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

**GB/Z 23153-2008**

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**Disassembly requirements for testing hazardous substances in  
lighting equipment**

照明电器产品中有害物质检测样品拆分要求

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### Foreword

This instructional document is developed for the resolution of lighting products. Appendix A of this Guidance Document is a normative appendix. This Guidance Document is proposed by China National Light Industry Council. The guidance of technical documents by the National Lighting Standardization Technical Committee. The guiding technical documents drafted by: Beijing Institute of Light Sources, Zhejiang Sunshine Group Co., Ltd.. The main drafters of this technical guidance document. Qu Su Hui, moral Ning, Yang Xiaoping, Wu Guoming.

In the detection of lighting harmful substances, the sample separation process has a direct impact on the test results. This guidance document Split the sample according to the general requirements for the definition of homogenous material, split the sample into units that are ultimately submitted for testing, and then proceed to seizure Measurement. This guidance document is based on the classification of electrical products, such as incandescent lamps, fluorescent lamps, ballasts, lamps, etc., respectively, using examples and diagrams The method shown shows the method and procedure of splitting. The purpose of the development of this directive technical documents for testing agencies and enterprises in the detection of electrical lighting products provide the basis for the test. Lighting electrical products in the detection of harmful substances Sample resolution requirements

### 1 Scope

GB/Z 23153-2008 is the Chinese national standard on disassembly requirements for testing hazardous substances in lighting equipment, in the field of electrical engineering. The /Z

suffix marks it as a guiding technical document: it does not prescribe requirements that can be certified against, but sets out the technique, the method or the state of the art that the standards bodies recommend following. It was issued on 30 December 2008 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China. As a guiding technical document it carries no separate date of entry into force: it applies from publication. Classification: ICS 29.140.01, CCS K70. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This Guidance Document specifies the principles and methods for the resolution of lighting products and their components and materials. The scope of this guidance document applies to lighting electrical products and their components and materials.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this Guidance Document, become the provisions of this Guidance Note document. All dated Cited documents, all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this guidance document. However, drums Recipients of the agreement based on this guidance document are encouraged to study whether the latest versions of these documents are applicable. All undated references The latest version of this document applies to this guidance document. General requirements for the resolution of hazardous substance test samples in electronic and electrical products

## 3 Terms and definitions

GB /Z20288-2006 defined in the terms and definitions, as well as the following terms and definitions apply to the guidance of technical documents.

- 3.1 Mercury at room temperature.
- 3.2 Mercury and other metals such as zinc alloy.
- 3.3 Metal bag with mercury inside.
- 3.4 Glass beads or glass columns with mercury inside.

## 4 Split principle

4.1 The goal of the resolution is to obtain a homogeneous material that constitutes the lighting appliance product by appropriate resolution. Need to take the appropriate split hands Paragraph to obtain a homogeneous material to ensure that the split results for subsequent testing, will not be misjudged due to improper resolution.

4.2 The same function of the same production plant, the same specifications (parameters) of multiple modules, components or components can be classified as a category, choose from Representative samples are split and the different components produced using the same material (including substrate and additive) can be considered as a test cell.

4.3 different color materials should be split into different detection unit.

4.4 For projects or materials exempted completely from the list of exemptions stipulated in the relevant laws and regulations, no further splitting shall be carried out. If you have to split In the split should be identified.

4.5 When the split object is difficult to further split and quality  $\leq 10\text{mg}$ , do not split, as a non-homogeneous detection unit, submitted directly to the test.

4.6 When the split object is difficult to further split and the volume  $\leq 1.2\text{mm}^3$ , do not have to split, you can sample the whole system as a heterogeneous test Yuan, submitted directly to the test.

4.7 Surface treatment layer should be separated from the body as much as possible (such as coating); For really can not be separated (such as coating), the surface treatment layer