



Changes for the Better

PASSENGER ELEVATORS
MACHINE-ROOM-LESS SYSTEM

for a greener tomorrow



Quality
inMotion

NEXIEZ -MRL



2nd Edition



Utilizing its technological prowess and extensive experience, Mitsubishi Electric has remained a leader in the vertical transportation market since entering the business in 1931. The Company's creative, innovative spirit, represented by production of the world's first spiral escalator and elevator group-control systems that use artificial-intelligence technologies, continues to receive high evaluations industry-wide. Our products and systems are renowned for their high levels of quality, reliability and safety; and it is this sense of security and trust fostered with building owners and end-users alike that has led to the global expansion of our elevator/escalator business and the after-sales network to service it.

We understand responsibilities as a good corporate citizen, and continue to implement measures for protecting the environment and ensuring a sustainable society for future generations. A number of original technologies are being introduced to ensure more efficient products, systems and manufacturing operations, thereby enhancing productivity, reducing energy consumption and providing smoother, faster and more comfortable vertical transportation systems.

三菱電機
SOLWE

Principle

Based on our policy, "Quality in Motion", we provide elevators and escalators that will satisfy our customers with high levels of comfort, efficiency, ecology and safety.

Quality in Motion

Comfort

Efficiency

Ecology

Safety

Mitsubishi Electric elevators, escalators and building management systems are always evolving, helping achieve our goal of being the No.1 brand in quality. In order to satisfy customers in all aspects of comfort, efficiency and safety while realizing a sustainable society, quality must be of the highest level in all products and business activities, while priority is placed on consideration for the environment. As the times change, Mitsubishi Electric promises to utilize the collective strengths of its advanced and environmental technologies to offer its customers safe and reliable products while contributing to society.

We strive to be green in all of our business activities.

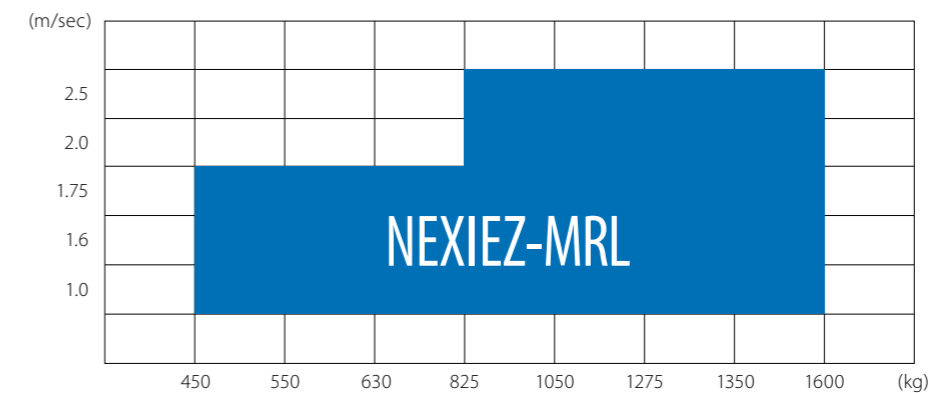
We take every action to reduce environmental burden during each process of our elevators' and escalators' lifecycle.



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Application



Note: The applicable range of the rated capacity may differ depending on the manufacturing factory, please consult our local agents for details.

Welcome to a New Era in Vertical Transportation Introducing the NEXIEZ...

... technologically advanced elevators that consume less power, have minimal impact on the global environment and harmoniously serve people and buildings with smooth, seamless operation. The refined design produces a high-quality atmosphere that reassures passengers of the superior safety and comfort synonymous with Mitsubishi Electric products. Regardless of the use or purpose, the NEXIEZ is a best match solution for virtually any elevator installation.



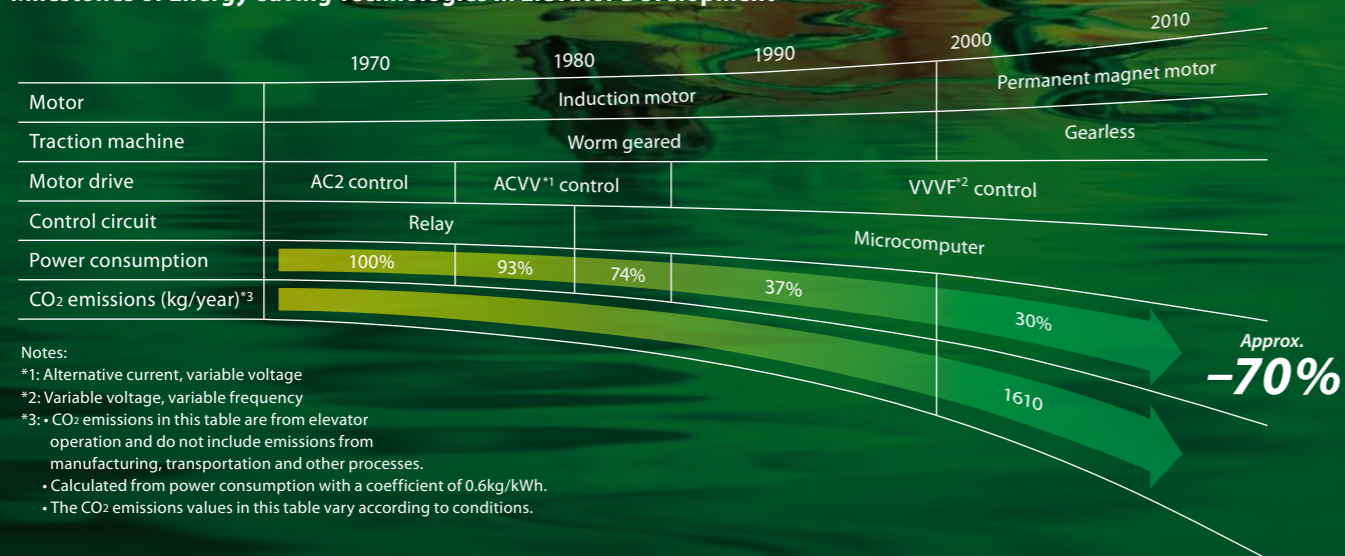


Ecology

Using Energy Wisely

Our long-term commitment to developing energy-efficient elevators has created systems and functions that make intelligent use of power.

Milestones of Energy-saving Technologies in Elevator Development



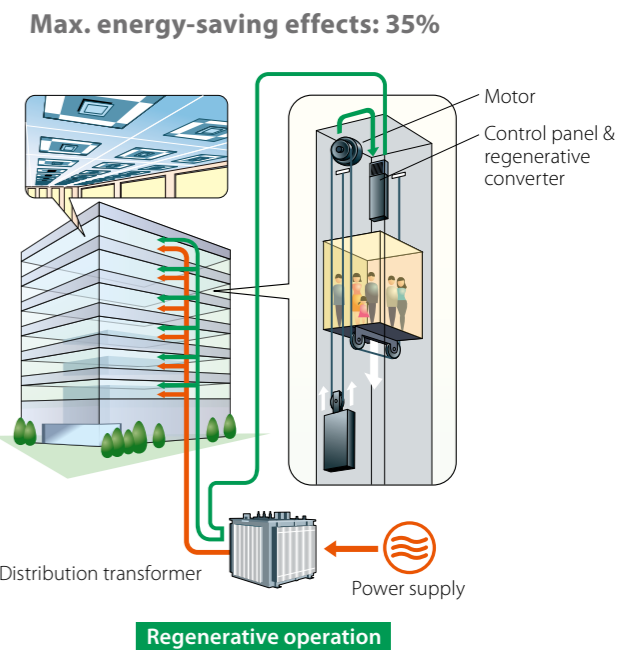
Reusing Energy

Regenerative Converter (PCNV) (Optional)

Elevators usually travel using power from a power supply (powered operation); however, when they travel down with a heavy car load or up with a light car load (regenerative operation), the traction machine functions as a power generator.

