



Certification standard

Rigid Suitcase

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Based on the EN45550 series of standards, and consistent with EN45552 and EN45554, the LONGTIME® specific standards specify elements relating to the study of the robustness, reliability and repairability of the associated product family.

All qualitative, semi-quantitative and quantitative data are derived from a research and consultation process, as required by current standards, and take into account bibliographical references (scientific studies, regulations, standards, etc.) and all stakeholders involved.) and all stakeholders, i.e.: marketers (manufacturers, importers, distributors), their suppliers and/or subcontractors, product experts (repairers, installers, professional testers), spare parts professionals, reconditioners, consumers, consumer associations, environmental associations and any other stakeholder who can contribute, subject to added value and the availability of networks and information.

LONGTIME® vision

This project is part of a dynamic social movement, with the aim of moving ahead of regulations. This label is made by citizens, for citizens. It provides the certainty that the product bearing the label is manufactured for long-term use, as desired by the majority of consumers, and that it is economically repairable.

LONGTIME® is a simple, powerful and effective tool, designed to inform consumers who are concerned about the overall impact of their purchases, as well as those who wish to acquire a product with a fair longevity/price ratio. It also aims to put the spotlight on manufacturers keen to offer products with an optimized lifespan.

Label objectives

The aim is to encourage a different kind of consumption, with a view to producing differently. Virtually all citizens would like to see a transformation of the consumer society, with a real paradigm shift in technical and economic thinking, in order to consume better and more sustainably.

As studies « [Modélisation et évaluation environnementale de produits de consommation et biens d'équipement](#) » and « [Évaluation environnementale et économique de l'allongement de la durée d'usage de biens d'équipements électriques et électroniques à l'échelle d'un foyer](#) » from the Agence De l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Énergie Française (ADEME) show, the ecological interest is major: in the space of a few decades, we have multiplied our consumption of raw materials to over 60 billion tonnes a year.

The label helps to preserve the planet's resources by making better use of them and reducing waste.

Intuitively, then, buying a product with an optimized lifespan encourages the rational use of our planet's resources, reduces over-consumption and helps us to move away from disposable and wasteful products. It's not a question of looking for "immortal" products, but rather of fighting against the short lifespan of products.

Impact of durability of rigid suitcase

Extending the lifespan of a rigid suitcase by a few years can reduce the results of indicators for impact categories linked to phases of the lifecycle upstream of use. As the product consumes no inputs and produces no outputs, the benefits of extending its lifespan will also apply to the other impact categories.

Thus, replacing a hard-shell suitcase at an early stage would never seem to be advantageous from an environmental point of view.

Fields of application

The label is applicable to various product families as long as there is an assembly of parts. LONGTIME® aims to cover domestic appliances, electronics, hand-held electrical appliances, furniture, leisure equipment, professional equipment, etc. The range of products is therefore very broad, but excludes automotive, textile (excluding leather goods), food, cosmetics and chemical products.

Reference system organization

The criteria are broken down into 3 main families and grouped into 9 categories. The criteria are presented as follows:

Criteria category
Criteria subcategory

1. Criteria number and name

Each criterion is identified by a number and a name corresponding to its specific theme. In all, there are 38 criteria.

Time marker (Associated with each criterion Cf table below)

Criteria T0	These criteria must be met to qualify for certification after the initial audit (year N).
Criteria T1	These criteria must be met by at least 70% at the time of the audit. Corrective action will be taken to achieve 100% compliance by year N+1.

CROSS-CUTTING CRITERIA

Criterion applicable to all product categories

❖ Product Specific Requirement (PSR)

- Specific criterion whose scope is adapted to the product category of the standard.

Means of proof: Details of the means of proof required and/or relevant to the assessment of the criterion and its PSR.

Control system

Compliance with the standard's criteria is assessed by an independent, accredited inspection body.

Each criterion is assessed according to a compliant/non-compliant approach. Assessment of compliance with the criteria is carried out by an approved, independent inspection body, using auditors who must be qualified by the label manager and who have received initial training in the entire LONGTIME® programme in order to ensure efficient control.

For more details on the control system used in the labeling process, click here:

<https://www.longtimelabel.com/conditionslongtime>

Standards and regulations

The standards and regulations cited in the standard are based on the most recent versions and/or equivalents published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

General mode of proof

A series of documents and administrative procedures are useful for establishing proof of compliance with various criteria:

- Visual inspection by mandated third-party auditor during in-situ audit
- All European legislation applicable to the product family, in particular: technical specifications referred to in article 12, paragraph 5 of the [REGULATION \(UE\) 2017/1369](#) present in the European Commission's product conformity database (CE marking database), EMC, ROHS, WEEE, machine safety directives
- Technical specifications for components, materials, coatings and internal or supplier processes
- Quality certification and type 1 or 2 label (Iso 9001, Iso 14001)
- Quality assurance
- Test data
- After-sales service data
- Any documentation/software to support compliance, such as :
 - Internal product data sheet
 - Functional analysis tool
 - Design study (function, materials, usage constraints)
 - Performance and endurance testing
 - Qualification phase and test
 - Failure rate study
 - Operating instructions
 - Maintenance manual
- Terms and conditions of sale

I. PRODUCT SCOPE DEFINITION

The hard-shell suitcase standard is dedicated to products designed to store and transport personal belongings securely. Unlike soft cases, hard-shell suitcases have a rigid outer shell, generally made from materials such as ABS plastic, polycarbonate or polypropylene, offering protection against shocks, impacts and external aggression.

They are fitted with a carrying handle and wheels to make them easier to move around, and may have internal compartments, securing straps or pockets to organise personal belongings efficiently.

The present sector standard only covers the products listed in scope II.1.

Product scope

- Rigid suitcase with wheels
- Rigid suitcase without wheels

Outside product scope

- Soft suitcase
- Rucksack
- Flycase

In the remainder of the reference, "**hard-shell suitcase**" is replaced by "**suitcase**".

II. NOMENCLATURE OF PARTS

This chapter details a typical nomenclature, representative of the target product group but not exhaustive. The various parts present in the BOM will then be prioritized by type of part.

- › **Hull assembly**
 - › Upper shell
 - › Lower shell
 - › Interior fittings (lining, pocket, retaining strap(s), etc.)
 - › Closure system (zip, pull tab, open/close handle, sealing strip)
 - › Hinge (flexible, rigid)
 - › Carrying handle
 - › Protectors (bumpers, feet, runners)
 - › Locking system (lock, padlock)
- › **Mobility package**
 - › Castor(s)
 - › Bearing(s)
 - › Directional shaft
 - › Fork
 - › Mounting bracket
- › **Telescopic handle assembly**
 - › Telescopic pole
 - › Activation mechanism
 - › Transmission rod
 - › Positioning pin
- › **Sealing and stabilisation of mechanical links**
 - › Sealing mechanism (various seals)
 - › Holding mechanism (screws, bolts, circlips, washers, etc.)
 - › Stabilising mechanism (spring, spacer, bucket, bearing, etc.)
 - › Translation mechanism (slides)

III. PRIORITIZATION BY PARTY CATEGORY

Product housing

This covers all the parts used to protect the product's internal components from the outside world.

