FAQ’s

1. Elaborate on moving walkways:

A moving walkway or moving sidewalk (American English), known in British English as a travelator is a slow-moving conveyor mechanism that transports people across a horizontal or inclined plane over a short to medium distance. Moving walkways can be used by standing or walking on them. They are often installed in pairs, one for each direction. Moving walkways generally move at a slower speed than a natural walking pace, and even when people continue walking after they step on a moving walkway they tend to slow their pace to compensate, thus moving walkways only minimally improve travel times and overall transport capacity.

Moving walkways are built in one of two basic styles:

Pallet type — a continuous series of flat metal plates join together to form a walkway – and are effectively identical to escalators in their construction. Most have a metal surface, though some models have a rubber surface for extra traction.

Moving belt — these are generally built with mesh metal belts or rubber walking surfaces over metal rollers. The walking surface may have a solid feel or a "bouncy" feel.

2. Explain the grouping of elevators.

A group of elevators should be designed in a manner so that they are located closely to minimize the walking distance between entrances. Waiting passengers can then react quickly and access cars swiftly without detrimental effect to the quality of overall service. Lobby areas, especially the main ones, should not be in the path of passageways. Any potential for confusion between waiting passengers and passers-by should be avoided by having separate

lobby areas. The lobby width, of twice the car depth, when elevators are placed opposite each other in a group, determines the size

Of the elevator machine room. If the lobby width is decreased below that specified, it can provide difficulties in machine room layout.

3. **What are the design guidelines in planning and locating a service core in buildings?**

   The size and location of the service core in a high-rise building is predominantly governed by considerations that include the fundamental requirements of meeting fire-egress regulations, achieving basic efficiency in human movement, and creating an efficient internal layout. The layout in turn, should serve to maximize returns and to satisfy the requirements of vertical transport and the numerous vertical service shafts.

   The service core can provide the principal structural element for both the gravity load-resisting system and lateral load-resisting system, with the latter becoming increasingly important as the height of the building increases. The core provides the stiffness to restrict deflections and accelerations to acceptable levels at the top of the building.

4. **What are the essential requirements for elevators installation?**

   Conformity with Lifts Acts and Rules, Conformity with Indian Electricity Act and Rules, conformity with Indian standards, conformity with Fire Regulation and Factor of safety are the essential requirements need to be fulfilled when installing elevators.

5. **List the various control systems for an elevator.**

   As per the method of control systems we have: 1) attendant and dual control and 2) automatic push button operation. As per the type of

control we have: 1) collective control, 2) single push button operation, 3) down collective control, 4) directional collective control for one car, 5) directional collective control for two or three car and 6) Group supervisory control.