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

**Part 3:  
Energy calculation and classification  
of escalators and moving walks**

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

*Partie 3: Calcul énergétique et classification des escaliers mécaniques  
et trottoirs roulants*



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# Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	iv
Introduction.....	v
<b>1 Scope.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms, definitions and symbols.....</b>	<b>1</b>
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	2
3.2 Symbols (in alphabetical order).....	2
<b>4 Estimation of energy consumption.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5 Energy performance classification.....</b>	<b>5</b>
5.1 General.....	5
5.2 Classification of the reference power consumption.....	5
5.3 Calculation or measurement of the power consumption of the specified unit.....	6
5.4 Calculation of the energy performance ratio.....	6
5.5 Calculation of the reference operation mode performance ratio.....	7
5.6 Energy performance classification.....	7
<b>6 Reporting.....</b>	<b>8</b>
6.1 Documentation of the energy assessment.....	8
6.2 Example.....	8
<b>Annex A (informative) Calculation of energy consumption.....</b>	<b>10</b>

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 178, *Lifts, escalators and moving walks*.

ISO 25745 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Energy performance of lifts, escalators and moving walks*:

- *Part 1: Energy measurement and verification*
- *Part 2: Energy calculation and classification for lifts (elevators)*
- *Part 3: Energy calculation and classification for escalators and moving walks*

## Introduction

This International Standard has been prepared in response to the rapidly increasing need to ensure and to support the efficient and effective use of energy. This International Standard provides

- a) a method to estimate energy consumption of escalators and moving walks on a daily and an annual basis for escalators and moving walks,
- b) a method for energy classification of new, existing, or modernized escalators and moving walks,
- c) guidelines for reducing energy consumption that can be used to support building and environmental and energy classification systems.

This International Standard is intended to be a reference for the following parties:

- building developers/owners to evaluate the energy consumption of escalators and moving walks;
- building owners and service companies when modernising installations including reduction of energy consumption;
- the installers and maintenance providers of escalators and moving walks;
- consultants and architects involved in specification of escalators and moving walks;
- inspecting authorities and other third parties providing energy classification services.

The total energy consumption over the entire life cycle of escalators and moving walks consists of the energy to manufacture, install, operate, and dispose of the lifts. However, for the purpose of this International Standard, only operating energy (running and standby) performance is considered.

In the preparation of this International Standard, Technical Committee ISO/TC 178/ WG 10 has initiated extensive research, which included the measuring and modelling of over 300 typical escalator and moving walk installations. The results of this research have been used to provide the numerical values shown in [Table 3](#) and [Table A.3](#).

This International Standard is suitable for national/regional jurisdictional energy performance purposes.

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# Energy performance of lifts, escalators and moving walks —

## Part 3: Energy calculation and classification of escalators and moving walks

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 25745 specifies

- a) generic tools for estimating energy consumption of escalators and moving walks, and
- b) a consistent method for energy performance classification of existing, modernized, or new escalators and moving walks.

This part of ISO 25745 considers the energy performance during the operational portion of the life cycle of escalators and moving walks. It does not cover energy consumption and classification of the ancillary equipment, such as the following:

- a) lighting with the exception of comb plate lighting, step gap lighting, and traffic light;

NOTE 1 Comb plate lighting, step gap lighting, and traffic light are considered essential for the operation of the equipment and are therefore not defined as ancillary equipment.

- b) cooling and heating and machine room ventilation;
- c) alarm devices and emergency battery supplies equipment, etc.;
- d) environmental conditions;
- e) consumption through the power sockets.

NOTE 2 There can be other electrical loads not associated with the escalator or moving walk, which shall not be included.

This part of ISO 25745 considers all escalators and inclined moving walks up to a rise of 8 m and horizontal moving walks with a length up to 60 m.

NOTE This represents about 85 % of worldwide installed units.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 25745-1, *Energy performance of lifts, escalators and moving walks — Part 1: Energy measurement and verification*

### 3 Terms, definitions and symbols

For the purposes of this document, the following terms, definitions and symbols (see [Table 1](#)) apply.

### 3.1 Terms and definitions

#### 3.1.1

**ancillary energy**

energy used by the ancillary equipment

#### 3.1.2

**ancillary equipment**

equipment such as lighting, fans, heating, alarm devices, emergency battery supplies, etc.

