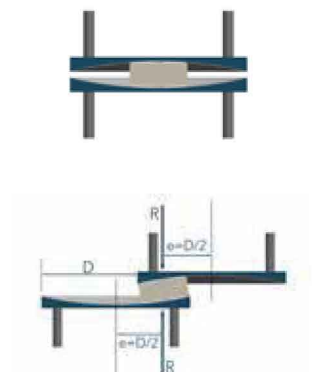
- **HP1** shifts the resultant at the top only (or at the bottom only if upside down installed)
- **HP2** shift the resultant at top and bottom for half the total value.

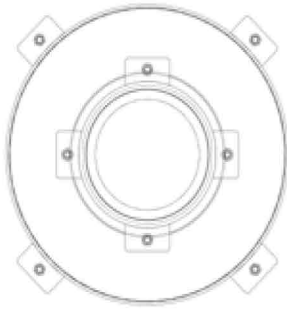
HP1 and HP2 (with or without center articulation) can accommodate big rotations (common value of the rotation is 0.01 rad but rotations up to 0.05 rad can be accommodated if required to compensate prefabrication tolerances)

*HP1 typical function*



*HP2 typical function*





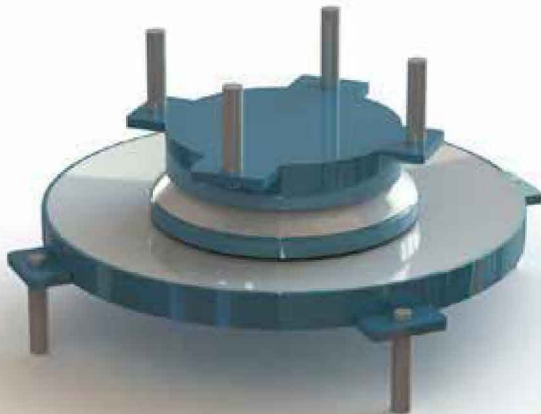
Plan



Section

Dimensions and performances are given for guidance only.

HISLIDE pendulum with any bearing capacity and displacement can be designed, tested and manufactured.



## Dimensions Table

# HISLIDE HP1

They are identified by the following Mark: **HP1 N<sub>sd</sub>(kN)/d<sub>Ed</sub>(mm)**

EXAMPLE: **HP1 4000/500**: Friction Pendulum with single sliding surface with 4000 kN characteristic vertical load and 500 mm horizontal displacement ( $\pm 250$ )

N <sub>sd</sub>	N <sub>max</sub>	d <sub>Ed</sub>	A	B	HT
kN	kN	±mm	mm	mm	mm
<b>1000</b>	1400	250	190	690	88
<b>2000</b>	2800	250	270	770	102
<b>3000</b>	4200	250	330	830	112
<b>4000</b>	5600	250	380	880	119
<b>5000</b>	7000	250	430	930	127
<b>6000</b>	8400	250	470	970	134
<b>7000</b>	9800	250	500	1000	140
<b>8000</b>	11299	250	540	1040	147
<b>9000</b>	12600	250	570	1070	150
<b>10000</b>	14000	250	600	1100	169
<b>11000</b>	15400	250	630	1130	174
<b>12000</b>	16800	250	660	1160	179
<b>13000</b>	18200	250	680	1180	183
<b>15000</b>	21000	250	730	1230	192
<b>17500</b>	24500	250	790	1290	200
<b>20000</b>	28000	250	850	1350	210
<b>25000</b>	35000	250	950	1450	227
<b>30000</b>	42000	250	1040	1540	243
<b>40000</b>	56000	250	1190	1690	269
<b>50000</b>	70000	250	1340	1840	292
<b>60000</b>	84000	250	1460	1960	314

N<sub>sd</sub>: quasi static load (SLS)

N<sub>max</sub>: max load (ULS)

d<sub>Ed</sub>: horizontal displacement ( $\pm D_{Ed}$ )

A: bottom plate dimension

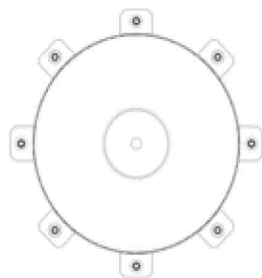
B: Upper plate dimension

HT: Total height

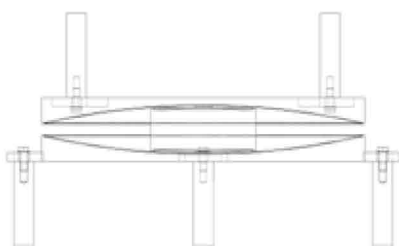
R: equivalent radius (from 1500mm to 6000mm)

$\mu$ : dynamic friction coefficient (from 1,5% to 10%)

