



Harmonization of ASME A17 & ISO 8100

“What does this mean?”

June 9, 2026



Agenda

- Current Harmonization Landscape
- Code Differences ASME A17.1 vs ISO 8100-1/2
- Adoption Methodology of ISO 8100
- Code Coordination – Alignment with other standards
- Conclusion of the future

Current Harmonization Landscape

Codes and Trade Associations

Applicable Code

EN 81 or ISO 8100

GB 7588 (Similar to ISO 8100)

ASME A17/CSA B44

BSLJ (similar to ISO 8100)

EN 81 (ISO 8100) or ASME A17/CSA B44

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS ALIGNED WITH WEEF

AEM – ASSOCIACAO DE ELEVADORES DO MERCOSUL

CEA – CHINA ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION

ELA – EUROPEAN LIFT ASSOCIATION

EEA – EUROPEAN ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION

EFESME – EUROPEAN FEDERATION FOR ELEVATOR SMALL & MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES

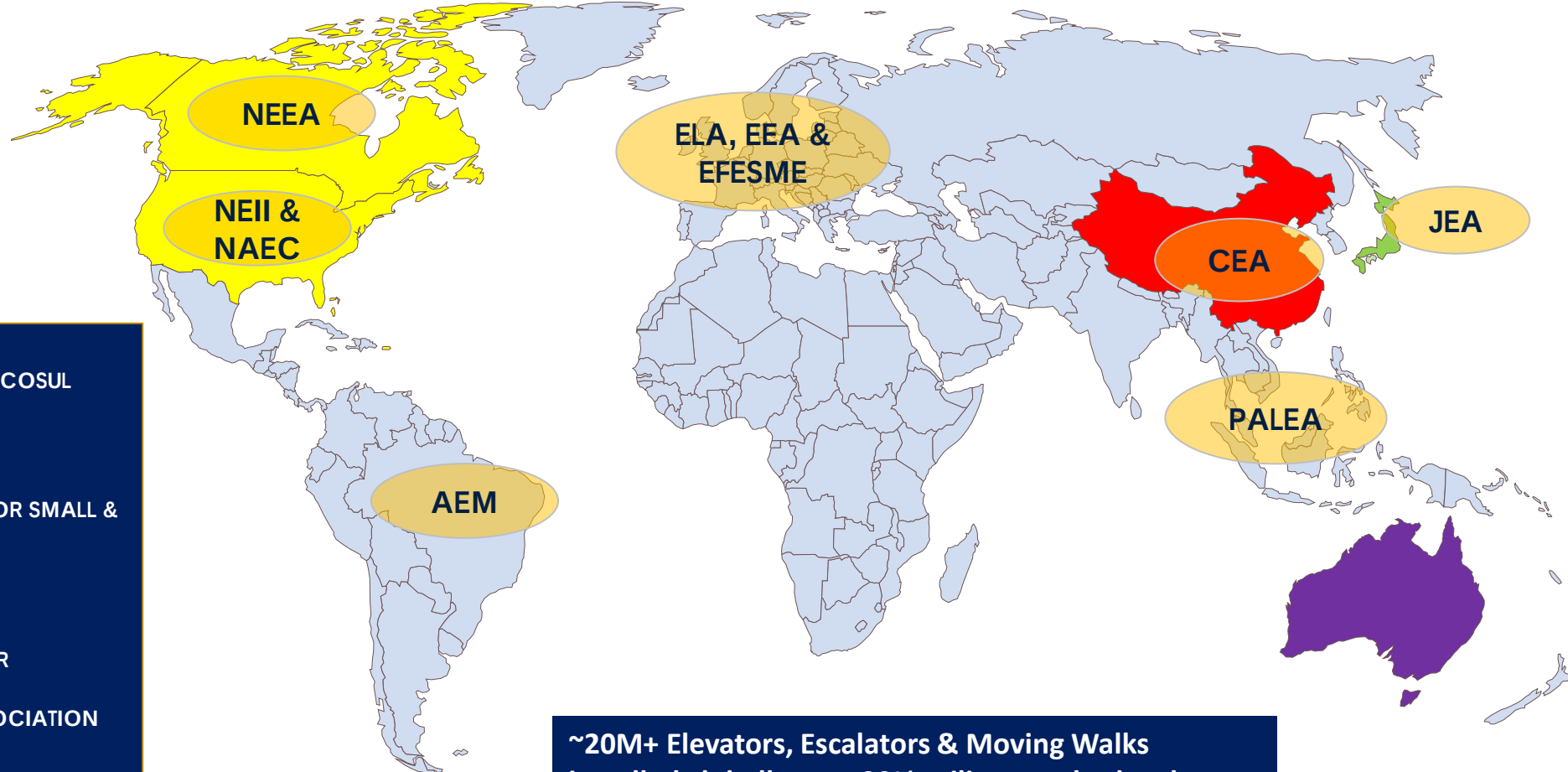
ESPA – EUROPEAN PLATFORM AND STAIR LIFT ASSOCIATION

NEII – NATIONAL ELEVATOR INDUSTRY INC.

NAEC – NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ELEVATOR CONTRACTORS

NEEA – NATIONAL ELEVATOR ESCALATOR ASSOCIATION

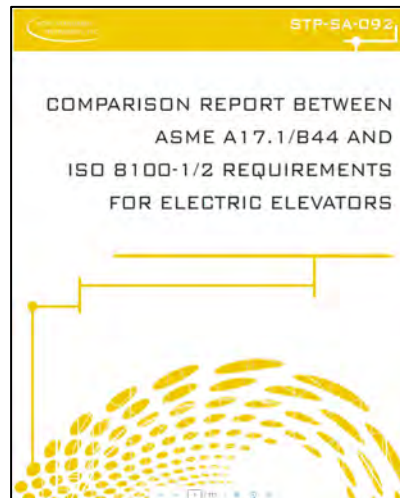
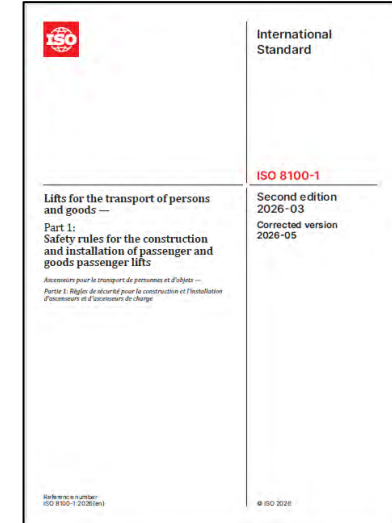
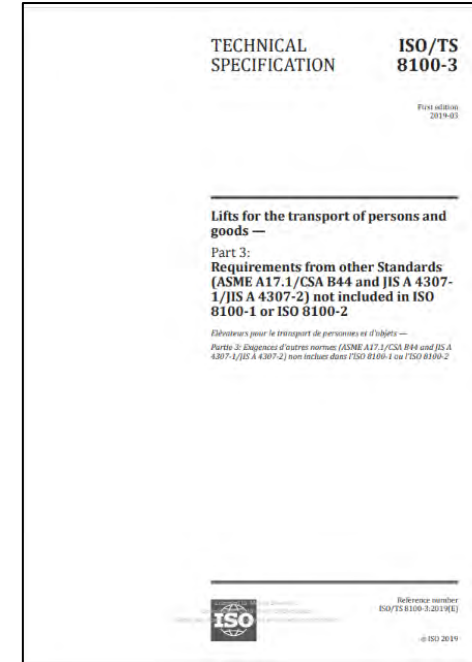
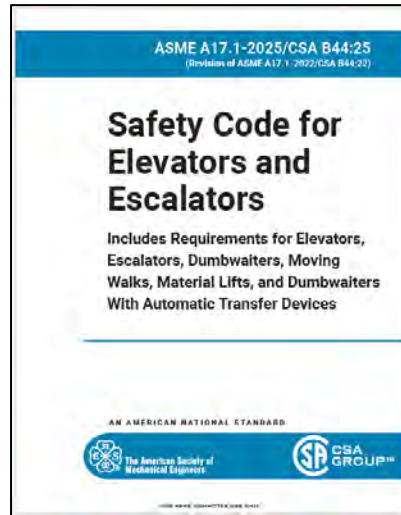
PALEA – PACIFIC ASIA LIFT AND ESCALATOR ASSOCIATION



