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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

ELEVATOR APPARATUS OF SEISMIC ISOLATION BUILDING AND NON-
SEISMIC ISOLATION BUILDING



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5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a elevator apparatus,
and especially relates to an elevator apparatus which a car
goes up and down a hoisting road internal which extends across
a non-seismic isolation building and a seismic isolation
10 building.

As show in Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 9-202562 bulletin,
an elevator is proposed which has a non-seismic isolation
building having plural floor stories, a seismic isolation
building having plural floor stories installed through a seismic
15 isolation means on the non-seismic isolation building, a
hoisting road for the elevator which is supported by the seismic
isolation building and is extend to a top and bottom direction
across the non-seismic isolation building and the seismic
isolation building, a car to go back and forth on a hoisting
20 road for this elevator to the top and bottom direction, a landing
part of a lower hoisting road side of a hoisting road for the
elevator, a non-seismic isolation building side entrance part
provided on a non-seismic isolation building to face the hoisting
road side landing part, and a expansion member provided at an
25 entrance part of the non-seismic isolation building and at a
position facing to the hoisting road side landing part and
provided on a clearance to absorb earth quake motion so as to
permit to relatively displace by earth quake motion between
the non-seismic isolation building and the seismic isolation

building.

As show in Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 9-202562 bulletin,
an elevator has been proposed which has a non-seismic isolation
building having plural floor stories, a seismic isolation
5 building having plural floor stories installed through a seismic
isolation means on the non-seismic isolation building, a
hoisting road which is provided in a seismic isolation building
and extends to a top and bottom direction, a car to go back
and forth on the hoisting road to the top and bottom direction,
10 a hoistway supporting frame work to connect a hoisting road
formed in the non-seismic isolation building to a hoisting road
formed in the seismic isolation building and to support a guide
rail provided across the non-seismic isolation building and
the seismic isolation building, a bound of a floor story door
15 installed so as to displaced or incline according to a relative
displacement between the non-seismic isolation building and
the seismic isolation building, and a expansion member
provided to face with the floor story door and handed across
a clearance so as to permit to occur a displacement in the hoistway
20 supporting frame work.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In an elevator apparatus having a hoisting road which
is supported by the seismic isolation building and extend to
25 a top and bottom direction, and a expansion floor which is handed
to in a clearance between the seismic isolation building and
the non-seismic isolation building in order to absorb earth
quake motion, as an entrance part of the elevator facing the

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non-seismic isolation building is needed to be provided a
expansion floor between the non-seismic isolation building side
entrance part and a hoisting road side landing part, a big
clearance is necessary for the entrance part facing the
5 non-seismic isolation building.

In an elevator apparatus having a hoisting road which
is provided on the seismic isolation building and extend to
a top and bottom direction, a hoistway supporting frame work
to support a rail at the floor story of the seismic isolation
10 building, and an abound of the floor story door installed in
the hoistway supporting frame work, as there is a passage in
the entrance part of the grade installing the hoistway supporting
frame work, a big clearance is needed in the entrance part of
the grade installing the hoistway supporting frame work.

15 Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to
make the clearance large that can be utilized as the entrance
part of the non-seismic isolation building and the entrance
part of the grade installing the hoistway supporting frame work.

In order to achieve the object mentioned above, the present
20 invention provides an elevator apparatus having a non-seismic
isolation building having at least one story, a seismic isolation
building installed through seismic isolation means on the
non-seismic isolation building, a hoisting road structure being
extended to a top and bottom direction in the non-seismic
25 isolation building and the seismic isolation building and having
a clearance for at least one of the non-seismic isolation
building and the seismic isolation building so as to be able
to relatively transfer / displace, a car that can move to the

top and bottom direction along a hoisting road formed by the hoisting road structure, a hoisting road side landing part formed on the hoisting road structure, and a expansion floor provided at the clearance between an edge part of a floor of the non-seismic
5 isolation building and a landing part of the hoisting road and making it possible to relatively transfer / displace by earth quake motion and to get on and off the car, the elevator apparatus characterized by comprising

a movable wall provided between partition members which
10 is located on both sides of the landing part of the non-seismic isolation building, is capable to relatively transfer / displace with the partition members when being swung in right and left directions relatively, being capable to relatively transfer / displace with the hoisting road structure when being swung
15 in front and back directions, and being bigger than width of the landing part of the hoisting road structure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a drawing of a longitudinal section of the
20 elevator apparatus showing one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a drawing of a longitudinal section of a non-seismic isolation building side entrance part of figure 1, and it shows a usual state when there is not a relative
25 displacement between top and bottom buildings.

Figure 3 is a drawing for explaining a state when the displacement outbreaks in front and back directions (pattern 1) in figure 2.

Figure 4 is a drawing for explaining a state when the displacement outbreaks in front and back directions (pattern 2) in figure 2.

Figure 5 is a sectional drawing viewed from a line I-I of figure 1, and it is a usually state when there is not a relative displacement between top and bottom buildings.

Figure 6 is a sectional drawing viewed from a line I-I of figure 1, and it is a drawing for explaining a state when the displacement outbreaks in right and left directions (pattern 1).

Figure 7 is a sectional drawing viewed from a line I-I of figure 1, and it is a drawing for explaining a state when the displacement outbreaks in right and left directions (pattern 2).

