

RoHS II FAQ

1. Are components subject to the RoHS II regulation?

The directive applies to:

1. Large household appliances
2. Small household appliances
3. IT and telecommunications equipment
4. Consumer equipment
5. Lighting equipment
6. Electrical and electronic tools (with the exception of large-scale stationary industrial tools)
7. Toys, leisure and sports equipment
8. Medical devices (subsequently valid from July 22, 2014)
9. Monitoring and control instruments including industrial monitoring and control instruments (valid from July 22, 2017)
10. Automatic dispensers
11. Other EEE not covered by any of the categories above (valid from July 22, 2019)

Passive Components are not under the scope of RoHS II. As such, the directive's approach of addressing material contents and restrictions of material use in a given finished product only indirectly implies requirements to those of its parts, which contain the restricted substances. RF360 products are made for use in equipment mentioned in the directive.

RoHS II FAQ

2. What changes under RoHS II regulations?

There are a few substantial changes for manufacturers of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) under RoHS II. The important differences between RoHS I and RoHS II are in the following areas:

1. Scope
 - RoHS II defines a gradual extension of the requirements to all electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), cables and spare parts with a view to full compliance by July 22, 2019.
 - RoHS II clarifies important definitions (Article 3) such as “homogeneous material.”
2. Restriction of new substances
 - The Commission will review the list of restricted substances by July 2014, and periodically thereafter.
3. Exemptions:
 - RoHS II defines clearer and more transparent rules for granting, renewing or deleting exemptions.
4. Coherence with other EU legislation:
 - RoHS II is part of a new legislative framework. In particular, this affects CE marking and Declaration of Conformity (including the harmonized standard EN 50581).

RoHS II FAQ

3. Which RF360 components have RoHS II compatible terminations?

Please see RoHS and Lead-free Information for RF360 Products.

RoHS II FAQ

4. When will RF360 components be available with RoHS II compatible terminations?

The conversion to lead-free components started in 2001. Newly developed products already have lead-free terminations (see RoHS II and Lead-free Information for RF360 Products).

RoHS II FAQ

5. Are samples available that are RoHS II compatible and approved?

Samples are available (see RoHS II and Lead-free Information for RF360 Products.).

RoHS II FAQ

6. Are RF360 components specially marked as RoHS II compatible?

There is no mark on the product itself; the products can be identified via date code. We do identify our shipments on the delivery documents and the Barcode Product Label (BPL) with the text “RoHS compatible” if the product is RoHS II compatible.

RoHS II FAQ

7. Are the ordering codes for RF360 components being changed in the course of the transition to RoHS II compatibility?

No, generally not.

RoHS II FAQ

8. Which of the RoHS II compatible components can still contain lead?

Please refer to the column of exemptions in the list of RoHS II compatible products.

RoHS II FAQ

9. Do the electric specifications of RoHS II compatible components change?

No, they do not.

RoHS II FAQ

10. For which of the components can the ban of lead not be applied?

All of the components can be converted to having lead-free terminations.

11. Of which material do the terminations consist?

The lead-free terminations generally consist of Sn100 (pure tin) with a diffusion preventive made of nickel (for certain components a different plating such as gold layer might be possible as well).

12. Do RoHS II compatible components require higher soldering temperatures?

A process-related temperature adjustment of lead-containing processes could be possible. Lead-free processes generally require a new temperature profile due to the soldering material used.

13. Are there differences in processing tin/lead- and lead-free soldering alloys?

Due to the higher melting temperature of lead-free soldering material soldering profiles have to be adjusted accordingly. You may find information on that subject e.g. in the IEC Standard 60068-2-58.

RoHS II FAQ

14. Do you have technical reports on the subject of lead-free soldering?

[For further information](#)

RoHS II FAQ

15. For which RF360 components is the maximum soldering temperature below 260°C? What is the maximum temperature for these components?

Please refer to ask for technical information (Please see RoHS and Lead-free Information for RF360 Products)

RoHS II FAQ

16. Are there RF360 components that still contain mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) or polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)?

The elements mercury, cadmium and its compounds, as well as hexavalent chromium may be contained in traces below the threshold defined by law. PBB as well as PBDE, in particular octa- and penta-brominated diphenyl ethers, have been eliminated from production during the last years.

17. Are there limitations regarding shelf-life of products?

As of today we are not aware of any differences regarding shelf live or solderability between lead-free and lead-containing terminations. Generally shelf live greatly depends on the store conditions and environmental influences (temperature, humidity).

RoHS II FAQ

18. Who is the contact person for RoHS II and current European legislation regarding product related environmental protection?

Dr. Werner Salz, Senior Director, Quality
P.O. Box 900302 81503 Munich
Phone: +49 89 20805 2977
wsalz@qti.qualcomm.com

or his representative

Mr. Franz Schönegger
Phone +43 720 22709 420
franzs@qti.qualcomm.com.

Please address product-related inquiries to your [regional sales contact](#).