

ELEVATOR DIVISION

CHAPTER 71
ADMINISTRATION

[Prior to 9/24/86, Labor, Bureau of [530]]

[Prior to 10/21/98, see 347—Ch 71]

875—71.1(89A) Definitions. The definitions contained in this rule shall apply to 875—Chapters 72, 73, 75, 76 and 77, except as otherwise expressly provided and used in these chapters.

“Approved.” Approved by the division.

“Buffer.” A device designed to stop a descending car or counterweight beyond its normal limit of travel by storing or by absorbing and dissipating the kinetic energy of the car or counterweight.

“Car, elevator.” The load-carrying unit including its platform, car frame, enclosure and car door or gate.

“Car door or gate electric contact.” An electrical device, the function of which is to prevent operation of the driving machine by the normal operating device unless the car door or gate is in the closed position.

NOTE: This function is subject to the modifications specified in 875—subrule 73.3(5).

“Car door or gate power closer.” A device or assembly of devices which closes a manually opened car door or gate by power other than by hand, gravity, springs or the movement of the car.

“Car enclosure.” The top and the walls of the car resting on and attached to the car platform.

“Car frame (sling).” The supporting frame to which the car platform, upper and lower sets of guide shoes, car safety and the hoisting ropes or hoisting-rope sheaves, or the plunger of a direct plunger elevator are attached.

“Car platform.” The structure which forms the floor of the car and which directly supports the load.

“Clearance, bottom car.” The clear vertical distance from the pit floor to the lowest structural or mechanical part, equipment or device installed beneath the car platform, except guide shoes or rollers, safety jaw assemblies and platform aprons or guards, when the car rests on its fully compressed buffers.

“Clearance, top car.” The shortest vertical distance between the top of the car crosshead, or between the top of the car where no crosshead is provided, and the nearest part of the overhead structure or any other obstruction when the car floor is level with the top terminal landing.

“Clearance, top counterweight.” The shortest vertical distance between any part of the counterweight structure and the nearest part of the overhead structure or any other obstruction when the car floor is level with the bottom terminal landing.

“Control.” The system governing the starting, stopping, direction of motion, acceleration, speed and retardation of the moving member.

“Controller.” A device or group of devices which serves to control in a predetermined manner the apparatus to which it is connected.

“Door or gate, car or hoistway.” The movable portion of the car or hoistway entrance which closes the opening providing access to the car or to the landing.

a. Door, biparting. A vertically sliding or horizontally sliding door, consisting of two or more sections so arranged that the sections or groups of sections open away from each other and so interconnected that all sections operate simultaneously.

b. Door or gate closer. A device which closes a hoistway door or a car door or gate by means of spring or gravity.

c. Door or gate, power-operated. A hoistway door or a car or gate which is opened and closed by a door or gate power operator.

d. Door or gate power-operator. A device or assembly of devices which opens a hoistway door and a car door or gate or either, by power other than by hand, gravity, springs or the movement of the car; and which closes them by power other than by hand, gravity or the movement of the car.

e. Door or gate, self-closing. A manually opened hoistway door or a car door or gate which closes when released.

f. Door or gate, manually operated. A door or gate which is opened and closed by hand.

“Emergency stop switch.” A device located in the car which, when manually operated, causes the electric power to be removed from the driving-machine motor and brake of an electric elevator or from the electrically operated valves or pump motor or both of a hydraulic elevator.

“Fire-resistive construction.” A method of construction which prevents or retards the passage of hot gases or flames as defined by the fire-resistance rating.

“Hoistway, elevator or dumbwaiter.” A shaftway for the travel of one or more elevators or dumbwaiters. It includes the pit and terminates at the underside of the overhead machinery space floor or grating, or at the underside of the roof where the hoistway does not penetrate the roof.

“Hoistway enclosure.” The fixed structure, consisting of vertical walls or partitions, which isolates the hoistway from all other parts of the building or from an adjacent hoistway and in which the hoistway doors and door assemblies are installed.

“Hoistway-door or gate-locking device.” A device which secures a hoistway door or gate in the closed position and prevents it from being opened from the landing side except under certain specified conditions.