Figure 8 is a sectional drawing viewed from a line I-I of figure 1, and it is a drawing for explaining a state when the displacement outbreaks in front and back directions (pattern 1).

Figure 9 is a sectional drawing viewed from a line I-I of figure 1, and it is a drawing for explaining a state when the displacement outbreaks in front and back directions (pattern 1).

Figure 10 is a sectional drawing viewed from a line II-II of figure 1.

Figure 11 is a perspective drawing of the entrance part of the non-seismic isolation building side in a usual time in figure 1.

Figure 12 is a perspective drawing of the entrance part

of the non-seismic isolation building side to show a state when the displacement outbreaks in the right and left directions in figure 1.

Figure 13 is a perspective drawing of the entrance part
5 of the non-seismic isolation building side to show a state when the displacement outbreaks in the right and left directions in figure 1.

Figure 14 is a perspective drawing of the entrance part
of the non-seismic isolation building side to show a state when
10 the displacement outbreaks in the front and back directions in figure 1.

Figure 15 is a perspective drawing of the entrance part
of the non-seismic isolation building side to show a state when
the displacement outbreaks in the front and back directions
15 in figure 1.

Figure 16 is a side sectional drawing of the elevator apparatus showing an other embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 17 is a detail drawing of a longitudinal section
of the non-seismic isolation building side entrance part of
20 the stories installed a hoistway supporting frame work of the elevator apparatus shown by figure 16, and it shows a usual state when there is not relative displacement between the top and the bottom buildings.

Figure 18 is a drawing for explaining positional
25 relationship when the displacement outbreaks in the front and the back directions (pattern 1) in figure 17.

Figure 19 is a drawing for explaining positional relationship when the displacement outbreaks in the front and

the back directions (pattern 2) in figure 17.

Figure 20 is a sectional drawing viewed from a line I-I of figure 17, and it is a drawing for explaining a state when there is not relative displacement between the top and the bottom
5 buildings.

Figure 21 is a drawing for explaining positional relationship when the displacement outbreaks in the right and the left directions (pattern 1) in figure 20.

Figure 22 is a drawing for explaining positional
10 relationship when the displacement outbreaks in the right and the left directions (pattern 2) in figure 20.

Figure 23 is a drawing for explaining positional relationship when the displacement outbreaks in the front and the back directions (pattern 1) in figure 20.

15 Figure 24 is a drawing for explaining positional relationship when the displacement outbreaks in the front and the back directions (pattern 2) in figure 20.

Figure 25 is a sectional drawing viewed from a line II-II of figure 17, and it is a drawing for explaining a state in
20 a usual time.

Figure 26 is a drawing for explaining positional relationship when the displacement outbreaks in the right and the left directions (pattern 1) in figure 25.

Figure 27 is a drawing for showing an other embodiment
25 in the present invention.

Figure 28 is a drawing which shows a position relationship when the greatest displacement occurred in the front direction in figure 27.

Figure 29 is a detailed perspective drawing of figure 27.

Figure 30 is a perspective view for showing a state when the displacement in the front direction becomes the greatest
5 figure 29.

Figure 31 is a sectional drawing for showing a constitution applied a present invention to a juxtaposition elevator.

Figure 32 is a sectional drawing for showing a constitution applied a present invention to a juxtaposition elevator.

10 Figure 33 is a sectional drawing for showing an other embodiment in the present invention.

Figure 34 is a sectional drawing for showing a state when a displacement in the front direction occurred figure 30.

Figure 35 is a perspective drawing of figure 33.

15 Figure 36 is a perspective drawing of figure 34.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The embodiment of the present invention will be explained using figures 1 to 15.

20 Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of an elevator apparatus showing an embodiment of the present invention, and a building has a non-seismic isolation building 2 installed in ground 1 directly and a seismic isolation building 3 that is installed on an upper stories of the non-seismic isolation
25 building 2.

The seismic isolation building 3 is mounted on plural quake absorbing device 4 put on the non-seismic isolation building 2. As the quake absorbing device 4 made with an elastic

body being generally known exists between the non-seismic isolation building 2 and the seismic isolation building 3.

When an earthquake occurred, if the non-seismic isolation building 2 is directly provided on the ground 1 as a base, the
5 seismic isolation building 3 is restrained to earthquake motion.

The non-seismic isolation building 2 has a partition wall 7 provided in order to punctuate inside of a clearance surrounded with an outside wall 5 and a floor 6, and plural clearances 8A, 8B as chambers are had. A second floor story is shown as
10 an example of the non-seismic isolation building 2, however, a floor story more than the second floor story may be used.

The seismic isolation building 3 has an inside wall 12 forming an outside wall 9, a floor 10, and an upper stories hoisting road 11 of an elevator, and plural clearances 13A,
15 13B, 13C to be chambers.

Upper stories hoisting road 11 extends longitudinally from a top story to a bottom story along the seismic isolation building 2, a car 15 of the elevator can go up and down in the upper stories hoisting road 11. In the lower part of the upper
20 stories hoisting road 11, a lower stories hoisting road 14 is arranged so as to move down in the non-seismic isolation building 2.

