



Detail Implementation Rules for Compulsory Product Certification

Electric Power Tool



China Quality Certification Centre

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Foreword

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0. Introduction

These Detail Implementation Rules for Electric Power Tool (hereinafter referred to as the Detail Implementation Rules) are formulated in accordance with the Implementation Rules for Compulsory Product Certification Electric Power Tool (No.: CNCA-C04-01-2014) (hereinafter referred to as the Implementation Rules), as a supporting document for the certification implementation rules, for use with the Implementation Rules.

The applicable range of products and certification standards in the Detail Implementation Rules keep consistent with relevant provisions of the Implementation Rules, and are adjusted in accordance with the announcements concerning directory definition and directory adjustment published by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration (hereinafter referred to as CNCA).

On the basis of the provisions of the certification implementation rules, in line with the principle of maintaining the effectiveness of product certification, improving the product quality, serving the certification enterprises and controlling the certification risk, CQC establishes the classification management requirements for factories, and in combination with the classification of factories, defines the implementation requirements for compulsory product certification of Electric Power Tools.

0.1 Definitions of items

0.1.1 Testing at Manufacturer's Premises (TMP)

The engineers from specified lab use testing devices in factory lab. The factory shall assign testing personnel to assistant. Then the specified labs shall approve and issue test report.

0.1.2 Witnessed Manufacture's Testing (WMT)

The engineers from specified labs shall witness testing conditions of factory labs, and witness factory personnel to use their own devices to test; or witness partial or whole test items as per the submitted test scheme. Factory testing personnel shall issue original test record, and draw up test report as per regulated format with engineers. Relevant labs are responsible to approve and issue test report.

0.1.3 Original design manufacture (ODM)

ODM refers to the factory that uses same quality guarantee ability, same product design, same Producing control and test, to design, process or manufacture products one or more manufacturers.

0.1.4 ODM initial certificate holder

The agency that awards initial production certificates to ODM's product.

0.1.5 Original equipment manufacturer (OEM)

OEM refers to the factory that produces products as per client's design, producing control and test requirement. The client can be applicant, or manufacturer; OEM produces certification products with its own equipment in accordance with client's design, producing control and test requirements.

0.2 Factory classification management

CQC collects and classifies information related to certification products and production quality to dynamically group factories. Applicant, manufacturer and factory shall cooperate.

The factories can be divided into 4 groups: Class A, Class B. Class C and Class D.

CQC shall group and grade factories as per the below principles. And it shall dynamically manage classification and grading of factories periodically or no periodically. CQC's issued document shall prevail in the case of inconformity. In principle, factory shall ascent its ranking by the order of D-C-B-A, and degrade by the order of A-B-C-D, or be adjusted to corresponding grade through risk assessment.

Basic rules for classification:

① Class A

In principle, Class B factories submit required material to CQC. CQC conducts risk assessment by collected information and submitted material and then confirm classification. The assessment shall include:

a) Factory inspection

No unqualified item in factory inspection over 2 years (inclusive of current year).

b) Result of product test and sample test

No unqualified item in follow-up supervision over 2 years (inclusive of current year); qualified in national or provincial inspection, or special inspection for CCC;

c) Products testing ability

Factory shall be capable of testing ability and approved by CQC.

d) Research ability

Factory shall have the ability of research, like engaged in the formulation of Electric Power Tool, or owns Electric Power Tool patents.

e) Other information related certification production and factory's production quality.

② Class B

Apart from the factories of Class A, Class C and Class D, factories, whose production without quality problems, can be classified as Class B

③ Class C (meets any one of the following requirements)

a) Factory inspection conclusion as "verification in site" (exclusive of standards changing)

b) Factory with production quality problem, and is responsible to this; but its certificate is not suspended

c) Factory deemed to be adjusted to Class C by CQC as per intergrade production certification information;

④ Class D (meets any one of the following requirements)

a) Unqualified in initial inspection and follow up supervision;

b) Unqualified in security information in follow-up supervision;

c) Factory that refuses inspection or sample inspection

d) Factory with production quality problem, and is responsible to this; or its certificate is suspended or cancelled.

e) Unqualified in national, provincial or CCC special inspection; or production security is not guaranteed.

f) Factory doomed to be adjusted to Class D by CQC as per intergrade production certification information;

1. Scope of application

Same as Implementation Rule 1.

2. Certification standards

Same as Implementation Rule 2.

3. Certification mode

3.1 Basic mode for certification

The basic modes for Electric Power Tools certification are:

Type test + follow-up supervision

3.2 Details of certification mode

Details can be listed as per combination of basic certification mode, factories classification management and additions or cancellation to certification elements:

Mode 1: type test + follow-up supervision

Mode 2: type test + factory's production Quality Assurance Capacity and consistency inspection (initial factory inspection) + follow-up supervision.

The follow-up supervision refers to one, or combination, of follow-up inspection after certification, factory sampling test or market sampling test.

3.3 Applicability of certification mode

Factories of Class A can adopt mode 1.

Factories of Class B, Class C and Class D shall adopt mode 2.

The applicant can propose proper certification mode as per its own case.

CQC shall decide the applicable mode by the features of application products, principles of certification risk control and factories classification management.

4. Certification unit division

In principle, the same manufacturer, the same type of tool of the same manufacturer, the same motor type, the same rated voltage level, the same motor stator and rotor chip size, and the substantially identical safety structure can be an authentication unit. Products of different applicants, producers, and manufacturing companies shall be used as different certification units.

4.1 The same category of tools

Tools that apply multiple safety-specific standards and tools for a single safety-specific standard are not part of the same certification unit;

In general, the principles for the division of tools in the same category in Annex 1.

4.2 Same motor type:

- (a) single-phase series excitation, single-phase induction motors do not belong to the same authentication unit;
- (b) DC, the AC motor does not belong to the same authentication unit;
- (c) Single-phase induction, three-phase induction motors do not belong to the same authentication unit.

4.3 Same rated voltage rating

Commonly used voltage levels are 380V, 220 V, 110 V, and extra low voltage.

4.4 The same motor stator and rotor punch size, basically the same safety structure.

- (a) Power tools with different insulation levels do not belong to the same certification unit

When the windings are Class B and above, the insulation structure shall be assessed in accordance with GB/T 11021.

- (b) Power tools of different types of protection against electric shock do not belong to the same certification unit;
- (c) Aluminum wire and copper wire stator winding tools are not part of the same certification unit