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Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) **Resource Guide**

Two-Way Elevator Communication Systems

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Purpose

This guide provides Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJs) with technical and inspection-focused guidance for evaluating elevator emergency communication systems. These systems ensure occupants can establish reliable two-way communication from within an elevator cab or related elevator spaces during emergencies such as entrapments or power failures. This document supports code compliance verification, field inspection, and consistent enforcement of elevator safety communication requirements.

What is an Elevator Emergency Communication System?

An elevator emergency communication system allows occupants inside an elevator cab to initiate two-way communication with a constantly attended location in the event of an emergency. These systems typically include an in-cab emergency phone or communication interface that connects to building personnel, a monitoring center, or an off-site service. The system must operate reliably during power outages and ensure clear, hands-free communication until assistance arrives.

Code Compliance Overview

ASME – American Society of Mechanical Engineers

ASME publishes ASME A17.1, the primary code governing elevator emergency communication systems in the United States. It defines requirements for emergency signaling, two-way communication, hands-free operation, and connection to a constantly attended location. AHJs rely on this when evaluating elevator emergency communication compliance and safety.

CSA - Canadian Standards Association

CSA develops and publishes CSA B44, the primary elevator safety code used throughout Canada. Harmonized with ASME A17.1, CSA B44 establishes requirements for hands-free communication, visual indicators, accessibility, and operation during power loss. AHJs throughout Canada rely on this when evaluating system compliance and safety.

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act

The ADA establishes accessibility requirements to ensure elevator emergency communication systems are usable by individuals with disabilities. Requirements include hands-free operation, accessible controls, and visual call indicators. ADA compliance helps ensure occupants can independently request assistance during an emergency.

IBC – International Building Code

The IBC provides building safety and accessibility requirements that support elevator emergency communication systems. While elevator-specific communication rules are governed by ASME A17.1 and CSA B44, the IBC is referenced during plan review and occupancy approval to verify coordination with adopted safety codes.

UL – Underwriters Laboratories

UL develops safety standards and certifies products used in elevator emergency communication systems. UL listing verifies that communication devices and power supplies meet electrical safety and performance requirements. AHJs rely on UL certification to confirm equipment is suitable for elevator emergency applications.

FCC – Federal Communications Commission

The FCC regulates electronic communication equipment to ensure reliable operation and reduce electromagnetic interference. Elevator emergency communication systems must comply with FCC regulations, including CFR 47 Part 15, to support clear and reliable communication.

Elevator Emergency Communication System Codes & Requirements

CODE	SECTION	REQUIREMENT
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44	2.27.1	Elevators must include an emergency communication system accessible to occupants inside the cab.
	2.27.1.1	Emergency communication must provide hands-free, two-way communication to a constantly attended location.
	2.27.1.1.1	The system must automatically identify the elevator location to the responding party.
	2.27.1.1.2	Communication must support users who cannot communicate by voice.
	2.27.1.1.3	The system must allow authorized personnel to communicate with trapped passengers using visual text-based communication.
	2.27.1.1.4	The system must provide a means to view elevator occupants where required by adopted code edition.
	2.27.1.1.5	The system must support accessibility for passengers with hearing, speech, or mobility impairments.
	2.27.1.2	A visual signal must confirm the emergency call has been initiated and answered.
	2.27.1.3	Emergency communication must remain operational during power loss.
	2.27.1.6	A means to test the emergency communication system must be provided.
	2.27.1.7	System monitoring or fault notification must be provided where required by the adopted code edition.

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CODE	SECTION	REQUIREMENT
ADA	407.2.1	Emergency controls must operate without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist.
	407.2.2	Emergency communication systems must include visual indicators for individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing.
IBC	3001.2	Elevators must comply with the adopted ASME A17.1 or CSA B44 elevator safety code.
	3001.6	Elevator communication systems must coordinate with building accessibility and safety requirements.
UL	UL Listing	Communication equipment and power supplies must be UL listed for the intended application.
FCC	CFR 47 Part 15	Communication equipment must comply with electromagnetic interference requirements.

