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(54) **Method and apparatus for replacing a gearbox in a wind turbine**

Verfahren sowie Vorrichtung zum Ersetzen eines Getriebes in einer Windkraftanlage

Méthode et dispositif de remplacement d'une boîte de vitesses dans une turbine à vent

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Description

[0001] This invention relates generally to methods and apparatus that assist in the removal replacement of gearboxes in wind turbine generators without requiring the removal of blades from the wind turbine generator. However, the methods and apparatus described herein are not limited to servicing of wind turbines, and can be used to replace various types of objects on horizontal shafts in elevated locations.

[0002] Generally, a wind turbine includes a rotor having multiple blades. The rotor is mounted within a housing or nacelle positioned on top of a truss or tubular tower. Utility grade wind turbines (i.e., wind turbines designed to provide electrical power to a utility grid) can have large rotors (e.g., 30 or more meters in diameter). Blades on these rotors transform wind energy into a rotational torque or force that drives one or more generators. In many wind turbine configurations, these generators are rotationally coupled to the rotor through a gearbox. The gearbox is or can be used to step up the inherently low rotational speed of the turbine rotor for the generator to efficiently convert mechanical energy to electrical energy. The electrical energy so produced is fed into a utility grid.

[0003] Although they are built to be quite reliable, gearboxes are mechanical devices that experience wear while in use. Also, even though gearboxes are mounted in a housing or nacelle and thus are protected from direct exposure to the elements, gearboxes can indirectly experience stress from extreme environmental conditions because of their coupling to large rotors. Thus, it will come as no surprise that gearboxes in wind turbines require occasional replacement.

[0004] In at least one known method for replacing a gearbox in a wind turbine, a crane is required to lift the gearbox out of an open nacelle. However, removing the gearbox also removes the object holding the end of the main shaft in place. In a typical wind turbine in a wind farm, a large rotor is fastened to the other end of the main shaft. This rotor has several long, heavy blades attached to a hub, so to prevent the main shaft from bending or the rotor from becoming tilted, the blades have to be removed from the rotor before the gearbox is removed. The sheer size of the wind turbines makes servicing difficult and expensive, as at the 65 to 80 meter height of some wind turbines used in generator farms, a large crane is required. Two cranes are required in some cases, because the entire rotor set must be removed in some cases and brought to the ground. A second crane is used to grab the bottom blade of the rotor and to "tail it out," i.e., make it flat in the air so that it can be set on the ground.

[0005] In some present wind turbine designs, the secondary bearing is the gearbox. A rotor having a mass of 76,000 pounds (34,466Kg) produces an upward lift of about 56,000 pounds (25,400Kg) at the gearbox.

[0006] A method and an apparatus according to the prior art are known from the document DE 20 2004 020 317 U1.

[0007] Thus, known methods of replacement or servicing of a gearbox in a wind turbine are expensive and labor-intensive.

[0008] Some aspects of the present invention therefore provide a method as recited in claim 1.

[0009] In another aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus as recited in claim 5.

[0010] Various aspects and embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wind turbine ready to have a gearbox replaced.

Figure 2 is a flow chart representative of steps performed in some configurations of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a wind turbine in a partial stage of disassembly.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the wind turbine of Figure 1 showing the removal of some of the components therein and the insertion of a shaft-restraining member as practiced in some configurations of the present invention.

Figure 5 is an exploded view of a portion of the wind turbine of Figure 4, showing mounting details of the shaft-restraining member shown in Figure 4 and additional shaft-restraining members.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the wind turbine of Figure 4 showing the gearbox removed and an end of the shaft exposed.

Figure 7 is a partial perspective view of part of a shaft of a wind turbine, showing another configuration of shaft-restraining members (i.e., a rotor locks) of the present invention.

Figure 8 is a cross-sectional perspective view of the shaft, the shaft-restraining members, and a journal or bearing of the shaft of Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a cross-sectional view of a bolt configuration suitable for affixing a shaft-restraining member to a main

bearing housing.

[0011] More than one Figure must be referenced simultaneously to achieve a complete understanding of certain aspects of the present invention. To assist the reader, where possible, the first digit of a reference numeral for an item matches the first figure number in which the corresponding item is first described (but not necessarily the first figure in which the item appears). All further references to that item use that same reference numeral, even when describing other figures.

[0012] In some configurations of the present invention, an object (sometimes referred to herein as a "first object") is replaced in an apparatus in an elevated location. The first object anchors a first end of an essentially horizontal rotatable shaft in the apparatus. Another object (sometimes referred to herein as a "second object") at a second, opposite end of the shaft is present and tends to destabilize the shaft from its essentially horizontal position when the first object is not present. Some configurations of the present invention provide a temporary stabilization of the horizontal shaft that permits replacement of the first object without removal of the second object during the replacement procedure. In the present invention, the apparatus is a wind turbine, the first object is a gearbox of the wind turbine, and the replacement object is a replacement gearbox. In some configurations, a locking or clamping arrangement is provided that holds the horizontal main shaft at winds up to 25 meters per second, or over 50 miles per hour. However, in many configurations, for safety reasons, the replacement of the gearbox is limited to conditions in which winds are not more than 8 meters per second, or about 18 miles per hour. In addition, many wind turbine configurations in which gearboxes are replaced have three blades on their rotors. Some configurations of the present invention rotate the blades so that one blade is pointed straight down and the other blades are in a rabbit ear configuration. In addition, in some configurations of the present invention, the blades are pitched at an angle to avoid rotational torque on the rotor based upon the prevailing wind direction and/or the wind turbine itself is yawed for the same purpose.

[0013] More particularly and referring to Figure 1, flow chart 200 of Figure 2, and Figure 3, in some configurations of the present invention, a gearbox 300 of a wind turbine 100 is removed using a single crane 102 that is deployed 202 to a repair site. Wind turbine 100 comprises a rotor 104 having at least one blade 106. In the most common configuration, rotor 104 has three blades 106, but configurations of the present invention are not limited to rotor configurations having a specific number of blades. Wind turbine 100 also comprises a nacelle 108 that is mounted atop a tower 110. Nacelle 108 houses various mechanical and electrical components of wind turbine 100, including gearbox 300. Nacelle 108 comprises a cowling 112, a top portion 114 of which is removed 204 at least in part by maneuvering hook 116 on crane 102 to a handle, hook, or other protuberance or opening of top portion 114 configured for the purpose, and lifting top portion 114 off. In many configurations, in addition to the steps discussed herein, bolts are removed to uncap pillow blocks, and after the pillow blocks are removed, a transmission and a yaw motor are both removed.

[0014] Figure 3 is an illustration of nacelle 108 of wind turbine 100 with cowling top portion 114 removed. Other components of wind turbine 100 that interfere with the installation of a shaft-restraining collar (to be described below) are also removed, for example, oil cooler 302, as shown schematically in Figure 4. To provide better visibility of components within nacelle 108, the bottom portion 120 of cowling 112 has been omitted from Figure 3. However, it is not necessary to remove bottom portion 120 in many configurations of the present invention.

[0015] Referring to Figure 2 and Figure 4, a shaft-restraining member or members 400 is then lifted 206 into place using crane 102 and hook 116. A hole or a handle 404 can be provided in member or members 400 to facilitate lifting. In some configurations of the present invention, shaft-restraining member or members comprise a half-spool member 401 that is used to restrain rotating shaft 402 (sometimes referred to herein as "main shaft") from tilting from its horizontal position when gearbox 300 is removed from wind turbine 100 without the removal of rotor 104. In some configuration of the present invention and referring to Figure 5, shaft-restraining members 400 include under support members 500 that are mounted under main shaft 402. Half-spool member 401 and under support members 500 are configured in some configurations of the present invention to also inhibit rotation of shaft 402 due to wind on rotor 104 during at least a time before gearbox 300 is removed until after a replacement gearbox re-anchors shaft 402 in place.

