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The invention relates to a tower crane having a tower comprising at least one tower element in accordance with the preamble of claim 1. The invention furthermore
5 relates to a method of mounting a wind turbine rotor blade.

With tower cranes in which the tower comprises one or more tower elements which are connected to one another in the vertical direction, the height of the tower can be increased by the use of further tower elements. However, tower cranes have a
10 maximum free-standing hook height. If the latter is exceeded, the tower crane has to be fastened to the structure to be erected by a horizontal anchorage. The maximum achievable hook height can hereby be considerably increased.

It is possible with such tower cranes to have the tower crane grow with the structure
15 by the installation of further tower elements, with the stability of the tower crane being ensured by one or more structural guying devices. A tower crane having such a structural guying device is already known from DE 20 2011 100 477 U.

Document US 2011 0094987 A1 also discloses an assembly for mounting a wind
20 turbine rotor blade.

Such tower cranes having a structural guying device are used, for example, for erecting wind power stations. When installing such wind power stations, the rotor blades have to be guided by the crane during the installation. The rotor blades are
25 guided as standard by ropes from the ground during the installation. The rope tension forces which can be applied by such a ground guidance are very low so that only very small wind speeds can be permitted on such an installation. Furthermore, space problems often result in the guidance of the ropes from the ground if, for example, the wind power station is set up in a wood area in which the space
30 relationships are very restricted in part.

It is therefore the object of the present invention to further develop a tower crane of the category such that long objects such as rotor blades can be guided in very high heights during the installation.

- 5 This object is achieved in accordance with the invention by means of a tower crane in accordance with claim 1.

A tower crane accordingly has a tower composed of at least one tower element, in particular a lattice piece, preferably having a structural guying device which is
10 anchored to a structure by at least one guying rod with respect to the horizontal and which has a guide frame which is vertically movable at the tower, with at least one positioning rope being adjustably fastened to the guide frame. The distance between the element to be guided, for example the rotor blade, and the guide point can be considerably reduced via this positioning part which is adjustably fastened to
15 the guide frame so that the object to be mounted can be guided in a substantially more stable manner. The guide frame can respectively be vertically repositioned in height at the tower. Guidance can hereby takes place completely independently of the space relationships on the ground. Furthermore, an installation can also take place at comparatively higher wind speeds.

20

Preferred embodiments of the invention result from the dependent claims following on from the main claim.

In accordance with the invention, two rope guides are present for moving the guide
25 frame and can be adjustable via a two-rope winch having two rope drums.

The guide frame can preferably be vertically movable along the guide frame via at the two rope guides.

30 The two rope guides preferably have a rope drum arranged at the tower and a deflection pulley arranged at a climb piece or at the guide piece.

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The guide frame is configured in U shape in accordance with the invention so that it engages around the tower at three sides.

5 To achieve an even higher stability and to prevent a lifting of the U-shaped guide frame from the tower, the U-shaped guide frame is angled at its open end to engage around the corner regions of the tower.

10 The guide frame particularly advantageously has roller bearings or slide bearings in the corner regions of the tower and is supported thereon during the vertical upward and downward movement with respect to the tower. Since the weight of the guide frame is very high due to its stable design, the guide frame can be separable for the purpose of installation and transportation.

15 A winch is arranged at the guide frame for the adjustment of the at least one positioning rope. Two ends which are controllable independently of one another are advantageously provided for the independent adjustment of two positioning ropes.

20 In addition, telescopic struts can be arranged at the guide frame which serve, on the one hand, for guiding the positioning ropes and which serve, on the other hand, as dampers if a contact of the object to be guided, for example the rotor blade, and of the struts occurs.

25 In accordance with a particularly advantageous embodiment of the invention, the guide points for the positioning ropes provided at the guide frame are rotatable about the tower. Suitable guides are provided at the guide frame for this purpose.

The guide frame can additionally serve as a passenger elevator and/or goods elevator. However, two independent rope guides for a vertical displacement of the guide frame are required here for use as a passenger elevator.

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A compensation weight is preferably provided for a weight compensation during the vertical movement of the guide frame, in a similar manner as is known from conventional elevator technology.

- 5 The invention furthermore comprises a method of mounting a wind turbine rotor blade in accordance with one of the claims 14 and 15.