Note on Code Adoption: *While the latest editions of ASME A17.1, the IBC, and applicable accessibility standards are referenced in this guide for clarity, not all U.S. states or local jurisdictions have adopted the most current versions. Elevator code adoption varies widely by jurisdiction, and some authorities may enforce earlier editions or locally amended requirements. AHJs and inspectors should always verify which code editions are adopted and enforceable within their jurisdiction before applying requirements outlined in this guide.*

Why AHJs Must Be Vigilant

Elevator emergency communication systems are a critical safety component for occupants who may become trapped during mechanical failures, power outages, or other emergency conditions. When these systems fail or do not operate as required, occupants may be unable to get help, receive reassurance, or communicate their condition, increasing the risk of injury, panic, or delayed rescue. AHJs play a vital role in ensuring these systems function reliably when needed most.

Code compliance for elevator emergency communication extends beyond the presence of an in-cab device. AHJs must verify that systems provide hands-free operation, connect to a constantly attended location, include required visual indicators, and remain operational during power loss. Deficiencies in any of these areas may result in failed inspections, delayed occupancy approvals, increased liability, or unsafe elevator operation.

Vigilant inspection and enforcement help ensure consistency across installations, reduce ambiguity during plan review, and reinforce public trust in elevator safety systems. By identifying deficiencies early and confirming ongoing compliance, AHJs support occupant safety, code integrity, and reliable emergency response throughout the life of the elevator system.

Risk of Non-Compliance

CODE	SECTION	REQUIREMENT
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44	2.27.1	Occupants may be trapped without a reliable way to request assistance during an emergency.
	2.27.1.1	Calls may fail to connect to trained personnel, delaying emergency response and assistance.
	2.27.1.1.1	Responders may be unable to identify the elevator location, increasing rescue delays.
	2.27.1.1.2	Occupants who cannot communicate by voice may be unable to request assistance.
	2.27.1.1.3	Passengers may not receive accessible communication updates during an emergency.
	2.27.1.1.4	Emergency personnel may be unable to visually assess occupant conditions when required.

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CODE	SECTION	REQUIREMENT
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44	2.27.1.1.5	Individuals with disabilities may be unable to effectively use the communication system.
	2.27.1.2	Occupants may not know the emergency call was received, increasing panic and repeated call attempts.
	2.27.1.3	Communication may fail during a power outage, leaving occupants isolated during emergencies.
	2.27.1.6	System failures may go undetected without routine testing and verification.
	2.27.1.7	Fault conditions may remain unnoticed, increasing the risk of communication failure.
ADA	407.2.1	Occupants with mobility impairments may be unable to activate the emergency system.
	407.2.2	Occupants who are deaf or hard of hearing may not receive confirmation that help is responding.
IBC	3001.2	Non-compliant systems may fail inspection, delay occupancy approval, or require corrective work.
	3001.6	Poor coordination between systems may result in inspection failures or unsafe operation.
UL	UL Listing	Non-listed equipment may increase the risk of electrical failure or unreliable operation.
FCC	CFR 47 Part 15	Electromagnetic interference may disrupt emergency communication or other building systems.

RATH® and JANUS® Products Covered in this Guide

SmartView 2 System
An in-cab elevator emergency communication system that provides hands-free, two-way voice communication with visual call confirmation to support accessibility and elevator code compliance.

Externally Powered Elevator Phones
Elevator emergency phones that rely on a dedicated power source to provide hands-free, two-way voice communication between occupants and a constantly attended location.

Line Powered Elevator Phones
Elevator emergency phones powered directly by the telephone line, commonly used in retrofit applications where a separate power source is not available.

VoIP Elevator Phones
IP-based elevator emergency phones that use network connectivity to deliver two-way voice communication to a constantly attended location when installed on a compliant and supervised network.

1000 Power Supply
A regulated power supply with supervised battery charging designed to provide reliable primary and backup power for elevator emergency communication systems.

2500-PWRUPS Power Supply
An integrated UPS power supply with internal battery backup that maintains uninterrupted operation of elevator emergency communication during power outages.

3100 Power Management System
A centralized power management platform that provides regulated power, battery supervision, and system status monitoring for elevator communication systems.

RP7700104 UPS Power Supply
A dedicated uninterruptible power supply that delivers continuous, battery-backed power to elevator emergency communication equipment during loss of primary power.

Inspection & Testing Guide

This section provides AHJs with a structured approach to evaluating elevator emergency communication systems during inspection, testing, and re-inspection. The objective is to verify that installed systems comply with adopted elevator safety codes, accessibility requirements, and power reliability standards, and that they function reliably under real-world emergency conditions.

INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Use this checklist to evaluate whether the installed elevator emergency communication system complies with current code requirements.

REFERENCE CODE	INSPECTION ITEM	PASS CRITERIA	FAIL CRITERIA
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44 2.27.1	Emergency communication device installed in elevator cab	Device is present, accessible, and securely installed inside the elevator cab.	Device is missing, inaccessible, damaged, or improperly installed.
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44 2.27.1.1	Hands-free, two-way communication	System establishes clear two-way communication without requiring a handset.	Communication is unclear, intermittent, or requires handset operation.
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44 2.27.1.1	Connection to constantly attended location	Emergency call connects to trained personnel at a constantly attended location.	Calls route to voicemail, unanswered lines, or unstaffed locations.
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44 2.27.1.1.1	Automatic elevator location identification	Responding party receives accurate elevator location information.	Elevator location is unavailable, inaccurate, or not transmitted.
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44 2.27.1.1.2	Non-voice communication capability	System supports communication for occupants unable to communicate verbally.	No alternative communication method is available.
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44 2.27.1.1.3	Visual text communication functionality	Visual communication features activate and function properly where required.	Visual communication is missing, unreadable, or nonfunctional.
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44 2.27.1.1.4	Video monitoring functionality	Video capability functions properly where required by adopted code.	Video functionality is missing or nonfunctional where required.

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REFERENCE CODE	INSPECTION ITEM	PASS CRITERIA	FAIL CRITERIA
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44 2.27.1.1.5	Accessibility compliance	System supports accessibility for individuals with hearing, speech, or mobility impairments.	Accessibility features are missing or nonfunctional.
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44 2.27.1.2	Visual call confirmation	Visual indicators confirm call initiation and acknowledgment.	No visual confirmation is provided or indicators fail to activate.
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44 2.27.1.3	Operation during power failure	Communication system remains operational during loss of primary power.	System loses communication functionality during power loss.
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44 2.27.1.6	Emergency communication testing capability	System can be tested and verified for proper operation.	No testing method is available or testing cannot be completed.
ASME A17.1 / CSA B44 2.27.1.7	System monitoring or fault notification	Fault conditions and system issues are properly monitored where required.	Fault monitoring is missing or nonfunctional where required.
ADA 407.2.1	Operable emergency controls	Controls operate without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting	Controls require excessive force or fine motor operation
ADA 407.2.2	Visual accessibility indicators	Visual indicators are visible and understandable to occupants.	Indicators are missing, unclear, or nonfunctional.
IBC 3001.2	Compliance with adopted elevator code	System complies with adopted ASME A17.1 or CSA B44 requirements.	System does not comply with adopted elevator code.
UL	Equipment listing verification	Communication devices and power supplies are UL listed for the application.	Non-listed or improperly rated equipment installed.
FCC CFR 47 Part 15	Electromagnetic interference compliance	Communication functions without causing or receiving interference.	Interference disrupts communication or other building systems.

Note: It's recommended to keep all test results on file for local AHJ and re-inspection reference. For RATH® and JANUS® specific products, please utilize our inspection log.
CLICK HERE to download the PDF.

Field Test Procedures for RATH® and JANUS® Products:

SmartView 2 System

1. Verify the SmartView 2 unit is securely mounted in the elevator cab and the display is clearly visible.
2. Confirm any associated camera is properly positioned to view the elevator cab floor area.
3. Verify machine room or remote components are securely mounted in a restricted-access location.
4. Confirm primary power is present and supplied from an approved, battery-backed source.
5. Observe system indicators to verify normal startup and no active fault conditions.
6. Initiate an emergency call from inside the elevator cab.
7. Confirm the call connects to a constantly attended location.
8. Verify two-way, hands-free voice communication is clear and uninterrupted.
9. Confirm visual indicators or display activate to acknowledge call initiation and connection.
10. Simulate loss of primary power and verify the system remains operational.
11. Restore primary power and confirm the system returns to normal operation without faults.
12. Document test results, including elevator identification, date, and any deficiencies.