[0016] Referring to Figures 2, 4, and 5, half-spool member 401 is fastened to wind turbine 100, for example, by bolting it 208 in place. For example, in some configurations of the present invention, half-spool member 401 includes mounting wings 502 on opposite sides, although only one mounting wing 502 is visible in Figure 5. Each mounting wing 502 is configured to receive a bolt 504 therethrough to slidably engage under support members 500 until they are adjusted into position to support an underside of main shaft 402 and bolts 504 tightened. (In some configurations, bolts 504 are tightened onto spacers that are not shown in the Figures so that main shaft 402 is supported underneath by curved sections of under support members 500.) Also, each mounting wing 502 in some configurations is held in place using a channel clamp 506 having a U-shaped channel 508 that attaches onto a bedplate (not explicitly shown in Figure 5) of wind turbine 100. Each channel clamp 506 is bolted to a respective mounting wing 502 at both ends of half-spool member 401. An additional stiffening plate 510 is bolted to flanges 512 protruding from spool ends 514 and 516 of half-spool member 401.

[0017] Hydraulic or mechanically operated friction brakes 518 are provided to clamp main shaft 402 and thereby inhibit

rotation of shaft 402. In some configurations, brakes 518 are provided on opposing brake support flanges 519 extending in an essentially axial direction from an end 516 of half-spool member 401. For example, brakes 518 comprise opposing cylinders each supported by one of the opposing brake support flanges 519. The hydraulic or mechanical clamping action of brakes 518 around main shaft 402 resists torque from rotor 104. (In some configurations, mechanical clamping action is or can be provided electromechanically.)

[0018] In some configurations, shaft-restraining members 400 are configured to allow for rotation of rotor 104 during high wind speed events that may occur during replacement of gearbox 300 to prevent damage to wind turbine 100 or the danger of heavy components that might shear off in such conditions. For example, surfaces 520 are Teflon(TM)-covered or provided with roller bearing surfaces in some configurations that allow rotation of shaft 402 above a predetermined torque.

[0019] In some configurations and referring to Figure 6, one or more yaw motors 600 are then secured 210 to main shaft 402 to prevent rotation of rotor 104. A yaw motor 600 may be located on each side of main shaft 402. Gearbox 300 is then removed 212 by uncoupling it from main shaft 402 and lowering it to the ground using crane 102. A replacement gearbox 300 is lifted using crane 102, put in place in nacelle 108 and attached 214 to main shaft 402, thereby re-anchoring first end 602 of shaft 402. Shaft-restraining member 400, which was fastened to wind turbine 100 to resist the tendency of shaft 402 to destabilize by tilting due to the weight of rotor 104 on second end 604 of shaft 402, is then removed 216 and lowered to the ground, using crane 102 as necessary. Top portion 114 of cowl 112 can then be lifted up and reattached to complete the servicing of wind turbine 100.

[0020] In some configurations of the present invention and referring to Figures 7 and 8, shaft-restraining members are somewhat differently configured. For example, shaft-restraining members 700 in some configurations of the present invention comprise a somewhat differently configured half-spool member 701 having mounting ears or flanges 702 and a semi-annular member 704. Semi-annular member 704 is configured to mount between and fastened to an end 800 of half-spool member 701 using one or more bolts 802 tightened through holes 804 proximate the periphery of semi-annular member 704 and holes 806 through a periphery of end 800 of half-spool member 701. Semi-annular member 704 is also configured to mount onto a mounting flange 808 of shaft 402, or in some configurations, to hub 122 of rotor 104 (see Figure 1).

[0021] More particularly, in some configurations, mounting flange 808 of shaft 402 comprises a trumpeted section having countersunk holes 810 that accommodate the heads of bolts (not shown in Figure 8) that fasten hub 122 to flange 808. One or more of these bolts are removed and replaced with longer bolts 816 that are used to fasten semi-annular member 704 to mounting flange 808 on a side opposite hub 122 (not shown in Figure 8), but many bolts are not removed. These bolts do not interfere with semi-annular member 704 because their heads are recessed into countersunk holes. In other configurations, holes are countersunk in semi-annular member 704 rather than in mounting flange 808 to allow a side of semi-annular member 704 to firmly contact flange 808. In either type of configuration, hub 122 and blades 106 need not be removed during the replacement of gearbox 300.

[0022] In some configurations and referring to Figures 7 and 9, half-spool member 701 is placed over main shaft 402, and more particularly over journal or bearing 710. Mounting ears or flanges 702 of half-spool member 701 are configured to rest atop mounting flanges 706 of a journal or bearing 710 around main shaft 402. For example, internally threaded bolts 900 are threaded onto a threaded end of existing bolts 708 that extend beyond nuts 904 that fasten mounting flanges 706 to bedplate 902 (not shown in Figure 7). In this manner, half-spool member 701 is fastened to bedplate 902 of wind turbine 100. Slots 712 in mounting flanges 706 and in a cylindrical body portion 714 of half-spool member 701 provide clearance for gusset plates 716 of journal or bearing 710 to pass through.

[0023] By fastening semi-annular member 704 to mounting flange 806, half-spool member 701 to semi-annular member 704, and half-spool member 701 to mounting flanges 706 or to bolts 708 therein, shaft 402 is effectively restrained from tilting and its rotation effectively inhibited. Gearbox 300 can then be safely removed and replaced.

[0024] In some configurations and referring again to Figure 8, semi-annular member 704 also includes one or more axially extending protuberances 812 such as a tooth, a key, or a wedge (for simplicity hereinafter, the term "tooth" is used generically to refer to protuberance 812). Tooth 812 engages an appropriately shaped gap 814 in a circumference of mounting flange 808 to effectively inhibit rotation of shaft 402. Some configurations provide more than one tooth 812, each engaging an appropriately shaped notch 814. Some configurations include one or more teeth 812 in addition to bolts 812 to fasten semi-annular member 704 to flange 808. Some configurations have one or more teeth 812 and do not use bolts 812 to fasten semi-annular member 704 to flange 808.

[0025] It will thus be appreciated that various configurations of the present invention not only allow replacement of a heavy elevated object, e.g., a gearbox in a wind turbine, with only one crane, without removing the shaft that it is on or the hub or blades of a rotor at the opposite end of the shaft from the gearbox.

[0026] While the invention has been described in terms of various specific embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention can be practiced with modification within scope of the claims.

PARTS LIST**[0027]**

5	wind turbine	100
	crane	102
	rotor	104
	blades	106
	at least one blade	106
10	nacelle	108
	tower	110
	cowling	112
	cowling top portion	114
15	hook	116
	cowling bottom portion	120
	hub	122
	flow chart	200
	deploy crane to repair site	202
20	remove cowling	204
	lift prop shaft restraining collar	206
	lift channel clamps into place with crane and attach with bolts	208
	secure anti-rotation pin to prop shaft collar	210
25	uncouple gear box from prop shaft and lower to ground	212
	reattach crane to new gear box, lift into place and attach to prop shaft	214
	remove anti-rotation pin, remove channel clamps, remove restraining collar and lower respectively using crane	216
	gearbox	300
30	oil cooler	302
	shaft-restraining member or members	400
	half-spool member	401
	main or rotating shaft	402
35	hole or handle	404
	under support members	500
	mounting wings	502
	bolts	504
	channel clamp	506
40	U-shaped channel	508
	stiffening plate	510
	flanges	512
	spool end	514
45	another spool end	516
	brakes	518
	opposing brake support flanges	519
	surfaces	520
	yaw motor	600
50	first end of shaft	602
	second end of shaft	604
	shaft-restraining members	700
	half-spool member	701
55	mounting ears or flanges	702
	semi-annular member	704
	mounting flanges	706
	mounting flanges	706

(continued)

	a journal or bearing	710
	slots	712
5	cylindrical body portion	714
	gusset plates	716
	end of half spool member	800
	bolts	802
10	holes	802
	mounting flange	808
	countersunk holes	810
	tooth or protuberance	812
	gap or notch	814
15	an appropriately shaped notch	814
	longer bolts	816
	internally threaded bolts	900
	bedplate	902
20	nuts	904

