

A MULTI-STOREY GARAGE

The present invention relates to a multi-storey garage adapted for being built in a limited space e.g. in cities.

5 One of the modern urban problems is a parking problem, which involves two difficulties; one is the difficulty to park cars in cities, and the other is the traffic jams caused by parked cars in busy streets. The parking problems are becoming more serious because of the soaring prices of land. Recently the land
10 prices are too expensive to construct garages in cities. There are many proposals for solving the parking problems, among which is an elevated garage. In this specification "elevated" means that parking places are disposed in one or more vertical rows, including
15 extending underground. The most popular is a gondola type shaped like a Ferris wheel. This type of garage is provided with many gondolas for accommodating cars therein. The gondolas are carried on conveyor chains circulating through sprockets, and travel in a circle
20 with cars accommodated thereon.

Under this system the conveyor chains are subjected to all the weight of the loaded cars and gondolas per se. To withstand such a heavy load the conveyor chains must have a sufficient strength. It often happens that
25 the loading of cars is one-sided, thereby causing unequal balance. To support the heavy load, particularly the one-sided load, the motors must have a large capacity. Consequently the system as a whole necessarily becomes large scaled and expensive.

30 According to the present invention there is provided a multi-storey garage, comprising a fixed structure providing parking spaces arranged in one or more vertical lines, each parking space including at opposite sides thereof support means for supporting a

pallet capable of carrying a motor vehicle, a lift selectively movable vertically to the levels of the respective parking spaces, telescopic carrier means mounted on the lift which carrier means is laterally
5 extensible and contractable to and from a position between but clear of the support means and underneath a pallet supported thereby to carry such pallet with or without a motor vehicle thereon between a position over the lift and a rest position on the support means at a
10 parking space.

The invention will now be described in more detail in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a front view showing an elevated garage embodying the present invention;

15 Figure 2 is a right side view of the elevated garage of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a front view showing the elevator used in the elevated garage of Figure 1;

20 Figure 4 is a diagrammatic view showing the dimensional relationship between the length of the pallet and the width of the carrier means;

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view of the carrier means;

25 Figure 6 is a side view showing the carrier means in its extended state;

Figure 7 is a side view showing the structure of the carrier means;

Figure 8 is a diagrammatic plan view showing the home position;

30 Figure 9 is a diagrammatic plan view showing another example of the home position;

Figure 10 is a diagrammatic plan view showing a further example of the home position;

35 Figures 11(a), 11(b) are side views showing the turntable used in the elevated garage of Figure 1;

Figure 12 is a cross-section taken along the line XII-XII in Figure 9;

Figure 13 is a cross-section taken along the line XIII-XIII in Figure 9;

5 Figure 14 is a front view showing an example of the applications of the present invention;

Figure 15 is a diagrammatic view showing a state where a car passes over the pit;

10 Figure 16 is a perspective view showing another example of the application; and

Figure 17 is a perspective view showing a further example of the applications.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2 the elevated garage of the present invention includes a framework 10 for
15 accommodating cars, an elevator 20, and a telescopic carrier means 30. The reference numeral 15 denotes a home position at which a car is loaded or unloaded. The framework 10 includes a pair of accommodating spaces 11 provided symmetrically with respect to guide posts 25
20 along which the elevator 20 ascends and descends with cars accommodated in the spaces 11.

The framework 10 is supported by columns 10a, including a machine room 12 on its top floor. The spaces 11 are provided on each floor. The columns 10a
25 are individually provided with shelves 13 projecting inward on which a pallet (P) is placed. Cars are passed into the space 11 by the pallet.

The machine room 12 includes a base frame 12a on which a pair of driving devices 24 are provided for
30 driving the elevator 20. Each driving device 24 includes a motor 24a, a coupling 24b and a speed reducer 24c, which will be described in detail with reference to Figure 3.

There is provided a lift 21 driven by the driving device 24 at each side of the guide posts 25, the lift 21 including stands 21b. The lift 21 and stands 21b ascend and descend together. Each of the lifts 21 is provided with a pair of parallel telescopic carriers 30 whereby the pallet (P) is horizontally shifted, which will be described in detail with reference to Figures 5 to 7.

The guide posts 25 are fixed to the base frame 12a at their top ends. The home position 15 is a starting position and a final position where a car is loaded on or unloaded from the garage, which will be described in detail with reference to Figures 8 to 15.

