



# PENGENALAN KEPADA SISTEM LIF



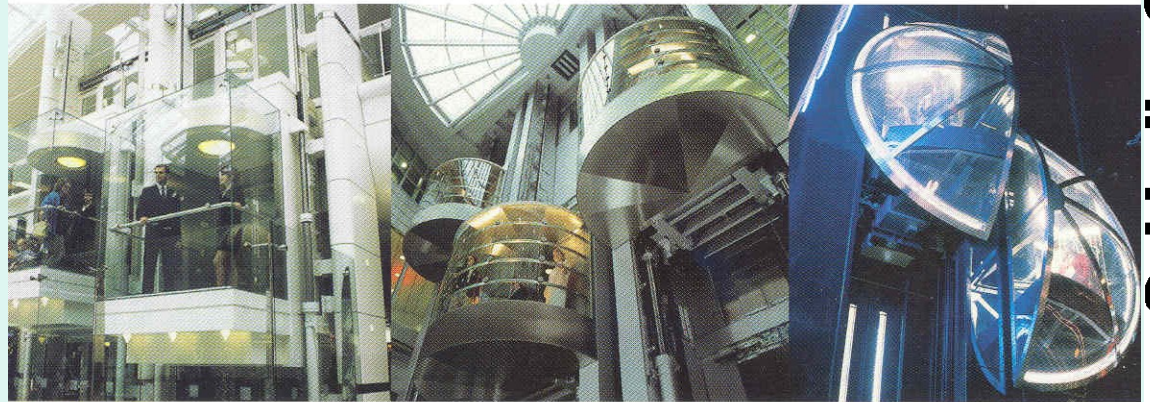
# Users Expectations on Vertical Transportation

Discover the new dimensions of elevator design. Innovative manufacturing methods allow spectacular glass constructions. Special panorama cars are the individual calling cards of your building.

Gatwick Airport,  
London, England.

glass

Atag Building  
Zurich, Switzerland



interfaces

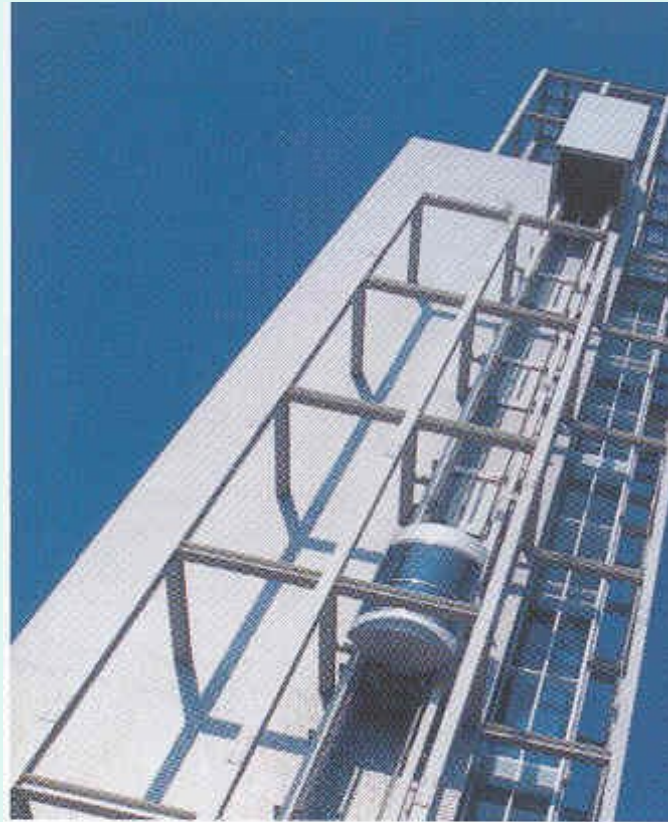
Shopping Center,  
Ostermundigen, Switzerland.

specials

Clearly defined interfaces are crucial for all elevator systems. We work closely with all parties concerned and provide you with an ideal elevating solution.

With the widest experience of indoor and outdoor panorama installations, we have the competence and knowledge, and we enjoy the challenges. Talk to us about panorama elevators, not just the car, but the complete system.

**Schindler**



Klangturm, St. Pölten, Austria.