This lower stories hoisting road 14 extends to a lower direction inside of a lower stories hoisting road structure
25 12B formed by a lower part partition wall 12A exceeding a seismic isolation device 4. This lower stories hoisting road structure 12B is located keeping a clearance in a clearance 7A provided inside of the non-seismic isolation building 2. This clearance

absorbs an earth quake motion, and is needed to relatively transfer / displace the hoisting road structure 12B to the non-seismic isolation building 2. The elevator car 15 of the seismic isolation building 3 moves up and down inside of the
5 hoisting road which is constituted by the lower stories hoisting road 14 and the upper stories hoisting road 11.

In figure 1, the lower stories hoisting road structure 12B is formed with the seismic isolation building 3 as one body, and is formed by using a building material same as the seismic
10 isolation building 3, however, the lower stories hoisting road structure 12B may be formed independently, and may be put together with the seismic isolation building 3 as one body by using a fixed means such as a bolt etc.

In an embodiment shown by figure 1, the hoisting road
15 structure which is formed by the upper stories hoisting road 11 and the lower stories hoisting road 14, is constituted by the walls 12A, 12.

However it may be constituted with a beam which extends longitudinally and lateral beam (supporting frame) which
20 extends laterally. The lower stories hoisting road 14 is surrounded a circumference thereof with the lower partition wall 12A in the same way as the upper stories hoisting road 11, so that an outside person does not touch a car 15 to go up and down in the lower stories hoisting road 14. When a
25 structure of the hoisting road 14 with a danger that the person touches the car 15 is adopted, an extra protection means should be arranged so that the person does not touch the car 15. Furthermore, a building structure as that any person does not

close to the upper stories hoisting road 11 or the lower stories hoisting road 14 should be planned.

The car 15 of the elevator goes up and down in the upper stories hoisting road 11 and the lower stories hoisting road 14. In an inside of the upper stories hoisting road 11 and the lower stories hoisting road 14, a guide rail 16 to be extended to a vertical direction is provided, and the car 15 goes up and down along this guide rail 16.

On room 13A, 13B, 13C of respective stories of the seismic isolation building 3, landing parts 17A, 17B, 17C for the elevator of the upper stories hoisting road 11 are provided respectively.

The elevator landing parts 17A, 17B, 17C are arranged to go through the inside wall 12 of the hoisting road structure forming the upper stories hoisting road 11

On these elevator landing parts 17A, 17B, 17C, an entrance door 18 is arranged inside of the upper stories hoisting road 11. In stopping so as to correspond to the entrance door 18, a car door 19 is provided by car 15.

The rooms 13A, 13B, 13C of the seismic isolation building 3 are adjacent to the upper stories hoisting road 11 through an inside wall 12. On the contrary, a partition wall 7 to form room 8A, 8B provided on the non-seismic isolation building 2 and the inside wall 12A to form the lower stories hoisting road 14, are provided separately so as to be displaced independently, the partition wall 7 and the inside wall 12A are arranged keeping a predetermined clearance S separately.

That is to say, the seismic isolation building 3 is

installed through the seismic isolation device 4 on the upper part of the non-seismic isolation building 2,

The hoisting road structure which constitutes lower stories hoisting road 14, is installed in the room 7A provided
5 in the non-seismic isolation building 2 keeping the predetermined clearance S to the non-seismic isolation building 2.

The seismic isolation building 3 and the non-seismic isolation building 2 are swung in an individual earth quake
10 motion when the earthquake happens. On this account, clearance S to absorb the earth quake motion and to permit a relative displacement between the non-seismic isolation building 2 and the seismic isolation building 3 is needed between both. One part of hoisting road structure 12B extending to a top and bottom
15 direction inside of the seismic isolation building 3 and the non-seismic isolation building 2, keeps a clearance S to the non-seismic isolation building 2, and a relative transfer / displacement becomes possible when earthquake motion outbreaks. Usually, in an earth quake motion of the seismic isolation
20 building 3, the seismic isolation building 3 is swung with a same displacement from the top to the lower part of the whole building without bending the top of the building.

As the clearance S is installed between the inside wall 12A to form the lower stories hoisting road 14 and the non-seismic
25 isolation building 2, an expansion floor 26A is installed between the non-seismic isolation building 2 and the elevator landing part 22 having the entrance door 21 for the person getting on and off the elevator.

Here, the hoisting road structure forming the upper stories hoisting road 11 and the lower stories hoisting road 14 is fixedly supported on the seismic isolation building 3 in figure 1, and the lower part of the hoisting road structure
5 has a clearance S with the non-seismic isolation building 2, and however in the present invention, a reverse construction of such relation may be applied easily.

That is, in the case that the hoisting road structure is fixedly supported on the non-seismic isolation building 2,
10 and the upper part of the hoisting road structure has a clearance S with the seismic isolation building 3, the present invention is applied in the same way.

As shown in figure 5 being a sectional drawing viewed from a line I-I of figure 1 and figure 2 which are detailed
15 longitudinal sectional view of the landing part of the non-seismic isolation building, the expansion floor 26A faces to an elevator landing part (a landing part) 22, and extends to right and left directions exceeding an edge part 141, 142 of a width direction of the lower stories hoisting road 14 (a
20 frontage direction) untill reaching the partition walls 7A, 7B, and closes the space between the inside wall 12A forming the lower stories hoisting road 14 of the front part of the elevator landing part 22 and the non-seismic isolation building 2. Accordingly, a passenger becomes possible to pass on the
25 expansion floor. Length L_a of the expansion floor 26A is longer than width L_b of a landing side surface of the hoisting road structure 12B as shown in the figure, thereby a platform space can be taken broader. As shown in figure 10 being a sectional

drawing viewed from a line II-II of figure 1 and figure 2, this expansion floor 26A is supported to the seismic isolation building 3 so as to be able to relatively move to front and back directions F, B for the non-seismic isolation building 2 and to be able to follow the partition walls 7A, 7B to right and left directions R, L.