~20M+ Elevators, Escalators & Moving Walks installed globally over 90% utilize standards other than ASME A17.1

Differences between ASME A17.1 & ISO 8100-1/2

Comparison Tools



Differences between ASME A17.1 & ISO 8100-1/2

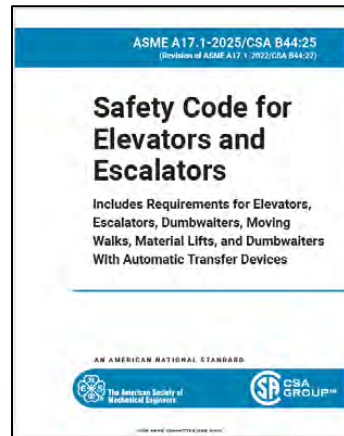
High Level

- **Scopes** – Scopes of both codes are different and contain requirements which are outside the scope of the other code. Difficult 1:1 comparison
- **Design Philosophy and Style** – Similar designs but differences in major components:
 - Machines, brakes, buffers, safeties, car frames and platforms and governors require specific designs to incorporate prescriptive factors of safety to meet ASME A17, which are not required in ISO 8100
- **Hoistway/Machine Room Construction, Access and Spaces** – Different access and clearance requirements, sizes of clearances, refuge spaces, overhead and pit equipment requiring different equipment arrangements, layout drawings and approvals
- **Access to Working Areas** – Different Hoistway Access Operation, unlocking devices, door restrictors and railings required
- **Electrical Codes, Certifications and Equipment Approvals**

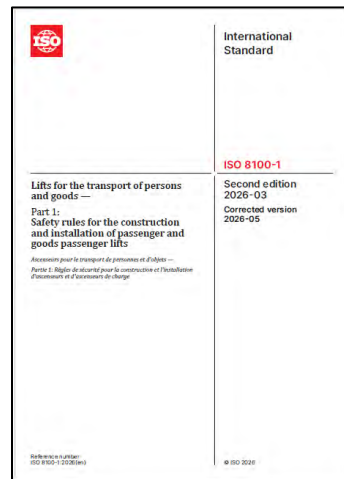
Differences between ASME A17.1 & ISO 8100-1/2

- **Conformity Assessment Procedures** – Unique in each Code, affecting designs, inspections and testing
 - Different verification tests and field-testing requirements for specified components:
 - Entrance door impact – A17
 - Entrance door pendulum shock – ISO 8100
 - Inspection/test panels for Handover and Periodic Tests
 - Accreditation of Certifying Bodies not recognized in other regions
 - EU Notified Body certifications not recognized in – North America
 - UL, CSA, AECO certifications not recognized in EU
- **Different Approach on Inspection Requirements**
 - A17.1 prescriptive within ASME A17.1 – enforced by AHJ (state or 3rd party)
 - ISO 8100-1&2 requires compliance to EN13015 Maintenance of lifts, escalators and moving walks — Rules for maintenance instructions (manufacture created and EU Notified Body enforced)

Current State of Commonality – A17 & ISO 8100



Key Common Standards



Component	A17	ISO 8100	Comment
Suspension Means	✓	✓+	ISO 8100 details on retirement criteria test methods
Governor	✓+	✓	A17 requires FOS ISO 8100 requires type test
Buffer	✓	✓	A17 requires FOS Same type test performance A17 & ISO 8100
Safeties	✓+	✓	A17 requires FOS ISO 8100 type test performance
Machine	✓+	✓	A17 requires FOS
Brakes ACO/UCM	✓ 125% ea.	✓+ 125% sys 110% ea.	A17 requires FOS ISO 8100 requires daily torque test or pad wear & type test

Adoption Methodology of ISO 8100

- Ex. EN ISO 8100-1/2:2026
 - Lift directive and machine regulation compliance to ANNEX ZA
 - Configure for regional items related to regulations or other standards
 - ISO Annex B - Information on the building related conditions in which the lift is installed

Annex ZA (informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/33/EU aimed to be covered

NOTE Annex ZA is not part of the ISO final publication.