Claims

1. A method for replacing a gearbox (300) in a wind turbine (100) at an elevated location, wherein the gearbox anchors a first end (602) of an essentially horizontal rotatable shaft (402) of the wind turbine and wherein a weight of a rotor (104) of the wind turbine at a second, opposite end (604) of the shaft tends to destabilize the shaft from its essentially horizontal position when the gearbox is not present, said method comprising:
 - lifting (206) a shaft-restraining member or members (400) to the wind turbine;
 - fastening (208) the shaft-restraining member or members to the wind turbine to thereby restrain the shaft from tilting when the gearbox is removed from the wind turbine;
 - removing (212) the gearbox from the wind turbine with the shaft-restraining member or members fastened to the wind turbine;
 - re-anchoring (214) the first end of the shaft with a replacement gearbox (300); and
 - removing (216) the shaft-restraining member or members from the wind turbine after the shaft is re-anchored by the replacement gearbox;
 - the method further comprising (210) inhibiting rotation of the shaft from a time before said removal of the gearbox until said re-anchoring of the first end (602) of the shaft, **characterized in that** said inhibiting of the shaft rotation is provided by hydraulically or mechanically operated friction brakes (518).
2. A method in accordance with Claim 1 wherein said lifting the restraining member to the apparatus further comprises utilizing a crane (102) to lift at least one of the restraining members (400), and said replacing the gearbox is performed without removing the rotor from the wind turbine.
3. A method in accordance with Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein the shaft-restraining member or members comprise a half-spool member (401), wherein said fastening the shaft-restraining member or members to the wind turbine further comprises mounting half-spool member over the shaft and fastening the half-spool member to a bedplate (902) of the wind turbine.
4. A method in accordance with any preceding Claim wherein the shaft-restraining member or members are configured to allow for rotation of the rotor (104) above a predetermined torque in the shaft during high speed wind events which occur during replacement of the gearbox.
5. An apparatus (400) for stabilizing a rotatable shaft (402) of a wind turbine in an essentially horizontal position while a gearbox (300) at one end (602) of the shaft is replaced without removal of the rotor (104) of the wind turbine at the opposite end (604) of the shaft that would otherwise tend to destabilize the shaft from its essentially horizontal position, said apparatus comprising:

a half-spool member (401) configured to clamp above and around the shaft to resist torque around a rotor (104);
and

under supports (500) configured to attach to the half-spool member and clamp an underside of the shaft below the half-spool member; **characterized by**

a hydraulic or mechanical friction brake (518) configured to resist torque on the shaft when the brake is engaged.

6. An apparatus in accordance with Claim 5 wherein at least said half-spool member and said under supports comprise surfaces (520) configured to allow rotation of the shaft above a predetermined torque, during high speed wind events which occur during replacement of the gearbox.

7. An apparatus in accordance with Claim 5 or Claim 6 wherein said half-spool member comprises mounting wings (502), and said apparatus further comprises channel clamps (506) configured to clamp to a bed frame of the wind turbine and bolt to said mounting wings.

8. An apparatus in accordance with any one of Claims 5 to 7 wherein said half-spool member further comprises:

mounting wings (502) on opposite sides of the half-spool member; and

opposing brake support flanges (519) extending axially from ends of the half-spool member;

and further wherein said brakes comprise opposing cylinders each supported by one of said opposing brake support flanges.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Ersetzen eines Getriebes (300) in einer Windkraftanlage (100) an einer erhöhten Stelle, wobei das Getriebe ein erstes Ende (602) einer im Wesentlichen horizontalen drehbaren Welle (402) der Windkraftanlage verankert und wobei ein Gewicht des Rotors (104) der Windkraftanlage an einem zweiten, gegenüberliegenden Ende (604) der Welle dazu tendiert, die Welle in ihrer im Wesentlichen horizontalen Position zu destabilisieren, wenn das Getriebe nicht vorhanden ist, wobei das Verfahren die Schritte aufweist:

Hochheben (206) eines Wellenhalteelementes oder solcher Elemente (400) zu der Windkraftanlage;

Befestigen (208) des Wellenhalteelementes oder der Elemente an der Windkraftanlage, um dadurch die Welle am Kippen zu hindern, wenn das Getriebe aus der Windkraftanlage entfernt ist;

Entfernen (212) des Getriebes aus der Windkraftanlage, während das Wellenhalteelement oder die Elemente an der Windkraftanlage befestigt sind;

erneutes Verankern (214) des ersten Endes der Welle an einem Ersatzgetriebe (300); und

Entfernen (216) des Wellenhalteelementes oder der Elemente von der Windkraftanlage, nachdem die Welle durch das Ersatzgetriebe wieder verankert ist;

wobei das Verfahren ferner den Schritt (210) der Verhinderung einer Drehung der Welle von einem Zeitpunkt vor der Entfernung des Getriebes bis zur erneuten Verankerung des ersten Endes (602) der Welle beinhaltet,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass:

die Verhinderung der Wellendrehung durch hydraulisch oder mechanisch betätigte Reibungsbremsen (518) bewirkt wird.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Hochheben des Halteelementes zu der Vorrichtung ferner die Verwendung eines Krans (102) zum Hochheben von wenigstens einem der Halteelemente (400) umfasst und die Ersetzung des Getriebes ohne Abnahme des Rotors von der Windkraftanlage durchgeführt wird.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, wobei das Wellenhalteelement oder die Elemente ein Halbschalenelement (401) aufweisen, wobei die Befestigung des Wellenhalteelementes oder der Elemente an der Windkraftanlage ferner die Befestigung des Halbschalenelementes über der Welle und die Befestigung des Halbschalenelementes an einer Grundplatte (902) der Windkraftanlage umfasst.

4. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Wellenhalteelement oder die Elemente dafür eingerichtet sind, eine Drehung des Rotors (104) oberhalb einem vorbestimmten Drehmoment in der Welle während Windereignissen mit hoher Geschwindigkeit zu ermöglichen, welche während der Auswechslung des Getriebes auftreten.

5. Vorrichtung (400) zum Stabilisieren einer drehbaren Welle (402) einer Windkraftanlage in einer im Wesentlichen horizontalen Position, während ein Getriebe (300) an einem Ende (602) der Welle ohne Abnahme des Rotors (104) von der Windkraftanlage an dem gegenüberliegenden Ende (604) der Welle ersetzt wird, was ansonsten die Tendenz hätte, die Welle aus ihrer im Wesentlichen horizontalen Position zu destabilisieren, wobei die Vorrichtung aufweist:

ein Halbschalenelement (401), das zum Festklemmen über der und um die Welle eingerichtet ist, um einem Drehmoment um einem Rotor (104) zu widerstehen; und
 untere Auflagen (500), die dafür eingerichtet sind, das Halbschalenelement zu befestigen und eine Unterseite der Welle unterhalb des Halbschalenelementes festzuklemmen; **gekennzeichnet durch:**
 eine hydraulische oder mechanische Reibungsbremse (518), die dafür eingerichtet ist, einem Drehmoment auf der Welle zu widerstehen, wenn die Bremse betätigt ist.

6. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, wobei wenigstens das Halbschalenelement und die untere Auflagen Oberflächen (520) aufweisen, die dafür eingerichtet sind, eine Drehung der Welle oberhalb eines vorbestimmten Drehmomentes während Windereignissen mit hoher Geschwindigkeit zuzulassen, welche während der Ersetzung des Getriebes auftreten.

7. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 5 oder Anspruch 6, wobei das Halbschalenelement Befestigungsflügel (502) aufweist, und wobei die Vorrichtung ferner Kanalklemmen (506) aufweist, die zum Festklemmen an einem Bettrahmen der Windkraftanlage und zum Anschrauben an den Befestigungsflügeln eingerichtet sind.

8. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 7, wobei das Halbschalenelement ferner aufweist:

Befestigungsflügel (502) auf gegenüberliegenden Seiten des Halbschalenelementes; und
 gegenüberliegende Bremsauflageflansche (519), die sich axial von Enden des Halbschalenelementes aus erstrecken;
 und wobei ferner die Bremsen gegenüberliegende Zylinder aufweisen, die jeweils von einem der gegenüberliegenden Bremsauflageflansche gelagert werden.

Revendications

1. Procédé de remplacement d'un multiplicateur (300) dans une éolienne (100), à un emplacement situé en hauteur, selon lequel le multiplicateur ancre une première extrémité (602) d'un arbre rotatif (402) sensiblement horizontal de l'éolienne, et selon lequel un poids d'un rotor (104) de l'éolienne, à une deuxième extrémité (604) opposée de l'arbre, tend à déstabiliser l'arbre de sa position sensiblement horizontale, lorsque le multiplicateur n'est pas présent, ledit procédé comprenant :

le levage (206) d'un élément ou d'éléments de maintien d'arbre (400) jusqu'à l'éolienne;
 la fixation (208) de l'élément ou des éléments de maintien d'arbre à l'éolienne pour empêcher ainsi l'arbre de basculer lorsque le multiplicateur est retiré de l'éolienne;
 le retrait (212) du multiplicateur de l'éolienne, l'élément ou les éléments de maintien d'arbre étant fixé(s) à l'éolienne;
 réancrage (214) de la première extrémité de l'arbre avec un multiplicateur de remplacement (300); et
 retrait (216) de l'élément ou des éléments de maintien d'arbre de l'éolienne, après que l'arbre est réancré par le multiplicateur de remplacement;
 le procédé comprenant en outre (210) le blocage de la rotation de l'arbre à partir d'un instant précédant ledit retrait du multiplicateur, jusqu'audit réancrage de la première extrémité (602) de l'arbre, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit blocage de la rotation de l'arbre est effectué par des freins à friction (518) actionnés par voie hydraulique ou mécanique.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, selon lequel ledit levage de l'élément de maintien jusqu'au dispositif comprend en outre l'utilisation d'une grue (102) pour lever au moins l'un des éléments de maintien (400), et ledit remplacement du multiplicateur est réalisé sans retirer le rotor de l'éolienne.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, selon lequel l'élément ou les éléments de maintien d'arbre comporte(nt) un élément en demi-collier (401), où ladite fixation de l'élément ou des éléments de maintien d'arbre à l'éolienne comprend en outre le montage de l'élément en demi-collier sur l'arbre et la fixation de l'élément en

demi-collier à un châssis de nacelle (902) de l'éolienne.

4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, selon lequel l'élément ou les éléments de maintien d'arbre sont configurés pour permettre la rotation du rotor (104) au-dessus d'un couple prédéterminé dans l'arbre, au cours d'événements de vent à grande vitesse, qui se produisent pendant le remplacement du multiplicateur.

5. Dispositif (400) de stabilisation d'un arbre rotatif (402) d'une éolienne dans une position sensiblement horizontale, pendant qu'un multiplicateur (300) à une extrémité (602) de l'arbre est remplacé sans retirer le rotor (104) de l'éolienne à l'extrémité opposée (604) de l'arbre, ce qui aurait tendance à déstabiliser l'arbre de sa position sensiblement horizontale, ledit dispositif comprenant :

un élément en demi-collier (401) configuré pour être serré au-dessus et autour de l'arbre en vue de résister au couple autour d'un rotor (104); et

des supports inférieurs (500) configurés pour être attachés à l'élément en demi-collier et serrer une face inférieure de l'arbre, sous l'élément en demi-collier, **caractérisé par**

un frein à friction (518) hydraulique ou mécanique configuré pour résister au couple sur l'arbre, lorsque le frein est en prise.

6. Dispositif selon la revendication 5, dans lequel au moins ledit élément en demi-collier et lesdits supports inférieurs comportent des surfaces (520) configurées pour permettre la rotation de l'arbre au-dessus d'un couple prédéterminé, au cours d'événements de vent à grande vitesse, qui se produisent pendant le remplacement du multiplicateur.

7. Dispositif selon la revendication 5 ou la revendication 6, dans lequel ledit élément en demi-collier comporte des ailes de montage (502), et ledit dispositif comporte en outre des rails de serrage (506) configurés pour être serrés sur un cadre de châssis de l'éolienne et être vissés auxdites ailes de montage.

8. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications 5 à 7, dans lequel ledit élément en demi-collier comprend en outre :

des ailes de montage (502) sur des côtés opposés de l'élément en demi-collier; et

des flasques de support de frein (519) opposés s'étendant axialement à partir des extrémités de l'élément en demi-collier;

et dans lequel, en outre, lesdits freins comportent des cylindres opposés qui sont chacun supportés par l'un desdits flasques de support de frein opposés.

