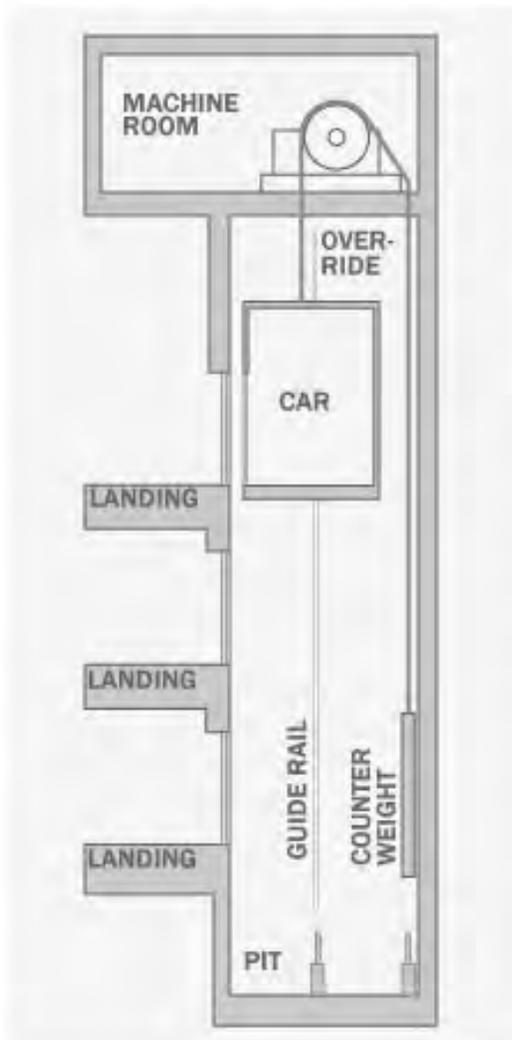


| III. Property Covered | |
|---|---|
| Policy Language | Additional Explanation |
| <p>7. The following items of property, which are covered under Coverage A only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Awnings and canopies; b. Blinds; c. Built-in dishwashers; d. Built-in microwave ovens; e. Carpet permanently installed over unfinished flooring; f. Central air conditioners; g. Elevator equipment; h. Fire sprinkler systems; i. Walk-in freezers; j. Furnaces and radiators; k. Garbage disposal units; l. Hot water heaters, including solar water heaters; m. Light fixtures; n. Outdoor antennas and aerials fastened to buildings; o. Permanently installed cupboards, bookcases, cabinets, paneling, and wallpaper; p. Plumbing fixtures; q. Pumps and machinery for operating pumps; r. Ranges, cooking stoves, and ovens; s. Refrigerators; and, t. Walls and mirrors, permanently installed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blinds include vertical and horizontal types. • Central air conditioners include related built-in equipment for dehumidification, air filtering, and ventilation. • Walk-in freezers and coolers must be permanently installed or built-in. Furnaces and radiators include heat pumps, boilers, and related installed equipment for humidification, air filtering, and ventilation. • Ranges, cooking stoves, ovens include cooktops, range hoods, and built-in cooking exhaust apparatuses. • Refrigerators include beverage coolers, and other major appliances that refrigerate. |

