



# Elastomeric Bearings



 **GOODCO**  
**Z-TECH**  
A product of Structal-Bridges

# Better Building Solutions

With more than 60 years of experience, Goodco Z-Tech is the largest fabricator of structural bearings and expansion joints in Canada. With the expertise of a competent team and equipment at the cutting edge of technology, the company can design and fabricate a wide range of products and services for highway and railway bridges and for civil engineering projects in steel and concrete.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Plain Bearings – Series E .....	4	Sliding Bearings – Series ETL-ETR-ETF .....	13
Plain Bearings – Series ER .....	6	Thin Sliders – Series T .....	15
Plain Bearings – Series EF .....	7	Assembly Details .....	16
Laminated Bearings – Series EL .....	8	Dowel Caps .....	18
Seismic and Vibration Isolation Bearings .....	12	Special Characteristics .....	19

# Elastomeric Bearings

## A complete range of bridge bearings for public works and civil engineering

All structures are flexible and their structural integrity must be ensured under all conditions. The structural bearing is the key element that creates freedom of movement between a structure and its foundation while ensuring the transfer of vertical loads and rotation.

### Elastomeric Bearings

Goodco Z-Tech elastomeric bearings are fabricated of natural rubber or neoprene. Designed and sized to meet the needs of your structure, these bearings are rigid enough to transmit the necessary loads and flexible enough to permit the rotation and movement required by the structure. They can also be used for vibration and earthquake-motion control applications.

#### Plain Bearings



##### Series E

Elastomeric plain pad  
Load: 7 MPa  
Movement:  $\pm 12$  mm



##### Series ER

Homogeneous fabric fiber reinforced pad  
Load: 10 MPa  
Movement:  $\pm 16$  mm



##### Series EF

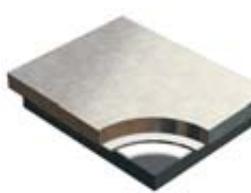
Cotton duck fabric reinforced pad  
Load: 14 MPa  
Movement: None

#### Sliding Bearings



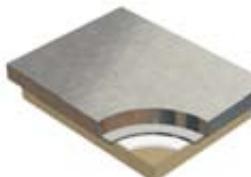
##### Series ETL

Steel/stainless steel plate on  
EL pad with PTFE surface  
Load: 7 MPa  
Movement: No restriction



##### Series ETR

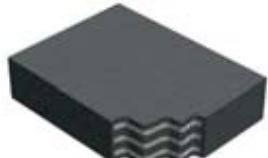
Steel/stainless steel plate on  
ER pad with PTFE surface  
Load: 10 MPa  
Movement: No restriction



##### Series ETF

Steel/stainless steel plate on  
EF pad with PTFE surface  
Load: 14 MPa  
Movement: No restriction

#### Laminated Bearings



##### Series EL

Molded steel reinforced pad  
Load: 7 MPa  
Movement:  $\pm 70$  mm

#### Thin Sliders



##### Series T

Variation on PTFE, Promene,  
and rubber  
Load: 4.8 – 7 MPa  
Movement:  $\pm 6$  mm

**Note:** For assembly details, see pages 16 and 17.

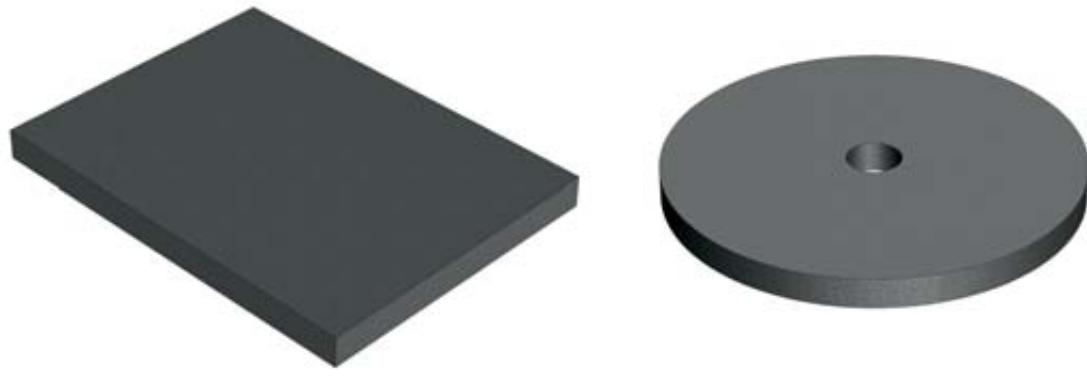
# Plain Bearings – Series E

## APPLICATIONS

Series E bearings can be used for bridges, viaducts, buildings, storage tanks, sealing elements, isolation, etc.

