

The Study of the Design of Green Assembly and Disassembly

謝智和、杜瑞澤

E-mail: 8804792@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

The advanced technology and information have helped most of people's dreams become reality. But the price has been paid dearly: this planet is facing the worst nightmare ever—abrupt climate changes, the deterioration of the earth quality, and the serious air pollution. People now are overexploiting the planet and taking the next generation the right from living comfortably and healthily. The inappropriate manufacturing, producing, use and disposal of industrial products are, without doubt, the main causes of the globally environmental deterioration. As the design of a product is the beginning of the product life cycle, when the ideas of environmental protection are put into the very first stage of design, the environmental pollution caused by the product can be minimized across life cycle. Notebook personal computers are being investigated in this study in the hope of shedding light on the design of green (environmental or recycling friendly) assembly and disassembly. According to the Institute for Information Industry (Nov. 21, 1997), the annual production of Taiwan information industry has reached US\$30,000,000,000, next to the United States and Japan only. It is estimated that by the year 2000, notebook personal computers will be the biggest exported item here in Taiwan. Being such a gigantic industry, notebook personal computers will have tremendous impacts on the environment if they are not designed environmental or recycling friendly. According to Life Cycle Assessment criteria of ISO 14054 and ISO 14060, products are required not to damage the environment across the raw material-design-manufacturing-use-disposal-recycling cycle. This case study is based on a well-known notebook personal computer manufacturer in Taiwan. The green assembly factor in this study is operated by investigating its factory workers and design engineers at work; the green disassembly factor is performed by examining its maintenance people at work for its lack of the professional in charge of disassembly and recycling. The investigations were conducted based on problem solving and open ended questionnaires were offered; unusual assembly problems were also examined. An evaluation criteria for green assembly and disassembly were set and the software of Microsoft office 97 was adopted for analyzing the data. Many forms were made concerning the design of green assembly and disassembly. To avoid the factor of subjectivity, the evaluation criteria for green assembly and disassembly has been set according to the literature presented in this study, and the evaluation charts have been made as criteria for green design for computer products. The result of this study helps examine systematically whether product designs meet requirements of environmental protection and is able to help examine if designs fit in green assembly and disassembly criteria. This study also tries to make some suggestions for future designs of notebook personal computers.

Keywords : green design

Table of Contents

封面內頁 頁次 簽名頁 ii 授權書 iii 中文摘要 iv 英文摘要 vi 誌謝 viii 目錄 ix 圖目錄 xiii 表目錄 xiv 第一章 緒論 1 1.1 研究背景與動機 1 1.2 研究目的 4 1.3 研究重要性 6 1.4 問題陳述 6 1.5 研究範圍與限制 7 1.6 名詞解釋 8 1.7 研究流程 9 第二章 文獻探討 11 2.1 筆記型電腦發展與概況 13 2.1.1 收集新產品創意 17 2.1.2 筆記型電腦設計概念 20 2.1.3 人因與人體工學 24 2.1.4 筆記型電腦常用工程材料 27 2.1.5 產品電磁干擾 38 2.2 筆記型電腦綠色設計 40 2.2.1 綠色回收再生材料觀念 42 2.2.2 產品的組裝與拆卸 44 2.2.3 設計易製化 46 2.2.4 易組裝性數量化評估的基本原則 48 2.3 綠色組裝與拆解設計的觀念 52 2.3.1 綠色產品設計準則 53 2.3.2 綠色組裝設計的準則 55 2.3.3 綠色拆解設計的準則 57 2.3.4 元件及組件設計準則 59 2.3.5 組裝和拆卸設計準則 61 2.3.6 其他應注意的設計準則 62 2.3.7 已有的拆卸程序設計方法 62 2.4 文獻參考小結 65 第三章 研究方法 68 3.1 研究理論架構 68 3.2 研究對象 70 3.3 個案研究的步驟與程序 72 3.4 研究工具 73 第四章 為環境而設計 74 4.1 綠色意識覺醒 74 4.2 產品生命週期評估 75 4.3 組裝 77 4.4 拆解 79 第五章 個案研究 81 5.1 產品詳述 81 5.2 組裝順序流程圖 89 5.3 組裝功能分析 99 5.4 模型試作與問題分析 100 5.5 生產單位問題反應 108 5.6 資料收集與專家訪談 110 5.6.1 維修人員拆卸調查 110 5.6.2 座談討論 113 5.6.3 書面回覆 116 5.7 研究發現與分類 122 第六章 研究結果與文獻佐證 137 6.1 符合環保設計的組裝與拆解材料 137 6.2 螺絲組裝設計 139 6.3 符合綠色設計模組之組裝與製造標準 141 6.4 符合綠色組裝設計的外觀 142 6.5 符合綠色組裝設計的結構 143 6.6 符合防制電磁干擾的綠色組裝設計 144 6.7 符合易組裝的綠色設計 145 6.8 零件的統一符合易組裝設計 149 6.9 零件的拆解符合易組裝設計 149 第七章 綠色組裝與拆解檢核表 151 第八章 實物設計與說明 167 8.1 以綠色組裝與拆解為導向的實務設計 167 8.2 個案設計檢討 174 8.3 個案對於綠色組裝與拆解設計的特點 176 8.4 結論 178 8.5 研究心得與建議 179 參考文獻 182 附錄一 問卷調查 186 附錄二 個案機種規格表 189 附錄三 檢核表 192 附錄四 實務設計圖片 205

