

# EC type-examination certificate

Certificate no.: ABV 766/3

Notified body: TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH

Westendstr. 199

80686 München - Germany

Applicant/ Chr. Mayr GmbH & Co. KG

Certificate holder: Eichenstr. 1

87665 Mauerstetten - Germany

Date of application: 2011-02-08

Manufacturer of the test sample: Chr. Mayr GmbH & Co. KG

Eichenstr. 1

87665 Mauerstetten - Germany

**Product:** Braking device, acting on the shaft of the traction sheave,

as part of the protection device against overspeed for the

car moving in upwards direction

Type: RSR/8010.\_\_\_\_, Größe 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1500

Test laboratory: TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH

> Prüflaboratorium für Produkte der Fördertechnik Prüfbereich Aufzüge und Sicherheitsbauteile

Westendstr. 199

80686 München - Germany

Date and 2011-04-14 number of the test report: ABV 766/3

**EC-Directive:** 95 / 16 / EC

Result: The safety component conforms to the essential safety

requirements of the Directive for the respective scope of application stated on page 1 - 2 of the annex to this EC

type-examination certificate.

Date of issue: 2011-04-15

> Certification body for lifts and safety components Identification number: 0036

Christian Rührmeyer





# Annex to the EC type-examination certificate no. ABV 766/3 dated 2011-04-15

### 1. Scope of Application

1.1 Permissible brake moment, maximum tripping rotary speed and maximum rated rotary speed of the traction sheave when the brake device acts on the shaft of the traction sheave while the car is moving upward

Size	Permissible brake moment (Nm)	Max. tripping rotary speed of traction sheave (min <sup>-1</sup> )	Max. rated rotary speed of traction sheave (min <sup>-1</sup> ) 705		
200	200 – 560	811			
200 "long"	500 - 700	820	713		
400 "short"	420 – 840	708	616		
400 "long"	750 – 1200	1011	879		
600	1000 – 1600	500	435		
800	1300 – 1900	400	348		
1000	1840 – 2400	400	348		
1500	2400 – 3600	400	348		

1.2 Maximum tripping speed of the overspeed governor and maximum rated speed

The maximum tripping speed and the maximum rated speed must be calculated on the basis of the traction sheaves maximum tripping rotary speed and maximum rated rotary speed as outlined in sections 1.1 taking into account traction-sheave diameter and car suspension.

$$v = \frac{D \times \Pi \times n}{60 \times i}$$

v = speed (m/s)

D = Diameter of the traction sheave from rope's centre to rope's centre (m)

 $\Pi = 3,14$ 

n = Rotary speed (min<sup>-1</sup>)

i = Ratio of the car suspension

#### 2. Conditions

2.1 Since the brake device represents only a part of the protection device against overspeed for the car moving in upwards direction an overspeed governor as per EN 81-1, paragraph 9.9 must be used to monitor the upward speed and the brake device must be triggered (engaged) via the overspeed governor's electric safety device.

Alternatively, the speed may also be monitored and the brake device engaged by a device other than an overspeed governor as per paragraph 9.9 if the device shows the same safety characteristics and has been type tested.

- 2.2 In order to recognise the loss of redundancy the movement of each brake circuit (each single brake) is to be monitored separately and directly (e.g. by micro switches, proximity switch). If a brake circuit fails to engage (close) while the lift machine is at standstill, next movement of the lift must be prevented.
- 2.3 In cases where the lift machine moves despite the brake being engaged (closed), the lift machine must be stopped at the next operating sequence at the latest and the next movement of the lift must be prevented. (The car may, for example, be prevented from traveling by querying the position of the micro switch, proximity switch which is used to monitor the mechanical movement of the brake circuits, should both brake circuits fail to open).



2.4 According to EN 81-1, paragraph 9.10.4 d a braking device must act directly on the traction sheave or on the same shaft on which the traction sheave is situated in the immediate vicinity thereof.

If the braking device does not act in the immediate vicinity of the traction sheave on the same shaft on which the traction sheave is situated, the standard is not complied with. In cases involving shaft failure in the extended area between the traction sheave and the braking device, safety would no longer be ensured by the latter if the lift car made an uncontrolled upward movement.