In the figure 5, a dotted line P2 shows position of an edge of the floor of the non-seismic isolation building 2, and the expansion floor 26A is supported on the edge of the floor.

10 The edge of the floor of the non-seismic isolation building 2 moves to the front direction till a position shown by an alternate long and short dash line P1 according to an earthquake motion.

A lower stories hoisting road side of the expansion floor 26A facing the lower stories hoisting road is support by the lower stories hoisting road 14 so that the expansion floor 26A is capable to relatively move / displace to right and left directions against the lower stories hoisting road 14. Moreover, in the lower stories hoisting road side of the expansion floor 26A, a movable wall 26B of the building which extends to a top and bottom direction upto a ceiling is provided. This movable wall 26B of the building extends to the partition walls 7A, 7B to the right and left direction in the same way as the expansion floor 26A, and has a function to partition off an elevator landing 22 of the non-seismic isolation building 2 from the non-seismic isolation building 2 and the clearance between the non-seismic isolation building and the seismic isolation buildings. In the partition walls 7A, 7B

respectively provided in right and left side of this movable wall 26B, a movable side wall 26C mentioned later is provided.

In the upper part of this movable wall 26B of the building, a slidable ceiling 26 opening to the partition walls 7A, 7B
5 to the right and the left is provided in order to close clearance S same as the expansion floor 26A.

In the figure, being arranged on the upper part of the story ceiling 28 for housing hanged down from the ceiling 27 of the room 8A, 8B of the non-seismic isolation building 2, it may
10 be provided in a bottom side of the story ceiling 28. However, in that case, a construction which the slidable ceiling 26 can prevents from hanging down should be provided.

The expansion floor 26A, the movable wall 26B, and the slidable ceiling 26D may be separately supported in the lower
15 stories hoisting road 14 respectively. In that case, to the right and left direction, they must be supported on the lower stories hoisting road.

The expansion member 26 is formed with this expansion floor 26A, the movable wall 26B of the building and the slidable
20 ceiling 26D, and it may be moved to the front and the back directions against the non-seismic isolation building 2 by using the partition walls 7A, 7B in the right and left directions as a guide. In addition, it may be moved to the right and left direction can be moved to against the lower stories hoisting
25 road 14. When a relative displacement occurred between the non-seismic isolation building 2 and the seismic isolation building 3 by earthquakes, it can be possible to relatively transfer / displace to the right and left or the front and the

back directions.

The figure 10 shows details of the expansion floor 26A neighborhood, and is a sectional drawing along a line I-I of figure 1. When the earth quake motion occurred, the upper part and lower part guides 266, 268 sliding to the right and left direction by rolling on expansion member supporting brackets 262, 264, are fixed to the lower stories hoisting road 14 side, and the expansion floor 26A, the movable wall 26B, and the slidable ceiling 26D are supported by the upper part guide 266, and the lower part guide 268. When the earth quake motion occurred, the expansion floor 26A and the movable wall 26B slide to front and back directions against the lower stories hoisting road 14, and can move / displace relatively and freely. Figures 3, 8, 14 show a case that the building is displaced to a direction that the clearance S of platform part becomes bigger, and figures 4, 9, 15 show a case that the building is displaced to a direction that the clearance S of the platform part closes reversely. Figures 6, 12, and figures 7, 13 show a case in which the non-seismic isolation building 2 relatively transfer / displace in the right and left direction against the seismic isolation building 3.

Edge of the partition walls 7A, 7B located at right and left of the non-seismic isolation building 2, facing to the elevator hall 29, extends to the same surface with a surface of the movable wall 26B facing to the elevator hall 29 as shown in figure 5, however, when the expansion member 26 moves to a front side relatively to the non-seismic isolation building 2 by earthquakes,

the movable wall 26B of the building exceeds the surface of the partition wall 7A, 7B in right and left facing to the elevator hall 29 as shown in figure 8.

When exceeding the surface, the edge of the movable wall 26B facing the partition wall 7A, 7B can be seen from the elevator hall side. Because, as thickness of the movable wall 26B of the building is small, it is blocked up with the movable side wall 26C (auxiliary member) which is in parallel with the partition walls 7A, 7B and extending to a reverse side against the elevator hall, and even if the relative displacement exceeds thickness of the movable wall 26B of the building, the clearance S can be partitioned off from the non-seismic isolation building 2. This movable side wall 26C works as a guide member to guide the movable wall 26B of the building to the front and back directions F, B along the partition walls 7A, 7B, and even if the movable wall 26B of the building moves to the front direction by an earth quake motion, the movable side wall 26C maintains to contact with the partition walls 7A, 7B and does not leave from it as shown in figure 8.

In addition, not illustrated in the figure, although the edge of the partition walls 7A, 7B located at right and left of the non-seismic isolation building 2, facing to the elevator hall 29, extends to the same surface with a surface of the movable wall 26B facing to the elevator hall, it may be extended to the position which does not exceeds the clearance which was provided between said non-seismic isolation building and the seismic isolation buildings. Thereby, it becomes easy to guide the partition wall 26B, and to be hard for the movable

wall 26B to deviate from the partition walls 7A, 7B, however in reverse, an unnecessary obstacle on a platform become to arise. Accordingly it is better for the extended part to be smaller as possible.

