

Description

Double-Decker or Multi-Decker Elevator

5 The invention relates to a method and a device for adjusting the distance between the decks of double-decker and multi-decker elevators.

10 From DE 1 113 293 an elevator installation is known which consists of an elevator with two cars, one beneath the other, which together have the height of two stories. The two cars, which are caused to move by a common motor, are fastened immovably together and form a so-called double-decker elevator.

15 In the double-decker elevator installation described above, the two cars are joined immovably together and do not permit any change in their positions relative to each other. In this case, the distance between floors must be kept exactly the same over the entire height of the building, otherwise steps occur with one or even both of the decks when the elevator stops at a landing. The same problem arises if settlement occurs in the walls of a building months or years after it has been constructed, or if the tolerances are not adhered to, 25 which has a particularly pronounced effect in tall buildings. A control system on a double-decker elevator of the type mentioned at the beginning is not able to cause both cars to halt in exactly the right position at the respective landings. Stopping inaccuracies, or so-called steps, occur on at least 30 one and possibly both of the cars.

The objective of the invention is to propose a double-decker or multi-decker elevator which does not have the disadvantages mentioned above. The objective is fulfilled by the invention 35 described in Patent Claim 1.

The advantages resulting from the invention are mainly derived from the fact that the cars can stop accurately in position at

the respective floors, in other words without forming a step, even in buildings where the distance between floors varies. By means of the measures described in the subclaims, advantageous further developments and improvements can be achieved in the method and device for adjusting the distance between the decks of double-decker or multi-decker elevators described in Claim 1. A control unit stores and periodically updates measured values of position to identify possible changes such as building settlement. This data is used to calculate the distances between decks which are necessary to ensure that when the cars stop, all of them do so without forming a step. Furthermore, in any type of control system (conventional control, destination call control, etc.) the necessary distance between decks required for the next stop in sequence can be adjusted during travel and before stopping.

The drawing illustrates an exemplary embodiment of the invention which is described in further detail below:

Fig. 1 shows a schematic diagram of the deck-distance control according to the invention for one elevator of a group of three elevators;

Fig. 2 shows a flowchart showing the control process for adjusting the deck-distance during travel;

Fig. 3 shows a schematic diagram of a device for adjusting the distance between decks on a double-decker elevator.

Fig. 1 illustrates a deck-distance control according to the invention for one elevator of a group of three elevators which makes use of a group control, for example of the type known from EP 365 782. An elevator a travels in one of the hoistways 1 of a group of elevators consisting of, for example, three elevators a, b and c. Via a suspension rope 3 a hoisting machine 2 causes a double-decker elevator 7, consisting of two cars 5, 6 in a common car sling 4, to travel in an elevator hoistway 1, the elevator installation chosen for the example

serving sixteen floors E1 to E16. By means of a spindle gearbox, for example, a driving mechanism shown in Detail A of Figure 1, a so-called deck-distance drive machine DA, can change the relative deck-distance between the cars 5, 6 in such a way that this always matches the distance between two adjacent floors.

The hoisting machine 2 is controlled by a drive control, for example of the type known from EP 026 406, in which generation of the reference values, the control functions, and initiation of stopping are effected by means of a microcomputer system 8, and in which 9 symbolizes the sensor and actuator of the drive control, which are connected to the microcomputer system 8 via a first interface IF1. 10 symbolizes the sensor and actuator of the deck-distance drive machine DA, which are connected to the microcomputer system 8 via an interface IF5. The microcomputer system 8 processes the necessary information, which is represented in the flowchart in Fig. 2.