- **Hull assembly**
 - Interior fittings (lining, pocket, securing straps, etc.)

Functional parts

Parts related to the operation or use of the product without additional features.

- **Hull assembly**
 - Hinge (soft, hard)
 - Carrying handle
 - Protectors (bumpers, feet, runners)

Priority parts

Parts that are functional but critical in the event of malfunction or breakdown (sometimes called critical parts).

- **Hull assembly**
 - Closure system (zip, pull tab, open/close handle, waterproof strip)
 - sealing strip)
 - Locking system (lock, padlock)

Vulnerable parts

Parts exposed to a high rate of accidental user breakage.

- **Hull assembly**
 - Upper shell
 - Lower shell
- **Telescopic handle assembly**
 - Telescopic pole
 - Activation mechanism
 - Transmission rod
 - Positioning pin
- **Mobility assembly**
 - Directional shaft
 - Fork
 - Mounting bracket

Consumable or maintenance parts

Consumable parts are those parts that need to be replaced more or less frequently, depending on the pattern of deterioration over the product's lifetime. Maintenance parts require regular servicing to keep the product in optimum working order.

- › **Mobility package**
 - › Castor(s)
 - › Bearing(s)

IV. CLASS OF REPARABILITY CRITERIA

1. Class system

The criteria in the "Repairability" family use a system of classes to prioritize the level of requirement for each type of part.

These classes range from A to E.

Class A represents best practice in reparability. The lower classes (B, C, up to D or E) reflect a decreasing level of relevance of practices, but should always be considered in relation to market practices.

The definition of classes is the subject of a study for each repository, in order to identify best market practices.

2. Disassembly depth of parts

The dismantling step count starts when the safety conditions for the user are met. A step is an operation leading to the removal of a part or a tool change. Example:

- › Remove cover by sliding with hand = 1 step
- › Remove cover by unscrewing 4 Phillips screws = 1 step
- › Remove cover by unscrewing 2 Phillips and 2 Torx screws = 2 steps

VI. EXPOSURE TO EXOGENOUS FAILURES

Definition

An exogenous failure refers to a defect or problem in the manufactured product that occurs due to external factors or conditions beyond the control of the manufacturer or producer.

As opposed to an endogenous failure, which is linked to internal problems (design, manufacturing, quality), an exogenous failure is generally the result of unforeseeable external circumstances (e.g. extreme environmental conditions, transport accidents, inappropriate handling by the end-user, component failures from third-party suppliers, etc.).

Managing exogenous failures in product manufacturing may involve implementing quality control measures, rigorous testing, supply chain management, warranties and return policies to deal with problems that may arise due to these external factors.

Exogenous failure criteria

User risk :

Reflects the ability to respect conditions of use in the face of the weight of the constraints of use.

Associated levels :

- **Low**: the user scrupulously respects the product's rules of use, particularly for quality and safety reasons.
- **Medium** : the user generally respects the product's rules of use
- **High** : the user rarely respects the product's rules of use

Product handling :

Reflects the possibility of false handling, shocks, falls.

Associated levels :

- **Low** : Not handled
- **Medium** : Handling without moving or dismantling
- **High** : Handling with moving or dismantling

Weather exposure :

Refers to exposure to rain, hail, frost, wind, sand, lightning, dust, salt spray...

Associated levels :

- **Low** : No exposure (indoors)
- **Medium** : Indirect exposure (hold, station concourse)
- **High** : Direct exposure (outdoors)

Definition of the different phases

- **Storage/Storage**: This phase corresponds to the period during which the product is waiting to be used, in a closed place that is more or less protected from the vagaries of the weather or for a relatively long period.

- **Loading:** This phase consists of filling the suitcase with personal effects and then closing the suitcase
- **Moving:** This phase corresponds to moving the suitcase over various surfaces. This is a phase in which the product is potentially heavily stressed.
- **Transport:** This phase corresponds to the handling of the filled suitcase in airports, stations, cars, trains etc... This is a phase where the product is heavily stressed and where it uses many of the available functions to meet the user's needs.
- **Cleaning/Maintenance/Maintenance:** This phase concerns the regular upkeep of the product to optimise its performance and guarantee its long-term smooth operation. It includes tasks related to physical maintenance, aimed at preventing problems and improving the lifespan of the equipment.

Phase	Importance of phase	User risk	Product handling	Weather exposure	Overall risk
Storage Storage	3	Low	Low	Low	Low
Loading	1	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Travel	2	Medium	Strong	Strong	Strong
Transport	2	Strong	Strong	Medium	Strong

Assessment of the overall risk of exogenous failure :

MEDIUM or HIGH

This product category is subject to a low risk of exogenous failures.

The risk of exogenous failures is highest during the movement and transport phases, in particular because of the intense stress on the product and potentially rough handling.

The main risks of exogenous failure for electrical equipment are as follows:

▸ Loading phase

- Poor compliance with loading instructions, with stresses sometimes applied to the fastener components that were too great, leading to a particularly critical failure of the zip.

▸ Movement phase

- Poor compliance with operating instructions, particularly on stairs or when negotiating obstacles such as pavements with numerous impacts.
- Wheels, handles and fasteners are put under a lot of stress during this phase, which increases the risk of failure and particularly when loading weight instructions are not followed.
- Depending on the environment, the case may be exposed to rain or dust during transit (airports, pavements, stations).

› **Transport phase**

- › Includes frequent and often rough handling by third parties (e.g. airport staff, baggage handlers), increasing the risk of damage.
- › Shocks associated with loading in bunkers or vehicles, as well as burial, increase the risk of damage.
- › Aircraft holds expose products to intense climatic conditions (cold).

VII. LABEL CRITERIA

Reliability
Conception

1. Stress resistance

T0 Criteria

The producer identifies the functions of the product and its components, as well as the associated critical use constraints. He demonstrates sustainable design choices, optimized by reliability and/or repairability strategies.

