

Device with movable door seal for a displaceable door panel of a lift installation and a lift installation with such a device

5 The subject of the invention is a device with a movable door seal for a displaceable door panel of a lift installation and a lift installation with such a device.

Conventional lift installations comprise a lift cage, which moves vertically upwardly and downwardly in a lift shaft and can usually move to several storeys. The lift shaft has shaft doors with at least one horizontally displaceable shaft door panel. A cage door with at least one horizontally displaceable cage door panel is disposed at the lift cage. The cage door moves together with the lift cage in the shaft. In each instance one of the shaft doors and the cage doors may open automatically only if the lift cage reaches a floor which it is moving to. The shaft doors of all other floors in that case must remain closed. The lift installation therefore comprises a coupling device by way of which an unlocking mechanism of the shaft doors and the cage doors are so coupled that during normal operation of the lift installation the shaft doors of a floor and the cage doors open only when the lift cage stops in the region of the corresponding floor. On opening, the shaft door is driven by the cage doors, wherein the shaft door panel and the cage door panel open virtually simultaneously.

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A lift installation described in European Patent Specification EP 0 332 841 B1 comprises a coupling device which so couples the shaft doors with the cage door that an unlocking of the shaft doors by the cage doors is possible. Each shaft door panel has two shaft door panel entraining rollers, termed shaft door rollers in the following. The shaft door rollers are so constructed and arranged that the shaft door rollers together with a shaft door panel are displaceable against a closing force transversely to the travel direction of the lift cage. Moreover, there is associated with the lift cage for each cage door panel an entrainer unit which substantially comprises two symmetrically arranged runner units which extend in the travel direction of the lift cage. The runner units are displaceable transversely to the travel direction. They lie closely beside one another and do not contact the shaft door rollers when the lift cage is disposed in travel and moves past the shaft doors of the different floors. If the lift cage reaches a floor to be moved to, then the runner units are separated from one another transversely to the travel direction of the lift cage and pass into the region of contact of the shaft door rollers. The runner units execute a part movement which is employed, for example, to mechanically unlock the cage door panel. Unlocking of

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the shaft door panels can also be effected by this part movement. After the unlocking, the runner units execute a common horizontal movement which is here termed opening movement. Through this opening movement the cage door panels open the panels of the shaft doors.

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Details of such an entrainer unit with runners can to be inferred from the patent application which was filed on 18 September 2002 and bears the title "Kopplungssystem zum Entriegeln eines Schachttürflügels und eines Kabinentürflügels". This patent application was allocated the following application number: EP 02405810.9.

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Door gaps, which have to be sealed off by sealing lips or the like, result between the cage door panels and the lift cage as well as between the shaft door panels and the shaft door frame. It is a disadvantage of these sealing lips that they rub along a sealing surface during the opening and closing of the door panels. This rubbing leads firstly to a wear of the sealing lips and secondly disruptive noises can be caused by the rubbing. Worn sealing lips no longer satisfactorily fulfil their sealing function. As a result, disturbing air currents in the lift cage or in the shaft door region can arise particularly in the case of high performance lifts which move very rapidly. Moreover, disturbing noises can penetrate into the lift cage.

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High pressure differences, which necessitate an intact sealing system, arise particularly with high performance lifts.

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In the case of fire, passengers of a lift can be put at risk by smoke gases. Accordingly, the door seals at the shaft doors have to be so designed that they delay or even prevent penetration of conflagration gases into the lift shaft.

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A sealing system for a cage door is described in European Patent EP 616 970 B1. There a lift cage is proposed, the cage door panels of which are guided along a rail which has inclined sealing surfaces. Each cage door panel is provided with an angle profile member which also has an inclined surface. If the cage door panels are closed, then the inclined surfaces of the angle profile members approach the inclined sealing surfaces. If the cage door panels are closed, then these surfaces lie on one another and serve as a seal. This arrangement is costly. A rubbing of the surfaces cannot, however, be prevented by this solution.

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Another form of sealing system can be inferred from US Patent US 4 058 191. In this US patent, a lift installation is described which has a movable seal between the lift cage and the lift shaft. Thus, at standstill of the lift cage at the level of a storey, disturbing air
5 currents in the door region are reduced. According to this US patent a seal of the lift cage is mechanically pressed against the shaft wall on opening of the cage doors.