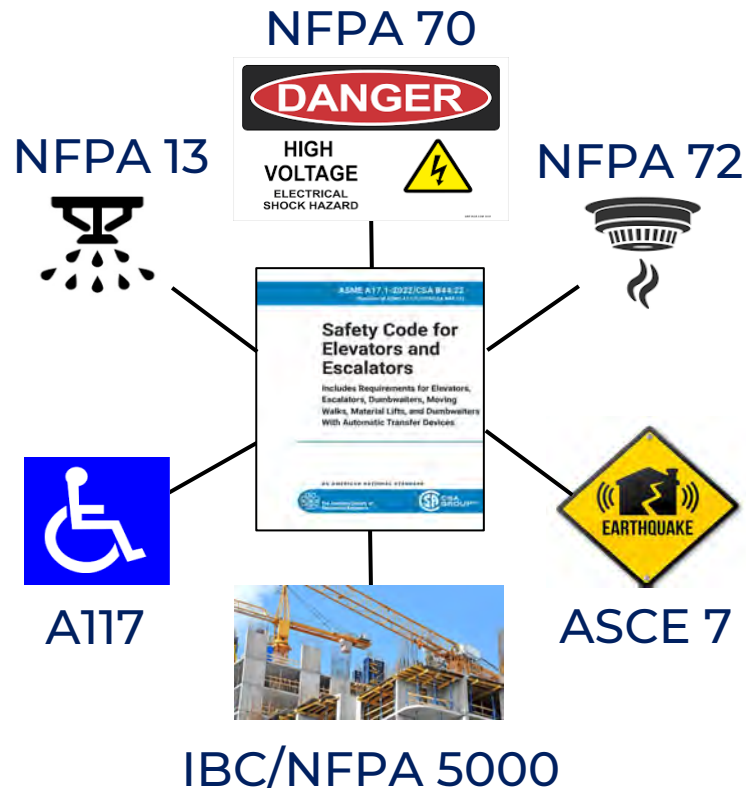
This European Standard has been prepared under a Commission's standardization request C(2023) 6588 final ('M/599')⁵ to provide one voluntary means of conforming to requirements of Directive 2014/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 as regards lifts and safety components for lifts (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014).

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard given in Table ZA.1.1, Table ZA.1.2 and Table ZA.1.3 confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.



Code Coordination

Alignment with Other Standards



- Multiple Standards impact elevator design, installation, and operation
- Coordination is needed to ensure code updates to other standards do not create conflicts with the elevator code
- Example: Enhanced emergency communications added to IBC vs A17.1
 - No technical requirements existed
 - Resulted in confusion and inconsistent enforcement
 - Joint effort by ASME members and proponents to resolve issues
- Regular code update cycles critical to retain alignment

Conclusion of the Future

Narrative that ISO 8100-1/2 products are solutions to affordable housing



- Federal law drive Accessibility and Passenger Interface
 - Differences in car sizes, fixtures, signals
 - Larger car sizes for wheelchair turn around
- Building codes drive
 - Two – way video communications required per IBC 2018+ and ASME A17.1-2019+
 - Stretchers and firefighter elevators (where required)
- Emergency Operation – Different Firefighters Operation and Evacuation Operation
 - Design and configuration of equipment provided, operation, testing different due to significant differences in building codes, fire alarm and sprinkler codes, firefighting procedures
- Electrical codes
 - Wiring and protection, cables, switches and electrical devices, equipment enclosures and clearance

Conclusion of the Future

Outlook within the Trade Association Members

- Continue to leverage common codes where possible
- Synergize requirements using the best of both standards

