Our latest project provides almost 3.5 times the number of parking spaces in roughly the same volume.

Royce Monteverdi coined the term “robotic parking” in 1994 and founded Robotic Parking Systems Inc. The redundant servers (Stratus® ftServer® systems) used deliver better than 99.999 percent uptime.

The footprint of the facility is 328 feet by 168 feet. The 684 space ramp parking is 7 levels (4 above ground and 3 below ground) with a total height of 97.44 feet.

The above cutaway from our current project is a perfect illustration of the space saved with robotic parking versus concrete ramp parking.

This facility was designed as a combination of 684 concrete ramp parking spaces with 2350 automated spaces on top. As you can see Robotic Parking provides almost 3.5 times the number of parking spaces in roughly the same volume.

Every inch of the robotic portion is used for storing cars instead of being wasted in ramps, drive aisles, larger spaces to accommodate open car doors and extra height for people.

“Robotic Parking provides almost 3.5 times the number of parking spaces in roughly the same volume.”
CONCRETE RAMP 
VS ROBOTIC PARKING

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The 2350 space Robotic Parking portion is 11 levels with a height of 115 feet.

Peak traffic throughput for this Robotic Parking System is about 450 cars per hour delivered through the 12 grade level entry / exit bays that service the garage. That’s a capacity to deliver 7.5 cars each and every minute!

The garage is scheduled to open in 2016 and will set a new record for “the largest automated parking facility” – the second such record for the company.

To stay up-to-date with the latest news, check out our Park It Here blog or like us on Facebook.

WHEN IS ROBOTIC PARKING NOT ROBOTIC PARKING?

In the 1990s automated parking was still largely just a discussion about possibilities. While there were some old "mechanical garages" in New York and New Jersey, to most people in the parking industry, a robotic garage was one where the entry and exit gates went up and down automatically. The concept of a software system running a garage was still futuristic.

This was the environment in 1994, when Royce Monteverdi coined the term "robotic parking" and established Robotic Parking Systems, Inc. Monteverdi developed the "Lift and Run" system, a software controlled system that ran three separate sets of machines, for the x, y and z axes, to take a car from an entry bay to an upper level, park it, and bring it back to the gate or terminal on demand.

In the following decade, the term "robotic parking" was picked up and used by others entering the field. Today it has become a generic term for the type of software controlled automatic parking system pioneered by Monteverdi. Learn more.
“True redundancy translates into a greater level of reliability and ensures uninterrupted operations,” said CEO, Royce Monteverdi.

**EXTREME REDUNDANCY INCLUDING THE SERVERS**

The entire Robotic Parking System is engineered with redundancy to the extreme. The same philosophy applies to the software and hardware powering command and control operations.

Two complete redundant servers ensure that a worst case scenario — cars can’t be retrieved because of a system failure — doesn’t happen. These redundant servers operate in parallel so that if one server fails the second server immediately takes over automatically with no interruption of service or loss of data.

“True redundancy translates into a greater level of reliability and ensures uninterrupted operations,” said CEO, Royce Monteverdi. “No single failure will ever result in the system being inoperable. Uptime of the system is unprecedented.”

It was GE that brought Stratus® ftServer® systems to the attention of Robotic Parking Systems as the ideal hardware platform to host their CIMPLICITY® software. These servers support mission-critical applications around the world, delivering better than 99.999 percent uptime guaranteed in 24/7 operations. In 2010, for example, the average downtime of an ftServer unit across the entire installed base was just 62 seconds.

**Delivering better than 99.999 percent uptime in 24/7 operations.**

**PARK IT HERE BLOG**

The Park It Here blog explores ways that Robotic Parking Systems technology might assist city planners, architects, civic groups, developers, environmentalists and other innovative thinkers seeking to enrich our cities. Learn more.

**FACEBOOK**

Find us on Facebook. You’ll have access to photos, videos and up-to-date news on Robotic Parking Systems.

**YOUTUBE**

Our YouTube channel contains numerous videos of the Robotic Parking System.

**TWITTER**

Robotic Parking Systems create more space for design and development. Follow us on Twitter.

**ROBOTICPARKING.COM**

Our web site, roboticparking.com, contains pages and pages of product, technical information, tools, photos, videos, brochures and more.
A major factor in the reduction of product liability for Robotic Parking Systems is the use of pallets as a key component of the company’s parking design and technology. Pallets ensure that no machinery touches any part of the car.

In addition to pallets, we go a step further to protect owners from vehicle damage claims as well as to provide increased security.

Two high resolution cameras are installed in every entry / exit bay. These cameras capture photos from different angles of every car entering and exiting the Robotic Parking System. The images are stored on the server for at least 72 hours and can be instrumental in disproving damage claims.

PARKING FACTS:

How many surface parking lots are there in the US?

There are 500 million surface parking lots in the U.S. alone. In some cities, parking lots take up one-third of all land area.

(Source: Jared Green in Grist)