A sealing system for sealing the lift cage is described in US Patent US 4 735 293. This system is based on the fact that pressure seals are brought into a sealing position when
10 the cage door panels close. For this purpose, the cage door panels carry movable seals which on closing of the panels run against a mechanical abutment and are thereby moved into the sealing position. In that case a horizontal sliding movement of the cage door panels is converted into a vertical sliding movement of the seals. On closing of the cage door panels there also results in the case of this solution a rubbing movement between the
15 seals and a sealing surface at the lift cage.

It is therefore the object of the invention to create an improved sealing system of the kind stated in the introduction which avoids the disadvantages of the state of the art and allows a reliable sealing in the region of the shaft doors or a reliable sealing of the lift cage in the
20 region of the cage doors.

According to the invention this object is fulfilled by the features of claim 1 and claim 12.

Advantageous developments of the device according to the invention are defined by the
25 dependent claims 2 to 11. Advantageous developments of the lift installation according to the invention are defined by the dependent claims 13 and 14.

The following advantages, in particular, are achieved by the invention:

- The door seals can be moved away from the associated sealing surfaces shortly
30 before opening of the door panels in order to completely avoid rubbing of the seals.
- The seals can be better optimised, since they are loaded - depending on the respective use - only, for example, in compression.
- The seals can be so shaped and arranged that they engage in a counter member in order to thus achieve an even better sealing.

- The lift shaft can be better screened and for a longer period of time against smoke and conflagration gases.
- The disruptive influence of the chimney effect of the lift shaft can be reduced by use of the sealing device according to the invention at the shaft doors.
- 5 - Disturbing noises (rattling noises of the sealing mechanism, rubbing noises of the seals) can be better suppressed or even avoided.
- Through the lifting off or movement away of the seals, the friction during opening and closing of the door panels is reduced by comparison with doors with conventional seals. Lower forces are thereby needed for the opening and closing.

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Further details and advantages of the invention are described in the following on the basis of examples of embodiment and with reference to the schematic drawings, in which:

- Fig. 1 shows a cage door panel, according to the invention, in a schematic side view, which comprises an entrainer unit, a first coupling mechanism constructed in the manner of a cable pull and two movable seals;
- Fig. 2 shows a cage door panel, according to the invention, in a schematic side view, which comprises an entrainer unit, a second coupling mechanism constructed in the manner of a cable pull and three movable seals;
- 20 Fig. 3A shows a third coupling mechanism with a movable seal, according to the invention, in a schematic view, wherein the seal is disposed in a sealing position;
- Fig. 3B shows a third coupling mechanism in a schematic view, wherein the seal is disposed in an open position;
- 25 Fig. 4 shows a fourth coupling mechanism with a movable seal, according to the invention;
- Fig. 5 shows a cage door panel, according to the invention, in a schematic side view, which comprises an entrainer unit, a fifth coupling mechanism constructed in the manner of a Bowden pull and three movable seals;
- 30 Fig. 6A shows a sectional illustration of a sixth coupling embodiment with two movable seals, according to the invention, in a schematic view, wherein the seals are disposed in a sealing position;
- Fig. 6B shows a detail of the sixth coupling mechanism in a schematic view;
- Fig. 6C shows a detail of the lower seal of the form of embodiment according to Fig. 6A in a schematic view, wherein the seal is disposed in a sealing position;
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Fig. 6D shows a detail of the lower seal of the form of embodiment according to Fig. 6A in a schematic view, wherein the seal is disposed in an open position; and

Fig. 7 shows a seventh coupling mechanism, according to the invention, in a schematic view, wherein this coupling mechanism is disposed at a shaft door panel and constructed for the purpose of moving the seal of the shaft door panel.

Constructional elements which are identical or act in the same manner are provided in all figures with the same reference numerals even when they are not identically constructed in detail. The figures are not too scale.