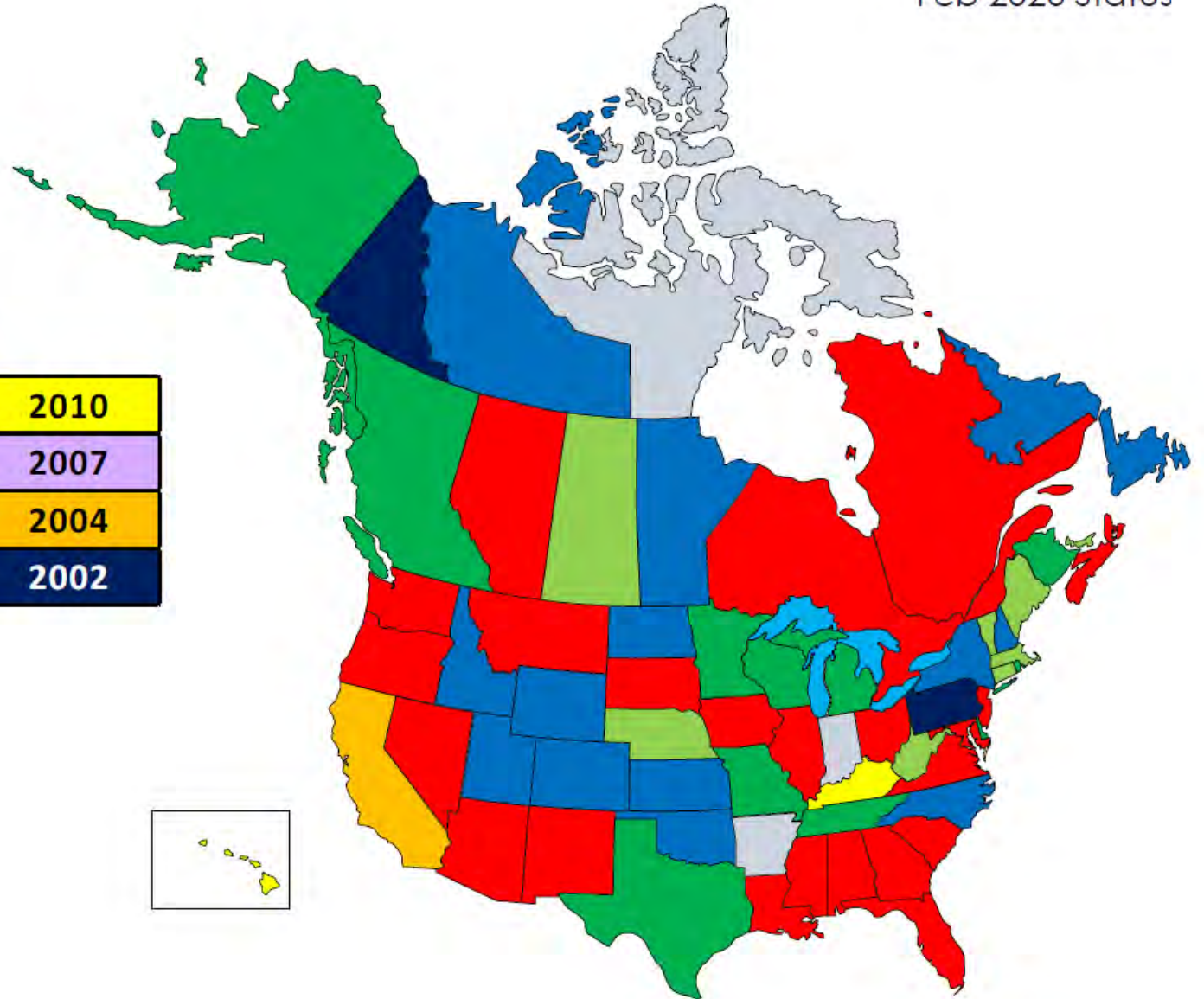
Examples:

- ISO 8102-20 Cybersecurity Standard (Initiated by ASME A17 RIO & NEII) – reference in ISO 8100-1/2:2026
- China new regulation Grand Norm TSG T – adding FOS requirements for driving machines, sheaves, mountings, Car/counterweight Frames, door guiding system and escalator and moving walks
 - Outcome may create new ISO 81xx standard – Design practices

ASME A17.1/CSA B44 Code Year Adopted

Year	Cities separate from State
2016	Chicago, IL
2013	Denver, CO
2004	Los Angeles, CA
2013	New York City
2016	Phoenix, AZ
2019	Seattle, WA
2013	Washington DC

2022	2010
2019	2007
2016	2004
2013	2002



- ASME A17.1-2025/CSA B44:25 – Effective July 1, 2026
- 7 - Auto adopt jurisdictions (AL, MS, NH, NC, OK, NS & NL)

CANADA ELEVATOR CODE ADOPTION (A17.1/B44)



For More Information

- To purchase ASME Codes, visit <https://www.asme.org>

Questions?