

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)
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]

ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS

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—

- (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.

§ 431.156 Energy and water conservation standards and effective dates.

Each commercial clothes washer manufactured on or after January 1, 2007, shall have—

- (1) A modified energy factor of at least 1.26; and
- (2) A water consumption factor of not more than 9.5.

Subpart J—Provisions for Commercial HVAC & Water Heating Products

SOURCE: 69 FR 61941, Oct. 21, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

§ 431.171 Purpose and scope. [Reserved]

§ 431.172 Definitions.

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

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

§431.191

10 CFR Ch. II (1-1-06 Edition)

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 trade mark 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) is labeled has authorized or caused such product to be so labeled; and
- (3) The brand or trademark of a manufacturer of such product does not appear on such label.

Subpart K—Distribution Transformers

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

§431.191 Purpose and scope.

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

§431.192 Definitions concerning distribution transformers.

Distribution transformer means a transformer that—

- (1) Has an input voltage of 34.5 kilovolts or less;
- (2) Has an output voltage of 600 volts or less; and
- (3) Is rated for operation at a frequency of 60 Hertz; however, the term "distribution transformer" does not include—

(i) A transformer with multiple voltage taps, the highest of which equals at least 20 percent more than the lowest;

(ii) A transformer that is designed to be used in a special purpose application and is unlikely to be used in general purpose applications, such as a drive transformer, rectifier transformer, auto-transformer, Uninterruptible Power System transformer, impedance transformer, regulating transformer, sealed and non-ventilating transformer, machine tool transformer, welding transformer, grounding transformer, or testing transformer; or

(iii) Any transformer not listed in paragraph (3)(ii) of this definition that is excluded by the Secretary by rule because—

- (A) The transformer is designed for a special application;
- (B) The transformer is unlikely to be used in general purpose applications; and
- (C) The application of standards to the transformer would not result in significant energy savings.

Low-voltage dry-type distribution transformer means a distribution transformer that—

- (1) Has an input voltage of 600 volts or less;
- (2) Is air-cooled; and
- (3) Does not use oil as a coolant.

Transformer means a device consisting of 2 or more coils of insulated wire that transfers alternating current by electromagnetic induction from 1 coil to another to change the original voltage or current value.