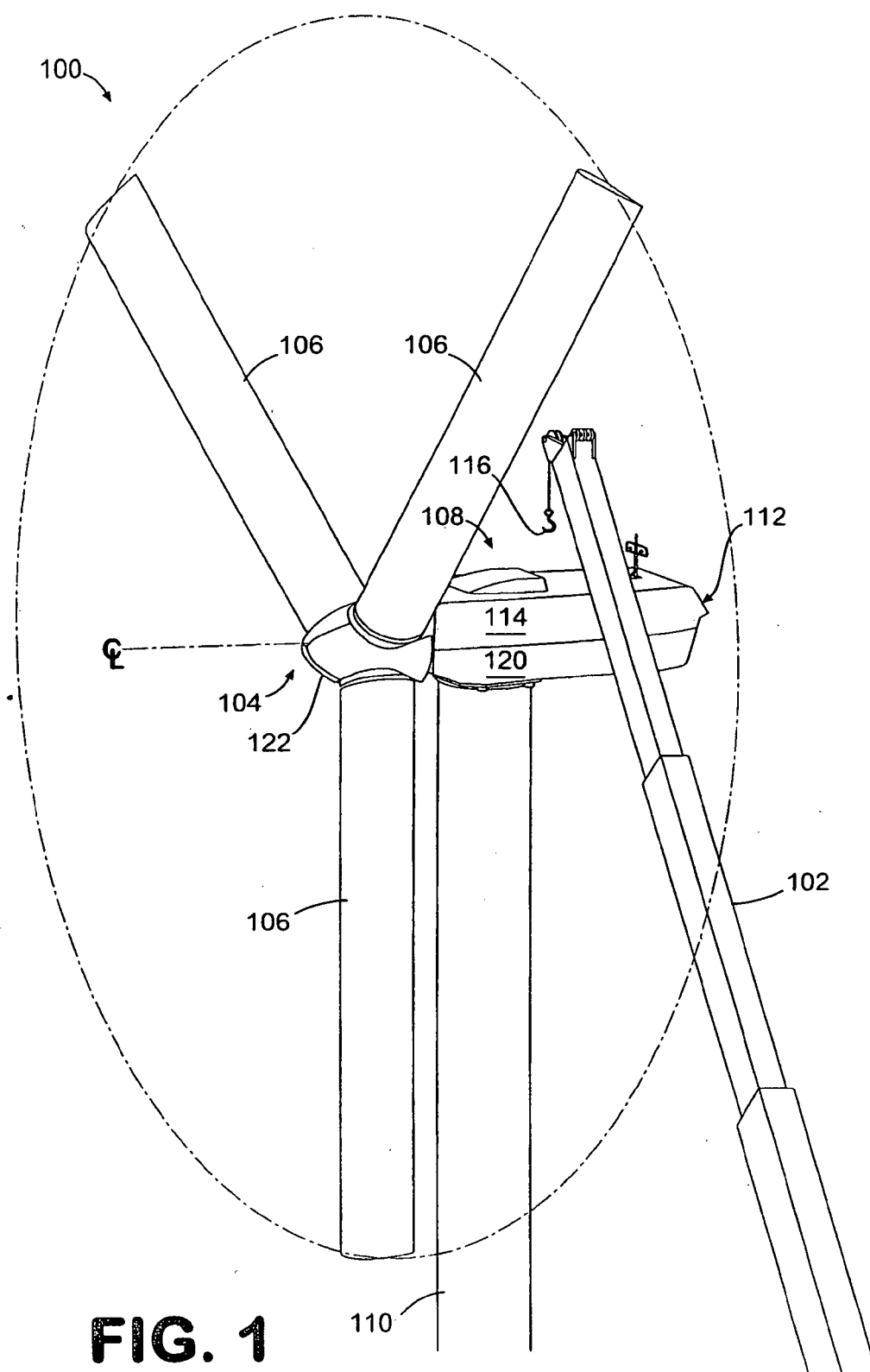
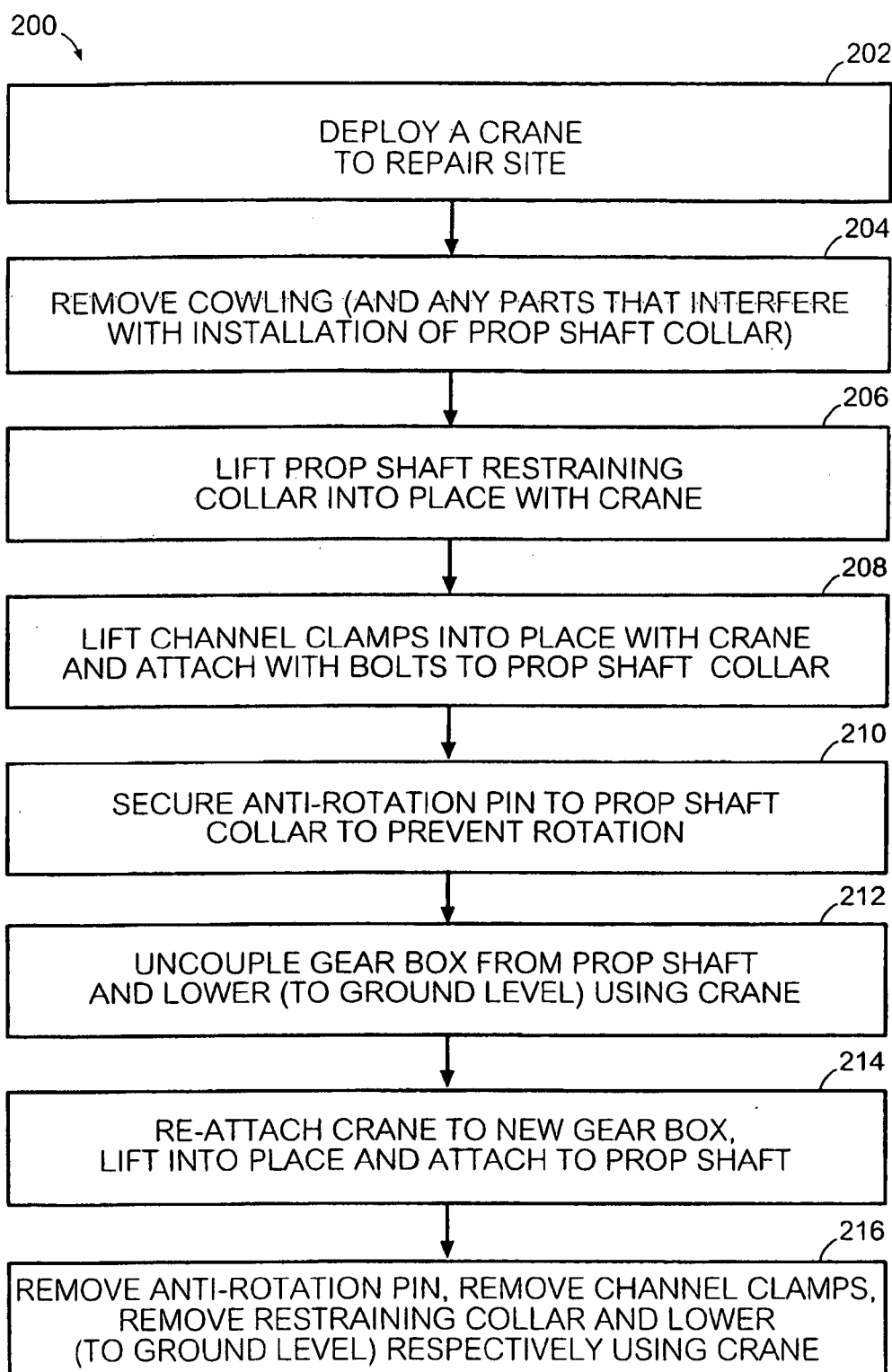