Fig. 1 shows a first device 10 according to the invention in a schematic side view. The device 10 comprises two movable door seals 17.1, 17.2, which are carried by a slidable door panel 11. The device 10 is a component of a lift cage which is part of a lift installation with a lift shaft and shaft doors. The door panel 11 has a carriage which comprises a plate 7 with rollers 9. This carriage moves along a rail 8 which is mechanically fastened to the lift cage. This suspension enables a horizontal opening and closing motion D1 of the cage door panel 11. The movable door seals 17.1, 17.2 are so arranged that the door panel 11 in the closed state is sealed off with respect to a sealing surface at the lift cage (not shown in Fig. 1) by the door seals 17.1, 17.2 at least in a region. The device 10 comprises an entrainer unit 12 which is fastened to the plate 7 of the door panel 11. This entrainer unit 12 has, for example, two runners 12.1 and 12.2 which extend parallel to one another and are connected together by way of a lever system 13.1, 13.2. On stopping of the lift cage at the level of a storey and before opening of the door panel 11, the entrainer unit 12 makes a first (spreading) movement. This movement is here termed part movement A1. The part movement is produced by a rotation of the lever of the lever system 13.1, 13.2, which is moved by a cage door drive or a drive unit specially present for that purpose.

According to the invention the device 10 comprises a coupling mechanism which mechanically connects the entrainer unit 12 with the door seals 17.1, 17.2. In the first example of embodiment the coupling mechanism is a mechanism which is constructed in the manner of a cable pull and which is connected by way of a roller 14.1 or a lever with the lever system 13.1, 13.2. Fastened to the roller 14.1 is a cable 16 which, caused by the plant movement A1, executes a movement B2. The cable 16 is guided by way of a first

deflecting roller 14.5, a second deflecting roller 14.2 and a third deflecting roller 14.3. The cable 16 is connected with the door panel 11 at the cable end 15. The roller 14.2 is mechanically connected with the upper door seal 17.1 and the roller 14.3 is mechanically connected with the lower door seal 17.2. On movement of the runners 12.1, 12.2 apart (part movement A1) the cable 16 is pulled. The upper seal 17.1 thereby moves downwardly and the lower seal 17.2 upwardly. The movement of the seal 17.1, 17.2 is indicated by the arrows C1 and C2. The two seals 17.1, 17.2 execute translational movements. The seals 17.1, 17.2 are appropriately mounted and guided in order to permit a translational movement. Parallel sliding guides are, for example, suitable for guidance of the seals 17.1, 17.2.

Through the pulling at the cable 16 the door seals 17.1, 17.2 are brought out of a sealing position into an open position as soon as the entrainer unit 12 executes the part movement (A1). The door panel 11 can now be opened by a sliding movement D1.

In the course of the part movement A1 the runners 12.1, 12.2 are moved so far apart that they come into the contact region of shaft door rollers, move shaft door rollers which are displaceably fastened to the shaft door panels, and thus unlock the shaft door panels.

Fig. 2 shows a second device 20 according to the invention in a schematic side view. The device 20 comprises three movable door seals 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3, which are carried by a horizontally slidable door panel 11. The movable door seals 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3 are so arranged that the door panel 11 in the closed state is sealed off with respect to corresponding sealing surfaces (not shown in Fig. 2) at the lift cage by the door seals 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3 at least in a region. The device 20 comprises an entrainer unit 12, which is fastened above the door panel 11 to a plate 7. This entrainer unit 12 comprises, for example, two runners 12.1 and 12.2 which extend parallel to one another and are connected by way of a lever system 13.1, 13.2. On stopping of the lift cage at the level of a storey and before opening of the door leaf 11 the entrainer unit 12 makes a first (spreading) movement. This movement is here termed part movement A1. The part movement is produced by a rotation of the lever of the lever system 13.1, 13.2, which is moved by a cage door drive or a drive unit specially present for that purpose.

According to the invention the device 20 comprises a coupling mechanism which mechanically connects the entraining unit 12 of the door seal 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3. In the