5 In addition, shown in figure 9, when the expansion member 26 moves to the back side relatively to the non-seismic isolation building 2 by earthquakes (or the non-seismic isolation building 2 moves back),

Movable wall 26B of the building moves back from an end surface
10 of the partition wall 7A, 7B in the right and left sides facing the elevator hall, and

when the relative displacement between the seismic isolation building 3 and the non-seismic isolation building 2 becomes zero, the movable wall 26B of the building moves back to the
15 same surface with the side surface of the partition wall 7A, 7B provided in the right and left sides facing the elevator hall 29.

Relating to the side surface of the partition wall 7A, 7B provided in the right and left sides facing the elevator
20 hall 29, referring to an amount that a movable wall 26B moves out as shown in figure 9, the end surface of the partition walls 7A, 7B provided in the right and left sides facing the elevator hall 29 may be extended out always previously. In that case, as the movable walls 26B facing the partition walls 7A, 7B moves
25 front from the surface of the partition walls 7A, 7B provided in the right and left sides facing the elevator hall 29, there is no need to provide the movable side wall 26C as shown in figures 27, 29. In such a case, figures 28, 30 are respectively

a cross sectional view and a perspective view for showing a state that a maximum displacement occurs to a front direction.

According to the above constitution, as the end surface of the partition walls 7A, 7B in the right and left sides facing
5 the elevator hall does not be extended out of the same surface with the surface of movable wall 26B facing the elevator hall, it becomes possible to make the clearance that can be utilized larger. If the end surface of the partition walls 7A, 7B in the right and left sides facing the elevator hall is extended,
10 the movable wall of the building can be guided enough to the region having the clearance, and a large platform space can be obtained.

Figure 33, 34, 35 are views for showing other embodiment of the present invention, a part member 26F extending to the
15 elevator hall is provided in parallel to the partition walls 7A, 7B in both end parts of the movable wall 26B of the building, thereby the movable wall 26 is capable to move along the partition walls 7A, 7B. Furthermore, to corners of the movable wall 26 and the part member 26F, a reinforcement material 26F
20 is provided. As shown in figures 33, 35 usually, the movable wall 26B of the building is provided to the back position beforehand so that the part member 26F do not move out, and when the earth quake motion breaks out, the part member 26F moves out as shown in figures 34, 36.

25 In the next, other embodiment of the present invention will be explained using a figure. As shown in figures 16 to 26, this building in the present invention has a non-seismic isolation building 2 installed on ground 1 directly, and a

seismic isolation building 3 installed on the non-seismic isolation building 2. The seismic isolation building 3 is mounted on plural seismic isolation devices 4 put on the non-seismic isolation building 2. On this account, even if
5 the non-seismic isolation building 2 swings by earthquakes, the earth quake motion of the seismic isolation building 3 is restrained because it is mounted through the seismic isolation device 4.

The non-seismic isolation building 2 has partition walls
10 7 which partitions inside of the space surrounded with an outside wall 5 of the building and a floor 6, and plural spaces 8A, 8B, 8C as the rooms. The seismic isolation building 3 has inside walls 12 to form outside wall 9 of the building, floor 10, and upper stories hoisting road 11, and plural spaces 13A, 13B,
15 13C, 13D as the rooms.

Hoisting road 30 of elevator is divided into a lower stories hoisting road 30A and an upper stories hoisting road 30B at an intermediate part of the building.

When an earth quake motion occurs and a relative
20 displacement between the seismic isolation building 3 and the non-seismic isolation building 2 occurs, a relative displacement occurs between the upper stories hoisting road 30A and the lower stories hoisting road 30B.

In order to prevent sudden deformation of a guide rail
25 31 caused by relative displacement between the upper stories hoisting road 30A and the lower stories hoisting road 30B, a hoistway supporting frame work 32 is arranged across plural stories of non-seismic isolation building 2 and the seismic

isolation building 3, a guide rail 31 is supported with this hoistway supporting frame work 32, and deformation of the guide rail 31 is dispersed into the several stories.

This hoistway supporting frame work 32 is formed with
5 a longitudinal frame 32A and a lateral beam 32B. The upper part of the hoistway supporting frame work 32 is supported on the seismic isolation building 3, and the lower part is supported on the non-seismic isolation building 2. As shown in figure 18 and figure 19, when this hoistway supporting frame work 32
10 inclines to front and back, and right and left directions, a relative displacement occurs between the non-seismic isolation building 2 and the seismic isolation building 3.

In lateral beam 32B of this hoistway supporting frame work 32, the supporting frame work 34 to install the door 33
15 forgetting on and off the elevator is hanged. When the hoistway supporting frame work 32 inclines to the front and back direction, the supporting frame work 34 has construction to incline so as to follow the inclination.

On the other hand as shown in figure 21 and figure 22,
20 when the hois tway supporting frame work 32 inclines to the right and left directions, the supporting frame work 34 hung by a lateral beam relatively transfers / displaces into the right and left directions. The hoistway supporting frame work 32 of figure 16 is provided for the two floors, but even in
25 other floors more than the two floors, it is similar.

