

The Elevator Photographer's Manual

A Comprehensive Guide to the Art of Elevator
Photography.

John

Star City Elevators on YouTube

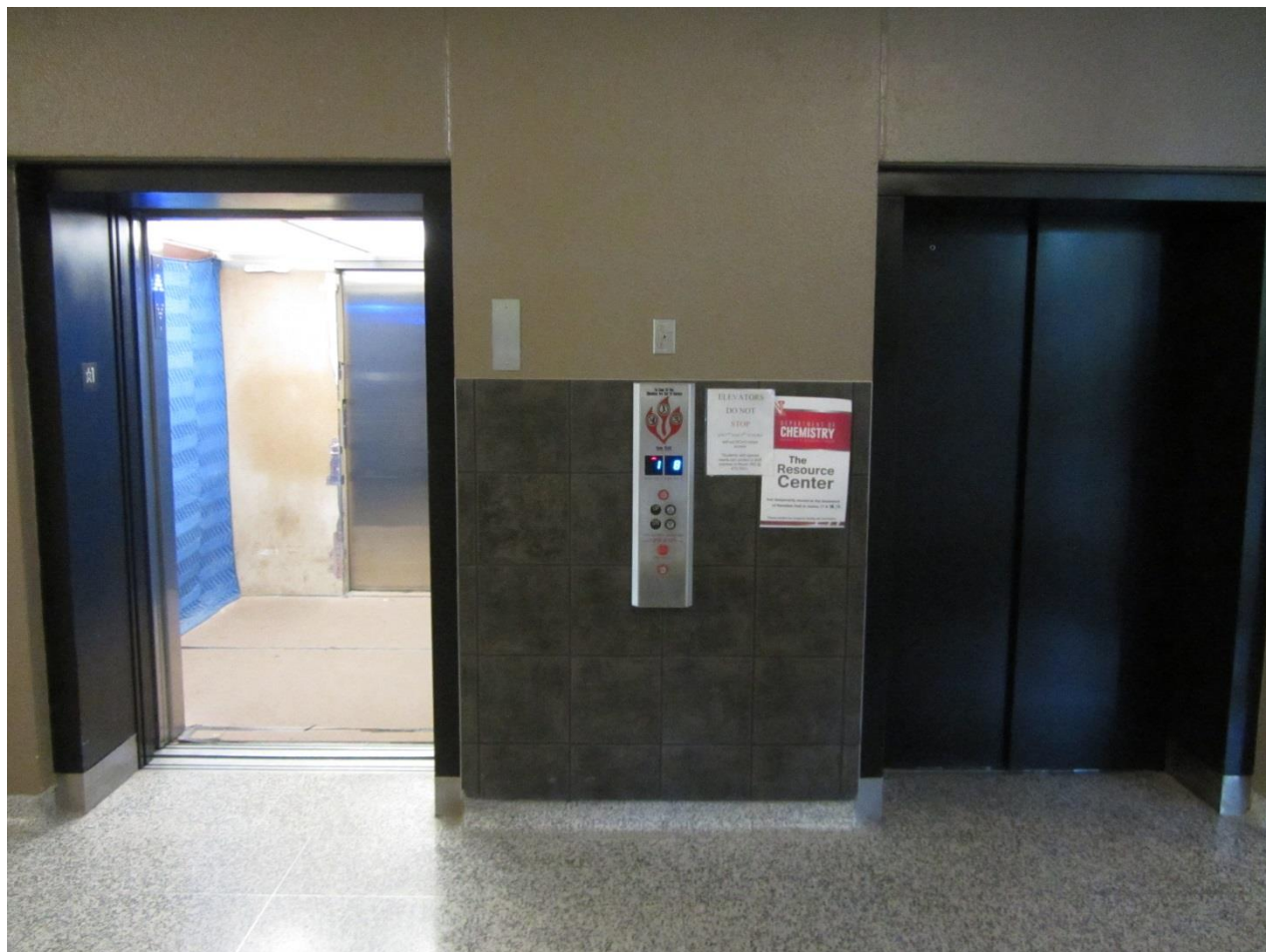
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I intend for this eBook to make one familiar with elevator photography and the elevator community. Elevator filmers abide by certain standards, so as not to give ourselves a bad name among building owners. I have also included a crash course on how to film an elevator, as well as some advanced filming techniques. Experienced filmers can use this as a refresher.