Further details, features and advantages of the invention result from the embodiments shown in the enclosed drawings. There are shown:

10

Figure 1: a tower crane in accordance with the present invention during the installation of a wind power station;

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Figure 2: a detail of the tower crane in accordance with Figure 1 in a slightly modified embodiment in a side view and in a plan view;

Figure 4: an alternative embodiment of the guide frame;

20

Figure 5: a detailed view of a tower piece of the tower crane in accordance with the invention; and

Figures 6, 7: two detailed representations of a part of another alternative embodiment of a guide frame.

25

Figure 1 shows a tower crane 10 which is connected via a structural guying device 12 known per se to a wind power station 14 to be erected. The tower crane 10 serves the setting up of the wind power station. In the embodiment shown here, a rotor blade 18 of the tower crane is received via a load rope 16 of the tower crane 10 to mount said rotor blade to the hub 20 of the wind power station.

30

In this respect, the load rope 16 is connected in the embodiment shown here to an adjustment unit 22 which has winches for the pitch and roll angle adjustment of the

received rotor blade 18. The rotor blade 18 is connected via corresponding ropes 24 to a rotor blade gripper 26 by means of which the rotor blade 18 can be engaged around in a known manner.

- 5 Two positioning ropes 28 are connected in an articulated manner to the rotor blade gripper 26 and their other ends are fastened to a guide frame 30. The guide frame 30 is movable vertically along the tower 11 of the tower crane in the direction of the double arrow a. The lengths of the positioning ropes 28 can be adjusted via corresponding winches 32.

10

- The vertical adjustment of the guide frame 30 takes place via two ropes 34 in the embodiment shown here which can be moved via a drive 36. The drive 36 in the embodiment shown here is arranged in the ground region of the tower crane 10. The drive here comprises a two-rope winch having two rope drums. The ropes 34
15 are guided via deflection pulleys 38 which are provided in a crane tower climbing unit 40.

- A slightly modified variant from Figure 1 is shown in the detailed representation in accordance with Figure 2. Here, the guide frame 30 movable in the direction of the
20 double arrow a is shown at the tower 11, with a rope 34 serving here for the vertical displacement and in turn being guided via deflection pulleys 38 of a crane tower climbing device 40. This rope 34, however, runs over corresponding winches 42 which are arranged in the guide frame 30. The rope 34 is extended or shortened in length by the adjustment of the winches 42 so that the vertical movement of the
25 guide frame 30 is executed here.

- Figure 3 shows a cross-sectional view of the guide frame 30 from which the arrangement with respect to the tower 11 of the tower crane becomes clear. The tower 11 is connected to the wind power station 14 via a structural guying device
30 12.

The guide frame 30 has a U shape as is shown in Figure 3. The U-shaped guide frame 30 is, however, angled at its open end to engage around the corner regions of the tower, as is illustrated at the position number 44. Roller bearings or slide bearings 46, which are not shown in detail here, are provided in the guide frame in the region of the corner bars 13 of the tower 11. The roller bearing guide or slide bearing guide not shown in detail here in Figure 3 can be configured as pivotable toward the tower to simplify the installation.

48 shows two points of engagement of the positioning ropes 28. In the event that only one positioning rope is used, the point of engagement 50 is to be selected.

An alternative embodiment of the guide frame is shown in Figure 4. Here, the guide frame has corner guide elements 50 which are placed onto the respective corner bars 13 of the tower 11. The corner guide elements each include three roller bearings 52, 54 and 56. They are respectively connected to one another via connection elements 58.

In the embodiment shown here, the invention has been described with reference to a more stable guidance of a rotor blade. Any other desired large and planar body can naturally also be brought into a corresponding mounting position instead of a rotor blade within the framework of the invention. The invention is therefore not restricted to the installation of wind power stations.

In the embodiment shown here, the positioning ropes 28 are connected in a pivotable manner to the rotor blade grippers. The positioning ropes can naturally also be lashed directly to the rotor or to another component to be positioned.

Figure 5 shows a crane tower climbing device 40 in accordance with a further embodiment of the invention. It is inserted as the last tower piece and thus always remains at the topmost position at the tower crane 10. The position of the deflection pulley 38 and of a hoisting gear 36' for the vertical movement of the guide frame 30 is shown here.