| Property Covered in PFE SFHA and Basements | |
|--|---|
| Policy Language | Additional Explanation |
| <p>8. Items of property in a building enclosure below the lowest elevated floor of an elevated post-FIRM building located in Zones A1-A30, AE, AH, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/AH, AR/A1-A30, V1-V30, or VE, or in a basement, regardless of the zone. Coverage is limited to the following:</p> <p>a. Any of the following items, if installed in their functioning locations and, if necessary for operation, connected to a power source:</p> | <p>When the Declarations Page reflects two zones, a current zone and a rating zone (or FIRM zone), the rating zone represents the zone in force at the time of the policy's inception, which is applicable to the claim during the policy term period. This zone may be a grandfathered zone that remains in effect for coverage unless or until the home is substantially damaged, substantially improved, or there is a lapse in coverage.</p> <p>The current zone may be a different zone that reflects the zone designation in the current flood map. This zone is intended only for non-claim related purposes such as underwriting premiums and ICC applicability.</p> <p>This post-FIRM elevated building limitation does not apply to SFHA Zones A, AO, A99, AR/AO, V, and VO. Basement limitations apply in all zones.</p> |
| III. Property Covered in PFE SFHA and Basements | |
| Policy Language | Additional Explanation |
| <p>(6) Elevators, dumbwaiters, and related equipment, except for related equipment installed below the base flood elevation after September 30, 1987;</p> | <p>An elevator or dumbwaiter is covered if within the covered building enclosure or attached to and in contact with the insured building; or directly attached to the 16 square foot landing area used for egress if unattached.</p> <p>For elevators and dumbwaiters installed below the BFE after September 30, 1987, coverage is limited to the cab and the included controls installed on or in the cab. Related equipment is everything except the cab and the included controls and is not covered unless the damaged part of the equipment is installed above the level at or above the BFE.</p> |

Geared and Gearless Traction Elevators with Machine Room



Traction elevators are lifted by ropes, which pass over a wheel attached to an electric motor above the elevator shaft. They are used for mid and high-rise applications and have much higher travel speeds than hydraulic elevators. A counter weight makes the elevators more efficient by offsetting the weight of the car and occupants so that the motor doesn't have to move as much weight.

Geared Traction Elevators have a gearbox that is attached to the motor, which drives the wheel that moves the ropes. Geared traction elevators are capable of travel speeds up to 500 feet per minute. The maximum travel distance for a geared traction elevator is around 250 feet.

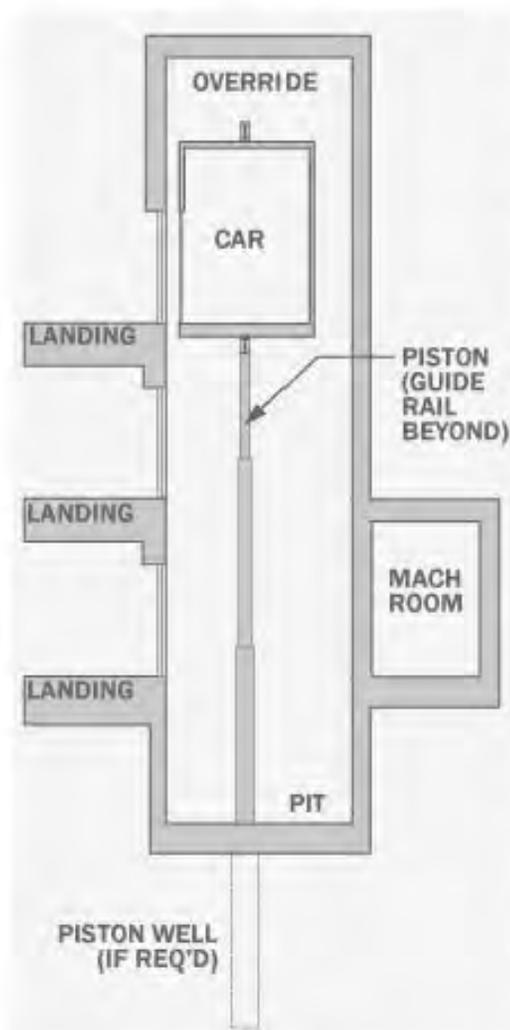
Gear-less Traction Elevators have the wheel attached directly to the motor. Gear-less traction elevators are capable of speeds up to 2,000 feet per minute and they have a maximum travel distance of around 2,000 feet so they are the only choice for high-rise applications.

Geared traction elevators are middle of the road in terms of initial cost, ongoing maintenance costs, and energy consumption. Gear-less traction elevators have a high initial cost, medium ongoing maintenance costs, and use energy a bit more efficiently than geared traction elevators.

It is important that traction elevator ropes and sheaves are checked for wear on a regular basis. As they wear, the traction between the sheave and the cables is reduced and slippage becomes more regular, which reduces the efficiency and can become dangerous if left unchecked.

