

Hydraulic Elevators

The Hydraulic Advantage

Reliability: Hydraulic elevators have been in service in Canada and around the world for many decades. They use proven, oil-based lifting technology in low to mid-rise buildings to provide a robust and reliable elevating device.

Durability: In a normal application with regular preventive maintenance, many hydraulic elevators have a lifespan of over 20 years before requiring major upgrades. This results in less down time for riders and simpler long term planning for owners.

Affordability: Hydraulic elevators are simple in design compared to traction elevators. This makes them cost effective when the product life cycle is considered, from initial installation to regular maintenance once a building is running.

Serviceability: Hydraulic elevators have fewer parts than traction elevators, which makes them easier to maintain and to service. Also, there are fewer proprietary parts, so they can be serviced by other elevator contractors instead of only the OEM.

Hydraulic Passenger Elevator Configurations

	In-Ground	Dual Upright	Dual Telescopic	Dual Roped	
Initial Cost	Low - Medium	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	
Floors Served	Up to 7	Up to 3	Up to 4	Up to 7	
Maximum Travel	18.2 m	4.2 m *	7.7 m *	18.2 m	
Cylinder Location	Below ground	Elevator shaft	Elevator shaft	Elevator shaft	
Drive Type	Direct acting	Direct acting	Direct acting	1:2 roping	
Service Costs	Low	Low	Low	Medium	
Advantages	Cost effective for new constructionRobust designLow maintenance cost	Cost effective for new and retrofit sites	Cost effective for new and retrofit sites	 Cost effective for new and retrofit sites Higher travel than other above grounds 	
Disadvantages	 Not suited for bedrock / ground water sites Requires third party hole drilling Expensive to replace cylinder 	Limited travel distance	More expensive to install than an in-ground elevator	More expensive to install and maintain than an in-ground More susceptible to vandalism	

^{*} Some increases are possible with deeper pits and / or increased overhead.

Common Features:

- · Governed by the CAN/CSA-B44 Elevator Code
- Capacity: 910 2500 kg
- Speed: 0.50 0.75 m/s
- Safety features: Infra-red door curtain, emergency cab lighting, emergency phone



Hydraulic Passenger Elevator Specifications



Capacity (kg)	910	950	1160	1200	1365	1587	1587	1815	2050	2275	
Orientation	Wide	Deep	Wide	Deep	Wide	Deep	Wide	Deep	Deep	Deep	
Inside Cab Size Width (mm) Depth (mm) Height (mm)	1726 1300 2286	1370 1726 2286	2032 1300 2286	1406 2032 2286	2032 1406 2286	1610 2032 2286	2032 1610 2286	1598 2364 2286	1598 2554 2286	1726 2554 2286	
Door Width (mm)	914	914	1067	1067	1067	1067	1067	1219	1219	1372	
Hoistway Depth Front Door Only (mm) Front & Rear Doors (mm)	1800 2036	2302 2614	1800 2036	2608 2920	1906 2142	2608 2920	2110 2346	2940 3252	3130 3442	3130 3442	
In-Ground Hoistway Width (mm) Pit Depth (mm) Overhead (mm)*	2264 1525 3800	1908 1525 3800	2540 1525 3800	1980 1525 3800	2540 1525 3800	2148 1525 3800	2540 1525 3800	2240 1525 3800	2240 1525 3800	2489 1525 3800	
Dual Upright Hoistway Width (mm)	2334	1978	2640	2032	2640	2252	2674	2310	2310	2540	
Travel < 3450 mm, Pit Depth = 1525 mm											
Overhead (mm)*	3800	3800	3800	3800	3800	3800	3800	3800	3800	3800	
Travel < 4200 mm, Pit Depth	= 1829 m	ım									
Overhead (mm)*	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	
Dual Telescopic Hoistway Width (mm)	2334	1978	2640	2032	2640	2252	2674	2310	2310	2540	
Travel < 6500 mm, Pit Depth = 1525 mm											
Overhead (mm)*	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	
Travel < 7700 mm, Pit Depth = 1829 mm											
Overhead (mm)*	4400	4400	4400	4400	4400	4400	4400	4400	4400	4400	
Dual Roped Hoistway Width (mm) Pit Depth (mm) Overhead (mm)*	2438 1525 4200	2081 1525 4200	2743 1525 4200	2118 1525 4200	2743 1525 4200	2322 1525 4200	2743 1525 4200	2438 1525 4200	2438 1525 4200	2696 1525 4200	

^{*} Overhead is based upon 2438 mm cab height. For taller cabs, please contact Delta.

Notes:

- Other capacities and door configurations are available. See www.delta-elevator.com or call for details.
- Applications with a single rear door should use a pocket at the rear door to reduce the hoistway depth required. Please call for details.
- Dual upright and dual telescopic overhead requirements can be reduced in some circumstances by increasing pit depth.
- Some slight increases in travel are possible with dual upright and dual telescopic designs on a case by case basis.