

**Method and device for generating a 3D model of a bearing structure of an escalator
or a moving walkway**

5 Description

10 The present invention relates to a method and a device for generating a 3D model of structural components of a bearing structure of an escalator or moving walkway and for measuring the structural components, such as it can be used, in particular, in the process of modernising an escalator or moving walkway.

15 Travelling facilities in the form of escalators or moving walkways are used inside buildings for the purpose of conveying people between two fixed locations. In the case of escalators, also called rolling stairs, the two locations are at different levels and people are conveyed along a conveying path with a marked incline, whereas in the case of moving walkways the two locations are at the same level or at two only slightly different levels and people are conveyed horizontally along a merely slightly inclined conveying path. In the following escalators and moving walkways are summarised under the more general term “travelling facilities”.

20 A travelling facility generally includes a conveying means with a number of movable tread units along a revolving travel path. The tread units are accessible from outside at least within a so-called conveying region, so that passengers arriving via an entry region can step on one of the tread units in the conveying region, are then being conveyed along the conveying path and can ultimately leave again in an opposite exit region. Sometimes the conveying region of the conveying means is also called the leading run, wherein the conveying means as it revolves and returns underneath the leading run, is then called return run, where, of course, it cannot be used by passengers. With escalators the tread units are usually called steps, whilst with moving walkways the tread units are, as a rule, called pallets. The tread units are generally arranged one behind the other along the travel path and are each attached to a chain or a belt, thereby forming a stair belt or pallet belt. 30 The conveying means formed by the stair belt or the pallet belt can thus be understood as that part of the travelling facility, which can be moved relative to a stationary part of the travelling facility. The travelling facility also comprises revolving handrails as standard,

which run longitudinally along the side of the stair belt or the pallet belt. The user can hold onto these, wherefore the revolving handrails can also be part of the conveying means.

5 In addition to the conveying means the travelling facility has a bearing structure, with the aid of which the travelling facility can be fastened within the building and via which the weight of the travelling facility is transferred to the building. The bearing structure is configured as a framework. Such a framework is composed of a plurality of structural components. Such structural components may be, among others, transverse struts,
10 longitudinal struts, diagonal struts, adapter parts and the like. The framework is designed and arranged in such a way that on the one hand it can be mounted to bearing structures of the building, and on the other hand, components of the conveying means can be mounted to the framework. A geometric and structural design of the structure formed by the framework should therefore take account of both the geometric and structural
15 marginal conditions within the receiving building and the corresponding realities of other components of the travelling facility, such as in particular the conveying means.

After an escalator or a moving walkway has been in operation for a certain amount of time it may be necessary to modernise it. This may involve for example, the replacement
20 of worn components of the travelling facility. Alternatively or additionally components of the travelling facility may be replaced by corresponding components of more modern design, in order, for example, to improve a performance, comfort or longevity of the original travelling facility.

25 As an alternative to modernising an existing travelling facility the same may be replaced in its totality. With this scenario admittedly, it may be more cost-effective to manufacture a replacement travelling facility as standard in a factory instead of modernising an existing travelling facility. However, additional expenditure and costs may occur which are caused by transporting the replacement travelling facility to its place of use. In
30 particular considerable expenditure may be incurred as a result of installing a replacement travelling facility as a very large component in an existing building, since it may often be necessary to at least partially remove walls of the building and/or other obstructions.

Modernisation of a travelling facility typically involves firstly removing an existing bearing structure of the travelling facility, in particular an existing framework, i.e. in particular components of the travelling facility which are to be modernised. In particular some or all components of the conveying means, i.e. the stair belt or the pallet belt and/or drive units and/or redirecting units are removed. Subsequently the remaining bearing structure of the travelling facility is prepared for the installation of new components, i.e., it is in particular cleaned and possibly fitted with suitable adapter plates or adapter modules in order to be able to subsequently install new components in the bearing structure.

WO 2004/035452 A1 describes a method for modernising an existing escalator. EP 16175491.6 also describes a method for modernising an existing escalator or an existing moving walkway.

Traditionally, modernising an existing travelling facility involves removing the components to be replaced followed by accurately measuring the remaining framework, so that this can be adapted for receiving replacement components at a later stage, for example, by means of adapter plates and adapter modules. This measuring is traditionally carried out by specialised personnel, who for example have in-depth knowledge of both the replacement components and their installation requirements, and who know which dimensions of the remaining bearing structure need to be measured, in order to prepare for the installation of the replacement components and for the construction or adjustment of adapter plates and adapter modules, as required, with sufficient accuracy at a later stage. Due to the required expertise of skilled personnel as well as the necessity for the skilled personnel to inspect and measure the travelling facility in situ, this measuring work has been both expensive and time-consuming.

