საქართველოს სტანდარტი

უსაფრთხოების წესები ლიფტების კონსტრუქციისა და დაყენებისადმი-ლიფტები ადამიანისა და ტვირთის ტრანსპორტირებისათვის- ნაწილი 21: ახალი სამგზავრო და ტვირთის გადასატანი ლიფტები არსებულ შენობებში

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტო თბილისი

სსტ ენ 81-21:2009+A1:2012/2015

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

- 1 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2015 წლის 29 იანვრის $\mathbb{N}^{\hspace{-0.1em} }$ განკარგულებით
- 2 მიღებულია გარეკანის თარგმნის მეთოდით სტანდარტიზაციის ევროპული კომიტეტის სტანდარტი ენ 81-21:2009+A1:2012 "უსაფრთხოების წესები ლიფტების კონსტრუქციისა და დაყენებისადმი-ლიფტები ადამიანისა და ტვირთის ტრანსპორტირებისათვის- ნაწილი 21: ახალი სამგზავრო და ტვირთის გადასატანი ლიფტები არსებულ შენობებში"

3 პირველად

4 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2015 წლის 29 იანვარი №268-1.3-6648

წინამდებარე სტანდარტის სრული ან ნაწილობრივი აღწარმოება, ტირაჟირება და გავრცელება საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს ნებართვის გარეშე არ დაიშვება

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 81-21:2009+A1

August 2012

ICS 91.140.90

Supersedes EN 81-21:2009

English Version

Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Lifts for the transport of persons and goods - Part 21: New passenger and goods passenger lifts in existing buildings

Règles de sécurité pour la construction et l'installation des élévateurs - Élévateurs pour le transport de personnes et de charges - Partie 21 : Ascenseurs et ascenseurs de charge neufs dans les bâtiments existants Sicherheitsregeln für die Konstruktion und den Einbau von Aufzügen - Aufzüge für den Personen- und Gütertransport - Teil 21: Neue Personen- und Lastenaufzüge in bestehenden Gebäuden

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 July 2009 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 16 July 2012.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 81-21:2009+A1:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 10 (A) "Lifts, escalators and moving walks" (A), 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 February 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2013.

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 document supersedes EN 81-21:2009.

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 2012-07-16.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags [A] (A].

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

This standard is part of the EN 81 series of standards "Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts". This is the first edition.

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

Introduction

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

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

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

Where one or several requirements in EN 81-1 or EN 81-2 (A) deleted text (A) cannot be fulfilled, due to reasons such as the constraints of the structure of the existing building, the corresponding requirements in this European Standard apply. According to section 2.2 of Annex I to the Lifts Directive, the application of alternative measures to prevent the risk of crushing above and underneath the lift car is restricted to installations where the requirement for free space or refuge is impossible to fulfil and may be subject to prior approval by national authorities.

The main concern dealt with in this standard is the reduction of top and pit clearances that may be required due to site conditions. The adopted principle of safety is based on two levels of achievement: first by means of an electrical stopping of the lift car, then by means of a mechanical stopping of the lift car.

When drafting this standard, it has been considered for reduced overhead and pit the following:

- Risk reduction measures that rely solely on operations in compliance with procedures are considered as not acceptable, except in a few situations in which mistake-proof solutions are not available (e.g. some activities in repair and installation in which safety devices cannot be operational);
- b) The risk reduction measures shall be automatically (without any intervention) activated, or may be manually activated if mistake-proof-by-design, or a combination of both is used.