

## The Building Standards Act & Related Legislation

### From the Description of Technical Criteria for Elevators

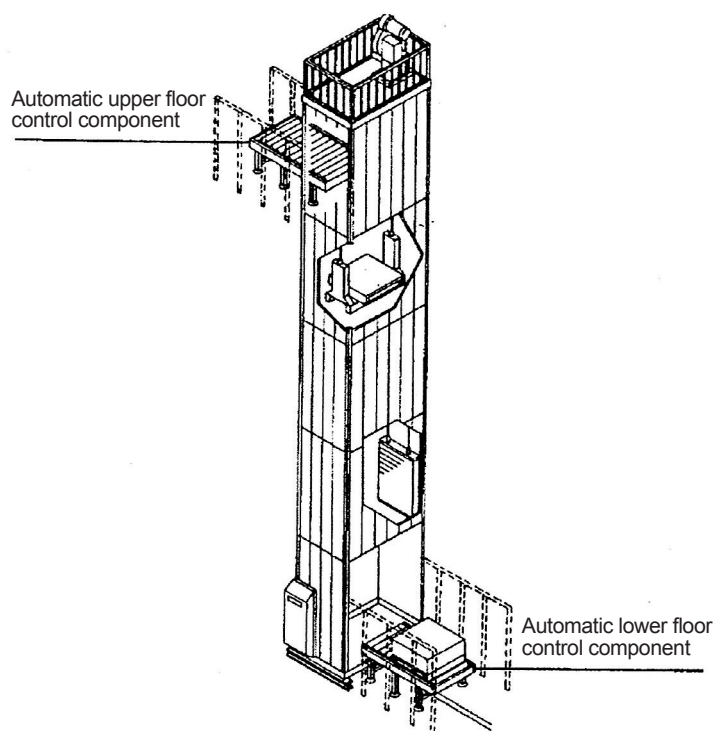
Regarding the safety of elevators and the anti-fire construction of elevator shafts, etc., concrete rules are set down in Section 2 of 4 of Chapter 5 of Order according to this clause and the provision in Clause 36 of Law.

Further, for passenger elevators and escalators used for sightseeing purposes and escalators for sightseeing purposes, which are regarded as structures designated in Section 2 of Clause 138 of the Order based on the provision in Clause 88 of Law, the regulations pertaining to elevators as building equipment are also applicable, including Section 1 of this clause, Clause 36 of Law and government ordinances based on Clause 36 of Law.

Further, classification under the Building Standards Act as a small freight elevator or elevator is determined depending on car size. Note, however, that while the Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health exempts simple lifts with live loads under 250 kg (this ordinance uses the term “live load” as the concept of mass regarding the car’s load capacity) from its application, the Building Standards Act is applied to elevators of all kinds regardless of load capacity.

#### Section 2

In high-rise buildings, especially for upper floors, fire fighting and rescue operations from the outside are generally extremely difficult, and therefore it is mandatory that the buildings taller than 31 meters, except those buildings specified in Clause 129-13-2 of the Order, be equipped with emergency elevators/escalators. Such emergency elevators/escalators are defined as “elevators” in Clause 129-13-3 of the Order, which also makes concrete provisions regarding their installation and structure.



An example of a transport system that is not classified as an “elevator”