Shaft failure in the extended area must therefore be ruled out by appropriate design and sufficient dimensioning. In order to eliminate or reduce influencing factors which may lead to failure wherever possible, the following requirements must be satisfied:

- Minimization of bending length between traction sheave and braking device or traction sheave and the next bearing (the next bearing must form part of the drive unit)
- > Static defined bearing (e. g. 2-fold borne shaft) otherwise measures are required to obtain a defined loading
- As far as possible, prevention of a reduction in load-bearing capacity in the area of reversed bending stress (reduction in load-bearing capacity caused, for example, by stress concentration and cross-sectional reductions)
- > Between traction sheave and braking device the shaft must be continuous (made from one piece)
- ➤ Cross-sectional influences on the shaft are only permitted if they act on the following connections: traction sheave shaft, braking device shaft, torque of the transmitting component shaft (situated between traction sheave and braking device).

The manufacturer of the drive unit must provide calculation evidence that the connection braking device – shaft, traction sheave - shaft and the shaft itself is sufficiently safe. If necessary, evidence must be provided for the intended measures, too (see static undefined bearing).

The calculation evidence must be enclosed with the technical documentation of the lift.

#### 3. Remarks

- 3.1 A code number for the brake moment effectively adjusted will be marked at the first blank in the type designation 8010.\_\_\_\_ within the permissible scope of application. A code number for design characteristics which are not directly part of the type-examination will be marked at the rest of the blanks (e. g. in the second blank: with flange plate, in the third blank: with hand release; in the fourth blank: release control and/or wear control; in the fifth blank: characteristics for electrical connection).
- 3.2 The permissible brake moments must be applied to the lift system in such a manner that they do not decelerate more than 1 g<sub>n</sub>, if the empty car is moving upwards.
- 3.3 In the scope of this type-examination it was found out, that the brake device also functions as a brake for normal operation, is designed as a redundant system and therefore meets the requirements to be used also as a part of the protection device against overspeed for the car moving in upwards direction.
  - This type examination only refers to the requirements pertaining to brake devices as per EN 81-1, paragraph 9.10.
  - Checking whether the requirements as per paragraph 12.4 have been complied with is not part of this type examination.
- 3.4 In order to provide identification, information about the basic design and functioning and to show the environmental conditions and connection requirements, drawing no. E 028 01 000 000 1 61 with certification stamp dated 2011-04-15 is to be enclosed with the EC type-examination certificate and the annex thereto.
- 3.5 The environment and connection conditions of the safety gear are described and depicted in additional documents (e. g. the assembly instructions).
- 3.6 The EC type-examination certificate may only be used in connection with the pertinent annex and the list of the authorized manufacturers (according to enclosure). This enclosure shall be updated and re-edited following information of the certificate holder.



# Enclosure of EC type-examination certificate no. ABV 766/3 dated 2011-04-15

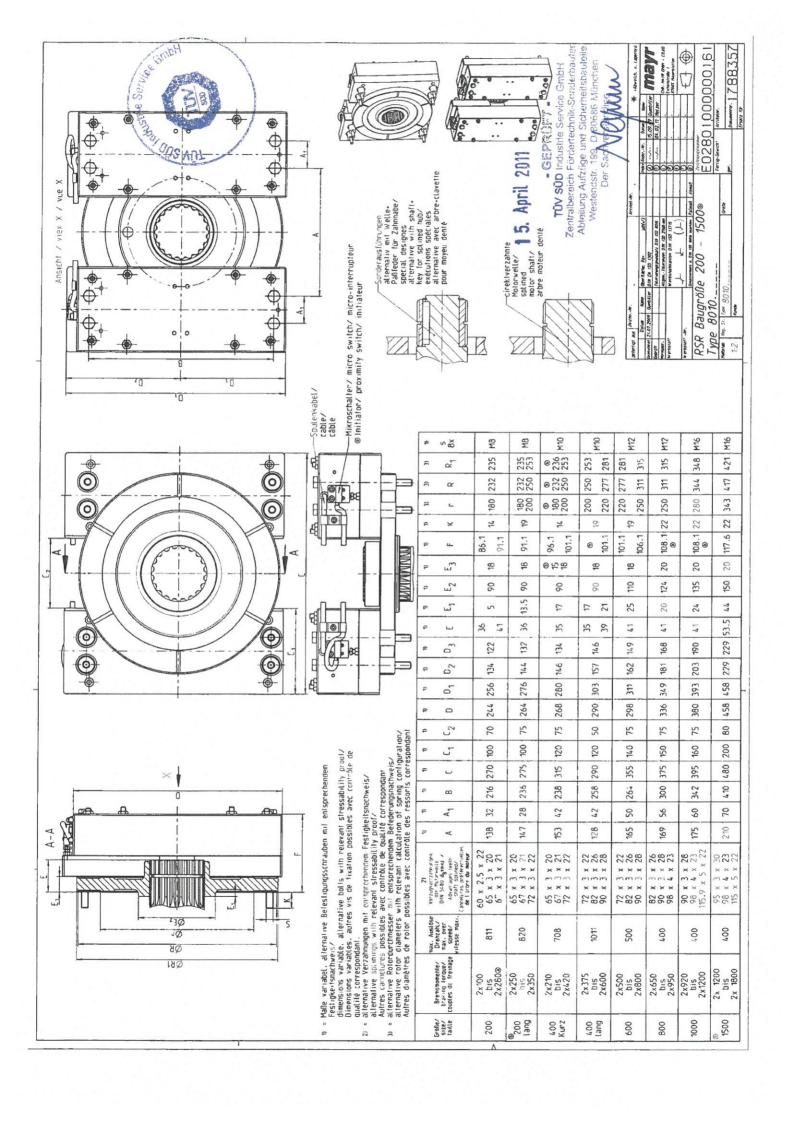
Authorised manufacturers - production sites (stated: 2011-04-15):

