
Escalators and moving walks —
Part 9:
Measurement of ride quality

Escaliers mécaniques et trottoirs roulants —
Partie 9: Mesure de la qualité de leur déplacement

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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).

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).

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

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 178, *Lifts, escalators and moving walks*.

This first edition of ISO 8103-9 cancels and replaces ISO 18738-2:2012, of which it constitutes a minor revision.

A list of all parts in the ISO 8103 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The objective of this document is to encourage industry-wide uniformity in the definition, measurement, processing and expression of vibration and noise signals that comprise ride quality of escalators and moving walks.

The aim of such uniformity is to benefit industry clients by reducing variability in the results of ride quality measurements caused by differences in the methods of acquiring and quantifying the signals.

This document is intended to be referred to by those parties interested in:

- a) developing manufacturing specifications and calibration methods for instrumentation;
- b) defining the scope of the specifications for ride quality in contracts; and
- c) measuring ride quality of escalators and moving walks in accordance with an International Standard.

This document is intended to produce ride quality measurement methods and results which:

- a) are simple to understand without specialized knowledge of noise and vibration analysis;
- b) correlate well with human response to ensure plausibility; and
- c) are accountable via calibration procedures, which are traceable to national standards.

Experience in the escalator and moving walk industry has shown that passenger perception and sound pressure levels measured while travelling on an escalator or moving walk can be influenced by the presence of extraneous noise sources and by the acoustic characteristics of the environment in which the unit is installed. Additionally, the proximity of the escalator or moving walk to strong reflecting surfaces such as walls, ceilings or diagonally opposite units can also influence the sound pressure level measured. These influences can cause a sound pressure level measurement to significantly overestimate the sound level emitted exclusively by the unit.

In order to address this issue, this document defines the methodology for measuring sound pressure level that corresponds to passenger perception and additionally defines the methods that should be used if further understanding of the result is required in order to quantify the noise emitted by the unit as compared to the background or environmental contributions.

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Escalators and moving walks —

Part 9: Measurement of ride quality

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and methodology for the measurement and reporting of escalator and moving walk ride quality. This document does not specify acceptable or unacceptable ride quality values.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2041, *Mechanical vibration, shock and condition monitoring — Vocabulary*

ISO 8041, *Human response to vibration — Measuring instrumentation*

ISO 11201, *Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Determination of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions in an essentially free field over a reflecting plane with negligible environmental corrections*

ISO 11205, *Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Engineering method for the determination of emission sound pressure levels in situ at the work station and at other specified positions using sound intensity*

IEC 61043:1993, *Electroacoustics — Instruments for the measurement of sound intensity — Measurements with pairs of pressure sensing microphones*

IEC 61672-1:2013, *Electroacoustics — Sound level meters — Part 1: Specifications*

IEC 61672-2:2017, *Electroacoustics — sound level meters — Part 2: Pattern evaluation tests*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 2041, ISO 11201, ISO 11205 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

load carrying unit

part of an escalator or moving walk designed to carry persons for the purpose of transportation

EXAMPLE Step, pallet or belt.

3.2
ride quality

sound pressure levels (3.6) at defined locations, and *vibration* (3.4) of *load carrying unit* (3.1) and handrail relevant to passenger perception, associated with escalator or moving walk operation

3.3
acceleration

rate of change of *velocity* (3.5)

Note 1 to entry: The direction is according to [Figures 1](#) to [4](#).

Note 2 to entry: It is expressed in metres per second squared (m/s^2) or Galileo (Gal). $1 \text{ Gal} = 0,01 \text{ m/s}^2$ $1 \text{ m/s}^2 = 100 \text{ Gal}$.

3.4
vibration

variation with time of the magnitude of *acceleration* (3.3)

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in metres per second squared (m/s^2) or Galileo (Gal). $1 \text{ Gal} = 0,01 \text{ m/s}^2$ $1 \text{ m/s}^2 = 100 \text{ Gal}$.

3.5
velocity

rate of change of displacement

Note 1 to entry: The direction is according to [Figures 1](#) to [4](#).

Note 2 to entry: Velocity is reported as speed in direction of travel. It is given in metres per second (m/s).