Traction elevators have height restrictions that are governed by the length and weight of the cables or ropes. New materials that are stronger and lighter, such as carbon fiber, will allow traction elevators to achieve new heights.

Hydraulic Elevators



Hydraulic elevators are supported by a piston at the bottom of the elevator that pushes the elevator up as an electric motor forces oil or another hydraulic fluid into the piston. The elevator descends as a valve releases the fluid from the piston. They are used for low-rise applications of 2-8 stories and travel at a maximum speed of 200 feet per minute. The machine room for hydraulic elevators is located at the lowest level adjacent to the elevator shaft.

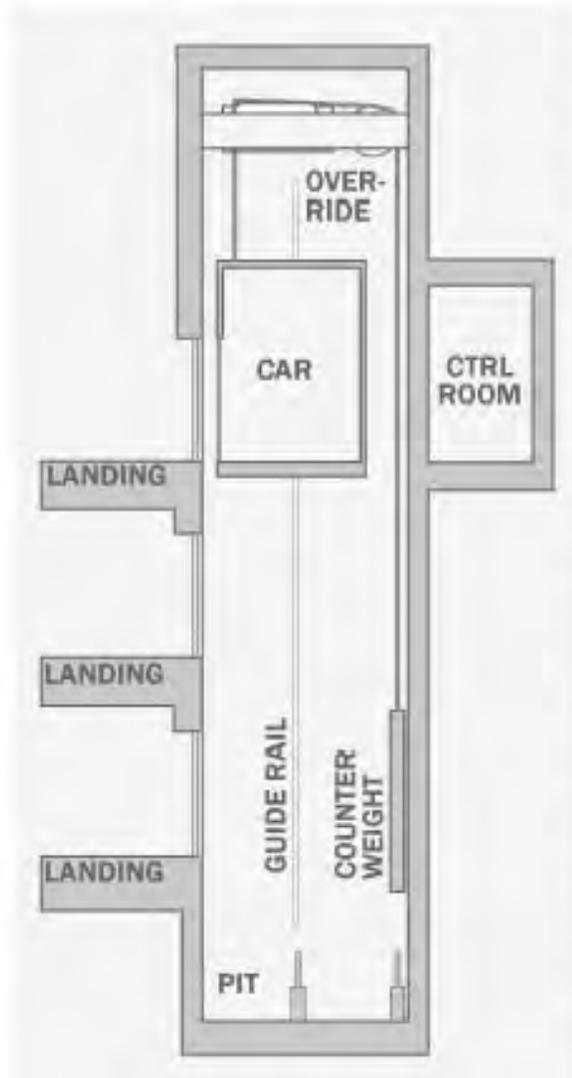
Conventional Hydraulic Elevators have a sheave that extends below the floor of the elevator pit, which accepts the retracting piston as the elevator descends. Some configurations have a telescoping piston that collapses and requires a shallower hole below the pit. Max travel distance is approximately 60 feet.

Hole-less Hydraulic Elevators have a piston on either side of the cab. In this configuration, the telescoping pistons are fixed at the base of the pit and do not require a sheave or hole below the pit. Telescoping pistons allow up to 50 feet of travel distance. Non-telescoping pistons only allow about 20 feet of travel distance.

Roped Hydraulic Elevators use a combination of ropes and a piston to move the elevator. Maximum travel distance is about 60 feet.

Hydraulic elevators have a low initial cost and their ongoing maintenance costs are lower compared to the other elevator types. However, hydraulic elevators use more energy than other types of elevators because the electric motor works against gravity as it forces hydraulic fluid into the piston. A major drawback of hydraulic elevators is that the hydraulic fluid can sometimes leak, which can cause a serious environmental hazard. The environmental risk and high energy use are two main reasons that hydraulic elevators are not being installed as often as in the past.