**Note:** The dimension B is given in the table for the standard design displacement  $D_{Ed} = \pm 250$  mm. For different values of D the dimension B will be increased by  $2 \Delta d_{Ed}$ . For instance if  $d_{Ed} = \pm 500$  mm will be  $B = B_{250} + 500$  mm



Plan



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## Dimensions Table

# HISLIDE HP2

They are identified by the following Mark: **HP2 N<sub>sd</sub>(kN)/d<sub>Ed</sub>(mm)**

EXAMPLE: **HP2 3000/500**: Friction Pendulum with single sliding surface with 4000 kN characteristic vertical load and 500 mm horizontal displacement (±250)

N <sub>sd</sub>	N <sub>max</sub>	d <sub>Ed</sub>	A	HT
kN	kN	±mm	mm	mm
<b>1000</b>	1400	250	440	108
<b>2000</b>	2800	250	520	122
<b>3000</b>	4200	250	580	132
<b>4000</b>	5600	250	630	139
<b>5000</b>	7000	250	680	147
<b>6000</b>	8400	250	720	154
<b>7000</b>	9800	250	750	160
<b>8000</b>	11299	250	790	167
<b>9000</b>	12600	250	820	170
<b>10000</b>	14000	250	850	189
<b>11000</b>	15400	250	880	194
<b>12000</b>	16800	250	910	199
<b>13000</b>	18200	250	930	203
<b>15000</b>	21000	250	980	212
<b>17500</b>	24500	250	1040	220
<b>20000</b>	28000	250	1100	230
<b>25000</b>	35000	250	1200	247
<b>30000</b>	42000	250	1290	263
<b>40000</b>	56000	250	1440	289
<b>50000</b>	70000	250	1590	312
<b>60000</b>	84000	250	1710	334

N<sub>sd</sub>: quasi static load (SLS)

N<sub>max</sub>: max load (ULS)

d<sub>Ed</sub>: horizontal displacement (±D<sub>Ed</sub>)

A: bottom plate dimension

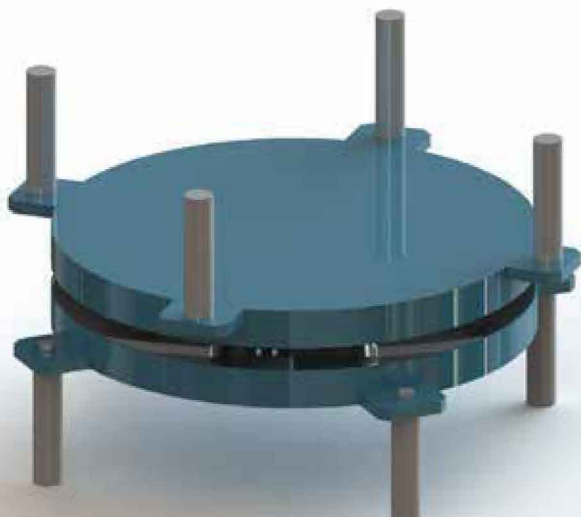
B: Upper plate dimension

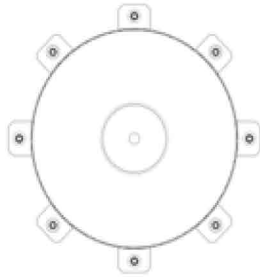
HT: Total height

R: equivalent radius (from 1500mm to 6000mm)

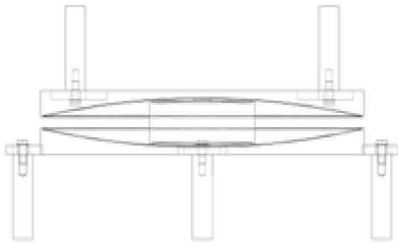
μ: dynamic friction coefficient (from 1,5% to 10%)

**Note:** The dimension B is given in the table for the standard design displacement D<sub>Ed</sub> = ±250 mm. For different values of D the dimension B will be increased by 2 Δd<sub>Ed</sub>. For instance if d<sub>Ed</sub> = ±500 mm will be B = B<sub>250</sub> + 250 mm





Plan



Section

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## Dimensions Table

# HISLIDE HP2A

They are identified by the following Mark: **HP2 N<sub>sd</sub>(kN)/d<sub>Ed</sub>(mm)**

EXAMPLE: **HP2 3000/500**: Friction Pendulum with single sliding surface with 4000 kN characteristic vertical load and 500 mm horizontal displacement ( $\pm 250$ )

