

A company of
ThyssenKrupp
Elevator

ThyssenKrupp Elevator Sp. z o. o.



ThyssenKrupp

**DOKUMENTACJA
TECHNICZNA
DŹWIGU**

**Park Naukowo Technologiczny
Gdańsk**

201900

2. Obliczenia techniczne



Streight calculation of the Elevator system

Date: 2008/01/14

Serial number:	201900	Year of construction:	2008
Operating location:	PL 81-547 Gdynia Park Technologiczny w Gdansk		
Owner of elevator:		Manufacturer:	ThyssenKrupp Aufzugswerk Austria GmbH Harter Straße 1a, A-8101 Gratkorn
Elevator type:	Passenger elevator		
Area of application:	Office/commercial building		

Capacity: 2000 kg or 26 persons
Rated speed (up/down): 0,40 / 0,40 m/s Travel height: 9,28 m

Machine type: Hydraulic lift with soft-starting
Machine layout: T tandem-jack - 1:2

Load assumptions:

Rated load	Q =	2.000 kg
Car weight:	N =	1.700 kg
Travelling cable ((0,5 * travel height + 2) * weight/m travelling cable)	Hk =	4 kg
Suspension		1:2

Load carrier:

Design of the rope		GW PAWO 819W
Quantity of ropes	n =	10
Diameter of the rope	d =	10 mm
Minimum breaking load of a rope	B =	70.300 N
Weight per meter of a rope		4 N/m

Bending of the rope:

Minimum diameter of the pulley	D ₁ =	400 mm
D ₁ /d ≥ 40	D ₁ /d =	40,0 ≥ 40
Weight of the ropes (travel height/2 * weight/m rope)	S =	186 N

Tensile stress of the load carrier:

Stress of all load carriers	Q ₁ +P ₁	
P ₁ = N + S	Q ₁ +P ₁ =	36.521 N
Minimum safety of the rope	s =	12
Page 1/1 (z*B) / (Q+P1)	=	19,25 ≥ s

Signature and address:

The planner and
authorized manufacturer of the elevator:

ThyssenKrupp Aufzugswerk Austria GmbH
Harter Straße 1a, A-8101 Gratkorn

THYSSENKRUPP AUFZUGSWERK AUSTRIA GMBH CALCULATION OF GUIDE RAILS ACCORDING TO EN81:1998



ThyssenKrupp

Unit number

Intern

Car

Masses of the car

Rated load

Balance factor ($Q^*q + P - CTW$)

Force on the sill

Load distribution

Car depth

Car width

Numbers of guide rails

Distance between guide shoes

Distance from C to y-axis

Distance from P to y-axis

Distance from Q to y-axis

Distance from Q to y-axis

Distance from S to y-axis

Distance from PU to y-axis

Distance between C and P in the x-direction

Distance between C and Q in the x-direction

Distance car door 1 to y-axis

Distance car door 2 to y-axis

Distance car door 3 to y-axis

Distance car door 4 to y-axis

Distance from C to x-axis

Distance from P to x-axis

Distance from Q to x-axis

Distance from Q to x-axis

Distance from S to x-axis

Distance from PU to x-axis

Distance between C and P in y-direction

Distance between C and Q in y-direction

Distance car door 1 to x-axis

Distance car door 2 to x-axis

Distance car door 3 to x-axis

Distance car door 4 to x-axis

Counterweight (suspension and buffer in the centre)

Numbers of guide rails

Distance between guide shoes

Counterweight depth

Counterweight width

Weight of the counterweight

Levers in x-direction

Levers in y-direction

201900

Guide rail:

1700,00
2000,00
0,00
7848,00

☐ Fork lift loading

on the right / left in the front / rear

2680,00
1400,00
2,00
3300,00
0,00
0,00

0,00
0,00
0,00
0,00
0,00
0,00

0,00
0,00
1450,00
0,00
-1450,00
0,00
0,00
0,00
0,00
0,00

175,00
-175,00
0,00
0,00

0,00
0,00
175,00
0,00
0,00
0,00
0,00
0,00

Guide rail:

0,00
0,00
0,00
0,00
16677,00
0,00
0,00

hggw [mm]

tgw [mm]

bgw [mm]

[N]

xggw [mm]

yggw [mm]

Date

23.01.2008

T 125/B (125x82x16)

Car: Safety gear / rupture valve

☒ progressive safety gear

☐ safety gear of the captive roller type

☐ respond of the rupture valve

Car buffer:

☒ Energie accumulation type

☐ Energie dissipation type

1,2,3,4
S
C
P
Q
PU

Centre of car doors

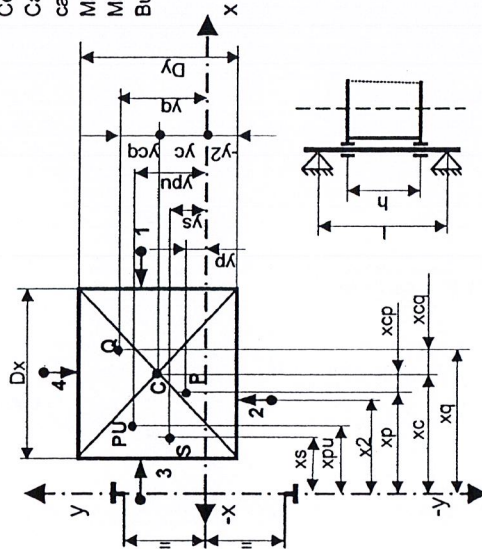
Car suspension

car centre

Mass centre of gravity of the car

Mass centre of gravity of the load

Buffers



Accesses: ☒ Car door 1 ☒ Car door 3

☐ Car door 2 ☐ Car door 4

KEINE

CTW: safety gear

☒ without safety gear

☐ progressive safety gear

☐ safety gear of the captive roller type

Cylinder calculation BZH 100/ 5-1x4860

Name of customer : ThyssenKrupp Aufzugswerk Au Offer : EZ-2008-0072 / 21.01.2008
Calculator : Zürcher Ester Your inquiry : 1-71848 - 201900-07

Lift data

Q Capacity (Q)	[kg]	: 2000	l_A Travel	[mm]	: 9280
P_3 Car weight including frame	[kg]	: 1700	Z Number of cylinder		: 2
P_m Weight of pulley	[kg]	: 150	c_m Type of construction (1 = 1:1; 2 = 2:1)		: 2
l_R Height of pulley	[mm]	: 300	P_{cg} Counter weight / cylinder	[kg]	: 0 2:1
P_v Weight of cylinder rod extension	[kg]	: 0.0	s_E Required safety factor		: 2
l_v Extension cylinder rod	[mm]	: 0	g_n Acceleration of drop	[m/s ²]	: 9.81

Cylinder data

d_a Outer diameter	[mm]	: 100.0	d_i Inner diameter	[mm]	: 90.0
l_H Cylinder stroke	[mm]	: 4860	l_o Piston dead stroke	[mm]	: 40
A Piston surface	[mm ²]	: 7854.0	A_1 Piston cross section	[mm ²]	: 1492.3
J_1 Moment of inertia	[cm ⁴]	: 168.8	i_1 Radius of inertia	[mm]	: 33.6
P_r Weight of piston rod	[kg]	: 69.2			:
E Modulus of elasticity	[N/mm ²]	: 2.10E+5	R_m Tension strength	[N/mm ²]	: 490.0

Calculation on pressure

Actual pressure force	$F_d := g_n \cdot \left[\frac{(Q + P_3) \cdot c_m}{Z} + P_{rh} + P_v + P_r \right]$	F_d [N]	= 38448
Static pressure at max. load	$p_{stat} := \frac{F_d}{A}$	P_{stat} [bar]	= 49.0
Permissible static pressure at cylinder		P_{stzul} [bar]	= 59.7

