

Roped Hydraulic Holeless

This application will accommodate front and/or front and rear openings in any configuration. Wire ropes (cables) are used along with a hydraulic jack to lift the car at a 1 to 2 ratio (for every foot that the jack rises the car rises 2 feet). The jack, rails and sling equipment are mounted either to the side or to the rear of the car depending upon the opening configuration. It can be used with both passenger and service applications.

For a Hydraulic type elevator you will need an equipment room to house the equipment. This equipment room must be a minimum of 50 square feet with an out-swing door and at least 6' 0" in one direction, or, 60 square feet with an in-swing door and at least 7' 0" in one direction. Minimum clear headroom required is 7' 0" per code. Please note that keeping the equipment room adjacent to the elevator hoistway reduces cost.

See our Car Size & Weight Chart for hoistway dimensions, clear inside dimensions, pit, overhead, etc.

Advantages:

- The travel can be up to 100 feet.
- No jack hole is required, thus eliminating the risk of oil contamination into the ground.
- Standard pit and overhead requirements, no increase in construction cost.
- With 1 to 2 roping, the jack length is one half the travel distance and travels at one half the speed of the car. This allows for a low oil flow as well as a low oil requirement.

Disadvantages:

- More hoistway width is required to accommodate the jacks at the sides. Note: You must add 4 to 6 inches to Code A (Hoistway Width Dimension) shown on the Elevator Code and Size Chart.
- Greater installation time is required over the traditional borehole application due to the additional equipment involved, such as, safeties, roping, sling, and governor assemblies.
- Access to the speed governor through the wall of the hoistway requires a rated access panel (2' X 2') by the builder.
- Higher maintenance costs.