N <sub>sd</sub>	N <sub>max</sub>	d <sub>Ed</sub>	A	HT
kN	kN	±mm	mm	mm
<b>1000</b>	1400	250	440	108
<b>2000</b>	2800	250	520	122
<b>3000</b>	4200	250	580	132
<b>4000</b>	5600	250	630	139
<b>5000</b>	7000	250	680	147
<b>6000</b>	8400	250	720	154
<b>7000</b>	9800	250	750	160
<b>8000</b>	11299	250	790	167
<b>9000</b>	12600	250	820	170
<b>10000</b>	14000	250	850	189
<b>11000</b>	15400	250	880	194
<b>12000</b>	16800	250	910	199
<b>13000</b>	18200	250	930	203
<b>15000</b>	21000	250	980	212
<b>17500</b>	24500	250	1040	220
<b>20000</b>	28000	250	1100	230
<b>25000</b>	35000	250	1200	247
<b>30000</b>	42000	250	1290	263
<b>40000</b>	56000	250	1440	289
<b>50000</b>	70000	250	1590	312
<b>60000</b>	84000	250	1710	334

N<sub>sd</sub>: quasi static load (SLS)

N<sub>max</sub>: max load (ULS)

d<sub>Ed</sub>: horizontal displacement ( $\pm D_{Ed}$ )

A: bottom plate dimension

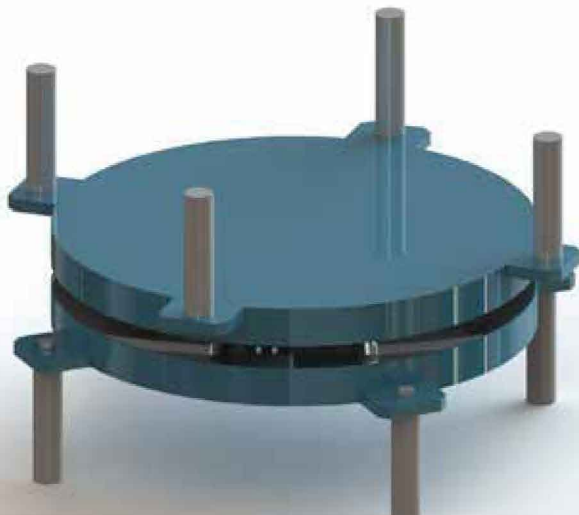
B: Upper plate dimension

HT: Total height

R: equivalent radius (from 1500mm to 6000mm)

$\mu$ : dynamic friction coefficient (from 1,5% to 10%)

**Note:** The dimension B is given in the table for the standard design displacement  $D_{Ed} = \pm 250$  mm. For different values of D the dimension B will be increased by  $2 \Delta d_{Ed}$ . For instance if  $d_{Ed} = \pm 500$  mm will be  $B = B_{250} + 250$  mm.







## Standard

Normally HIRUN Sliding Pendulum Isolators are designed, manufactured and tested in accordance with EN 15129 and CE marked with supervision of the Notified Body ICECON that executes the regular audit visits as foreseen by the EN standard.

## Quality Assurance

The whole production of CECO-HIRUN is subjected to a quality assurance program in accordance with ISO 9000 certified by CQC, member of the International Mutual Acknowledgment Body IQNET. In addition the production of the Sliding Pendulum Isolators is subjected to a specific quality assurance program in accordance with EN 15129 Annex ZA for the CE marking with the supervision of the Notified Body ICECON. (The relevant certificates are shown on the side)

## Sliding Materials

CECO-HIRUN developed outstanding sliding materials:

- HI-3 mainly for use in spherical bearings
- HI-M and HI-H for use in sliding pendulum isolators.
- Here below a comparison table of the most commonly used sliding materials

For the sliding pendulum isolators a dynamic friction from 3 to 9%, according to the Engineers's requirements, can be granted



SLIDING MATERIAL PROPERTY	PTFE	HI-3	HI-M	HI-H
<b>Compressive strength</b>	90 MPa	180 MPa	270 MPa	180 MPa
<b>Heat resistance (long term)</b>	48°C	90°C	120°C	90°C
<b>Heat resistance (short term)</b>	80°C	120°C	180°C	180°C
<b>Wear resistance</b>	10,000 m	50,000 m	50,000 m	10,000 m
<b>Static friction</b>	<3%	<3%	<6%	<10%
<b>Dynamic friction</b>	<3%	<3%	2,5%	6 10%



# Corrosion protection

The corrosion protection of structural steel is normally performed in accordance with EN ISO 12944.

The working life of the protective coating system on the bearing can be assumed to be fulfilled with a protective system designed for the durability "high" of more than 15 years in accordance with EN ISO 12944-5:2007, 5.5 for corrosivity category C5-I (I=industrial) for inland locations and C5-M (M=marine) for sea side locations.

Surfaces in contact with concrete need no corrosion protection, however a layer of 50 µm of the first pack is applied in order to prevent oxidation during the storage before the installation. A return of at least 50 mm is applied.

In alternative paint will conform to the Project specifications, as specified by the purchaser

# Fire resistance

HISLIDE Isolators are fire resistant and don't require special precautions to protect them from the fire. After a fire event an inspection is recommended and, depending on the fire intensity, the sliding material may need to be replaced

# Fixings

The HISLIDE Sliding Pendulum isolators are provided with fixings made with bolts or dowels according to the type of structure. The fixing are connected to the Isolator in such a way to allow the easy replacement if necessary.