Buckling calculation according EN 81


Buckling length	$l_k := l_H + l_o + l_R + l_v$	l_k [mm]	= 5200
Slenderness ratio	$\lambda := \frac{l_k}{i_1}$	lambda	= 155
Actual buckling force	$F_{5z} := 1.4 \cdot g_n \cdot \left[\frac{(Q + P_3) \cdot c_m}{Z} + P_{rh} + P_v + 0.64 \cdot P_r \right]$	F_5 [N]	= 53484
Permissible buckling force	$F_{5z} := \frac{\pi^2 \cdot E \cdot J_1}{s_E \cdot l_k^2}$	F_{5z} [N]	= 61697

Permissible static pressure at the cylinder

$$P_{stMax} \leq P_{stzul} \leq \frac{\frac{F_{5z}}{1.4} + g_n \cdot (P_r - 0.64 \cdot P_r)}{A}$$

P_{stMax} [bar] = 59.2

Neuheim, 21.01.2008

Visa: 

Certificate of compliance for hydraulic jacks

Jack type : **BZH 100 / 5**

Working pressure p stat max: 59.7 bar
Test pressure = p stat max * 2.3 137.31 bar

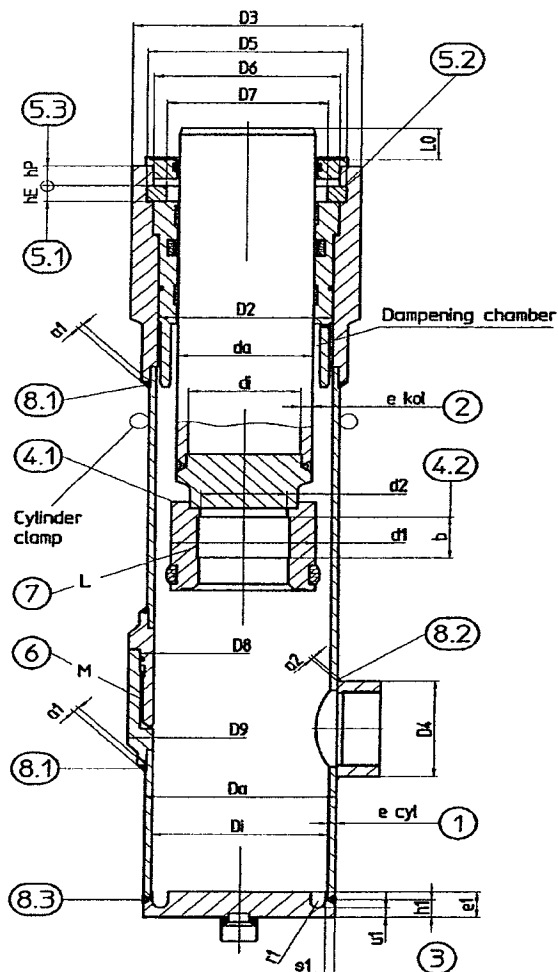
Material quality + Dimensions

Ram	St 52	Ø	100 x 5
Ram bottom	St 52	≥ Ø	106
Cylinder tube	St 52	Ø	139.7 x 5.6
Cylinder bottom	St 52 - 3	≥ Ø	139.7

Jack is manufactured with these materials. After assembly, it undergoes a pressure test. Further certificates of material are available on request.

BZH

100/5



da	100	mm
di	90	mm
d1	106	mm
d2	76	mm
Da	139.7	mm
Di	128.5	mm
D2	126	mm
D3	158	mm
D4	63.5	mm
D5	144	mm
D6	134	mm
D7	118	mm
D8	152	mm
D9	165	mm
a1	3.92	mm
a2	2.8	mm
b	32	mm
e cyl	5.6	mm
e kol	5	mm
e0	1	mm
e1	20	mm
hE	12	mm
hR	16	mm
h1	14	mm
r1	5	mm
s1	7.85	mm
u1	8	mm
L0	40	mm
L	M80x2	-
LF	78.701	mm
LK	77.546	mm
LP	2	mm
M	Tr 150x6	-
MF	147	mm
MK	143	mm
MP	6	mm

p

5.97

MPa

- 1) cylinder tube - wall thick
- 2) piston tube - wall thickn
- 3) cylinder bottom - wall th

e cyl	5.59	mm
e kol	4.29	mm
e1 min	14.88	mm
h1 min	13.00	mm
r1 min	5.00	mm
u1 min	6.62	mm
u1 max	11.78	mm
σ D exist	132.67	N/mm2
τ exist	14.11	N/mm2
hE.1	2.45	mm
hE.2	9.67	mm
pF	78.41	N/mm2
hR	7.37	mm
τ exist	18.23	N/mm2
τ exist	73.23	N/mm2
σ exist	119.00	N/mm2
σ exist	74.56	N/mm2

