

§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.