To load a car (C) on the garage the following procedure is taken:

The pallets (P) are placed on the shelves 13 in all the spaces 11 except one space, and a car (C) is loaded on the pallet (P₁) of the frame 21 which is located at the home position 15. The lifts 21 are driven to ascend up to a space 11 having no pallet (P) (in the direction of the arrow U₁ in Figure 1). The lift 21 is stopped at a level where the undersurface of the pallet (P₂) on the telescopic carriers 30 takes a higher position above the shelves 13. Then the carriers 30 are extended into the respective spaces 11 (in the direction of arrow (S₁ in Figure 2), and simultaneously the lift 21 is slightly descended, thereby supporting the pallet (P₃) loaded with the car on the shelves 13. The procedure for loading a car on the garage finishes with the contraction of the carriers 30.

To load a next car on the garage the pallet (P) is transferred from the spaces 11 to the home position 15, and shifted from the shelves 13 onto the carriers 30. Then the lift 21 is driven to descend up to its lowest

position so that the car is ready to load on the garage at the home position 15. Thereafter the same procedure as described above is taken. In this way all the spaces 11 are loaded with cars one by one.

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The lift 21 is left stationary until the next loading or unloading starts.

To unload a car from the garage the lift 21 is driven to move to the spaces 11 in which the designated car is accommodated, and stopped at a level where the top surfaces of the carriers 30 are lower than the undersurfaces of the car-loaded pallet (P). The carriers 30 are extended into the space 11 accommodating the designated car, and the lift 21 is driven to rise to transfer the car-loaded pallet from the shelves 13 to the carriers 30, which are then contracted to place the car at the center of the lift 21. Then the lift 21 is driven to descend to its lowest position so that the car is ready to unload from the garage. If continuously a next car is to be unloaded from another space 11 the pallet is withdrawn from the lift 21, and thereafter the same procedure is repeated. If continuously a car is to be loaded on the garage the car is placed on the pallet placed on the lift 21, and the above-mentioned car-loading procedure follows.

Referring to Fig. 3 the elevator 20 will be described in detail:

As referred to above the elevator 20 is a unitary body, which comprises the pair of driving devices 24, the lift 21, chains 22, 23 for hanging the lift 21, and the guide posts 25. The speed reducers 24c are provided with two output shafts 24d at opposite sides,

to which sprockets 24e are fixed.

The lift 21 comprises lower frames 21a having the pair of carriers 30, and stands 21b upright on the lower frames 21a. The stands 21b are provided with
5 sprockets 21c, and rollers (not shown) for pinching the guide posts 25 at two points so as to prevent the lift 21 from rocking as it moves up and down along the guide posts 25.

The chain 22 consists of two chain members,
10 running on the left-hand sprockets 24e (the left-hand chains members 22 are indicated by full lines).

Likewise the chain 23 consists of two chain members, running on the sprockets 24e (the chain members 23 are indicated by broken lines).

15 Now, reference will be made to the left-hand driving mechanism with reference to Fig. 3:

Each chain member 22 starts from a fixed joint 22b and reaches a sprocket 22e via sprockets 22g and 22d. The reference numeral 22h denotes a weight
20 suspended from the sprocket 22g. The fixed point 22b, and the sprockets 22g, 22d, 22e are provided for each chain member 22. The weight 22h is used in common with the two sprockets 22g. One of the two chain members 22 reaches a first tension adjuster 22c from
25 the sprocket 22e, and the other transversely extends to reach a second tension adjuster 22c on the right-hand side.

Likewise, each chain member 23 starts from a

fixed joint 23b, and reaches a sprocket 23e via sprockets 23g and 23d. From the sprocket 23e one chain member 23 transversely extends to reach a second tension adjuster 22c and the other reaches a first
5 tension adjuster 22c on the left-hand side.

In this way the lift 21 is hung by the four chain members 22 and 23, and driven by the pair of driving devices 24. The drive is equally imparted to the stands 21b of the lift 21. The tension adjusters 22c
10 are fixed by pins 22j in such a manner as to be adjustable in position with respect to the frame 12a, thereby electrically controlling the tension of the chain members 22, 23 through the operation of a limit switch (not shown) so as to maintain a constant
15 tension. The two driving devices 24 are synchronously driven.

The carriers 30 are extensible in a direction perpendicular to the moving direction of the lift 21, which means that they are
20 extensible toward the respective spaces 11. They can accommodate the car-loaded pallet (P). As shown in Fig. 4 the carriers 30 are provided in such a manner that they are free from the shelves 13 in the spaces 11 while the lift 21 moves with the carriers 30
25 extended into the respective spaces 11. To this end the interval (A) between the top ends of the two shelves 13 is shorter than the length (B) of the pallet but is longer than the maximum width (D)

covering the two carriers 30.