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Chapter 1 –The Elevator Community



If anyone has looked deep enough into YouTube, or has the dare to search for “elevator” on YouTube, many results show up. I did that back in 2011. The first and most prominent result was Flo Rida’s “Elevator.” I scrolled down a little farther and found a video of someone recording his ride on the high-rise elevators in the Intercontinental Hotel in Downtown Chicago. After searching through a bunch of related videos of more videos like the first, I discovered there were many people who had similar interests as I did, as I am an elevator enthusiast myself. This was how I discovered the elevator community. I did some research on the community and discovered Andrew Reams started the hobby of elevator filming on June 5th, 1993. He still films and uploads videos of elevators to YouTube today. Andrew was not the author of the elevator video I stumbled upon, the person who made the video has left the community. The elevator community today is a very diverse group of individuals with one similar interest, that being elevators. There

are over 200 elevator photographers as of today, from all different corners of the globe.

It is more popular now than when I first discovered the community. Two or more in the community would meet up for a weekend or two and film duo videos together (taking two or more videos of the same elevator simultaneously).

It wasn't until February of 2012 that I uploaded my first attempt at filming an elevator ride in my dorm. That did not go too well by the standards of now. I practiced filming elevators at a few familiar locations nearby. However, I changed the batteries in my camera, and accidentally out them in backwards, this frying my camera. This is what forced me to get the camera I use now for elevator filming, which has a rechargeable battery. I have boosted my confidence since then, and got much better at filming elevators. I uploaded my first attempt on February 5 2012. After that, I started with the elevators I practiced on, shooting in 1080p, which my old camera couldn't do.



Chapter 2 - A basic guide to filming an elevator.

2.1 Making a typical elevator video

In this chapter and the following chapters, I will teach you everything you need to know about filming an elevator. Advanced users may skip ahead to chapter 5.

There is no set in stone method to film an elevator. If everyone were the same, the community would be quite boring. Each member of the community has a different style, and a different way with filming elevators. Developing your own style of filming is a staple to making your videos worth watching. It wasn't easy, but I have developed a flexible step-by-step process to getting all the basic elements of a typical elevator video.

1) Start on the main floor, the lowest, or the highest floor. To start, press the record button. Once recording, point the camera at the bank of elevators. Introduce the elevator and the building, city, and state they are located in. For example: "This is the elevator (or "These are the elevators") at the University Square Garage, in Lincoln



Nebraska." 2) Walk up to the call button and call the elevator on camera. If the elevator is here, 3) Film the elevator doors opening. If it's not here, watch the floor indicator(s) if available. Point your camera at the chime when it rings or just after. 4) Select the lowest or highest floor depending on the direction you chose. Make sure the pressing of the button is shown on camera (see above picture).

The following two points are the most critical in any elevator video:



5) Keep your camera focused on the indicator for the trip up (down if starting at the top). Hold the camera still and avoid shaky movements if possible. Do not talk during this part of the video. When the elevator arrives at the floor, select the lowest floor (highest if on the lowest floor).

6) On the trip down (up if started at the top), focus on the elevator cab. Stand on one side of the elevator and pan the camera from top to bottom showing the opposite side. Switch sides and repeat. Show the entire button panel in one frame if possible. Show the emergency communication system (do NOT touch, except to open a phone box). Show certificate of available. The cab view is the defining portion of an elevator video. This holds true even if you don't ride it.

You may take a second ride to finish a cab view, watch the indicator going down, or watching the button go out. This is also a good time to call another car (on a bank of two or more). 7) When finished, return to the floor you started on and exit the elevator. Film the elevator doors closing. Back up to show the elevator(s) before ending the video.