Machine-Room-Less (MRL) Elevators



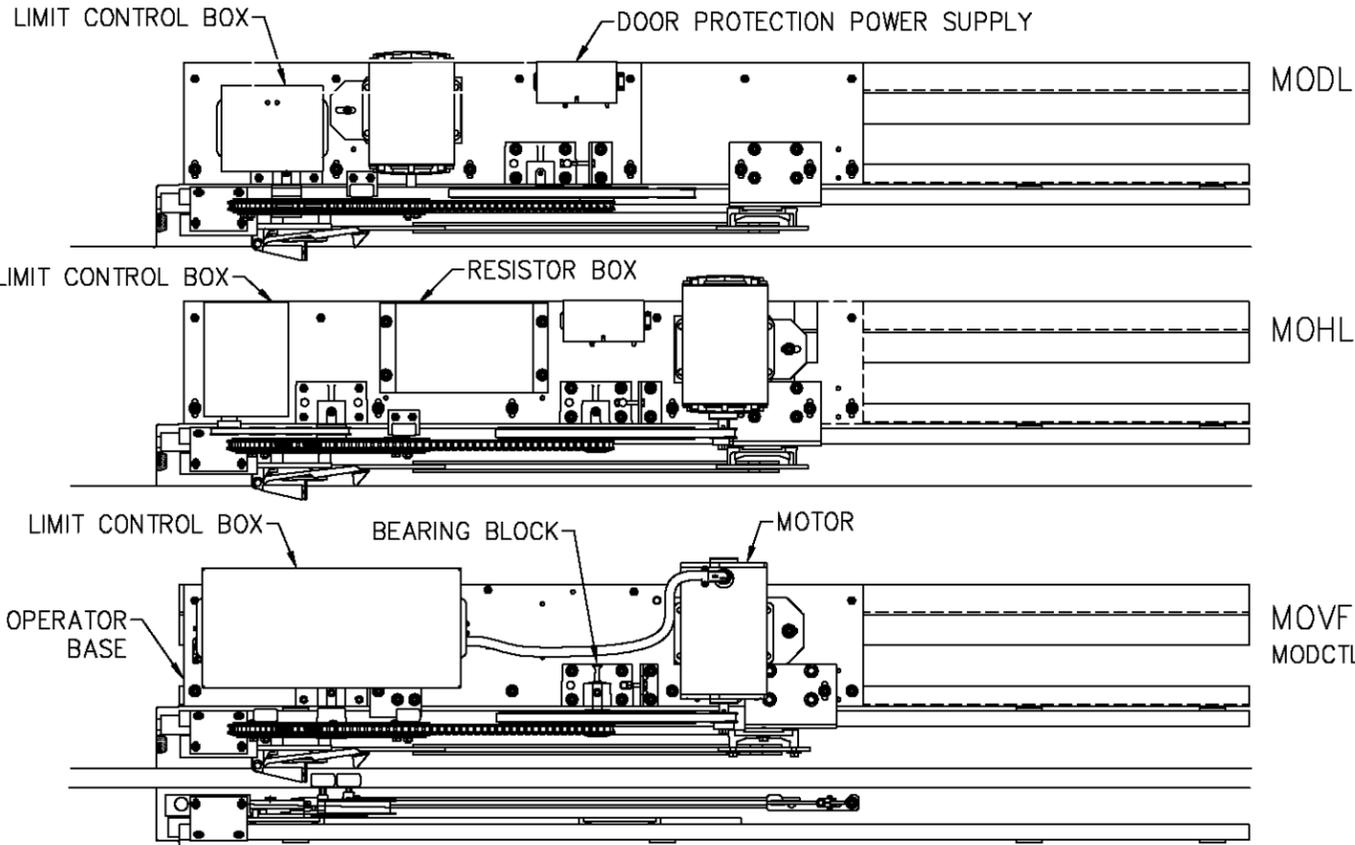
Machine-Room-Less Elevators are traction elevators that do not have a dedicated machine room above the elevator shaft. The machine sits in the override space and is accessed from the top of the elevator cab when maintenance or repairs are required. The control boxes are located in a control room that is adjacent to the elevator shaft on the highest landing and within around 150 feet of the machine.