Chr. Mayr GmbH & Co. KG Eichenstr. 1 87665 Mauerstetten – Germany

Mayr Power Transmission Zhangjiagang Co.,Ltd. No. 3 Factory, No. 16 Changxing road, 215600 Zhangjiagang, P.R. China

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Base: Letter of Request of Co. Chr. Mayr GmbH & Co. KG dated 2011-02-08





## Type examination certificate

Certificate no.: ESV 766/1

Certification office: TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH

Westendstr. 199

80686 München - Germany

Applicant/ Chr. Mayr GmbH & Co. KG

certificate holder: Eichenstr. 1

87665 Mauerstetten - Germany

Date of application: 2010-06-17

Manufacturer of the test sample: Chr. Mayr GmbH & Co. KG

Eichenstr. 1

87665 Mauerstetten - Germany

Product: Braking element acting on the shaft of the traction

sheave, as a part of the protection device against un-

intended car movement

RSR/8010. \_\_\_\_, Größe 200 till 1500 Type:

Test laboratory: TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH

Prüflaboratorium für Produkte der Fördertechnik

Prüfbereich Aufzüge und Sicherheitsbauteile

Westendstr. 199

80686 München - Germany

Date and

number of the test report:

2011-07-07 ESV 766/1

**Examination basis:** 

EN 81-1:1998 + A3:2009 (D), issue December 2009

Result: The safety component conforms to the requirements

> of examination basis for the respective scope of application stated on page 1 - 2 of the annex to this type-

> > TÜ

examination certificate.

Date of issue: 2011-07-11

> Certification office for products of conveyor systems or system

Lifts and safety components



# Annex to the type-examination certificate no. ESV 766/1 dated 2011-07-11

### 1 Scope of application

### 1.1 Nominal brake torques and response times with relation to a brand-new brake element

Name / Size	Minimum nominal brake torque* [Nm]	Maximum nominal brake torque* [Nm]	Maximum tripping rotary speed [rpm]	Maximum response times** [ms] Parallel without overexcitation / Serial with overexcitation		
				t <sub>o</sub>	t <sub>50</sub>	t <sub>90</sub>
200	2 x 100 = 200		820	100 / 110	160 / 230	230 / 330
200		2 x 280 = 560	820	25 / 30	60 / 80	110 / 135
200 "Lang"	2 x 250 = 500		820	25 / 30	50 / 65	110 / 135
200 "Lang"		2 x 350 = 700	820	15 / 20	30 / 50	80 / 100
400 "Kurz"	2 x 210 = 420		710	135 / 140	185 / 265	240 / 340
400 "Kurz"		2 x 420 = 840	710	50 / 55	90 / 130	160 / 230
400 "Kurz - leis- tungsoptimiert"		2 x 350 = 700	335	30 / 40	80 / 100	100 / 150
400 "Lang"	2 x 375 = 750		500	40 / 45	75 / 105	135 / 190
400 "Lang"		2 x 550 = 1100	500	25 /40	60 / 75	100 / 120
600	2 x 500 = 1000		500	85 / 100	140 / 200	185 / 260
600		2 x 800 = 1600	500	30 / 40	70 / 100	120 / 170
800	2 x 650 = 1300		400	80 / 100	145 / 180	170 / 230
800		2 x 950 = 1900	400	35 / 45	80 / 115	120 / 160
1000	2 x 920 = 1840		400	80 / 95	125 / 180	180 / 250
1000		2 x 1200 = 2400	400	40 / 50	95 / 130	150 / 210
1500	2 x 1200 = 2400		400	75 / 90	160 / 190	270 / 310
1500		2 x 1800 = 3600	400	35 / 40	105 / 115	180 / 240