There may be, among others, a requirement for a method or a device, with the aid of which, in particular in terms of modernisation measures, a bearing structure or an escalator or moving walkway can be measured at small HR and/or financial expense with regard to their structural components. In particular there may be a requirement for a method or a device, by means of which the structural components of the bearing structure of the travelling facility can be measured without the need for qualified skilled personnel to measure the travelling facility in situ.

Such a requirement may be met by the method or the device according to one of the independent claims. Advantageous embodiments are defined in the dependent claims as well as in the description hereunder.

5

According to a first aspect of the invention a method is proposed for generating a 3D model of structural components of a bearing structure of an escalator or a moving walkway. The escalator or moving walkway comprises a conveying means with a number of tread units, wherein the tread units are arranged one behind the other along a travel path. The method comprises the following steps: (a) fixing an image recording device to the conveying means; (b) removing at least one of the tread units, in order to enable visual access to structural components underneath it; (c) prior to taking image recordings with the image recording device, immovably affixing at least one reference mark on the escalator or moving walkway at at least one location within the travel path, wherein the reference mark is clearly identifiable for the image recording device; (d) moving the conveying means together with the image recording device in a revolving manner at least over partial areas of the travel path; (e) taking image recordings of the structural components to be measured by means of the image recording device from several positions along the travel path; and (f) generating the 3D model at least of partial areas of the structural components of the bearing structure based on the recorded image recordings and with the aid of the at least one reference mark recorded in conjunction therewith. The steps can be performed in the sequence indicated or in another sequence. In particular step (b) can be performed before step (a). The steps (d), (e), (f) can be performed one after the other or simultaneously.

25

With respect to this specification the term „3D model“ is understood to mean a virtual 3D model. More precisely this 3D model, as far as possible, is a true-to-scale three-dimensional reproduction of the recorded structure in digitised form, wherein individual points of the 3D model are defined in the virtual space by coordinates in three dimensions and/or by vector coordinates. Such virtual 3D models can, for example, be transferred into a 3D CAD system. The 3D CAD system (three-dimensional computer aided design system) offers the possibility of measuring distances and positions of surfaces and edges of the 3D model. Preferably the new components to be fitted have also been constructed by means of the 3D CAD system. These can then be virtually inserted into the 3D model

30

and optimally positioned, so that adapter parts can be constructed directly in the virtual environment of the 3D model. These adapter parts allow the old existing framework to be connected to the new components to be fitted in a stable, reliable and positionally precise manner.

5

According to a second aspect of the invention a method is proposed for measuring structural components of a bearing structure of an escalator or moving walkway. The method comprises generating a 3D model of structural components of the bearing structure by means of a method according to an embodiment of the first aspect of the invention and measuring the structural components by way of the 3D model.

10

According to a third aspect of the invention a method is proposed for modernising an escalator or moving walkway. The method comprises the following steps: (i) ascertaining dimensions within a bearing structure of the escalator or moving walkway by measuring structural components of the bearing structure using the method according to an embodiment of the second aspect of the invention; (ii) removing old components from the escalator or moving walkway attached to the bearing structure; and (iii) affixing new components of the escalator or moving walkway to the bearing structure, wherein positioning of the new structural components on the bearing structure is effected taking into account the previously ascertained dimensions within the bearing structure.

15

20

According to a fourth aspect of the invention a device is proposed for generating a 3D model of structural components of a bearing structure of an escalator or moving walkway. The escalator or moving walkway is constructed identically or analogously as described above with respect to the first aspect of the invention. The device comprises an image recording device, a fixing means and a computing means. The image recording device is adapted to take image recordings of the structural components to be measured. The fixing means is adapted to fix the image recording device on the conveying means. The computing means is adapted to generate the 3D model at least from partial areas of the structural components of the bearing structure based on the image recordings taken by the image recording device. The device may thus be specifically configured to perform a method according to an embodiment of the first or the second aspect of the invention or to be used in such a method.

25

30

Possible features and advantages of embodiments of the invention can, among others, and without limiting the invention, be regarded as being based on ideas and findings described hereunder.