FIG. 1

**FIG. 2**

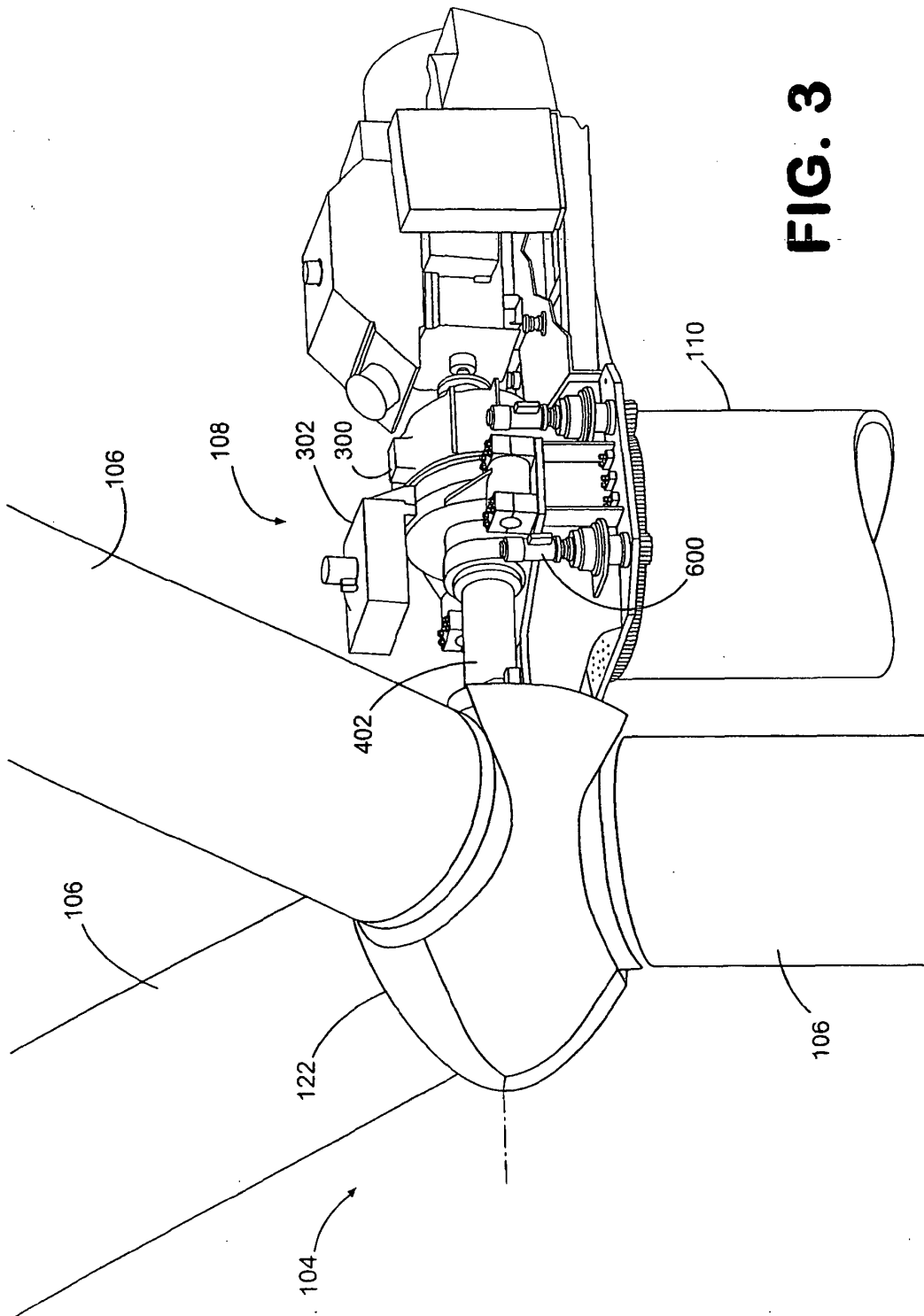


FIG. 3

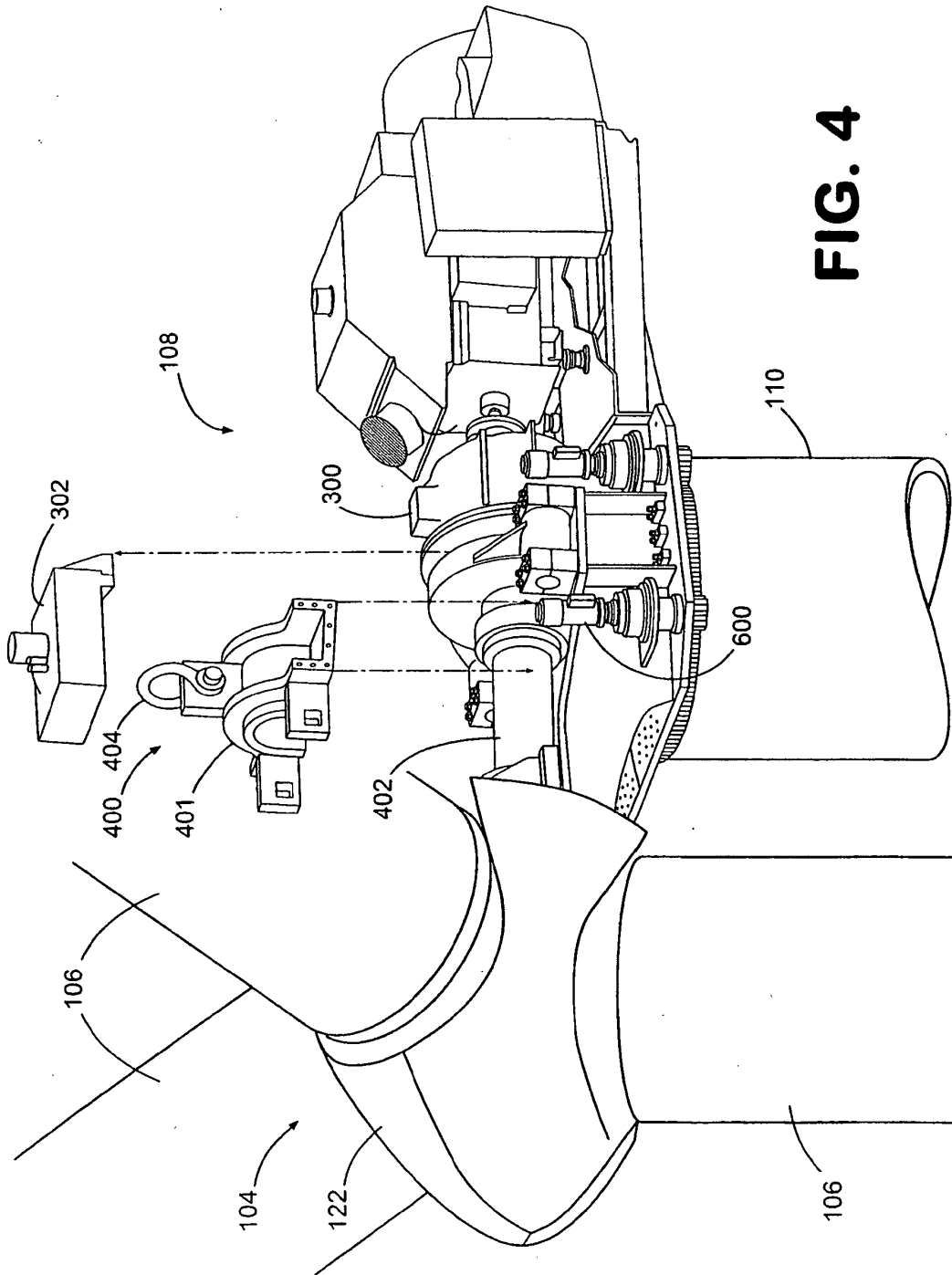


FIG. 4

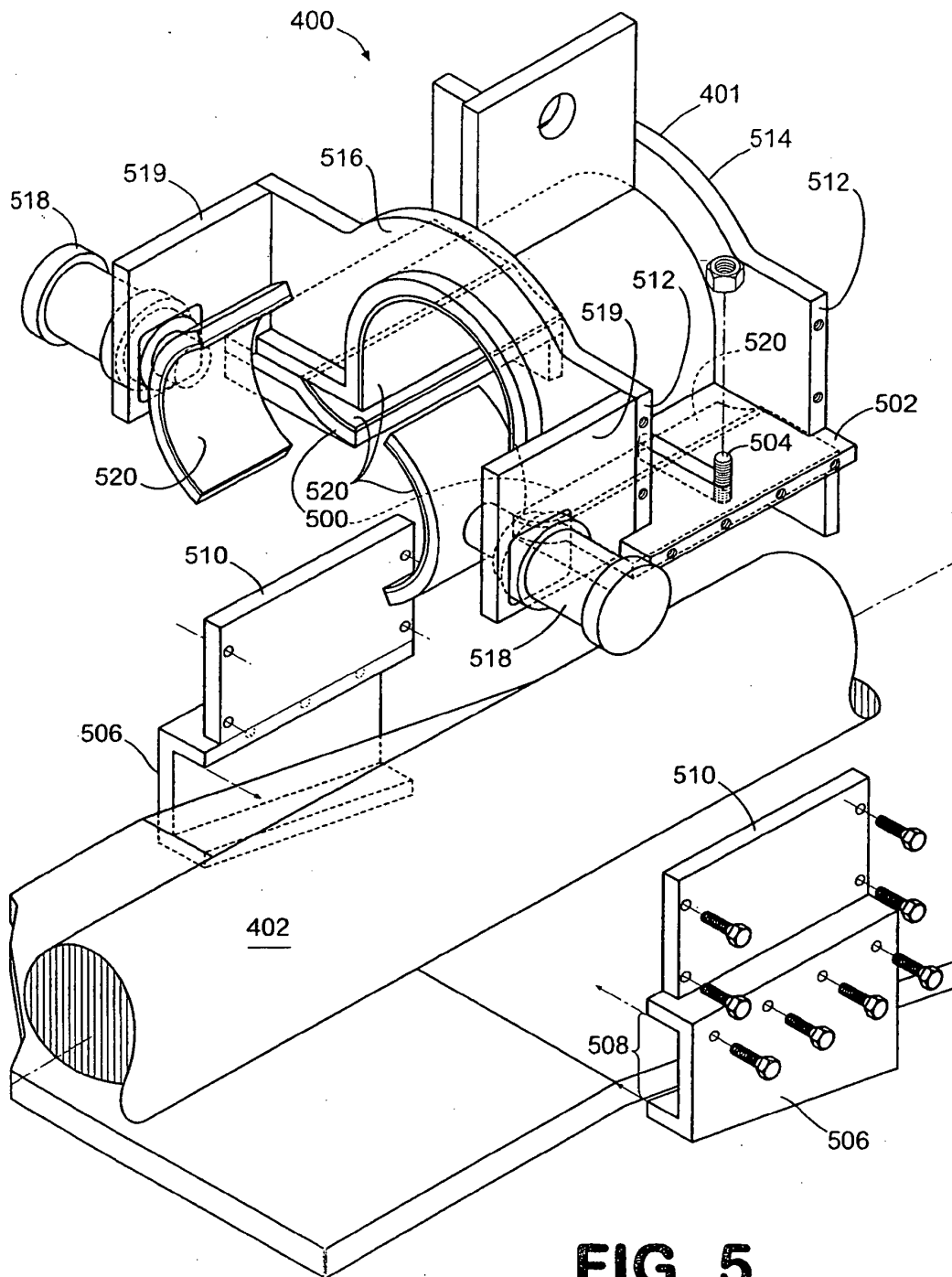


