#### **PEOPLE MOVING PAVEMENTS**



Proposal for a Stepped-Platform Railway in London in 1890. In theory, with three separate adjacent moving platforms, each having a different speed from the adjacent one (3, 6 & 9 mph) the passenger might, by stepping from one platform to another, increase or diminish their rate of transit at will.

# ELEVATORS AND ESCALATORS

**AND MOVING PAVEMENTS** 

## **BRIAN ROBERTS**

**CIBSE HERITAGE GROUP** 

<1>

LONDON COLOSSEUM ASCENDING ROOM



The Colosseum was built in 1829 to exhibit the giant painting "Panoramic View of London." A lift or "Ascending Room" for twelve persons was said to be raised by secret machinery.

### **PATERNOSTER LIFT SYSTEM**



A *paternoster* lift is a passenger elevator which consists of a chain of open compartments (each usually designed for two persons) that move slowly in a loop up and down inside a building without stopping. Passengers can step on or off at any floor they like.

#### **ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS AND MOVING PAVEMENTS**

#### **BUILDINGS**

London Colosseum 2, Bradbury Los Angeles 4, Flatiron New York 5, Metropolitan Life Tower New York 6, Hotel Meurice Paris 7, RCA New York 8, Singer New York 9, Woolworth New York 10-13, Chrysler New York 14-15, Empire State New York 16-17,

#### **ELEVATORS**

Paternoster 3, Edoux 18,19, Amiot 19, Otis: pioneers 20-21, steam 22-24, rope 25, hydraulic 26, electric 27,

#### ESCALATORS AND MOVING PAVEMENTS

Harrods 28, Reno 29, Wheeler 29, Earl's Court 30, Paddington 34, Paris 31, 33-35,

EIFFEL TOWER PARIS Elevator Systems 36-37, Exposition 38,44, Construction 39-41,

Double Deck Car Otis 42, Low Level Car Roux & others 43,

**BRADBURY BUILDING, LOS ANGELES** 



Caged elevators 1893 (featured in many Hollywood films).

FLATIRON BUILDING, NEW YORK



20 floors, 285 ft tall, 1902. Six Otis rope-geared hydraulic elevators.

<6>

#### **METROPOLITAN LIFE TOWER, NEW YORK**



700 ft high, 50 floors. Elevators being installed 1910.



<7>



Passenger elevator with attendant c.1907.

RCA BUILDING, NEW YORK



Lift lobby. Building opened 1933, 850 ft tall, 66 floors with 60 elevators.

<9>

#### SINGER BUILDING, NEW YORK



612 ft high, 1908. 16 Otis electric elevators (building demolished).



62 floors, 792 ft tall, 1913 (The Cathedral of Commerce) Then the tallest building in the World).

![](_page_10_Picture_1.jpeg)

26 Otis traction elevators for passengers and freight.

<12>

![](_page_11_Picture_1.jpeg)

Lift lobby in 1929.

<13>

![](_page_12_Picture_1.jpeg)

Layout of elevators at Ground Floor.

**CHRYSLER BUILDING, NEW YORK** 

![](_page_13_Picture_1.jpeg)

Built 1930, 899 ft tall, 77 floors, 32 elevators.

CHRYSLER BUILDING, NEW YORK

![](_page_14_Picture_1.jpeg)

One of the famous Art Deco style elevator doors.

<16>

#### **EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK**

![](_page_15_Picture_2.jpeg)

Built 1931, 1250 ft tall, 102 floors, originally 64 elevators.

<17>

#### **EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK**

![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

Elevator cab with schematic of system and controls.

## EDOUX ELEVATOR

<18>

![](_page_17_Picture_1.jpeg)

The Leon Edoux Hydraulic elevator at the Paris Exposition of 1867.

## **DESIGNS FROM FRANCE**

![](_page_18_Picture_1.jpeg)

Edoux Hydraulic Lift 1888.

![](_page_18_Picture_3.jpeg)

Amiot's Stair Climber 1889.