5 As noted in the beginning, conventional modernisation measures, up to now, required remaining structural components of a bearing structure of a travelling facility to be measured by specialised skilled personnel at a great deal of expense, in order to be able to adequately prepare replacement components of the conveying means and fit them into the remaining bearing structure.

10

Using the method proposed here or using the proposed device it is possible to carry out measuring of the bearing structure of a travelling facility in a considerably simplified and/or partially automated manner.

15

To briefly summarise it is proposed to generate a 3D model, i.e. an as-far-as-possible true-to-scale three-dimensional reproduction, of structural components of the bearing structure of the travelling facility, in particular in digitised form, with the aid of image recordings, in order to be able to measure this 3D model. The image recordings are recorded by an image recording device fixed to the conveying means of the travelling facility. In particular, a number of image recordings are recorded, wherein the positions from which the image recordings are recorded, shall be different from each other. To this end the image recording device fixed to the conveying means is moved at least over partial areas of the travel path of the conveying means. For this purpose the conveying means is moved in a revolving manner and an image recording is recorded at different positions respectively along the travel path. The desired 3D model can then be generated from the plurality of image recordings taken from different angles of view.

20

25

30

As part of the proposed method the image recording device can be fixed in different ways to the conveying means of the travelling facility. It is possible for example to attach the image recording device to one of the treat units or pallets. To do this a specially formed coupling device can be used which on the one hand is adapted to cooperate with the image recording device i.e. is to be fixed for example to a foot of the image recording device, and which on the other hand, cooperates with the treat unit, i.e. is to be fixed for example in grooves of the treat unit. Alternatively or additionally the image recording

device can be fixed to other components of the conveying means. For example fixing may be envisaged on the stair belt or the pallet belt. In particular fixing may be envisaged on a conveyor chain and/or on connecting axles within the stair belt or pallet belt. It is also feasible to fasten the image recording device on one of the revolving handrails or on both handrails.

By attaching the image recording device to the conveying means the image recording device can be fixed stationary relative to the conveying means, i.e. a direction of view of the image recording device changes only if the conveying means is moved, and an orientation of view of the image recording device changes only in case a movement direction of the conveying means is to change with regard to its orientation. Such rigid fixing of the image recording device on the conveying means is easy to implement. In particular the image recording device itself may not be able to actively change its direction of view and/or orientation of view, but it may suffice to only move a static image recording device with the aid of the conveying means along partial areas of the travel path of the travelling facility. Besides, rigid fixing of the image recording device on the conveying means may simplify an evaluation or further processing of the image recordings recorded by the image recording device.

By successively moving the image recording device along the travel path this can record image recordings of different partial areas of the bearing structure of the travelling facility. Since at least parts of this bearing structure and its structural components to be measured are arranged underneath the tread units of the conveying means, at least one of the tread units, preferably two or three tread units are temporarily removed in order to gain visual access to structural components beneath it, which have to be measured. The tread units can be removed relatively easily also by unspecialised personnel. As a result of the opening formed thereby within the conveying means the image recording device can record image recordings of the structural components beneath it.

When the conveying means together with the image recording device and the opening formed in it are moved successively along the travel path of the travelling facility, recordings of image recordings can be taken from different positions and thus in different directions of view. It is not mandatory to map or to record all structural components completely as image recordings, rather it may suffice to merely record in the 3D model

those areas of the bearing structure of the travelling facility, which are to be modernised. In this case it may then be, among others, enough to move the image recording device merely over parts of the travel path of the conveying means. It is however assumed as being advantageous to move the image recording device along essentially the entire
5 leading run of the travel path.

According to one embodiment it is proposed to employ an image recording device which is a 3D device designed for recording three-dimensional image recordings.

10 In other words the image recording device may be designed for the purpose of not merely recording a two-dimensional projection of its field of view, but to map its field of view three-dimensionally in particular in terms of the method proposed here. Three-dimensional image recordings contain information both on lateral distances between objects and on their depth in the space, i.e. their distance to the image recording device.
15 Preferably the 3D image recording device is able to record the three-dimensional image recordings true-to-scale. The 3D model can then be generated in a relatively easy manner from the three-dimensional image recordings recorded at different positions along the travel path.

20 An image recording device may for example be a laser scanner. Such a laser scanner emits a laser beam and moves it (scans) successively through its field of view. Parts of the laser beam which are reflected back, are detected with an image of the environment within the field of view being generated therefrom. In the case of a laser scanner information is additionally ascertained on distances of objects relative to the laser scanner
25 within the field of view. To this end runtimes, for example, of the emitted laser beam until detection of the back-reflected parts can be measured.