Referring to Figs. 5 to 7 the structure of the forks 30 will be more particularly described:

Each carrier 30 includes a first member 31, a
5 second member 32 and a third member 33, each of which,
as shown in Fig. 5, is axially slotted in its center.
The first member 31 is fixed to the lift 21. The
second member 32 is provided with inside slots 32a and
outside slots 32b in opposite side walls,
10 respectively. The first member 31 is provided with
two rollers 31a at each side (totally four rollers),
and the third member 33 is provided with two rollers
33a at each side (totally four rollers). These
rollers 31a and 33a are rotatively accommodated in the
15 slots 32a and 32b, respectively, thereby effecting the
unity of the three members 31, 32 and 33. The second
member 32 is provided with sprockets 36a and 37a at
each side, through which two chains 36 and 37 are
connected to joints 36c, 37c and 36b, 37b. The two
20 chains cross each other.

The first member 31 is provided with gears 34,
34a and 34b, which are driven by a motor (not shown).
The gears 34b are engaged with toothed racks fixed to
the undersurface of the second member 32. When the
25 gear 34 is driven the second member 32 moves in the
direction of arrow R_1 , thereby stretching either of
the chains 36 or 37 (in Figs 6 and 7 the chain 36 is
stretched), and slackening the other. This enables

the third member 33 to advance in the direction of R_2 .
In this way the whole carrier 30 is extended. When
the gear 34 is reversely rotated the carrier 30
contracts, and if the reverse rotation continues it
5 extends in the opposite direction. The gear 34 is
provided in a single piece, and works on the two
carriers 30 by a single motor.

As shown in Fig. 8 there is provided a turntable 40
at the home position 15, whereby a car (C) is loaded
10 onto or unloaded from the lift 21. The turntable 40 is
supported by a jack 41 as shown in Figs. 11(a),
11(b). The jack 41 includes a base 41a, expandable
legs 41c driven by pneumatic cylinders 41b and a platform
41d on which the turntable 40 is placed. The turntable 40
15 includes a fixed frame 40a and a rotary frame 40b to
which a rotary base 40c is fixed. The rotary frame
40b is rotated by a motor through gearing (not shown).

As best shown in Fig. 16 the framework 10 is
provided with an entrance (G) through which cars are
20 loaded on or unloaded from the garage. The ground
floor 16 includes a first pit 16a in which the lift 21
is housed, and a shallow second pit 16b in which a pallet is housed.
The two pits 16a and 16b extend one across the other.

The pallet (P) descended by the lift 21 to the home
25 position 15 is transferred onto the rotary base 40c by
raising the lifter 41, and after being rotated at 90°
it is housed in the pit 16b, thereby allowing a car
(C) to load on the pallet (P). Then the car-loaded

pallet (P) is rotated at 90° by the turntable 40 until it is in parallel with the lift 21. The lift 21 is driven to ascend so that the car-loaded pallet (P) is mounted thereon. The lift 21 is ascended to a floor
5 having a vacant space 11.

The home position 15 shown in Fig. 9 has no turntable 40, where an opening 18 is provided immediately below the lift 21 to accommodate the same. The entrance (G) is located toward a shorter side of a car mounting
10 position 17.

The car mounting position 17 comprises a floor 17a in which a pit 17c is provided to accommodate a pallet. The pit 17c is provided with brackets 17b for receiving the pallet (Fig. 12). It is possible to
15 provide a turntable (not shown) outside the entrance (G). To load a car on the garage the pallet is placed on the carriers 30, and the lift 21 is driven to descend. The carriers 30 are extended toward the car mounting position 17, and the lift 21 is descended to
20 its lowest position until the pallet rests on the brackets 17b in the pit 17c. The car (C) is caused to advance with its front end forward through the entrance (G) until it parks on the pallet (P). Then the lift 21 is slightly ascended so that the car-
25 loaded pallet (P) is transferred onto the carriers 30. At this stage the lift 21 is stopped, and the carriers 30 are caused to contract until the car is located at a central position in the lift 21.

Thereafter the same procedure as that described above is taken. There is an accommodating space 11 on the ground floor, opposite to the car mounting position 17. When a car is to be accommodated in this space 11 it is first placed on the carriers 30, which are then extended in an opposite direction. The lift 21 is driven to descend, leaving the car in the space 11.

To unload a car from the space 11 the first thing is to transfer the car from the space 11 to the center of the lift 21, which is then descended until the undersurfaces of the carriers 30 are slightly above the floor 17a. The carriers 30 are extended toward the car mounting position 17, and the lift 21 is descended until the pallet rests on the brackets 17b in the pit 17c. The car is started backward, and goes out of the garage. If a turntable is used outside the garage the car can be turned in a desired direction.