second example of embodiment the coupling mechanism is, as also in Fig. 1, a mechanism constructed in the manner of a cable pull, which is connected by way of a roller 14.1 or a lever with the lever system 13.1, 13.2. A cable 16 is fastened to the roller 14.1 and executes, caused by the part movement A1, a movement B1. The cable 16 is guided by way of a first deflecting roller 14.5, a second deflecting roller 14.2, a third deflecting roller 14.4 and a fourth deflecting roller 14.3. The cable 16 is connected at the cable end 15 with the door panel 11. The roller 14.2 is mechanically connected with the upper door seal 17.1, the roller 14.4 with the lateral door seal 17.3 and the roller 14.3 with the lower door seal 17.2. On movement apart (part movement A1) of the runners 12.1, 12.2, the cable 16 is pulled. The upper seal 17.1 thereby moves downwardly, the lateral seal 17.3 to the left and the lower seal 12.1 upwardly. The movement of the seals 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3 is indicated by the arrows C1, C2 and C3. All three seals 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3 execute translational movements. The seals 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3 are appropriately mounted and guided in order to permit a translational movement. Parallel sliding guides are, for example, suitable for guidance of the seals 17.1, 17.2, 17.3.

A detail of a third form of embodiment of the invention is indicated in Figs. 3A and 3B. This device, too, comprises an entrainer unit 12 with two runners 12.1 and 12.2 and a lever system 13.1, 13.2. There is provided a coupling mechanism, which mechanically connects the entrainer unit 12 with a door seal 17.1. The coupling mechanism is constructed in the manner of a cable pull and is directly connected with the lever 13.1 of the lever system. This connection is provided outside the fulcrum of the lever 13.1. In order to ensure that the cable 16 runs perpendicularly towards the seal 17.1, a deflecting roller 14.5 was fastened to the door panel (not shown). The cable end is fastened to a fastening element 18. The fastening element 18 is connected with the seal 17.1. It is ensured by such an arrangement that a tension force B1 acts by way of the cable 16 on the seal 17.1, which extends parallel to the direction C1 of displacement of the seal 17.1. The movable door seal 17.1 has two restoring elements 19 which can comprise, for example, springs. Each of the springs 19 presses the seal 17.1 by a force F against the sealing surface 21, which is indicated in Fig. 3A as lines. In Fig. 3A the seal 17.1 is disposed in the sealing position. The air gap between the door panel and sealing surface 21 is closed by the seal 17.1. Fig. 3B shows a detail of Fig. 3A. The cable 16 pulls on the seal 17.1 by a force B1 and thereby brings it into an open position. The force B1 is at least twice as large as the force F. If the seal 17.1 is disposed in the open position, the springs

19 are pressed and a small spacing (air gap) exists between the sealing surface 21 and the seal 17.1.

A fourth device 30 according to the invention is shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 4 shows the device 30 in a schematic side view. The device 30 comprises a movable door seal 37 which is carried by a slidable door panel (not shown). The door seal 37 comprises a seal carrier 37.2 which carries a sealing profile 37.1. The door seal 37 is so arranged that the door panel in closed state is sealed off with respect to a sealing surface at the housing of the lift cage (not shown in Fig. 1) by the door seal at least in a region. The device 30 comprises an entrainer unit 35 which is fastened above the door panel to the plate of a carriage carrying the door panel. It is to be noted that the arrangement of the door seal 37 with respect to the entrainer unit 35 is shown in strongly schematic form in order to be able to more simply illustrate the principle of operation. The entrainer unit 35 comprises, for example, two runners 35.1 and 35.2 which extend parallel to one another. A scanning runner 32.4 or 32.5 is integrated in each of the cages 35.1 and 35.2, respectively. The runners 35.1 and 35.2 execute, driven by a cage door drive or a drive unit specially present for that purpose, a (spreading) movement. The scanning runners 32.4, 32.5 are thereby brought into contact with shaft door rollers 39.1 and 39.2. These shaft door rollers 39.1 and 39.2 are connected with shaft door panels and exert a counter-force on the scanning runners 32.4, 32.5. The scanning runners 32.4, 32.5 are urged by this counter-force slightly into the runners 32.1 and 32.2. The movement of the scanning runners 32.4, 32.5 is here termed part movement A1. The scanning runners 32.4, 32.5 are connected with a lever system 33.1, 33.2 which converts the part movement A1 into a raising/lowering movement B1 of the region 34. Details of such an entrainer unit with runners and scanning runners can be inferred from the patent application which was filed on 18 September 2002 and bears the title "Kopplungssystem zum Entriegeln eines Schachttürflügels und eines Kabinentürflügels". This patent application was allocated the following application number: EP 02405810.9.

