



# HISISM

## ANTISEISMIC DEVICES

**Temburong Bridge**  
*Brunei*



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Dependable Joining Technology



# Viscous Dampers and Dynamic Links

They are commonly grouped as Hydraulic devices

Hydraulic devices cannot be considered base isolators because they do not provide two of the required functions: they do not support the vertical load of the structure and they don't have re-centering capacity. When incorporated in a structure the re-centering capacity shall be provided by the structure itself or by other isolators working in parallel.

Under the name of hydraulic devices a wide variety of devices may be considered that utilize the viscosity properties of a fluid to reach some positive effect on the structures in order to improve their resistance against the effects of an earthquake.

Common feature of the different types of hydraulic dampers is the presence of a cylinder filled with oil. The cylinder is divided into two chambers by a piston. The device is fixed to the structure, normally through spherical hinges, in such a way that the relative movement of the structure causes the piston to move inside the cylinder. The movement of the cylinder causes the oil to flow from one chamber to the other through a Hydraulic circuit. The flow of the oil causes the behavior of the device that is depending from the viscosity of the fluid and the properties of the hydraulic circuit.





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The behavior of viscous dampers can generally be described by the equation

$$F = CV^\alpha$$

Where:

F is the force applied to the piston

V is the velocity at which a piston is moved

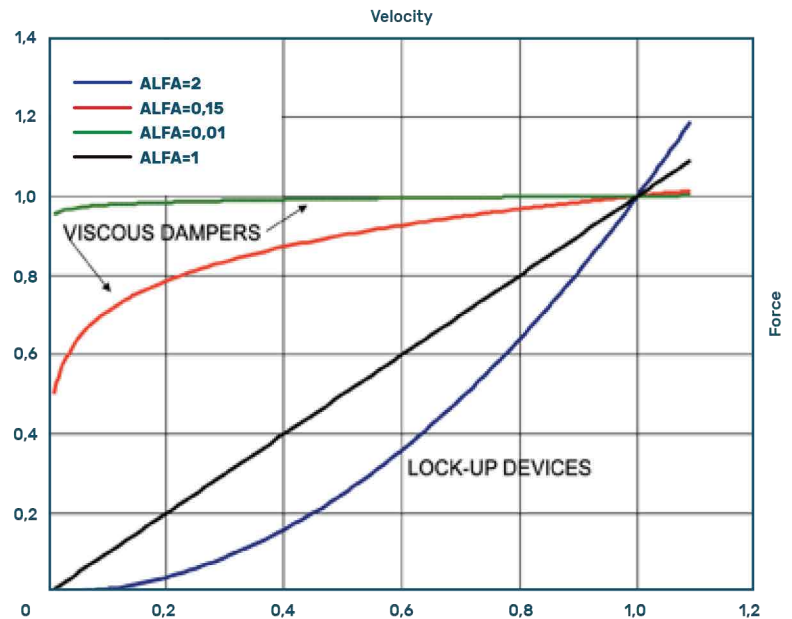
C is a constant depending on the size of the device

$\alpha$  is a constant depending on the properties of the fluid and the hydraulic circuit.

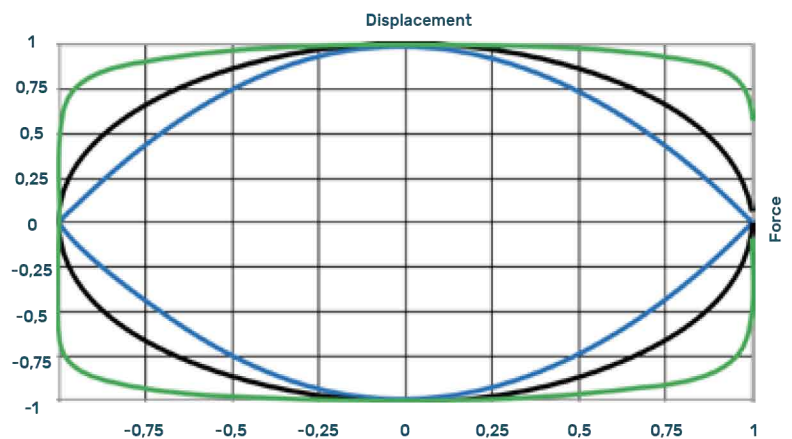
In the following schemes the force-velocity and force-displacements diagrams are plotted for different values of the exponent  $\alpha$ .