Although the power generated during traction machine operation is usually dissipated as heat, the regenerative converter transmits the power back to the distribution transformer and feeds it into the electrical network in the building along with electricity from the power supply. Compared to the same type of elevator without a regenerative converter, this system provides an energy-saving effect of up to 35%. (Reduction in CO₂ emissions: 1400kg/year)

In addition, the regenerative converter has the effect of decreasing harmonic currents.



Devices that Use Less Energy

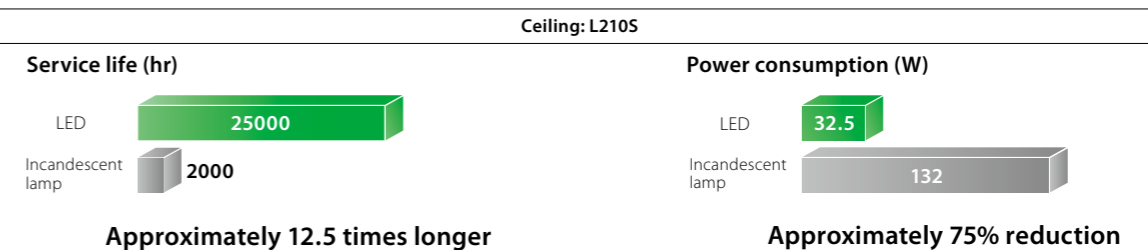
LED Lighting (Optional)

Used for ceiling lights and hall lanterns, LEDs boost the overall energy performance of the building. Furthermore, a long service life eliminates the need for frequent lamp replacement.



Ceiling: L210S LED downlights (yellow-orange)

Advantages of LEDs



Maximizing Operational Efficiency and Minimizing Energy Consumption

Energy-saving Operation – Allocation Control (ESO-W) (ΣAI-2200C only)

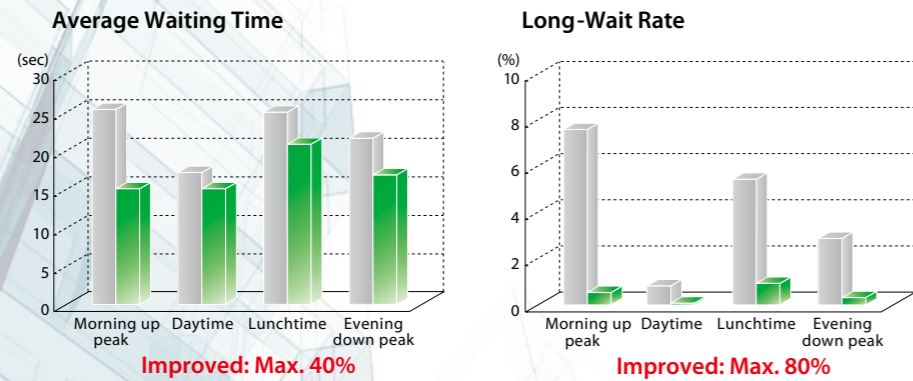
This system selects the elevator in a group that best balances operational efficiency and energy consumption. Priority is given to operational efficiency during peak hours and energy efficiency during non-peak hours.

Through a maximum 10% reduction in energy consumption compared to our conventional system, this system allows building owners to cut energy costs without sacrificing passenger convenience.

Group Control Systems: ΣAI-22 and ΣAI-2200C

When a building is expected to have heavy traffic, optimum car allocation suited for every condition makes a big difference in preventing congestion at a lobby floor and reducing long waits.

ΣAI-2200C Performance ■ AI-2100N (conventional system) ■ ΣAI-2200C (new)

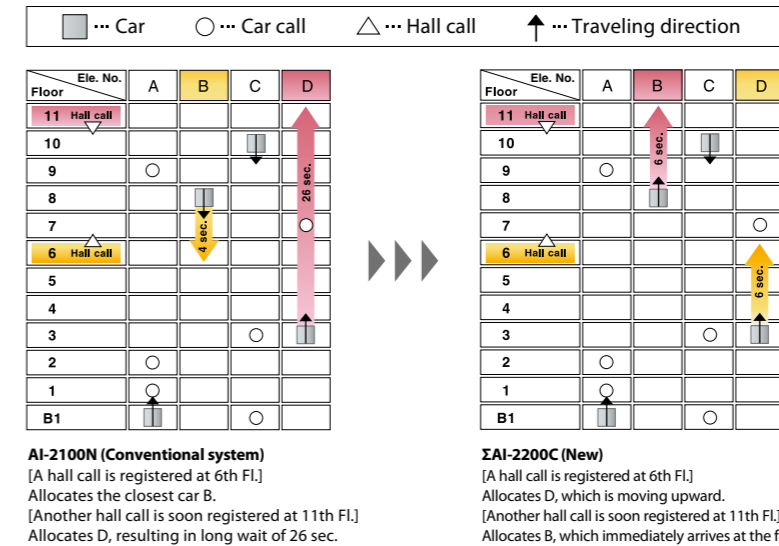


Note: Simulated with 6 cars, 20 persons each at 2.5m/sec. for 15 stops.

Forecasting a Near-future Hall Call to Reduce Long Waits

Cooperative Optimization Assignment (ΣAI-2200C)

When a hall call is registered, the algorithm assumes a near-future calls that could require long waits. Through evaluation of the registered hall call and the forecasted call, the best car is assigned. All cars work cooperatively for optimum operation.



Allocating Passengers to Cars Depending on Destination Floors

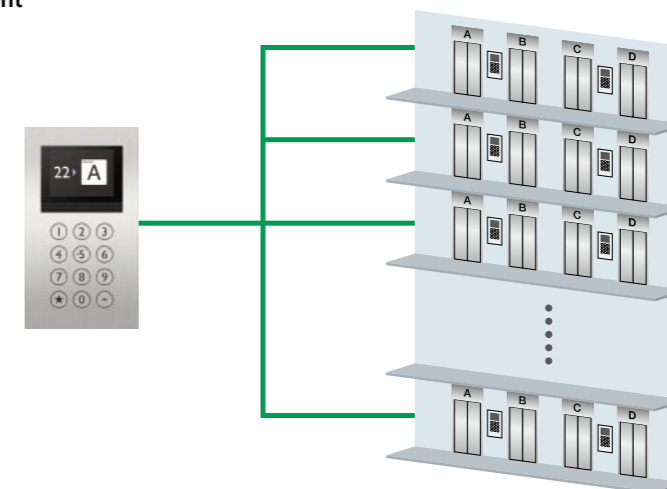
Destination Oriented Allocation System (DOAS) (ΣAI-2200C) (Optional)

When a passenger enters a destination floor at a hall, the hall operating panel immediately indicates which car will serve the floor. Because the destination floor is already registered, the passenger does not need to press a button in the car. Furthermore, dispersing passengers by destination prevents congestion in cars and minimizes their waiting and traveling time.