Mode of proof : General mode of proof supplemented by a set of data appropriate to the sub-criteria, including the application of product-related test standards: (This list of proof methods is representative but not exhaustive. It is not required to have all these modes of proof in order to comply with the criteria; they are merely indications)

- *In-warranty and out-of-warranty failure rates: The product must demonstrate failure rates below the industry average.*
- *Accelerated life testing. As the duration of the test is limited, scientific and robust projection calculations (acceleration factor) are used to extrapolate the results to the product's maximum total lifetime, demonstrating resistance to stress above the market sector average.*
- *The methodologies used can be based on general standards, on mandatory standards linked to safety directives and including elements of resistance to stress in use, or on voluntary standards.*
 - *EN 45552: General method for assessing the durability of energy-related products*
 - *EN 60721 : Classification of environmental conditions*
 - *IEC 60605 : Reliability testing of equipment*
 - *IEC 61123 : Reliability testing - Compliance test plans for pass rate*
 - *EN 61124 : Reliability testing - Compliance test plans for constant failure rate and constant failure intensity*
 - *EN 61649: Weibull analysis*
 - *EN 62506: Accelerated product test methods.*
- *Instruments used for testing: all instruments used for testing must be calibrated and a valid calibration report must be available. Calibration must be carried out prior to testing. Calibrations must be traceable to national standards.*

❖ Resistance to mechanical stress

Compressive strength

- Crush resistance of the hull thanks to a selection of suitable materials and a consistent thickness for resistance to air transport conditions (transshipment, burial, cold)
 - 100% virgin polypropylene or polypropylene with the same mechanical properties
 - Polycarbonate 100% virgin or with the same mechanical properties
 - Aluminium
- Kraft Impact Index adapted to suitcase size:
 - IK 07 test or successful tumble test for cabin cases
 - successful IK 08 or tumble test for larger cases

- › Consistency of wheel diameter with case size

Method of proof :

- › *Characterisation of processes and coatings using technical data and origin of materials.*
- › *Conclusive third-party compression strength test in accordance with ISO 604 and/or ISO 6603-1 ISO 6603-2 or equivalent standard.*
- › *Study and sizing grid for the wheels in relation to the size of the case.*

Résistance aux chocs et chutes

- › Directional castor system resistant to tearing in the event of impact
 - › Metal swivel axle for directional castors
 - › Robust mounting bracket
 - › Sturdy wheel fork
- › Telescopic handlebar tube section sized to withstand falls in the extended position

Specific method of proof :

- › *Test of resistance to the pull-out force of the fixing plates to the hull, load resistance test.*
- › *Satisfactory handle breakage test (handle extended and dropped). Successful pull and tear test with suitcase loaded to 150%.*

Friction and wear resistance

- › Robust and reliable fastening mechanism
 - › Mandatory double zip
 - › Extremely robust and reliable integration of the fastener into the shell
- › Wheels resistant to a minimum distance of 30 km
- › Reliability of the telescopic handle operating sub-systems
 - › Minimum resistance to 5000 cycles
 - › Aluminium recommended and synthetic material strongly discouraged
 - › Guide rails made exclusively of steel or fibreglass
 - › Locking pins made from a selection of stainless steel materials and excluding plastic materials

Specific mode of proof :

- › *Closure system: Characterisation of processes and materials using technical data, wear and ageing tests under the conditions of JIS-S3015 and ASTM D206 standards.*
- › *Castor: Proof of quality of TPU/TPE material (origin, rubber tread thickness, etc.).*
- › *Castor: Successful endurance test (30 km minimum) in accordance with EN 12527 or ISO 22878. Tear and load resistance test*
- › *Telescopic handle: Characterisation of materials using technical data, wear and ageing tests. Handle mechanism wear test conclusive after 5000 operations. ISO 6892-1 tensile strength test*

❖ Resistance to thermal stress

- › Aesthetic resistance of materials and coating finishes to thermal stresses

Mode of proof: IEC 60529

❖ **Resistance to liquids and oxidation**

- Corrosion-resistant material to withstand water splashes and rain

Mode of proof: Characterisation of parts and processes using technical data, wear and ageing tests. Manufacturer commitment with minimum 5-year warranty.

Production

2. Production line

T0 Criteria

The manufacturer has the processes in place to control and maintain consistently high manufacturing and assembly quality during the production phase.

- ❖ The main site(s) involved in the production of the product is/are certified to an international quality management standard.
 - Site involved in the manufacture of shells ISO 9001
 - Site involved in the manufacture of zips ISO 9001
 - Site involved in the manufacture of the telescopic handle ISO 9001

Mode of proof: For companies with more than 250 employees and for subsystems identified in PSR (in the case of subcontracting), ISO9001 certification is in place, issued by an accredited 3rd party. If not, annual inspection demonstrating compliance with ISO 9001 principles by verification of quality procedures or equivalence with other certifications is needed.

3. Logistics

T0 Criteria

The manufacturer reduces risks to the reliability of components and assemblies through efficient quality processes for managing supply, packaging, storage, handling and transport conditions.

General mode of proof

4. Supply chain

T0 Criteria

Within its value chain, the producer details the performance of its quality management linked to the reliability of its suppliers' goods or services in direct relation to its manufacturing phases.

- ❖ Particular attention will be paid to the following elements:
 - Site involved in manufacturing the hulls (mandatory third-party quality certification)
 - Telescopic handle assembly (mandatory third-party quality certification)
 - Locking system (mandatory third-party quality certification)

Mode of proof: For companies with more than 250 employees and for subsystems identified in PSR (in the case of subcontracting), ISO9001 certification is in place, issued by an accredited 3rd party. If not, annual inspection demonstrating compliance with ISO 9001 principles by verification of quality procedures or equivalence with other certifications is needed.

Quality control

5. Reliability plan

T0 Criteria

The producer provides a history of product versions and identifies the changes implemented to improve product durability.

- ❖ The manufacturer is able to demonstrate the following points:
 - Identification and monitoring of failures by the technical departments of the manufacturer or its subsidiaries, with supporting statistics
 - Documented reporting of failures according to structured and systematic processes to central departments (Technical/Quality/R&D)
 - Handling and processing of reports by R&D departments, with concrete modifications made to products to constantly improve their reliability and durability.
 - Tracking of modifications made, and for major modifications involving the product's primary function : statistical measurement of their impact to attest to the effectiveness of the improvements made.

Mode of proof: demonstration of quality management to the appointed inspection body during the on-site audit.

6. Breakthrough technology

T0 Criteria

The manufacturer provides information on the share of breakthrough technology embodied in the product, and identifies the functions associated with it. He demonstrates the reliability of this technology, all the more so if it concerns a primary function. This applies to both hardware and software innovations.

General mode of proof

7. Breakdown rate

T1 Criteria

The producer tracks actual failure rates and/or indicators by product part in order to monitor product reliability at least until the last unit of the model concerned has been put on the market.