From the side plots it is obvious that the exponent  $\alpha = 2$  or greater will be preferred when the difference of force at low velocity and high velocity shall be maximized. This is the case when the device shall allow slow movements due to thermal variations, creep and shrinkage and became rigid in case of dynamic actions like wind or earthquake and when the energy dissipation is not required. These devices are commonly known as Shock Transmission Units (STU), Lock-Up Devices (LUD) or Hydraulic Couplers (HC).

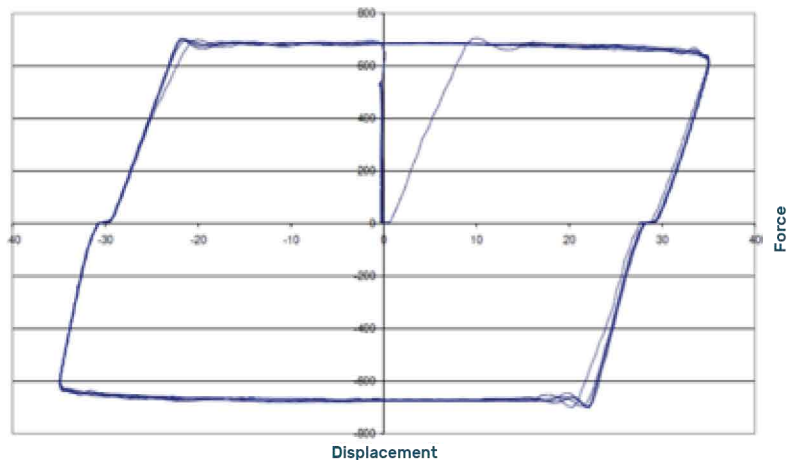
When the dissipation of energy is the principal performance required to the devices, exponent  $\alpha = 0,2$  or smaller is preferred since it is evident from the force-displacement diagram that the energy dissipation, that is proportional to the area of the plot, is increasing when the exponent is decreasing. In this case the devices are more commonly known as Viscous Dampers (VDD).



Force Velocity diagram for different values of the exponent  $\alpha$ .



Force vs. Displacement plots (for a sinusoidal excitation) of Hydraulic Devices for different values of the exponent  $\alpha$ , in an arbitrary scale.



Test verification of the energy dissipation of a viscous damper with exponent  $\alpha = 0,02$  subject to 5 sinusoidal cycles of  $\pm 30$  mm displacement at  $20^\circ\text{C}$





## Dimensions Table

# HIFLUID

VISCOUS DAMPER DEVICES (VDD)



Plan



Section

Dimensions and performances are given for guidance only.

Different forces and displacements can be considered upon request.

Mark	Max Force	Displacement	L	D	$\alpha$
Type	kN	mm	mm	mm	rad
<b>VDD 1000/300</b>	1000	$\pm 150$	1750	260	
<b>VDD 1000/500</b>	1000	$\pm 250$	2350	260	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 1500/300</b>	1500	$\pm 150$	1850	270	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 1500/500</b>	1500	$\pm 250$	2450	270	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 2000/300</b>	2000	$\pm 150$	1950	310	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 2000/500</b>	2000	$\pm 250$	2550	310	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 2500/300</b>	2500	$\pm 150$	2050	350	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 2500/500</b>	2500	$\pm 250$	2650	350	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 3000/300</b>	3000	$\pm 150$	2150	370	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 3000/500</b>	3000	$\pm 250$	2750	370	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 3500/300</b>	3500	$\pm 150$	2300	410	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 3500/500</b>	3500	$\pm 250$	2900	410	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 4000/300</b>	4000	$\pm 150$	2400	430	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 4000/500</b>	4000	$\pm 250$	3000	430	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 5000/300</b>	5000	$\pm 150$	2600	480	0,02 – 1,0
<b>VDD 5000/500</b>	5000	$\pm 250$	3200	480	0,02 – 1,0