Machine-room-less elevators have a maximum travel distance of up to 250 feet and can travel at speeds up to 500 feet-per-minute. MRL elevators are comparable to geared traction elevators in terms of initial and maintenance costs, but they have relatively low energy consumption compared to geared elevators.

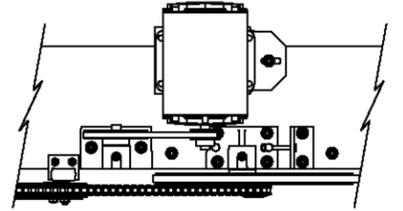
Machine-room-less elevators are becoming the most popular choice for mid-rise buildings where the travel distance is up to 250 feet. They are energy efficient, require less space, and their operation and reliability are on par with gear-less traction elevators.

The main reason that MRL elevators have been adopted so slowly in the United States is because the building codes had provisions that didn't allow the motor to be within the hoistway. This is slowly being changed, but it is worth consulting with the local authorities before specifying an MRL elevator.

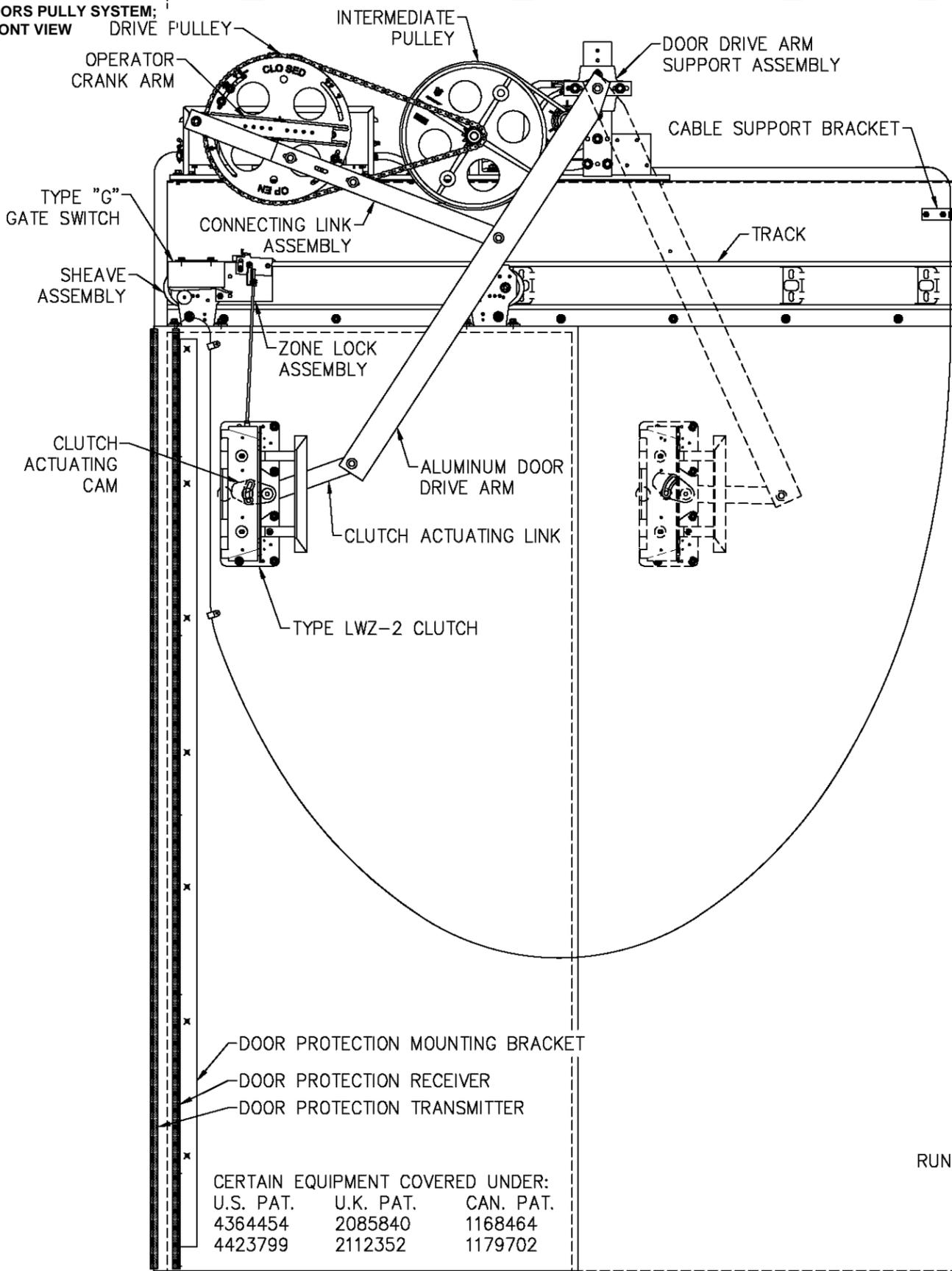
DOORS PULLY SYSTEM: TOP VIEW



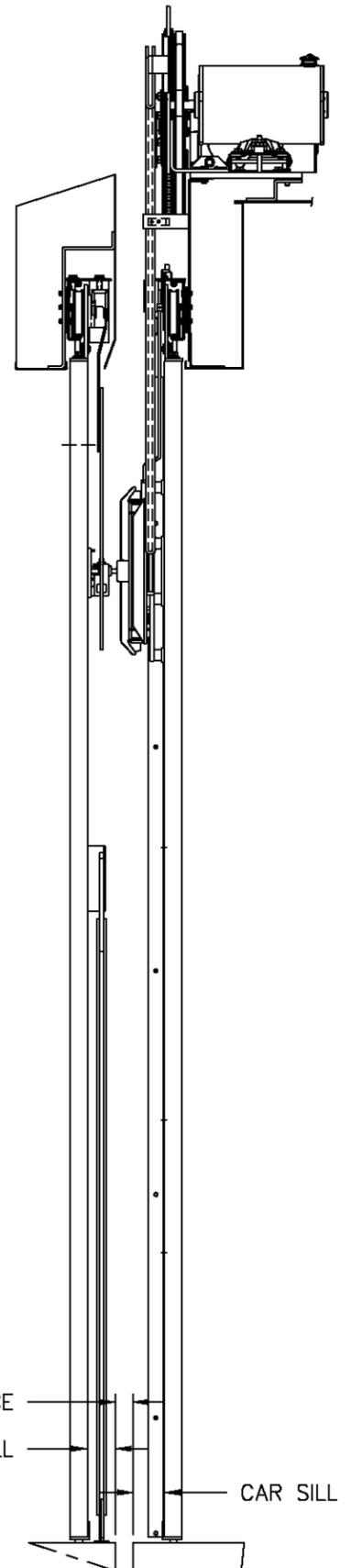
43-48 DOOR OPENING REDUCTION UNIT IS SUPPLIED ON MOHCTL AND MOHL OPERATORS



DOORS PULLY SYSTEM; FRONT VIEW



DOOR PULLY SYTEM; SIDE VIEW



CERTAIN EQUIPMENT COVERED UNDER:
 U.S. PAT. 4364454 U.K. PAT. 2085840 CAN. PAT. 1168464
 4423799 2112352 1179702

LEFT HAND SHOWN
 RIGHT HAND OPPOSITE

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| REV | DESCRIPTION | DATE |
|-----|--------------------------|----------|
| E | DRAWING UPDATE | 10-14-13 |
| D | TEMPLATE & MOVFR UPDATED | 07-09-13 |
| C | LWZ-2 CLUTCH ADDED | 10-19-05 |
| B | MOVFR OPERATOR ADDED | 05-28-04 |
| A | MOCT OPERATOR ADDED | 09-12-95 |

