

TERMINAL RAIL SYSTEM FOR ESCALATOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an escalator, and more particularly to an improved escalator terminal rail system capable of minimizing noise and vibration caused by an impact resulting from a step rear roller passing through a channel formed in the terminal rail system.

2. Description of the Prior Art

As shown in Figures 1 and 2, a conventional escalator includes: a pair of hand rails 1 for concurrently moving along a predetermined track thereof; a step unit 2 for transporting passengers; and a mechanical assembly 3 for driving the hand rails 1 and the step unit 2.

The mechanical assembly 3 includes: a driving unit provided with a motor 4, a speed reducer 5, a driving chain 6, a driving sprocket 7, a first terminal gear 8, a second terminal gear 11, a driving shaft 12 and a terminal rail 13; and a moving unit provided with a plurality of steps 9, a step chain 10, a step rear roller 14, and a step front roller 15.

With reference to Figures 3 and 4, the terminal rail 13 is provided with a semicircular inner casing 18 and a semicircular outer casing 19, wherein an end portion of the inner casing 18 is engaged to an upper end portion of a lower guide rail 17.

The thusly constituted conventional terminal rail system serves to guide the

step rear roller 15 and is not furnished with an extra device for removing or decreasing noise or vibration, and a generally adopted method therefor is to relieve an escalation impact by simply applying a precise fabrication to the terminal rail 13 so as to maintain a least gap between the inner casing 18 and the outer casing 19, through which gap does the step rear roller 15 pass.

The operation of the thusly constituted escalator will now be described.

First, power generated by the motor 4 in the mechanical assembly 3 is transferred to the speed reducer 5. In accordance with driving of the sprocket 7 connected to the speed reducer 5, the driving chain 6 is rendered driven. The first terminal gear 8 sharing a shaft with the driving sprocket 7 operates the step chain 10 being engaged to the steps 9 which circulate between the first terminal gear 8 and the second terminal gear 11.

Here, the step front roller 14 travels along the upper guide rail 16, and the step rear roller 15 travels along the lower guide rail 17, so that when the step 9 is reached up to an upper or lower end portion of the escalator, the step rear roller 15 is turned around through a channel formed in the terminal rail 13.

Especially, as shown in Figure 4, at the upper and lower end portion of the escalator, the step front roller 14 is turned around and engaged to the terminal gear 8, and the step rear roller 15 is turned around along the crooked terminal rail 13. At this time, the step rear roller 15 travels being attached to an outer surface of the inner casing 18, and when the step rear roller 15 comes up to a curved portion leading to the terminal rail 13, the step rear roller 15 begins turning around and closely attached to an inner surface of the outer casing 19.

However, the above-described conventional terminal rail 13 has a disadvantage, in that during operation of the escalator, the step rear roller 15 at

the upper or lower end portion of the escalator hits onto the inner surface of the outer casing 19 therein, for thereby resulting in serious noise and vibration.

The noise and vibration being caused by such impact has been one of the most desperate problems that the conventional escalator has yet to solve, and despite continuous efforts so far made to overcome such a disadvantage, the noise and vibration still remain annoying.

Recent years, in an effort to unveil the cause of such noise and vibration, there has been carried out a noise measurement experiment employing a Taguchi experimental method which considers all the possible noise factors.

Figure 5 illustrates effects of respective noise generating factors under the Taguchi method, wherein the steeper the slope of any of the factors in the graph, the more effective it is to restrain from noise occurrence.

The experiment has revealed that the cause of noise and vibration occurring when the step 9 turns around at the upper and lower end portion of the escalator, is directed to the terminal rail 13. Meanwhile, it is also proved that "C" factors as shown in Figure 5 have relation to increase or decrease of the impact-caused noise and vibration simply resulting from an impact caused by the step rear roller 15.