Fig. 10 shows an example in which two frameworks 10 are arranged side by side to provide two compartments. Two elevators 20 are provided so that cars can be loaded on either of the garages through a single entrance (G).

A floor 16 is provided on a ground level (GL), in common with a first garage (Pa) and a second garage (Pb). The first garage (Pa) is provided with an entrance (G) in the framework 10, and each garage is provided with a first pit 16a in which the lift 21 is housed, and a shallow second pit 16b in which a pallet is

housed. The two pits 16a and 16b are transverse to each other. Each pit 16a accommodates a turntable 40 capable of ascending and descending by a jack 41.

The lift 21 can descend until its lower frames 21a find themselves in the pit 16a with the turntable 40 located therebetween. At this stage the pallet placed on the lift 21 is raised by the rotary base 40c. In this way the pallet is caused to rotate.

As shown in Fig. 13 the lift 21 is provided with passageways 50 adapted to facilitate the passing of a car over the pit 16a. The passageway 50 includes a table 51 which is supported by four legs 52 having adjustable screws 52a whereby the length thereof is adjusted. The legs 52 are freely passed through pipes 21d fixed to the lower frame 21a of the lift 21 so that the passageways 50 are movable up and down with respect to the lift 21. In Fig. 13 the reference numeral 21e denotes spacers. The four legs 52 are united by a connecting plate 52b. The tables 50 are reinforced by steel bars 51a.

Each table 51 has a length equal to that of the pallet, and a width sufficient to cover a gap (d) between the rotary base 40c and the rim of the pit 16a (Fig. 13). Each legs 52 has a height sufficient to enable the table 51 to provide a flat surface together with the rotary base 40 over the pit 16a. It is arranged that no weight of the car applies to the lift 21 through the tables 51. The reference numeral 16c

denotes stands whereby the legs 52 can be short.
Before the lift 21 is driven to ascend, the
passageways 50 are allowed to descend by gravity until
the tables 51 come into engagement with the lower
5 frame 21a. In this way the passageways 50 follow the
ascending lift 21, and come out of the pit 16a.

As shown in Fig. 10 the compartments of the two
garages are closed toward each other by a foldable
metal curtain 62 in the center, and unfoldable metal
10 partitions 61 at both sides thereof (Fig. 10).

This modified garage is operated as follows:

Now, suppose that there is a car (C) to be
accommodated in the space 11 of the first garage (Pa).
The pallets are placed on the shelves 13 in all the
15 spaces 11 except for the one in which the car (C) is
to be accommodated. The lift 21 is caused to descend
and housed in the pit 16a. One pallet is placed in
the pit 16a in such a manner as to cross the lift 21.

The car (C) is driven into the garage (Pa)
20 through the entrance (G) with its front end forward,
and rides on the pallet at the home position 15 of the
garage (Pa). Preferably the pallet is provided with
tyre guiding grooves and a car positioning recess.
After the car (C) rides on the pallet (P) the driver
25 leaves the car and goes out of the garage (Pa).

Then the jack 41 is driven to ascend so that
the bottom of the car-loaded pallet (P) is raised by
the turntable 40, thereby allowing the pallet (P) to

rotate until it extends parallel to the lift 21.

Subsequently the lift 21 is driven to ascend to raise the car-loaded pallet (P) to the designated space 11, and the car (C) is shifted from the pallet
5 (P) into the space 11.

To park a car in the garage (Pb) the same procedure is basically taken but with the following differences:

The car (C) must pass through the first garage
10 (Pa). To this end the passageways 50 are used to enable the car to pass over the pit 16a. First, the lift 21 of the garage (Pa) is driven to descend to its lowest position, followed by the descent of the passageways 50. When the passageways 50 are housed in
15 the pit 16a their tables 51 provide a flat surface for the car to pass on. The foldable metal curtain 62 is appropriately folded or unfolded.

Instead of using the passageways 50 a pallet can be employed as a bridge for the car to pass over the
20 pit 16a. In Fig. 13 this substitute bridge is indicated by phantom lines. The pallet (P) is placed in the shallow pit 16b.

The same procedure is taken when three or more garages are connected in series.

25 Referring to Figs. 16 and 17 examples of the applications will be described:

Fig. 16 shows an example in which the home position 15 is provided on other floor than the first

floor (or ground floor), and Fig. 17 shows an example in which most of the parking spaces 11 are provided under the ground.

