



## DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN STANDARD ON ANTI-SEISMIC DEVICES

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### SUMMARY

In recent years, the European techno-scientific community has been called upon to make great efforts to draft new building codes: the so called *EUROCODES*.

Each of the latter, has required in turn the drafting of Standards on the design and manufacturing requirements of specific devices such as structural bearings, pre-stressing systems, etc.

Within this framework, Technical Committee TC 340 - ANTISEISMIC DEVICES was constituted.

The scope of this Technical Committee is to proceed with the standardization of anti-seismic devices for use in structures erected in seismic areas in accordance with *EUROCODE 8*.

Anti-seismic devices include shock-transmitters, isolators, hydraulic dampers, etc.

As it is well known, anti-seismic devices were developed within the last two decades; above all, in relation to the dissemination of the “Seismic Isolation” concept, but they have found valid employment in other seismic strategies.

The paper illustrates the structure of the European Standard, the criteria adopted in its drafting, the procedures to follow for its approval, and some of the aspects which render this document innovative.

### INTRODUCTION

An increasing number of congresses and symposia as well as other professional meetings give testimony to the significant strides made by seismic engineering during the last quarter century.

Progress, has mainly been the result of newly developed design strategies taking hold (*e.g.*, base isolation) and the awareness that energy dissipation can be a useful tool in the hands of the design engineer to control the response of structures struck by an earthquake.

In other words, earthquakes are being increasingly perceived as phenomena involving the transmission of mechanical energy instead of being interpreted only in terms of resulting forces.

Notwithstanding, the newly conceived design strategies could not have found useful application without a parallel development of the hardware needed for their implementation.

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Thus, many research laboratories and certain pioneering industries have decided to invest important resources in this field, inventing and improving a series of devices that exploit well known physical phenomena for the seismic protection of structures.

As it is often the case when technological growth in a given field reaches important levels of development as well as a reasonable degree of maturity, a need spontaneously arises to establish ground rules that define principles of general validity. Said rules ultimately come to nest in documents of increasing importance like *recommendations*, *guidelines* and *standards*.

Within the spirit of the above, in March, 1992, the Italian Standardization Institute (UNI) forwarded to the European Committee on Standardization (CEN) a formal request calling for the creation of a Technical Committee charged with drafting a norm to cover anti-seismic hardware.

Within the framework of existing procedures, CEN launched an inquiry amongst the member nations with a July, 1992 deadline. Fourteen of them responded to the inquiry with 11 votes in favor and 3 against. In September 1992, the Bureau Technique Secteur 1 (BTS1) as the competent body in construction within CEN, responded favorably to the UNI request upon examination of the inquiry results.

After having paid due bureaucratic tribute, the first meeting of the officially nominated Technical Committee finally convened in Vienna in October, 1993.

This occasion saw the creation of a work program with fixed target dates, the election of a Chairman (this author) and the installation of six Working Groups, each with an appointed "Convener".

## GENERAL CRITERIA

A Standard, given its nature, is in principle a document that limits user's freedom (*i.e.*, manufacturers, design engineers, etc.). However, in order to be a *good* Standard, it cannot impair technological progress within its area of applicability by favoring what is in existence over what might be developed in the future.

So as to avoid such an eventuality, CEN established few rules. The three most important of these rules are:

- a) requirements should be expressed in terms of *performance* as much as possible;
- b) only those characteristics which can be verified by a given method shall be included in the Standard; and
- c) the Standard must represent an objective state-of-the-art and thus must not exclude any systems whose validity has been proven through successful applications.

Point (a) above regards a long held controversy as to whether it might be possible to draft a Standard that can be purely performance oriented. Unfortunately, the answer has to be negative.

Nonetheless, it is always possible to find an equitable compromise between "*product oriented*" and "*performance oriented*" requirements that can result in full observance of criteria (b) and (c).

The application of the above cited criteria favors progress inasmuch as it promotes loyal competition through clear and fair rules that protect the interest of the community.

For some types of devices, certain classes (or levels) of performance are specified, especially in terms of the tolerances applicable to the most important parameters.

A final observation about general criteria regards the fact that the *European Standard on Anti-seismic Devices* should be coordinated with the *Eurocodes*; particularly in what respects *EC8 - Structures in Seismic Areas*, whose logical implementation it represents.

Therefore, all the already codified design criteria in the above documents are also included.

## STRUCTURE OF THE STANDARD

Before defining the structure of the Standard, in the same manner as other scientific fields (*e.g.*, Biology) there was an attempt to create a "systematics" of present seismic hardware, that is to say, to group existing devices on the basis of the functions they perform, the common principles governing their functioning, the types of materials used, etc.

Thus, the starting point was the creation of divisions of a general character and then moving toward increasingly detailed subdivisions.

After several reconsiderations and changes of mind, the existing seismic hardware has been subdivided into the following four groups:

- Rigid Connection Devices
- Displacement Dependent Devices
- Velocity Dependent Devices
- Isolators

Each group has been further sub-divided. For instance, Rigid Connection Devices have been sub-divided into:

- Permanent Connection Devices
- Sacrificial Restraints
- Temporary (Dynamic) Connection Devices

Similarly, Displacement Dependent Devices have been sub-divided into:

- Linear devices
- Non-linear devices

The subdivisions within the other groups have followed the same fashion.

