

## Energy performance of lifts, escalators and moving walks —

### Part 2: Energy calculation and classification for lifts (elevators)

#### AMENDMENT 1: Express zones

*Performance énergétique des ascenseurs, escaliers mécaniques et trottoirs roulants —*

*Partie 2: Calcul énergétique et classification des ascenseurs*

*AMENDEMENT 1: Zones sans arrêt intermédiaire*

**FDIS stage**

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# Energy performance of lifts, escalators and moving walks ==

## Part 2:

## Energy calculation and classification for lifts (elevators)

### AMENDMENT 1: Express zones

#### Scope

Delete j).

Delete NOTE 2. Renumber NOTE 1 as NOTE.

#### 3.2

Replace the definition with the following:

section of the lift well whose distance between two adjacent landings exceeds three average floor distances

#### 5.2.2

Replace the complete subclause with the following:

a) For lifts without express zone, the average travel distance ( $s_{av}$ ) for the target installation shall be calculated by Formula (1).

$$s_{av} = \frac{p_{av}}{100} \times s_{rc} \tag{1}$$

where

$p_{av}$  is the percentage of the average travel distance according to Table 2;

$s_{rc}$  is the one-way travel distance of reference cycle according to ISO 25745-1 (m).

**Table 2 — Percentage of average travel distance**

Usage category	1-3	4	5	6
Number of stopping floors	Percentage of average travel distance $p_{av}$			
2	100 %			
3	67 %			
> 3	49 %	44 %	39 %	32 %

For lift applications in which the traffic patterns are well known, a specific percentage of the average travel distance can be agreed between the involved parties for the assessment of the annual energy consumption. In this case, the selected percentage should be as documented in Annex B.

b) For lifts with express zone, the average travel distance shall be calculated by Formula (2).