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physical or functional characteristics that affect energy consumption or efficiency.

Rating means one of the combinations of an electric motor's horsepower (or standard kilowatt equivalent), number of poles, motor

type, and open or enclosed construction, with respect to which §431.25 of 10 CFR Part 431 prescribes nominal full load efficiency standards.

MODELS ACTUALLY TESTED AND NOT PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED

Motor horsepower/standard kilowatt equivalent	Least efficient basic model—(model numbers(s)) Nominal full-load efficiency							
	Open motors (number of poles)				Enclosed motors (number of poles)			
	8	6	4	2	8	6	4	2
.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Etc	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

[76 FR 59006, Sept. 23, 2011]

Subpart C—Commercial Refrigerators, Freezers and Refrigerator-Freezers

SOURCE: 70 FR 60414, Oct. 18, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

§ 431.61 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation requirements for commercial refrigerators, freezers and refrigerator-freezers, pursuant to Part C of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6311–6317.

§ 431.62 Definitions concerning commercial refrigerators, freezers and refrigerator-freezers.

Air-curtain angle means:
(1) For equipment without doors and without a discharge air grille or dis-

charge air honeycomb, the angle between a vertical line extended down from the highest point on the manufacturer's recommended load limit line and the load limit line itself, when the equipment is viewed in cross-section; and

(2) For all other equipment without doors, the angle formed between a vertical line and the straight line drawn by connecting the point at the inside edge of the discharge air opening with the point at the inside edge of the return air opening, when the equipment is viewed in cross-section.

Basic model means all units of a given type of covered product (or class thereof) manufactured by one manufacturer, having the same primary energy source, and which have essentially identical electrical, physical, and functional (or hydraulic) characteristics

that affect energy consumption, energy efficiency, water consumption, or water efficiency.

Commercial refrigerator, freezer, and refrigerator-freezer means refrigeration equipment that—

- (1) Is not a consumer product (as defined in § 430.2 of part 430);
- (2) Is not designed and marketed exclusively for medical, scientific, or research purposes;
- (3) Operates at a chilled, frozen, combination chilled and frozen, or variable temperature;
- (4) Displays or stores merchandise and other perishable materials horizontally, semi-vertically, or vertically;
- (5) Has transparent or solid doors, sliding or hinged doors, a combination of hinged, sliding, transparent, or solid doors, or no doors;
- (6) Is designed for pull-down temperature applications or holding temperature applications; and
- (7) Is connected to a self-contained condensing unit or to a remote condensing unit.

Commercial hybrid refrigerator, freezer, and refrigerator-freezer means a commercial refrigerator, freezer, or refrigerator-freezer that has two or more chilled and/or frozen compartments that are:

- (1) In two or more different equipment families,
- (2) Contained in one cabinet, and
- (3) Sold as a single unit.

Door angle means:

- (1) For equipment with flat doors, the angle between a vertical line and the line formed by the plane of the door, when the equipment is viewed in cross-section; and

- (2) For equipment with curved doors, the angle formed between a vertical line and the straight line drawn by connecting the top and bottom points where the display area glass joins the cabinet, when the equipment is viewed in cross-section.

Holding temperature application means a use of commercial refrigeration equipment other than a pull-down temperature application, except a blast chiller or freezer.

Horizontal Closed means equipment with hinged or sliding doors and a door angle greater than or equal to 45°.

Horizontal Open means equipment without doors and an air-curtain angle greater than or equal to 80° from the vertical.

Ice-cream freezer means a commercial freezer that is designed to operate at or below –5 °F (–21 °C) and that the manufacturer designs, markets, or intends for the storing, displaying, or dispensing of ice cream.

Integrated average temperature means the average temperature of all test package measurements taken during the test.

Pull-down temperature application means a commercial refrigerator with doors that, when fully loaded with 12 ounce beverage cans at 90 degrees F, can cool those beverages to an average stable temperature of 38 degrees F in 12 hours or less.