This hoistway supporting frame work 32 is possible to relatively displace for each building in any story of the non-seismic isolation building 2 side and the seismic isolation

building 3 side. The clearance S2 is provided so as to permit the relative displacement between the hoistway supporting frame work 32 and each building of non-seismic isolation building 2 side or seismic isolation building 3 side.

5 As the clearance S2 is provided in the same way between the supporting frame work 34 suspend by the hoistway supporting frame work 32 and respective buildings, the expansion floor 35A is provided between the supporting frame work 34 that is a landing part of the elevator and the buildings so that a
10 passenger gets it on and off. However, as the displacement of the hoistway supporting frame work 32 does not occur for the lowest one of the stories which the hoistway supporting frame work 32 of the non-seismic isolation building 2 side is installed in, the expansion floor 35A is unnecessary.

15 The clearance S2 of the stories installing the hoistway supporting frame work 32 is partitioned off from the buildings with partition walls 36A, 36B. The expansion floor 35A extends to the partition wall 36A, 36B provided in the right and left sides facing to the supporting frame work 34 and closes the
20 clearance S2 in front of the supporting frame work 34. This expansion floor 35A is supported to the building to be able to move to the front and back directions of the entrance to the building.

 The supporting frame work 34 side of the expansion floor
25 35A is supported to the hoistway supporting frame work 32 to be able to move to right and left directions against the supporting frame work 34. In addition, the movable wall of the building 35B which extended to a top and bottom direction

to a ceiling is provided on the supporting frame work 34 side of the expansion floor 35A. This movable wall of the building 35B extends to the partition wall 36A, 36B to the right and left directions in the same way as the expansion floor 35A, 5 and it has a function to partition the clearance S2 from the elevator landing side of each building.

A movable side wall 35C mentioned later is provided in a side surface of the movable wall 35B facing the partition walls 36A, 36B provided in the right and left directions. 10 Movable wall of the building hip, 35B, is supported by a rotation pin 37A to incline so as to follow for a side of the supporting frame work 34 facing the elevator hall 29, and inclined to the front and back directions against the expansion floor 35A.

On the upper part of this movable wall 35B, in order to 15 close the clearance S2 in the same way as the expansion floor 35A,

a slidable ceiling 35D opening to the partition wall 36A, 36B in the right and left directions. This slidable ceiling 35D is supported with the rotation pin 37B so that the movable wall 20 35B can incline to the front and back directions in the same way as the expansion floor 35A.

In the figure, it is on an upper part of a story ceiling 28A, 28B for housing hung from ceiling 27A, 27B of the room 8A, 8B of each building, however, it may be provided on a bottom 25 of the story ceiling 28A, 28B. However, in that case, a construction to prevent the slidable ceiling 35D from hung down must be provided.

This expansion floor 35A, the slidable ceiling 35, and

the movable wall 35B of the building may be supported on the supporting frame work 34 or the hoistway supporting frame war 32 each separately. However, in that case, to the right and left direction, it must be supported to be mobile for the supporting frame work 34 and the hoistway supporting frame work 32.

The expansion member 35 is formed with this expansion floor 35A, the movable wall 35B and slidable ceiling 35D, and this expansion member 35 is movable to the front and the back directions against each building by using the partition walls 36A, 36B as a guide . In addition, it may be movable to the right and left directions against the supporting frame work 34 and the hoistway supporting framework 32. When, a relative displacement occurred in the non-seismic isolation building 2 and the seismic isolation building 3 by earthquakes, it can be moved to the front and bck, and right and left directions.

A side surface of the partition wall 36A, 36B in right and left of each building facing to the elevator hall 29 is arranged to be the same with a surface of the movable wall 35B facing the elevator hall 29, and when, the expansion member 35 moves to the front side against the each building by earthquakes, the movable wall 35B moves out to the front than a surface of the partition wall 36A, 36B facing to the elevator hall 29.

When the movable wall 35B moves out, the partition wall 36A, 36B side thereof can be seen from the elevator hall 29 side. Because, as the movable wall 35B of the building has not a sufficient thickness, the clearance S2 can be partitioned

off each building by blocking up it with the movable side wall 35C even if the relative displacement exceeds a thickness of the movable wall 35B.

The movable side wall 35C does a role of a guide when
5 an expansion member swings to return. In addition, when the expansion member 35 moves to backward,

The movable wall 35B of the building goes back to more than the surface of the partition wall 36A, 36B facing to the elevator hall 29, there becomes not to be a room for the relative
10 displacement between the non-seismic isolation building 2 and the seismic isolation building 3, and the movable wall 35B of the building is sent back to the face same as the surface of the partition wall 36A, 36B facing to the elevator hall 29.

The partition wall 36A, 36B facing to the elevator hall
15 29 may be arranged to be out to the front direction always and previously referring to a moving amount that the movable wall of the building 35B moves out. In that case, the surface of movable wall 35B of the building facing to the partition wall 36A, 36B does not move out than the surface of the partition
20 wall 36A, 36B facing to the elevator hall 29, and the movable side wall 35C needs not to be provided.

As the surface of the partition wall 36A, 36B facing to the elevator hall 29 is not provided exceeding the side surface of the movable wall 35B facing the elevator hall 29, the space
25 for the passage that is necessary for an elevator landing part of each building 2 becomes small. In this embodiment, the supporting frame work 34 is not supported on the hoistway supporting frame work 32, it can be applied in a construction

which the supporting frame work 34 links the hoistway supporting frame work 32 by using another mechanism.