3.6
sound pressure level

L_p
ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the square of the sound pressure to the square of the reference sound pressure

Note 1 to entry: The reference sound pressure level is $20 \mu\text{Pa}$ ($2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Pa}$).

3.7
equivalent sound pressure level

L_{Aeq}
average A-weighted *sound pressure level* (3.6)

3.8
emission sound pressure level

L_{pA}
A-weighted *sound pressure level* (3.6) at the specified positions, excluding the effects of background noise and contribution due to the room characteristics (reverberation) of the in-situ environment

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in decibels.

3.9
background noise correction

K_{1A}
correction term to account for the influence of background noise on the *emission sound pressure level* (3.8) at the specified positions of the machine under test

Note 1 to entry: The correction in the case of A-weighting is to be determined from A-weighted measured values.

3.10 environmental indicator

K_{2A}

correction term to account for the influence of reflected sound on the *emission sound pressure level* (3.8) due to the characteristic of the test room

3.11 measured speed

speed of the escalator or moving walk with no load measured at the time of testing after the starting sequence has been completed

3.12 nominal speed

speed of the escalator or moving walk under no load stated by the manufacturer for which the escalator or moving walk has been designed

4 Measuring instrumentation

4.1 General

The measuring instrumentation shall consist of:

- a transducer to measure acceleration in each of the three orthogonal axes combined with a data acquisition system;
- a transducer to measure sound pressure level and/or sound intensity level.

4.2 Characteristics

The characteristics of the vibration measuring instrumentation shall be as described in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 — Characteristics of vibration measuring instrumentation

Characteristic	Vibration load carrying unit	Vibration handrail
Frequency weighting	Whole body combined (see ISO 8041)	Hand-arm (see ISO 8041)
Band limiting	See ISO 8041	See ISO 8041
Accuracy ^a	Type 1 (see ISO 8041)	Type 1 (see ISO 8041)
Time weighting	1 sec rms (see ISO 8041)	1 sec rms (see ISO 8041)
Environmental	See ISO 8041	See ISO 8041
Resolution	0,005 m/s ²	0,005 m/s ²
Measurement range	20 % above max. instantaneous acceleration to 20 % below min. instantaneous acceleration ^b	20 % above max. instantaneous acceleration to 20 % below min. instantaneous acceleration ^b

^a The signals shall be filtered to exclude aliasing.

^b A range of -1,5 m/s² to +1,5 m/s² should meet the above requirement.

The characteristics of the sound measuring instrumentation shall be as described in [Table 2](#).

Table 2 — Characteristics of sound measuring instrumentation

Measurement	Ride quality sound pressure level	Emission sound pressure level	Emission sound pressure
Characteristic		ISO 11201	ISO 11205
Method	Sound pressure	Sound pressure	Sound intensity (see ISO 11205)
Frequency weighting	A-weighting (see IEC 61672)	A-weighting (see IEC 61672)	A-weighting (see IEC 61043)
Frequency range	Not required	Not required	Octave 63 – 8 000 Hz Third 50 – 6 300 Hz
Accuracy ^a	Class 2 (see IEC 61672)	Class 1 (see IEC 61672)	Type 1 (see IEC 61043)
Measurement time interval	≥ 15 s, fast	≥ 15 s, fast	≥ 15 s
Environmental	See IEC 61672	See IEC 61672	See IEC 61043
Resolution	0,7 dB	0,7 dB	0,7 dB
Measurement range	35 dB to 90 dB A-weighted	30 dB to 90 dB A-weighted	See IEC 61043

^a The signals shall be filtered to exclude aliasing.

4.3 Processing of vibration data

Vibration data shall be weighted in accordance with ISO 8041 to simulate the human body's response to vibration.

The acceleration signals in the x -, y - and z -axes, measured on the running load carrying unit, shall be frequency weighted using whole body combined filter and band limiting as defined in ISO 8041. The weighted signals, expressed as rms levels with a time constant of 1 s, shall be evaluated as a vector sum.

The acceleration signals in the x_h -axes, measured on the running handrail, shall be frequency weighted using "hand-arm" filter and band limiting as defined in ISO 8041 and expressed as rms levels with a time constant of 1 s.

The sample rate of the digital measuring system shall be sufficient to enable the measuring range in accordance with ISO 8041.