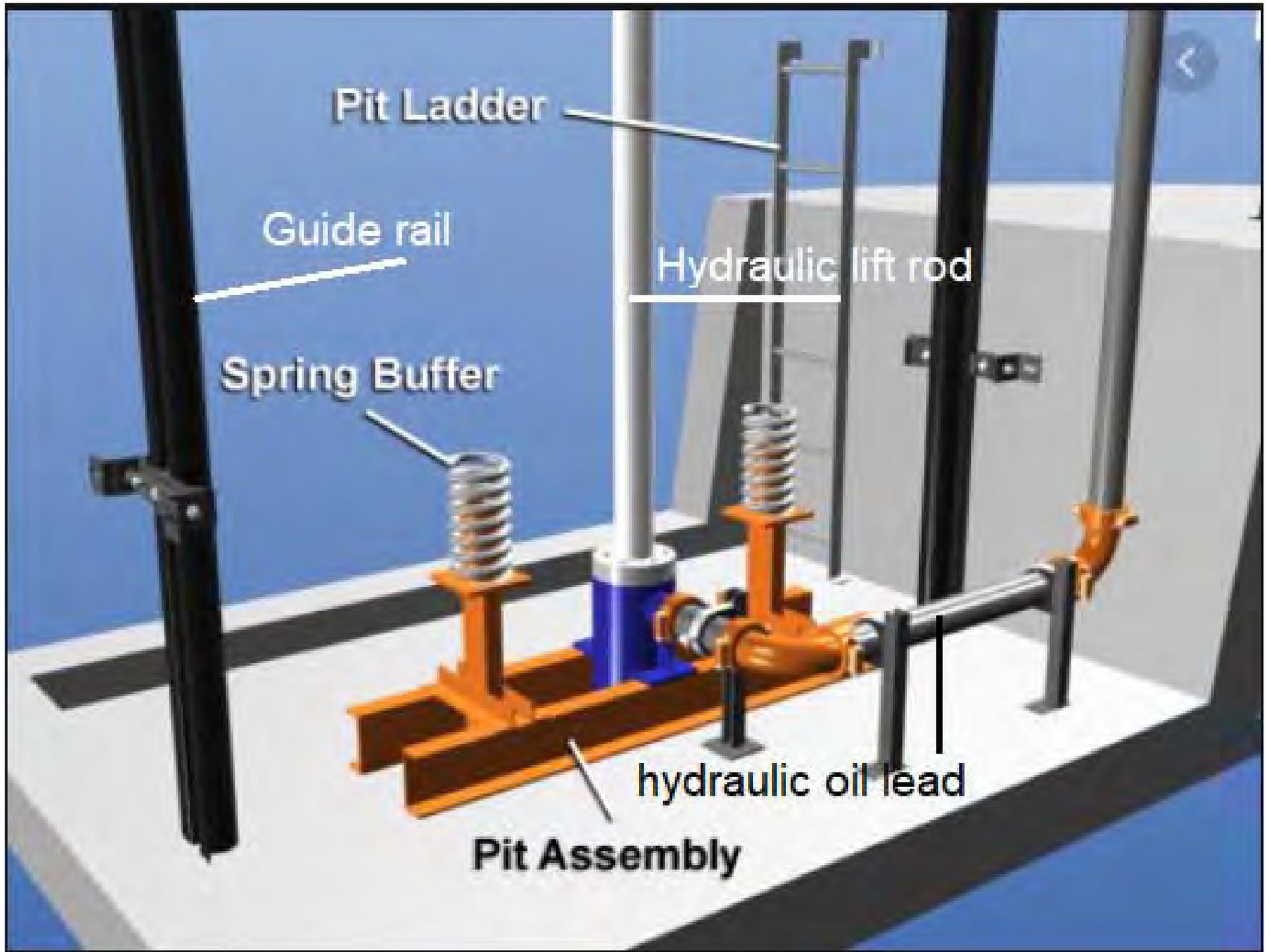
SINGLE SPEED CAR ASSEMBLY
 TYPE "A" HANGER WITH INFRARED DOOR PROTECTION



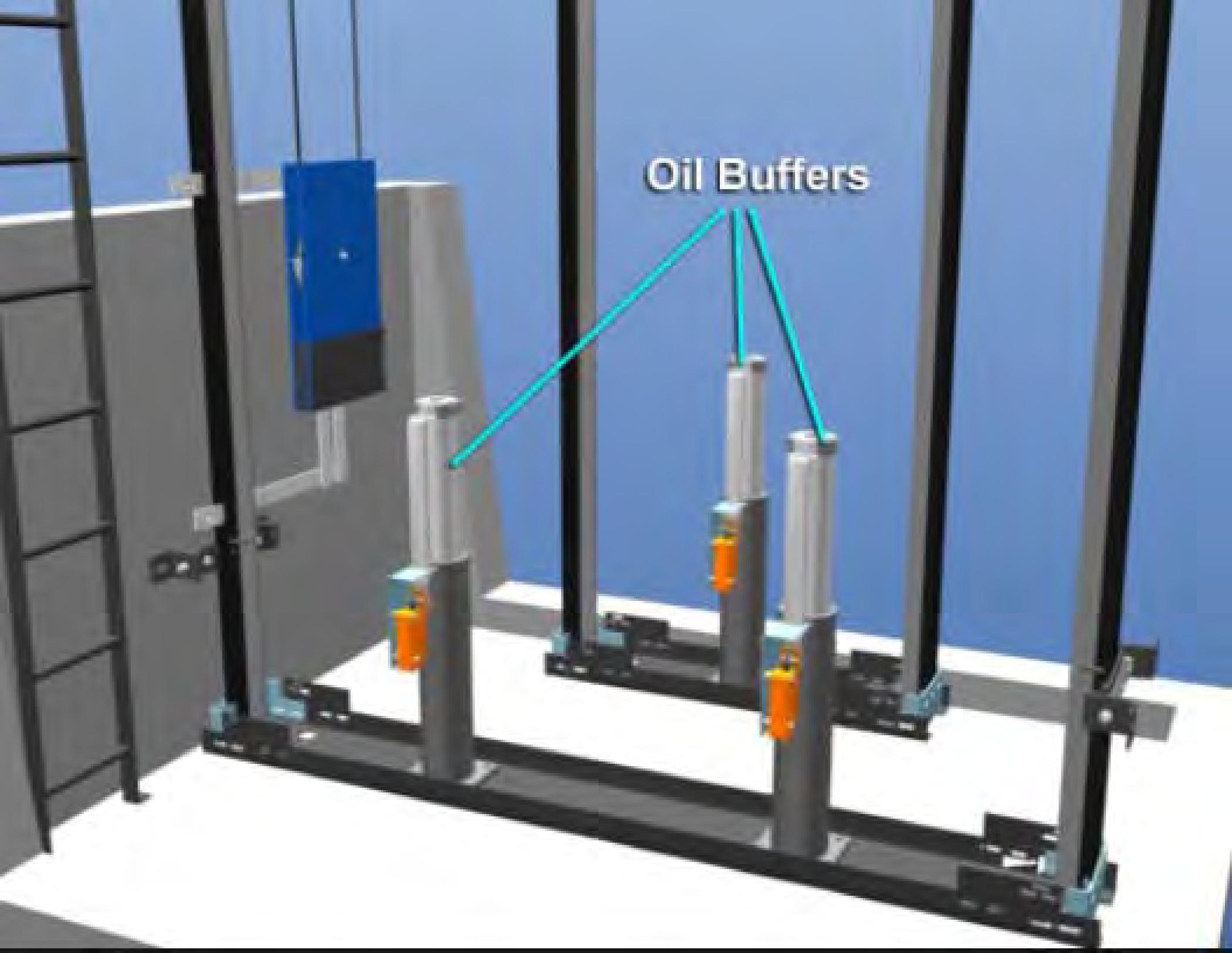
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REV E



Oil Buffers



Elevator call buttons



Elevator call lever.





landing call button