![](_page_18_Picture_5.jpeg)

<20>
ELISHA OTIS: SAFETY ELEVATOR

![](_page_19_Picture_1.jpeg)

Elisha Otis demonstrates his Safety Hoist World's Fair Exhibition, New York 1853. <21>

#### **OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY PIONEERS**

![](_page_20_Picture_2.jpeg)

Elisha Otis (Founder)Norton P. Otis (Second President/Chairman)Charles Otis (First President)Jesse Van Alstyne (Third President)

### **OTIS STEAM ELEVATOR**

<22>

![](_page_21_Picture_1.jpeg)

Otis steam engine and steam-powered elevator (freight machine) of 1861.

![](_page_22_Picture_0.jpeg)

### **OTIS STEAM ELEVATOR**

![](_page_22_Picture_2.jpeg)

Chicago Exhibition of 1893.

<24>

#### **OTIS BROTHERS HOISTING MACHINERY**

![](_page_23_Picture_2.jpeg)

Otis Patent "Life and Labour Saving" Hoisting Machinery.

<25>

#### **OTIS ROPE-CONTROLLED ELEVATOR**

![](_page_24_Picture_2.jpeg)

The Otis Controller, (a lever connected to a rope) controlled the movement of the elevator cage.

#### **OTIS BROTHERS HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR**

![](_page_25_Picture_2.jpeg)

Operated by water under pressure, introduced in the 1870s.

<27>

#### **OTIS ELEVATOR CO: ELECTRIC ELEVATOR**

![](_page_26_Picture_2.jpeg)

The residential automatic electric elevator, c.1900.

<28>

#### HARRODS MOVING STAIRCASE

![](_page_27_Picture_2.jpeg)

A flat travelling belt (or moving pavement) installed 1898 (from 1902 press).

<29>

### **RENO and WHEELER ESCALATOR PATENTS**

![](_page_28_Figure_2.jpeg)

United States Patents of 1892.

![](_page_29_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_1.jpeg)

Rolling Staircase at the Paris World Exhibition of 1900.

<31>

### PARIS MOVING WALKWAY

![](_page_30_Picture_2.jpeg)

Moving Walkway at the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

#### PARIS MOVING WALKWAY

![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)

Two views of the Moving Walkway at the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

<33>

#### **PARIS TRAVELLING GANTRY**

![](_page_32_Picture_2.jpeg)

Demonstration of people and freight mover (the Travelling Gantry) Palais des Machines, Paris 1889.

<34>

#### EARL'S COURT ESCALATOR

![](_page_33_Picture_2.jpeg)

First London escalator installed at Earl's Court Underground Station in 1911.

<35>

#### **PADDINGTON STATION ESCALATOR**

![](_page_34_Picture_2.jpeg)

The Escalator at Paddington New Station, London in 1913.

<36>

![](_page_35_Picture_1.jpeg)

Gustave Eiffel 1832-1923 French Civil Engineer

#### THE EIFFEL TOWER ELEVATOR SYSTEMS

Gustave Eiffel planned for three different systems to access the Tower. All of them were to be driven by hydraulic power, with water reservoirs installed on each floor. Four double-deck elevators served the 1st and 2nd floor, sliding on inclined rails in the pillars. Operators sitting in the small seats outside of the cars steered them. Two elevators provided by the American company Otis were installed in the North and South pillars, and were pulled by cables, equipped with cast iron counterweights, with a safety system meant to stop them in the event of a cut cable or excessively high speed. The two other elevators, in the East and West pillars, were built by Roux, Combaluzier et Lepape. They were driven by hydraulic pistons with movable joints installed at the foot of the elevators. Between the 2nd floor and 3rd floor, the ascent was provided by a vertical hydraulic elevator built by Edoux. The two cars were balanced, and each car ran only half of the height. Visitors thus had to switch cars on an intermediate landing to go all the way up to the top. The power for the five elevators was driven by a steam engine installed in the South pillar. The steam from the engine was evacuated by a brick chimney, which was built in the gardens near the West pillar.

![](_page_36_Figure_1.jpeg)

<37>

.<38>

![](_page_37_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_2.jpeg)

<41>

![](_page_40_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Picture_1.jpeg)

<42>

![](_page_42_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Picture_1.jpeg)