4.4 Environmental effects

The instrumentation shall be in accordance with the criteria for mechanical vibration, temperature range and humidity range, specified in ISO 8041.

4.5 Sound measurement requirements

The sound measuring system shall conform with the following.

- For ride quality sound pressure: the requirements of IEC 61672-1:2013, Class 2, sound level meters.
- For emission sound pressure: the requirements of IEC 61672-1:2013, Class 1, sound level meters or with the requirements of IEC 61043, Type 1, sound intensity meter.

The output shall be expressed in A-weighted decibels with respect to a reference sound pressure level (SPL) of 20 μ Pa.

4.6 Calibration requirements

4.6.1 General

All instrumentation calibrations shall be traceable to a metrological national standard.

4.6.2 Vibration measuring system

The vibration measuring system shall be calibrated in accordance with ISO 8041.

4.6.3 Sound measuring system

Calibration of the sound measuring system shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 61672-2:2017, Class 2 sound level meters, for ride quality sound pressure measurements.

Calibration of the sound measuring system shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 61672-2:2017, Class 1 sound level meters or IEC 61043, Type 1, sound intensity meter, for emission pressure.

5 Measuring and reporting

5.1 General measuring conditions

The escalator or moving walk should be measured in both running directions except where the unit is designed to operate in one direction only. In this case, it is sufficient to measure the unit only in this direction.

The measurement shall be carried out under the following conditions.

The unit shall:

- be assembled completely, adjusted and operating in accordance with the operating manual;
- have reached normal operating temperature;
- be measured in an unloaded condition;
- be measured after the starting sequence has been completed. If the unit operates at different speeds, all speeds shall be measured. This refers only to speeds for passenger transportation;
- have finished star/delta change over, if used, before starting the measurement. This is in order to avoid faulty measuring values.

5.2 General procedure

Collection of the specific data of the escalator or moving walk shall be according to [5.5](#).

The measurements should be taken at a time of day agreed by the parties involved, in order to prevent disputes over the possible effects of ambient noise.

5.3 Vibration measurement

5.3.1 Special measuring conditions

Vibrations outside the escalator or moving walk might not falsify measurement.

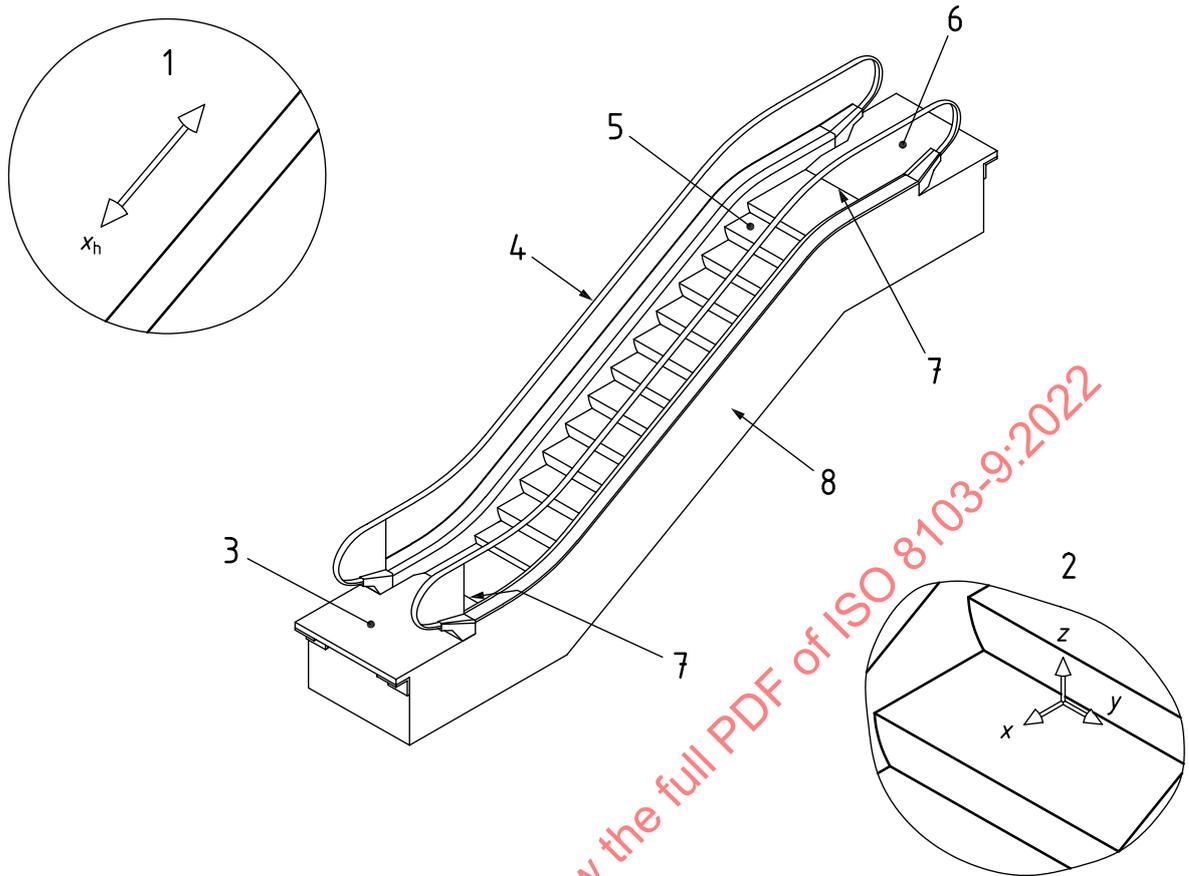
Generators of disturbances shall be shut down. If not possible, reference measurement on the load carrying unit and on the handrail of a stopped escalator or moving walk shall be carried out and reported.