Each car 5, 6 of the double-decker elevator 7 is equipped with a load-measuring device 11, a device 12 to indicate the momentary operational state Z of the cars 5, 6, a device 13 to register the positions of the cars 5, 6 in relation to the complete elevator, and car-call emitters 14. The devices 11, 12 are connected to the microcomputer system 8 via the interface IF1, and the sensor and actuator 10 are connected to the microcomputer system 8 via the interface IF6. The car-call emitters 14, and hall-call emitters 15 provided on the landings, are connected to the microcomputer system 8 via an input device 16 of a type known, for example, from EP 062 141 and a second interface IF2. The microcomputer system 8 consists of a hall-call memory RAM1; two car-call memories RAM2, RAM3 corresponding to the cars 5, 6 of the double-decker elevator 7; a load memory RAM4 which stores the momentary load P_m of each car 5, 6; two memories RAM5, RAM6 which store the operating state Z of the cars 5, 6; two partial-cost memories RAM7, RAM8 in the form of tables corresponding to the cars 5, 6 of the double-decker elevator 7; a first total-cost memory

RAM9; a second total-cost memory RAM10; a deck-to-call allocation memory RAM11; a memory RAM12 which provides the elevator with the lowest serving costs for each sampling and direction of service; a memory RAM13 containing for all
 5 adjacent-floor distances the calculated differences relative to a mean deck-distance DMDD; a memory RAM14 for the values of mean deck-distance MDD, actual deck-distance difference IDDD, reference deck-distance correction SDDS, etc.; a program memory EPROM; a data memory DBRAM secured against power-supply
 10 failure; and a microprocessor CPU which is connected via a bus to the memories RAM1 to RAM14, EPROM and DBRAM. R1 and R2 designate a first and a second sampler of a sampling device in which the samplers R1, R2 are registers by means of which addresses corresponding to the floor numbers and the direction
 15 of travel are calculated. The cost memories RAM7 to RAM10 each have one or more storage locations to which the individual possible car positions can be assigned. R3 and R4 designate the selectors corresponding to the individual cars in the form of a register, which indicates for a traveling car the
 20 addresses of those floors at which the car can still stop. When the car is stationary, R3 and R4 indicate the floor on which a call can be served, or a possible car position (for "blind" floors). As already known from the drive control mentioned above, destination routes are assigned to the
 25 selector addresses and these destination routes can be compared with a destination value generated by a reference value generator. If the two routes are identical and a stop command is present, the deceleration phase is initiated. If no stop command is present, the selectors R3 and R4 are set to
 30 the next floor.

The microcomputer systems of the individual elevators a, b, c are connected together via a comparator 17 of a type known, for example, from EP 050 304, a third interface IF3, a party-
 35 line transmission system 18 of a type known, for example, from EP 050 305, and a fourth interface IF4, and thereby form a group control with adjustment of the deck-distance for double-decker or multi-decker elevators.

The following functional description relates to a double-decker elevator whose decks (cars) 5, 6 are both moveable relative to the elevator sling. If one of the decks (cars) 5, 6, is immovably fastened to the car sling 4, and only the second car is constructed to be movable, the flowcharts for control of the deck-distance can be derived from the flowcharts illustrated and described in Figure 2. Similarly, in the case of a multi-decker elevator, all the cars 5, 6 can be constructed to be movable relative to the car sling, or one of the cars 5, 6 can be immovably fastened to the sling and the remaining cars 5, 6 can be constructed to be movable relative to the car sling.

- The value for the mean deck-distance MDD is defined from the layout of the building's floors and hoistways as the mean of the largest and smallest floor-to-floor distances of two adjacent floors, where adjacent floors are understood to include only those floors which can be served by the elevator when it stops. For those floors which can be served by the double-decker elevator 7 in such a way that one of the decks comes to rest in an area of the hoistway where there is no hoistway door (e.g. in an express zone), the mean deck-distance MDD can be used as the control value.
- For each double stop, i.e. for each stop at which both of the cars 5, 6 serve a floor, the difference between the mean deck-distance DMDD and the deck-distance for the corresponding stop is calculated:
 - A positive value of DMDD indicates that the cars 5, 6 must be further apart than MDD by this distance in order for the two cars to be exactly level with the two floors simultaneously.
 - A negative value of DMDD indicates that the cars 5, 6 must be closer together than MDD by this distance for the two cars to be exactly level with the two floors simultaneously.