#### 3.1.3

**auto start condition**

condition when escalator/moving walk is stationary and powered up and ready to start initiated by passenger detection

#### 3.1.4

**energy**

power consumed over time

#### 3.1.5

**load condition**

condition when escalator/moving walk is running with one or more passengers

#### 3.1.6

**no load condition**

condition when escalator/moving walk is running at nominal speed without passengers

#### 3.1.7

**nominal speed of escalator/moving walk**

speed in the direction of the moving steps, pallets, or the belt, when operating the equipment under no load condition (i.e. without persons), stated by the manufacturer as that for which the escalator or moving walk has been designed

#### 3.1.8

**power-off condition**

power supply to the unit is turned off by the main switch, e.g. during the night

#### 3.1.9

**running-in period**

required time to get mechanical components to best performance

#### 3.1.10

**slow speed condition**

condition when escalator/moving walk is running at reduced speed without passengers

#### 3.1.11

**standby condition**

condition when the escalator/moving walk is stationary and powered on and can be started by authorized personnel

### 3.2 Symbols (in alphabetical order)

**Table 1 — Symbols and abbreviations**

Symbol	Term	Definition	Unit	Assumptions
<i>A</i>		Length depending part of handrail drag force normalized to horizontal	N/m	
<i>B</i>		The constant part of handrail drag force normalized to horizontal	N	

Table 1 (continued)

Symbol	Term	Definition	Unit	Assumptions
$C$		Constant part of step band reversal drag force	kN	
$CF$	Correction factor	Correction factor for efficiency $\eta$ applied to units in downward direction	-	Number of users/ $N$ day $\leq 10\,000$ or non-regenerative drive technology: $CF = 0$ $N/\text{day} > 10\,000$ : $CF = 0,5$
$D$		Pitch length of step or pallet	m	Default value = 0,405
$E_{\text{ancillary}}$	Energy	Total energy consumption of ancillary system	kWh	
$E_{\text{auto start}}$	Energy	Energy consumption in auto start condition	kWh	
$E_{\text{load}}$	Energy	Energy consumption due to the transport of passengers	kWh	Negative for down running; Positive for up running
$E_{\text{main}}$	Energy	Total energy consumption of unit w/o ancillary energy	kWh	
$E_{\text{no load}}$	Energy	Energy consumption under no load condition	kWh	
$E_{\text{slow speed}}$	Energy	Energy consumption in slow speed condition	kWh	
$E_{\text{standby}}$	Energy	Energy consumption in standby condition	kWh	
$E_{\text{total}}$	Energy	Total energy consumption of unit incl. Ancillary energy	kWh	
$H$	Rise	Vertical distance between the upper and lower finished floor levels	m	
$L$	Length	Distance between the comb intersection lines	m	
$m$	Weight of passenger	Average weight of passenger	kg	75 kg/person
$m_{\text{chain}}$	Mass	Mass of chain band per meter	kg/m	
$m_{\text{SB/PB}}$	Mass	Mass of a step/pallet	kg	
$N$	Number of passengers	Number of transported persons in observation period	-	
$P_{\text{no\_load\_control}}$	Power	Total reference power consumption to operate no load condition	kW	
$P_{\text{no\_load\_handrail}}$	Power	Total reference power consumption of a handrail system in no load condition	kW	
$P_{\text{no\_load\_ref}}$	Power	Total reference power consumption in no load condition	kW	
$P_{\text{no\_load\_spec}}$	Power	Total calculated or measured power consumption of the specified unit in no load condition	kW	
$P_{\text{standby}}$	Power	Total reference power consumption to operate in standby condition	kW	

**Table 1** (continued)

Symbol	Term	Definition	Unit	Assumptions
$P_{no\_load\_step/pallet}$	Power	Total reference power consumption of a step/pallet system in no load condition	kW	
$t_{ancillary}$	Time	Time period of activated ancillary system	h	
$t_{auto\ start}$	Time	Time period of auto start condition in observation period		
$t_{nominal\ speed}$	Time	Time period under nominal speed in observation period	h	
$t_{power\ off}$	Time	Time period in power off condition in observation period	h	
$t_{slow\ speed}$	Time	Time period of slow speed condition in observation period	h	
$t_{standby}$	Time	Time period of standby condition in observation period	h	
$t_{total}$	Time	Time period of the energy consumption in observation period	h	
$\alpha$	Angle of inclination	Maximum angle to the horizontal in which the steps, the pallets, or the belt move	degree	
$\eta$	Efficiency	Efficiency due to load conditions	—	Average value due to different load conditions
$\eta_{no\ load}$	Efficiency	Efficiency under no load conditions	—	
$\mu$	Friction coefficient	Friction coefficient due to load conditions	—	Average value due to different load conditions
$\mu_{SB/PB}$	Friction coefficient	Friction coefficient of step/pallet band	—	Average value due to different load conditions
$v$	Speed	Nominal speed of escalator or moving walk	m/s	

#### 4 Estimation of energy consumption

The measured or calculated power consumption is used for determining the energy consumption. Energy consumption is power consumption multiplied with a defined time period.