The coupling of the transducer to the measuring object shall not influence the results in the used frequency range (filters of ISO 8041).

5.3.2 Procedure for load carrying unit vibration measurement

- Apply the transducer or measurement device on the centreline of the load carrying unit (see [Figures 1 and 3](#)) of the running escalator or moving walk after passing the intersection line between the load carrying unit and the landing;
- align the axes of the transducer to the axes of the entire escalator or moving walk (see [Figures 1 and 3](#));
- the transducer or measurement device shall remain in stable contact with the measuring surface throughout the measuring process. A contact pressure on the measuring surface of not less than 60 kPa is required, which is approximately the pressure of a human foot (see ISO 8100-34:2022, 6.2.2);
- the operator shall stand on the step/pallet tread surface directly behind the step/pallet being measured. In the case of a belted load carrying unit, the operator shall not stand within 300 mm of the transducer;
- start the measurement immediately after the transducer is placed for a horizontal moving walk;
- start the measurement at the beginning of the inclined area for an escalator or an inclined moving walk;
- stop the measurement as close as possible to the opposite landing for a horizontal moving walk;
- stop the measurement just before the inclined area intersects the transition curve for an escalator or an inclined moving walk.

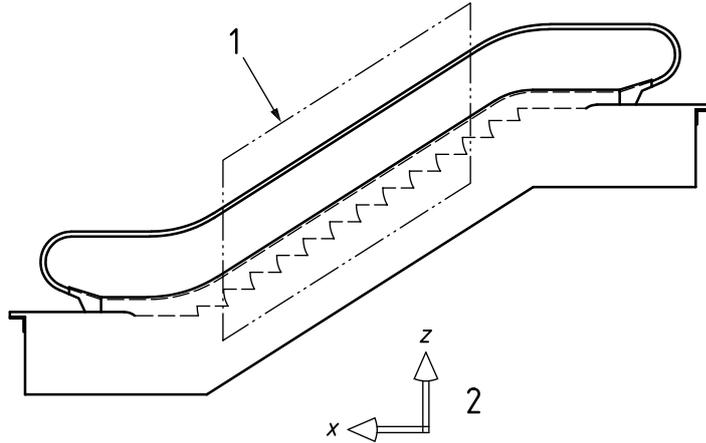
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Key

- 1 axes of handrail
- 2 axes of escalator
- 3 lower landing
- 4 left side
- 5 load carrying unit
- 6 upper landing
- 7 intersection line
- 8 right side