Standard arrangement (hall arrangement without hall lantern*)

Cars receive destination information from all floors to provide the best service for more complex traffic conditions throughout the day.

Example of hall arrangement

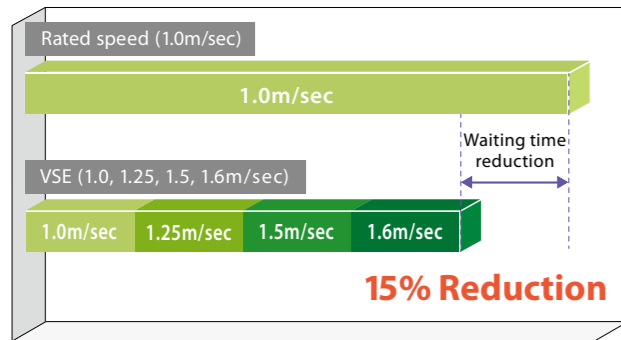


*Hall arrangement with hall lantern is available as an option.

Variable Traveling Speed Elevator System (VSE) (Optional)

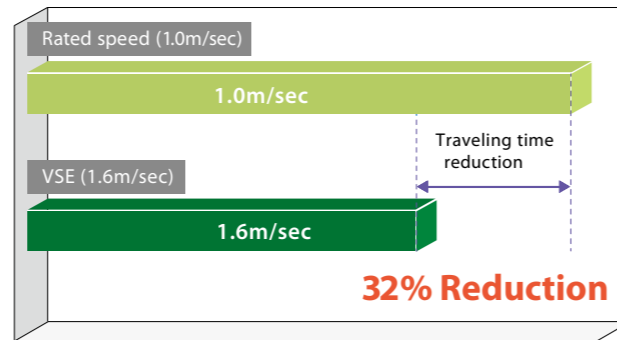
With Mitsubishi Electric's industry-first variable traveling speed elevator system, an elevator can travel faster than its rated speed according to the number of passengers, ultimately reducing waiting and traveling time.

Waiting Time Reduction



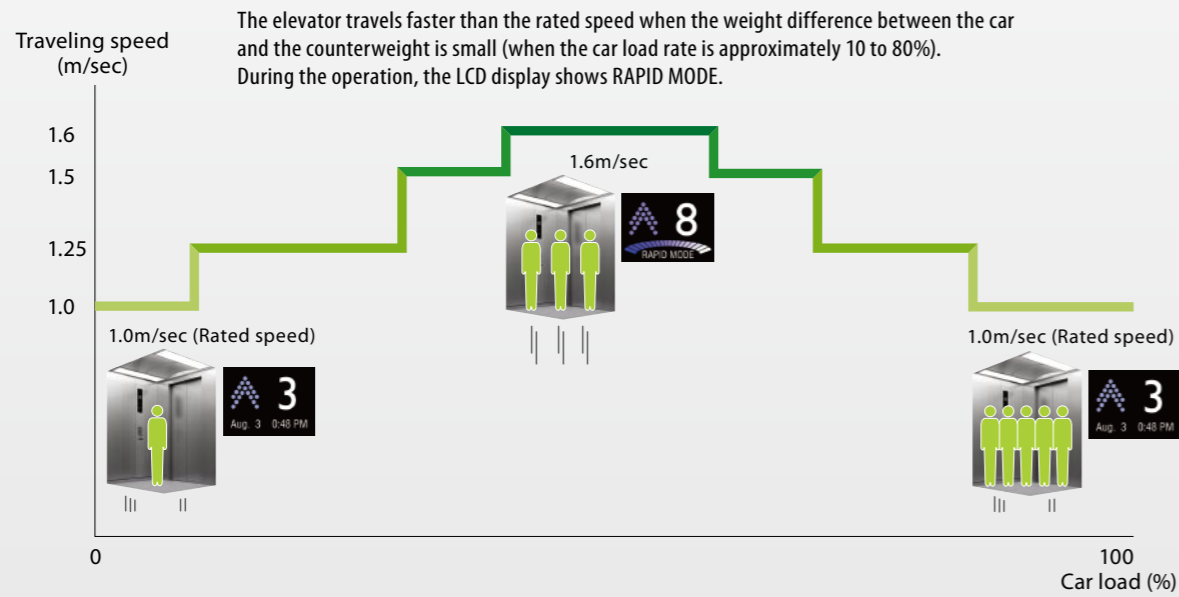
According to Mitsubishi Electric's simulation, waiting time can be reduced up to approximately 15% when VSE is applied.

Traveling Time Reduction



Traveling time can be reduced by approximately 32% when the elevator travels from the bottom to the top floor directly under rapid mode in VSE.

(Conditions)
Travel: 36m, Floor height: 4.0m, 10 floors, Car load: 50%



Maximum Speed and Car Load

Rated speed	Car load							
	0%	50%						100%
1.0m/sec	1.0 m/sec [1-2 persons]	1.25m/sec [2-5 persons]	1.5 m/sec [5-6 persons]	1.6m/sec [6-9 persons]	1.5 m/sec [9-10 persons]	1.25m/sec [10-12 persons]	1.0m/sec [12-14 persons]	

[Number of passengers in the car when the maximum number of passengers is 14.]

Note: The Variable Traveling Speed Elevator System is applicable to elevators with a rated speed of 1.0m/sec.

Machine-room-less Elevators

As all equipment is installed within the hoistway, there are fewer restrictions on building design except for the actual space required for the hoistway. Architects and interior designers have more design freedom.



For Safe Boarding

Door Safety Devices

Our reliable safety devices ensure that the doors are clear to open and close. Depending on the type of sensor, the detection area differs. Please refer to page 16 for details.



Hall Motion Sensor (HMS)
(Optional)



Multi-beam Door Sensor
(Optional)



Multi-beam Door Sensor - Signal Type (MBSS)
(Optional)



When opening When closing
LEDs light up when doors are opening/closing.



Emergency Situations

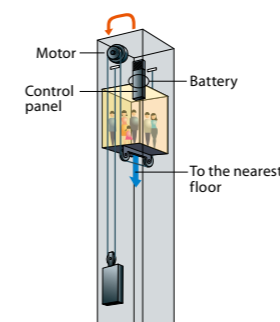
Emergency Operation

To ensure passenger safety, our elevators are equipped with functions for emergencies like a power failure, fire or earthquake.

Power failure

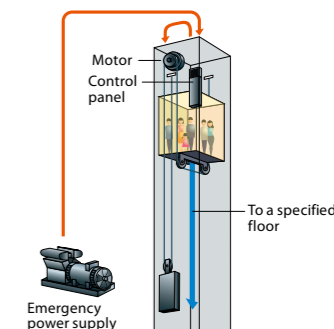
Mitsubishi Emergency Landing Device (MELD) (Optional)

Upon power failure, a car automatically moves to the nearest floor using a rechargeable battery to facilitate the safe evacuation of passengers.