## MATERIALS

Series E bearings are made of an elastomer containing either natural rubber (polysisoprene) or neoprene (polychloroprene) as the basic polymer. They are available primarily in 55 durometer hardness (Shore A) and meet the CAN/CSA-S6-06 standard, or in hardness meeting Ontario OPSS 1202. They can be molded or cut (from standard rolls) into a wide range of dimensions and thicknesses.



Rectangular\*

Circular\*

\* Other shapes also available.

Figure E-1

Material Properties		ASTM Standard	Requirements	
Categories	Properties		Polyisoprene	Polychloroprene
Physical properties	Hardness, Shore A	D2240	55 ± 5	55 ± 5
	Tensile strength, MPa		Minimum 17.0	Minimum 17.0
	Ultimate elongation, %		Minimum 400	Minimum 400
Heat resistance	Specified test temperature	D573	70 h at 70°C	70 h at 100°C
	Change in hardness, Shore A		Maximum +10	Maximum +15
	Change in tensile strength, %		Maximum -25	Maximum -15
	Change in ultimate elongation, %		Maximum -25	Maximum -40
Compressive strain	Specified test temperature	D395, Method B	22 h at 70°C	22 h at 100°C
	Residual compression, %		Maximum 25	Maximum 35
Ozone resistance	Mounting procedure A, 20% strain, 40 ± 2°C	D1149	25 pphm, 48 h No cracks	100 pphm, 100 h No cracks
Low temperature properties	Bond between steel and elastomer laminae, N/mm	D429, Method B	Minimum 7.0	Minimum 7.0
	Brittleness at -40°C	D746, Procedure B	No failure	No failure
	Low temperature crystallization increase in hardness, Shore A	D2240	168 h at -25°C Maximum +15"	168 h at -10°C Maximum +15"

Note: Data given in Table 11.5 is from CAN/CSA-S6-06.

Other hardnesses and other grades are available to meet AASHTO, AREMA, or other standards.

Table E-1

# Plain Bearings – Series E

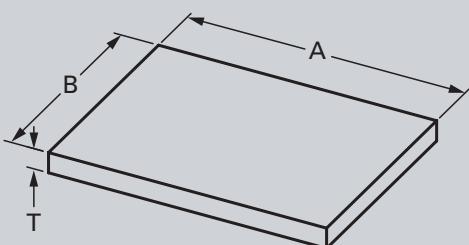


Figure E-2

## DESIGN

### SHAPE FACTOR(S)

The behavior of an elastomeric bearing under compression is influenced by the shape factor ( $S$ ), which is defined as the ratio between the loaded area of the bearing and the area that is free to bulge:

$$S = \frac{A \times B}{T \times 2(A+B)} \quad (1)$$

### ALLOWABLE BEARING PRESSURES

	SLS	ULS
Maximum pressure under permanent load	4.5 MPa	7.0 MPa
Maximum pressure under total load	7.0 MPa*	10.0 MPa

Where:

SLS = Serviceability limit state

ULS = Ultimate limit state

\* Max :  $0.22 S^2$  (see Figure E-3)

These maximum pressures should be limited only to meet the two following load combination requirements:

#### 1) Compressive load without rotation

For plain bearing pads used under compressive load only, i.e. without rotation, the maximum pad thickness can be obtained from a graph relating the average service compressive load to the pad shape factor. It should be noted that a positive attachment should be specified for minimum compressive loads of less than 1.5 MPa at SLS.

#### 2) Compressive load with rotation

For plain bearing pads used under compressive loads and rotation, the maximum pad thickness should be such that under all service load combinations, the maximum compressive deflection  $\Delta_c$  does not exceed  $0.07 \times T$  and under rotation, there is no uplift at any edge.

The average value of  $e_c$  can be determined from the following formula:

$$e_c = \frac{\Delta_c}{T} = \beta \left[ \frac{\delta_c}{E_0 (1+2k S^2)} + \frac{\delta_c}{E_\infty} \right] \leq 0.07 \quad (2)$$

Where:

$e_c$  = Compressive strain

$\Delta_c$  = Compressive deflection

$T$  = Bearing pad thickness

$E_0, k, E_\infty$  = Hardness constants (see Table E-2)

$\delta_c$  = Compressive pressure

$\beta$  = Free slippage surface coefficient  
(1.8 for non-bonded plain pads)

Maximum allowable rotation (in radians) must therefore be limited to:

$$\alpha_{MAX} \leq \frac{\Delta_c}{A/2 \text{ or } B/2} \quad (3)$$

### MAXIMUM SHEAR DEFORMATION ( $\Delta_s$ )

Maximum shear deformation of a plain bearing pad is limited to 50% of the total pad thickness ( $T$ ):

$$\Delta_s \leq 0.50 \times T \quad (4)$$

# Plain Bearings – Series ER

## APPLICATIONS

Series ER bearings can be used for steel structures, pre-cast concrete structures, standard concrete slabs, etc. This type of bearing is particularly effective in the presence of camber and rotation causing high stress loading on the bearing pad.