The alignment of the rotor blade can take place in an advantageous manner via the guide frame 30 arranged at the tower 11 using the previously described tower crane 10 in the setting up of a wind power station. The crane operator can in this respect have a remote control and a camera for the vertical guidance of the rotor blade or of the attachment part. The crane operator likewise has a remote control and a camera as well as a control for moving the positioning ropes 28 for the horizontal guidance or alignment of the rotor blade. The pitch and roll angle adjustment of the rotor blade along a longitudinal axis is taken over by the adjustment unit 22 in this respect.

Finally, Figures 6 and 7 show details of a guide frame 30 of modification construction with modified corner guide elements 50'. The corner guide elements 50' shown here each have two roller bearings 52' and 54' which are placed onto corner bars 13, not shown, of the tower 11.

The roller bearings 52' and 54' are supported in a pivotal metal sheet 70 for a simple installation. In Fig. 7, the sheet metal is pivoted into an installation position in which it can be secured by a pin 68. The guide frame can be brought up to the corner bars 13 of the tower 11 in this installation position. The metal sheet 70 can then be brought into the final installed position by pivoting it and can be bolted there again as shown in Figure 6. In this position, the roller bearings 52' and 54' are in contact with the corner bars 13. The guide frame can be mounted simply thanks to this construction design.

P a t e n t k r a v

5 1. Tårndrejekran (10) med et tårn (11) af mindst et tårnelement, især gitterstykke, og fortrinsvis en bygningsværkafstivning (12) med mindst en afstivningsstang til horisontal forankring af tårnet (11) på et bygningsværk,

kendetegnet ved, at

10 en føringsramme (30) er anbragt på tårnet (11), så den kan køres vertikalt, og at der på føringsrammen (30) er fastgjort indstilleligt mindst et positioneringskabel (28), at der forefindes to kabelføringer (34) til at køre føringsrammen (30), hvilke kan indstilles via et tokabel-spil med to kabeltromler, at føringsrammen (30) er U-formet, således at den griber om tårnet (11) ved tre sider, og at den U-formede føringsramme (30) ved sin åbne ende er vinklet til at gribe om tårnets hjørneområder (11).

15 2. Tårndrejekran (10) ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** føringsrammen kan køres vertikalt langs med føringsrammen (30) via de to kabelføringer (34).

20 3. Tårndrejekran ifølge krav 2, **kendetegnet ved, at** de to kabelføringer (34) har en kabeltromle, der er anbragt på tårnet, og en styretrisse (38), der er anbragt på et klatrestykke eller i føringsstykket.

4. Tårndrejekran ifølge et af kravene 1 til 3, **kendetegnet ved, at** føringsrammen (30) er ført i tårnets (11) hjørneområde via ruller eller glidelejer (46).

25 5. Tårndrejekran ifølge et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** føringsrammen (30) kan skilles ad til monterings- og transportformål.

30 6. Tårndrejekran ifølge et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** der til indstilling af det mindst ene positioneringskabel (28) er anbragt et spil på føringsrammen, hvor der fordelagtigt er tilvejebragt to spil, der kan styres uafhængigt af hinanden, til uafhængig indstilling af to positioneringskabler.

35 7. Tårndrejekran ifølge et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** der på føringsrammen (30) er anbragt teleskopiske stræbere, som dels tjener til at føre positioneringskablerne (28) og dels tjener som dæmpere.

8. Tårndrejekran ifølge et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** føringspunkterne for positioneringskablerne (28), der er tilvejebragt på føringsrammen (30), kan rotere omkring tårnet (11).

5 9. Tårndrejekran ifølge et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** føringsrammen (30) derudover tjener som person- og/eller vareelevator.

10 10. Tårndrejekran (10) ifølge et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** der til vægtudligning ved vertikal kørsel af føringsrammen (30) er tilvejebragt en udligningsvægt.

15 11. Fremgangsmåde til montering af en vindmølle-rotorvinge på et vindmølle-rotornav ved hjælp af en tårndrejekran ifølge et af kravene 1-10, **kendetegnet ved, at** rotorvingen (18) orienteres ved hjælp af positioneringskablerne (28), der udgår fra føringsrammen (30).