REFERENCES

- [1]、陳勝年,新產品計劃,中興管理顧問公司,(1982) [2]、佐口七朗,設計概論,藝風堂出版社, p9-15(1990) [3]、林立,工程材料,三民書局,p167-192 (1973) [4]、謝淵清譯,工程塑膠之特性及其加工,徐氏基金會 出版p8-31(1992) [5]、Ronald D.Beck原著,葉乃台 鮑孟蓀 合譯,塑膠 產品設計,旋風出版社,(1979) [6]、GE plastic Properties Guide (1997) [7]、劉文亮,氣體輔助射出成形技術,工業技術研究院 (1997) [8]、陳明熙,整合設計與裝配輔助程序於產品設計專家 系統之發展,成功大學工業設計研究所碩士論文,(1993) [9]、官政能,產品物徑,藝術家出版社 (1995) [10]、水野滋,赤尾洋二著,傅和彥譯,品質機能展開,前程企業管理公司,(1987) [11]、赤尾洋二著,品質展開入門,先鋒企業管理發展 中心,(1995) [12]、黃奇松,ABS塑膠電鍍,大坤書局,(1980) [13]、徐萬椿,製造學,徐氏基金會,(1974) [14]、須本一郎 張明基譯 苯乙稀系樹脂PS.AS.ABS,(1982) [15]、“筆記型電腦散熱原理,技術與測試基礎訓練教材”,Intel,(1996) [16]、資訊工業策進會,筆記型電腦研究報告,工業策進會資訊市場情報中心,(1995) [17]、第三波雜誌部,電腦字典書,第三波文化事業 (1996) [18]、水野滋著,陳耀茂譯,產品安全技術,聯經出版 事業公司,(1990) [19]、黃琬婷,高科技公司組織知識創造過程之研究,中山大學企業管理研究所碩士論文,(1997) [20]、Vladimir Allusive, Chia-Pin Chia ,Wendy Lui, Ed Wilson, David Yuan, “ Thermal Design for High Performance notebook, ” Intel ,September(1993) [21] “ Heat Pipe Cooling for notebook Computers “ ,Thermacore "Inc. Application Guide, (1994.) [22]、 “ Heat Pipes for Electronics Cooling , Applications “ Electronics Cooling, Volume2 , Number3, September (1996.) [23]、Dow Chemical R&D THIXOTECH ,Dow Chemical. (1996) [24]、Boothroyd & Dewhurst , Design For Assembly Toolkit, Release 5.2, March, 1991. [25]、Dusseldorf GMBH Design center Grinding ' s Environmental initiative. (1994) [26]、Stanley Huang Technical Symposium Intel Asia pacific Taiwan Branch. (1996) [27]、Taipei Design Center Dusseldorf GMBHP product Assembly and Disassembly. (1994) [28]、GE plastic R&D Flexible insulation and Shielding . GE CORP (1993) [29]、Rakesh Bhatia Notebook Thermal Design Workshop INTEL Mobile Technical Support Center. (1997) [30]、Hong Xie, “ Thermal Characterization of the TCP in a Notebook Reference Design, ” Intel Internal Correspondent , May (1994.) [31]、澎金玉, ISO 14000 環境管理與工業污染防治技術實務,華宇企管 (1996) [32]、王大倫,實用電鍍學,徐氏基金會 (1982) [33]、中國生產力中心 產品設計與自動化研習 經濟部 工業局 (1996) [34]、顏清輝,綠色設計的電腦輔助拆卸程序設計及評估 方法研究,國立成功大學機械研究所碩士論文 (1996) [35]、劉華唐,可攜式電腦之設計研究-以操作界面之組 件配置為例,大葉大學工業設計研究所碩士 論文,(1996) [36]、葉瑞昌,動作與時間研究,Marvin E. Mundel 原著,五南圖書出版公司,(1984). [37]、Marvin Mundel E.,Motion and Time Study,6th Edition,(1985) [38]、Boothroyd & Dewhurst, Design for Assembly Toolkit,Release 5.2, March,(1991). [39]、E.zussman,A.Kriwet,and G.Seliger, “ Disassembly-Oriented Assessment Methodology to Support Design for Recycling ” ,Annals of the CIRP,Vol. 43/1,pp.9-14,(1994) [40]、陳萬淇,個案研究法,華泰書局,(1995) [41]、Dr. Rolf Steinhilper 1998 產品環保設計研習 營 中華民國對外貿易發展協會 (1998) [42]、M.Kuuvu and M.Airila, “ Design for Recycling ” , 9th International Conference on Engineering Design (ICDE ' 93),(N.F.M. Roozenburg Ed.), The Hague, August 17-19, 1993, Heurista, Zurich Switzerland, pp.804-811