Method of calculation for BZH - Jack

calculation according to EN 81 T2 - 12

(Unit of p in MPa or N/mm²)

1) Cylinder tube - wall thickness

material: St 52.0

$R_{p0.2} = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2$

DIN 1626 or DIN 1629

$$e_{cyl} = \frac{2.3 \cdot 1.7 \cdot p \cdot D_a}{R_{p0.2} \cdot 2} + e_0$$

2) Piston tube - wall thickness

(Piston-solid without calculation)

material: St 52

$R_{p0.2} = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2$

DIN 2391 or DIN 1629

$$e_{kol} = \frac{2.3 \cdot 1.7 \cdot p \cdot d_a}{R_{p0.2} \cdot 2} + e_0$$

3) Cylinder bottom - wall thickness

Flat bottom with relief groove

material: St 52

$R_{p0.2} = 320 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$$e_1 \geq 0.4 \cdot D_i \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2.3 \cdot 1.7 \cdot p}{R_{p0.2}}} + e_0$$

Condition: $r_1 \geq 0.2 \cdot e_1$ and $r_1 \geq 5 \text{ mm}$

$u_1 \leq 1.5 \cdot s_1$

$h_1 \geq u_1 + r_1$

$$u_1 \geq 1.3 \cdot \left(\frac{D_i}{2} - r_1 \right) + \frac{2.3 \cdot 1.7 \cdot p}{R_{p0.2}} + e_0$$

4) Piston stroke stop

4.1) pressure per unit of area

material: St 52

$\sigma_{D adm} = 210 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$$\sigma_{Dexist} = \frac{2.3 \cdot p \cdot d_a^2 \cdot \pi \cdot 4}{(d_i^2 - (d_a + 1)^2) \cdot 4 \cdot \pi}$$

4.2) shearing tension

material: St 52.0

$\tau_{adm} = 140 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$$\tau_{exist} = \frac{2.3 \cdot p \cdot d_a^2 \cdot \pi}{d_2 \cdot \pi \cdot b \cdot 4}$$

5) Splitted insert ring

AD - Instruction sheet B8 - 6.10

(Calculation at failure: piston at stroke stop)

material: St 52

$R_{p0.2} = 355 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$\sigma_{D adm} = 210 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$$5.1) \quad hE_{1adm} = \frac{0.4 \cdot 2.3 \cdot 1.7 \cdot p \cdot D_2^2 \cdot \pi}{D_6 \cdot R_{p0.2} \cdot 4}$$

$$hE_{2adm} = \sqrt{1.91 \cdot \frac{2.3 \cdot 1.7 \cdot p \cdot D_2^2 \cdot \pi}{D_6 \cdot R_{p0.2} \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{D_6 - D_7}{2}}$$

$$5.2) \quad pF_{exist} = 127 \cdot \frac{2.3 \cdot p \cdot D_2^2 \cdot \pi}{(D_5^2 - D_6^2) \cdot 4}$$

5.3)

$$hRadm = \sqrt{1.91 \cdot \frac{2.3 \cdot 1.7 \cdot p \cdot D_2^2 \cdot \pi}{D_5 \cdot R_{p0.2} \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{D_5 - D_6}{2}}$$

6) Thread M

material: St 52.0

$\tau_{adm} = 140 \text{ N/mm}^2$

factor 5:

M_F : flank \emptyset

M_K : core \emptyset

M_P : pitch

in presumption that the first thread takes over 1/5 of cpl. tractive force

$$\tau_{exist} = \frac{2.3 \cdot p \cdot 2 \cdot D_8^2 \cdot \pi}{(M_F + M_K) \cdot \pi \cdot 4 \cdot M_P \cdot 5}$$