- ❖ Particular attention will be paid to failures in the following parts:
 - Telescopic handle assembly failure
 - Closing system failure
 - Castor failure

General mode of proof

User information

8. Product identification

T0 Criteria

The producer uses a method that allows unequivocal identification of the product and its version by interested parties in order to maximize maintenance and failure management processes.

General mode of proof

9. Completeness of usage information

T0 Criteria

The manufacturer publishes a [manual](#) detailing the product's use and care instructions, and provides the user with a maintenance plan. This information, which is also available online, must be exhaustive and relevant in order to reduce exogenous failure rates and encourage responsible use.

General mode of proof

10. Usage information format

T1 Criteria

The manufacturer publishes a clear, simple and accessible user and maintenance [manual](#) (font size, vocabulary, language and print quality), so that it can be easily understood by end-users.

General mode of proof

11. Prolonged immobilization

T0 Criteria

The manufacturer identifies the risks of failure associated with prolonged product downtime. He informs the end user of the conditions of use necessary to prevent these risks.

❖ Non applicable

General mode of proof

Repairability

Technical repairability

12. Disassembly of parts

T0 Criteria

The disassembly depth is adapted to the category of product parts and the disassembly time is consistent with the type of profile normally capable of carrying out the process.

- Class A: ≤ 3 steps and less than 5 minutes
- Class B: ≤ 4 steps and less than 8 minutes
- Class C: ≤ 5 steps and less than 10 minutes
- Class D: ≤ 8 steps and less than 15 minutes

Types of parts	Class
Product housing	A
Functional	C
Priority	B
Vulnerable	B
Consumable	A

General mode of proof

13. Part fasteners and connectors

T0 Criteria

Fasteners and connectors have removability and reusability characteristics appropriate to the category of product parts. A system is in place for locating these non-visible fasteners.

- Class A : Removable and reusable
- Class B : Removable but non reusable
- Class C : Neither removable nor reusable

Types of parts	Class
Product housing	A
Functional	B
Priority	B
Vulnerable	A
Consumable	A

- ❖ If fasteners are in class B, then the spare part must be delivered with the new fasteners needed.
- ❖ The fastenings of the various priority parts of the product having both a mechanical and an electrical function must be removable and reusable (Class A standard EN45554).

General mode of proof

14. Tools

T0 Criteria

The tools required for repair and/or disassembly must be suitable for the category of product parts.

- Class A: repairs feasible without the use of tools, with tools supplied or with [General-purpose tools](#)
- Class B: repairs feasible with tools specific to the product family
- Class C: repairs feasible with other commercially available tools
- Class D: repairs feasible with proprietary tools
- Class E: repair not feasible with any existing tool

Types of parts	Class
Product housing	A
Functional	A
Priority	A
Vulnerable	A
Consumable	A

- ❖ Tolerance allowed for proprietary tools supplied or loaned on request, at no extra cost, with spare part.

General mode of proof

15. Working environment

T0 Criteria

Product-specific repair scenarios are carried out in a working environment adapted to the product part category.

- Class A: use environment
- Class B: workshop environment
- Class C: production environment

Types of parts	Class
Product housing	A
Functional	A
Priority	A
Vulnerable	A
Consumable	A

General mode of proof

16. Competence level

T1 Criteria

The level of technical skill required to carry out a repair is consistent with the category of parties involved.

- Class A: Novice skills
- Class B: Generalist skills
- Class C: Expert skills
- Class D: Manufacturer or approved expert
- Class E: Impossible to achieve with existing skills

Types of parts	Class
Product housing	A
Functional	B
Priority	B
Vulnerable	A
Consumable	A

General mode of proof

17. Spare parts interface

T0 Criteria

The various parts of the product and their connection interfaces are standardized to meet the reparability expectations of the product family.

- Class A: Standard part with standard interface
- Class B: Standard or proprietary part with standard interface
- Class C: Proprietary part with non-standard interface

Types of parts	Class
Product housing	B
Functional	B
Priority	B
Vulnerable	B
Consumable	B

General mode of proof

Organizational reparability

18. Spare parts availability time

T0 Criteria

The availability time for spare parts is at least equal to the expected service life of the product category and its individual parts. The availability period is measured from the time the last unit of the model concerned is put on the market.

- Class A: Long-term accessibility - more than 10 years
- Class B: Medium-term accessibility - between 5 and 10 years

- Class C: Accessibilité à court terme - less than 5 years
- Class D: No information on duration of accessibility

Types of parts	Class	Time available Spare Parts
Product housing	A	12 years
Functional	A	12 years
Priority	A	12 years
Vulnerable	A	12 years
Consumable	A	12 years

- ❖ In the event that a replacement part is not available from the manufacturer or his distribution network, the manufacturer shall clearly provide the user, via the documentation made available to him, with the information and/or characteristics of the parts enabling him to use instead an adaptable or compatible replacement part available on the market for a period at least equal to that specified in the above table.

General mode of proof

19. Accessibility of spare parts to target audiences

T1 Criteria

The producer ensures the availability of spare parts for the target groups normally suited to the category of parts..

- Class A: Accessible to end users
- Class B: Accessible to independent repair service providers
- Class C: Accessible to service providers approved by the manufacturer
- Class D: Accessible only to the manufacturer

Types of parts	Class
Product housing	A
Functional	A
Priority	A
Vulnerable	A
Consumable	A

- ❖ The spare parts and the procedure for ordering them shall be publicly available on the free access website of the manufacturer, until the end of the period of availability of these spare parts.

General mode of proof

20. Terms and conditions for the sale of spare parts

T1 Criteria

The manufacturer details the terms of sale of its spare parts. They reflect the product nomenclature and are not sold as a group, unless justified by coherent and verifiable design, calibration and/or economic reasons.

General mode of proof

21. Spare parts prices

T1 Criteria

The value of a spare part may not exceed a maximum percentage of the recommended selling price excluding VAT. A tolerance is allowed for parts whose PRU exceeds the specified percentage.

- ❖ Maximum percentage of the [price](#) of one of the parts in relation to the price of the product : 15%.
- ❖ The manufacturer studies and clearly proposes to the user, through the information medium of his choice, repair scenarios enabling repair costs to be limited to 25%, including VAT, potential shipping costs, spare part and working time of repairer. These scenarios apply in the event of the failure of a single part.

General mode of proof

22. Shipping costs for spare parts

T1 Criteria

The producer delivers the spare parts at the actual cost of shipping and preparation, or offers alternative solutions that reduce the cost of receiving the parts.

General mode of proof

23. Spare parts delivery times

T1 Criteria

The manufacturer demonstrates its ability to supply spare parts to interested parties within 5 working days.