Operation by Emergency Power Source - Automatic/Manual (OEPS) (Optional)

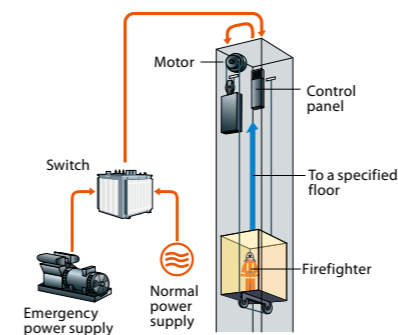
Upon power failure, predetermined car(s) use a building's emergency power supply to move to a specified floor and open the doors for passengers to evacuate. After all cars have arrived, predetermined car(s) resume normal operation.



Fire

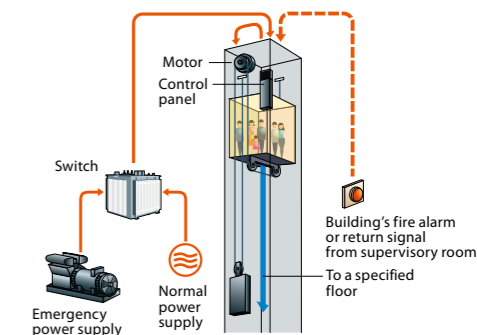
Firefighters' Emergency Operation (FE) (Optional)

When the fire operation switch is activated, the car immediately returns to a predetermined floor. The car then responds only to car calls which facilitate firefighting and rescue operations.



Fire Emergency Return (FER) (Optional)

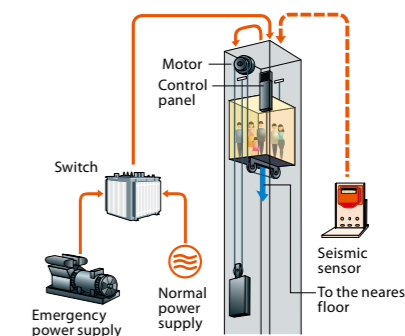
When a key switch or a building's fire alarm is activated, all cars immediately return to a specified floor and open the doors to facilitate the safe evacuation of passengers.



Earthquake

Earthquake Emergency Return (EER-P/EER-S) (Optional)

When a primary and/or secondary wave seismic sensor is activated, all cars stop at the nearest floor and park there with the doors open to facilitate the safe evacuation of passengers.



Car

Ceiling: S00



Car Design Example

- Walls ——— SUS-HL
- Transom panel ——— SUS-HL
- Doors ——— SUS-HL
- Front return panels — SUS-HL
- Kickplate ——— Aluminum
- Flooring ——— PR803
- Car operating panel — CBV1-C760



Ceiling: Painted steel sheet (Y033) with a milky white resin lighting cover
Lighting: Central lighting

Car operating panel



CBV1-C760*1
Segment LED indicators*2
Tactile button with yellow-orange lighting

Hall

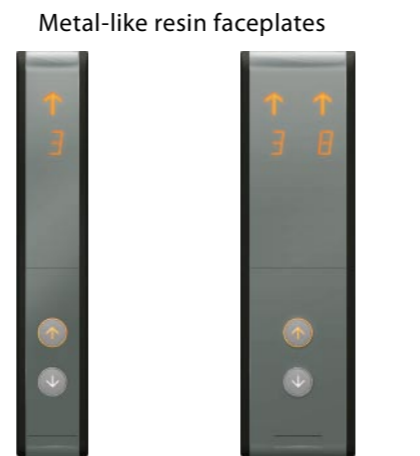
Narrow Jamb: E-102



Hall Design Example

- Jamb ——— SUS-HL
- Doors ——— SUS-HL
- Hall position indicator and button — PIV1-A710N Boxless

Hall position indicators and buttons



PIV1-A710N Boxless PIV1-A720N Boxless
Segment LED indicators*2
Tactile button with yellow-orange lighting

Feature	Description	1C-2BC	2C-2BC	3C to 4C ΣAI-22	3C to 8C ΣAI-220C
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS AND FEATURES					
Mitsubishi Emergency Landing Device (MELD)	Upon power failure, a car equipped with this function automatically moves to and stops at the nearest floor using a rechargeable battery, and the doors open to facilitate the safe evacuation of passengers. (Maximum allowable floor-to-floor distance is 11 meters.)	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Operation by Emergency Power Source — Automatic/Manual (OEPS)	Upon power failure, predetermined car(s) use the building's emergency power supply to move to a specified floor, where the doors then open to facilitate the safe evacuation of passengers. After all cars have arrived, predetermined car(s) resume normal operation.	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Fire Emergency Return (FER)	Upon activation of a key switch or a building's fire alarm, all calls are canceled, all cars immediately return to a specified evacuation floor and the doors open to facilitate the safe evacuation of passengers.	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Firefighters' Emergency Operation (FE)	During a fire, when the fire operation switch is activated, the car calls of a specified car and all hall calls are canceled and the car immediately returns to a predetermined floor. The car then responds only to car calls which facilitate firefighting and rescue operations.	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Earthquake Emergency Return (EER-P/EER-S)	Upon activation of primary and/or secondary wave seismic sensors, all cars stop at the nearest floor, and park there with the doors open to facilitate the safe evacuation of passengers.	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Supervisory Panel (WP)	Each elevator's status and operation can be remotely monitored and controlled through a panel installed in a building's supervisory room, etc.	⊙	⊙#1	⊙	⊙#1
MelEye (WP-W) Mitsubishi Elevators & Escalators Monitoring and Control System	Each elevator's status and operation can be monitored and controlled using advanced Web-based technology which provides an interface through personal computers. Special optional features such as preparation of traffic statistics and analysis are also available.	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Emergency Car Lighting (ECL)	Car lighting which turns on immediately when power fails, providing a minimum level of lighting within the car. (Choice of dry-cell battery or trickle-charge battery.)	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
DOOR OPERATION FEATURES					
Door Sensor Self-diagnosis (DODA)	Failure of non-contact door sensors is checked automatically, and if a problem is diagnosed, the door-close timing is delayed and the closing speed is reduced to maintain elevator service and ensure passenger safety.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Automatic Door Speed Control (DSAC)	Door load on each floor, which can depend on the type of hall door, is monitored to adjust the door speed, thereby making the door speed consistent throughout all floors.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Automatic Door-open Time Adjustment (DOT)	The time doors are open will automatically be adjusted, depending on whether the stop was called from the hall or the car, to allow smooth boarding of passengers or loading of baggage.	—	—	—	Ⓢ
Reopen with Hall Button (ROHB)	Closing doors can be reopened by pressing the hall button corresponding to the traveling direction of the car.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Repeated Door-close (RDC)	Should an obstacle prevent the doors from closing, the doors will repeatedly open and close until the obstacle is cleared from the doorway.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Door Nudging Feature — With Buzzer (NDG)	A buzzer sounds and the doors slowly close when they have remained open for longer than the preset period. With AAN-B or AAN-G, a beep and voice guidance sound instead of the buzzer.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Door Load Detector (DLD)	When excessive door load has been detected while opening or closing, the doors immediately reverse.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Safety Ray (SR)	1-beam	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
	2-beam	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Extended Door-open Button (DKO-TB)	When the button inside a car is pressed, the doors will remain open longer to allow loading and unloading of baggage, a stretcher, etc.	⊙	⊙	⊙	—
Safety Door Edge (SDE)	One side (CO, 2S doors)	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
	Both sides (CO doors only)	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Electronic Doorman (EDM)	Door open time is minimized using safety ray(s) or multi-beam door sensors that detect passengers boarding or exiting.	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Multi-beam Door Sensor	Multiple infrared-light beams cover some 1800 mm in height of the doors as they close to detect passengers or objects. (Cannot be combined with the SR or MBSS feature.)	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Multi-beam Door Sensor — Signal Type (MBSS)	Multiple infrared-light beams cover a door height of approximately 1800mm to detect passengers or objects as the doors close. Additionally, LED lights on the door edge indicate the door opening/closing and the presence of an obstacle between the doors. (Cannot be combined with any of the following features: SDE, SR or multi-beam door sensor.)	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Hall Motion Sensor (HMS)	Infrared-light is used to scan a 3D area near open doors to detect passengers or objects.	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙

Notes: • 1C-2BC (1-car selective collective) - Standard, 2C-2BC (2-car group control system) - Optional
ΣAI-22 (3- to 4-car group control system) - Optional, ΣAI-2200C (3- to 8-car group control system) - Optional
• Ⓢ = Standard ⊙ = Optional — = Not applicable
• #1: Please consult our local agents for the production terms, etc.

Notes:

*1: Maximum number of floors: 22 floors

*2: Some letters of the alphabets are not available. Please consult our local agents for details.

Actual colors may differ slightly from those shown. Please refer to the design guide for details and other designs.

Features (2/2)

Feature	Description	1C-2BC	2C-2BC	3C to 4C ΣAI-22	3C to 8C ΣAI-2200C
■ OPERATIONAL AND SERVICE FEATURES					
Safe Landing (SFL)	If a car has stopped between floors due to some equipment malfunction, the controller checks the cause, and if it is considered safe to move the car, the car will move to the nearest floor at a low speed and the doors will open.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Next Landing (NLX)	If the elevator doors do not open fully at a destination floor, the doors close, and the car automatically moves to the next or nearest floor where the doors will open.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Continuity of Service (COS)	A car which is experiencing trouble is automatically withdrawn from group control operation to maintain overall group performance.	—	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Overload Holding Stop (OLH)	A buzzer sounds to alert the passengers that the car is overloaded. The doors remain open and the car will not leave that floor until enough passengers exit the car.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Automatic Hall Call Registration (FSAT)	If one car cannot carry all waiting passengers because it is full, another car will automatically be assigned for the remaining passengers.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Car Call Canceling (CCC)	When a car has responded to the final car call in one direction, the system regards remaining calls in the other direction as mistakes and clears them from the memory.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Car Fan Shut Off — Automatic (CFO-A)	If there are no calls for a specified period, the car ventilation fan will automatically turn off to conserve energy.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Car Light Shut Off — Automatic (CLO-A)	If there are no calls for a specified period, the car lighting will automatically turn off to conserve energy.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Backup Operation for Group Control Microprocessor (GCBK)	An operation by car controllers which automatically maintains elevator operation in the event that a microprocessor or transmission line in the group controller has failed.	—	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Independent Service (IND)	Exclusive operation where a car is withdrawn from group control operation for independent use, such as maintenance or repair, and responds only to car calls.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Automatic Bypass (ABP)	A fully-loaded car bypasses hall calls in order to maintain maximum operational efficiency.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
False Call Canceling — Automatic (FCC-A)	If the number of registered car calls does not correspond to the car load, all calls are canceled to avoid unnecessary stops.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
False Call Canceling — Car Button Type (FCC-P)	If the wrong car button is pressed, it can be canceled by quickly pressing the same button again twice.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Out-of-service-remote (RCS)	With a key switch on the supervisory panel, etc., a car can be called to a specified floor after responding to all car calls, and then automatically be taken out of service.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Non-service Temporary Release for Car Call — Card Reader Type (NSCR-C)	To enhance security, car calls for desired floors can be registered only by placing a card over a card reader. This function is automatically deactivated during emergency operation.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Secret Call Service (SCS-B)	To enhance security, car calls for desired floors can be registered only by entering secret codes using the car buttons on the car operating panel. This function is automatically deactivated during emergency operation.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Non-service to Specific Floors — Car Button Type (NS-CB)	To enhance security, service to specific floors can be disabled using the car operating panel. This function is automatically deactivated during emergency operation.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Non-service to Specific Floors — Switch/Timer Type (NS/NS-T)	To enhance security, service to specific floors can be disabled using a manual or timer switch. This function is automatically deactivated during emergency operation.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ ^{#1}	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Out-of-service by Hall Key Switch (HOS/HOS-T)	For maintenance or energy-saving measures, a car can be taken out of service temporarily with a key switch (with or without a timer) mounted in a specified hall.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Return Operation (RET)	Using a key switch on the supervisory panel, a car can be withdrawn from group control operation and called to a specified floor. The car will park on that floor with the doors open, and not accept any calls until independent operations begin.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Attendant Service (AS)	Exclusive operation where an elevator can be operated using the buttons and switches located in the car operating panel, allowing smooth boarding of passengers or loading of baggage.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Variable Traveling Speed Elevator System (VSE)	According to the number of passengers in the car, the car travels faster than the rated speed. Please refer to page 11.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Regenerative Converter (PCNV)	For energy conservation, power regenerated by a traction machine can be used by other electrical systems in the building. Please refer to page 8.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
■ GROUP CONTROL FEATURES					
Energy-saving Operation — Number of Cars (ESO-N)	To save energy, the number of service cars is automatically reduced to some extent, but not so much that it adversely affects passenger waiting time.	—	—	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Destination Oriented Allocation System (DOAS)	When a passenger enters a destination floor at a hall, the hall operating panel indicates which car will serve the floor. The passenger does not need to press a button in the car. Dispersing passengers by destination prevents congestion in the cars and minimizes waiting and traveling time. (Cannot be combined with some features. Please consult our local agents for details.) Please refer to page 10.	—	—	—	Ⓢ ^{#2}
Up Peak Service (UPS)	Controls the number of cars to be allocated to the lobby floor, as well as the car allocation timing, in order to meet increased demand for upward travel from the lobby floor during office starting time, hotel check-in time, etc., and minimize passenger waiting time.	—	—	Ⓢ	Ⓢ