20 12. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 11, **kendetegnet ved, at** rotorvingen (18) optages via en rotorvingegriber (26), der er anbragt på en indstillingsenhed (22), at den vertikale føring af rotorvingen foregår via lastkablet (16), som indstillingsenheden (22) er hængt op i, at den horisontale føring eller orientering af rotorvingen (18) foregår via positioneringskablerne (28), og at pitch-hældningsvinkelindstillingen af rotorvingen (18) foregår langs med dens langsgående akse via indstillingsenheden (22).

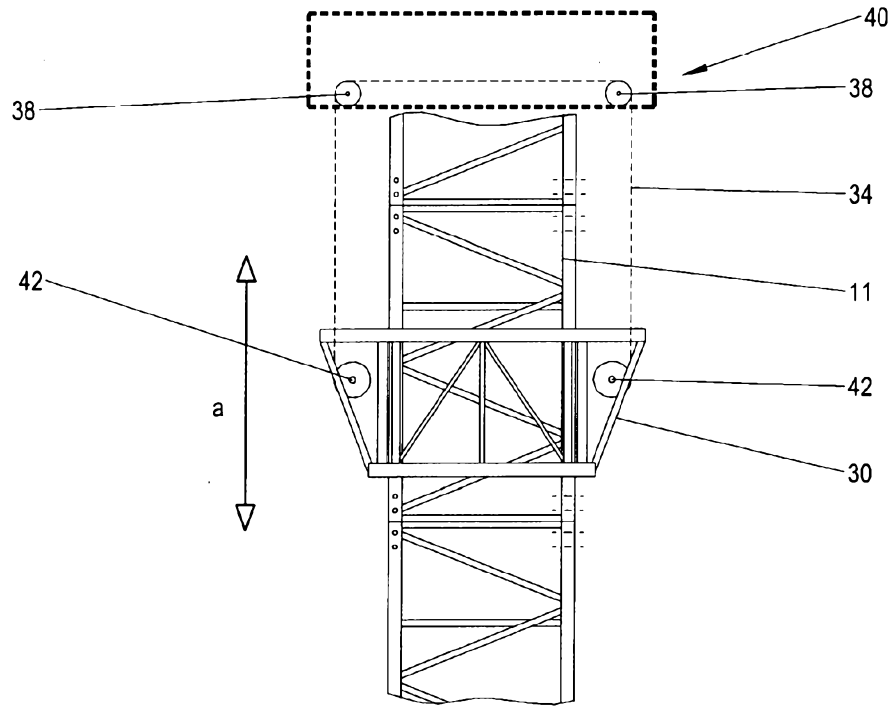


Fig. 2

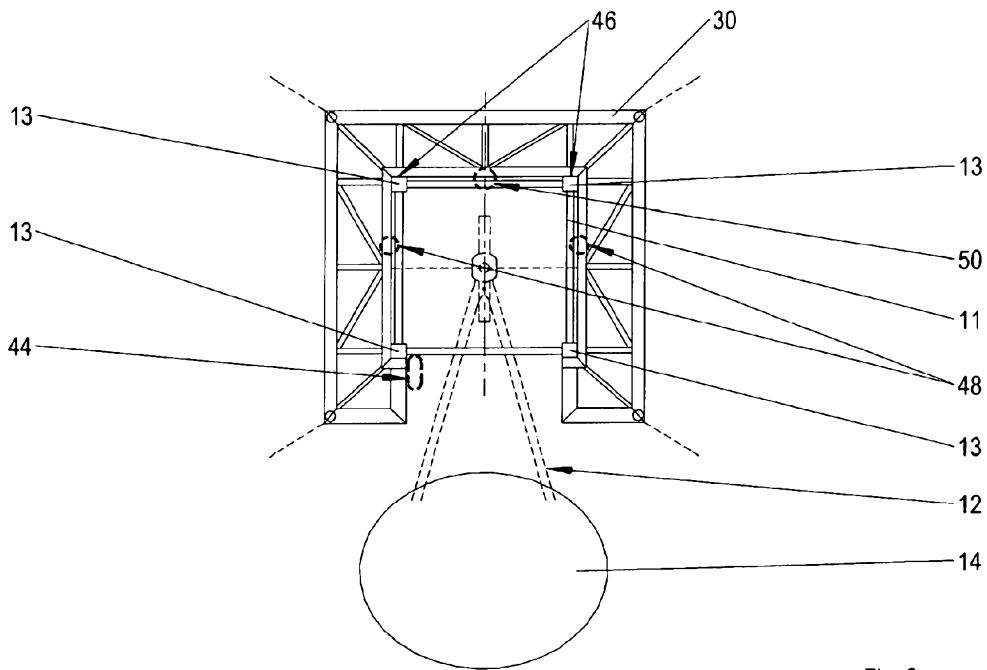