## MATERIALS

Series ER bearings are made of a homogeneous blend of highly ozone-resistant elastomer reinforced by a dispersion of unrestrained synthetic fabric fibers cured together to produce a tough, durable and economical bearing pad.

## DESIGN

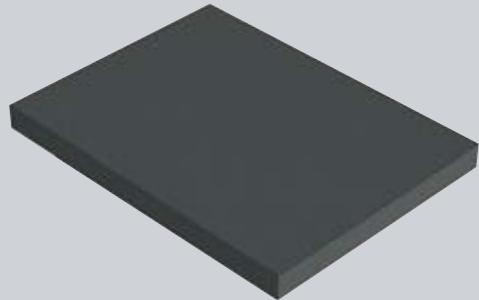
As a result of significant testing and research, the bearing pad can be recommended for the following load conditions:

- Maximum allowable bearing stress: 10 to 17 MPa\*
- Maximum allowable shear deformation: 0.75 T
- Maximum allowable compressive deformation: 0.30 T
- Maximum rotation: ±0.08 rad\*

Where:

T = Bearing pad thickness

\* The maximum allowable bearing stress depends on the degree of rotation.



**Figure ER-1**

Material Properties		ASTM Standard	Requirements Elastomer ER
Categories	Properties		
Physical Properties	Hardness, Shore A	-	75 ± 5
	Compression	-	-
	Minimum ultimate, MPa		55.2
	Initial minimum cracking strain**, %	-	40
	Shear modulus (G), MPa		1.17 ± 0.34
	At 21°C under uniform compressive stress of 7 MPa and shear strain of 50% ( $\frac{d_h}{t} \times 100$ ) when both bearing surfaces contact smooth concrete		
	G constant in all directions parallel to bearing plane		
	Tensile strength**, MPa	D412, Die C	6.9
	Tear strength**, N/mm	D624, Die B	70.1
	Oil swell (increase in volume), %	D471	Maximum 120
Heat Resistance	Heat aging	D573	-
	Variation in tensile strength, %		Maximum ±25
	Variation in elongation, %		Maximum ±25
	Variation in hardness, point		Maximum 10
Ozone Resistance	Ozone resistance, N/mm	-	52.5
	After 50 hours at 38°C in an ozone concentration of 80 pphm - tear strength		

\*\*10% variation is allowed.

**Table ER-1**

# Plain Bearings – Series EF



Figure EF-1

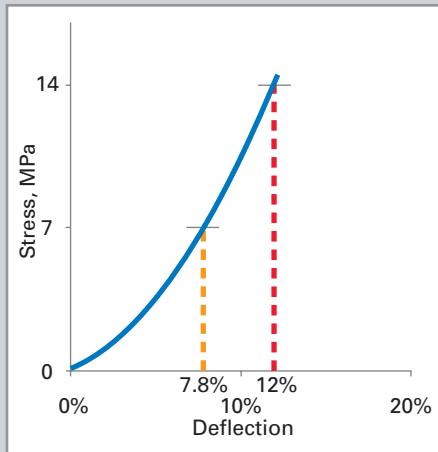


Figure EF-2

## APPLICATIONS

Series EF bearings can be used for bridges, viaducts, buildings, crane rail pads, seismic and vibration isolation pads, and shock-absorbing applications.

## MATERIALS

Series EF bearings are made of multiple layers of 8-ounce cotton duck with 64 folds per 25-mm thickness, impregnated and bonded with a top quality elastomer and compressed into resilient pads of uniform thickness by compression and vulcanization.

- This material meets the requirements of the following standards:
  - ASSHTO
  - LRFD Bridge Design Specifications (SI) 4th edition
  - Tested in accordance with MIL-C-882 procedures
- Hardness, Shore A:  $90 \pm 5$
- Available thicknesses:
  - 3.2 mm (1/8 in.), 6 mm (15/64 in.), 8.7 mm (11/32 in.), 12.7 mm (1/2 in.), 15.9 mm (5/8 in.), 19 mm (3/4 in.) et 25.4 mm (1 in.)
- Other thicknesses can be obtained by cold vulcanization

## DESIGN

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • Maximum allowable bearing stress:   | 69 MPa                             |
| • Recommended working bearing stress: | 14 MPa                             |
| • Allowable shear deformation:        | None                               |
| • Compressive strain:                 | $\pm 7.8\%$ at 7 MPa               |
|                                       | $\pm 12\%$ at 14 MPa               |
| • Permanent set:                      | 13% max. at 69 MPa                 |
| • Rotation:                           | $\pm 0.01$ rad                     |
| • Damping:                            | Superior to that of natural rubber |

## Rapid Transit Project 2000 and Canada Line, Vancouver, BC

Goodco Z-Tech provided 2,370 laminated bearings - Series EL, pot bearings and more than 5,150 m of strip seal expanding joints for these two projects completed in 2000 and 2006.