Figure 1 — Escalator terminology and axes



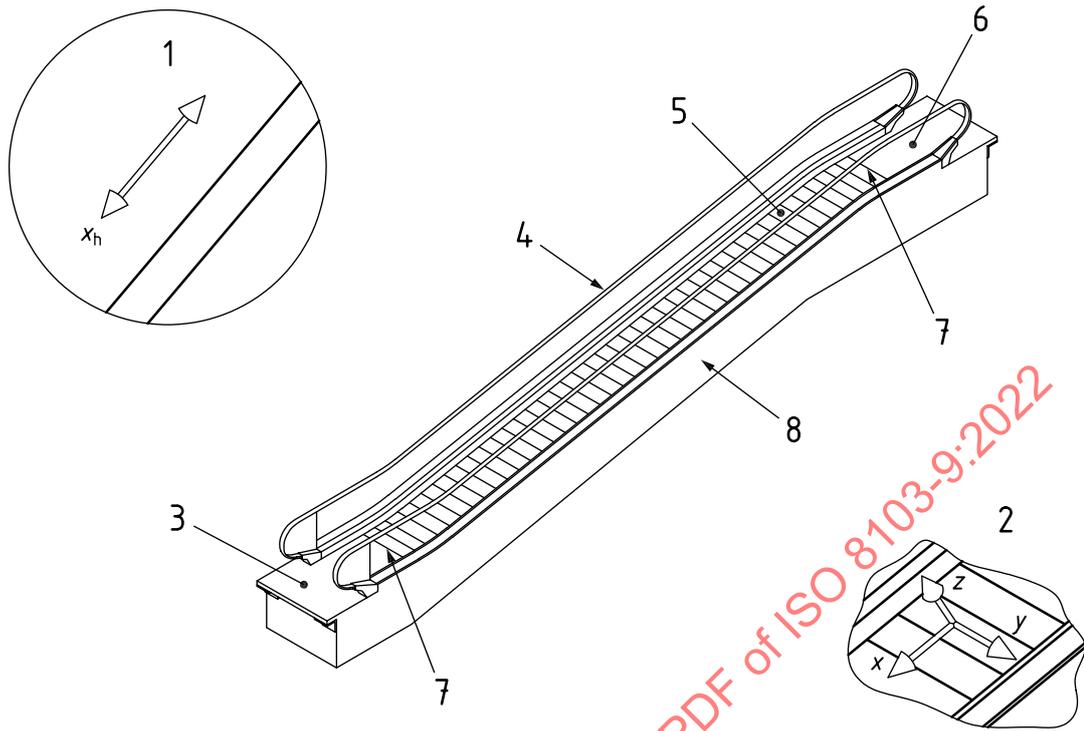
- Key**
- 1 inclined area or path of travel
 - 2 axes of escalator

Figure 2 — Inclined area

5.3.3 Procedure for handrail vibration measurement

- Apply the transducer on one of the handrails of the running escalator or moving walk in the landing area.
- Align the x-axis of the transducer to the x_h -axis of the handrail (see [Figures 1](#) and [3](#)).
- Fix the transducer by hand.
- Start the measurement at the beginning of the inclined area (see [Figures 2](#) and [4](#)) for an escalator or inclined moving walk or directly after fixing the transducer to the handrail for horizontal moving walks.
- Stop the measurement at the end of the inclined area or upon passing above the intersection line between the landing and the load carrying unit for a horizontal moving walk.

Repeat the procedure for the second handrail.