2.2 Filming scenic elevators.

Filming glass elevators is very similar to non-scenic ones. The only added feature is the view out the window. 1) Start the same way you would a typical elevator video. 2) On the way up, point the camera out the window. Keep the camera still as if you were watching the indicator. 3) Focus on the elevator cab on the way down (see previous step 6). 4) If time permits, take another ride and focus in the indicator for the trip up, and point the camera out the window on the trip down.

2.3 Tips to make your video better

- 1) It is ok to film more than one elevator in the same video.
- 2) No elevator video should take longer than 10 minutes. Unless the elevator is extremely special in some way, brief videos are more enjoyable to watch. In addition, they don't take as long to upload (see chapter 4). Long story short, LESS IS MORE.
- 3) Stay calm when taking an elevator video, and move s l o w l y...Nervous tension generally results in unnecessary and/or shaky camera movement, which leads to bad videos. If getting busted is of big concern to you, make up your mind before you start recording whether you want to go big or stay home!
- 4) Be enthusiastic and confident. Videos with character are more enjoyable to watch. It takes practice!
- 5) Keep your camera close to your body, and reach for the button at arm's length. Pointing the camera too close to whatever you are trying to show makes the viewer feel cramped, and will probably hit the "back" button. DO NOT stand in the middle of the cab while doing your cab view!
- 6) You may stand in the doorway to get a cab view (called an "exterior cab view").
- 7) Please save things like playing with the alarm or pulling the stop switch for another video (see chapter 5 for more).
- 8) Do not talk too much (I can be guilty of that), chew gum, or do anything that would otherwise be distracting to the video of the elevator.
- 9) Choose qualities of other elevator filmers you like, and include them in your videos, or put your own twist on them. At the same time, choose qualities and ideas of other elevator filmers you don't like, and keep them out of your videos.



Chapter 3 – Dealing with security.

We live in a very nasty time, the post 9/11 era. Paranoia of terrorists has gone off the charts. Security authorities often abuse their power because of this, and will often mistake an elevator photographer for a potential terrorist. Nowadays, most buildings in North America prohibit photography and video. What does this mean? If security sees you filming, they may ask you to leave. The best thing to do is if you are confronted by security, is to be honest about what you are doing, and be polite. If they tell you to turn your camera off, or tell you to leave the building, cooperate. Don't get too upset if you end up not being able to film the elevator. Under NO CIRCUMSTANCE should you ever give your camera to anyone! You also have the right NOT to delete any content you took if the security or police tell you to delete your photos/videos. Elevator photography is not dangerous in any way. In fact, according to Popular Mechanics (January 2010), photography by law-abiding citizens actually enhances the security of the facility. On the contrary, it is commonly mistaken for plotting to blow something up or committing an act of terrorism. Long story short, Photography is not a crime. See chapter 8 for further reading.

So where should I film? Overall, it depends on the type of building. Security levels differ radically. Here is a list of some building types and their level of difficulty for filming from 1 = easiest to 5 = most difficult

3.1 Shopping malls: 3

Shopping malls are often one of the most common resorts for elevator photography, but most shopping malls prohibit photography. Some malls are stricter about anti-photography policies than others are. SIMON malls are notoriously bad. However, for most malls, security can be sparse for a large building. The best thing to do is to not film when the manager or security guards are nearby. Employees don't usually bother you about it. Ignore security cameras, they are often not watched.

Best time to film: Weekdays. Malls are often busy on weekends.

3.2 Department stores: 2.5

Security is even sparser for department stores, as their biggest security concern is preventing theft. They can often be less busy than main mall elevators.

Best time to film: See above.

3.3 Hotels: varies

Hotels are often the easiest place to go and are easily accessible. They also have nice elevators. Larger hotels are actually easier than smaller ones, and security is sparse. Ignore security cameras, they are often not watched. Also, do not start in the lobby or open up at the lobby (if possible) when the elevator opens right at the front desk.