Here, minium is employed in order to discover noise mechanism and location being impacted thereon with regard to the terminal rail 13, and as shown in Figure 6, the step rear roller 15 travels along the outer surface of the semicircular inner casing 18 of the terminal rail 13 and is deviated off from a curve start point B of the outer surface of the inner casing 18. Then, the step rear roller 15 is impacted on a portion A (spaced about 45 degrees upwardly from an imaginary line extended from a horizontal surface line of the inner casing 18) of

the inner surface of the outer casing 19 of the terminal rail 13, and turned around on and along the inner surface of the outer casing 19 of the terminal rail 13.

The step rear roller 15 does not initially touch a portion of the inner surface of the outer casing 19 corresponding to an imaginary line extended from the portion B but touches a slightly more upward portion of the inner surface of the outer casing 19 than the imaginary line extended from the portion B, this is because the step front roller 14 is driven forwardly in conjunction with the terminal gear 8 and a driving force occurring when the step 9 is being lifted is applied thereto. Also, in accordance with the experimental result with regard to the cycle of the step rear roller 15 being moved in accordance with the guide of the terminal rail 13, it is known that pressure and impact have significantly influenced on the outer casing 19 of the terminal rail 13.

Because the cycle of the step rear roller 15 remains constant, the step rear roller 15 renders repeated impacts on the portion A of the terminal rail 13, thereby generating serious noise and vibration.

Also, the step rear roller 15 travelling along the conventional terminal rail 13 springs up from the curve start point B to the portion A of the outer casing 19 while being proceeded along the semicircular inner casing 18 of the terminal rail 13.

In short, the conventional terminal rail system for an escalator has several disadvantages, wherein: the step rear roller 15 generates a significant amount of noise each time the step rear roller 15 is impacted on the portion A; each moment the step rear roller 15 is impacted on the portion A at an average rate of 0.8sec/step, the thusly amplified pulsation increases vibration of the steps 9; the step rear roller 15 and the terminal rail 13 are directly impacted on each other,

thereby resulting in decreased longevity of each thereof; the rougher the inner surface of the outer casing 19, the larger becomes the noise; and in order to decrease the noise and vibration being caused by the impact of the step rear roller 15 on the portion A, the gap between the semicircular inner casing 18 and the outer casing 19 may be obtained by a precise fabrication thereof, thereby resulting in increased cost and decreased productivity in fabrication and assembly thereof.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is a first object of the present invention to provide a terminal rail system for an escalator capable of decreasing noise and vibration caused by an impact resulting from a step rear roller.

It is a second object of the present invention to provide a terminal rail system for an escalator for reducing vibration of steps in an escalator.

It is a third object of the present invention to provide a terminal rail system for an escalator capable of expanding longevity of each of a step rear roller and a terminal rail.

It is a fourth object of the present invention to provide a terminal rail system for an escalator capable of facilitating terminal rail fabrication and its assembly to an escalator, thereby obtaining an improved productivity and cost reduction.

To achieve the above-described objects, there is provided a terminal rail system for an escalator according to the present invention which includes an escalator step including a step front roller and a step rear roller, an upper guide rail for guiding the step front roller, a lower guide rail for guiding the step rear

roller, a semicircular inner casing and outer casing connected to each other by a side plate and engaged to a curved portion of the lower guide rail at which curve portion the escalator step changes a proceeding level, and for guiding the step rear roller through a channel formed between the casings, and a buffer attached to the semicircular outer casing so as to reduce an impact caused by the proceeding step rear roller.

Further, to achieve the above-described objects, there is provided a terminal rail system for an escalator according to the present invention which includes an escalator step including a step front roller and a step rear roller, an upper guide rail for guiding the step front roller, a lower guide rail for guiding the step rear roller, and a semicircular inner casing and outer casing connected to each other by a side plate and engaged to a curved portion of the lower guide rail at which curve portion the escalator step changes a proceeding level, and for guiding the step rear roller through a channel formed between the casings, wherein an interval between respective curved portions of the semicircular inner casing and outer casing are expanded for thereby reducing the impact caused by the proceeding step rear roller.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a partially opened perspective view illustrating an internal and external structure of a general escalator;

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional side view illustrating a step-driving state of the general escalator;