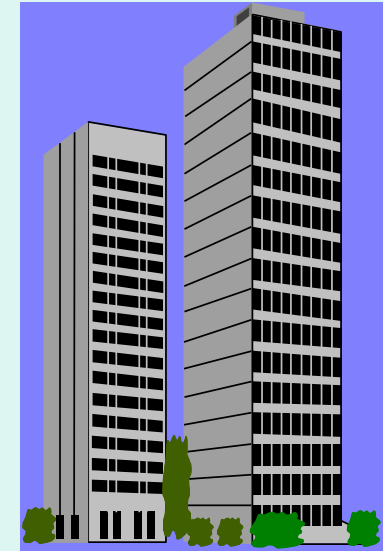
# Users Expectation on Vertical Transportation



**FACTORY**



**HOSPITAL**



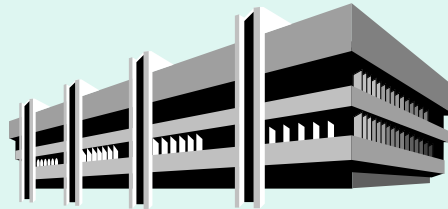
**OFFICE/  
COMMERCIAL BUILDING**



**VIP OFFICES**



**FLATS**



**PUBLIC BUS STATION**



**PRIVATE USE**

# Users Expectation on Vertical Transportation



# Users Expectation on Vertical Transportation

Expectation/ Building	Waiting Time	Lighting	Ride Comfort	Interior Finishes	Stopping accuracy	Safety	Door Opening/ Closing (Noise)	External Appearance
Flat	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Hospital	High	High	High	Low	High	High	Low	Low
Public Bus Station	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Office/Commercial Building	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
IT Offices	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Private Use	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Factory	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low