General mode of proof

24. Documentation of failure scenarios

T1 Criteria

The manufacturer makes available relevant information and instructions for resolving failure scenarios and/or implementing the maintenance plan.

These are also adapted to the product category and target audience groups. The minimum duration of information availability is specified below.

- Class A = Accessible to all without restriction
- Class B = Accessible to independent repair service providers
- Class C = Accessible to repair service providers authorised by the manufacturer

- Class D = Accessible to the manufacturer only

Documentation	Class	Documentation availability time
Drawings for dismantling, reassembly if necessary or exploded views	A	12 years
A technical manual with instructions for resolving failure scenarios	A	12 years
A list of the repair and test equipment required	A	12 years
A list of repair services offered by the manufacturer	A	12 years
Information on the list of spare parts dealers and professional repairers	A	12 years
Information on components and diagnostics (such as theoretical minimum and maximum values for measurements or tightening)	A	12 years
Regular maintenance instructions	A	12 years
Transport instructions	B	12 years

General mode of proof

25. Support for fault diagnosis

T0 Criteria

The producer communicates information and/or deploys diagnostic support mechanisms to help identify failure scenarios.

- Class A = Intuitive interface
- Class B = Coded interface with public reference table
- Class C = publicly accessible hardware/software interface
- Class D = Proprietary interface
- Class E = Impossible, whatever the type of interface

- ❖ Class C: The manufacturer's or distribution partners' sales website has a fault-tree type fault diagnosis interface if not all fault scenarios are directly visually identifiable.

General mode of proof

Scalability

26. Reset settings and passwords

T0 Criteria

In the event of repair or transfer to a third party, the product's user data management processes enable secure, high-performance reuse.

- Class A = Integrated reset

- Class B = External reset
- Class C = Service reset
- Class D = No reset

General mode of proof

27. Software

T0 Criteria

The manufacturer ensures that the original performance of its product is maintained when updating the operating system and/or firmware, and differentiates between evolutionary and [corrective updates](#). Users are informed of the consequences of updates, and their consent is required.

❖ Not applicable

General mode of proof

Quality of after-sales service

28. Internal failure resolution policy

T1 Criteria

In the event of product failure, the manufacturer pursues a policy of repair or reconditioning rather than replacement, unless repair is more expensive than replacement, taking into account the wishes of users.

General mode of proof

29. Service contact

T1 Criteria

The producer demonstrates that the opening of an after-sales service file does not exceed 2 working days and that the average time taken to resolve the file encourages repairs.

❖ Given the type of product family, the maximum lead time is 24 hours.

General mode of proof

30. Return services

T0 Criteria

The manufacturer provides end-users with return services adapted to the product category and consistent with its distribution network, regardless of the status of warranties.

- Class A = Complete return options
- Class B = Basic return options
- Class C = No return option

- ❖ Class B: Basic return service with minimum return conditions by post or distribution/collection point

General mode of proof

31. Return condition

T0 Criteria

The return of the original packaging cannot be demanded for the repair of the product, as long as it is packaged and protected as much as it could have been at the time of purchase.

General mode of proof

32. Useful product

T1 Criteria

In its network, and for product categories considered "highly useful", the manufacturer minimizes the repair process time until the product is returned to the end-user.

- ❖ Not applicable

General mode of proof

33. Warranty time

T0 Criteria

The warranty period with presumed anteriority of defect may not be less than 24 months.

- ❖ Minimum 5 year warranty. (excluding consumables)

General mode of proof

34. Warranty exclusions

T0 Criteria

In its general warranty conditions, the manufacturer does not introduce any abusive exclusion(s) with regard to the normal use of the product.

Examples of abusive exclusions identified:

- ❖ Surface micro-scratching
- ❖ Micro-impacts

General mode of proof

Lifecycle
Sustainability

By having a type 1 ecolabel certification for its product, the manufacturer automatically validates compliance with all the Life cycle category criteria.

Mode of proof: Type 1 certification to ISO 14024 from the list below

- Blue Angel
- European Ecolabel

35. Health, safety and environmental protection

T0 Criteria

With regard to human health, the safety of people and installations, and environmental protection, the manufacturer proves that it is taking action at a level that complies at least with the requirements of European directives 2011/65/EU and (EC) No 1907/2006 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in equipment, and/or action to preserve the ecosystems that are most affected.

Mode of proof: For products distributed in geographical areas potentially covered by regulatory prerogatives establishing requirements similar to the European market in terms of limiting the use of certain hazardous substances in EEE, proof of compliance with these regulatory requirements will be used as a method of proof in compliance with the RSPs of this criterion if necessary.

General mode of proof

- ❖ For large companies (workforce > 5000), the main site(s) involved in the production of the product must be certified to an international environmental management standard.

Mode of proof: ISO 14001 certification issued by an accredited third-party inspection body.

- ❖ At least 50% of the case's components are identical in design to other cases from the same manufacturer and to products in the same performance and generation category.
- ❖ To reduce the impact of the manufacturing phase :
 - The site responsible for the "hull manufacturing" phase has third-party quality certification linked to environmental management, such as ISO 14001.
 - At least 80% of off-cuts from the manufacturing process are recycled in other manufacturing processes.
 - The metal parts of the product are composed of recycled material to a minimum of :
 - 17% for steel
 - 28% for stainless steel
 - 80% for cast iron
 - 80% for aluminium

General / specific methods of proof:

- *ISO14001 certification for companies marketing at least 100,000 units/year*
- *Process for recycling production waste*
- *Certificate of origin of the materials used to make up the parts.*
- ❖ Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) : The characteristics of the product and the manufacturer's practices result in a minimum **class D** among the classes listed below.

Requirements	Class					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
The product's LCA is critically reviewed by a third party. The review report must include at least : - The number of years of experience in the field of LCA/PCF - Number of carbon footprints reviewed - Number of carbon footprints completed	x					
The product LCA is based on the specific product mode.	x	x				
The product LCA is based on the product's family of models, but not the specific product model			x	x	x	
The full LCA report including all assumptions is publicly available and based at least partially based on real material data (Full Material Declarations)	x	x	x			
Concrete actions are taken to reduce the impact of the most impacting phase(s) of the life cycle	x	x	x	x		

Mode of proof: LCA report produced by a qualified consultancy. Public commitment to carry out an LCA corresponding to the Class indicated below, within 12 months of the audit.

36. Energy and/or environmental performance

T0 Criteria

To reduce the impact of energy consumption or pollution emissions, the manufacturer demonstrates the environmental and/or energy performance of its products.