Calculation methods to estimate energy consumption of escalators and moving walks are given in [Annex A](#). Formulas are provided for a situation where a more complete or appropriate method is not available. Energy consumption estimated by the formulae is based on average factors. Energy calculations using these methods are only estimations and can differ from real energy consumption, which is mainly affected by traffic topology, technology, and load factors.

NOTE There can be a deviation between a calculated value and a measured value in a specific installation. This can be due to assumptions made. Where the difference is greater than 20 %, an investigation should be carried out.

Two methods for estimation of energy consumption are provided:

- calculation method based on default values for planning purposes;
- calculation method based on power measurement.

The scope and contents of reporting of the results are shown in [Annex A](#).

All information according to [Table A.3](#) and [Table A.4](#) shall be reported. Additional information about applied technologies is recommended.

## 5 Energy performance classification

### 5.1 General

This section specifies a methodology for the energy performance classification of an escalator or moving walk.

The energy performance classification is obtained by executing the following steps:

- a) Normalizing the calculated or measured power consumption of a single unit:
  - calculation of the reference power consumption ([5.2](#));
  - calculation or measurement of the power consumption of the specified unit ([5.3](#));
  - calculation of the energy performance ratio ([5.4](#)).
- b) Normalizing of operation mode power consumption of a single unit:
  - calculation of the reference operation mode performance ratio ([5.5](#)).
- c) Consideration of ancillary power performance:
  - consideration according to [5.6](#) item c).

The classification methodology applies to in-service escalators and moving walks whether the values are measured on an installation or provided by the manufacturer. It can also be used to re-classify an installation after modernisation.

### 5.2 Classification of the reference power consumption

The result of this calculation  $P_{no\_load\_ref}$  is the power consumption of a unit running in no load condition as a total of

- power consumption of the handrail system,
- power consumption of the step band system, and
- power consumption of the control system (reference value according to [Table 2](#)).

$$P_{no\_load\_ref} = P_{no\_load\_handrail} + P_{no\_load\_step/pallet} + P_{no\_load\_control} \quad (1)$$

The values for handrail and step band system are calculated using the following Formulae (2) and (3):

$$P_{no\_load\_handrail} = \frac{2 \times \cos(\alpha) \times (A \times \frac{H}{\tan(\alpha)} + B) \times v}{1000 \times \eta_{no\_load}} \text{ [kW]} \quad (2)$$

NOTE 1 In case of flat moving walk,  $H/\tan\alpha = L$  (length of the moving walk).

$$P_{no\_load\_step/pallet} = \frac{\left[ \left( 2 \times \left( \frac{m_{SB/PB}}{D} + 2 \times m_{chain} \right) \times \frac{9,81[m/s^2]}{1000} \times \mu_{SB/PB} \times \frac{H}{\tan(\alpha)} + C \right) \times v \right]}{\eta_{no\_load}} \text{ [kW]} \quad (3)$$

NOTE 2 In case of flat moving walk,  $H/\tan\alpha = L$  (length of the moving walk).

To obtain the reference power consumption, the calculation shall be executed with the reference values according to Table 2. For determined configurations, the application of the formulae above and the reference values below results in values given in Table A.2.

**Table 2 — Reference values**

	Escalator $v < 0,65$ m/s all inclinations	Escalator $v \geq 0,65$ m/s <sup>a</sup> all inclinations	Inclined moving walk $\alpha > 3^\circ$ to $12^\circ$	Horizontal moving walk $\alpha = 0^\circ$ to $3^\circ$	Unit
A	9	5	4	5	N/m
B	400	400	400	300	N
C	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	kN
D	0,405	0,405	0,405	0,405	m
$\eta_{no\ load}$	0,3	0,25	0,34	0,4	—
$\mu_{SB/PB}$	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	—
$m_{SB/PB}$	14	14	14	14	Kg
$m_{chain}$	5,5	7	5,5	5,5	kg/m
$P_{no\_load\_control}$	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	kW
<sup>a</sup> Escalators with speed $\geq 0,65$ m/s and $0,75$ m/s as normally used in public transport applications.					