Alternatively the image recording device may be configured as a camera. Such a camera can simultaneously record an image of its environment in its entire field of view. A 3D
30 camera can generate image recordings, in which for each recorded surface information is ascertained also on its distance to the camera. This can be done by using runtime measurements, among others. Therefore such cameras are sometimes called TOF cameras (time-of-flight).

It is pointed out that admittedly it might be advantageous to generate the desired 3D model from 3D image recordings, i.e. that the image recording device used is a 3D image recording device such as a 3D laser scanner or a TOF camera. In principle however it is also thought possible to create the 3D model from 2D image recordings, which are taken from different directions of view, i.e. from different positions. To this end the 3D model generated from 2D image recordings can be ascertained for example by means of stereoscopic techniques.

The 3D model generated in the above-described manner can then be used for measuring the structural components of the bearing structure reproduced in there. To do this the 3D model can for example be generated and/or processed in a CAD system (computer aided design).

Measuring of the 3D model can be advantageously effected at a location remote from the travelling facility. This may have the advantage that there is no need for expensive personnel skilled in the art of measuring a 3D model, to travel in person to the location of the travelling facility.

In other words it may suffice that an auxiliary unskilled person temporarily removes one of the steps in the travelling facility and for example fixes the image recording device to a step which due to the opening created is now an adjacent step and then performs a movement operation, in which the conveying means of the travelling facility is briefly moved so that the image recording device fixed to it can record image recordings from different positions. To perform these actions auxiliary staff only needs very basic technical knowhow. In particular there is no need for auxiliary staff to have any specialised knowledge of the measuring of existing travelling facilities. The image recordings generated with the aid of the image recording device or the 3D model generated therefrom can then be transmitted for example via a data network to the CAD system of a measuring specialist. This measuring specialist does not in person have to inspect the travelling facility in situ, but can measure the structural components of the bearing structure with sufficient accuracy, merely using the generated 3D model.

As mentioned further above, prior to recording image recordings a reference mark clearly identifiable for the image recording device is immovably affixed on the escalator or the

moving walkway in a place within the travel path or a number of reference marks clearly identifiable for the image recording device are affixed on the escalator or moving walkway in different places along the travel path.

5 In other words the travelling facility, prior to the start of taking image recordings, can be suitably prepared by affixing one or more reference marks, in order to for example be able subsequently to generate the desired 3D model from the recorded image recordings in a simpler and/or more precise manner and/or in order to be able to better evaluate it. When generating the 3D model the reference marks can then be used for example for
10 orientation, for forming a standard or similar.

The reference marks may be in the form of self-adhesive or easy-to-attach markers. The reference marks may be provided with patterns, barcodes or similar. The patterns or barcodes may be different from each other so that they can be clearly distinguished from
15 one another. The reference marks may also be designed as centring marks, similar, for example, to a target.

The reference marks can be attached in predetermined positions along the travelling facility. Alternatively reference marks can be attached in random positions on the
20 travelling facility. In particular the reference marks may be attached to parts of the balustrade and/or the structural components to be measured. Positions of the reference marks relative to each other can be precisely measured as required. What is important is merely the positions or distances of the reference marks relative to one another, an absolute positioning of the reference marks on the travelling facility is of little or no
25 relevance.

According to one embodiment of the invention, when generating a 3D model, a number of image recordings can be combined to form one overall image, taking into account the reference marks recorded along with the image recordings.

30 In other words, the reference marks previously attached to the travelling facility can be utilised to combine a number of individually recorded image recordings to form one overall recording from which the 3D model is then generated. It may be advantageous to arrange the reference marks in such a way on the travelling facility along the travel path

and/or to record image recordings along the travel path in suitable positions in such a way that each recorded image recording also comprises at least one, preferably at least two, reference marks. In particular, if the reference marks are each designed in a different way and thus are distinguished from one another, it can be unequivocally ascertained based on the reference marks recorded along with the image recordings, at which position an image recording has been recorded and how this can be combined with other image recordings.

According to one embodiment of the invention it is possible during generating the 3D model to correct distortions in the image recordings using the reference marks recorded along with the image recordings.

