
**Comparison of worldwide escalator and
moving walk safety standards —**

**Part 2:
Abbreviated comparison and comments**

*Comparaison des normes mondiales de sécurité des escaliers
mécaniques et trottoirs roulants —*

Partie 2: Comparaison abrégée et commentaires



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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In exceptional circumstances, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example), it may decide by a simple majority vote of its participating members to publish a Technical Report. A Technical Report is entirely informative in nature and does not have to be reviewed until the data it provides are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/TR 14799-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 178, *Lifts, escalators and moving walks*.

ISO/TR 14799 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Comparison of worldwide escalator and moving walk safety standards*:

- *Part 1: Rule by rule comparison*
- *Part 2: Abbreviated comparison and comments*

Introduction

At the 1995 Plenary Meeting of ISO/TC 178, the work on a comparison of world-wide standards which includes the American, Australian, European, Russian, and Japanese escalator and moving walk safety code was passed to ISO/TC 178 WG 5 (Resolution Singapore 1995/114). In October 1995, Working Group 5 was officially formed to carry out the task of preparing a cross reference between the relevant sections of these standards and to analyse the differences on selected subjects. The goal at that time was to prepare a technical report which would provide reference information to assist national committees when reviewing and revising individual standards which may initiate a gradual convergence of the technical requirements. In 1996 the study was expanded to include the Korean safety standard.

The content of this report is based on the information provided by the WG 5 members acting in personal capacity.

This Technical Report is intended to aid standards writers in developing their safety requirements, and to help standards users understand the basis for the requirements as they are applied throughout the world.

This Technical Report is not intended to replace existing safety standards which may have been updated. Conclusions are arrived at in some cases, but only where is unanimity amongst the various experts. In other cases, the reasons for the divergent views are expressed.

This Technical Report must be read in conjunction with the various safety standards. Unless approved by the relevant standard writing organisations the information contained in this report does not necessarily represent the opinions of these standards writing organizations (see bibliography for references).

The Technical Report was done with the European Standard EN 115: 1995 and its amendment A1: 1998 as a reference document shown as the only one in its normal sequence. All other codes are not in their normal sequence and logical order. They are structured differently to EN 115. The result incorrectly leaves the impression of incompleteness of these standards. These standards in their original structure inclusive of their references to other standards and requirements are however complete.

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Comparison of worldwide escalator and moving walk safety standards —

Part 2:

Abbreviated comparison and comments

1 Scope

This Technical Report consists of a comparison of the requirements of selected topics as covered by the following world-wide safety standards (excluding local deviations):

a) Europe (CEN) – EN 115: Safety rules for the construction and installation of escalators and passenger conveyors (Edition January 1995 and amendment A1: 1998);

b) USA - ASME A 17.1-1996; Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators

NOTE The requirements for Canada (B44) are generally the same as for the USA. Any differences are stated in the text.

c) Australia - AS 1735 parts 5 and 6 for escalators and moving walks (Edition 1996);

d) Japan – Safety requirements mainly composed of Building Standard Law Enforcement Order (BSLJ-EO), Notifications of Ministry of Construction (MOC-N, No. 1110-1981) and draft of Japan Elevator Association Standard (JEAS);

e) Russia – PUBEE 10-77-94, Regulations for the installation and safe use of escalators (Edition 1995);

f) Korea – The Elevator Inspection Standards, KATS 2001-414 Edition according to the Korea Elevator Law 4482, both cover the safety requirements on the escalator and moving walk.

It should be noted that in addition to the above listed standards and other regulations, escalators and moving walks may be required to conform to the requirements of other standards as appropriate. Where ISO/TC 178/WG 5 was aware of these standards they are mentioned in the bibliography.

2 Acronyms, abbreviated designations and terminology

2.1 Acronyms and abbreviated designations

The following acronyms and abbreviated designations are used by the codes compared when making reference to regulations and organisations:

— ANSI	American National Standards Institute
— AS	Australian Standard
— ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
— BSLJ	The Building Standard Law of Japan
— BSLJ-EO	The Building Standard Law Enforcement Order (Japan)
— CEN/CENELEC	Comité Européen de Normalisation (European Committee for Standardisation)
— CIRA	Commission Internationale pour la Réglementation des Ascenseurs et Monte-charge
— CSA	Canadian Standards Association