There is provided a coupling mechanism which mechanically connects the entrainer unit 35 with a door seal 37. The coupling mechanism is constructed as a Bowden pull 36, wherein a tension force can be exerted on the door seal 37 by way of the Bowden pull 36 and a lever mechanism 38. For the sake of simplicity the Bowden pull 36 is illustrated as a straight element which transmits a pressure force. In reality, the Bowden pull 36 is flexible and can transmit compression and tension forces as well as be laid along a curved path.

In the illustrated form of embodiment the Bowden pull 36 comprises a flexible casing 36.2 and a flexible, elongate element 36.1. The elongate element 36.1 can be moved upwardly and downwardly without the casing 36.2 displacing. There is provided a lever mechanism 38 which has two lever elements 38.1 and 38.2. The lever 38.1 is mounted to be rotatable
 5 about an axle 38.3. The lever element 38.2 is movably connected with the lever element 38.1 by way of an axle 38.4.

The coupling mechanism functions as follows. If the runners 32.5 and 32.4 execute a part movement A1, which is oriented towards one another, the point 34 rises. The elongate
 10 element 36.1 is thereby displaced upwardly and the lever element 38.1 is raised at the lefthand side. This rotational movement of the lever element 38.1 is denoted by D1. The righthand side of the lever element 38.1 is lowered and thereby draws the lever element 38.2 downwardly. Since the lever element 38.2 is connected with the seal carrier 37.2, the entire seal 37 is thereby moved downwardly. The seal 37 is thus brought into the open
 15 position.

Fig. 5 shows a fifth device 40 according to the invention in a schematic side view. The device 40 comprises three movable door seals 47.1, 47.2 and 47.3, which are carried by a horizontally slidable door panel 41. The movable door seals 47.1, 47.2 and 47.3 are so
 20 arranged that the door panel 41 in the closed state is sealed off relative to corresponding sealing surfaces (not shown in Fig. 5) at the lift cage by the door seals 47.1, 47.2 and 47.3 at least in a region. The device 40 comprises an entrainer element 42, which is fastened above the door panel 41 to the plate of a carriage carrying the door panel. This entrainer unit 42 comprises, for example, two runners which extend parallel to one another and are
 25 connected by way of a lever system. On stopping of the lift cage at the level of a storey and before opening of the door panel 41, the entrainer unit 42 makes a first (spreading) movement. This movement is termed part movement A1. The part movement A1 is produced by a rotation of the lever of the lever system, which is moved by a cage door drive or by a drive unit specially present for that purpose.

30 According to the invention the device 40 comprises a coupling mechanism 46, which mechanically connects the entrainer unit 42 with the door seals 47.1, 47.2 and 47.3. In the illustrated example of embodiment the coupling mechanism 46 is a mechanism which is constructed like a Bowden pull and which is connected by way of a rod 43 or a lever with
 35 the lever system of the entrainer unit 42. The rod 43 executes, caused by the part

movement A1, a downward movement B1. The rod 43 is connected with a lever arm 48.1 at a point 48.2. The lever arm 48.1 is mounted to be rotatable about an axle 48.3 and the ends of three Bowden pulls 46.1 to 46.3 are fastened to the lever arm 48.1. The casings of the three Bowden pulls 46.1 to 46.3 are held in a holder 48.4. The Bowden pull 46.1 is mechanically connected with the upper door seal 47.1, the Bowden pull 46.2 is mechanically connected with the lateral door seal 47.3 and the Bowden pull 46.3 is mechanically connected with the lower door seal 47.2. On movement apart (part movement A1) of the runners of the entrainer unit 42 the rods 43 are pushed downwardly. The lever arm 48.1 thereby rotates in counter-clockwise sense about the axle 48.3 and a tension force is exerted on the Bowden pulls 46.1, 46.2, 46.3.

The upper seal 47.1 thereby moves downwardly, the lateral seal 47.3 to the left and the lower seal 47.2 upwardly. The movement of the seals 47.1, 47.2 and 47.3 is indicated by the arrows C1, C2 and C3. All three seals 47.1, 47.2 and 47.3 execute translational movements and are correspondingly mounted and guided. Springs, which are indicated only schematically in Fig. 5, are provided at each seal 47.1, 47.2 and 47.3. Parallel sliding guides, for example, are suitable for guidance of the seals 47.1, 47.2, 47.3.