“Hoistway-door interlock.” A device having two related and interdependent functions which are:

a. To prevent the operation of the driving-machine by the normal operating device unless the hoistway door is locked in the closed position.

b. To prevent the opening of the hoistway door from the landing side unless the car is within the landing zone and is either stopped or being stopped.

“Hoistway-unit system.” A series of hoistway-door interlocks, hoistway-door electric contacts or hoistway-door combination mechanical locks and electric contacts, or a combination thereof, the function of which is to prevent operation of the driving machine by the normal operating device unless all hoistway doors are in the closed position and, where so required by this code, are locked in the closed position.

NOTE: This function is subject to the modifications specified in 875—subrule 73.3(5).

“Installation.” A complete elevator, dumbwaiter, escalator or moving walk including its hoistway, hoistway enclosures and related construction, and all machinery and equipment necessary for its operation.

“Landing, elevator.” That portion of a floor, balcony or platform used to receive and discharge passengers or freight.

“Leveling device, elevator car.” Any mechanism which will, either automatically or under the control of the operator, move the car within the leveling zone toward the landing only, and automatically stop it at the landing.

“Machine, driving.” The power unit which applies the energy necessary to raise and lower an elevator or dumbwaiter car or to drive an escalator or a moving walk.

“Operating device.” The car switch, push button, lever or other manual device used to actuate the control.

“Pallet, moving walk.” One of a series of rigid platforms which together form an articulated treadway or the support for a continuous treadway.

“Pit, elevator.” That portion of hoistway extending from the threshold level of the lowest landing door to the floor at the bottom of the hoistway.

“Rated load.” The load which the elevator, dumbwaiter or escalator is designed and installed to lift at the rated speed.

“Rated speed.” The speed at which the elevator or dumbwaiter is designed to operate.

“Safety, car or counterweight.” A mechanical device attached to the car frame or to an auxiliary frame, or to the counterweight frame, to stop and hold the car or counterweight in case of predetermined over-speed or free fall, or if the hoisting ropes slacken.

“Slack-ropes switch.” A device which automatically causes the electric power to be removed from the elevator driving-machine motor and brake when the hoisting ropes of a winding-drum machine become slack.

“Threshold plate, moving walk.” That portion of the landing adjacent to the treadway consisting of one or more stationary or slightly movable plates.

“Travel (rise).” The vertical distance between the bottom terminal landing and the top terminal landing of an elevator, dumbwaiter or escalator.

“Truck-zoning device, elevator.” A device which will permit the operator in the car to move a freight elevator within the truck zone with the car door or gate and a hoistway door open.

“Working pressure.” The pressure measured at the cylinder of a hydraulic elevator when lifting the car and its rated load at rated speed, or with class C2 loading when leveling up with maximum static load.

875—71.2(89A) Inspection. The rules for inspection shall apply to all facilities.

71.2(1) Inspections may be made when the commissioner reasonably believes that a facility is not in compliance with the provisions of the rules. Accidents or complaints may result in inspections.

Inspections on existing facilities and all facilities installed hereafter will be conducted annually as resources permit within the following parameters:

- a. All new registered facilities shall be inspected before being placed in service.
- b. At least 60 percent of registered passenger elevators which are available and intended for public use and which have three or more landings.
- c. At least 40 percent of registered freight elevators which have three or more landings.
- d. At least 20 percent of other registered facilities.

71.2(2) Safety tests.

a. Complete safety tests shall be made on all inspected existing facilities within the first year following initial inspection. Complete safety tests shall be performed on new installations before they are placed in service. The owner is responsible for having these tests performed.

b. When installing a new facility or performing major alterations, the owner shall notify the commissioner in writing not less than two weeks before the safety tests are to be performed on the facility. A division of labor services elevator inspector shall be present to check and witness all safety tests.

c. Safety tests shall be performed by a qualified person who is employed by a recognized elevator company or persons certified by the commissioner for the purpose of performing safety tests on their own facilities. All tests shall be in accordance with ASME A17.1 1999, part X, except for rules 1000.1, 1000.1a, 1000.1b, and all of rule 1001. Safety test forms shall be in a format approved by the commissioner. The firm or person conducting the tests shall:

- (1) Submit to the commissioner on approved forms a statement certifying the results of conducted tests.
- (2) On cable elevators, attach to the safety-releasing carrier a tag marked to show the date of the test, the name of the firm or person conducting the test, and whether it is a five-year or annual test.
- (3) On hydraulic elevators, attach to the disconnect or the controller a tag marked to show the date of the test and the name of the firm or person conducting the test.