As explained as above, in the elevator having the hoisting road which is provided in the seismic isolation building and
5 extendss up and down, and a lower stories hoisting road structure which is put in a said non-seismic isolation building so as to be hung down from the lower part of the seismic isolation building, and has a lower stories hoisting road communicated to the hoisting road inside, the partition wall of the entrance
10 side is removed, and the movable wall of the building is provided in the lower stories hoisting road side, a necessary space for the non-seismic isolation building side entrance part becomes to be only thickness of the movable wall of the building by partitioning off the clearance for an earth quake motion, it
15 can be reduced than conventional one.

Moreover, in the elevator having the hoisting road which is provided in the seismic isolation building and extends up and down, a frame for supporting a rail at a seismic isolation story, and a frame to support an entrance door hung from a
20 lateral beam of the frame, a necessary space of the entrance part of the frame installation stories for supporting the rail becomes to be only for the thickness of the movable wall of the building, and can be reduced than that in conventional one, by removing the partition with the hoisting road of the entrance
25 side so as to provide a movable wall of the building on a frame for supporting a rail, and to partition off the hoisting road.

Figure 31 is a sectional drawing showing an other embodiment of the present invention, and a guide rail 31 is

supported between hoisting road 30A, 39B of the non-seismic isolation building 2 and the seismic isolation building 3, and an elevator was added like in figure 16. In the same way as an individual elevator, a movable wall 35B of the building is installed in an entrance side of a lower stories hoisting road of the expansion floor 35A, and moves to front and back directions by using the partition wall 36A, 36B as a guide located in from side to side of said non-seismic isolation building. By such a construction, the elevator hall 29 is partitioned off a clearance S between the non-seismic isolation building 2 and the seismic isolation building 3. A movable wall 36H of the building may be provided on an expansion floor 35A of the entrance side of the lower stories hoisting road between the elevators. A central movable wall 35 H of the building and the expansion floor 35A can be moved to the front and back directions together, and the displacement by an earth quake motion of the building is absorbed, because it inclines.

In a construction that lower stories hoisting road 14 of the non-seismic isolation building is suspended by the seismic isolation building 3 installed thereon like in figure 1,

When plural elevators are added, it is obtained by only changing the hoistway supporting frame work 32 shown in figure 31 into a hoistway road structure 12B having the hoisting road 14.

When the plural elevators are added, and it has to be partitioned off the elevator hall 29 provided in right and left sides with a door or shutter etc. 40, a side wall 39A is fixed on a rigid wall 40 of the building side. In addition, the side wall 39D is supported so as to be able to slide to top and bottom

directions in the movable wall 35H of the building , and when the movable wall 35H of the building inclines, it is inclined so as to follow it. When the sidewall 39 is inclined, a notch part is provided so as not to hit the expansion floor
5 35A or the ceiling 35D. When there is not the expansion floor or the ceiling in top and bottom of the side wall 39D, the notch is unnecessary.

The side walls 39B, 39C have a construction which can be moved to a backward (a depth direction) laterally, and the
10 side wall 39C is moved to the movable wall side usually and the clearance of a notch under or over the side wall 39D is closed. A stopper 42 is arranged to each side wall, even if the movable wall 35H is displaced in the direction that the side wall spreads, the hole side and the space side become
15 intercept.

When the movable wall of the building 35H inclines to the direction where the side wall spreads, the side wall 39D inclines too and the clearance of a notch of the lower part opens, however it is closed because there is the side wall 39C.
20 When the side wall is displaced in a direction to spread, the side wall 39C is caught on the stopper 42 of the side wall 39D, and it is pulled out from the side wall 39B. When the side wall 39C is pulled out to a limit from the side wall 39B, the side wall 39B is caught on the stopper 42 of the side wall 39C
25 and is pulled out from said side wall 39A.

When the side wall inclines to a direction to be shortened on the contrary, the side wall 39C inclines, too, the clearance of the upper notch spreads, however it is closed because there

is the side wall 39C. When the side wall is displaced in a direction to be shortened, the side wall 39C hits the movable wall of the building 35H, is pushed into the side wall 39B side, and if being changed further, the side wall 39B hits the movable
5 wall 35H, and is pushed into the side wall 39A.

Such the side wall is installed in the rigid wall 40 of the building, the elevator hall in the right and left side can be intercepted by closing the clearance between the rigid wall 40 and the wall of an other side of the hole 29 with the door
10 or the shutter etc. 40.

When being always intercepted, the clearance between the rigid wall 40 and the other sidewall of the hole may be completely closed with the wall fixed to a building. In addition, there is no need to provide the side wall side wall 39B between the
15 side walls 39C and 39A. In addition, it may be constituted with side walls of similar construction of plural pieces.

According to the present invention described as mentioned above, the space for the elevator platform entrance can be provided larger.