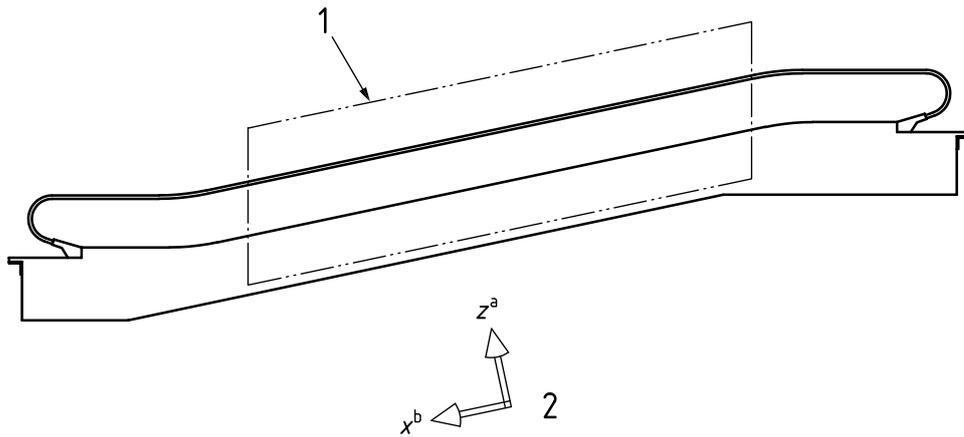


Key

- 1 axes of handrail
- 2 axes of moving walk
- 3 lower landing
- 4 left side
- 5 load carrying unit
- 6 upper landing
- 7 intersection line
- 8 right side

Figure 3 — Moving walk terminology

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Key

- 1 inclined area or path of travel
- 2 axes of moving walk
 - a Perpendicular to surface (z-axis).
 - b Parallel to surface (x-axis).

Figure 4 — Inclined area

5.4 Sound measurement

5.4.1 General

The sound level measured at the specified positions defined below determines the ride quality experienced by the passenger relative to noise levels. The measured sound level is the sum of:

- a) emission sound level of the escalator or moving walk;
- b) background noise level;
- c) acoustic characteristics of the room where the unit is installed (i.e., reverberation characteristics of the entire room); and
- d) acoustic reflection from hard surfaces other than the floor in the near field of the pressure measurement.

Emission methods specified below shall be used to determine the sound levels directly emitted by the escalator or moving walk, which are independent of the background or acoustic room characteristic, when emission pressure measurements are required.

5.4.2 Special measuring conditions

Sound outside the escalator or moving walk may not invalidate the measurement. Generators of external disturbances shall be shut down.

5.4.3 Microphone positions

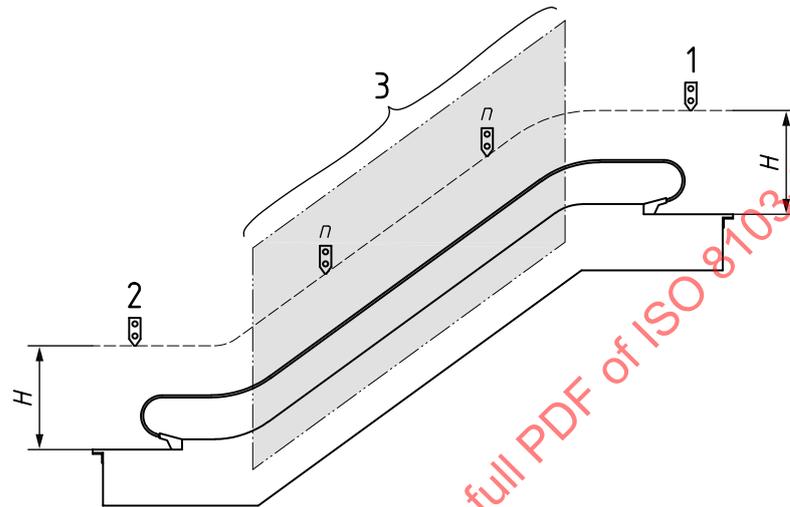
The general measuring distance to the floor/surface of steps and pallets is $H = 1,55 \text{ m} \pm 0,075 \text{ m}$.

The following microphone positions are predetermined for the sound pressure measurement:

- a) upper landing — 1 m from the intersection line (see [Figures 1](#) and [3](#)) in the direction of the exit on the centreline and at the height H ;

- b) lower landing — 1 m from the intersection line (see [Figures 1](#) and [3](#)) in the direction of the exit on the centreline and at the height H ;
- c) n : incline or path — moving along the path or the incline, on the centreline and at the height H , (see [Figure 5](#)).

Additional measurement locations that may be used for determining the emitted sound pressure levels within the incline are shown below as position ($i = n$). Position ($i = n$) may be selected so that noise emitted from a machine unit within the truss can be identified directly.



Key

- 1, 2, n microphone positions
 3 inclined area or path of travel
 H = 1,55 m \pm 0,075 m

Figure 5 — Microphone positions

5.4.4 Procedure for sound measurement

5.4.4.1 General

Ride quality sound pressure measurement and emission sound pressure measurement procedures are defined below.

Sound pressure measurement is used to assess the ride quality of the unit.