71.2(3) Rescinded IAB 3/7/01, effective 4/11/01.

71.2(4) If the facility does not comply with the applicable rules upon completion of the inspection, the elevator inspector shall set the time for corrections to be made. The owner may petition the commissioner for additional time to make the necessary corrections.

71.2(5) After all major alterations, the facility shall be inspected. If alterations are such as to change the classification of the facility, an application for a new operating permit shall be submitted.

71.2(6) All dormant facilities shall be inspected and meet requirements of 875—Chapter 72 before being placed in service, and conform to ASME A17.1, rule 1000.3.

71.2(7) The commissioner shall assign identification numbers to all facilities which shall be on a metal tag permanently attached to the controller or electrical disconnect in the machine room.

71.2(8) No person shall delay or impede an inspector from making inspections. Inspections shall be made during regular working hours or at a time mutually acceptable to the owner and the elevator inspection supervisor.

875—71.3(89A) Accident reports. The owner or duly authorized agent shall immediately notify the commissioner of each and every personal injury accident requiring the service of a physician or disability exceeding one day or damage exceeding \$2,000 to the facility. When an accident involves the failure or destruction of any part of the construction or the operating mechanism of a device, the use of the device is forbidden until it has been made safe and until it has been reinspected and any repairs or alterations have been approved by the commissioner. The removal of any part of the damaged construction or operated mechanism from the premises is forbidden until permission to do so has been granted by the commissioner.

875—71.4(89A) Registration of facilities. The owner or authorized agent of each operable facility not previously registered shall register the facility on or before December 31, 1982. An application to install a new facility shall constitute registration for all facilities installed on or after January 1, 1983. All registrations shall be submitted to the commissioner on forms available from the division of labor services.

875—71.5(89A) Special inspector qualifications and limitations. Before a special inspector is licensed by the commissioner, the applicant shall submit evidence to satisfy the requirements of this rule.

71.5(1) Education and experience.

- a. Each applicant shall certify graduation from high school or the G.E.D. equivalent.
- b. Each applicant shall certify at least three years of full-time work experience in the construction, installation, repair or inspection of elevators (passenger or freight), escalators, moving walks or manlifts. The application shall be augmented with a listing of the last three years of qualifying work experience.

71.5(2) Examination. Each applicant shall satisfactorily pass any one of the following examinations:

- a. National Association of Professional Elevator Inspectors.
- b. National Association of Elevator Authorities.
- c. International Elevator Board, Inc.

Proof of passage will be satisfied by submission of the examination card by any one of the above organizations. Additionally, each applicant shall satisfactorily pass a division of labor services examination on Iowa procedures and policies including Iowa Code chapter 89A, 875—Chapters 71 to 77, and the ASME A17.1 codes.

71.5(3) Insurance.

a. Each applicant shall submit proof of insurance coverage insuring the applicant against liability for injury or death for any acts or omissions on the part of the applicant. The insurance policy shall be in an amount of not less than \$500,000 for bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident, and, subject to the limit for one person, in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000 for bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident, and in an amount of not less than \$50,000 for damage to or destruction of property in any one accident.

b. Insurance coverage of an employer for whom the special inspector is employed shall be considered to comply with 71.5(3)“a” if the coverage provides equivalent coverage for each special inspector.

71.5(4) Prohibited inspections. A special inspector shall not conduct an inspection of any facility to satisfy the requirements of Iowa Code section 89A.6, if the facility is:

- a. Owned or leased by the employer of the inspector, or
- b. Under contract for installation, alteration or maintenance by the employer of the special inspector.

71.5(5) Permitted inspections. While a special inspector may conduct various types of inspections, the commissioner shall only accept special inspector reports for annual inspections and recheck inspections. The commissioner shall not accept special inspector reports for initial inspections, acceptance inspections or accident investigation reports.

71.5(6) Reports. All report forms to be used by special inspectors shall be on forms approved by the commissioner. All reports shall be submitted to the commissioner within 20 days from the date of the special inspection.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 89A.

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