It proves that it is taking action at a level that complies, as a minimum, with the prerogatives of European directives and/or regulations :

- (EU) 2009/125/EC (including its implementing measures) on the eco-design of energy-related products
- (EU) 2017/1369 (including delegated regulations) on the energy labeling of products if the product claiming the LONGTIME® label is concerned
- ESPR - The Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (EU) 2024/1781

Mode of proof: for products distributed in geographical areas potentially covered by regulatory prerogatives establishing requirements for energy efficiency, eco-design and energy labelling similar to the European market, proof of compliance with these regulatory requirements will be used as a method of proof in compliance with the RSPs of this criterion if necessary.

[General mode of proof](#)

- ❖ The variety of materials used for plastic components with a similar function is limited to a single material.
- ❖ Components made from the same type of plastic are coloured homogeneously or in compatible shades.

- ❖ The coating of plastic components is limited to the minimum level required. Galvanised coatings are not permitted.

Method of proof: Eco-design measures assessed by the Control Body appointed at the time of the audit and supplemented by the documentation and technical specifications referred to in Article 12(5) of REGULATION (EU) 2017/1369 present in the European Commission's Product Conformity Database.

- ❖ Every final assembly plant with an annual energy consumption of more than 1 GWh is ISO 50001 certified.

Mode of proof: ISO 5001 certification

37. Equipment end-of-life management

T0 Criteria

As part of the management of end-of-life equipment, the manufacturer proves that it deploys actions for the collection, recovery and effective treatment of used products according to a level of requirement that complies at least with the prerogatives of European directives 2012/19/EU of July 4, 2012 on waste prevention and treatment depending on the target product group.

- ❖ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and reuse, refurbishment and/or recycling of parts and products : the characteristics of the product and the manufacturer's practices result in a minimum **class B** among the classes listed below.

Class A	For the main markets (> 10% of sales of certified product) where certified products are sold, the brand owner provides a take back scheme which demonstrably promotes and puts into practice reuse and/or refurbishment of parts and products, as opposed to recycling only, while being legally compliant with applicable EPR regulations
Class B	For all markets where certified products are sold and where EPR regulations apply, the brand owner participates in accredited EPR schemes or provides a reuse/recycling scheme which fulfills the requirements to be exempted from participation in EPR schemes. In all markets without EPR regulations, the brand owner provides voluntarily a take back possibility involving accredited reuse/recycling facilities
Class C	For all markets where certified products are sold and where EPR regulations apply, the manufacturer participates in accredited EPR schemes or operates a reuse/recycling scheme which fulfills the requirements to be exempted from participation in EPR schemes (legal compliance)

Mode of proof: In geographic distribution areas covered by regulatory prerogatives establishing product collection and recycling requirements, proof of compliance with these regulatory requirements will be used as a method of proof in compliance with the RSPs of this criterion if necessary. Use of EPR and/or reuse/recycling facilities certified to internationally accredited standards (R2, e-Stewards, EN50625 or equivalent)

- ❖ The minimum percentage of post-consumer recycled plastic, reused plastic, or a mixture of the two is specified and is at least 70%.
- ❖ If the manufacturer can demonstrate that more than 50% of the devices (by number or weight) are reconditioned and reused/recycled as part of its own operations, it can benefit from the exemptions to the material selection requirements for recyclability mentioned
- ❖ The manufacturer (its distribution network or other mandated third parties) makes a recovery system available free of charge to end users in order to promote the reuse or recycling of suitcases.

General mode of proof

38. Packaging management

T1 Criteria

As part of the fight against waste production, the manufacturer is making efforts to eliminate the proportion of non-recyclable plastic waste from its packaging through :

- ❖ At least 95% of the weight of packaging waste consists of recycled and/or recyclable and/or reusable materials
- ❖ Manual separability of non-reusable and non-valorizable packaging components weighing more than 25 grams in a single component
- ❖ Product packaging must not contain lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg) or hexavalent chromium (Cr6).
- ❖ Plastic packaging material must not contain halogens bound to organic substances

Mode of proof: Composition and characterization of packaging.

VIII. TERMS, DEFINITIONS, CLARIFICATIONS

Depending on the sector, specific definitions for different product categories (parts, functions, etc.) may be added to the recurring definitions below.

Actual failure

Failure that is effectively linked to a malfunction of the product and not to an exogenous problem (e.g. unpowered socket, incorrectly connected power cable, poorly locked lid, etc.).

Adaptable or compatible spare part

These are parts that can be adapted to several models and brands of the same product, more or less faithful copies of original parts that are not manufactured to the original manufacturer's specifications and are not sold in the original manufacturers' packaging.

After-sales service file

An After Sales Service File is a record documenting the handling of a customer request or issue following the purchase of a product. It includes all relevant information about the customer interaction, the issue reported, steps taken to resolve it, and any communication between the customer and the company. In cases where customer support teams manage the initial contact, the file may be passed on to the after-sales service team for further handling when needed, ensuring that all necessary actions are taken to resolve the issue.

The response time for handling such requests does not exceed an average of duration described in [criteria 29](#). There may be flexibility for periods of high demand (e.g., during product launches or holidays) that are justifiable in relation to market practices.

An automated email confirming receipt of the request is not considered sufficient for compliance to [criteria 29](#).

AMDEC / FMEA

Tools for Failure Mode and Effect Analysis / Analyse des Modes de Défaillance, de leurs Effets et de leur Criticité.

Breakthrough technology

A technology that introduces a major advance over existing solutions or practices. It is distinguished by its significant impact on performance, functionality or efficiency, and can change standards or redefine an industry. Unlike incremental improvements, a breakthrough technology often disrupts the market or the field of application, offering substantial benefits or opening up new possibilities. This can apply to both hardware and software innovations.

Circular economy part (CEP)

PIEC are second-hand goods within the meaning of art. L. 321-1 of the French Commercial Code, and cannot be universally defined, but are defined on a case-by-case, sector-by-sector basis.

For the time being, CEIPs are defined in consumer law for the following sectors: automobiles, household appliances, electronics, motorized DIY and gardening tools, sports and leisure equipment and motorized personal transport devices.

For household electrical and electronic equipment, art. R. 224-30 code de la consommation states: "For the application of article L. 224-109, parts from the circular economy are understood to be components and elements resulting from an operation of preparation with a view to their reuse" where article 541.1.1 defines "preparation with a view to reuse" as any operation of control, cleaning or repair with a view to recovery by which substances, materials or products that have become waste are prepared in such a way as to be reused without any further operation.

