LIFTIDE EHITUSE JA PAIGALDUSE OHUTUSEESKIRJAD. ERIRAKENDUSED SÕIDU- JA KAUBALIFTIDELE. OSA 76: PUUDEGA ISIKUTE EVAKUEERIMINE LIFTIDE ABIL

Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Particular applications for passenger and goods passenger lifts - Part 76: Evacuation of persons with disabilities using lifts

EESTI STANDARDIMIS- JA AKREDITEERIMISKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION AND ACCREDITATION

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 81-76:2025 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 81-76:2025 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 81-76:2025 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 81-76:2025.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 23.07.2025.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 23.07.2025.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardimis-ja Akrediteerimiskeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

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Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Particular applications for passenger and goods passenger lifts - Part 76: Evacuation of persons with disabilities using lifts

Règles de sécurité pour la construction et l'installation des élévateurs - Applications particulières pour les ascenseurs et les ascenseurs de charge - Partie 76 : Évacuation des personnes en situation de handicap au moyen d'ascenseurs

Sicherheitsregeln für Konstruktion und Einbau von Aufzügen - Besondere Anwendungen für Personen- und Lastenaufzüge - Teil 76: Personenaufzüge für die Evakuierung von Personen mit Behinderungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 June 2025.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN 81-76:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 10 “Lifts, escalators and moving walks”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2026, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2027.

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

This document supersedes CEN/TS 81-76:2011.

This document is part of the EN 81 series of standards. The structure of the EN 81 series of standards is described in CEN/TR 81-10:2008.

This document has been prepared under a standardization request addressed to CEN by the European Commission. The Standing Committee of the EFTA States subsequently approves these requests for its Member States.

For the relationship with EU Legislation, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This document is a type-C standard as stated in EN ISO 12100.

This document is of relevance, in particular for the following stakeholder groups representing the market players with regard to machinery safety:

— machine manufacturers (small, medium and large enterprises);

— health and safety bodies (regulators, accident prevention organizations, market surveillance, etc.).

Others can be affected by the level of machinery safety achieved with the means of the document by the above-mentioned stakeholder groups:

— machine users/employers (small, medium and large enterprises);

— machine users/employees (e.g. trade unions, organizations for persons with special needs);

— service providers, e.g. for maintenance (small, medium and large enterprises);

— consumers (in case of machinery intended for use by consumers).

The above-mentioned stakeholder groups have been given the possibility to participate in the drafting process of this document.

The lifts concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events are covered are indicated in the Scope of this document.

When requirements of this type-C standard are different from those which are stated in type-A or type-B standards, the requirements of this type-C standard take precedence over the requirements of the other standards for machines that have been designed and built according to the requirements of this type-C standard.

This is the first European standard specifying a lift which might be used for the evacuation of persons with disabilities. Traditionally, building occupants have been instructed not to use lifts for evacuation e.g. at a fire alarm. The possible use of lifts described in this document might therefore be new to those responsible for buildings and to building occupants. Further text is included in Annex B on the concept of an evacuation lift to support this document.

Previously CEN/TS 81-76:2011 described an evacuation lift based on trained assistants taking control of the evacuation lift. This concept, further developed, is reflected in the option in this document for “driver assisted evacuation operation”. However, such an evacuation concept might not be suitable for a building which does not have trained assistants who can take control when needed such as for a residential building with multiple owners sharing common escape routes.

Experience since 2011, and publication of standards such as EN 17210:2021, made clear that in some buildings, the independent evacuation by persons with disabilities required the use of suitable evacuation lifts, supported by an intelligent fire alarm system. This need is reflected in the option in this document for “automatic evacuation operation”.

The further possibility of controlling an evacuation lift from outside the lift car (but preferably within the same building) as an evacuation concept is reflected in the option in this document for “remote assisted evacuation operation”.

These three concepts are reflected in the three optional modes described in this document allowing one or more to be selected based on the building type and evacuation strategy.