FIG. 5

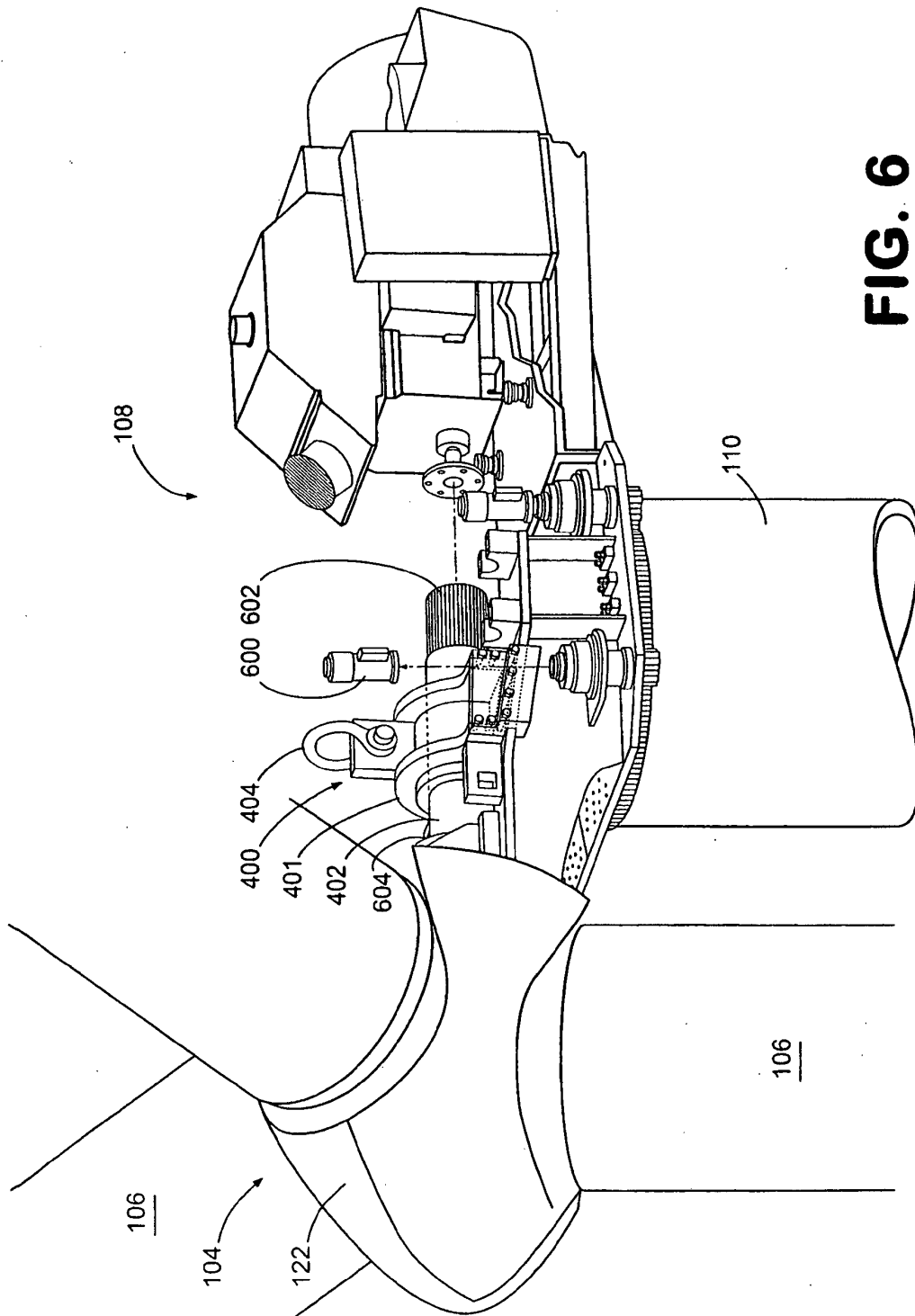


FIG. 6

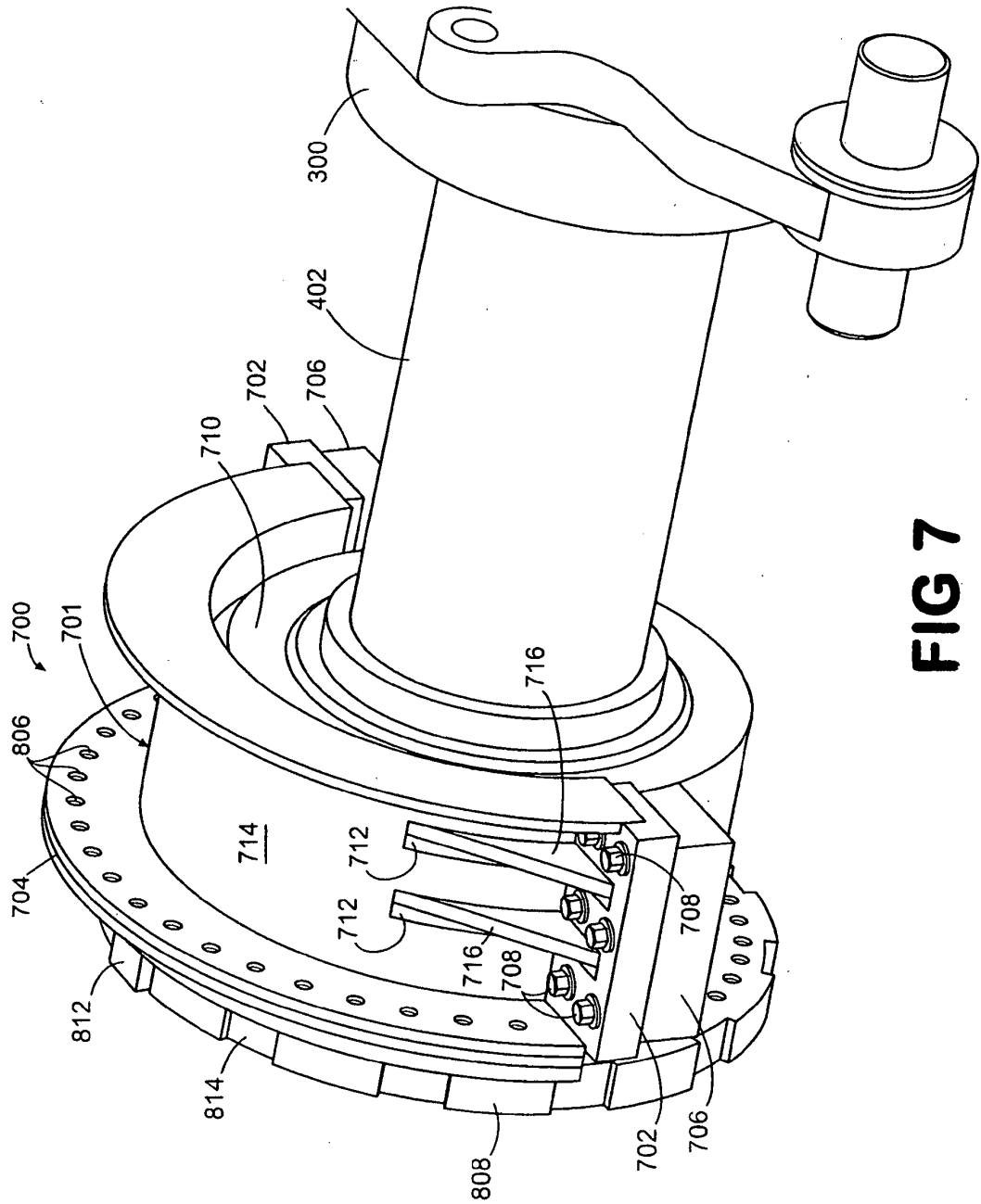


FIG 7

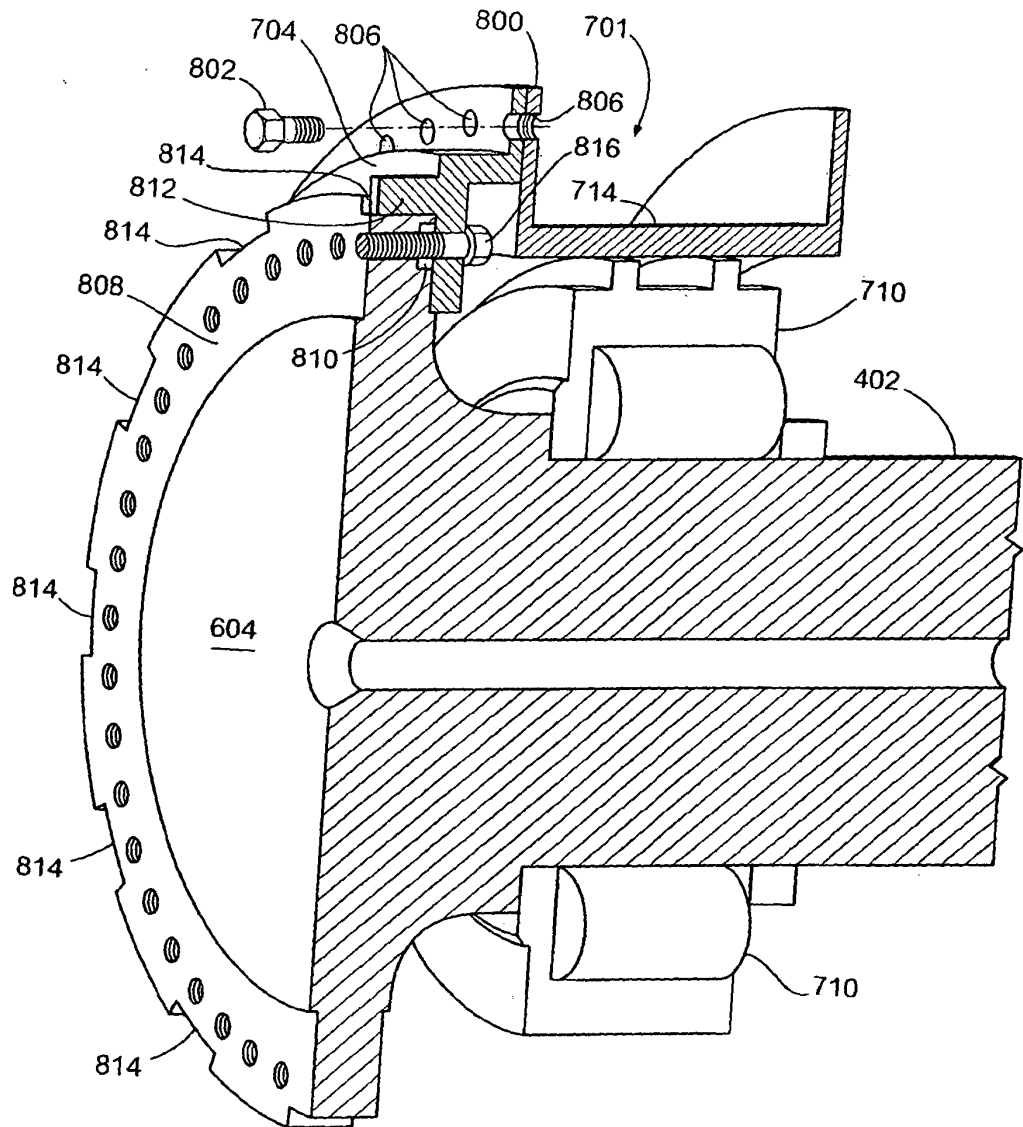