Feature	Description	1C-2BC	2C-2BC	3C to 4C ΣAI-22	3C to 8C ΣAI-2200C
Down Peak Service (DPS)	Controls the number of cars to be allocated and the timing of car allocation in order to meet increased demand for downward travel during office leaving time, hotel check-out times etc., to minimize passenger waiting time.	—	—	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Forced Floor Stop (FFS)	All cars in a bank automatically make a stop at a predetermined floor on every trip without being called.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Main Floor Parking (MFP)	An available car always parks on the main (lobby) floor with the doors open to reduce passenger waiting time.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Special Floor Priority Service (SFPS)	Special floors, such as floors with VIP rooms or executive rooms, are given higher priority for car allocation when a call is made on those floors. (Cannot be combined with hall position indicators.)	—	—	Ⓢ ^{#1}	Ⓢ
Closest-car Priority Service (CNPS)	A function to give priority allocation to the car closest to the floor where a hall call button has been pressed, or to reverse the closing doors of the car closest to the pressed hall call button on that floor. (Cannot be combined with hall position indicators.)	—	—	Ⓢ ^{#1}	Ⓢ
Light-load Car Priority Service (UCPS)	When traffic is light, empty or lightly-loaded cars are given higher priority to respond to hall calls in order to minimize passenger travel time. (Cannot be combined with hall position indicators.)	—	—	Ⓢ ^{#1}	Ⓢ
Special Car Priority Service (SCPS)	Special cars, such as observation elevators and elevators with basement service, are given higher priority to respond to hall calls. (Cannot be combined with hall position indicators.)	—	—	Ⓢ ^{#1}	Ⓢ
Congested-floor Service (CFS)	The timing of car allocation and the number of cars to be allocated to floors where meeting rooms or ballrooms exist and the traffic intensifies for short periods of time are controlled according to the detected traffic density data for those floors.	—	—	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Bank-separation Operation (BSO)	Hall buttons and the cars called by each button can be divided into several groups for independent group control operation to serve special needs or different floors.	—	Ⓢ ^{#1}	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
VIP Operation (VIP-S)	A specified car is withdrawn from group control operation for VIP service operation. When activated, the car responds only to existing car calls, moves to a specified floor and parks there with the doors open. The car will then respond only to car calls.	—	Ⓢ ^{#1}	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Lunchtime Service (LTS)	During the first half of lunchtime, calls for a restaurant floor are served with higher priority, and during the latter half, the number of cars allocated to the restaurant floor, the allocation timing for each car and the door opening and closing timing are all controlled based on predicted data.	—	—	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Main Floor Changeover Operation (TFS)	This feature is effective for buildings with two main (lobby) floors. The floor designated as the "main floor" in a group control operation can be changed as necessary using a manual switch.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
■ SIGNAL AND DISPLAY FEATURES					
Flashing Hall Lantern (FHL)	A hall lantern, which corresponds to a car's service direction, flashes to indicate that the car will soon arrive.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Basic Announcement (AAN-B)	A synthetic voice (and/or buzzer) alerts passengers inside a car that elevator operation has been temporarily interrupted due to overloading or a similar cause. (Voice available only in English.)	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Car Arrival Chime	Car (AECC)	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	—
	Hall (AECH)	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Sonic Car Button — Click Type (ACB)	A click-type car button which emits an electronic beep sound when pressed to indicate that the call has been registered.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Immediate Prediction Indication (AIL)	When a passenger has registered a hall call, the best car to respond to that call is immediately selected, the corresponding hall lantern lights up and a chime sounds once to indicate which doors will open.	—	—	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Second Car Prediction (TCP)	When a hall is crowded to the extent that one car cannot accommodate all waiting passengers, a hall lantern will light up to indicate the next car to serve the hall.	—	—	—	Ⓢ
Voice Guidance System (AAN-G)	Information on elevator service such as the current floor or service direction is given to the passengers inside a car. (Voice guidance available in English, Chinese and Spanish.)	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Auxiliary Car Operating Panel (ACS)	An additional car operating panel which can be installed for large-capacity elevators, heavy-traffic elevators, etc.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Inter-communication System (ITP)	A system which allows communication between passengers inside a car and the building personnel.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Car LCD Position Indicator (CID-S)	This 5.7-inch LCD for car operating panels shows the date and time, car position, travel direction and elevator status messages.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Hall LCD Position Indicator (HID-S)	This 5.7-inch LCD for elevator halls shows the date and time, car position, travel direction and elevator status messages.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Car Information Display (CID)	This LCD (10.4- or 15-inch) for car front return panels shows the date and time, car position, travel direction and elevator status messages.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Hall Information Display (HID)	This LCD (10.4- or 15-inch) for elevator halls shows the date and time, car position, travel direction and elevator status messages.	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ

Notes: • 1C-2BC (1-car selective collective) - Standard, 2C-2BC (2-car group control system) - Optional
 ΣAI-22 (3- to 4-car group control system) - Optional, ΣAI-2200C (3- to 8-car group control system) - Optional
 Ⓢ = Standard Ⓢ = Optional — = Not applicable
 #1: Please consult our local agents for the production terms, etc.
 #2: When DOAS is applied, SR or Multi-beam Door Sensor should be installed.

Basic Specifications

Horizontal Dimensions <1-Door 1-Gate>

Code number	Number of persons	Rated speed (m/sec)	Rated capacity (kg)	Door type	Entrance width (mm) JJ	Counterweight position	Car internal dimensions (mm) AAxBB	Minimum hoistway dimensions (mm) AHxBH/car	
								Rated speed (m/sec)	
								1.0, 1.6, 1.75	2.0, 2.5
P6	6	1.0 1.6 1.75	450	2S	800	Side	950x1300	1500x1740	
P7	7		550				1000x1200	1550x1740	
P8	8		630	CO	800: Standard		1100x1400	1100x1300	1650x1740
					900: Standard			1950x1720	
					800: Optional			1800x1720	
					900: Optional			1650x1800	
P11	11		825	CO	900: Standard		1350x1400	2025x1720	2050x1720
					800: Optional			1925x1720	2010x1720
					900: Standard			1900x1800	2010x1800
					1100: Optional			1950x1800	2060x1800
P14	14		1050	CO	1100: Standard		1600x1400	2350x1720	2400x1720
					900: Optional			2150x1720	2260x1720
		1100			2150x1800	2260x1800			
		900: Standard			1950x2420	2000x2420			
P17	17	1275	CO	800: Optional	1100x2100	1800x2420	1825x2420		
				900: Standard		1650x2500	1760x2500		
P18	18	1350	2S	1100	2000x1400	2490x1975	2490x2045		
				1000		2250x2625	2250x2625		
P21	21	1600	CO	1100	1200x2300	2065x2670	2195x2670		
				1200: Standard		2000x1500	2490x2075	2490x2145	
				2S	2100x1600	2590x2175	2590x2245		
				CO	1100	2450x2725	2450x2725		
				2S	1200: Standard	2215x2770	2345x2770		
					1300: Optional	2405x2770	2535x2770		

- [Terms of the table]
- The contents of this table are applied to standard specifications only. Please consult our local agents for other specifications.
 - Rated capacity is calculated at 75kg per person, as required by EN81-1.
 - CO: 2-panel center opening doors, 2S: 2-panel side sliding doors.
 - Minimum hoistway dimensions (AH and BH) shown in the table are after waterproofing of the pit and do not include plumb tolerance.
 - This table shows specifications without the fireproof landing door and counterweight safety.
 - The applicable range of the rated capacity may differ depending on the manufacturing factory. Please consult our local agents for details.