The structure of the *European Standard on Anti-seismic Devices* has been modified several times. Besides the sections dedicated to the four groups of devices, in its definitive version it includes also the following:

- Scope
- Normative references
- Terms and definitions, symbols and abbreviations
- General Design Rules
- Combination of Devices
- Evaluation of conformity
- Installation
- In-service inspection

Informative Annexes accompany the various Sections of the Standard, in order to give useful comments and explanations to the reader.

Much attention has been focused on the definition of the various types of devices. In effect, the CEN rules require that "the definitions shall be unambiguous and as concise as possible".

As an example, let's examine the case of "Scope".

This is a required clause at the beginning of every CEN Standard to define its subject as well as the aspects in unambiguously and thereby indicate the limits of its applicability. In our case, this clause is as follows:

*"This European standard covers the design of devices that are provided in structures, aiming at modifying their response to the seismic action.*

*It specifies functional requirements and general design rules in the seismic situation, material characteristics, manufacturing and testing requirements, as well as acceptance, installation and maintenance criteria."*

Some comments on the more important clauses:

Use of Structural Bearings in Seismic Areas: The European Standard *EN 1337: Structural Bearings* does not cover their use under dynamic actions. The Standard on *Anti-seismic Devices* covers this gap through the provision of certain important requirements to be met. (e.g., the increase in coefficient of friction for sliding bearings).

Combination of Anti-seismic Devices: Combining pre-existing devices generates "hybrids" that, may show interesting new characteristics. However, something quite to the contrary could also occur. Thus, general rules are furnished to avoid any such eventuality.

Evaluation of Conformity: This clause is not to be confused with "attestation of conformity". The difference between the two is explained as follows:

- "evaluation" is the answer to the question: "*How can conformity be ensured?*". whereas,
- "attestation" is the answer to the question: "*Who is going to certify conformity, and under -what prerequisites and conditions?*"

In other words, evaluation of conformity is seen as a purely technical matter closely linked with a specific product and the way it is produced which can be standardized for the benefit of comparability.

The clause on evaluation of conformity develops criteria for type-testing, production control and tests to be conducted. It clearly distinguishes between:

- initial product testing
- tests to be conducted by the first party (manufacturer) as a part of production control at the factory
- tests conducted by second or third parties, if any, to confirm ongoing conformity (surveillance tests).

It should be noted that, in addition to the above, individual Parts also contain clauses governing the testing of various types of devices (i.e., test methods, equipment and procedures) as well as conformity evaluation criteria geared to the specific type of device.

## **APPROVAL PROCEDURES**

Over ten years have transpired since work on the drafting of the European Standard on Anti-seismic Devices was began.

The Final Draft of the European Standard on Anti-seismic has already been completed and a preliminary document (*prEN*) in the three official EU languages - French, German and English - to be submitted to Public Inquiry is anticipated to take place within this year

Public Inquiry represents an important stage in the drafting process of a European Standard and entails the right of any one person to submit observations, comments and suggestions in writing for a 6-month period subsequent to the *prEN*'s official publication.

All such information must be examined by the Technical Committee (actually, it is the Working Groups tasked with the relevant Parts who do it) and there are two possible outcomes:

- a) observations may be accepted as valid and thus lead to *prEN* modifications, or
- b) comments may be rejected, in which case the reason for rejection is forwarded in writing to the proponent, on a case by case basis.

When the results of a Public Inquiry demonstrate insufficient agreement on the *prEN* (i.e., an excessive number of comments, their relative importance, etc.) a second Public Inquiry on the revised *prEN*, normally lasting 2-months but up to a maximum of 4 months, may be decided by the Technical Committee. Further inquiries are not allowed.

Approval of the final version of the *prEN* is carried out through a formal vote by CEN member nations. Each of them is entitled to a number of votes which is proportional to its population (i.e., a *weighed* voting procedure).

All votes are unconditional but editorial comments may nonetheless be made. All negative votes must be accompanied by a justification. If the outcome of the voting is positive, the CEN Technical Board notes the approval

of the EN and establishes a target availability date. If the outcome is negative, the Technical Board decides what further action is to be taken.

As it may be appreciated from the above, in addition to bureaucratic "red-tape", "technological democracy" also exacts its "pound-of-flesh" but, in exchange, it affords fair treatment and equal opportunity to all.

## CONCLUSIONS

The *European Standard on Anti-seismic Devices* represents the most complete and up-to-date document presently available to Seismic design Engineers and Seismic Hardware Manufacturers.

In effect, the Standard aims to cover *all* types of Seismic Hardware in existence and leave a door open to future progress.

This principally derives from the fact that the Standard is highly performance-oriented and this feature also constitutes *per se* a guarantee of equity between the various systems that may be used as alternatives

The wealth represented by alternative systems available ensures a freedom of choice to the design engineer insofar as the design strategy deemed most appropriate.

The long period of time allocated by the Work Program for the completion of the *European Standard on Anti-seismic Devices* is justified not only by the observance of procedures and regulations established by CEN, but also by the vast entity of the material treated as well as the fact that important processes of development are presently in progress.

This presentation of the *European Standard on Anti-seismic Devices* has also given this speaker an opportunity to illustrate the procedures adopted in Europe to draft and approve norms.

CEN has established very stringent rules regarding the structure and contents of a Standard as well how it is presented.

However, this set of rules is far from being a handicap. In fact, it actually constitutes a most useful tool that facilitates the work of those who endeavor to draft a Standard.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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