7) Thread L

material: 8.8 / C40

St 52

$\tau_{adm} = 140 \text{ N/mm}^2$

factor 3:

L_F : flank \emptyset

L_K : core \emptyset

L_P : pitch

Cylinder bolt DIN 912 - 8.8 / Piston-solid ($d_i = 0$)

Piston tube

in presumption that the first thread takes over 1/3 of cpl. load force

$$\tau_{exist} = \frac{2.3 \cdot p \cdot 2 \cdot d_a^2 \cdot \pi}{(L_F + L_K) \cdot \pi \cdot 4 \cdot L_P \cdot 3}$$

8) Welding seam

general calculation basic DIN 18800

welding seam thickness "a" acc. DIN 18800 T1 - 7.3.1

admissible tension at load situation H, acc. DIN 18800 T1 Tab. 11 all welding seams; St 52: $\sigma_{adm} = 170 \text{ N/mm}^2$

8.1)

$$\sigma_{exist} = \frac{2.3 \cdot p \cdot D_a^2 \cdot \pi}{(D_a + a_1) \cdot a_1 \cdot \pi \cdot 4}$$

8.2)

$$\sigma_{exist} = \frac{2.3 \cdot p \cdot D_4^2 \cdot \pi}{(D_4 + a_2) \cdot a_2 \cdot \pi \cdot 4}$$

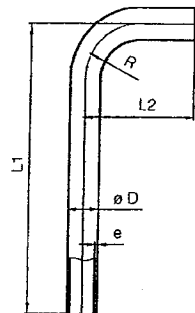
8.3) the calculation of welding seam is not applicable due to a cpl. around-welded V-seam (DIN 8558 T1 - 9.1)

Cushioned stop

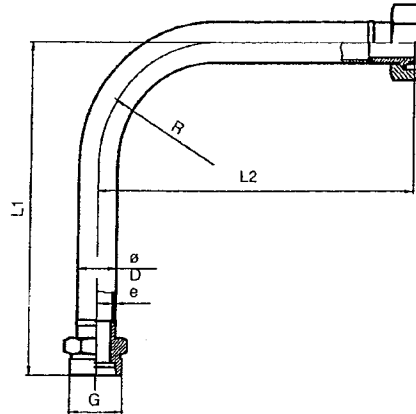
EN 81 T2 - 12.2.3.3 average deceleration $< 1.0 g_n$

Rohrbogen 90° Massblatt und Berechnung

Typ RB 18...42



Typ RB 50
Dichtkegel 24°



Bemerkung: Bei Verwendung als Zwischenbauteil werden jeweils noch 2 Gerade-Verschraubungen der ent-

sprechenden Grösse benötigt. Bei Verwendung anstatt einer Schwenkverschraubung wird noch je eine Gerade-

Verschraubung und ein Einschraubstutzen benötigt.

Typ	DN ¹ [mm]	ø D [mm]	e _{vorn} [mm]	L1 [mm]	L2 [mm]	R [mm]	G	Bi	Rp0.2 [N/mm ²]	p max [bar]	e _{erf} [mm]
RB 18	16	18	1.5	236	71	36	-	1.17	225	54.6	1.499
RB 22	19	22	2	238	78	38	-	1.23	225	63.7	1.998
RB 28	25	28	3	248	98	48	-	1.23	225	83.5	2.999
RB 35	31	35	3	260	125	60	-	1.24	235	69	2.991
RB 42	38	42	3	280	165	80	-	1.19	235	60	2.995
RB 50	51	50	4	410	410	150	M68X2	1.14	235	73.6	3.990

¹ DN = Nennweite Hochdruckschlauch

Werkstoff:
Stahlrohr St 37.4 DIN 2391-C

Berechnung:
(1 MPa = 10 bar = 1 N/mm²)

Berechnungsgrundlagen:
EN 81-2
DIN 2413; Beiwert Bi

$$e_{\text{erf}} = \frac{2.3 \times 1.7 \times p \times Bi \times D}{Rp0.2 \times 2} + 0.5$$

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Wir behalten uns das Recht auf technische Änderungen vor.

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