Fig. 3

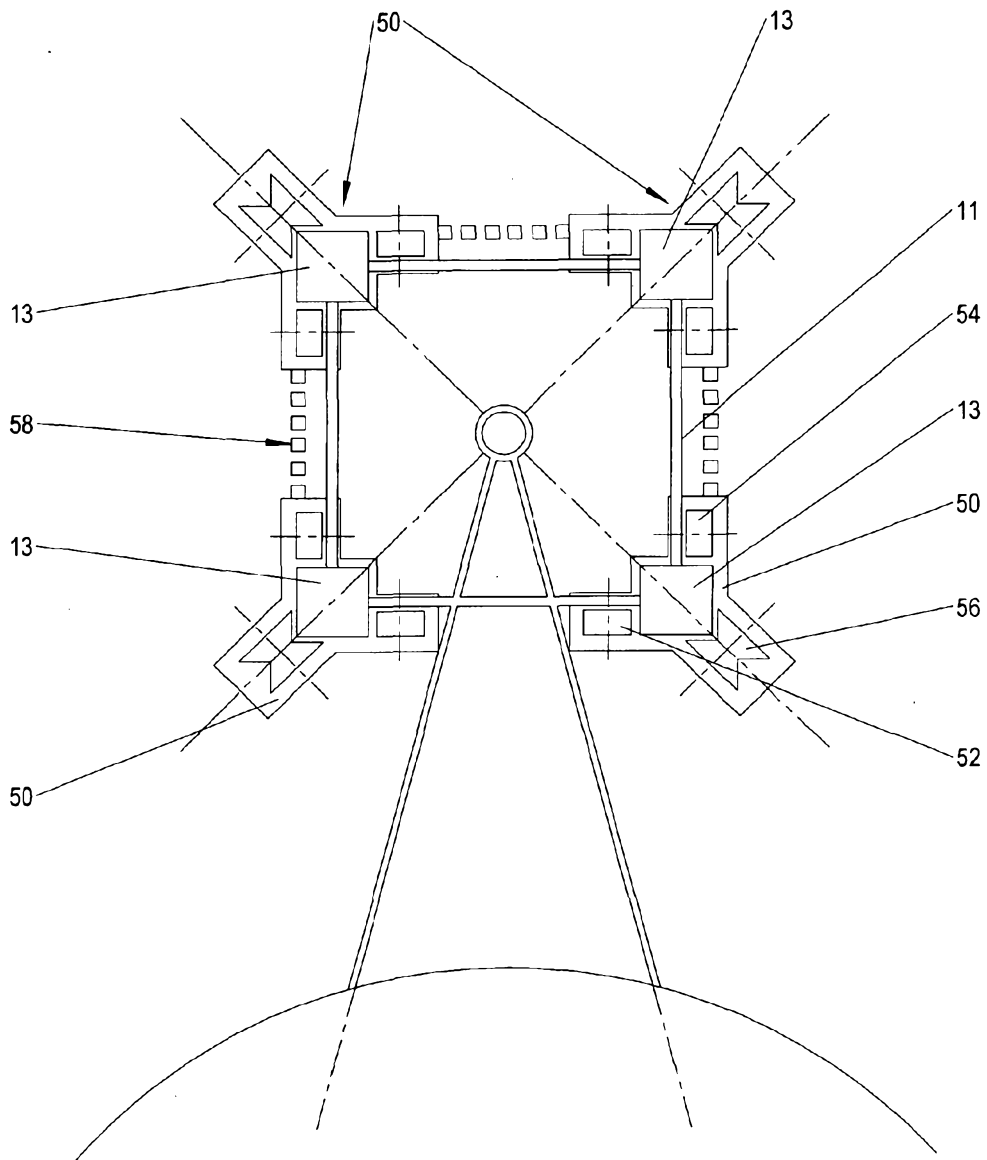


Fig. 4

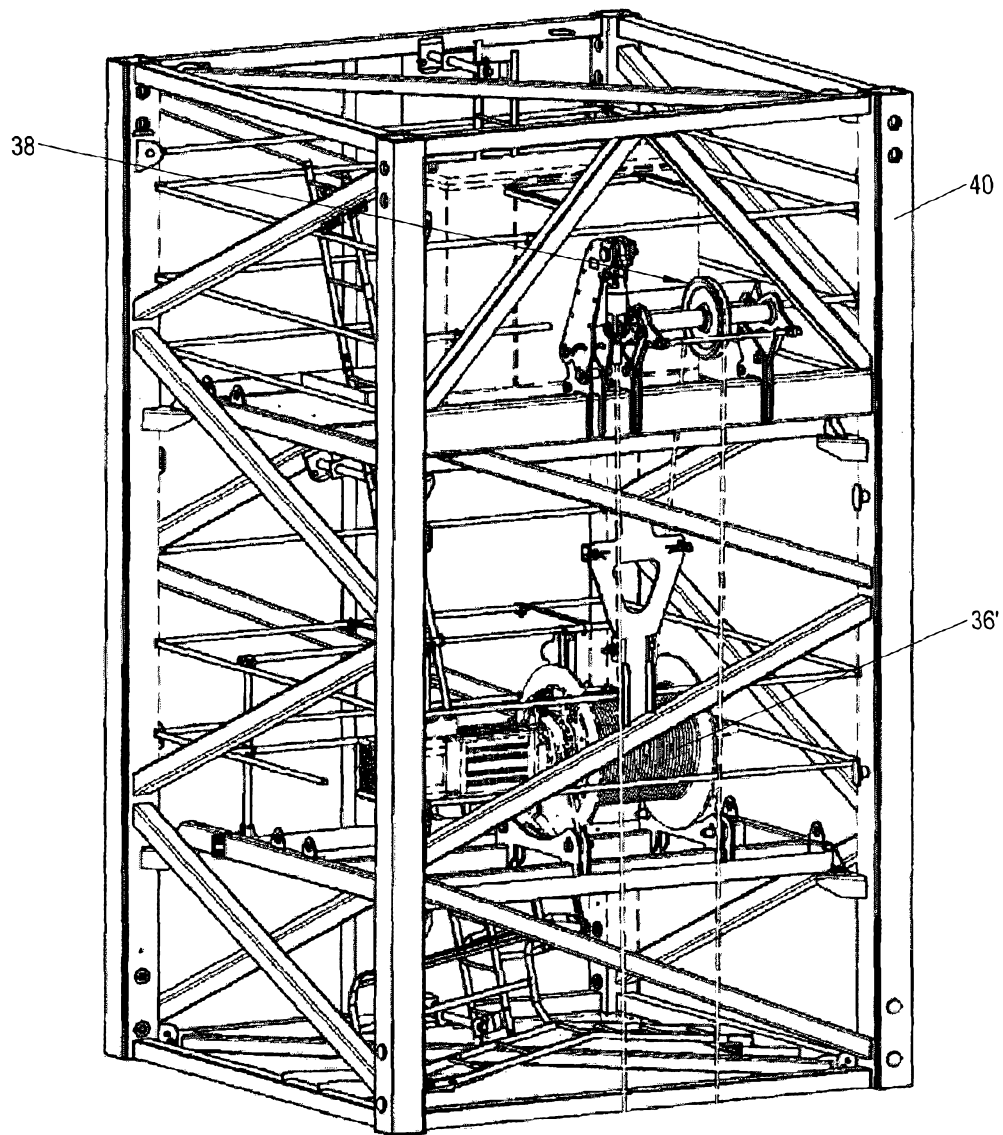


Fig. 5

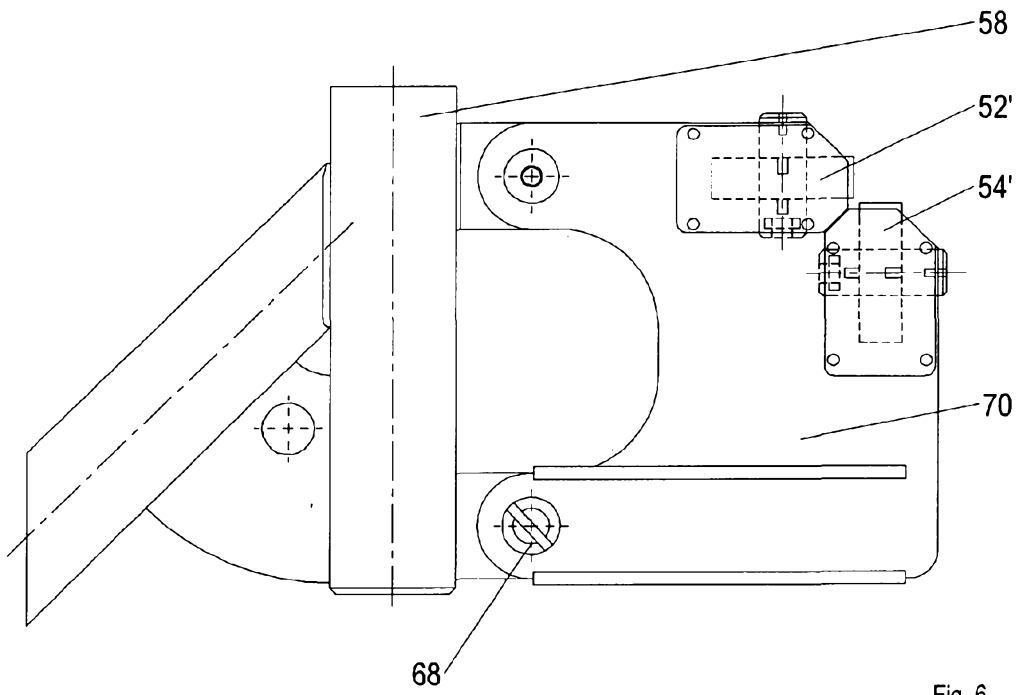


Fig. 6

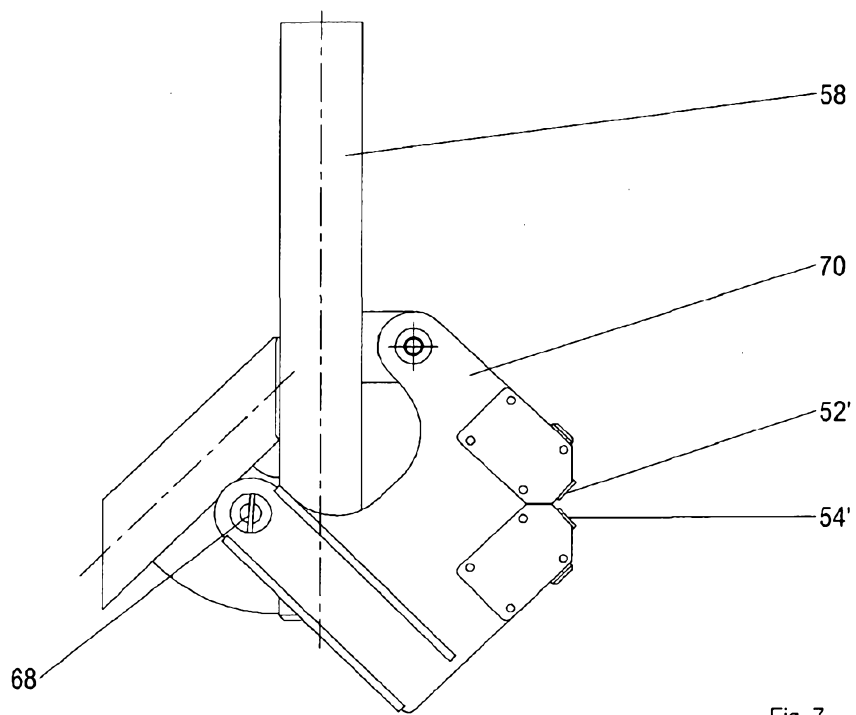


Fig. 7