# Laminated Bearings – Series EL

## APPLICATIONS

Series EL bearings can be used for bridges, viaducts and buildings, and for seismic vibration and isolation, acoustic isolation and shock absorbing applications.

## MATERIAL

Series EL bearings are molded bearings made of high quality natural rubber or neoprene with steel plates vulcanized to the elastomer in such a way that no part of the steel is exposed.

Elastomer: meets the CAN/CSA-S6-06 standard, and Ontario OPSS 1202 (see Table E-1).

Steel: conforms to ASTM A-1011 Grade 36, thickness of at least 3 mm.

## DESIGN

### SHAPE FACTOR (S)

The behavior of each individual elastomer layer (*t*) is influenced by the shape factor which, similar to formula (1) Series E, is defined as:

$$S = \frac{A \times B}{t \times 2 (A+B)} \quad (1)$$

Where:

*t* = Thickness of each individual elastomer layer

## ALLOWABLE BEARING PRESSURES

	SLS	ULS
Max. pressure under permanent load	4.5 MPa	7.0 MPa
Max. pressure under total load	7.0 MPa*	10.0 MPa

Where:

SLS = Serviceability limit state

ULS = Ultimate limit state

\*Max:  $0.22 S^2$  (see Figure E-3)

The maximum pressures should be limited only so that the maximum compressive deflection,  $\delta_c$ , does not exceed  $0.07 \times t$  under all service load combinations.

The total compressive deflection,  $\Delta_c$ , is the sum of the deflection of each individual layer,  $\delta_c$ , calculated according to formula (2) of Series E, except coefficient  $\beta$ , as follows:

- $\beta = \begin{cases} 1.0 & \text{for layers bonded on both surfaces} \\ & (\text{inner layer}) \\ 1.4 & \text{for layers bonded on only one surface} \\ & (\text{outer layer}) \end{cases} \quad (2)$

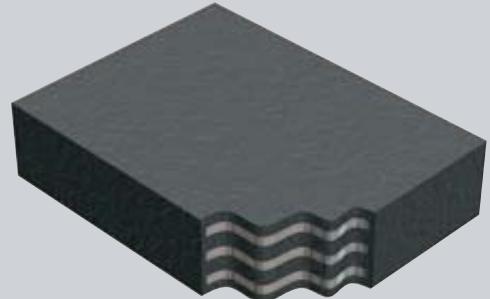


Figure EL-1



Various bearing models – Series EL

# Laminated Bearings – Series EL

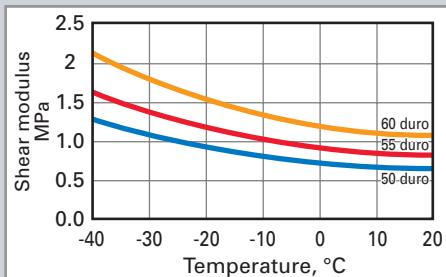


Figure EL-2

Hardness	Shear modulus G (at +20°C)
50	0.63 (MPa)
55	0.81 (MPa)
60	1.06 (MPa)

Table EL-1



Bearing – Series EL  
with beveled top plate

## ALLOWABLE ROTATION

Similar to formula (3) of Series E, the maximum allowable rotation should be limited to:

$$\alpha_{MAX.} \leq \frac{\Delta_c}{A/2 \text{ or } B/2} \quad (3)$$

## MAXIMUM SHEAR DEFORMATION ( $\Delta_S$ )

The maximum shear deformation of a laminated bearing pad is limited to:

$$\text{Maximum shear deformation} \leq 0.50 \times T_{eff} \quad (4)$$

Where:

$T_{eff}$  = Total rubber thickness between the laminates according to CAN/CSA-S6-06 and OPSS 1202

## SHEAR STIFFNESS ( $K_s$ )

The shear stiffness is primarily influenced by the hardness of the rubber compound and by the service temperature. At -40°C, the shear modulus nearly doubles its value at +20°C (see Figure EL-2).

$$\text{Therefore, } K_s = \frac{G \times \text{AREA}}{\text{T.R.T.}} \quad (5)$$

Where:

G = Shear modulus as a function of the hardness and service temperature (see Table EL-1 for the precise values at +20°C or see Figure EL-2 for the values at temperatures between -40°C and +20°C).