In a similar way as with the previously described embodiment, the reference marks can thus be utilised for the purpose of generating the 3D model. Taking into account the already known positions and/or already known distances of the reference marks it is possible to detect as to whether distortions have occurred in the image recordings, caused for example by optical errors of the image recording device. In particular it may be important, on the basis of the recorded image recordings, to be able to draw conclusions as to the actual dimensions and geometries of the structural components and thus to distinguish virtual recording errors in the form of distortions from real geometries of the structural components. For example structural components, which originally were formed as struts or bars could, in the course of time, deform or bend out of shape. The image recordings would then reveal bent structural components. On the other hand the structural components could be straight as before and merely appear bent in the image recordings due to optical distortions. With the aid of previously attached reference marks these virtual distortions can then be distinguished from actual distortions. Suitable calculations can be carried out to remove these distortions, thereby improving the accuracy or adherence to scale of the generated 3D model.

With a further possible embodiment of the invention the generated 3d model can be calibrated by way of the reference marks recorded together with the image recordings.

In other words the reference marks attached to already known or accurately measured positions can be used to calibrate the generated 3D model. In such a calibrated 3D model the dimensions of structural components or distances between structural components are,

in particular, reproduced true to scale, so that such dimensions or distances can be accurately measured with the aid of the 3D model.

5 According to one embodiment the image recordings can be recorded during the continuous movement of the conveying means.

Expressed in another way the conveying means can be moved in a continuously revolving manner taking the image recording device fixed to it along with it so that this is continuously moved for example, from a first extreme position to a second extreme position, for example from a start of the conveying region to an end of the conveying region. While travelling along the travel path between the two extreme positions the image recording device is then able to record a number of image recordings from different positions. It is not mandatory for the conveying means to be stopped so that the movement duration can be kept short and/or a control of the travelling facility can be kept simple.

10
15

Alternatively according to one embodiment, movement of the conveying means can be temporarily interrupted whilst image recording is taking place.

20 In other words the image recording device can be moved again by the conveying means from one position to a second position. However, this means that the operation of moving the conveying means is briefly interrupted one or more times, i.e. the conveying means is briefly stopped so that the image recording device can record image recordings during a standstill. A quality of the image recordings can generally be improved thereby because blurring for example which would be due to juddering or wobbling of the image recording device is avoided.

25

According to one embodiment the image recording device may exchange signals with a control of the escalator or the moving walkway in order to coordinate the recording of image recordings with the movement operation of the conveying means.

30

Expressed another way the image recording device and the control of the travelling facility may be in communication with each other such that the image recording device can, for example, take image recordings in dependence of a current movement state of the

conveying means. For example, the image recording device can detect based on signals received from the control of the travelling facility when it has reached a certain position and can then, from this position, record an image recording. Alternatively or additionally the image recording device, by way of signal transmission, can cause the control of the travelling facility to stop briefly in order to take an image recording. The image recording device and the control of the travelling facility can communicate with each other in different ways, for example via a cable connection to be installed in advance, or alternatively via for example a wireless radio link.

10 According to one embodiment the image recording device may be arranged to detect one end of the conveying region and thereupon signal to the control of the escalator / moving walkway to stop moving the conveying means.

15 In other words the image recording device can detect for example by way of image recordings taken when it is approaching the end of the conveying region. The image recording device being in communication with the control of the travelling facility can then direct the control to stop the travelling facility.

20 The image recording operation can thus, for example, be started by a person as soon as the image recording device is correctly fixed to the conveying means, and at the same time or subsequently the control of the conveying means can be triggered accordingly in order to convey the image recording device along the travel path. When the image recording device has reached, for example an opposite end of the travel path or the conveying region or is approaching the same, the image recording device can
25 communicate this autonomously to the control of the travelling facility and instruct it to stop the conveying operation. The image recording device can then be dismantled again from the conveying means. This is a way of simplifying the entire process. In particular this is a way of avoiding damage to the image recording device through collision with parts of the travelling facility.

30 It is pointed out that some of the possible features and advantages of the invention have been described here with respect to different embodiments. In particular some features have been described with respect to an inventive method and other features have been described with respect to an inventive device. An expert will recognise that the features

can be combined, adapted or swapped in a suitable manner in order to arrive at further embodiments of the invention.

5 Embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the attached figures, wherein neither the drawings nor the description should be interpreted as limiting the invention.

10 Fig. 1 shows an escalator with a device for generating a 3D model of structural components of a bearing structure of the escalator according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 shows a bearing structure in the form of a framework for an escalator.

15 The figures are only schematic depictions and not drawn true-to-scale. Identical reference symbols denote identical or identically functioning features in the different figures.

