

JIS

JAPANESE
INDUSTRIAL
STANDARD

Translated and Published by
Japanese Standards Association

JIS A 4306 : 2016

(JEA/JSA)

Buffer for elevators

ICS 91.140.90

Reference number : **JIS A 4306 : 2016 (E)**

A 4306 : 2016

Date of Establishment: 2016-03-25

Date of Public Notice in Official Gazette: 2016-03-25

Investigated by: Japanese Industrial Standards Committee
Standards Board for ISO area
Technical Committee on Architecture

JIS A 4306:2016, First English edition published in 2016-10

Translated and published by: Japanese Standards Association
Mita MT Building, 3-13-12, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 108-0073 JAPAN

In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
the original JIS is to be the final authority.

© JSA 2016

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Printed in Japan

KK/AT

PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT

Contents

		Page
1	Scope.....	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Quantity symbol and unit symbol.....	2
5	Classification	2
6	Performance	3
6.1	Spring buffer	3
6.2	Oil buffer	3
6.3	Rubber buffer	4
7	Structure.....	4
8	Test methods	5
8.1	Spring buffer	5
8.2	Oil buffer	6
8.3	Rubber buffer	9
8.4	Structural test	10
9	Inspection	11
9.1	Inspection method	11
9.2	Inspection report	11
10	Marking.....	12

Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee according to the proposal for establishment of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Japan Elevator Association (JEA)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law.

This **JIS** document is protected by the Copyright Law.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with patent rights, applications for a patent after opening to the public or utility model rights. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying any of such patent rights, applications for a patent after opening to the public or utility model rights.

Buffer for elevators

1 Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies safety conditions for buffers installed in traction type elevators, winding drum type elevators and hydraulic elevators.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) indicated below shall be applied.

JIS B 7507 *Vernier, dial and digital callipers*

JIS B 7512 *Steel tape measures*

JIS B 7516 *Metal rules*

JIS B 7522 *Textile tape measures*

JIS K 2001 *Industrial liquid lubricants—ISO viscosity classification*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 buffer

device for reducing the shock of collision of the car or counterweight with the bottom or top end of the hoistway when the car or counterweight travels past the bottom floor or top floor for some reason

3.2 permissible mass

mass within the required range which the buffer can effectively brake

3.3 maximum permissible mass

maximum mass the buffer can effectively brake, which satisfies the buffer performance requirement

3.4 minimum permissible mass

minimum mass the buffer can effectively brake, which satisfies the buffer performance requirement

3.5 elevator

machine provided in a building, etc. in which a car, having a horizontal projected area over 1 m² or a ceiling height over 1.2 m, is ascended/descended to carry persons and/or objects

3.6 traction type elevator

elevator whose car and counterweight are connected by the main rope which is put around the driving sheave and is driven by friction of the main rope against the grooves of the driving sheave or flat surface of the drum