Specifications for Variable Traveling Speed Elevator System (Optional)

<1-Door 1-Gate & 1-Door 2-Gate>

Rated speed (m/sec)	Speeds (m/sec)	Rated capacity (kg) Q	Travel (m) TR	Minimum overhead (mm) OH	Minimum pit depth (mm) PD
1.0	1.0/1.25/1.5/1.6	450 ≤ Q ≤ 1050	TR ≤ 30	3750	1400
			30 < TR ≤ 60	3800	
		1050 < Q ≤ 1600	TR ≤ 30	4250	1650
			30 < TR ≤ 60	4350	1750

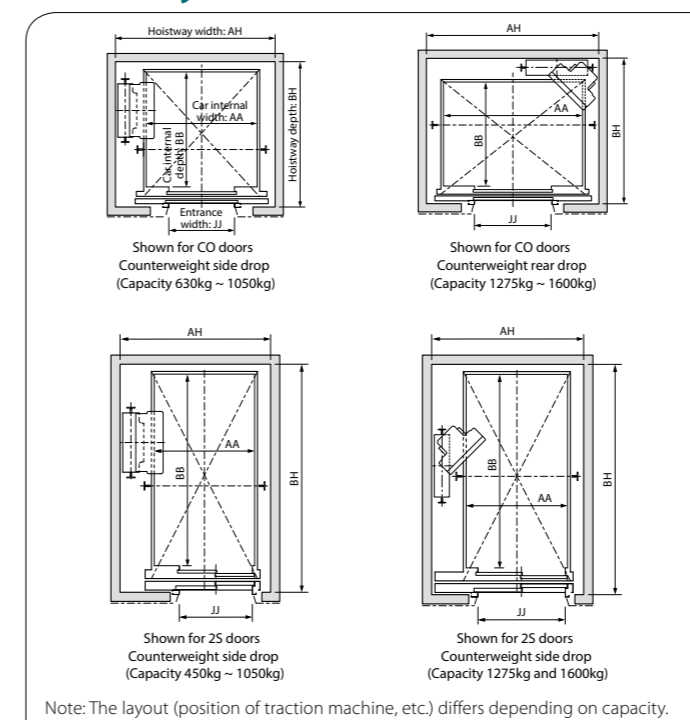
- [Terms of the table]
- The Variable Traveling Speed Elevator System (VSE) is applicable for elevators with a rated speed of 1.0m/sec.
 - Except minimum overhead and pit depth dimensions (OH and PD), specifications shown in tables, "Horizontal Dimensions" and "Vertical Dimensions", on the pages 19 and 21 are applicable to the Variable Traveling Speed Elevator System.

Vertical Dimensions <1-Door 1-Gate & 1-Door 2-Gate>

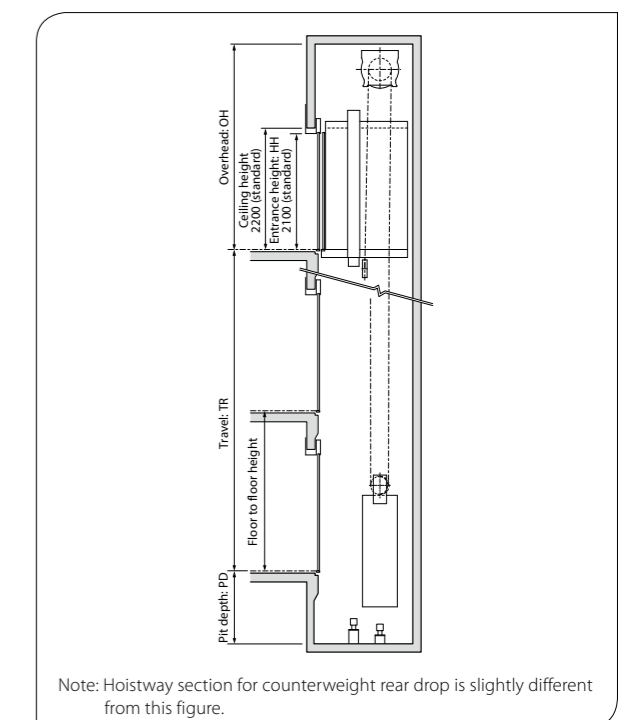
Rated speed (m/sec)	Rated capacity (kg) Q	Travel (m) TR	Maximum number of floors	Minimum overhead (mm) OH	Minimum pit depth (mm) PD	Minimum floor to floor height (mm)
1.0	450 ≤ Q ≤ 1050	TR ≤ 30	22	3650 *1	1300	2500
				3650		
	1050 < Q ≤ 1600	30 < TR ≤ 60		4100		
				4200		
1.6	450 ≤ Q ≤ 1050	TR ≤ 30	30	3750	1400	
				30 < TR ≤ 60		3800
	60 < TR ≤ 80	3850				
		1050 < Q ≤ 1600		30 < TR ≤ 60		26
60 < TR ≤ 70	4350					
	4400					
1800						
1.75	450 ≤ Q ≤ 1050	TR ≤ 30	30	3850	1450	
				30 < TR ≤ 60		3900
	60 < TR ≤ 80	3950				
		1050 < Q ≤ 1600		30 < TR ≤ 60		26
60 < TR ≤ 70	4450					
	4500					
1850						
2.0	825 ≤ Q ≤ 1050	TR ≤ 30	30	3900	1700	
				30 < TR ≤ 60		3950
	60 < TR ≤ 80	4000				
		1050 < Q ≤ 1600		30 < TR ≤ 60		30
60 < TR ≤ 80	4500					
	4550					
2000						
2.5	825 ≤ Q ≤ 1050	TR ≤ 30	30	4150	2050	
				30 < TR ≤ 60		4200
	60 < TR ≤ 80	4250				
		1050 < Q ≤ 1600		30 < TR ≤ 60		30
60 < TR ≤ 80	4700					
	2200					
2300						
				4750	2350	

- [Terms of the table]
- The contents of this table are applied to standard specifications only. Please consult our local agents for other specifications.
 - Some specifications require more than 2500mm as a minimum floor height. Please consult our local agents if the floor height is less than entrance height HH + 700mm, and the elevator is 1-Door 2-Gate.
 - This table shows specifications without counterweight safety.
- [Note]
- *1 Minimum overhead (OH) may vary depending on conditions.

Hoistway Plan <1-Door 1-Gate>



Elevation <1-Door 1-Gate>



Applicable Standards

NEXIEZ-MRL complies with EN81-1. For details of compliance with other national regulations, please consult our local agents.

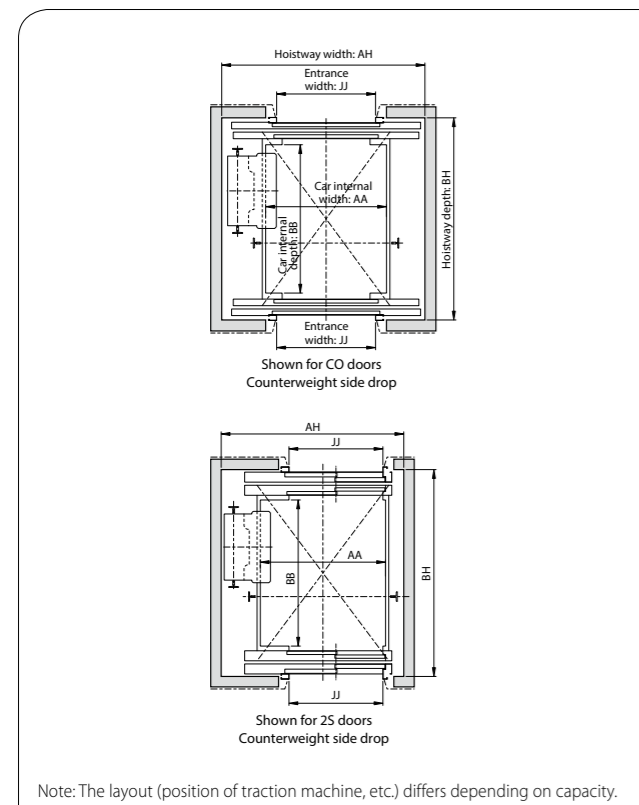
Horizontal Dimensions <1-Door 2-Gate> <Counterweight position: side>