20 Fig. 1 shows an exemplary side view of an escalator 1, with the aid of which people can be transported between two levels E1, E2. Fig. 2 shows a perspective view of a bearing structure 2 in the form of a framework for such an escalator 1. The bearing structure 2 depicted in fig. 2 is suitable for in particular receiving the components of the escalator 1 shown in fig. 1 and for fixing these within a building and transferring their weight to the building. The bearing structure 2 and its structural components 26 were shown in fig. 2 for illustration only and shown in fig. 1 with only their positions indicated by broken arrows, but they were not shown in any detail in order not to disturb the clarity of fig. 1.

25 The escalator 1 comprises two conveyor chains 3 forming a closed ring. The two conveyor chains 3 are composed of a plurality of chain links. The two conveyor chains 3 can be moved along a travel path 5 in movement directions. Across large areas the two conveyor chains 3 run parallel to each other, whilst being spaced apart in one direction transversely to the movement direction. In end areas bordering the levels E1, E2 the conveyor chains 3 are redirected by redirecting wheels 15, 17.

30

A number of tread units 7 in the form of steps extend between the two conveyor chains 3. Close to its lateral ends each tread unit 7 is attached to respectively one of the conveyor

chains 3 and can thus be moved along the travel path 5 in the movement directions. The tread unit 7 guided on the conveyor chains 3 form the transport belt 9, on which the tread units 7 are arranged one behind the other along the travel path 5 and can be stepped on by passengers in at least one conveying region 19. In order to be able to move the conveyor chains 3 the escalator 1 is equipped with a drive arrangement 25 and a control 24
5 controlling the same (wherein the control is merely schematically indicated in figure 1). The transport belt 9 together with the drive arrangement 25 and the redirecting wheels 15, 17 forms a conveying means 13, the tread units 9 of which can be moved relative to the bearing structure 2, which is firmly immovably anchored in the building.

10 For reasons of clarity the bearing structure 2 is not shown in figure 1, but is shown separately in figure 2. The bearing structure 2 is configured as a framework, which is composed of a plurality of structural components 26 such as longitudinal struts 27, transverse struts 29, diagonal struts 31, uprights 33, add-on parts 35, etc. The structural
15 components 26 are rigidly connected with each other, for example by means of weld, screw, clinch or rivet connections. The bearing structure 2 can be attached at points of attachment 37, 39 to corresponding load-bearing parts 4 (see fig. 1) of the building.

The various components of the conveying means 13 are connected to the bearing
20 structure 2 and are supported by these. To this end the components of the conveying means can be attached for example by means of adapter plates or the like to one or more structural components.

The escalator 1 also possesses a handrail 23 arranged above a balustrade 11, which
25 generally is driven together with the conveyor chains 3 and thus moves synchronously with the transport belt 9.

After an escalator 1 has been in operation for a certain period of time it may be
modernised in order to bring it up-to-date with latest technical standards. This involves an
30 amount of expenditure which is more than that for customary inspection and maintenance work, where merely worn parts need replacing. When modernisation is undertaken there is also not infrequently a need for safety elements and electrical equipment to be adapted to the latest requirements and safety standards.

While as part of the modernisation measures, components to be replaced traditionally had to be completely removed and the remaining components of the bearing structure 2 precision measured by hand, an alternative method is described here using a device 41. This device 41 is designed to generate a 3D model of the structural components 26 of the bearing structure 2 of the escalator 1, which can then be utilised for measuring purposes.

As schematically shown in figure 1, the device 41 comprises an image recording device 43. The image recording device 43 is fixed to the conveying means 13 with the aid of a fixing means. Further the device 41 is equipped with a computing means 47.

As part of the modernisation procedure one or a few of the tread units 7 on the escalator 1 to be modernised may be removed in advance by personnel. Generally speaking this can be done by personnel without any specialised knowledge, so that this activity can be performed by, for example, auxiliary staff. In some circumstances covers such as for example cover plates of a balustrade base may also be removed. This will expose an opening 49 in the transport belt 9. Through this opening 49 visual access is possible to parts of the structure 2 beneath it.

Subsequently the image recording device 43 is fixed to the conveying means 13 with the aid of the fixing means 45. The image recording device 43 can be in particular fixed to the conveying means 13 in such a way that its viewing range is directed at the opening 49 and the bearing structure 2 beneath it. To begin with the image recording device 43 may be arranged close to one end of the conveying region 19, for example in the vicinity of the access to the lower level E1.