The biggest obstacle to filming hotel elevators is some of the upper floors may be locked off. The best thing to do is to go to the highest floor open. Some elevators require a key card to select a floor or call the elevator. Unless you are staying at the hotel, you will have to give up if that is the case.

Best time to film: After check-in, when often nobody is around.

3.4 Parking Garages: 1

Parking garages are the best place for any beginner to start filming. They are



usually open and very easy access. Getting caught filming in a parking deck is not very likely as there is often no one there. Security cameras can be ignored, as they are not watched. The main security concern for a parking garage is preventing auto theft. Unfortunately, parking garages have some of the

crappiest elevators.

Allow me to illustrate one big safety issue with filming parking garage elevators. Parking deck elevators are easy access shelters for homeless people, who are looking for money or anything they can sell for it. The best thing to do is to hide your valuables in your car and LOCK your car. If you stumble upon a homeless person while filming an elevator, stop the video, and leave him alone. This would make for a great "epic fail" take!

Best time to film: Weekends, when parking is often free, and the garage is close to empty.

3.5 Hospitals: 5

Hospitals are among the most difficult places to film elevators. They often strictly prohibit photography due to patient protection laws. Hospitals also have vulnerable people, and security personnel are very suspicious of odd activity. Unlike most other buildings, you should look out for security cameras; they are regularly watched in hospitals! Service elevators should be avoided, as they are often busy. Permission is strongly recommended; If security knows what you are doing, they will let you film. The #1 survival tip: ACT NORMAL! I personally do not and have no plans of filming in a hospital because of this.

Best time to film: Visiting hours, any time with permission

3.6 Office buildings: 4

Office buildings often have the nicest elevators, as well as the most well trained security force. The overall difficulty depends on the building. If you know somebody who works in the building you want to film, you may want to bring him/her along. If the building has turnstile entry, do not bother. A security console is best bypassed by asking for permission.

The most important thing to do is act normal, and know what you are doing. If you look lost, this will draw security to you like a magnet. When you get in the building, head straight for the elevators. DO NOT stall or look around. Start filming out of view of the security cameras, and head immediately out when

finished. A great place to start a video is on the second floor. Security usually tends to stay in the lobby

Best time to film: Business hours, but Saturdays are best if the building is open.

3.7 Public colleges: 2

Colleges have the best combination of ease of access, security measures, and nice elevators. They are often the easiest place to film if safety concerns are a big deal. However, some buildings may require key card access 24/7, during breaks or on weekends. If you know a student, faculty member, or alumnus who can get you in, bring them along.

Best time to film: Weekdays, after 5pm. Buildings are often less open and less busy than during school hours.



3.8 Museums and State capitols: 1

Be sure to check their photography policy first! If photography is permitted, filming the elevator should be no problem whatsoever. If, not, you'd be best off giving up.

Best time to film: Weekdays for museums, Sundays for state capitols (if open).



3.9 Public Libraries: 1.5

Most public libraries have office building quality elevators with easier access than most office buildings. Most libraries are made to be photogenic, and they don't care if you take pictures. The only rule is not to start right in front of the circulation desk. A library's biggest security concern is preventing theft. Security cameras are often not watched.

Best time of day to film: Fridays and weekends.

3.10 Residential buildings (this includes most college dorms): 1 or 5

Residential buildings should pretty much be avoided altogether, they are often restricted. If you live in the building, filming is easy. If not, then it depends on a few factors. If the door requires a special key to enter, but you know somebody who lives there, call ahead of time so he/she can let you in, and bring him/her along. If the main entrance is open, and you know someone who lives there, filming shouldn't be too difficult. If not, your best bet is to ask for permission.

College dorms are no problem if you have legitimate access control. Head straight for the elevators and do not hesitate. Head straight out when finished. Also, ACT NORMAL!

Best time of day to film: After 5pm, as most facilities offices (the primary security force) close.