Figure 3 is a perspective view illustrating a terminal rail structure for an

escalator according to a conventional art;

Figure 4 is a combination view illustrating the terminal rail combined to a guide rail according to the conventional art;

Figure 5 is a graph illustrating S/N ratio resultants and effects of noise factors disclosed in accordance with a Taguchi experiment method view according to the conventional art;

Figure 6 is a track variation view illustrating movement of a step rear roller passing through the terminal rail during operation of the conventional escalator;

Figure 7 is a cross-sectional side view of a terminal rail structure according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 8 is a track variation view illustrating movement of a step rear roller passing through the terminal rail during operation of an escalator according to the present invention;

Figure 9 is a cross-sectional side view of a terminal rail structure according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 10A is a graph illustrating noise measurements of an escalator according to the conventional art;

Figure 10B is a graph illustrating noise measurements of an escalator according to the present invention so as to compare the results to the conventional ones and disclose a structural difference between the conventional terminal rail and one according to the present invention;

Figure 11A is a cross-sectional side view of a terminal rail structure according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 11B is a perspective view of a buffer applied to the terminal rail structure according to the third embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 12 is a track variation view illustrating movement of a step rear roller passing through the terminal rail during operation of an escalator adopting the terminal rail structure in Fig. 11A; and

Figures 13 through 16 are perspective views respectively obtained by transforming the buffer in Fig. 11A according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

With reference to the accompanying drawings, a terminal rail system for an escalator in accordance with the present invention will now be described.

Figure 7 shows a cross-sectional side view of a terminal rail structure according to a first embodiment of the present invention, and Figure 8 shows a track variation view illustrating movement of a step rear roller passing through the terminal rail during operation of an escalator according to the first embodiment of the present invention. As shown therein, in the terminal rail 13' according to the present invention, a gap between an semicircular inner casing 18' and an semicircular outer casing 19' is widely formed relative to that of the conventional one.

The mechanism of the present invention may be expressly understood by detailing an instrumental assembly of the upper portion of the escalator.

A step front roller 14 is turned round along a terminal gear 8, and the step rear roller 15 is tracked along the terminal rail 13', so that when the step front roller 14 is turned round along a predetermined track in accordance with the terminal gear 8, a gap between the semicircular inner casing 18' and the outer casing 19' is rendered wider than that of the conventional art, wherein a rounded

portion of the outer casing 19' is outwardly expanded and a rounded portion of the semicircular inner casing 18' is inwardly contracted, whereby the furtherly widened gap serves to facilitate movement of the step rear roller 15 along the terminal rail 13'.

Here, the curvature of the semicircular inner casing 18' is identical to the semicircular outer casing 19', so that the curvature center of the semicircular inner casing 18' is moved toward an upwardly moving direction of the lower guide rail 17. The outer casing 19' has a curvature thereof identical to that of the inner casing 18', and the curvature is centered toward a direction contrary to the guide rail 17.

An impact on the inner surface of the outer casing 19' becomes smaller, and accordingly vibration and noise become minimized in accordance with the expanded interval between the semicircular inner casing 18' and the outer casing 19'. Further, during fabrication of the terminal rail 13' according to the present invention, a process for precisely forming the interval is not required.

Meanwhile, the step rear roller 15 travels on and along the outer surface of the semicircular inner casing 18' of the terminal rail 13', and deviate off from a curvature portion B of the semicircular inner casing 18'. A curvature portion A of the outer casing 19' is selected for optimally buffering the noise and vibration occurring thereat. At this time, a portion which is spaced 45 degrees upwardly from an imaginary line extended from the flat surface of the semicircular inner casing 18' is designated as an impact center. A buffer 20 formed of a compound material such as polyurethane is attached onto a portion of the inner surface of the outer casing 19', wherein the portion of the inner surface of the outer casing 19' ranges from 30 degrees upwardly to 90 degrees downwardly starting from the

imaginary line formed by connecting the deviation point of the portion B and the designated impact center of the portion A. The buffer 20 may be formed thicker than or as thick as or less thick than the outer casing 19'.