FIG 8

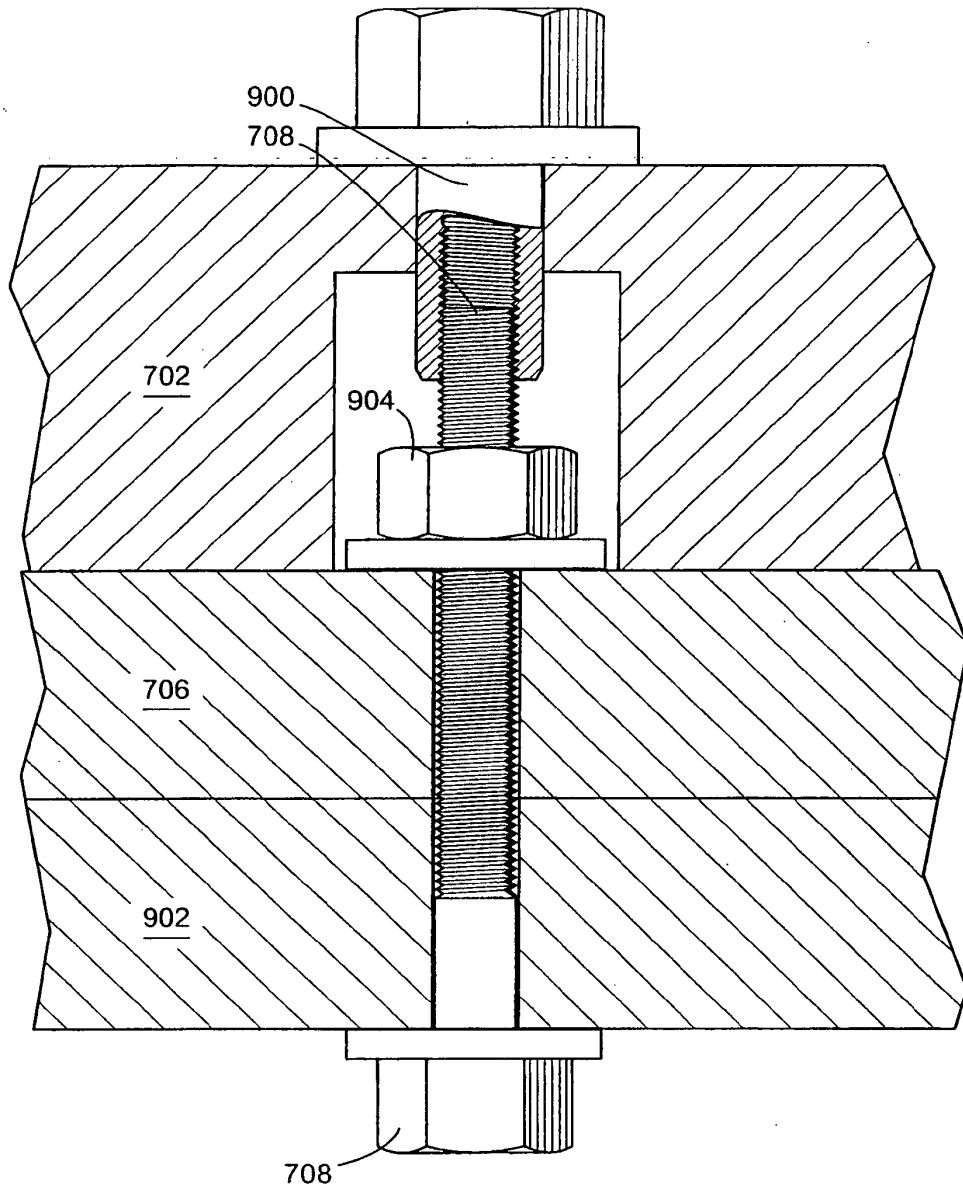


FIG 9

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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