



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 41101.2-2021

**Earth-moving machinery - Sustainability - Part 2:
Remanufacturing**

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foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1:1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents"

drafted:

This document is part 2 of GB/T 41101 "Earth-moving Machinery Sustainability": GB/T 41101 has released the following parts:

--- Part 1: Terminology, Sustainability Factors and Reporting;

--- Part 2: Remanufacturing;

--- Part 3: Used machines:

This document is equivalent to ISO 10987-2:2017 "Earth-moving machinery sustainability - Part 2: Remanufacturing":

Please note that some content of this document may be patented: The issuing agency of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents:

Introduction

Sustainability has become a focus of attention for all products worldwide, including earthmoving machinery: Customers who purchase machines require

information on the sustainability of their work projects: As interest in this issue has grown, many organizations have begun to compile sustainable development

Guide, many earthmoving machinery manufacturers also began to provide relevant information:

Sustainability covers a wide range of social, environmental and economic factors related to the development, manufacture, service life and end-of-life stages of earthmoving machinery

field:

Remanufacturing can promote the reuse of end-of-life products, reduce resource consumption and environmental pollution, save energy and reduce greenhouse gases and other harmful

Substance emissions: Remanufacturing has become an important part of recycling in a low-carbon economy, a key link in sustainable development, and is expected to be

Become the main representative of the future sustainable development industry: The remanufacturing rate of used parts of earthmoving machinery can reach more than 80%:

Remanufacturing is carried out by the original equipment manufacturer, partner or authorized party:

The formulation of earthmoving machinery remanufacturing standards can help remanufacturers establish a consensus on remanufacturing technical specifications, thereby improving remanufactured products:

the quality of:

GB/T 41101 "Earth-moving Machinery Sustainability" is the basic and universal guide to carry out sustainable activities in the field of earth-moving machinery in my country

The standard is intended to consist of three parts:

--- Part 1: Terminology, sustainability factors and reporting: The purpose is to clarify the general principles of the sustainability of earthmoving machinery, define the possible

Sustainability terms and important sustainability factors for earthmoving machinery, etc:

--- Part 2: Remanufacturing: The purpose is to help remanufacturers establish a consensus on remanufacturing technical specifications, thereby improving remanufactured products:

the quality of:

--- Part 3: Used machines: The purpose is to establish a universal, scientifically reasonable, operable and economical earthmoving machine

Second-hand machinery technical specifications, provide technical guidance for the evaluation of second-hand machinery, and improve the quality of second-hand machinery:

Earthmoving Machinery Sustainability

Part 2: Remanufacturing

1 Scope

This document defines the terms and definitions of earthmoving machinery remanufactured parts, specifies the technological process and requirements, and provides relevant information:

This document is applicable to the remanufacturing of reusable parts of earth-moving machinery as defined in ISO 6165, and non-road machinery can also be used for reference:

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute essential provisions of this document through normative references in the text: Among them, dated citations

documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to

this document:

ISO 6165 Earth-moving machinery basic types identification, terms and definitions (Earth-movingmachinery-Basictypes-

Identificationandtermsanddefinitions)

Note: GB/T 8498-2017 Earth-moving machinery basic type identification, terms and definitions (ISO 6165:2012, IDT)

ISO 10987 Earth-moving machinery sustainability terms, sustainability factors and reporting (Earth-movingmachinery-Sus-

tainability-Terminology,sustainabilityfactorsandreporting)

Note: GB/T 41101:1-2021 Earthmoving Machinery Sustainability Part 1: Terminology, Sustainability Factors and Reporting (ISO 10987:2012, IDT)

ISO 16714 Terminology and calculation methods for reusability and recyclability of earth-moving machinery (Earth-movingmachinery-

Recyclabilityandrecoverability-Terminologyandcalculationmethod)

Note: GB/T 30964-2014 Terminology and calculation methods for reusability and recyclability of earthmoving machinery (ISO 16714:2008, IDT)

3 Terms and Definitions

Terms and definitions defined by ISO 6165, ISO 10987 and ISO 16714 and the following terms and definitions apply to this document:

Note: Appendix A provides additional general terms and definitions:

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for standardization at the following addresses:

---IEC Electronic Encyclopedia: <http://www.electropedia.org>

---ISO online browsing platform: <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3:1

Remanufactured blank core

Has completed its useful life by disposing of parts that can be reused:

NOTE: Remanufactured blanks have economic value, not scrap:

3:2

Remanufacturing

By the original equipment manufacturer (3:10), cooperative units or authorized units, sold worn or expired parts as remanufactured gross

Blank (3:1), a manufacturing process that achieves quality and performance "like new" or "better than new":

NOTE: This definition differs from the definitions in ISO 10987 and ISO 16714: