

$$\text{Energy Consumption Rate (per 100 lbs ice)} = \frac{\text{Energy Consumed During Testing (kWh)}}{\text{Mass of Ice Collected During Testing (lbs)}} \times 100\%$$

[71 FR 71372, Dec. 8, 2006]

§ 431.135 Units to be tested.

For each basic model of automatic commercial ice maker selected for testing, a sample of sufficient size shall be selected at random and tested to ensure that—

(a) Any represented value of estimated maximum energy use or other measure of energy consumption of a basic model for which consumers would favor lower values shall be no less than the higher of:

- (1) The mean of the sample, or
- (2) The upper 95 percent confidence limit of the true mean divided by 1.10; and

(b) Any represented value of the energy efficiency or other measure of energy consumption of a basic model for which consumers would favor higher values shall be no greater than the lower of:

- (1) The mean of the sample, or
- (2) The lower 95 percent confidence limit of the true mean divided by 0.90.

(Components of similar design may be substituted without requiring additional testing if the represented measures of energy continue to satisfy the applicable sampling provision.)

[75 FR 666, Jan. 5, 2010]

ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS

§ 431.136 Energy conservation standards and their effective dates.

Each automatic commercial ice maker that produces cube type ice with capacities between 50 and 2500 pounds per 24-hour period when tested according to the test standard established in accordance with section 343 of EPCA (42 U.S.C. 6314) and is manufactured on or after January 1, 2010, shall meet the following standard levels:

Equipment type	Type of cooling	Harvest rate (lbs ice/24 hours)	Maximum energy use (kWh/100 lbs ice)	Maximum condenser water use* (gal/100 lbs ice)
Ice Making Head	Water ...	<500	7.80–0.0055H	200–0.022H.
Ice Making Head	Water ...	≥500 and <1436 ..	5.58–0.0011H	200–0.022H.
Ice Making Head	Water ...	≥1436	4.0	200–0.022H.
Ice Making Head	Air	<450	10.26–0.0086H ...	Not applicable.
Ice Making Head	Air	≥450	6.89–0.0011H	Not applicable.
Remote Condensing (but not remote compressor) ...	Air	<1000	8.85–0.0038H	Not applicable.
Remote Condensing (but not remote compressor) ...	Air	≥1000	5.1	Not applicable.
Remote Condensing and Remote Compressor	Air	<934	8.85–0.0038H	Not applicable.
Remote Condensing and Remote Compressor	Air	≥934	5.3	Not applicable.
Self Contained	Water ...	<200	11.40–0.019H ...	191–0.0315H.
Self Contained	Water ...	≥200	7.6	191–0.0315H.
Self Contained	Air	<175	18.0–0.0469H	Not applicable.
Self Contained	Air	≥175	9.8	Not applicable.

H Harvest rate in pounds per 24 hours.
 * Water use is for the condenser only and does not include potable water used to make ice.

[70 FR 60415, Oct. 18, 2005; 70 FR 61698, Oct. 25, 2005]

Subpart I—Commercial Clothes Washers

SOURCE: 70 FR 60416, Oct. 18, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

§ 431.151 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation requirements for commercial

clothes washers, pursuant to Part C of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6311–6317.

§ 431.152 Definitions concerning commercial clothes washers.

Commercial clothes washer means a soft-mounted front-loading or soft-mounted top-loading clothes washer that—

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(1) Has a clothes container compartment that—

- (i) For horizontal-axis clothes washers, is not more than 3.5 cubic feet; and
- (ii) For vertical-axis clothes washers, is not more than 4.0 cubic feet; and

(2) Is designed for use in—

- (i) Applications in which the occupants of more than one household will be using the clothes washer, such as multi-family housing common areas and coin laundries; or
- (ii) Other commercial applications.

TEST PROCEDURES

§ 431.154 Test procedures.

The test procedures for residential clothes washers in Appendix J1 to subpart B of part 430 of this title shall be used to test commercial clothes washers.

ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS

§ 431.156 Energy and water conservation standards and effective dates.

Each CCW manufactured on or after January 8, 2013, shall have a modified energy factor no less than and a water factor no greater than:

Equipment class	Modified energy factor, cu. ft./kWh/cycle	Water factor, gal./cu. ft./cycle
Top-Loading	1.60	8.5
Front-Loading	2.00	5.5

[75 FR 1177, Jan. 8, 2010]

Subpart J—Provisions for Commercial Heating, Ventilating, Air-Conditioning and Water Heating Products

SOURCE: 75 FR 667, Jan. 5, 2010, unless otherwise noted.

§ 431.171 Purpose and scope. [Reserved]

§ 431.172 Definitions.

The following definitions apply for purposes of subparts D through G, J through K and subpart T of this part. Other terms in these subparts shall be defined elsewhere in the Part and, if not defined in this part, shall have the meaning set forth in section 340 of the Act.

Alternate efficiency determination method or AEDM means a method of calculating the efficiency of a commercial HVAC and WH product, in terms of the descriptor used in or under section 342(a) of the Act to state the energy conservation standard for that product.

Basic model means, with respect to a commercial HVAC & WH product, all units of such product, manufactured by one manufacturer, which have the same primary energy source and which do not have any differing electrical, physical, or functional characteristics that affect energy consumption.

Commercial HVAC & WH product means any small or large commercial package air-conditioning and heating equipment, packaged terminal air conditioner, packaged terminal heat pump, commercial packaged boiler, hot water supply boiler, commercial warm air furnace, instantaneous water heater, storage water heater, or unfired hot water storage tank.

Flue loss means the sum of the sensible heat and latent heat above room temperature of the flue gases leaving the appliance.

Industrial equipment means an article of equipment, regardless of whether it is in fact distributed in commerce for industrial or commercial use, of a type which:

- (1) In operation consumes, or is designed to consume energy;
- (2) To any significant extent, is distributed in commerce for industrial or commercial use; and
- (3) Is not a “covered product” as defined in Section 321(2) of EPCA, 42 U.S.C. 6291(2), other than a component of a covered product with respect to which there is in effect a determination under Section 341(c) of EPCA, 42 U.S.C. 6312(c).

Private labeler means, with respect to a commercial HVAC & WH product, an owner of a brand or trademark on the label of a product which bears a private label. A commercial HVAC & WH product bears a private label if:

- (1) Such product (or its container) is labeled with the brand or trademark of a person other than a manufacturer of such product;
- (2) The person with whose brand or trademark such product (or container)