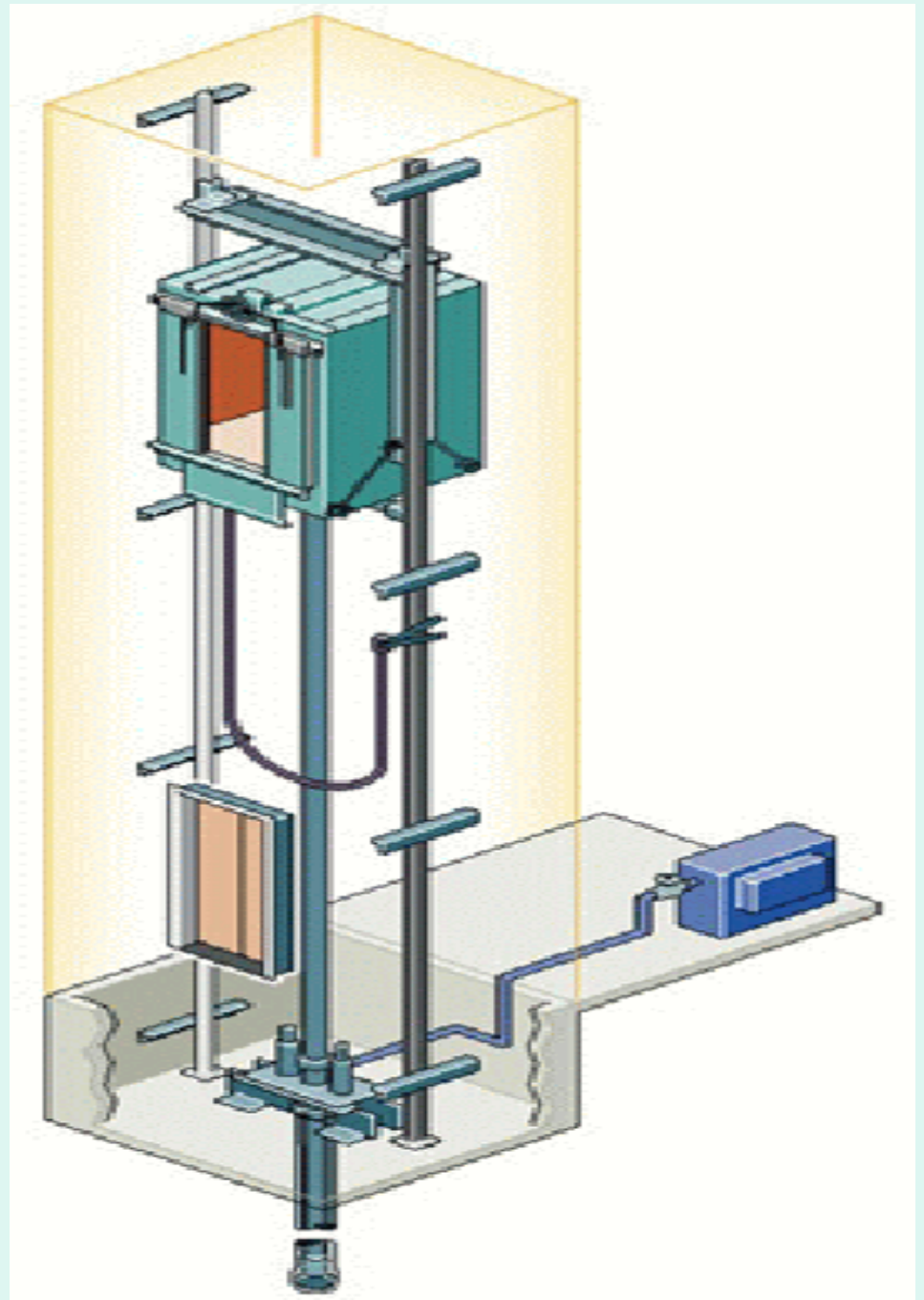
# **RELEVANT ACT AND STANDARDS**

- **AKTA KILANG DAN JENTERA**
  - **Electric Passenger and Goods Lifts Regulations 1970, as published in Factories and Machinery Act 1967.**
- **BRITISH STANDARD OR THE AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR ELECTRIC LIFTS**
  - **BS 5655 Pt. 1 to 10**
  - **ANSI/ASME A 17.1 - 1981**

# **TYPES OF LIFT SYSTEMS**

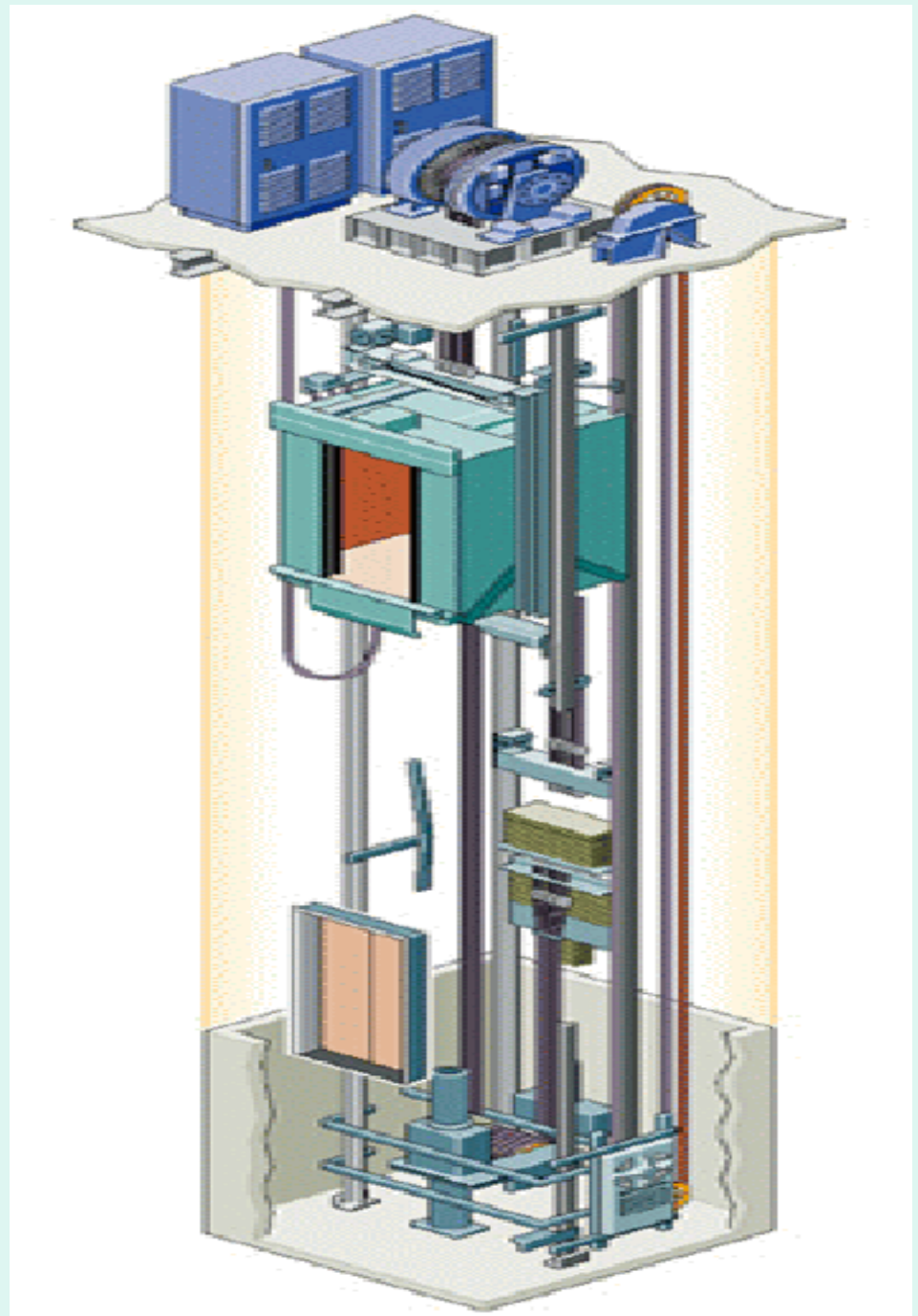
- **LIFT HYDRAULIC**
- **LIFT ELECTRIC**