A further form of embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Figs. 6A to 6D. In Figures 6A, 6C and 6D there are shown sections through the door front of a lift cage. A cage door panel 51 can be recognised in Fig. 6A. The cage door panel 51 has a carriage which comprises a plate 67 with rollers 69. This carriage moves along a rail 68 which is mechanically fastened to the lift cage 66. This suspension enables a horizontal opening and closing movement of the cage door panel 51 in a plane perpendicular to the plane of the drawing. The cage door panel 51 is guided at the lower end in a recess 59 in the cage floor 52. A respective movable door seal 57 is arranged at the top and bottom on the righthand side of the cage door panel 51 (i.e. on the cage inner side). The door seals 57 are connected with the panel 51 by way of axles 57.3. The door seal 57 comprises a seal carrier 57.2 which carries a sealing profile 57.1. The door seal 57 is so arranged that the cage door panel 51 in the closed state is sealed off with respect to a sealing surface 61 by the door seal 57 at least in a region.

The device comprises an entrainer unit 62 which is fastened to the plate 67 of the door panel 51. This entrainer unit 62 comprises, for example, two runners which extend parallel to one another and of which only the one runner 52.1 is to be seen in Fig. 6A. The runners

are connected together by way of a lever system 53.1, 53.2. There is provided a coupling mechanism constructed in the manner of a cable pull (similarly as in Figs. 1 to 3B). The coupling mechanism comprises a cable 56 which is connected with a lever 53.2. The cable 56 executes, caused by a part movement A1 of the lever system 53.1, 53.2, a movement B1. The cable 56 is guided by way of a deflecting roller 54.3 and fixed to the panel 51 at a point 55. Since the seals 57 are disposed on the door inner side, a movement through-passage has to be provided at the door 51. The example of such a through-passage is illustrated in Fig. 6B. The deflecting roller 54.3 is connected with a pivot lever 54.4 which can rotate about an axle 54.7. An arm 54.5, which projects through a slot into the interior of the panel 51 and is connected at its end by means of an element similar to a rod or by means of a cable 54.6 with the movable door seal 57, is fastened to the pivot lever 54.4. If the cable 56 is pulled, then the righthand side of the pivot lever 54.4 (Fig. 6B) moves in counter-clockwise sense about the axle 54.7. The element 54.6 similar to a rod is thereby pulled by way of the arm 54.5 and the door seal 57 is thereby lifted off its sealing surface. The upper seal 57 is moved by virtually identical means, wherein - in similar manner to the illustration in Fig. 1 - a further deflecting roller is actuated by the same cable 56.

A detail of the movement through-passage and the lower seal 57 is shown in Figs. 6C and 6D. In Fig. 6C the lower seal 57 is disposed in the sealing position. The sealing profile 57.1 is seated on the sealing surface 61, since the element 54.6 similar to a rod does not exert any tension force or exerts only a small tension force. If now the cable 56 is pulled, then the element 54.6 similar to a rod moves the seal 57 upwardly, as illustrated in Fig. 6D. This position is termed open position. In the open position there is no longer any contact between the sealing profile 57.1 and the sealing surface 61 of the cage floor 52.

In the upper door region of a cage door panel the seal 57 can be pressed against a visible crossbar 70 or another sealing surface at the housing of the lift cage 66 (see Fig. 6A).

A further form of embodiment is described with reference to Fig. 7. This form of embodiment differs from the previously described in that it circumvents movement of seals at a shaft door panel. As described, shaft door panels have shaft door rollers 79.1, 79.2, which form parts of an unlocking device 80 shown in Fig. 7. These shaft door rollers 79.1, 79.2 mechanically interact with the runners 72.1, 72.1 of an entrainer unit, which is seated at the cage door panel, on opening of the cage and shaft door panels. The runners 72.1,

72.1 are moved apart (part movement A1) and pass into the contact region of the shaft door rollers 79.1, 79.2. The shaft door roller 79.1 is fastened on a shaft door lock 79.3, which is connected with the shaft door panel by way of a rotational axle 73.1, and is displaceable to the left about the rotational axle 73.1 of the shaft door lock 79.3 with respect to the shaft door panel and the shaft door roller 79.2, which is fastened thereto to be non-displaceable. Through the interaction between the runners 72.1, 72.1 and the shaft door rollers 79.1, 79.2 the shaft door lock 79.3 is pivoted in clockwise sense about its rotational axle 73.1 and unlocked. After the unlocking, the runners 72.1, 72.1 execute a common horizontal movement, which here is termed opening movement. Through this opening movement, the cage door panel opens the panels of the shaft door.