In conclusion to this chapter, the best thing to do is to enter the building, film the elevator once, then exit if you have no other reason to be there. Acting normally, and not over-staying your welcome are the best ways to avoid being caught, as security often looks for odd behavior. This generally implies suspicion of a crime being committed. This is why I have things like "The bathroom excuse" or simply getting a drink of water when the elevator is busy. In department stores, museums, or libraries, looking around in an exhibit or display area near the elevator is very beneficial.

Although this may sound contradictory to everything in this chapter, the best way to avoid security is not to worry about it! If you've done your homework, and are calm, cool, and confident, you will more than likely be left alone. Finally, most people will assume the best, but it is of great benefit to be prepared for the worst.



Chapter 4 – Uploading to YouTube

Once your video is finished and transferred to your computer, review the video, and decide if it is worth uploading. If it is not, then the video can be retaken if the difficulty rating is one, two, or three. Difficult to access buildings should not be re-taken. This is why I stress the importance of making a good elevator video the first time. Video editing software may be used to combine multiple videos together, multiple parts of videos together, or edit out unwanted parts of videos. For PC users, Windows movie maker is a good choice, as it is easy to use. For Mac users, iMovie is recommended.

A high-speed internet connection is highly recommended for uploading a video to YouTube. Raw videos are often of large file size. A high-speed fiber-optic connection or university wireless are good choices. For a 5 minute video, Uploading shouldn't take longer than 30 minutes. If more time is required, compress your videos before putting them on your computer. Libraries are often great places to upload.

When entering video information, the title should contain the brand, drive, and the location in the title. A good formula to use is (brand) (drive) elevator(s) at (building name or address), (city/town) (state). City and state can be replaced with a college acronym (e.g. UNL) if you say what it stands for in the video. I recommend using catchphrases at the beginning of the title to draw attention to your video, but they shouldn't be used excessively.

Some fine examples of video titles:

1. ThyssenKrupp hydraulic elevator at 19th and Vine Garage UNL
2. KONE EcoDisc (MRL) elevators at Larson building Parking garage, Lincoln NE
3. DEATH TRAP Montgomery traction elevator at Que Place Garage (East), Lincoln NE
4. Dover Impulse hydraulic elevator at Nebraska Student Union (North wing) UNL
5. Montgomery traction elevators at Harper Hall (Dorm) UNL

6. FUN TO RIDE Montgomery traction "banjo" elevators at Abel Hall (South wing) (Dorm) UNL
7. RUINED Otis Pre-Lexan traction elevators at 388 S. 13th st, Lincoln NE
8. Elevator marathon: All three Westinghouse/Dover traction elevators at Oldfather Hall UNL
9. Before and After: Modernization of the Nebraska State Capitol elevators
 - a. Be sure to mention before and after brands in the video with a title like this

However, if the college location is not in the formal title:

10. Dover Impulse hydraulic elevator at Building 2, SCC, Lincoln NE

In the description, describe your feelings about these elevators, and provide any information about the video to clarify anything that may be misinterpreted in the comments. Technical specifications may also be put here, either about the building (e.g. color coding of garage) or the elevator itself. Be sure to list as many tags as possible that describe your video. This allows other people to find it. Videos with more tags generally receive more views.

Above all: PLEASE use proper grammar!

Once the video has finished uploading, choose an appropriate thumbnail for the video and watch it immediately after you uploaded it. Delete it and re-upload it if necessary if something is not right.

Comments should generally be welcome. Comments may be set to approval to ward off trolls, spammers, and insults, but it discourages comments in general even from those who want to provide sensible feedback (e.g. constructive criticism). That decision is



up to you.

Do not upload more than two videos in one day, and not one after the other. This crowds up your subscribers' newsfeeds, and is very annoying. This also results in fewer video views and lost subscribers. At the same time, don't go a long time without uploading a video, because your audience may eventually forget you exist. The best thing you can do for your channel is pay attention to your YouTube analytics to see which days of the week get the most views, and upload videos on those days. Weekends generate the highest viewership for me, but it may be different for you. At the same time, be consistent in your uploading. This way, your viewers will know what to expect and will tune in at the right time.