Competence level

Solving a failure scenario may require skills such as the ability to identify and locate the failure, access the affected area in the product, handle the appropriate tools, and manage any risks associated with the product, the environment and the operator. Depending on the level of technical skill required to carry out the repair, several levels are defined:

- **Novice:** When no specific repair experience or qualifications are required to carry out the failure scenario resolution process.
- **Generalist:** When the resolution of a scenario is not achievable by a novice, but can be achieved by a person with general knowledge of basic repair techniques and necessary safety measures
- **Expert:** When a scenario cannot be solved by a novice or generalist, but can be solved by people with specific expertise or experience related to the product group in question.
- **Manufacturer:** When the resolution of a scenario is not feasible by a novice, generalist or expert, but can be performed by the manufacturer or a person specifically trained and accredited by the manufacturer.
- **Unfeasible:** When a scenario cannot be solved by any of the defined profiles.

Compostable packaging

Container designed with materials capable of decomposing naturally under the action of micro-organisms present in the composter to become a natural or organic component of the substrate.

Corrective update :

A corrective software update is a modification or set of modifications made to a software or operating system or functionality in order to correct defects, errors or malfunctions identified after it has been put into service. These corrections aim to restore or improve the correct operation of the product or system without introducing major new functionalities. It may include corrections relating to :

- Technical errors (bugs) in software
- Design errors or user biases
- Security flaws identified after deployment

This type of update is often distinct from an evolutionary update (which adds functionality) or a preventive update (which aims to anticipate future problems).

Criticality

The criticality of a failure refers to the importance or impact of this failure on the correct operation of a product. It is assessed on the basis of the severity of the consequences the failure could have, particularly in terms of safety/costs, and the frequency of occurrence.

Data management process

Refers to the set of practices and procedures put in place by an organization to collect, store, process, protect and manage the personal information of individuals using their products.

Disassembly depth

Corresponds to the sum of the steps required to access each part individually and to separate it from the equipment, with a view to its replacement.

Electrodomestic

Product powered by electrical energy and intended for domestic use only.

EOS

An acronym for Electrical Overstress, meaning an undesirable state of electrical overload that could lead to product damage or failure.

Expected service life

Period during which the user expects the product to perform as intended. This expected lifetime is defined on the basis of scientific literature and/or consumer surveys. When the data is not available or is insufficiently robust, the expected lifetime is defined by the author of the standard, based on the expertise of the LONGTIME® teams and its network.

Experienced tools

Tools that require skill to use and whose cost can be a barrier (torque wrench, soldering iron, etc.).

External source parts

Parts external to the manufacturer's production facility, sourced from an identified supplier.

Fair Mined Material

Fair Mined Material refers to raw materials used in the device for which the manufacturer can credibly demonstrate active efforts to improve at least one of the following aspects during the extraction stage: working conditions, workers' income, or environmental protection. This means that the manufacturer is committed to ethical practices by ensuring better labor conditions, fair compensation for workers, and/or implementing measures to minimize environmental impact in the sourcing of these materials.

Full Material Declarations

Full Material Declarations (FMD) in the context of a Product Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) refer to comprehensive and detailed disclosures of all materials and substances used in a product. This includes a complete list of every material, chemical, and component that makes up the product, along with relevant information about their quantities, sources, and potential environmental or health impacts.

General-purpose tools

Common, general-purpose tools available to the general public in standard distribution and as specified in the EN 45554 tool list: screwdrivers (slotted head, cross-head, 6-lobe internal screws), wrenches (hexagon socket, combination wrenches), pliers (universal, half-round nose, diagonal cutting, multi-socket, vice, for stripping and crimping terminals), pry bar, tweezers, steel-headed hammer, universal knife (cutting pliers with retractable blade), multimeter, voltage tester, soldering iron, glue gun, magnifying glass.

High-utility product

A product that is used very frequently and which, in the event of failure, causes a significant disruption to day-to-day management: refrigerator, washing machine, boiler/water heater, telephone, computer, hob, etc.

HS

Out of order; corresponds to the end of the functional state.

IOT

Internet of Things; this function refers to the ability to connect a product to the Internet for additional remote control and/or regulation functions.

Manual

Comprehensive guide or instructional resource that provides detailed information on how to use, operate, maintain, or assemble a product, system, or process. It can take various forms, including printed booklets, digital documents (such as PDFs), illustrated tutorials, or video instructions. Its purpose is to offer clear, step-by-step guidance to users, ensuring they can correctly and efficiently engage with the product or service it accompanies.

No use

Corresponds to a state of non-operation of the device.

Non-recyclable packaging

Packaging that cannot be effectively recovered, recycled or reused after use.

Non-recoverable packaging

Refers to a type of packaging that cannot be effectively recovered, recycled or reused after use.

O.S

Operating System is a set of programs that direct the use of a computer's resources by application software.

Permanent assembly

This is an assembly of components forming a single part or component of a product, which cannot be disassembled without destroying or altering its intended use.

To remove the connection between two assemblies or parts, it is necessary to deform, degrade or destroy at least one of the parts forming the assembly. Examples: welding, crimping, clinching, stamping, gluing and adhesives.

Primary data or information

Information directly measured or collected by the professional in one or more installations representative of the professional's activities.

Product/part unit cost price (PRU)

Understood as the sum of the price of the parts making up a product/of the components of a part.

Professional tools

Tools requiring special knowledge or conditions of use, and whose acquisition cost represents an investment.

Professional user

Means any natural or legal person, to whom a product has been made available for use in the course of their industrial or professional activities

Proprietary tool

A specific tool, not commercially available, belonging exclusively to one party or company, by virtue of which its use by another party (end user, customer, repairer) involves copyright, a license and/or a cost.

PSR

"Product Specific Requirement, corresponds to the criterion specifications applicable to the types of equipment specified within the scope of the standard.

Reconditioned part

A second-hand product or spare part, within the meaning of Article L. 321-1 of the French Commercial Code, may be qualified as a "reconditioned product" or be accompanied by the term "reconditioned", provided the following conditions are met:

- The product or spare part has undergone tests on all its functionalities in order to establish that it complies with legal safety requirements and the use to which the consumer can legitimately expect it to be put.
- If necessary, the product or spare part has undergone one or more operations to restore its functionality. This intervention includes the deletion of all data recorded or stored in connection with a previous use or a previous user, before the product or part changes ownership."

Recyclable material or product

Characteristic of a product, packaging or associated component that can be taken from the waste stream by available processes and programs, and which can be collected, processed and put back into use as raw materials or products.(based on ISO 14021).

Recycled material or product

Product or material that is manufactured entirely or partially from recovered or reused materials, diverted from the waste stream after their initial use. These materials have

undergone a transformation process, such as mechanical, chemical, or other forms of recycling, to be reintroduced into the production chain for creating new products or materials.

Recycling excludes the direct reuse of products or components without prior transformation and focuses on reducing the use of new raw materials.