Code number	Number of persons	Rated speed (m/sec)	Rated capacity (kg)	Door type	Entrance width (mm) JJ	Car internal dimensions (mm) AAxBB	Minimum hoistway dimensions (mm) AHxBH/car	
							Rated speed (m/sec)	
							1.0, 1.6, 1.75	2.0, 2.5
P8	8	1.0 1.6 1.75	630	CO	900: Standard	1100x1400	1965x1860	/
					800: Optional		1865x1860	
				2S	900: Standard		1715x1982	
					800: Optional		1650x1982	
P11	11	1.0 1.6 1.75	825	CO	900: Standard	1350x1400	2090x1860	2115x1860
					800: Optional		1925x1860	2010x1860
				2S	900: Standard		1900x1982	2010x1982
					1100: Optional		1965x1982	2075x1982
P14	14	1.0 1.6 1.75 2.0 2.5	1050	CO	1100: Standard	1600x1400	2415x1860	2440x1860
					900: Optional		2150x1860	2260x1860
				2S	1100		2150x1982	2260x1982
					900: Standard		1950x2560	2000x2560
				CO	800: Optional	1100x2100	1800x2560	1825x2560
					900: Standard		1650x2682	1760x2682
2S	800: Optional							
	CO	1000	1200x2300	2250x2790	2250x2790			
2S		1100		2065x2882	2195x2882			
	CO	1100		2450x2890	2450x2890			
2S		1200: Standard	1400x2400	2215x2982	2345x2982			
	1300: Optional	2405x2982		2535x2982				

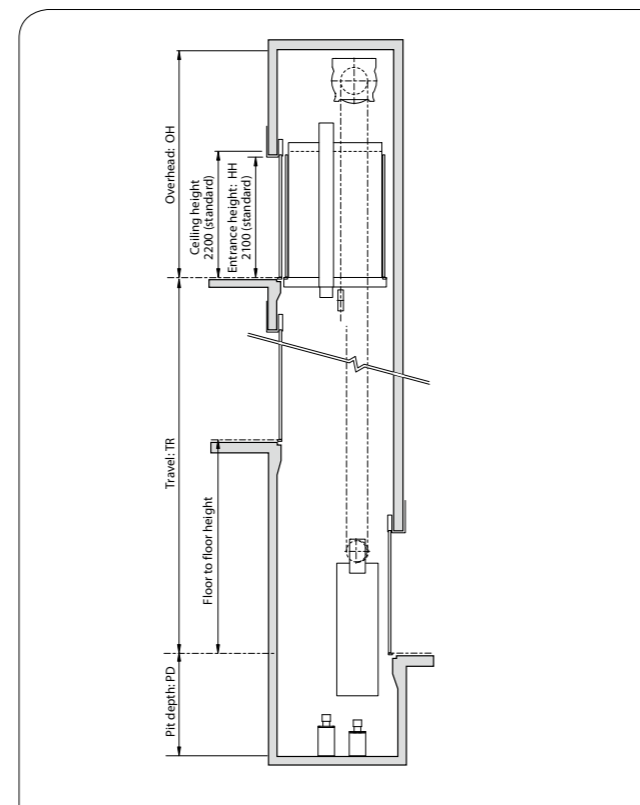
[Terms of the table]

- The contents of this table are applied to standard specifications only. Please consult our local agents for other specifications.
- Rated capacity is calculated at 75kg per person, as required by EN81-1.
- CO: 2-panel center opening doors, 2S: 2-panel side sliding doors.
- Minimum hoistway dimensions (AH and BH) shown in the table are after waterproofing of the pit and do not include plumb tolerance.
- This table shows specifications without the fireproof landing door and counterweight safety.

Hoistway Plan <1-Door 2-Gate>



Elevation <1-Door 2-Gate>



Applicable Standards

NEXIEZ-MRL complies with EN81-1. For details of compliance with other national regulations, please consult our local agents.

Work Not Included in Elevator Contract

The following items are excluded from Mitsubishi Electric's elevator installation work, and are therefore the responsibility of the building owner or general contractor:

- Architectural finishing of the walls and floors in the vicinity of the entrance hall after installation has been completed.
- Construction of an illuminated, ventilated and waterproofed elevator hoistway.
- A ladder to the elevator pit.
- The provision of cutting the necessary openings and joists.
- Separate beams, when the hoistway dimensions markedly exceed the specifications, and intermediate beams when two or more elevators are installed.
- All other work related to building construction.
- The power-receiving panel and the electrical wiring for illumination, plus the electrical wiring from electrical room to the power-receiving panel.
- The laying of conduits and wiring between the elevator pit and the terminating point for the devices installed outside the hoistway, such as the emergency bell, intercom, monitoring and security devices, etc.
- The power consumed in installation work and test operations.
- All the necessary building materials for grouting in of brackets, bolts, etc.
- The test provision and subsequent alteration as required, and eventual removal of the scaffolding as required by the elevator contractor, and any other protection of the work as may be required during the process.
- The provision of a suitable, locked space for the storage of elevator equipment and tools during elevator installation.
- The security system, such as a card reader, connected to Mitsubishi Electric's elevator controller, when supplied by the building owner or general contractor.

* Work responsibilities in installation and construction shall be determined according to local laws. Please consult our local agents for details.

Elevator Site Requirements

- The temperature of the elevator hoistway shall be below 40°C.
- The following conditions are required for maintaining elevator performance.
 - The relative humidity shall be below 90% on a monthly average and below 95% on a daily average.
 - Prevention shall be provided against icing and condensation occurring due to a rapid drop in the temperature in the elevator hoistway.
 - The elevator hoistway shall be finished with mortar or other materials so as to prevent concrete dust.
- Voltage fluctuation shall be within a range of +5% to -10%.

Ordering Information

Please include the following information when ordering or requesting estimates:

- The desired number of units, speed and loading capacity.
- The number of stops or number of floors to be served.
- The total elevator travel and each floor-to-floor height.
- Operation system.
- Selected design and size of car.
- Entrance design.
- Signal equipment.
- A sketch of the part of the building where the elevators are to be installed.
- The voltage, number of phases, and frequency of the power source for the motor and lighting.



Mitsubishi Electric Corporation Inazawa Works has acquired ISO 9001 certification from the International Organization for Standardization based on a review of quality management. The plant has also acquired environmental management system standard ISO 14001 certification.



Mitsubishi Elevator Asia Co., Ltd. has acquired ISO 9001 certification from the International Organization for Standardization based on a review of quality management. The plant has also acquired environmental management system standard ISO 14001 certification.



for a greener tomorrow

Eco Changes is the Mitsubishi Electric Group's environmental statement, and expresses the Group's stance on environmental management. Through a wide range of businesses, we are helping contribute to the realization of a sustainable society.

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION

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Visit our website at:

<http://www.mitsubishielectric.com/elevator/>

⚠ Safety Tips: Be sure to read the instruction manual fully before using this product.

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