In the example shown the fixing means 45 is designed in the form of a foot 51, which on the one hand is designed to support the image recording device 43, and which on the other hand is designed to be attached to one of the tread units 7. The foot 51 may engage for example in grooves within the tread unit 7.

Alternatively the fixing means 45 may be designed to cooperate, not with one of the tread units 7, but with other components of the transport belt 9, for example with a conveyor chain 3 or axles joining thereto. It is also possible to attach the fixing means to the handrails or handrail belts arranged thereon in a revolving manner.

As soon as the opening 49 is generated through the removal of treat units 7 and the image recording device 43 is attached to the conveying means 13, the image recording device 43 can be successively moved along the travel path 5 within the conveying region 19. With
5 this arrangement, a viewing range of the image recording device 43 may be directed through the opening 49 at structural components 26 beneath it and take image recordings thereof.

Preferably the image recording device 43 may be designed to take 3-dimensional images
10 of the bearing structure 2 within its viewing range. To this end the image recording device 43 may for example be configured as a 3D laser scanner or a TOF camera 53.

In order to take image recordings along, as far as possible, the entire bearing structure 2, the image recording device 43 fixed to the conveying means 13 can be moved together
15 with the transport belt 9 successively along the travel path 5 within the conveying region and in the process take a number of image recordings from different positions.

Data or signals associated with the image recordings can then be transmitted to the computing means 47. The computing means 47 may be directly provided on the image
20 recording device 43 or even be integrated therein. In this case the 3D model can be generated directly in the image recording device 43 equipped with the computing means 47. Subsequently the generated 3D model may be transmitted to a control centre, as required, in order to evaluate it in there.

Alternatively the computing means 47, may be provided as a separate unit, as shown by way of example in figure 1. Such a separate computing means 47 may for example be arranged in the vicinity of the escalator 1 and communicate with the image recording
25 device 43 for example via a wireless data link. Alternatively the computing means 47 may be arranged at a more remote location, for example in a control centre which is situated outside the building or even in another town. In this case data and signals of the
30 image recording device 43 can for example be transmitted via a wired or wireless network to the computing means 47.

The image recording data obtained from the image recording device 43 may be used to generate a three-dimensional model of the bearing structure 2 of the escalator 1 within the computing means 47. The dimensions of individual structural components 26 and/or their position and orientation relative to one another can then be precisely measured using this 3D model.

Based on the measured data obtained in this way experts can then make preparations in order to replace old components of the conveying means 13 by new components, once the old components have been removed. In particular the new components or adapter pieces or the like for installing them can be suitably dimensioned or adapted, to enable them to be fitted quickly and without problems on site into the remaining bearing structure 2.

In order to be able to simplify or refine the recording of image recordings and the generating of the 3D model based on a number of recorded image recordings, a number of clearly identifiable reference marks 55 may preferably be arranged prior to the recording procedure along the travel path 5 in the conveying region 19. The reference marks 55 may for example be provided as stickers with a uniquely assigned code, e.g. a barcode or QR code.

The reference marks may be arranged in such a way that they lie within the field of view of the image recording device 43, at least if this is arranged in certain recording positions. The recording positions can be chosen such that each image recording includes at least one reference mark 45, preferably at least two reference marks 55.

Including the reference marks 55 in the recording makes it easier to subsequently generate and/or calibrate an overall picture from the individual image recordings and/or remove by calculation any distortions caused for example by recording errors.

As the case may be, the image recording device 43 may further be designed to communicate with the control 24 of the escalator 1 with the aid of a signal exchange unit 57. For example, the control 24 can be directed to stop the drive arrangement 25 of the escalator 1 every time the image recording device 43 has reached a certain position so that the image recording device 43, when at a standstill, can record image recordings without wobbling at these positions. Furthermore the image recording device 43 can

direct the control 24 to stop the operation of the drive arrangement 23 as soon as the image recording device 43 has passed through the entire conveying region 19 and is for example approaching the opposite end thereof.

- 5 Finally it is pointed out that terms such as „comprising“, „including“, etc. do not exclude any other elements or steps and terms such as „a“ or „one“ do not exclude a plurality. Furthermore it is pointed out that features or steps which have been described with reference to one of the above exemplary embodiments, can be used also in combination with other features or steps of other above-described exemplary embodiments. Reference
- 10 symbols in the claims are not to be regarded as restrictions.