# HYDRAULIC LIFT





# ELECTRIC LIFT



# CATEGORIES OF LIFTS

- PASSENGER LIFTS
- BED / PASSENGER LIFTS
- GOOD / SERVICE LIFTS
- BOMBA LIFT

# CHARACTERISTICS

- PASSENGER LIFT

Capacity 6 to 23 people (1600kg)

Speed 1 to 3 m/s

- BEDS/PASSENGER

Capacity 23 people (1600 kg)

Speed 1 to 1.6 m/s

- GOODS/SERVICE

Capacity >900 kg

Speed 0.5 to 3.5 m/s

- BOMBA

Capacity 6 to 23 people

Can be operated during fire situation



# DESIGN REQUIREMENT

## GENERAL CONSIDERATION

- Application
- Office building/Hospital/commercial
- Capacity & Nos. Of Lift
- Traffic and size of building
- Speed of lift
- Number of stops and traffic load
- Lift Doors
- Depends on application
- Number of stops/opening
- Depends on building height, applications

# OTHER REQUIREMENT

- Electrical switch boards and power points in lift motor rooms
- Ventillation fans and lightings in machine rooms
- Cat Ladders and power points in lift pits
- Structural openings in lift motor rooms, hoistways etc.

# MAJOR LIFT COMPONENTS

- LIFT MOTOR

2 direction motor to drive the lift car upwards and downwards.

- SELECTOR

Records position of lift car and transmits messages to the controller.

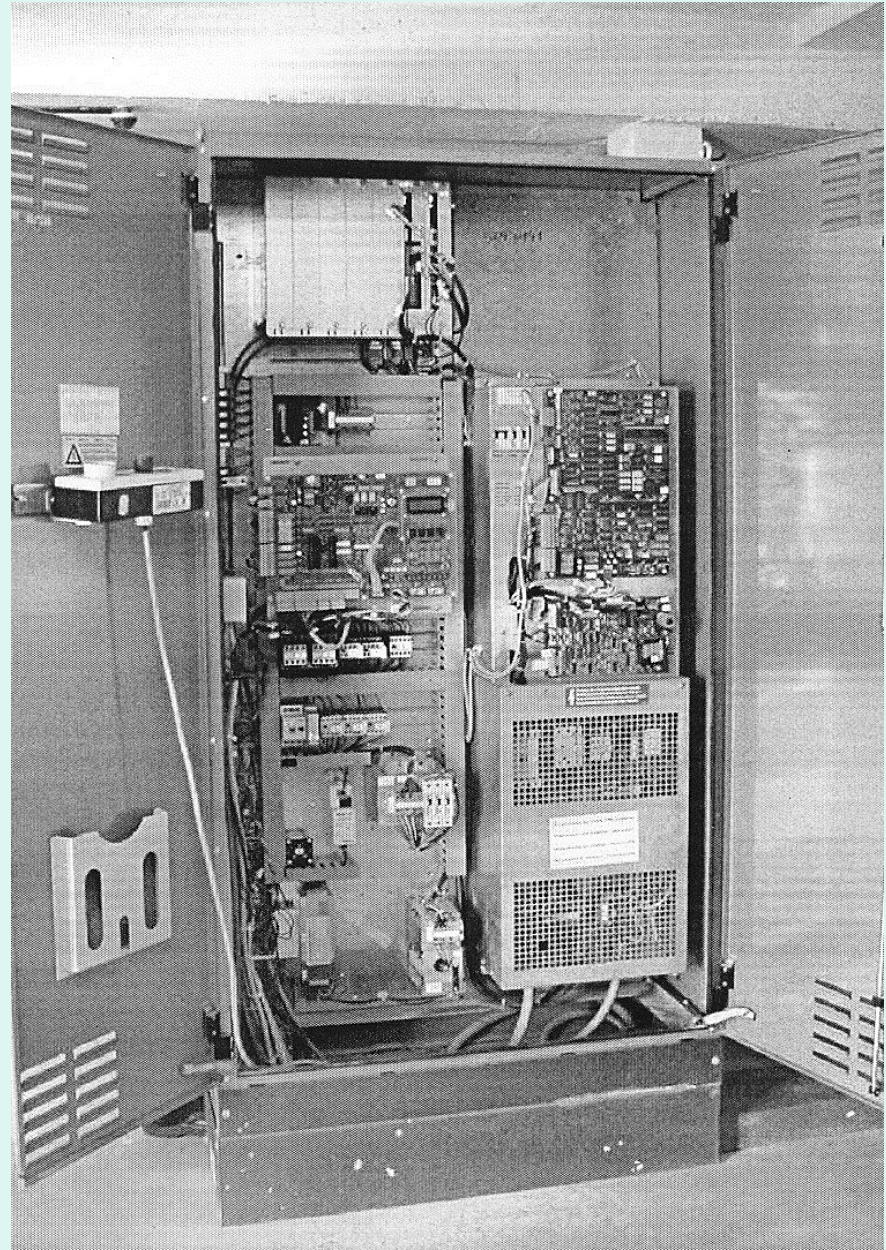
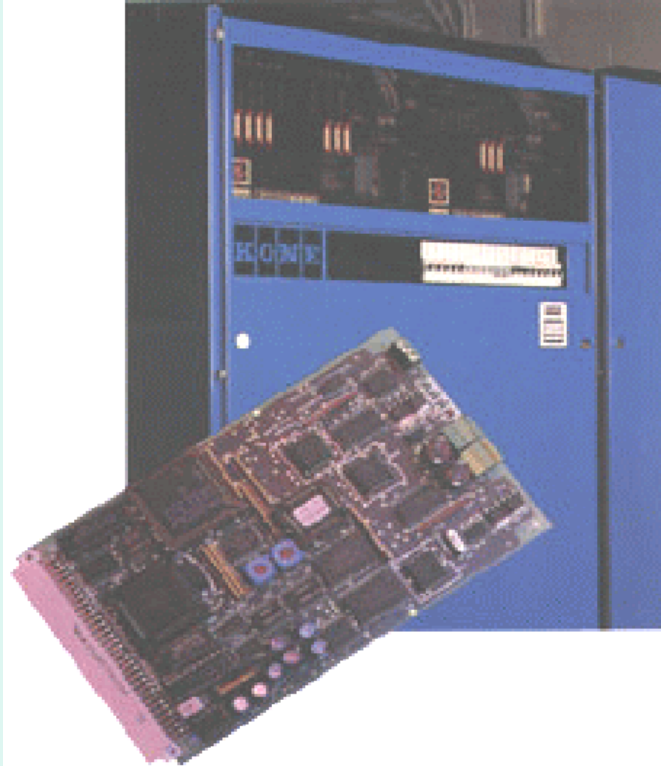
- CONTROLLER