- These DMDD values for all double stops are stored in a table in the memory RAM13.
- 5 - The relative car position is determined by a suitable device, for example an impulse tachodynamo and a corresponding transducer for measuring the distance.
- 10 - The difference between the distance between the two cars 5, 6 and MDD is continuously updated as the difference between the actual deck-distance and the mean deck-distance IDMDD. IDMDD can be a positive or a negative value. For example, IDMDD = -10 indicates that the two cars 5, 6 are 10 cm closer together than specified by MDD.
- 15 - As soon as the next stop is known, how far apart the two cars should be can be read from the table containing the stored DMDD values. The difference between DMDD and IDMDD gives the distance SDDS for the movement of the two cars 5, 6 relative to each other.
- 20 - SDDS represents the distance by which the cars 5, 6 must move away from or towards each other so that the two cars 5, 6 stop exactly level with the landings at the destination stop. A positive value of SDDS indicates that
- 25 the cars 5, 6 must move away from each other. A negative SDDS value indicates that the cars 5, 6 must move towards each other.
- 30 - The deck-distance control selects the direction of the distance-adjusting movement of one or both of the cars 5, 6, and checks whether the cars 5, 6 have reached the desired distance, and that the cars 5, 6 have not reached an extreme position, i.e. a possible maximum upper or lower deck position relative to the elevator.
- 35 - The control of the relative positioning of the two cars 5, 6 is activated by the following events, for example:

- The car is in the acceleration phase and the destination is known.

- A new destination calculated during travel is known.

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- The drive part of the elevator control (not the deck-distance control) ensures that the elevator stops accurately. It always directs the double-decker elevator 7 with the two movable cars 5, 6 to the mid-point between two adjacent floors. The two cars 5, 6 always increase or reduce symmetrically their relative distance from the mid-point of the double-decker elevator 7. If one of the cars 5, 6 is immovably fastened to the elevator sling, the elevator control guides the elevator 7 in such a way that the immovable car 5, 6 represents the reference position for the destination floor.

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- The drive part of the elevator control also carries out releveing of the double-decker elevator 7, in accordance with the load in the two cars 5, 6. At the time when releveing is carried out, the positions of the two cars 5, 6 relative to the elevator frame are already fixed. For this reason releveing is carried out to both landing levels at the same time and in the same direction.

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The tables containing the values for controlling the deck-distance on a double-decker elevator 7 are initialized during a measuring travel in the manner described below. (In the case of a multi-decker elevator the value tables would be created, initialized and used analogously):

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- All distances between adjacent floors SD are measured.

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- The largest, smallest, and mean floor-to-floor distances are calculated, The mean floor-to-floor distance corresponds to the mean deck-distance MDD.

- For each pair of floors representing a stop, the difference relative to the mean floor-to-floor distance DMDD is calculated.

5 The measured position values are stored and updated during each travel, or periodically, to detect any changes which may have taken place, such as building settlement, for example. These values are used to calculate the deck-distances necessary for both cars 5, 6 to stop without either of them
10 forming a step. Furthermore, the procedure can be carried out not only with a conventional group control, but with any desired type of control (destination floor control, etc.).

Fig. 2 contains a flowchart for the procedure to control the
15 adjustment of the deck-distance during travel. When the elevator starts to move, the reference value of the deck-distance-correction SDDS is calculated as the difference between DMDD (the difference relative to the mean deck-distance) and IDMDD (the actual difference relative to the
20 mean deck-distance). If the deck-distance is already at the necessary value, which means that the reference value of the deck-distance correction is zero, no action is taken, as both cars 5, 6 will stop level with the respective landings at the destination stop.

25 While the elevator is traveling, and the two decks are moving relative to each other, the actual difference relative to the mean deck-distance IDMDD is continuously updated, because if there is a change in the destination floor the new reference
30 value SDDS for the deck-distance correction must be calculated and the process for adjusting the distance between the decks has to be repeated. When adjustment of the distance between the decks is complete, an open-enable signal is transmitted to the doors. While the doors are being opened, all other
35 measures specified by regulations or necessary for control purposes are applied. Both decks stop exactly level with the respective landings.