In the example of Fig. 16 the ground floor 16 is provided with an excavation 16d, and the lift 21 is provided with a turntable 40 at its centre. The turntable 40 includes a rotary base 40c on which the carriers 30 are provided in such a manner that the top surfaces thereof are higher than a fixed deck 21e and an auxiliary deck 21f. The turntable 40 houses a set of gears and a motor, through which the rotary base 40c is rotated in either direction of arrow L_1 or R_1 .

To load a car on the garage a pallet is placed on the lift 21, which is shifted to the home position 15. The lift 21 is stopped at a level where the bottom of the pallet (P_r) is higher than the ground floor 16. At this position the pallet is rotated at 90° by the rotary base 40c, and takes the posture indicated by dotted lines (P_l). At this stage the lift 21 is driven to descend until the pallet (P_l) provides a flat surface for the car (C) to pass on easily. The car (C) is caused to ride on the pallet (P_l). Since the excavation 16d is covered with the pallet (P_l) and the lift 21, no danger exists for the operator and the driver walking in the garage.

Subsequently the lift 21 is driven to ascend until the car-loaded pallet is supported by the expanders at its bottom in such a manner that the

longer side of the pallet is perpendicular to the expanding direction of the expanders 30. Again, the pallet (P_1) is rotated at 90° until it extends parallel to the lift 21. In this way the car-loaded
5 pallet is accommodated in the designated space 11.

To unload a car from the space 11 the reverse procedure is taken. When the turntable 40 is rotated 90° by 90° in the same direction the car can be taken out of the garage with its front end forward.

10 The example illustrated in Fig. 17 is particularly advantageous when the garages are built at busy streets in cities where a spare land is very rare and expensive.

According to the present invention cars are
15 conveyed one by one to designated floors, thereby eliminating the necessity of employing a large-scale elevator and a large-capacity motor. The elevator is independent of the framework structure unlike a gondola type garage. If the framework structure is
20 modified to increase its parking capacity it is not necessary to increase the capacity of the elevator but only to lengthen the stroke thereof. This makes it easy to increase the parking area in the garage.

The garage of the present invention can be
25 connected in series or built underground, thereby contributing to a solution to the parking problem in cities.



CLAIMS

1. A multi-storey garage, comprising a fixed structure providing parking spaces arranged in one or more vertical lines, each parking space including at opposite sides thereof support means for supporting a
5 pallet capable of carrying a motor vehicle, a lift selectively movable vertically to the levels of the respective parking spaces, telescopic carrier means mounted on the lift which carrier means is laterally extensible and contractable to and from a position
10 between but clear of the support means and underneath a pallet supported thereby to carry such pallet with or without a motor vehicle thereon between a position over the lift and a rest position on the support means at a parking space.
- 15 2. A garage as claimed in claim 1, wherein the structure provides two vertical lines of parking spaces on opposite sides respectively of the lift.
3. A garage as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the lift is movable up and down along a pair of upright
20 guide posts in the structure by motor-driven chains.
4. A garage as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the carrier means comprises first, second and third horizontal members, the first member being fixed to the lift, the second member being movable laterally
25 relative to the first member and the third member being connected to the first and second members by means of chains, the arrangement being such that lateral movement of the third member relative to the second member is proportional to the lateral movement of the
30 second member relative to the first member.
5. A garage as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein a plurality of said lifts are provided, the structure providing two vertical lines of parking spaces



on opposite sides respectively of each lift, the lifts being disposed in a straight line, and means for enabling a motor vehicle to reach any one of the lifts across the line of movement of any intervening lift or 5 lifts.

6. A garage as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein a turntable is disposed beneath the lift or each lift at ground level which lift is adapted to carry a pallet and which is rotatable about a vertical axis, and 10 a jack for raising a pallet above the carrier means for rotation and for lowering the pallet on to the carrier means..

7. A garage as claimed in claims 5 and 6 taken in combination, wherein a passageway across said line of 15 movement is provided by placing a pallet in a shallow pit so as to extend across said line of movement.

8. A garage as claimed in claims 5 and 6 taken in combination, wherein at least one of the lifts is provided with legs slidable therethrough, each leg being 20 provided with a table having a flat top surface, whereby the top surfaces of the tables provide a passageway across said line of movement when the legs come into abutment with the bottom of the lift shaft.

9. A garage as claimed in claim 5, wherein the lifts 25 are separated from each other by a foldable curtain.

10. A garage as claimed in claims 1 or 2, wherein the structure is disposed underground.

11. A garage as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein a turntable is located at the centre of the 30 lift, and the carrier is mounted on the turntable.