Emission sound pressure method is used to determine unit contribution to total sound pressure level, using accuracy grade 2 in ISO 11200, either by ISO 11201 (environment meets free-field condition) or ISO 11205. This is used where an accuracy of less than 5 dB is required.

5.4.4.2 Ride quality sound pressure level measurement

- Ambient measurement of environment: Measure the sound pressure (in dBA) of the background noise at every microphone position in [Figure 5](#) ($i = 1, 2, n$) when the escalator or moving walk is switched off.
- Measure the sound pressure (in dBA) at every microphone position in [Figure 5](#) ($i = 1, 2, n$) when the escalator or moving walk operates in the normal direction of travel. For units designed to be operated in either direction, both directions of travel should be measured.

- Limitation for background noise: $\Delta L_p \geq 6$ dB (ΔL is the difference between the sound pressure level measured with the source under test in operation and the level of the background noise).
- A method to correct the ride quality sound pressure of the unit due to environmental contribution is given in [Annex A](#) for assessing the ride quality sound pressure measurement in the presence of strong environmental contributions, not for use where accuracy less than 5 dB is required.

5.4.4.3 Emission sound pressure level measurement

- Measure the sound pressure (in dBA) of the background noise at every microphone position in [Figure 5](#) ($i = 1, 2, n$) when the escalator or moving walk is switched off.
- Measure the sound pressure (in dBA) at every microphone position in [Figure 5](#) ($i = 1, 2, n$) when the escalator or moving walk operates in the normal direction of travel. For units designed to be operated in either direction, both directions of travel should be measured.
- Calculate ΔL_i – the difference between the sound pressure of the running escalator or moving walk and the background noise for all the positions in [Figure 5](#) ($i = 1, 2, n$).
 - If $\Delta L_i < 6$ dB, there is no possibility for sound measuring according to ISO 11205 and ISO 11201.
 - If ΔL_i is ≥ 6 dB and < 10 dB, there is no possibility for sound measuring according ISO 11205. In this case determine the environmental indicator K_{2A} . If $K_{2A} \leq 2$ dB use ISO 11201 as measuring method.
 - If $\Delta L_i \geq 10$ use the following as a measuring method:
 - ISO 11205 or
 - ISO 11201 if $K_{2A} \leq 2$ dB.

Table 3 — Sound measuring methods for escalators and moving walks

Characteristic	Sound ISO 11201	Sound ISO 11205
Method	Sound pressure	Sound intensity
Measuring environment	Flat outdoor area or indoor space that provides an essentially free field over a reflecting plane: $K_{2A} \leq 2$ dB	According to ISO 11205
Background noise level	$\Delta L \geq 6$ dBA	$\Delta L \geq 10$
Correction of background noise level	According to ISO 11201	Not applicable

5.5 Reporting of results

The results shall be reported as follows:

- a) general information:
 - date and time of the measurement;
 - name of the persons carrying out the measurement, and participants and name of the organization they belong to;
 - location/building, e.g. address, floor, location on the floor;
 - reason for the measurement;

b) escalator or moving walk information:

- manufacturer;
- unit number;
- month and year of construction;
- model of escalator or moving walk;
- rise or length of the horizontal projection of the inclined part;
- angle of inclination;
- width;
- nominal speed of load carrying unit;
- general running direction for escalator or moving walk running only in one direction;
- general conditions (contamination, date of last maintenance);

c) measuring instrument information:

- manufacturer;
- unit number;
- date of last calibration;
- version of software/firmware;

d) disturbances (vibration, sound) from outside the escalator or moving walk;

e) vibration measurement results:

- results of the load carrying unit vibration measurement;
- number of measurement;
- measured speed of the load carrying unit;
- running direction;
- vibration level of load carrying unit:

Average root mean square (RMS) and maximum RMS calculated as follows:

- filter raw acceleration x, y, z values with whole body combined filter according to ISO 8041;
- calculate the RMS values (RMS time constant 1 s);
- calculate the vector sum of the x, y, z values;
- determine the maximum RMS and calculate the average RMS;
- results of the handrail vibration measurement:
 - number of measurement:
 - measured speed of the load carrying unit;
 - running direction;
 - measured handrail: left or right;