Controls overall operation of the lift.

- GOVERNOR

Triggering the safety gears to stop the lift should the overspeeds on its downwards travel.

# CONTROLLER





# LIFT MOTOR



# MAJOR LIFT COMPONENTS AT LIFT SHAFT

- **LIFT CAR AND DOOR**  
To contain people and goods.
- **COUNTERWEIGHT**  
To balance the load of the car to ease work of motor.
- **HOISTING ROPE**  
To hoist the car and counterweight up and down the shaft via the motor.

- **BUFFER**

To stop descending lift or counterweight should it overtravel by absorbing the kinetic energy.

- **GUIDE RAILS**

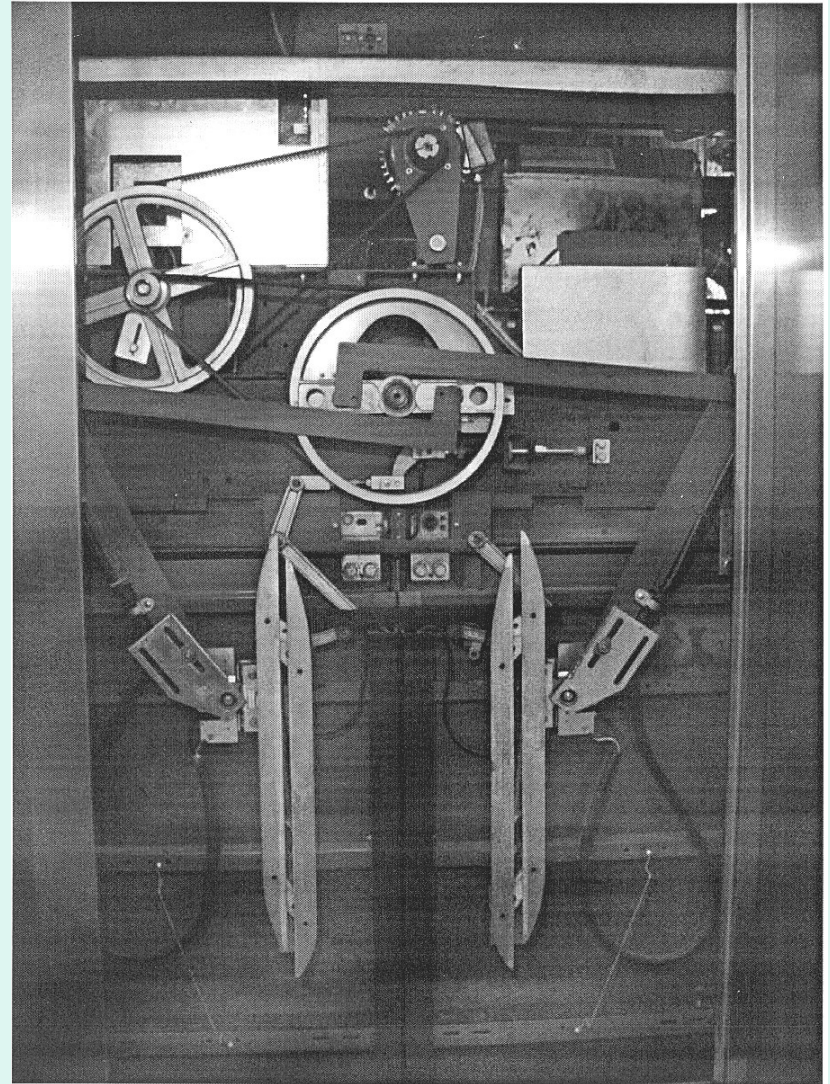
To guide the travel of the car and counterweight.