Do not dub music over an elevator video unless you take out the audio. This is very annoying. This may also subject you to copyright issues.

"Liking" other elevator videos is recommended. Disliking a video is discouraged unless the filmer is excessively rude, doing something dangerous, or outright abusing the elevator and/or the privilege of filming it (e.g. tampering with machine room equipment without permission).

Any type of interaction other than passively watching (even a dislike) is the best way to help another content provider.



Chapter 5 – Advanced filming techniques

5.1 Common elevator courtesy:

Everybody needs a refresher course on this, so here you go:

1. Give priority to those who need the elevator, such as people in wheelchairs, older folks, strollers, technicians, people with heavy loads / items on wheels...etc.
2. Let people off the elevator before boarding.
3. Make sure the elevator is traveling in the right direction before you board. If it appears someone is trying to board when it is going the wrong direction, let him or her know (e.g. "This is going up").
4. DO NOT attempt to shut the door on someone trying to catch the elevator! There is nothing wrong with letting the doors close naturally, but holding the door for someone goes a long way.
5. The first person to enter the elevator either selects their floor and gets out of the way of the button panel, or offers to press floors for the rest of the boarding passengers.
6. The people getting off first should stand closest to the doors. In order to avoid unnecessary shuffling in the elevator, those getting off later may step out and hold the door for those who are getting out, and then re-enter.
7. Exit promptly when you arrive at your floor.
8. DO use the bathroom before you use the elevator. DO NOT pass gas, ride a short distance, make out (yes, I have witnessed this), or stand too close to anyone in the elevator.
9. IF YOU GET STUCK, do not panic. One rope alone can hold many times the weight of a fully loaded car, and most elevators are equipped with five or six. Ring the alarm to draw attention, press door open if the car didn't move at all, and use the emergency phone to call for help. In addition, elevator shafts are airshafts, so there is no need to worry about running out of air. NEVER under any circumstance try to get out on your own!

10. <http://www.buzzfeed.com/katieheaney/the-42-commandments-of-proper-elevator-behavior>

Before continuing, I recommend you attempt to film a few elevators first.

5.2 Elevator keys:

The usage of elevator keys on camera is a very controversial topic in the elevator community. Many disagree on the policies of elevator key usage. However, it boils down to three very simple rules. 1) Do not use keys to access restricted floors without permission. 2) Turning off a fan (with a manual switch) to hear a motor is acceptable, provided you restore the fan when exiting. 3) DO NOT ATTEMPT to do anything else without permission and/or supervision! Keys should only belong in your collection.

5.3 Rear door:

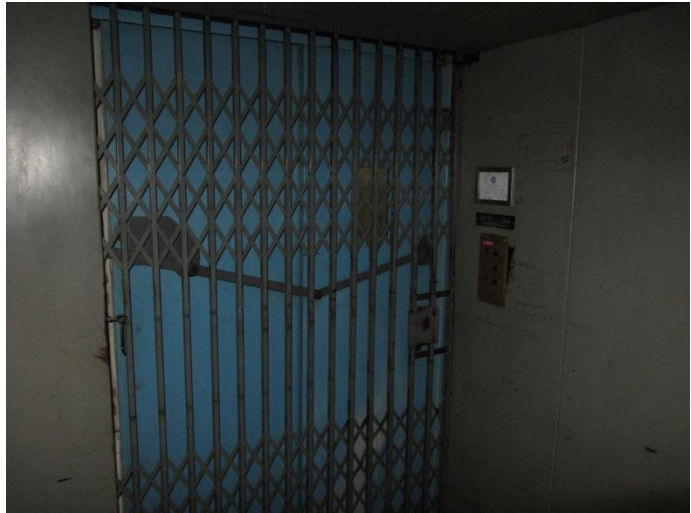
If the elevator has a rear door, it is customary to stop the elevator on a floor in which the rear door will open during the cab view trip. However, it may open into service areas, which are restricted. A loading dock not in use on a college campus and most two-story elevators with rear doors are ok, but if the floor is locked off, it is not ok. Exercise proper judgment about opening a rear door. Knowledge of where it opens up at is beneficial.