Fig. 3 contains a diagrammatic representation of a device for adjusting the distance between the decks on a double-decker elevator 7 with two cars 5, 6 which are movable relative to the car sling. The two cars 5, 6 are arranged in a common car sling 4 which is fitted with guides 50 and a means of suspension 51. The two cars 5, 6 each have a separate car sling 54, 55 with guides 53 which run on guide rails. The position of the two cars 5, 6 relative to each other is calculated by means of, for example, an impulse tachodynamo 60. Between the cars 5, 6 the deck-distance drive machine (DA), which has an electric motor, is fastened to a plate 61 on the car sling 4. The control of this drive is located, for example, in the machine room of the elevator installation. Displacement of the cars 5, 6 relative to each other is effected, for example, by a spindle 62, having opposite-handed threads for the two cars 5, 6 respectively, which passes through an opening 63 in the plate 61. The car frames 54, 55 have threaded plates 64 which accommodate the spindle 62. When the distance between the decks is adjusted, i.e. when the spindle 62 is driven by the deck-distance drive machine DA, the distance between the cars 5, 6 increases or decreases symmetrically about the mid-point of the double-decker elevator 7. As an alternative to the spindle 62 it is possible to use, for example, a scissor jack, a hydraulic jack, or some other sort of drive.



Patent Claims

1. Method for a double-decker or multi-decker elevator (7) which travels in an elevator hoistway (1) and is driven by a hoisting machine (2) via a suspension rope (3) there being arranged in a car sling (4) at least two cars (5, 6), characterized in that the vertical distance between the cars (5, 6) can be adjusted, so that even with variable floor-to-floor distances in the building the positions of the cars are adjusted to be level with the respective landings on adjacent floors.
2. Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that on the basis of the building layout a mean deck-distance (MDD), defined as the mean of the largest and smallest floor-to-floor distances between two adjacent floors, is calculated and stored in a memory (RAM14).
3. Method according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that for each stop at which the two cars (5, 6) each serve a floor, the value of the difference relative to the mean deck-distance (DMDD) is calculated and stored in a memory (RAM14).
4. Method according to one of the Claims 1 to 3, characterized in that on the basis of a reference value, which is calculated from the difference between DMDD (difference relative to the mean deck-distance) and IDMDD (actual difference relative to the mean deck-distance) a reference value for the deck-distance correction is calculated which is the amount by which the distance between the cars (5, 6) must be adjusted.
5. Device for a double-decker or multi-decker elevator (7) which travels in a hoistway and is driven, for example, by a hoisting machine (2) via a suspension rope (3), there being arranged in a car sling at least two cars (5, 6),



characterized in that
at least one deck-distance drive machine (DA) for adjusting
the distance between the cars (5, 6) is fastened to the car
sling (4).

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6. Device according to Claim 5,
characterized in that
one or more of the cars (5, 6) is movable relative to the car
sling (4) and not more than one car (5, 6) is immovably
fastened to the car sling (4).

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7. Device according to Claim 5 or 6,
characterized in that
the deck-distance drive machine (DA) drives, for example, a
spindle (62) which changes the distance between the cars (5,
6) symmetrically about the mid-point of the double-decker
elevator (7).

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8. Device according to one of the Claims 5 to 7,
characterized in that
fastened to the car sling (4) is a device for determining the
relative position of, or distance between, the cars (5, 6) in
the form, for example, of an impulse tachodynamo (60) and a
corresponding transducer.

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9. Device according to one of the Claims 5 to 8,
characterized in that
a memory (RAM13) contains the calculated differences relative
to a mean deck-distance (DMDD) of the floor-to-floor distances
of all adjacent floors.

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10. Device according to one of the Claims 5 to 9,
characterized in that
a memory (RAM14) contains values such as the mean deck-
distance (MDD), the actual difference relative to the mean
deck-distance (IDMDD), and the reference value for the deck-
distance correction (SDDS).

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