# LIFT LOBBY





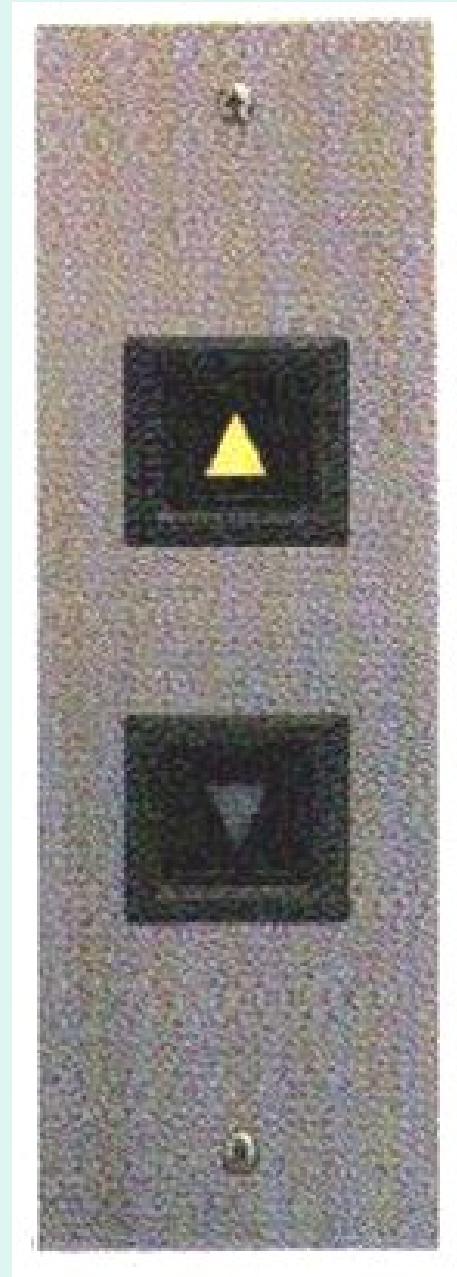
# LIFT DOOR



# CEILING PANEL

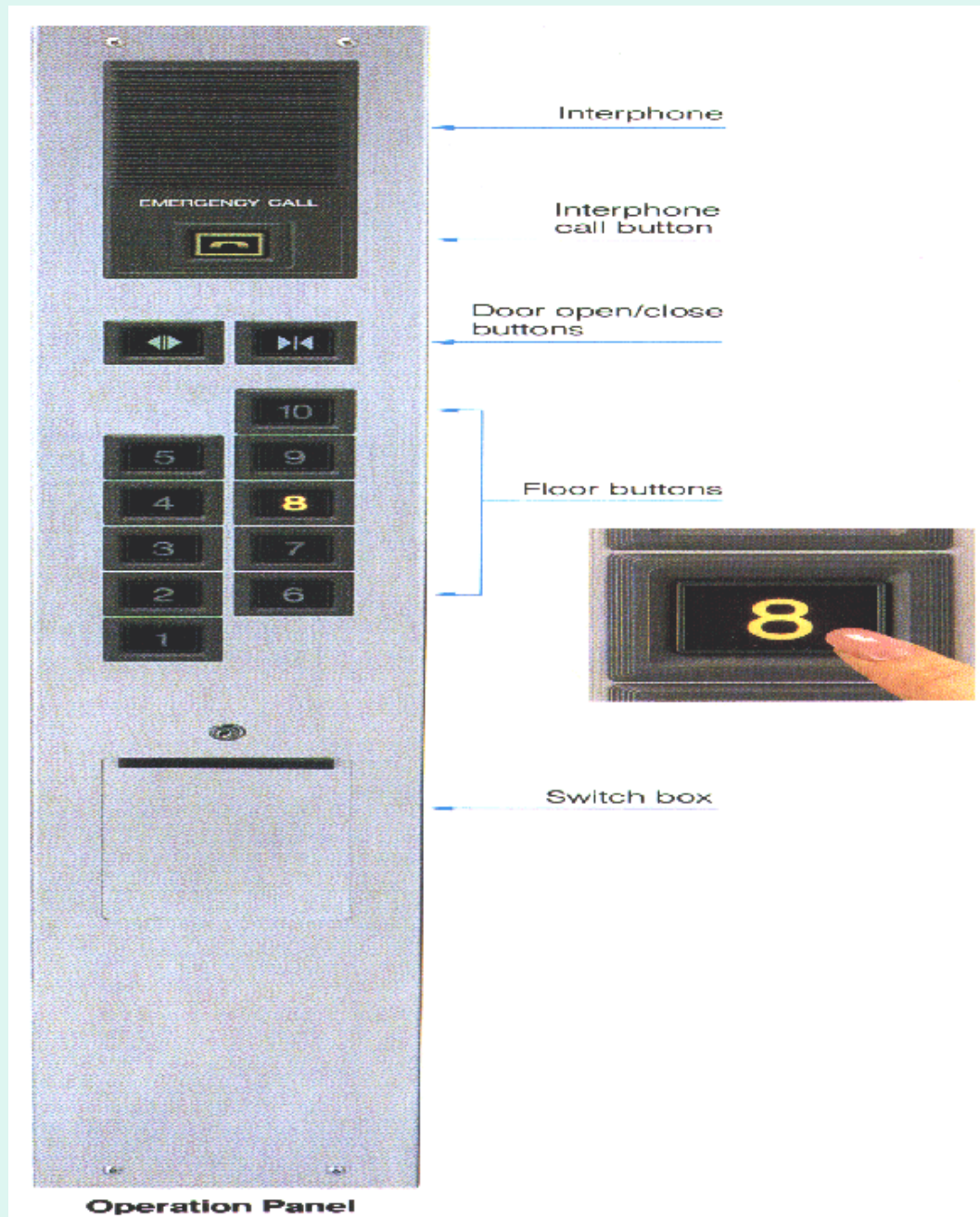


# CALL BUTTON

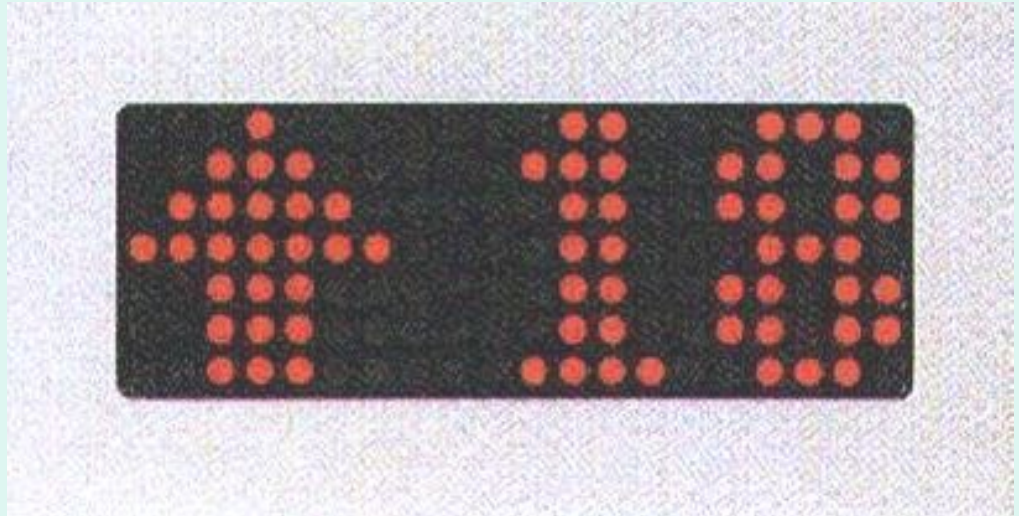




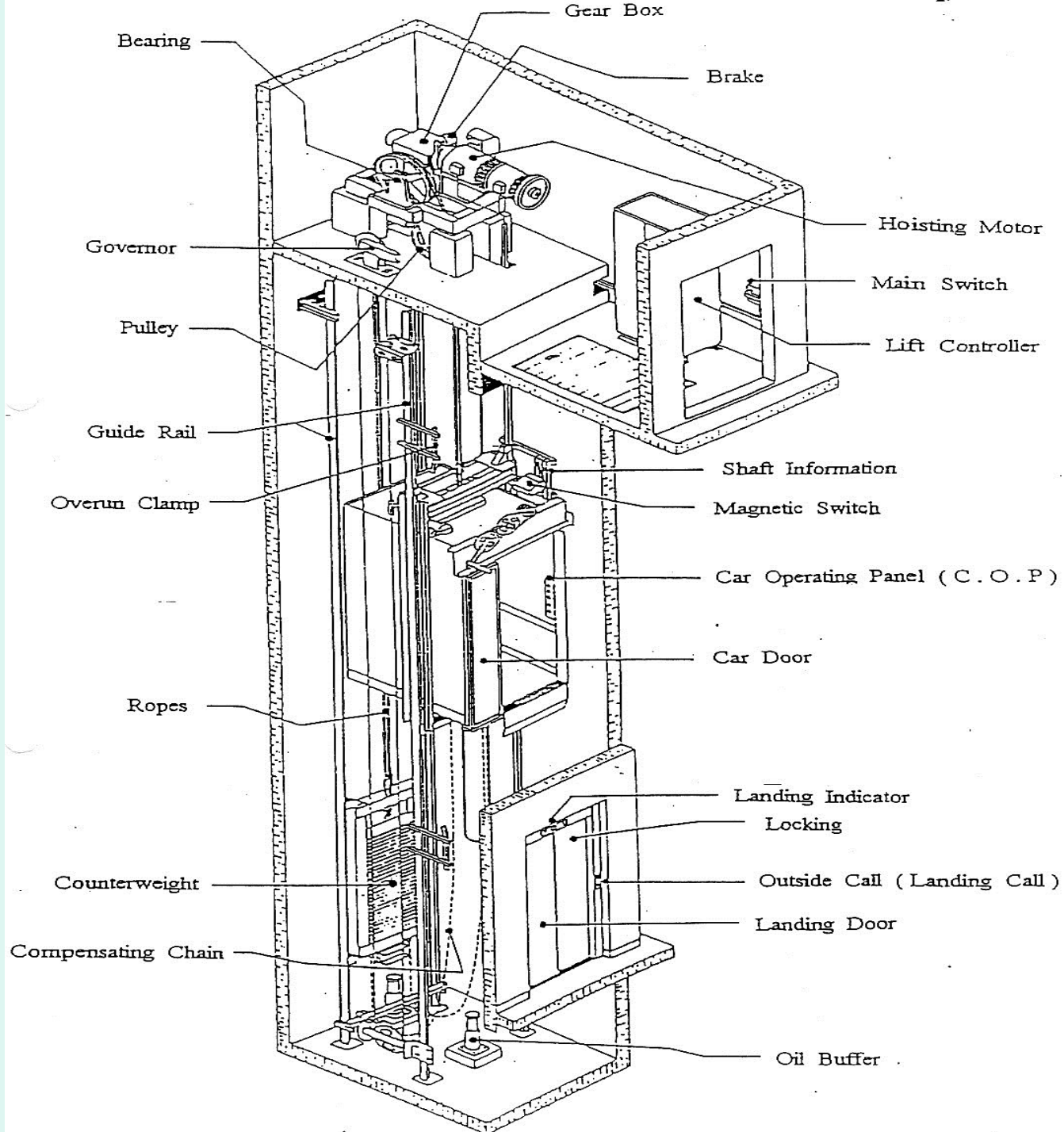
# OPERATION PANEL



INDICATOR







# SAFETY FEATURES OF A LIFT

- **SPEED GOVERNOR**  
Mechanical and electrical, prevent overspeeding.
- **BUFFER**  
Spring or oil, to stop lift car and/or counterweight should it overtravel downwards.
- **SAFETY GEAR**  
Stops the lift should it overspeed in the downwards direction.
- **BRAKE**  