In order to be able to bring the movable seals of the shaft door from the sealing position into the open position, according to the invention a coupling mechanism is provided which mechanically connects the entrainer unit with the door seals. In the example shown in Fig. 7, the coupling mechanism comprises a roller 73.2 which is rigidly connected with the shaft door lock 79.3, wherein its centre lies on the rotational axle 73.1 thereof. This has the consequence that the roller 73.2 in common with the shaft door lock 79.3 pivots in clockwise sense about the rotational axle 73.1 (arrow F1) when the shaft roller 79.1 - driven by a part movement A1 of the runners 72.1, 72.2 - executes a movement H1 to the left. Through the movement F1, the cable 76 is pulled. This pulling movement G1 can, as explained in conjunction with the preceding examples of examples of embodiment, be converted into a movement of one or more seals.

This form of embodiment can also comprise, instead of a coupling mechanism constructed like a cable pull, a coupling mechanism, which is constructed like a Bowden pull, or a lever mechanism.

The described forms of embodiment can be modified in different mode and manner. There can also be realised forms of embodiment in which not only the cage door panels, but also the shaft door panels are provided with movable seals.

Instead of using an entrainer unit 35 with integrated scanning runners 32.4, 32.5 (see Fig. 4), in the case of the device 30 there can also be used, for example, simple runners as shown in Figs. 1 to 3A. The coupling mechanism, similar to a cable pull, of Figs. 1 to 3B and Figs. 6A to 6C can be of different construction by another arrangement of the

individual elements (cables, rollers, levers and movement through-passage). In addition, several cable sections can be used instead of a single cable. Instead of the cable there can also be used another flexible element which is suitable for the purpose of transmitting a force from the entrainer unit to the seal.

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Instead of using a system similar to a Bowden pull or a cable pull, the coupling mechanism can be constructed as a lever system, wherein a tension force can be exerted on the door seal by way of the lever system.

- 10 The seals can be so designed that they execute a translational, a rotational or a combined translational and rotational movement.

The seal carriers can be constructed as, for example, a folding element, a tipping element or as a slide, preferably with a parallel guidance system.

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- The sealing profile can be optimised in correspondence with the respective use. For example, materials can be used which are not suitable for rubbing seals. Soft rubber mixtures or rubber-like foam materials, for example, are particularly suitable. It is also possible to admix magnetic particles with the material of the sealing profile. If a metal strip or the like is then brought against the sealing surface, a magnetic attractive force then results between the sealing profile and the sealing surface. The sealing effect can thereby be further improved.

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- In certain circumstances it can happen that one of the seals or the coupling mechanism jams. It can also come about that one of the moved elements is difficult to move. In order to prevent a mechanical reaction on the entrainer unit, there can be used an optional means which, on exceeding of a predetermined force, produces a separation of the means. As one possibility there is mentioned a slipping clutch which, for example, can be fastened to the roller 14.1 or integrated in the roller 14.1.

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Depending on the respective arrangement of the seals, the interior space of the lift cage can be completely sealed off.

- The part movement A1 used for opening the seal or seals can, for example, be the same movement which is used for unlocking the cage doors and/or the shaft doors. Also

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applicable as part movement A1 can be a setting movement which is executed in order to bring a running unit into connection with shaft door rollers.

5 According to the invention the device is mechanically connected with the door panel and moves in common therewith on opening and closing of the door panel.

Preferably, restoring elements are provided at the movable door seals in order to guide the seals by themselves back into the sealing position as soon as a force is no longer exerted on the seals by way of the coupling mechanism.

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The invention is particularly suitable for high-speed lifts and for lifts which have to be specially sealed off.