Patent Claims

1. A method for generating a 3D model of structural components (26) of a bearing
5 structure (2) of an escalator (1) or a moving walkway,
wherein the escalator (1) or the moving walkway comprises a conveying means (13) with
a number of tread units (7) moveable along a revolving travel path (5),
wherein the method comprises the method steps of:
fixing an image recording device (43) on the conveying means (13);
10 removing at least one of the tread units (7) in order to enable visual access underneath the
tread units to structural components (26) which shall be measured;
prior to recording image recordings, immovably affixing at least one reference mark (55)
on the escalator (1) or on the moving walkway in at least one place within the travel path
(5) and which reference mark is clearly identifiable for the image recording device (43);
15 moving the conveying means (13) together with the image recording device (43) fixed to
it over at least partial areas of the travel path (5) in a revolving manner;
recording image recordings of the structural components (26) to be measured using the
image recording device (43) at a number of positions along the travel path (5); and
effecting the generation of the 3D model at least of partial areas of the structural
20 components (26) of the bearing structure (2) based on the recorded image recordings and
with the aid of at least one reference mark (55) recorded together with the images.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein in generating the 3D model a number
of image recordings are combined to form one overall recording taking account the
25 reference marks (55) recorded along with the images.
3. The method according to one of the preceding claims 1 or 2, wherein in
generating the 3D model distortions in the image recordings are corrected by way of
reference marks (55) recorded along with the images.
30
4. The method according to one of the preceding claims 1 to 3, wherein the
generated 3D model is calibrated by way of reference marks (55) recorded along with the
images.

5. The method according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the image recordings are recorded during the continuous movement of the conveying means (13).

5 6. The method according to one of the preceding claims 1 to 4, wherein movement of the conveying means (13) is temporarily interrupted during the recording of image recordings.

10 7. The method according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the image recording device (43) exchanges signals with a control (24) of the escalator (1) or the moving walkway, in order to coordinate the recording of image recordings with the movement of the conveying means (13).

15 8. The method according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the tread units (7) can be stepped on by passengers at least in a conveying region (19) and the image recording device (43) is arranged to detect one end of the conveying region (19) and thereupon signal to the control (24) of the escalator (1) or the moving walkway to terminate moving the conveying means (19).

20 9. A method for measuring structural components (26) of a bearing structure (2) of an escalator (1) or a moving walkway including:
generating a 3D model of the structural components (26) of the bearing structure (2) by means of a method according to one of claim 1 to 8;
measuring the structural components (26) by way of the 3D model.

25 10. A method for modernising an escalator (1) or a moving walkway including:
ascertaining dimensions within a bearing structure (2) of the escalator (1) or the moving walkway by measuring structural components (26) of the bearing structure (2) by means of the method according to claim 9;
removing old components from the escalator (1) or the moving walkway attached to the
30 bearing structure (2);
attaching new components of the escalator (1) or the moving walkway to the bearing structure (2), wherein positioning of the new components on the bearing structure (2) is effected taking into account the previously ascertained dimensions within the bearing

structure (2).

11. A device (41) for generating a 3D model of structural components (26) of a bearing structure (2) of an escalator (1) or moving walkway, wherein the escalator (1) or the moving walkway comprises a conveying means (13) with a number of tread units (7) moveable along a revolving travel path (5), wherein the tread units (7) are arranged one behind the other along a travel path (5) and, at least in a conveying region (19), in which the tread units (7) can be stepped on by passengers, the tread units are arranged above structural components (26) to be measured, wherein the device (41) comprises:
an image recording device (43), which is arranged to record image recordings of the structural components (26) to be measured and
a fixing means (45), which is arranged to fix the image recording device (43) on the conveying means (13); **characterised in that** the device furthermore comprises at least one clearly identifiable reference mark (55), which can be immovably affixed on the escalator (1) or the moving walkway in at least one place within the travel path (5), as well as a computing means (47), which is arranged to generate the 3D model at least of partial areas of the structural components (26) of the bearing structure (2) based on image recordings recorded by the image recording device (43) with the aid of reference marks (55) recorded along with the image recordings.

12. The device according to claim 11, wherein the image recording device (43) is a 3D image recording device for recording 3D image recordings.

13. The device according to one of claims 11 or 12, further comprising a signal exchange means (57), which is arranged to exchange signals between the image recording device (43) and a control (24) of the escalator (1) or the moving walkway in order to coordinate the recording of image recordings with the movement of the conveying means (13).

30