Remote condensing unit means a factory-made assembly of refrigerating components designed to compress and liquefy a specific refrigerant that is remotely located from the refrigerated equipment and consists of 1 or more refrigerant compressors, refrigerant condensers, condenser fans and motors, and factory supplied accessories.

Self-contained condensing unit means a factory-made assembly of refrigerating components designed to compress and liquefy a specific refrigerant that is an integral part of the refrigerated equipment and consists of 1 or more refrigerant compressors, refrigerant condensers, condenser fans and motors, and factory supplied accessories.

Semivertical Open means equipment without doors and an air-curtain angle greater than or equal to 10° and less than 80° from the vertical.

Test package means a packaged material that is used as a standard product temperature-measuring device.

Vertical Closed means equipment with hinged or sliding doors and a door angle less than 45°.

Vertical Open means equipment without doors and an air-curtain angle greater than or equal to 0° and less than 10° from the vertical.

Wedge case means a commercial refrigerator, freezer, or refrigerator-

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freezer that forms the transition between two regularly shaped display cases.

[70 FR 60414, Oct. 18, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 71369, Dec. 8, 2006; 74 FR 1139, Jan. 9, 2009; 76 FR 12503, Mar. 7, 2011]

TEST PROCEDURES

§ 431.63 Materials incorporated by reference.

(a) *General.* We incorporate by reference the following standards into subpart C of part 431. The material listed has been approved for incorporation by reference by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR 51. Any subsequent amendment to a standard by the standard-setting organization will not affect the DOE regulations unless and until amended by DOE. Material is incorporated as it exists on the date of the approval and a notice of any change in the material will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. All approved material is available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030 or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html. Also, this material is available for inspection at U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Building Technologies Program, 6th Floor, 950 L'Enfant Plaza, SW., Washington, DC 20024, 202-586-2945, or go to: http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/. Standards can be obtained from the sources listed below.

(b) *ANSI.* American National Standards Institute, 25 W. 43rd Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, 212-642-4900, or go to <http://www.ansi.org>:

(1) ANSI/AHAM HRF-1-2004, *Energy, Performance and Capacity of Household Refrigerators, Refrigerator-Freezers and Freezers*, approved July 7, 2004, IBR approved for § 431.64.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) *ARI.* Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, 4100 N. Fairfax Dr., Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22203, or <http://www.ari.org/std/standards.html>:

(1) ARI Standard 1200-2006, *Performance Rating of Commercial Refrigerated Display Merchandisers and Storage Cabinets*, 2006, IBR approved for §§ 431.64 and 431.66.

(2) [Reserved]

[74 FR 1139, Jan. 9, 2009]

§ 431.64 Uniform test method for the measurement of energy consumption of commercial refrigerators, freezers, and refrigerator-freezers.

(a) *Scope.* This section provides the test procedures for measuring, pursuant to EPCA, the daily energy consumption in kilowatt hours per day (kWh/day) for a given product category and volume or total display area of commercial refrigerators, freezers, and refrigerator-freezers.

(b) *Testing and calculations.* (1) Determine the daily energy consumption of each covered commercial refrigerator, freezer, or refrigerator-freezer by conducting the test procedure set forth in the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI) Standard 1200-2006, "Performance Rating of Commercial Refrigerated Display Merchandisers and Storage Cabinets," section 3, "Definitions," section 4, "Test Requirements," and section 7, "Symbols and Subscripts." (Incorporated by reference, see § 431.63) For each commercial refrigerator, freezer, or refrigerator-freezer with a self-contained condensing unit, also use ARI Standard 1200-2006, section 6, "Rating Requirements for Self-contained Commercial Refrigerated Display Merchandisers and Storage Cabinets." (Incorporated by reference, see § 431.63) For each commercial refrigerator, freezer, or refrigerator-freezer with a remote condensing unit, also use ARI Standard 1200-2006, section 5, "Rating Requirements for Remote Commercial Refrigerated Display Merchandisers and Storage Cabinets." (Incorporated by reference, see § 431.63)

(2) Conduct the testing required in paragraphs (b)(1) of this section, and determine the daily energy consumption, at the applicable integrated average temperature in the following table. The integrated average temperature is determined using the required test method.