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Patent Claims

1. Device with movable door seal (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57) and a closable door panel (11; 41; 51), which is part of a lift installation with a lift cage (66), a cage door and shaft doors, wherein the movable door seal (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57) is so arranged that the door panel (11; 41; 51) is sealed off with respect to a sealing surface (21; 61) by the door seal (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57) at least in a region, characterised in that the device comprises the following:

- an entrainer unit (12; 35; 42; 62; 72.1, 72.2) which is connected with a cage door panel (11; 41; 51) and on stopping of the lift cage (66) at the level of a storey and before opening of the door panel (11; 41; 51) executes a part movement (A1) and

- a coupling mechanism (14.1 - 14.5, 15, 16; 32.4, 32.5, 33.1, 33.2, 36, 38; 46; 56, 54.3 - 54.6; 73.1, 73.2, 76), which mechanically connects the entrainer unit (12; 35; 42; 62; 72.1, 72.2) with the door seal (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57) in order to bring the door seal (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57) from a sealing position into an open position when the entrainer unit (12; 35; 42; 62; 72.1, 72.2) executes the part movement (A1).

2. Device according to claim 1, characterised in that the coupling mechanism (14.1 - 14.5, 15, 16; 32.4, 32.5, 33.1, 33.2, 36, 38; 46; 56, 54.3 - 54.6; 73.1, 73.2, 76) is so designed that it converts the part movement (A1) of the entrainer unit (12; 35; 42; 62; 72.1, 72.2) into a sliding movement (C1, C2, C3) and/or a rotational movement of the door seal (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57).

3. Device according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the door seal (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57) adopts the sealing position when the door panel (11; 41; 51) is closed, wherein the door seal (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57) in this sealing position seals off the door panel (11; 41; 51) relative to the sealing surface (21; 61) disposed at the lift cage (66) or at the shaft door frame.

4. Device according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that several movable door seals (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57) are present, which can all be brought by way of the coupling mechanism (14.1 - 14.5, 15, 16; 32.4, 32.5, 33.1, 33.2, 36, 38; 46; 56, 54.3 - 54.6) out of sealing positions into open positions in order to seal off an interior space of the lift cage.

5. Device according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, characterised in that the device is mechanically connected with the door panel (11; 41; 51) and moves in fixed relationship thereto on opening and closing of the door panel (11; 41; 51).

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6. Device according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, characterised in that the door panel (11; 41; 51) can be so opened that the door seal (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57) is movable free of contact along the sealing surface (21; 61) when the door seal (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57) is disposed in the open position.

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7. Device according to one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the door seal (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57) and the coupling mechanism (14.1 - 14.5, 15, 16; 32.4, 32.5, 33.1, 33.2, 36, 38; 46; 56, 54.3 - 54.6; 73.1, 73.2, 76) are so constructed that the door seal (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57) can be brought by itself, for example by spring force (F), into sealing position as soon as the door panel (11; 41; 51) is closed.

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8. Device according to one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the coupling mechanism (14.1 - 14.5, 15, 16; 56; 54.3 - 54.6; 73.1, 73.2, 76) is constructed in the manner of a cable pull and preferably comprises at least one deflecting roller (14.1 - 14.5; 54.3) and a cable (16; 56; 76), wherein a tension force can be exerted on the door seal (17.1, 17.2, 17.3; 37; 47.1, 47.2, 47.3; 57) by way of the coupling mechanism (14.1 - 14.5, 15, 16; 56; 54.3 - 54.6; 73.1, 73.2, 76).

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9. Device according to one of claims 1 to 7, characterised in that the coupling mechanism (46) is constructed as a Bowden pull (36; 46), wherein a traction force can be exerted on the door seal (37) by way of the Bowden pull (36; 46).

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10. Device according to one of claims 1 to 7, characterised in that the coupling mechanism is constructed as a lever system, wherein a traction force can be exerted on the door seal by way of the lever system.

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11. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the door seal (37; 57) comprises a seal carrier (37.2; 57.2) with a sealing profile (37.1; 57.1) and

that a translational (C1) and/or rotational movement can be executed by the seal carrier (37.2; 57.2) in order to bring the sealing profile (37.1; 57.1) into the sealing position.

12. Lift installation with a device according to one of claims 1 to 11.

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13. Lift installation according to claim 12, characterised in that the movable door seal serves for sealing a cage door panel (11; 41; 51).

14. Lift installation according to claim 12, characterised in that the movable door seal
10 serves for sealing a shaft door panel.