### 5.3 Calculation or measurement of the power consumption of the specified unit

For the calculation of the power consumption of the specified unit, the calculation model according to 5.2 can be used. In this case, reference values of Table 2 are replaced by specific values for the specified unit.

Any other equivalent calculation method can be applied.

Alternatively, in case of existing units, the power consumption can be determined by measurement according to ISO 25745-1. The following additional conditions shall exist to those specified in ISO 25745-1:

The measurement shall be taken

- after the completion of a running-in period of 1 000 h,
- after at least 30 min of continuous running (i.e. once the machine temperature is stabilized), and
- at an ambient temperature between 10 °C and 30 °C.

Direction indication, step gap lighting, and comb plate lighting (if any) shall be included in the calculation and/or measurement.

The result of the calculation or the measurement is defined as  $P_{no\_load\_spec}$ .

### 5.4 Calculation of the energy performance ratio

The energy performance ratio is determined by relating the specific power consumption (see 5.3) and the reference power consumption (see 5.2).

The energy performance ratio is  $P_{no\_load\_spec}/P_{no\_load\_ref}$  [%].

**5.5 Calculation of the reference operation mode performance ratio**

For the calculation of the reference operation mode performance ratio, a reference usage profile according to [Table 3](#) is used.

**Table 3 — Reference usage profile**

Operation mode	Power off	Slow speed	Auto start	Continuous operation
Specification of the unit	According to <a href="#">Annex A, Table A.3</a>			
	Reference usage profile			
$t_{total}$	24 h	24 h	24 h	24 h
$t_{nominal\ speed}$	12 h	10 h	10 h	12 h
$t_{standby}$	0 h	12 h	12 h	12 h
$t_{power\ off}$	12 h	—	—	—
$t_{slow\ speed}$	—	2 h	—	—
$t_{auto\ start}$	—	—	2 h	—
Energy consumption <sup>a</sup>	30,1 kWh/d	30,0 kWh/d	28,1 kWh/d	32,5 kWh/d
Operation mode performance ratio	93 %	92 %	86 %	100 %
NOTE The combination of slow speed mode and auto start mode leads to another user profile and is not considered.				
<sup>a</sup> Without energy consumption due to transport of the passengers ( $E_{load}$ ).				

The operation mode performance ratio varies in dependence of the usage profile and it does NOT affect the energy performance ratio. For the classification of the operation mode performance ratio, only the reference in [Table 3](#) is used.

For usage profiles other than the reference usage profiles, the calculation according to [Table A.3](#) can be applied.

**5.6 Energy performance classification**

The energy performance classification is derived by applying the following indicators:

**a) Energy performance class indicator**

This classification indicator describes the impact of both the efficiency of active parts and the friction of passive escalator/moving walk components or systems. The classification indicator is in the range of A+++ to E where A+++ is the best performance. The reference power consumption according to [Table A.2](#) is energy performance class D at 100 %.

The classification is obtained by applying [Table 4](#).

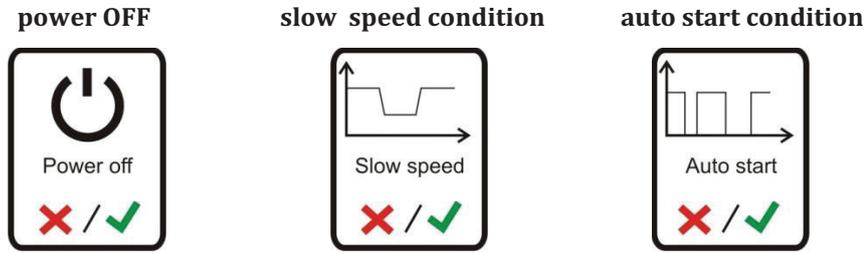
**Table 4 — Energy performance class indicator**

Energy performance ratio	≤55%	≤60%	≤65%	≤70%	≤80%	≤90%	≤100%	>100%
Energy performance class indicator	A+++	A++	A+	A	B	C	D	E

**b) Operation mode indicator**

Each mode capability is indicated by a logo.

This classification indicator (logo) describes the capability of the unit to operate in one or more of the following operation modes.



In case of capability, the logo is check marked or crossed .

**c) Ancillary energy performance indicator**

No indicator for the escalator/moving walk is defined.

Measurement of power consumption of any ancillary equipment is not considered for the energy classification.