AREA = Plan area of bearing pad

T.R.T. = Total rubber thickness

## POSITIVE ATTACHMENT

Positive attachment should be provided when:

- 1) The maximum compressive stress under service load is  $\leq 1.5 \text{ MPa}$
- 2) The force of friction,  $P_f$ , is insufficient to resist the shear force required to deform the pad, that is:

$$P_f = \mu P_V \leq K_s \times (\text{max. movement}) \quad (6)$$

Where:

$P_f$  = Friction force

$P_V$  = Vertical load

$\mu$  = Coefficient of friction

= 0.10 to 0.15 between rubber and steel

= 0.20 between rubber and broom-finished concrete

= 0.15 between rubber and steel trowel-finished concrete

**Note:** For details on positive attachment, see pages 16 and 17.





# Seismic and Vibration Isolation Bearings

## APPLICATIONS

Seismic and vibration isolation bearings can be used in buildings and structures subjected to earthquake and ground-born vibration, such as that caused by nearby road or rail traffic.

## SEISMIC ISOLATION

Seismic isolation is a technique for earthquake protection in which a structure is disconnected from the horizontal effects of earthquakes by a mechanism that carries the vertical load but highly reduces the transmission of the horizontal load.

## VIBRATION ISOLATION

Vibration isolation is a technique that isolates structures from vertical ground motion in the frequency range of 25Hz to 50Hz, which may be produced by nearby underground transit system or other disturbing sources.

## AN ECONOMIC SOLUTION

The simplest and most convenient mechanism to overcome seismic and vibration problems is the use of laminated bearings – Serie EL. These bearings can easily be designed to provide a wide range of stiffnesses and isolating properties. Furthermore, since they are easy to install and do not require any type of maintenance once installed, these bearings have been proven to be a very economical solution to seismic and vibration conditions.

**Note:** For more information on physical properties and design, see the section on laminated bearings – Series EL on pages 8 and 9.

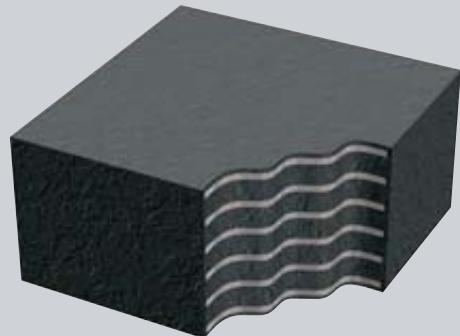


Figure EL-3



Static test on vibration isolation bearings



Twenty Gothic Condominiums, Toronto, ON

Goodco Z-Tech offers other options for seismic isolation and earthquake resistant equipment. Contact us for more information.



Dynamic test on vibration isolation bearings

# Sliding Bearings – Series ETL - ETR - ETF

## APPLICATIONS

Series ETL, ETR, and ETF bearings can be used for bridges, viaducts, buildings and structures where light loads to relatively large movement occur or where low resistance to horizontal movement is desired.

## SERIES ETL

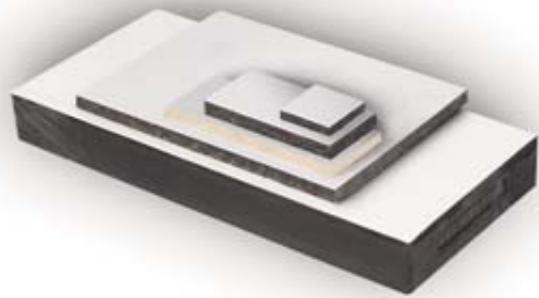
Series ETL bearings are made of molded steel reinforced bottom pad (Series EL) with PTFE vulcanized to its top surface. The top plate of this bearing is an ASTM A-36 or G40.21 300W steel plate with a 304 stainless steel, mirror finish (No.8), lower surface. The stainless steel sheet is continuously welded to the steel plate (also available according to MTQ 2008-10 requirements).

## SERIES ETR

Series ETR bearings are made of a homogeneous blend of highly ozone-resistant rubber elastomer reinforced with synthetic fabric fibers (ER series) as a bottom pad with PTFE bonded to its top surface. The top plate is identical to that of the Series ETL.

## SERIES ETF

Series ETF bearings are made of a multiple layers of cotton duck impregnated with natural rubber (Series EF) as a bottom pad with PTFE bonded to its top surface. The top plate is identical to that of the Series ETL and ETR.



New Yankee Stadium  
New York, NY  
Goodco Z-Tech  
provided more than  
300 sliding bearings  
for this project,  
which was completed  
in 2008.



