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10 CFR Ch. II (1–1–24 Edition)

Subpart N—Unit Heaters

SOURCE: 70 FR 60418, Oct. 18, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

§ 431.241 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation requirements for unit heaters, pursuant to Part B of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6291–6309.

§ 431.242 Definitions concerning unit heaters.

Automatic flue damper means a device installed in the flue outlet or in the inlet of or upstream of the draft control device of an individual, automatically operated, fossil fuel-fired appliance that is designed to automatically open the flue outlet during appliance operation and to automatically close the flue outlet when the appliance is in a standby condition.

Automatic vent damper means a device intended for installation in the venting system of an individual, automatically operated, fossil fuel-fired appliance either in the outlet or downstream of the appliance draft control device, which is designed to automatically open the venting system when the appliance is in operation and to automatically close off the venting system when the appliance is in a standby or shutdown condition.

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.

Intermittent ignition device means an ignition device in which the ignition source is automatically shut off when the appliance is in an off or standby condition.

Power venting means a venting system that uses a separate fan, either integral to the appliance or attached to the vent pipe, to convey products of combustion and excess or dilution air through the vent pipe.

Unit heater means a self-contained fan-type heater designed to be installed

within the heated space; however, the term does not include a warm air furnace.

Warm air furnace means commercial warm air furnace as defined in § 431.72.

[70 FR 60418, Oct. 18, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 71374, Dec. 8, 2006; 76 FR 12504, Mar. 7, 2011]

TEST PROCEDURES [RESERVED]

ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS

§ 431.246 Energy conservation standards and their effective dates.

A unit heater manufactured on or after August 8, 2008, shall:

(a) Be equipped with an intermittent ignition device; and

(b) Have power venting or an automatic flue damper. An automatic vent damper is an acceptable alternative to an automatic flue damper for those unit heaters where combustion air is drawn from the conditioned space.

[70 FR 60418, Oct. 18, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 71374, Dec. 8, 2006]

Subpart O—Commercial Prerinse Spray Valves

SOURCE: 70 FR 60418, Oct. 18, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

§ 431.261 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation requirements for commercial prerinse spray valves, pursuant to section 135 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109–58.

§ 431.262 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

Basic model means all spray settings of a given class manufactured by one manufacturer, which have essentially identical physical and functional (or hydraulic) characteristics that affect water consumption or water efficiency.

Commercial prerinse spray valve means a handheld device that has a release-to-close valve and is suitable for removing food residue from food service items before cleaning them in commercial dishwashing or ware washing equipment. DOE may determine that a device is suitable for removing food residue from food service items before

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cleaning them in commercial dish-washing or ware washing equipment based on any or all of the following:

(1) Equipment design and representations (for example, whether equipment is represented as being capable of rinsing dishes as compared to equipment that is represented exclusively for washing walls and floors or animal washing);

(2) Channels of marketing and sales (for example, whether equipment is marketed or sold through outlets that market or sell to food service entities);

(3) Actual sales (including whether the end-users are restaurants or commercial or institutional kitchens, even if those sales are indirectly through an entity such as a distributor).

Spray force means the amount of force exerted onto the spray disc, measured in ounce-force (ozf).

[80 FR 81453, Dec. 30, 2015, as amended at 87 FR 13909, Mar. 11, 2022]

§ 431.263 Materials incorporated by reference.

(a) Certain material is incorporated by reference into this subpart with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. To enforce any edition other than that specified in this section, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) must publish a document in the FEDERAL REGISTER and the material must be available to the public. All approved material is available for inspection at the DOE and at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Contact DOE at: The 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) 586-9127, or Buildings@ee.doe.gov, <https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-technologies-office>. For information on the availability of this material at NARA, email: fr.inspection@nara.gov, or go to: www.archives.gov/federal-register/

[cfr/ibr-locations.html](#). The material may be obtained from the source(s) in the following paragraph(s) of this section.

(b) *ASTM*. ASTM, International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, (610) 832-9585, or go to www.astm.org.

(1) ASTM F2324-13 (R2019) (“ASTM F2324”), “Standard Test Method for Prerinse Spray Valves”, Approved May 1, 2019; IBR approved for § 431.264.

(2) [Reserved]

[87 FR 13910, Mar. 11, 2022]

TEST PROCEDURES

§ 431.264 Uniform test method to measure flow rate and spray force of commercial prerinse spray valves.

(a) *Scope*. This section provides the test procedure to measure the flow rate and spray force of a commercial prerinse spray valve.

(b) *Testing and calculations for a unit with a single spray setting*—(1) *Flow rate*.

(i) Test each unit in accordance with the requirements of Sections 6.1 through 6.9 (Apparatus) (except 6.4 and 6.7), 9.1 through 9.4 (Preparation of Apparatus), and 10.1 through 10.2.5 (Procedure) of ASTM F2324, (incorporated by reference, see § 431.263). Precatory language in ASTM F2324 is to be treated as mandatory for the purpose of testing. In Section 9.1 of ASTM F2324, the second instance of “prerinse spray valve” refers to the spring-style deck-mounted prerinse unit defined in Section 6.8. In lieu of using manufacturer installation instructions or packaging, always connect the commercial prerinse spray valve to the flex tubing for testing. Normalize the weight of the water to calculate flow rate using Equation 1 to this paragraph, where W_{water} is the weight normalized to a 1 minute time period, W_1 is the weight of the water in the carboy at the conclusion of the flow rate test, and t_1 is the total recorded time of the flow rate test.

$$W_{\text{water}} = W_1 \times \frac{60 \text{ s}}{t_1} \quad (\text{Eq. 1 to paragraph (b)(1)(i)})$$