The operation of the terminal rail system according to the present invention will now be described.

The step front and rear rollers 14, 15 travel along the upper and lower guide rails 16, 17, respectively, and at a top portion of the escalator, the step rear roller 14 is turned around along the terminal rail 13'. The step front roller 15 is turned around engaged to the terminal gear 8. Here, the step rear roller 15 is turned around along the terminal rail 13'. While moving through the track of the terminal rail 13', the step rear roller 15 travels on and along the upper surface of the semicircular inner casing 18' and deviates off from a portion B and at the same time impacts on the portion A of the outer casing 19'. The impact which occurs when the step rear roller 15 is turned around along the terminal rail 13' is absorbed by the buffer 20.

As a result, the pressure and impact applied to the inner surface of the outer casing 19' instrumentally become smaller by widening an interval between the semicircular inner casing 18' and the outer casing 19', and the resultant noise and vibration are prevented from occurring by sufficiently buffering the impact employing the buffer 20 attached on and along the inner curvature surface of outer casing 19'.

With reference to Figure 9 illustrating a second embodiment of the present invention, a buffer 20 is formed on the entire lower surface of the outer casing 19', or may be formed both on the outer surface of the semicircular inner casing 18' and on the inner surface of the outer casing 19'.

Figure 10A is a graph illustrating noise measurements of an escalator according to the conventional art, and Figure 10B is a graph illustrating noise measurements of an escalator according to the present invention, so as to compare the results to the conventional ones and disclose a structural difference between the conventional terminal rail and one according to the present invention. As shown therein, a conventional noise level of 71dB is decreased by about 5dB to a level of 66.2dB. For reference, noise level reduction of every 3dB decreases the noise level by half.

Referring to Figure 11 illustrating a third embodiment of the present invention, a point of an inner surface portion A of the outer casing 19' angled 45 degrees upwardly from an imaginary line extended from the flat surface of the semicircular inner casing 18' is designated as an impact center, wherein a buffer 30 is attached on and along the inner surface of the outer casing 19' which ranges from a 30-degree upward portion from the impact center to a level of the imaginary line extended from the flat surface of the semicircular inner casing 18'.

The center portion of the buffer 30 is thicker than the edge portion thereof. The buffer 30 is formed like a crescent and includes a band portion 40 and at least one pair of protrusions 50 which facilitate a fixture of the band portion 40 onto the outer casing 19', wherein the protrusions 50 are fixed into openings (not shown) formed in the outer casing 19'.

The curved buffer 30 serves to overcome a shearing stress which may occur when the step rear roller 15 incurs an impact thereon.

With reference to Figure 12 illustrating a track movement of a step rear roller passing through the terminal rail during operation of an escalator adopting the terminal rail structure in Fig. 11A, the operation of the thusly constituted

terminal rail system for an escalator according to the third embodiment of the present invention will now be described.

The step front roller 14 is turned round along the terminal gear 8, and the step rear roller 15 is tracked along the terminal rail 13', so that when the step front roller 14 is turned round along the curvature of the terminal rail 13', the step rear roller 15 travels on and along the upper surface of the semicircular inner casing 18'. The step rear roller 18' is turned round at the curvature portion B, and the impact thereof is sufficiently buffered by the buffer 30 attached on the portion A. At this time, the track of the step rear roller 18' remains constant, and the step rear roller 18' is appropriately buffered on the buffer 30 of the terminal rail 13', thereby preventing noise and vibration from occurring.

As shown in Figures 13 through 16, the present invention further provides a plurality of modified terminal rail buffers 30 in accordance therewith.

Referring to Figure 13, a buffer 30 may include a buffer band 41 formed over the inner surface of the buffer band 41, so that a horizontal opening 42 is formed between the buffer band 41 and the band portion 40 for thereby relieving impact. With reference to Figure 14, a band portion 40 and a buffer band 43 respectively have an outwardly convexed shape thus to form a center opening 44, thereby obtaining a buffer 30 having a double layer. As shown in Figure 15, a plurality of vertical supports 45 are formed between a band portion 40 and a buffer band 43, whereby the vertical supports 45 do buffer and support the buffer band 43. As further shown in Figure 16, a plurality of semispheric bosses 40a are formed on the inner surface of the band portion 40 for thereby relieving impact.

