

Electrical and electronic equipment - Information from manufacturers for commercial users

The Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act (ElektroG) contains a large number of requirements for the handling of electrical and electronic equipment. The most important ones are summarised here.

1. Separate collection of waste equipment

Electrical and electronic equipment that has become waste is referred to as WEEE. Owners of WEEE must dispose of it separately from unsorted municipal waste. In particular, WEEE does not belong in household waste but in special collection and return systems.

2. Batteries, rechargeable batteries and lamps

Owners of WEEE must, as a rule, separate used batteries and accumulators that are not enclosed in the WEEE, as well as lamps that can be removed from the WEEE without causing damage, from the WEEE before handing them in at a collection point. This does not apply if WEEE is prepared for re-use with the participation of a public waste management authority.

3. Options for the return of WEEE

In order to provide opportunities for the return of old equipment we cooperate with several qualified recycling companies. If an equipment manufactured by us has become a waste equipment and you would like to return it, please contact:

<https://www.take-e-way.de/leistungen/elektrogesetz-weee-elektrog/b2b-altgeraete-ruecknahmeentsorgung/> and complete the questionnaire.

4. Data protection notice

Old devices often contain sensitive personal data. This applies in particular to information and telecommunications technology devices such as computers and smartphones. Please note in your own interest that each end-user is responsible for deleting the data on the end-of-life equipment to be disposed of.

5 Meaning of the symbol "crossed-out waste bin"

The symbol of a crossed-out waste bin, which is regularly displayed on electrical and electronic equipment, indicates that the respective equipment must be disposed of separately from unsorted waste at the end of its life.