

ICS 91.140.90

English Version

Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Existing lifts - Part 83: Rules for the improvement of the resistance against vandalism

Règles de sécurité pour la construction et l'installation des ascenseurs - Ascenseurs existants - Partie 83: Règles pour l'amélioration de la résistance aux actes de vandalisme

Sicherheitsregeln für die Konstruktion und den Einbau von Aufzügen - Bestehende Aufzüge - Teil 83: Regeln für die Verbesserung der Schutzmaßnahmen gegen mutwillige Zerstörung

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 10 August 2009 for provisional application.

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Foreword

This document (CEN/TS 81-83:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 10 “Lifts, escalators and moving walks”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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

This standard is part of the EN 81 series of standards: “*Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts*”.

CEN/CENELEC have embarked on a programme of work to produce a series of related machinery and lift safety standards as part of the process of European harmonisation. This document makes use of and refers to EN 81-71:2005.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Background

More than 4 million lifts are in use today in EU and EFTA and almost 50 % were installed more than 25 years ago. Existing lifts were installed to the safety level appropriate at that time. This level is less than today's state of the art lifts built to EN 81-1 or EN 81-2, offering already a reasonable degree of protection against vandalism.

Furthermore the life cycle of a lift is longer than most other transportation systems and building equipment, which therefore means that lift design, performance, safety and resistance against vandalism can fall behind modern technologies. If existing lifts are not upgraded to today's state of the art of safety and/or protection against vandalism the number of incidents will increase.

This document provides guidance to building owners addressing in particular existing lifts installed in buildings where it is considered additional security or other measures may be required to protect against the risk of vandalism. The building owner will need to consider the extent of additional protection required, as covered by the enclosed proposals, which may be adopted according to the environment in which the lift installation is situated and the type of vandalism that is likely to be experienced.

This document is based upon and referring to EN 81-71:2005 and addresses additional protective measures against deliberate acts that may result in equipment damage or injury to persons.

Approach

This Technical Specification

- defines the categories of vandalism according to EN 81-71:2005, Annex A, taking into account the existing environment and the likelihood of persons acting as a vandal;
- categorises various hazards and hazardous situations, each of which has been analysed by a risk assessment;
- is intended to provide corrective actions to progressively and selectively improve, step by step, the level of vandal resistance of existing passenger and goods passenger lifts towards today's state of the art;
- enables each lift to be audited and measures against vandalism to be identified and implemented in a step by step and selective fashion;
- lists the high, medium and low priorities and corrective actions which can be applied in separate steps in order to eliminate the risks.

Other designs to previous national regulations or standards, providing they have an equivalent safety level, may be acceptable.

Use

This Technical Specification can be used as a guideline for:

- a) national authorities to determine its own programme of implementation in a step by step process via a filtering process (see Annex A) in a reasonable and practicable¹⁾ way based on the priorities level (high, medium, low) and social and economic considerations;

¹⁾ "Reasonable and practicable" is defined as follows: "In deciding what is reasonably practicable the seriousness of a risk to injury should be weighted against the difficulty and cost of removing or reducing that risk. Where the difficulty and costs are high, and a careful assessment of the risk shows it to be comparatively unimportant, action may not need to be taken. On the other hand where the risk is high, action should be taken at whatever cost."

- b) owners to follow their responsibilities according to existing regulations;
- c) maintenance companies and/or inspection bodies to inform the owners on the vandal resistance level of their installations;
- d) owners to upgrade the existing lifts on a voluntary basis in accordance with c) if no regulations exist.

In making an audit of an existing lift installation Annex B can be used to identify the deviations to the state of the art and corrective actions in this Technical Specification.

However, where a situation is identified not covered in this Technical Specification a separate risk assessment should be made. This risk assessment should be based on ISO 14798 [1].

1 Scope

1.1 This Technical Specification provides ways on how to apply EN 81-71 referred to in EN 81-80:2003 [2], 5.3 to existing lifts in order to improve their vandal resistance.

1.2 This document applies to permanently installed lifts serving defined landing levels, having a car designed for the transportation of persons or persons and goods and moving between guide rails inclined not more than 15° to the vertical.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 81-1:1998, *Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts – Part 1: Electric lifts*

EN 81-2:1998, *Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts – Part 2: Hydraulic lifts*

EN 81-71:2005, *Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts – Particular applications for passenger lifts and goods passenger lifts – Part 71: Vandal resistant lifts*

EN 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code) (IEC 60529:1989)*

EN ISO 13857:2008, *Safety of machinery – Safety distances to prevent hazard zones being reached by the upper and lower limbs (ISO 13857:2008)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in the EN 81 series of standards apply.

4 List of significant hazards

EN 81-71:2005, Clause 4 applies.

5 Safety requirements and/or measures

5.1 Lift well

5.1.1 Well enclosure

5.1.1.1 Well enclosures shall be imperforate. For Category 1 lifts where it is difficult to replace perforate enclosures, existing enclosures may remain if they comply with EN ISO 13857:2008, 4.2.4.2.

The strength and the fire resistance of materials used for the well shall comply with the requirements of EN 81-71:2005, 5.1.1.1.

5.1.1.2 For Category 1 lifts with a partially enclosed well the height of the enclosure according to 5.2.1.2 a) of EN 81-1:1998 or EN 81-2:1998 shall be a minimum of 5,0 m.

5.1.1.3 Category 2 lifts shall be provided with a totally enclosed well.