Externally Powered Elevator Phones

1. Verify the elevator phone is securely mounted in the cab and clearly labeled for emergency use.
2. Confirm the phone is connected to an external power source (12VDC or 24VDC) supplied from an approved, battery-backed circuit.
3. Verify the phone line connection is secure and connected to a dedicated analog telephone line.
4. Observe status indicators to confirm the phone has power and is in normal operating condition.
5. Activate the emergency call button from inside the elevator cab.
6. Confirm the phone goes off-hook and initiates the programmed emergency call sequence.
7. Verify the call connects to a constantly attended location.
8. Confirm two-way, hands-free voice communication is clear and intelligible.
9. Verify any audible or visual indicators activate during the emergency call.
10. Simulate loss of building power and confirm the phone remains operational using backup power.
11. Restore primary power and verify the phone returns to normal operation without fault.
12. Document test results, including elevator identification, power source, and any deficiencies.

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Line Powered Elevator Phones

1. Verify the elevator phone is securely mounted in the cab and clearly labeled for emergency use.
2. Confirm the phone is connected to a dedicated analog telephone line and is line-powered.
3. Activate the emergency call button from inside the elevator cab.
4. Verify the phone goes off-hook and obtains dial tone.
5. Confirm the call dials out automatically to the programmed, constantly attended location.
6. Verify two-way, hands-free voice communication is clear and intelligible.
7. Confirm the phone remains active for the programmed talk time without disconnecting.
8. Verify any audible or visual call indicators activate during the call.
9. Terminate the call and confirm the phone properly returns to the on-hook state.
10. Simulate loss of building power and confirm the phone remains operational using line power.
11. Verify auto-answer functionality by placing a call to the elevator phone, if applicable.
12. Document test results, including elevator identification, phone type, and any deficiencies.

VoIP Elevator Phones

1. Verify the elevator phone is securely mounted in the cab and clearly labeled for emergency use.
2. Confirm the phone is connected to an approved VoIP interface and associated network equipment.
3. Verify the VoIP interface is powered from a battery-backed power source.
4. Confirm network connectivity is present and the VoIP interface shows normal operating status.
5. Initiate an emergency call from inside the elevator cab.
6. Verify the call routes through the VoIP interface and connects to a constantly attended location.
7. Confirm two-way, hands-free voice communication is clear and intelligible.
8. Verify any audible or visual call indicators activate during the emergency call.
9. Confirm the call remains connected for the required duration without unintended disconnects.
10. Simulate loss of building power and confirm the phone and VoIP interface remain operational using backup power.
11. Restore primary power and verify the system returns to normal operation without faults.
12. Document test results, including elevator identification, network dependency, and any deficiencies.

Installation Considerations

Proper installation is critical to ensuring elevator emergency communication systems operate reliably and in compliance with adopted elevator, accessibility, and building codes. AHJs, contractors, and installers must work collaboratively to verify that all installation requirements are met during commissioning and maintained over the life of the elevator system. Because these systems are relied upon during entrapments and power interruptions, installation accuracy directly impacts occupant safety.

Why Installation Considerations Matter

Correct installation is essential for both code compliance and functional reliability. Elevator emergency communication systems installed outside of manufacturer specifications or code requirement - such as improper mounting, inadequate power sources, or incorrect wiring practices - are at increased risk of inspection failure and system malfunction. In an emergency situation, occupants depend on the system to function immediately and without interruption; installation errors can prevent communication when it is needed most.

Accessibility is also a critical consideration. Requirements established by the ADA and referenced through elevator and building codes ensure that emergency communication devices can be operated by individuals with mobility, hearing, or speech impairments. Improper mounting height, obstructed controls, or lack of visual indicators may result in accessibility violations and limit an occupant's ability to summon help independently.

Installation decisions further influence long-term system performance and maintenance. Proper environmental protection, adequate ventilation, secure mounting, and correct power supply placement help preserve reliability over time and reduce service issues. Installations that clearly align with the manufacturer's instructions and adopted code requirements also tend to result in smoother AHJ approvals, minimizing rework, delays, and additional costs.

Installation Best Practices

While adopted codes establish minimum requirements, the following best practices help improve reliability, support long-term performance, and address more complex elevator environments, including modernizations and high-use facilities:

Provide Reliable, Battery-Backed Power

- Ensure elevator emergency communication systems are powered from approved, supervised, and battery-backed sources capable of maintaining operation during power loss.

Follow Manufacturer Mounting & Placement Guidelines

- Install in-cab devices at accessible heights with clear visibility and unobstructed access, in accordance with manufacturer documentation and accessibility requirements.