## 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

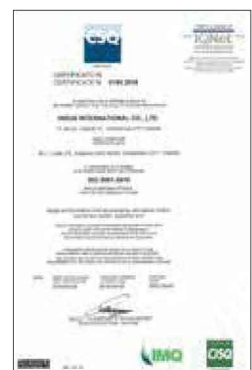
The whole production of CECO-HIRUN is subjected to a quality assurance program in accordance with ISO 9000 certified by CQC, member of the International Mutual Acknowledgment Body IQNET. In addition the production of the Sliding Pendulum Isolators is subjected to a specific quality assurance program 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*

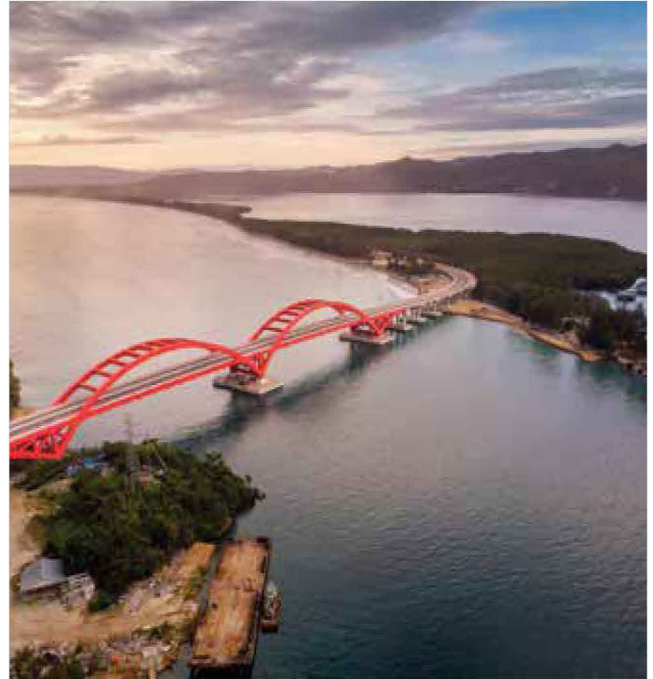




# References



**Cibubur LRT**  
*Jakarta, Indonesia*



**Holtekamp bridge**  
*Turkey*



**Kerch bridge**  
*Russia, Crimea*

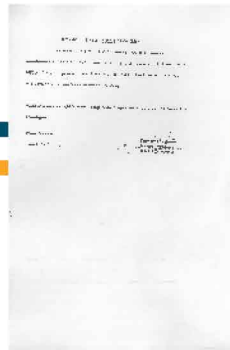
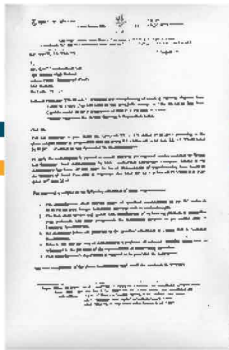
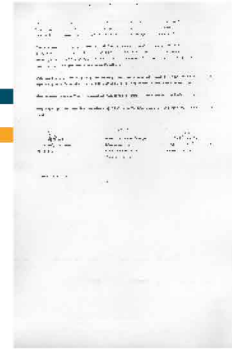
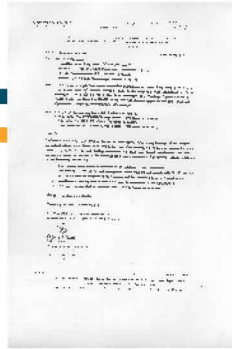
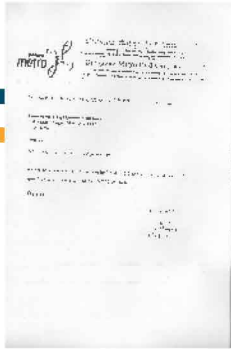


**Casaclima**  
*Rimini, Italy*



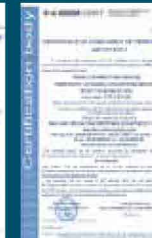
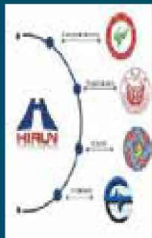
## APPROVALS, APPRECIATIONS

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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