**6 Reporting**

**6.1 Documentation of the energy assessment**

The results of the energy assessment shall be documented and shall include the following:

- a) the technical specification of the unit according the manufacturers data sheet;
- b) the calculated or measured power consumption under no load condition;
- c) the energy performance class indicator;
- d) the operation mode performance indicator(s) marked X or depending on available optional operation modes of the unit.

**6.2 Example**

As an example for the reporting, the following unit is used: an escalator with 4,5 m rise, 30° inclination, and a nominal speed of  $v = 0,5$  m/s. The specific calculated power consumption is 1 780 W.

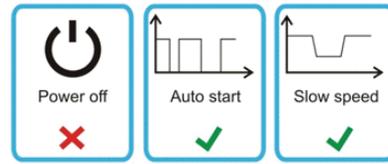
The unit is Class B because  $1\ 780\ W / 2\ 505\ W = 71\ \%$  of the reference value according to [Table A.2](#).

The unit includes auto start and slow speed capability.

An example of energy assessment report figures is given below:

- rise: 4,5 m
- inclination: 30°
- nominal speed: 0,5 m/s
- a) Power consumption under no load condition: 1,78 kW
- b) Energy performance class indicator: B

c) Operation mode performance indicators:



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## Annex A (informative)

### Calculation of energy consumption

#### A.1 General

##### A.1.1 Preliminary notes

The formulae below have been developed for escalators and moving walks for any kind of application.

##### A.1.2 Default values

Default values are given in order to allow energy consumption estimations for planning purposes. The default values are average, generic values based on manufacturers indications which were validated by ISO/TC 178/WG 5. They can vary depending on product application and specification.

A value for the average number of passengers per day ( $N$ ) shall be provided or can be obtained from [Table A.1](#).

NOTE In this part of ISO 25745, the time period for calculation is 1 d. Any other time period can be applied.

**Table A.1 — Typical usage and locations and energy consumption of units**

Passengers/day ( $N$ )	Typical locations
<3 000	Shops, museums, libraries, leisure facilities, stadium
up to 10 000	Department stores, shopping centres, regional airports, regional railway stations
up to 20 000	Major airports, major railway stations, major underground railways
>20 000	Larger major airports, larger major railway stations, capital city underground railways
Energy consumption (kW)	Typical default values (as used in <a href="#">Table A.3</a> )
$P_{\text{standby}}$	0,2 kW
$P_{\text{auto start}}$	0,3 kW
$P_{\text{no load}}$	According to <a href="#">Table A.2</a> .
$P_{\text{slow speed}}$	$P_{\text{no load}} \times 0,5$

## A.2 Calculation method based on estimated values for planning purposes

For planning purposes, the total energy consumption of an escalator or moving walk shall be determined by the following formulae:

$$E_{\text{total}} = E_{\text{main}} + E_{\text{ancillary}} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where

$E_{\text{total}}$  is the total energy consumption of unit including ancillary energy;

$E_{\text{main}}$  is the total energy consumption of unit without ancillary energy;

$E_{\text{ancillary}}$  is the total energy consumption of ancillary equipment.

$$E_{\text{main}} = E_{\text{standby}} + E_{\text{auto start}} + E_{\text{slow speed}} + E_{\text{no load}} + E_{\text{load}} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where

$E_{\text{standby}}$  is the escalator energy consumption in standby condition which is equal to 0,2 kW × time period of standby condition in observation period;

NOTE 1 0,2 kW is a default value for power in standby condition. It is 50 % of  $E_{\text{no load control}}$  as brakes, contactors, and other equipment are not activated.

$E_{\text{auto start}}$  is the escalator energy consumption in auto start condition which is equal to 0,3 kW × time period of auto start condition in observation period;

NOTE 2 0,3 kW is a default value for power in auto start condition. It is 75 % of  $E_{\text{no load control}}$  as brakes, contactors, and other equipment are not activated but direction indicators are on.

$E_{\text{no load control}}$  is the escalator controller energy consumption in no load condition which is equal to  $P_{\text{no load control}}$  (see [Table 2](#)) × respective time period;

$E_{\text{slow speed}}$  is the escalator energy consumption in slow speed condition which is equal to  $P_{\text{no load}}/2$  ([Table A.2](#)) × time period of slow speed condition in observation period;

$E_{\text{no load}}$  is the escalator energy consumption in no load condition which is equal to  $P_{\text{no load}}$  ([Table A.2](#)) × time period of no load condition in observation period;

$E_{\text{load}}$  is the escalator energy consumption due to the transport of passengers according to [Table A1](#) and [Table A3](#).