Protect Cabling & Connections
- Use appropriate conduit, raceways, or protective methods to safeguard communication and power wiring, particularly in retrofit or modernization projects.

Coordinate with Elevator & IT Systems
- For VoIP or network-based systems, confirm coordination between elevator contractors, IT personnel, and system integrators to ensure reliable connectivity and supervision.

Design with Future Service in Mind
- Place power supplies, interfaces, and network components in secure, accessible locations to simplify inspection, maintenance, and future upgrades.

Document the Installation
- Provide clear documentation, including as-built drawings, wiring diagrams, and photographs, to support AHJ verification and future inspections.

All elevator emergency communication systems should be installed in accordance with manufacturer documentation and fully tested prior to occupancy or return to service to confirm proper operation under both normal and emergency conditions.

Power & Battery Requirements

Reliable power is essential for elevator emergency communication systems, particularly during events such as power outages, equipment failures, or elevator entrapments. Because occupants may be confined within the elevator cab, emergency communication systems must remain operational when normal building power is unavailable. Backup power ensures that occupants can summon help and maintain communication until assistance arrives.

Why Backup Power Matters

Backup power is a critical component of elevator emergency communication systems. Power outages often coincide with the very conditions that lead to elevator entrapments, making uninterrupted communication essential. Without reliable backup power, occupants may be unable to call for help, receive confirmation that assistance is on the way, or communicate their condition.

From a compliance perspective, elevator emergency communication systems must meet the backup power and operational continuity requirements defined by ASME A17.1 and referenced building and accessibility codes. Meeting these requirements is not only necessary for inspection approval but also ensures that communication remains available during real-world emergency conditions.

Battery Types Commonly Used

Sealed Lead-Acid (SLA)
Widely used, cost-effective, and UL listed. SLA batteries are commonly installed in elevator communication power supplies and UPS systems due to their proven reliability and compatibility with supervised charging systems.

Lithium-Based (Including Lithium Iron Phosphate / LFP)
Lighter weight and longer service life compared to traditional lead-acid batteries. LFP batteries offer improved thermal stability when properly listed and approved for the application.

Nickel-Metal Hydride (NiMH)
Used in limited or specialized applications. NiMH batteries are less common due to higher cost and greater sensitivity to environmental conditions.

**All batteries must be UL listed and installed in accordance with manufacturer instructions. Systems must provide supervision for battery presence, voltage, and charging status where required.*

When Can Generators Be Used?

Backup generators may be used to support elevator emergency communication systems when permitted by adopted codes and local jurisdictional requirements. When generators are utilized, they must start automatically within the allowable power transfer time and be properly sized to support the communication system under full operational load. A battery backup system is still required to provide bridge power during generator startup and power transfer to ensure there is no interruption in emergency communication. Systems that rely solely on generator power without compliant battery backup may not meet elevator emergency communication requirements and should not be approved.

How to Determine Backup Power Capacity

Backup power capacity should be calculated based on the communication system's standby (quiescent) load and active communication load, using manufacturer specifications for the installed equipment.

A general calculation method includes:

$$\left(\begin{array}{c}\text{standby duration}\\ \times\\ \text{standby current}\end{array}\right) + \left(\begin{array}{c}\text{active communication duration}\\ \times\\ \text{active current}\end{array}\right) = \begin{array}{c}\text{minimum required}\\ \text{battery capacity}\end{array}$$

Always round up and include an additional safety margin to account for battery aging, temperature conditions, and real-world usage.

Why AHJs Should Inspect Power & Battery Components

Elevator emergency communication systems are only effective if they remain operational during a loss of primary power, which is often when elevator entrapments occur. AHJs play a critical role in verifying that power supplies, batteries, and backup systems are properly installed, functional, and capable of supporting uninterrupted communication.

Inspection of these components helps confirm compliance with adopted elevator and building codes, ensures required backup duration and fault supervision are in place, and verifies that batteries are installed in suitable environments to preserve reliability over time. By validating power continuity and supervisory functions, AHJs help reduce the risk of communication failure during emergencies and support safe elevator operation.