5.4 Starting outside and exiting on camera:

A common, yet risky procedure in easier-to-film buildings is to start outside, get the building in the frame. A good example to start such a video is "This is the (building name), in (city and state)" and walking toward the entrance, say "Now, let's go ride the elevator." The risk you take involves whom you might encounter when you get to the elevator or on the way to the elevator. If you can successfully pull it off, it makes for more interesting and suspense-prolonging videos. Exiting the building on camera is a good security measure and lessens your chance of getting busted. Also, you can show the building in the video in both instances.

5.5 Filming gated/vintage and freight elevators:

Filming freight elevators is better done on college campuses than in malls. Malls generally have stricter security in non-public areas because they often have un-shelved merchandise back there. College facilities workers don't care as much. The filming technique for gated elevators and freight elevators are very similar. 1) Always start on the



lowest accessible floor, unless security reasons prevent it. 2) Enter the elevator, and get the entire entry process on camera. 3) Close the gates behind you. Do a cab view before going anywhere (preferred). 4) After the cab view, select the highest floor. Watch out the gates both up and down. Repeat if time permits for vintage elevators. 5) Exit the elevator at the floor you started. **CLOSE THE GATES** on camera so other people can use it.

5.6 Service elevators:

For service elevators in a hotel, your best bet is to start on the lowest guest floor, call the elevator up, select the highest floor and follow standard procedure. Most employees will have no problem with you riding, but others may ask you to get off because it is a service elevator.

5.7 Alarm ringing:

Elevator alarms are to be used in **EMERGENCY SITUATIONS ONLY!** **HOWEVER**, a quick tap on the alarm in an empty parking garage on a weekend (for example) to see if it's working, is ok. Alarm bell communication is acceptable within reason. Accidental taps on the alarm are understandable.

This shouldn't be an acceptable excuse to down rate videos ☺.

5.8 Elevator stops to pick up passengers:

If the elevator makes a stop to pick up passengers while filming an elevator video, don't be rude, let them on, offer to press a floor for them, common elevator courtesy (see beginning of chapter). Do not show the people's faces on camera, as this tends to make some uncomfortable. However, make sure to note their presence on camera, for example, show their feet as they are walking on or off the elevator. Hiding the camera is strongly recommended. As obvious as it sounds, try to avoid filming when the elevators are extremely busy, as this generally results in poor videos.



Chapter 6 – Conclusion

In conclusion, everything in this book is merely a guide, and all due respect is given to the owner of the elevator. Yet, we make every effort to make sure that filming elevators is completely harmless, and that we are not terrorists, just ordinary people who have an interest in elevators and photography. By following these guidelines, building owners may come to respect us.

We need your help to get a video of as many elevators as we can. We need you. To join the community, go out, film an elevator, and upload it to YouTube.

Have fun! And don't worry about getting busted!



Chapter 7 – Frequently asked Questions

Where should I film? I don't want to get thrown out.

Did you not read chapter 3?

How do I know what brand a specific elevator is?

Why must you make it hard for me right away? Most elevators will have some brand plate that the company uses to identify an elevator they installed. The certificate of inspection, which varies by state, will often list the brand of the elevator. The best way to learn is by watching other elevator videos and learning to recognize what kinds of elevators are what brands.

You may also find out information about elevators here:

http://elevation.wikia.com/wiki/Elevator_Wiki

The most common elevator brands in the US are ThyssenKrupp, KONE, Otis, and Schindler.