Table A.2 — Reference power in no load condition according to 5.2

Rise <i>H</i> m	Escalator ( $\alpha = 30^\circ$ )	
	$v = 0,5$ m/s	$v = 0,65$ m/s
3,0	2 243 W	3 222 W
4,5	2 505 W	3 602 W
6,0	2 766 W	3 983 W
8,0	3 114 W	4 490 W
Rise <i>H</i> m	Inclined moving walk ( $\alpha = 12^\circ$ )	
	$v = 0,5$ m/s	$v = 0,65$ m/s
3,0	2 788 W	—
4,5	3 333 W	—
6,0	3 878 W	—
Length <i>L</i> m	Horizontal moving walk ( $\alpha = 0^\circ$ )	
	$v = 0,5$ m/s	$v = 0,65$ m/s
30	3 326 W	4 204 W
45	4 352 W	5 538 W
60	5 378 W	6 871 W

NOTE 1 For intermediate rises or lengths or inclinations or any other speeds, the reference formulae and reference values of Table A.1 shall be applied.

NOTE 2 The power consumption above includes  $P_{no\_load\_control}$ .

Table A.3 — Calculation method to estimate escalator and moving walk energy consumption for planning purposes

General data	Parameter	Example	Unit
Building address		sample building	
Product category (escalator/ moving walk)		escalator	
Unit application (commercial, public transport)		commercial	
Rise	<i>H</i>	4,5	m
Length	<i>L</i>	not applicable	m
Angle of inclination	$\alpha$	30	degree
Average number of passengers in observation period	<i>N</i>	8 000	pers./d
Average weight of passengers	<i>m</i>	75	kg
Direction of travel (up, down, horizontal)		up	
Step width	<i>W</i>	1 000	mm
Nominal speed	<i>v</i>	0,5	m/s
Nominal motor power	<i>P</i>	7,5	kW

Periods of operation			
Observation period (day, week, month, year)		1	d
Time period of energy consumption	$t_{Total}$	24	h
Time period of standby on condition	$t_{standby}$	12	h
Time period of auto start condition	$t_{auto\ start}$	0	h
Time period under nominal speed	$t_{nominal\ speed}$	10	h
Time period of slow speed condition	$t_{slow\ speed}$	2	h

Escalator energy consumption in standby condition				
$E_{standby}$	$E_{standby} = P_{standby} \times t_{standby}$	$P_{standby}$ acc. to <a href="#">Table A.1</a> = 0,2	$0,2 \times 12 = 2,4$	kWh

Escalator energy consumption in auto start condition				
$E_{auto\ start}$	$E_{auto\ start} = P_{auto\ start} \times t_{auto\ start}$	$P_{auto\ start}$ acc. to <a href="#">Table A.1</a> = 0,3	$0,3 \times 0 = 0$	kWh

Escalator energy consumption under no load condition				
$E_{no\ load}$	$E_{no\ load} = P_{no\ load} \times t_{nominal\ speed}$	$P_{no\ load}$ acc. to <a href="#">Table A.2</a>	$2,505 \times 10 = 25,1$	kWh

Escalator energy consumption at slow speed condition				
$E_{slow\ speed}$	$E_{slow\ speed} = P_{slow\ speed} \times t_{slow\ speed}$	$P_{slow\ speed}$ acc. to <a href="#">Table A.1</a> .	$1,250 \times 2 = 2,5$	kWh

Escalator energy consumption due to the transport of passengers				
$E_{load}$	escalator or inclined moving walk in up direction: $E_{load} = N \times m \times g \times H \times 1 / (3\ 600\ 000 \times \eta) \times (1 + \mu / \text{tg } \alpha)$	default $\eta = 0,75$ default $\mu = 0,05$	$(8\ 000 \times 75 \times 9,81 \times 4,5) \times 1 / (3\ 600\ 000 \times 0,75) \times (1 + 0,05 / 0,577) = 10,7$	kWh
	escalator or inclined moving walk in down direction: $E_{load} = N \times m \times g \times H \times \eta \times CF / (3\ 600\ 000) \times (-1 + \mu / \text{tg } \alpha)$	Correction factor $CF$ acc. to <a href="#">3.2</a>	$(8\ 000 \times 75 \times 9,81 \times 4,5 \times 0,75 \times 0) \times 1 / (3\ 600\ 000) \times (-1 + 0,05 / 0,577) = 0$	
	horizontal moving walk (alpha = 0): $E_{load} = N \times m \times g \times L \times \mu / (3\ 600\ 000 \times \eta)$			