Regular maintenance

Maintenance recommended by the manufacturer to keep the product in optimum working order.

Removable fastener

Corresponds to an original fastening system which can be removed during disassembly without damaging the product, but which cannot be reused during reassembly (e.g. plastic clamp, rivet).

Replacement or spare part

A replacement part is a separate part intended to replace a defective or degraded part having the same or a similar function of a good in operation; (Source: Annexes to the European Regulations laying down ecodesign requirements in accordance with Directive 2009/125/EC).

Return conditions for a repair process

- Complete returns conditions: special arrangements are in place to encourage the return of the product for a repair process, whether to the manufacturer, a partner or a repairer: free shipping, home pick-up, free replacement product during the repair process, free repair. These special arrangements are available both under warranty and out-of-warranty.
- Basic return conditions: users wishing to repair their product have the option of returning it for repair, but there are no special arrangements in place to facilitate this process (charges, etc.).
- No return solution: the end-user has no way of returning the product to the manufacturer or one of its partners for repair.

Reusable packaging

Container designed to be used over and over again, reducing the need for disposable packaging.

Reusable fastener

Corresponds to an original fastening system removed during disassembly without altering the product, and which can be reused during reassembly (e.g. screws, clips).

Reused parts

To date, there is no official definition of "re-use parts", but a definition of "re-use" provided in Article L. 541-1-1 of the French Environment Code, which defines it as follows:

Reuse: "an operation by which products or components that are not waste, are used again for a use identical to that for which they were designed".

Selling price of a spare part

Deduction of delivery costs: The principle adopted is to calculate without including transport or delivery costs. If these costs are included in the pricing of the general sales conditions, it is the responsibility of the producer or importer to deduct them for the calculation of the ratio. Specifically, for the price of spare parts, two methods are possible for deducting transport or delivery costs: individually for each part on list 2 or as a flat rate (in absolute value or as a percentage). The same applies to the price of new equipment.

Spare part(s) included in a set: If one or more parts are included in a set offered for sale or any other inseparable sub-assembly of parts, the price of the relevant part is the price of that sub-assembly.

Parts not managed by the producer or importer: If parts from list 2 are not managed by the producer or importer, the price of the parts to be considered is the price listed in the supplier's general sales conditions at the time of the index calculation.

Product options with the same reference: If options are offered for the same reference and do not affect the technical characteristics, then the price ratio calculation should be based on the price of the spare parts and the price of the most common version of the product concerned.

[Criterion 21](#) is established by calculating the ratio between: the ex-tax price of the spare part and the ex-tax price of the relevant equipment model, where each price is understood as the ex-tax price from the current price list at the time of the certification process and listed in the general sales conditions of the manufacturer or importer, or in any other relevant contractual document if not available.

If a manufacturer or importer has, for the parts or equipment concerned, several price lists depending on the different categories of distributors or sellers, the prices used for the index calculation are those from the price list that accounted for the highest share of the manufacturer's or importer's turnover for the type of parts or equipment concerned during the last closed fiscal year.

Serialization

Practice by which the manufacturer limits the use of spare parts to only those original parts that it approves, in particular by means of software.

Example: associating the serial numbers of a product's components with the product's overall serial number.

Spare part

A spare part is a distinct part that is an integral part of a product, essential to fulfill its primary function. It is not supposed to be replaced as part of normal use of the product, but may be replaced following accidental damage, long-term wear and tear, premature wear due to incorrect use or maintenance, or misplacement. In such cases, the spare part is exchanged for a replacement part.

Spare parts interface

Refers to the way in which parts connect or integrate with the existing components of a product. Depending on the type of part and the type of interface used to connect them, a classification is established: A standard part is a component, a part, manufactured to recognized specifications and standards, commonly used and compatible with various products or systems.

- **Standard part with standard interface:** Designates a standard part, manufactured according to recognized specifications and standards, commonly used and compatible with various products or systems, and whose connection or interaction with other components, devices or systems is based on standardized or widely used and accepted specifications.
- **Standard part with proprietary interface:** Refers to a standard part, manufactured according to recognized specifications and standards, commonly used and compatible with various products or systems, and whose connection or interaction with other components, devices or systems is based on specifications specific to a particular manufacturer or company.
- **Proprietary part with non-standard interface:** Refers to a non-standard part, exclusive to a product or company, usually produced in-house or under license. This type of part may have unique specifications that make it incompatible with other products or brands. In addition, it may be designed with a specific connection to other components, devices or systems, also based on specifications specific to a particular manufacturer or company.

Step (disassembly)

Operation leading to part removal or tool change.

Sub-assembly

A set of inseparably connected components that form a block and perform a function. The sub-assembly may be separate from the product.

Example: Soldered motor and electronic board

Usage stress

This corresponds to the forces applied to the part.

Used parts

Used goods are goods which, at any stage of production or distribution, have come into the possession of a person for his or her own use, by the effect of any act for valuable consideration or free of charge, or have undergone alterations which do not allow them to be offered for sale as new (Source: Article L321-1 of the French Commercial Code).

Waste

Any substance or object, or more generally any movable asset, which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. (Source: Directive n°2008/98/CE of November 19, 2008 on waste)

Working environment

When solving failure scenarios, a number of different working environments can be identified.

- **Operating environment:** Corresponds to the environment in which the product is used and does not express any specific requirements relating to the working environment for the resolution of failure scenarios.
- **Workshop environment:** Corresponds to an environment which does not require a production environment (class C), but where failure resolution scenarios cannot be carried out in the operating environment.
- **Production environment:** Corresponds to an environment necessary for the resolution of failure scenarios which is comparable to that in which the product was manufactured.

IX. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

This paragraph lists the main bibliographical resources used to draw up the sector reference guide, which are likely to evolve according to the target product groups.

[Standard EN 45552 General method for assessing the durability of energy-related products](#)

[Standard EN 45554 General methods for assessing the reparability, reusability and upgradability of energy-related products](#)

[Directive 2001/95/EC 3/12/2001 on general product safety](#)

[DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment](#)

[Regulation \(EC\) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals \(REACH\)](#)

X. VERSION UPDATE

Implemented in 2025, the LONGTIME V2 base reference system is scheduled to be valid for 5 years before its next revision in 2030, with the exception of minor changes.

Version number	Date of release	Summary of action	Editor
Sectoral Annex V1 Rigid Suitcase	07/06/2022	Sector appendix edition	Preguesuelo F
Standard V1.6 Rigid suitcase	09/02/2024	Update to V.1.6 repository	Preguesuelo F
Standard V2 Rigid suitcase	15/03/2025	Update to V.2	Preguesuelo F

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