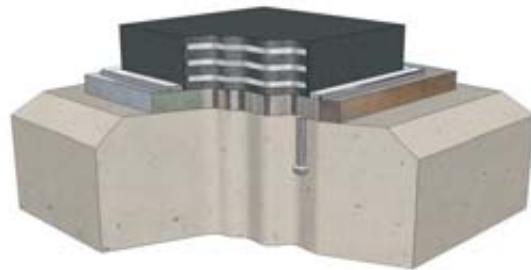


# Bottom Connection Details

## SERIES E, EL, ER, EF, ETL, ETR, ETF



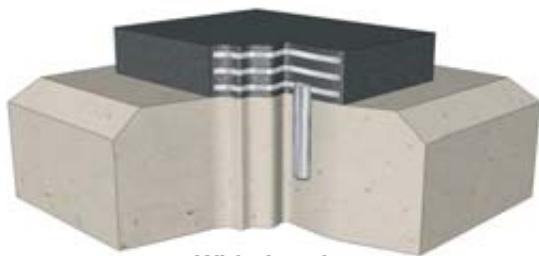
Without positive attachment



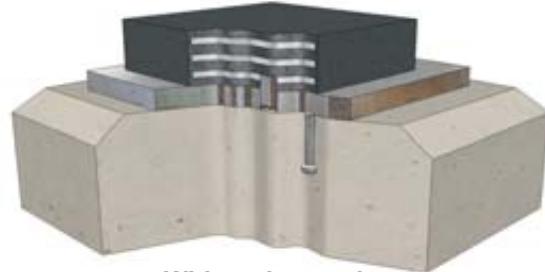
With keeper bars

Positive attachment without side load resistance

## SERIES EL ONLY



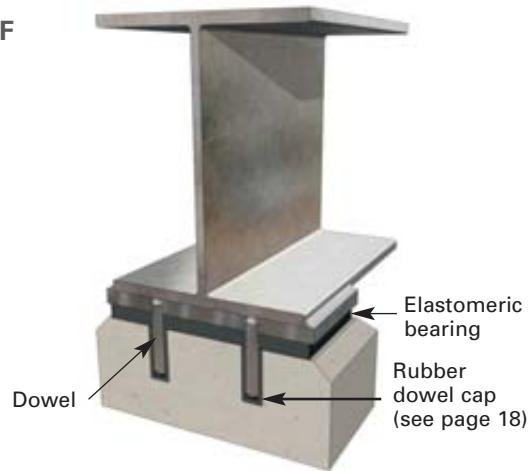
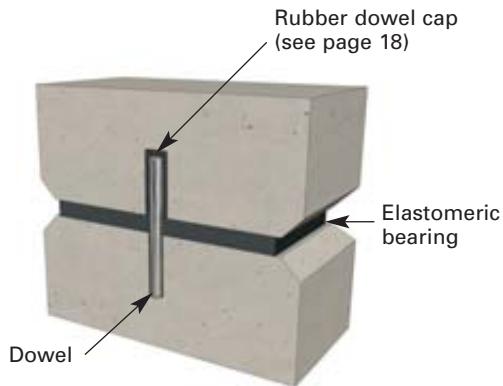
With dowel



With anchor studs

Positive attachment without side load resistance

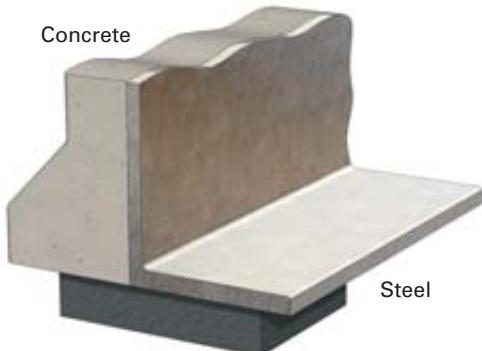
## SERIES E, EL, ER, EF



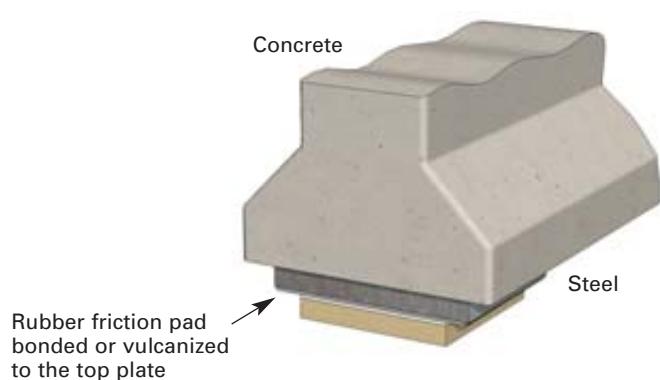
Positive attachment with side load resistance

# Top Connection Details

**SERIES E - EL - ER - EF**

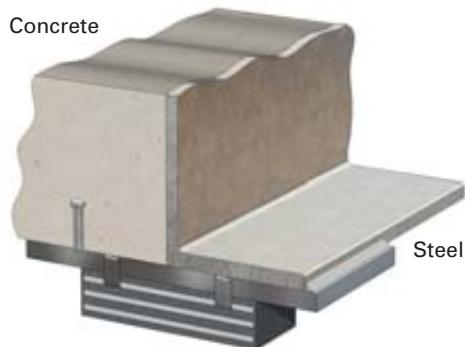


**SERIES ETL - ETR - ETF**

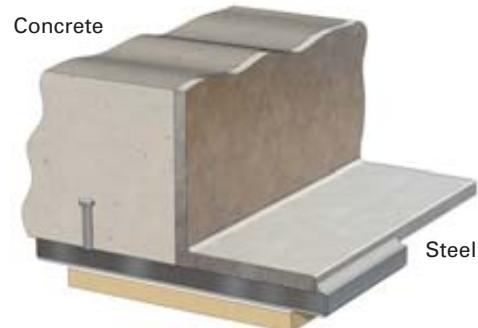


Without positive attachment

**SERIE EL**

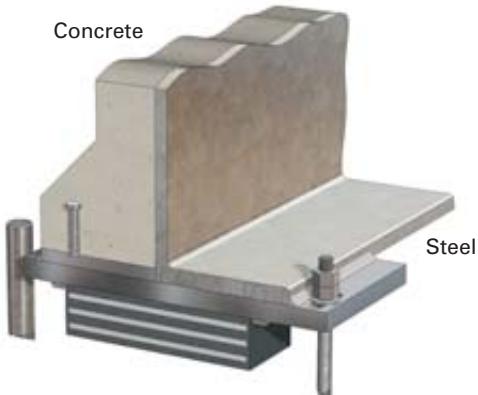


**SERIES ETL - ETR - ETF**

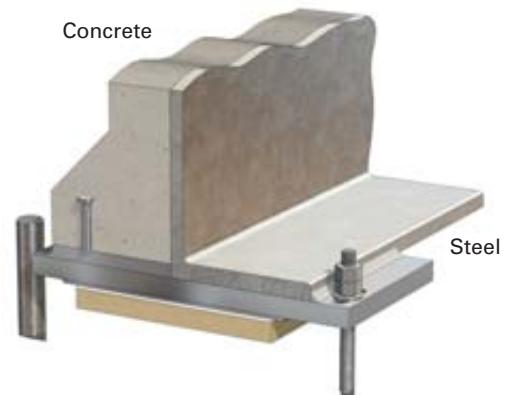


Positive attachment without side load resistance

**SERIES E - EL - ER - EF**



**SERIES ETL - ETR - ETF**



Positive attachment with side load resistance

# Dowel Caps

## APPLICATIONS

These caps allow vertical or rotational deflection of bearings and prevent spalling of the concrete around the pin.

They are made of the same high quality rubber as our bearing pads.

They are available for 32 mm and 38 mm (1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in.) diameter dowels and in multiples of 150 mm (6 in.) in length.

Dimensions							
Metric (mm)				Imperial (in.)			
A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
32	64	150	163	1 1/4	2 1/2	6	6 1/2
38	64	150	163	1 1/2	2 1/2	6	1 1/2