Stops the lift in the failure of Normal supply and when the lift stops at a landing.

- **WORM GEAR**

Non slipping even when machine is not running.

- **THERMIC DEVICES**

In motor windings to prevent overheating of motor.

- **ELECTRICAL FUSES**

Prevent overloading of electrical equipment and components.

- **ROPES**

Sufficient ropes with generous safety factor to prevent any mishap 10 - 15 % safety factor.

- **OVERLOAD NON-START**

Micro switches beneath lift platform to prevent starting of lift when it's overload.

- **DOOR INTERLOCK**

To ensure both car and landing doors are fully closed before the lift starts moving. This is an electro-mechanical interlock.

- **DOOR SAFETY SHOE**

Retractable shoe, light ray, electronic door to prevent closure of doors when an object e.g. a person etc is present between the doors.

- **WEIGHT CLOSER**

A rope weight system to close a landing door by gravity when the car door is not engaged.

**SEKIAN  
TERIMA KASIH**



# PENGIRAAN COUNTER WEIGHT

- Berat kereta = 900 kg
- Berat muatan = 960 kg

Imbangan pada 50%

$$= 900 + (960 \times 50\%)$$

$$= 900 + 480$$

$$= 1380 \text{ kg}$$

\*Imbangan kabel lif telah dibuat oleh compensating chain.