# Fuses

In case of use of the HISLIDE Isolators in railway bridges it is recommended the use of mechanical fuses in order to grant the fixity of the bridge under service condition. In case of a strong earthquake the fuses will be sheared of and the isolators can start their antiseismic function





# References



**Asan Cheonan Expressway**  
*South Korea*



**Bursa Hospital**  
*Turkey*



**Dintai Building**  
*Taiwan*



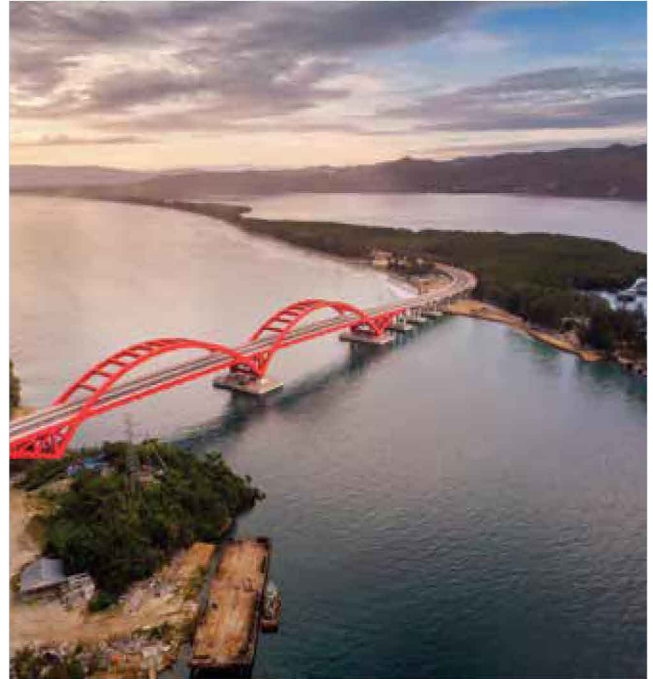
**Green Museum**  
*Taiwan*



# References



**Cibubur LRT**  
*Jakarta, Indonesia*



**Holtekamp bridge**  
*Turkey*



**Kerch bridge**  
*Russia, Crimea*



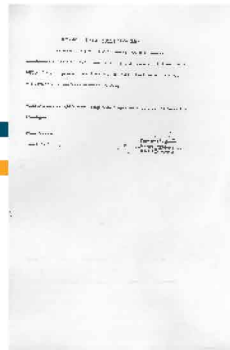
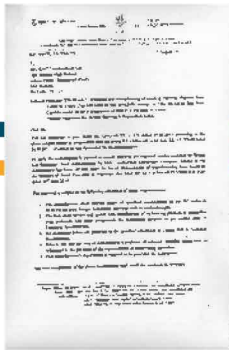
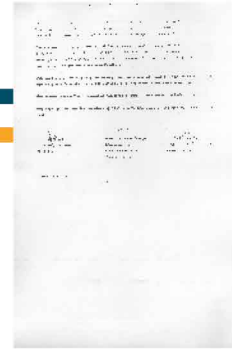
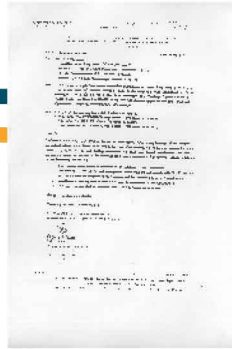
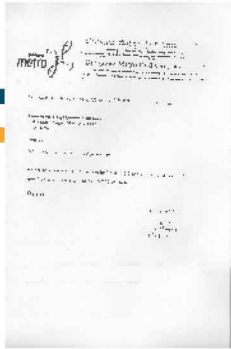
**Casaclima**  
*Rimini, Italy*





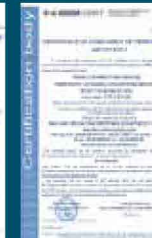
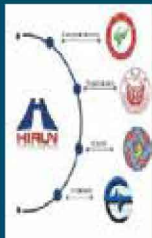
## APPROVALS, APPRECIATIONS

CECO has long list of approvals, appreciation letters and satisfactory performance reports issued from various government agencies, many Indian & International consultants those who are working in India.



## QUALITY CERTIFICATIONS

Hirun International and its partners cooperate with important international institutions in order to guarantee the test performances and the advanced research on materials and products



QUALITY

EUROPEAN CERTIFICATION - CE MARK



## EUROPEAN CERTIFICATION - ETA

HIRUN INTERNATIONAL is actively working with its partner to obtain the European Technical Assessment for all its advanced products like special sliding materials, post tensioning kit, expansion joints

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