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SN

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

SN/T 2001.1-2006

**Determination of certain hazardous in electrical and electronic
equipment. Mechanical disjointment. Part 1: General
requirements**

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This part is the first part of SN/T 2001.

Appendix A, Appendix B and Appendix C of this part are informative annexes.

This part is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration.

Introduction

For chemical analysis, obtaining a homogeneous test sample is a necessary condition for testing. This section also attempts to reach the submission of chemical tests.

The sample is for the purpose of homogenization, and the necessary mechanical separation of the electrical and electronic products is appropriately regulated.

As we all know, the manufacturing process, structure and materials of electrical and electronic products are more complicated, often a variety of materials are glued together, components and component structures.

Into complex, especially various electronic components and components, structures and materials are very special, if you want to obtain homogeneous materials, the most direct way it is to use mechanical tools to remove. However, there are many factors that affect the acquisition of a single material or a homogeneous material, such as tools, environments, and methods.

Different, it will affect the acquisition of homogeneous materials, which will affect the accuracy of chemical testing and the overall evaluation of product compliance.

This section specifies the process of mechanical splitting methods that can be implemented for the diversity of electrical and electronic products and the complexity of materials and components.

Ensure that mis-judgment of toxic and hazardous substances present in the product is not

caused by improper separation.

Detection of toxic and hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products

Mechanical separation - Part 1. General requirements

1 Scope

This section specifies the methods and requirements for the mechanical separation of electrical and electronic products into various homogeneous materials or detection units for hazardous substances.

Determination.

This part is applicable to the design of electrical and electronic products (including components with rated voltage AC not exceeding 1000V and DC not exceeding 1500V).

Mechanical splitting of components and components).

The products covered in this section include, but are not limited to, the following categories.

---Large household appliances;

---Small household appliances;

---Information technology and communication equipment;

--- audio and video equipment;

---lighting device;

---Electronic and electrical tools (except for large size specific industrial appliances);

---Toys, amusement and sports equipment;

---vending machine.

2 Normative references

The terms in the following documents become the provisions of this part by reference to this part of SN/T 2001. Quotations with dated , all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this section, however, encouragement is achieved under this section the parties to the agreement study whether the latest versions of these documents can be used. For undated references, the latest edition applies to this section.

SN/T 2000 General rules for the detection of toxic and hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions identified by SN/T 2000 apply to this section.

The product or its parts are broken down into test units using mechanical methods such as unscrewing, cutting, scraping, squeezing and grinding. In this section in the short term "split".

After splitting and sampling, the material that is ultimately submitted for chemical analysis is required. According to the uniformity of the material, the detection unit can be divided into homogeneous detection sheets.

Meta and heterogeneous detection unit.

A detection unit that is uniformly composed of one or more substances and can no longer be mechanically separated out of different materials.