While we are on the topic, there are many different drive systems for elevators. A hydraulic elevator is driven by a piston that a machine pumps fluid into to push the elevator up, and released to bring the elevator down. Traction elevators are pulled by ropes from above, balanced by a counterweight on the other end. Sometimes the motor of a traction elevator may be on the lowest level; this is called bottom-drive traction. Hydraulic elevators are found in low-rise buildings, traction elevators are found in mid- and high-rise buildings. A hydraulic elevator has a humming noise as it's going up, and a draining sound as it's going down, a "fluid-like feel." A traction can be identified by a brake release (not always audible) and/or a whirr both directions. Because a traction elevator's counterweight balances the weight of a half-full car, a traction elevator will jolt going up or "struggle" on the way down on startup when the car is empty.

How do I know when to label an elevator as a "death trap?"

Hmmm. I'm not sure where to start with this one! First off, the term "death trap" is used as a joke, as no elevator is a real death trap. The term applies to any

elevator that appears to be running substandard. For example, two or more of the following (in order of severity) can qualify the elevator as a death trap: Shakes, strange noises, squeaks and jolts, leveling issues, or a door acting up. This also takes into account the severity of the issue. Other than that, I personally use the term sparingly.

How do I know when to label an elevator as a “banjo?”

A banjo is simply a crappy traction that does not qualify for “death trap.” However, the issue centers around the ropes.

Why don’t more women film elevators?

THAT’s a good question! I’m guessing elevators don’t appeal to women any more than cars and trucks do (there are women interested in elevators out there, I’m sure). However, I have found some women that are interested in my hobby of filming elevators. I hope this answers your question, because beyond that, I don’t know. At the same time, I do know a couple of girls who like me because I film elevators!

If you were a building owner, which brand of elevator would you install?

That depends on too many factors. If the building were a parking garage, I would install something durable and doesn’t require much maintenance. If it were a low-rise office building, probably ThyssenKrupp or Schindler. Mid- and High rise buildings would call for ThyssenKrupp, Otis, or Schindler. As an elevator filmer, my favorite brand would be ThyssenKrupp.

What about KONE?

I am a little skeptical about the EcoDisc. As an elevator filmer, KONE has made a decent attempt to improve it, but it would still not be my first choice if I were a building owner (I’d gladly take a KONE hydro or conventional traction).

What does it mean to mod or modernize an elevator? Why is it so bad? I was really hoping you wouldn't ask that! There are many different ways to modernize an elevator. Basically, modernizing is replacing older parts with newer parts. Sometimes the whole elevator is replaced. This is usually done to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, to accommodate the blind and deaf, and for firefighters who use the elevator in an emergency. It can also be done if the old equipment is in bad condition, or if the elevator is having serious issues, such as the buttons shorting out regularly. Modernizing is by no means bad. It is actually quite good! However, it is disappointing when a vintage elevator is modernized, because they are getting rarer and rarer via modernization.



Chapter 8 – Sources and further reading:

First elevator video watched:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-6IV02_fUDk

Andrew's first elevator video:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n09SxPFEgRw>

A documentary on the community:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sfi5pyatGyY>

My first elevator video:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZqAi_CXH7MA

Asserting your rights when confronted with police/security

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yqMjMPIXzdA>

Andrew Reams's infamous encounter with police:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VYs652GpOLk>

Glenn Harlan Reynolds (January 2010), Taking Photos in Public Places is Not a Crime, *Popular Mechanics* retrieved from

<http://www.popularmechanics.com/technology/how-to/computer-security/taking-photos-in-public-places-is-not-a-crime>

Videos from other elevator community members on how to film elevators:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ljr2XsOoPd0>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=arW-cCdRh8k>

Jessica Adamson (2013) *Stuck at Boise State: Are the elevators on campus safe or sketchy?* Retrieved from <http://arbiteronline.com/2013/05/06/stuck-at-boise-state-are-elevators-on-campus-safe-or-sketchy/>

<http://arbiteronline.com/2013/05/06/stuck-at-boise-state-are-elevators-on-campus-safe-or-sketchy/>

My video on how to film elevators:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fia3fr7mwxQ>