What is claimed is;

1. An elevator apparatus having a non-seismic isolation building having at least one story, a seismic isolation building installed through seismic isolation means on said non-seismic
5 isolation building, a hoisting road structure being extended to a top and bottom direction in said non-seismic isolation building and said seismic isolation building and having a clearance for said non-seismic isolation building so as to be able to relatively transfer / displace, a car that moves to
10 said top and bottom direction along a hoisting road formed by said hoisting road structure, a hoisting road side landing part formed on said hoisting road structure, and a expansion floor provided at said clearance between a landing part of said non-seismic isolation building and said hoisting road landing
15 part, said elevator apparatus characterized by comprising
a movable wall provided between partition members located on said non-seismic isolation building and said hoisting road structure, being capable to relatively transfer / displace with said partition members when said non-seismic isolation building
20 is swung in right and left directions, and being capable to relatively transfer / displace with said hoisting road structure when said non-seismic isolation building is swung in front and back directions.
- 25 2. An elevator apparatus as defined in claim 1, wherein
respective edges of said partition members facing an elevator hall are located to said back direction against said elevator hall from an edge of a floor of said non-seismic

isolation building.

3. An elevator apparatus having a non-seismic isolation building having at least one story, a seismic isolation building
5 having at least one story and an upper hoisting road extending to a top and bottom direction and being installed through a seismic isolation means on said non-seismic isolation building, a lower stories hoisting road structure having a lower stories hoisting road which is supported by said seismic isolation
10 building, is extended to said top and bottom direction in said non-seismic isolation building, and is communicated to said upper stories hoisting road, a car that is movable to said top and bottom direction along said upper and lower stories hoisting roads, a lower stories hoisting road side landing part provided
15 on said lower stories hoisting road structure, a non-seismic isolation building side landing part installed on said non-seismic isolation building facing said lower stories hoisting road side landing part, and an expansion floor provided between said non-seismic isolation building and said lower
20 stories hoisting road side landing part, said elevator apparatus characterized by comprising

a movable wall being provided between partition members which is located on right and left sides of said landing part of said non-seismic isolation building, being capable to
25 relatively transfer / displace with said partition members when non-seismic isolation building is swung to right and left directions, and being capable to relatively transfer / displace with said lower stories hoisting road structure when said

non-seismic isolation building is swung in front and back directions.

4. An elevator apparatus as defined in claim 3, wherein
5 respective edges of said partition members facing an elevator hall are located to said back direction against said elevator hall from an edge of a floor of said non-seismic isolation building.

10 5. An elevator apparatus having a non-seismic isolation building having at least one story, a seismic isolation building having plural floor stories and an upper stories hoisting road extending to a top and bottom direction and being installed through a seismic isolation means on said non-seismic
15 isolation building, a lower hoisting road which is installed on said non-seismic isolation building and is connected to said upper stories hoisting road, a guide rail which is provided across said non-seismic isolation building and said seismic isolation building, a hoistway supporting frame work which
20 is provided across said non-seismic isolation building and said seismic isolation building, and a bound for a floor story door installed in said hoistway supporting frame work, said elevator apparatus characterized by comprising

25 a movable wall provided between partition members which are located on right and left sides of said landing part of said non-seismic isolation building or said seismic isolation building, being capable to move with said partition members when said non-seismic isolation building is swung in right and

left directions, and being capable to relatively transfer /
displace with said hoistway supporting frame work when said
lower stories hoisting road structure is swung in front and
back directions.

5

6. An elevator apparatus as defined in claim 5, wherein
respective edges of said partition members facing an
elevator hall are located to said back direction against said
elevator hall from an edge of a floor of said non-seismic
10 isolation building.

7. An elevator apparatus having a non-seismic isolation
building having at least one story, a seismic isolation building
installed through seismic isolation means on said non-seismic
15 isolation building, a hoisting road structure being extended
to a top and bottom direction in said non-seismic isolation
building and said seismic isolation building and having a
clearance with said seismic isolation building so as to be able
to relatively transfer / displace to said seismic isolation
20 building, a car that moves to said top and bottom direction
along a hoisting road formed by said hoisting road structure,
a hoisting road side landing part formed on said hoisting road
structure, and an expansion floor provided at said clearance
between a landing part of said seismic isolation building and
25 said hoisting road landing part, said elevator apparatus
characterized by comprising

a movable wall provided between partition members located
on said non-seismic isolation building and said hoisting road

structure, being capable to relatively transfer / displace with
said partition members when said non-seismic isolation building
is swung in right and left directions, and being capable to
relatively transfer / displace with said hoisting road structure
5 when said non-seismic isolation building is swung in front and
back directions.

8. An elevator apparatus as defined in claim 7, wherein
respective edges of said partition members facing an
10 elevator hall are located to said back direction against said
elevator hall from an edge of a floor of said non-seismic
isolation building.

9 An elevator apparatus as defined at least one of claims
15 1, 3, 5, 7 further comprising
a expansion floor which is movable to right and left and
front and back directions with said movable wall, and extends
to said partition members in said right and left sides.

20 10. An elevator apparatus as defined at least one of claims
1, 3, 5, 7 further comprising
a slidable ceiling which is movable to right and left
and front and back directions with said movable wall, and blocks
up said clearance extending to said partition members.

25

11. An elevator apparatus as defined at least one of claims
1, 3, 5, 7 wherein
said movable wall is located in a position which retreated

a predetermined distance from said elevator hall edge part of said partition members at a usual time when earth quake motion does not occur, and

said movable wall did not stick out from said partition member
5 even if the greatest earth quake motion occurs.

12. An elevator apparatus as defined at least one of claims 1, 3, 5, 7 wherein

said edge of said partition members of said movable wall
10 extends in parallel to a direction within a face of said partition members.