Tableau C-1

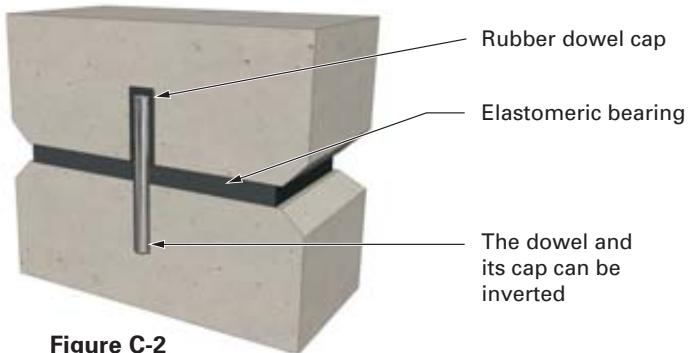


Figure C-2

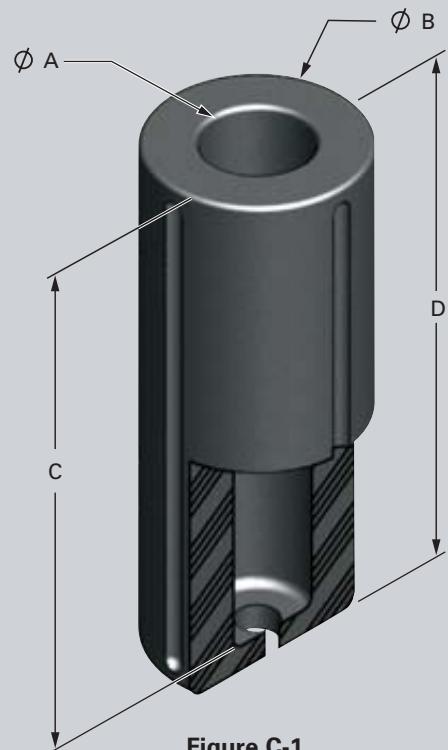


Figure C-1

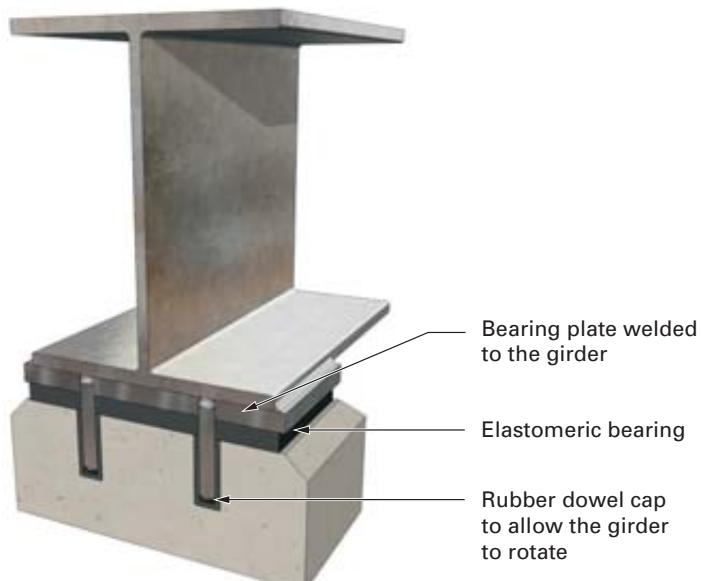


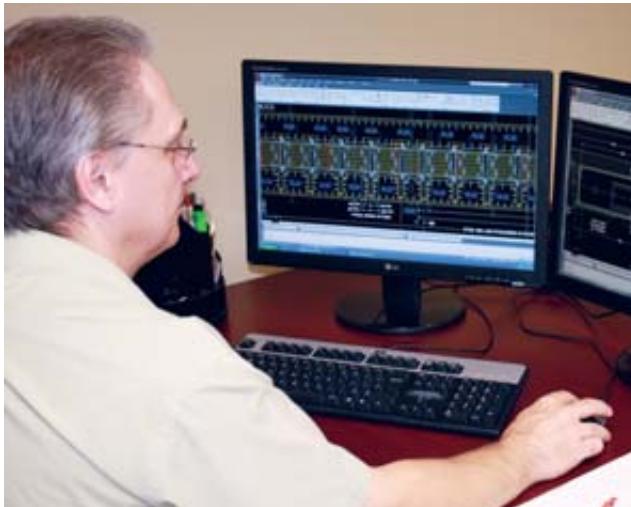
Figure C-3

# Special Characteristics

## QUALIFICATIONS

- W59:  
Welded steel construction  
(arc welding)
- W47.1, Division 1:  
Certification of companies  
for fusion welding of  
steel structures

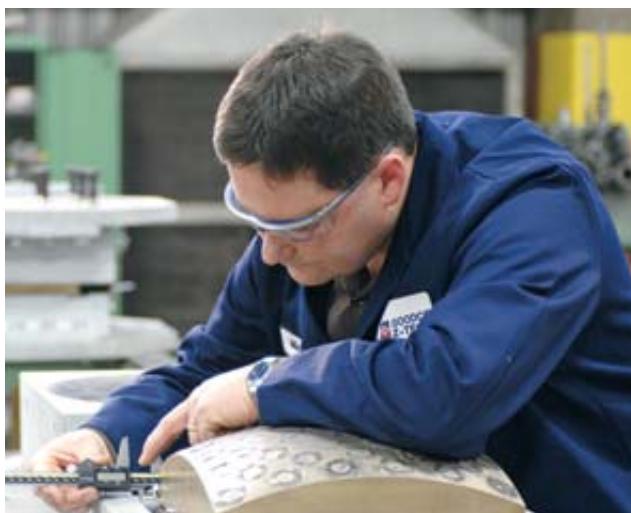
- W186:  
Welding of reinforcing bars  
in reinforced concrete  
structures



**ENGINEERING, COMPUTER ASSISTED DESIGN**  
Our team of engineering and our technical design professionals are experts in AutoCad and SolidWorks.



**IN-HOUSE AND LABORATORY TESTING**  
We are equipped to conduct the most complex and commonly requested tests to guarantee the conformity of our products.



**QUALITY CONTROL**  
We have established a quality control system to respond to the strictest requirements of our clients.



**FABRICATION**  
Our team of competent and experienced people uses cutting edge equipment to design and fabricate our products.



# Elastomeric Bearings

Better Building **Solutions**



**Montréal    Toronto**  
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Toll-free: 1-800-361-3510 (CA)    Fax: 416-609-2547  
Fax: 450-786-1301

**[www.goodcoztech.ws](http://www.goodcoztech.ws)**



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