## Summary of Amendments to the Design Manual: Barrier Free Access 2008 (December 2021)

Design Considerations and Recommended Design Requirements under Best Practice Section			
1	Updated European Standard for keypad design of Destination Control System of lift control (item 1)		
2	Considerations for setting duration of sensors of additional lighting (item 2)		
3	Provision of resting places with resting facilities in long corridors and passageways (item 3)		

## Amendments to the Design Manual: Barrier Free Access 2008 (December 2021)

## Legends:

- Amended
- Deleted
- \* Recommended Design Requirements under Best Practice Section
- # Design Guidelines for the Elderly and Elderly with Frailty

1. Paragraph	(viii) The design of the keypad shall comply with the	(viii) The design of the keypad should comply with the
(ba) in Section B following	international standards for the use of persons with a disability such as the European Standard EN 81-70:2003, Safety rules for the construction and installations of lifts -	international standards for the use of persons with a disability such as the European Standard EN 81-70:2018, Safety rules for the construction and installations of lifts -
paragraph 83 in Division 19 of Chapter 4*	Particular applications for passenger and goods passenger lifts - Part 70: Accessibility to lifts for persons including persons with disability. Adequate signal and indication for use shall be provided including an illuminated visual	1
Chapter 4	indicator and an audible signal.	indicator and an audible signal.

Item	2008 version	Amendments
2. Item 6.2.2 of the table in paragraph 6.2 of Chapter 6#	Recommended Design Guidelines  Where changes in level are unavoidable, the floor and wall surfaces along the level difference shall be in luminous contrast.  All common areas of a building should have an illumination level of not less than 120 lux measured at the finished floor level, and uniformity of illumination level should be maintained for any space.  Alternative or stand-by light sources should be provided to illuminate any space in case of power failure.	Recommended Design Guidelines  Where changes in level are unavoidable, the floor and wall surfaces along the level difference should be in luminous contrast.  All common areas of a building should have an illumination level of not less than 120 lux measured at the finished floor level, and uniformity of illumination level should be maintained for any space.  Where additional lighting activated by sensors is provided to enhance the illumination level of the lift lobby of upper floors, corridors, accessible paths and staircases, the length of the corridors and paths and the walking speed of the elderly should be considered in setting the duration of such sensors.  Alternative or stand-by light sources should be provided to illuminate any space in case of power failure.
3. Item 6.2.3 of the table in paragraph 6.2 of Chapter 6#	Resting places such as fold-down seats on stair landings or in long corridors should be provided. Resting places in external recreation spaces should be adequately provided.	Resting places with resting facilities, such as seats (including fold-down seats) or lean-on railings, should be:  (a) provided on stair landings;  (b) provided in long corridors; and  (c) adequately provided in external recreation spaces.  Long corridors and passageways within transport stations, interchanges and passenger terminals, and public passages within a building connecting with transport stations, interchanges and passenger terminals should be provided with resting places with resting facilities. The resting facilities should be provided in recessed areas at maximum intervals of 50 m.

Item	2008 version	Amendments
3. Item 6.2.3 of the table in paragraph 6.2 of Chapter 6# (cont'd)		Resting facilities should not reduce the statutory requirements on the clear width of access and manoeuvring space and should not cause obstruction to access, circulation and exit routes.