Therefore, the buffer 30 of the terminal rail in the present invention absorbs impact caused by the step rear roller 15 and significantly decreases noise and

vibration in accordance with an impact of the step rear roller 15.

As described above, the terminal rail system for an escalator according to the present invention decreases an impact resulting from a step rear roller 15, so that a pulsation or vibration is decreased and accordingly a vibration at the step 9 is remarkably decreased, thereby obtaining an extended longevity of the step rear roller 15 and the terminal rail 13'.

Further, the terminal rail system according to the present invention satisfies a robust design condition, so that there does not occur noise regardless of a measurement difference between the semicircular inner casing and the outer casing or a roughness of the surfaces of the semicircular inner casing and the outer casing.

Still further, the present invention does not seriously require a precision in an assembly work thereof, thereby significantly improving productivity.

What is claimed is:

1. A terminal rail system for an escalator, comprising:
an escalator step including a step front roller and a step rear roller;
an upper guide rail for guiding the step front roller;
a lower guide rail for guiding the step rear roller;
a semicircular inner casing and outer casing connected to each other by a side plate and engaged to a curved portion of the lower guide rail at which curve portion the escalator step changes a proceeding level, and for guiding the step rear roller through a channel formed between the casings; and
a buffer attached to the semicircular outer casing so as to reduce an impact caused by the proceeding step rear roller.
2. The terminal rail system of Claim 1, wherein an impact point in accordance with the step rear roller is designated on the lower surface portion of the semicircular outer casing spaced 45 degrees upwardly from an imaginary line extended from a horizontal flat surface line of the semicircular inner casing, and the buffer is attached on the lower surface portion between a 30-degree angle line upwardly from the impact point and a 90-degree angle line downwardly from the impact point, of the semicircular outer casing.
3. The terminal rail system of Claim 1, wherein the buffer is attached on an entire lower surface of the semicircular outer casing, or on the entire lower surface of the semicircular outer casing and the entire upper surface of the semicircular inner casing.



4. The terminal rail system of Claim 1, wherein the buffer is assembled onto a lower surface portion between a curvature start point and a point which meets an imaginary line extended from the horizontal flat surface line of the semicircular inner casing, of the semicircular outer casing.

5 The terminal rail system of Claim 4, wherein the buffer comprises:
a convex band portion having a cross-sectional arc; and
at least one pair of protrusions formed on an outer surface of the convex band portion, whereby the protrusions are fixedly inserted into corresponding portions of the semicircular outer casing.

6. The terminal rail system of Claim 5, wherein a plurality of semispheric embossings are formed on an inner surface of the convex band portion so as to reduce impact caused by the step rear roller.

7. The terminal rail system of Claim 5, wherein a horizontal opening is formed between a downwardly convexed buffer band and an upwardly convexed buffer band, thereby reducing the impact caused by the step rear roller.

8. The terminal rail system of Claim 5, wherein a horizontal opening is formed between a pair of downwardly convexed buffer bands, thereby reducing the impact caused by the step rear roller.

9. The terminal rail system of Claim 8, wherein a plurality of vertical supports are formed in the horizontal opening so as to support the buffer bands.



10. A terminal rail system for an escalator, comprising:
an escalator step including a step front roller and a step rear roller;
an upper guide rail for guiding the step front roller;
a lower guide rail for guiding the step rear roller; and

a semicircular inner casing and outer casing connected to each other by a side plate and engaged to a curved portion of the lower guide rail at which curve portion the escalator step changes a proceeding level, and for guiding the step rear roller through a channel formed between the casings, wherein an interval between respective curved portions of the semicircular inner casing and outer casing are expanded for thereby reducing the impact caused by the proceeding step rear roller.