This document further recognizes that different types of buildings with simpler requirements might not need the full specification of evacuation lift described in this document (the full specification being a “Class B evacuation lift”) and describes a Class A evacuation lift which might be specified where:

— the highest floor is such that a firefighter’s lift would not be required, and

— the evacuation strategy does not require more than one evacuation exit landing for the lift in question, and

— the evacuation strategy does not require prioritization of evacuation lift service for specific landings, and

— a secondary power supply is not available, the evacuation plan can accommodate an evacuation lift with an automatic rescue operation.

A Class B evacuation lift is described which might be specified for all other cases and if a remote assisted evacuation operation is specified. Additionally, a Class B evacuation lift has a larger minimum car size and some additional control requirements for automatic evacuation operation.

Information on the building-related conditions in which the lift is installed is part of the information for use and is specified in Annex C.

1 Scope

This document specifies the additional requirements to EN 81-20:2020 for new passenger and goods passenger lifts, which can be used to support faster evacuation of persons with disabilities, including in case of fire alarm.

This document does not apply to:

— lifts for evacuation due to circumstances which introduce other hazards such as explosion threat, chemical or biological attack, flooding, storm damage, or earthquake. In these cases, this document can be used as a basis with further measures as required from risk assessment;

— the provision of evacuation aids to assist when the evacuation lift is unavailable.

The significant hazards covered by this document are listed in Annex D.

The following significant hazards are out of the scope of this document:

— fire or smoke in the evacuation lift well, safe areas or machinery spaces;

— ingress of water to the lift well during evacuation process;

— insufficient or incorrectly located evacuation lifts;

— insufficient evacuation capacity;

— inability of users to understand the use of the lift in evacuation;

— entrapment in waiting area (safe area) due to absence of lift service or adjacent stairs;

— structural collapse or failure of building services (including public supply network, lighting, ventilation) before the evacuation using lifts has been completed;

— presence of harmful gases, potentially explosive atmosphere, extreme climate conditions, transport of dangerous goods;

— unavailability of the evacuation lift.

This document is not applicable to evacuation lifts manufactured before the date of its publication.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 81-20:2020, *Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts — Lifts for the transport of persons and goods — Part 20: Passenger and goods passenger lifts*

EN 81-28:2022, *Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts — Lifts for the transport of persons and goods — Part 28: Remote alarm on passenger and goods passenger lifts*

EN 81-70:2021+A1:2022, *Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts — Particular applications for passenger and goods passenger lift — Part 70: Accessibility to lifts for persons including persons with disability*

EN 81-71:2005+A1:2006, *Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts — Particular applications to passenger lifts and goods passenger lifts — Part 71: Vandal resistant lifts*

EN 81-72:2020, *Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts — Particular applications for passenger and goods passenger lifts — Part 72: Firefighters lifts*

EN 81-77:2022, *Safety rules for the construction and installations of lifts — Particular applications for passenger and goods passenger lifts — Part 77: Lifts subject to seismic conditions*

EN ISO 12100:2010, *Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction (ISO 12100:2010)*

ISO 8102-20:2022, *Electrical requirements for lifts, escalators and moving walks — Part 20: Cybersecurity*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 12100:2010 and EN 81-20:2020 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
evacuation lift
lift designed to be used for the evacuation of persons with disabilities

3.2
persons with disabilities
persons who, due to any temporary or permanent disability, impaired mobility or walking difficulty, are unable to use stairs safely

3.3
evacuation lift switch
manual device for activation of the evacuation operation(s)

3.4
evacuation exit landing
EEL
floor to exit the building during the evacuation

Note 1 to entry: It is assumed that the evacuation exit landing has a safe and accessible route out of the building.

3.5
suspend service landing
SSL
landing at which the lift is taken out of service during suspension of lift operation

Note 1 to entry: It is assumed that the suspend service landing has a safe and accessible route out of the building.

Note 2 to entry: Suspend service landing can be the same or different than the EEL.