Field Test Procedures for RATH® Power Products:

1000 Power Supply

1. Verify the power supply is securely mounted in an accessible, protected location.
2. Confirm primary AC power is present and the unit indicates normal operation.
3. Verify the correct battery type and capacity are installed and securely connected.
4. Observe status indicators to confirm battery charging and supervision are active.
5. Simulate loss of primary power and confirm the system transitions to battery operation.
6. Verify connected elevator communication equipment remains fully operational.
7. Restore primary power and confirm automatic return to normal operation without faults.
8. Document battery condition and any supervisory alerts.

2500-PWRUPS

1. Verify the unit is securely mounted and clearly labeled.
2. Confirm primary power is present and the UPS indicates normal operation.
3. Verify internal batteries are installed and supervised.
4. Initiate an emergency communication call while on primary power.
5. Simulate loss of primary power and confirm uninterrupted operation.
6. Verify the system does not reset or drop communication during transfer to battery.
7. Confirm runtime indication aligns with expected backup duration.
8. Restore power and confirm normal charging and system status.

3100 Power Management System

1. Verify the system is installed in a secure, accessible, and ventilated location.
2. Confirm primary power input is present and system status indicates normal operation.
3. Verify connected batteries are installed correctly and supervised.
4. Confirm connected communication systems are receiving regulated power.
5. Simulate loss of primary power and verify seamless transition to battery operation.
6. Confirm supervisory indicators reflect power loss and battery operation.
7. Restore primary power and verify system returns to normal without fault conditions.
8. Review any fault or event indicators for proper operation.

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RP7700104 UPS Power Supply

1. Verify the UPS is securely installed and accessible for inspection.
2. Confirm primary power input is present and the UPS indicates normal operation.
3. Verify batteries are installed and charged.
4. Confirm elevator communication equipment is powered through the UPS.
5. Simulate loss of primary power and verify uninterrupted operation.
6. Confirm communication systems remain functional without reset.
7. Observe UPS indicators for battery discharge status.
8. Restore primary power and verify automatic recharge and normal operation.

Maintenance Requirements

Ongoing maintenance is essential to ensure the continued reliability and compliance of elevator emergency communication systems. Because these systems may be used infrequently during normal operations, deficiencies can go unnoticed without routine inspection and testing. Regular maintenance helps ensure that emergency communication remains functional when elevator occupants need it most.

Why Maintenance Is Essential

Routine maintenance of elevator emergency communication systems is critical for both code compliance and real-world performance. Elevator and building codes require these systems to remain operational, accessible, and reliable throughout their service life. Without scheduled testing and inspection, issues such as failed batteries, degraded audio quality, loss of connectivity, or inoperative indicators may not be detected until an emergency occurs.

Regular maintenance also supports smoother AHJ inspections by confirming that systems continue to meet operational and accessibility requirements beyond initial installation. Maintaining accurate inspection and service records demonstrates due diligence, supports enforcement consistency, and helps building owners address issues proactively before they result in inspection failures, service interruptions, or safety concerns.

Recommended Maintenance Activities

- Perform periodic functional tests of elevator emergency communication devices from within the cab to verify call placement and two-way communication.
- Conduct routine visual inspections to check for physical damage, tampering, legibility of labels, and proper operation of visual indicators.
- Inspect backup power components to confirm batteries are charged, within service life, and free from damage or corrosion.
- Verify communication paths remain connected to a constantly attended location.
- For network-based or VoIP systems, confirm connectivity, power supervision, and backup operation remain intact.
- Test supervisory alerts or fault indicators where provided.

Documentation Best Practices

- Maintain detailed maintenance and test logs including dates, results, and technician identification.
- Track battery replacement dates, service intervals, and power system inspections.
- Use standardized inspection or maintenance forms for each elevator or facility to ensure consistency.
- Retain records for review during AHJ inspections or re-inspections.

By following a proactive maintenance program, building owners and service providers help ensure elevator emergency communication systems remain compliant, reliable, and ready to support occupant safety during entrapments or other emergency conditions.

Resources & Support

Utilize our Inspection Log to document the results of inspections for RATH's two-way communication systems installed in areas of refuge.

RATH® & JANUS® Two-Way Elevator Communication Systems Inspection Log.pdf

For further system documentation, technical support, or compliance certifications, contact:

RATH by AVIRE U.S. Support Team
(800) 451-1460
sales.us@avire-global.com
www.avire-global.com/en-us

This guide is intended to support AHJs during plan review and field inspections. For full installation and operation details of RATH® or JANUS® products, refer to the product-specific manuals available on our website.