Interim values can be interpolated

### **Explanations:**

\* Nominal brake torque:

Brake torque assured for installation operation by the safety component manufacturer.

\*\* Response times:

 $t_{\rm X}$  time difference between the drop of the braking power until establishing X% of the nominal brake torque,  $t_{\rm S0}$  optionally calculated  $t_{\rm S0}$ = ( $t_{\rm 10}$ +  $t_{\rm 90}$ )/2 or value taken from the examination recording

### 1.2 Assigned execution features

> Type of powering / deactivation

Continuous current / continuous current end

> Brake control

Parallel and serial

Nominal air gapDamping elements

0.45 mm

> Overexcitation (Größe 200 - 1000)

YES

Verexcitation (Groise 200 - 1000)

at 1.5 non-release voltage

> Overexcitation (Größe 1500)

at double non-release voltage



### 2 Conditions

- 2.1 The above mentioned safety component represents only part of a protective equipment against unintended movement of the elevator car. Only in combination with a detecting and triggering component (two separate components also possible), which must be subjected to an own type examination, can the system created fulfil the requirements for a safety component in accordance with Annex F.8, EN 81-1:1998 + A3:2009 (D).
- 2.2 The safety component is used in combination with the brake device as part of the ascending car overspeed protection means and as a drive brake.
- 2.3 The installer of a lift must create an examination instruction in accordance with D.2 p) of EN 81-1:1998 + A3:2009 (D) for lift(s) to fulfil the overall concept, add it to the lift documentation and provide any necessary tools or measuring devices, which allow a safe examination (e. g., with closed shaft doors).
- 2.4 The dimension configuration of the lift system must be designed as regards the brake torques in such a way that the permissible value of deceleration does not exceed 1 g<sub>n</sub> in either direction. Excluded are decelerations, which are caused by an instantaneous roller safety gear up to a rated speed of the lift system of 0.63 m/s for instance.
- 2.5 The traction and its variance must be taken into account as regards its braking distance (transferable power / torque) and included in the calculation.
- 2.6 For installer of a lift, the compliance of the component with the type examined component and the assured nominal brake torques and response times must be confirmed in writing (e. g., type plate and/or supplement in the declaration of conformity).
- 2.7 The information evaluation for self-monitoring must prevent an operational starting of the lift in the event of a fault.
- 2.8 According to the norm requirements, the brake element of the protective device must impact directly on the drive disc or on the same shaft in the immediate vicinity of the drive disc.

If the brake element does not impact in the immediate vicinity of the brake disc on the same shaft, on which the drive disc is also arranged, a deviation from the norm exists. A failure of the shaft in the area between the drive disc and the brake element must be ruled out using corresponding construction designs and sufficient measurements. The manufacturer of the entire drive must prove the sufficient safety of the connection brake element – shaft and drive – shaft as well as the shaft itself in calculations. This proof must be added to the technical documentation of the lift.

#### 3 Remarks

- 3.1 As part of the type examination, it was detected that the brake element has a redundant design and that the correct function is monitored by sensors.
  - The examination of compliance with all requirements under Section 12.4 [EN 81-1:1998 + A3:2009 (D)], deterioration of the brake torques/breaking forces due to wear and tear and the operation-related change of the drive capability are not part of this type examination.
  - This type examination refers to the partial requirements for the protection device against unintended car movement only according to EN 81-1:1998 + A3:2009 (D), Section 9.11.
- 3.2 In order to provide identification, information about the basic design and functioning and to show the environmental conditions and connection requirements, drawing with the relevant latest identification from the associated EC type-examination certification ABV 766/X is to be enclosed with the type-examination certificate and the annex thereto.
- 3.3 The type-examination certificate may only be used in connection with the pertinent annex and the list of the authorized manufacturers (according to enclosure of the corresponding EC type-examination certification ABV 766/X).