

This final document represents the definitive view of the agency on the questions addressed and may be relied upon by the regulated industry and members of the public.

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Guidance Type: Test Procedures

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Product: Television Sets

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On October 25, 2013, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) issued a Final Rule establishing a new test procedure for TVs after receiving and considering comments from television manufacturers and other interested parties. 78 FR 63823. The rule became effective on November 25, 2013, with a required compliance date of April 23, 2014. The new test procedure can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations at 10 CFR Part 430 Subpart B, Appendix H and should be followed in conjunction with the sampling plan located at 10 CFR § 429.25. DOE issues this guidance to resolve questions raised by the industry about the Final Rule.

Q: How is standby testing conducted for a television with network capabilities?

A: Section 5.10.2 of Appendix H requires that the TV with network capabilities be connected to a network in on mode prior to being placed into standby mode.

If the network connection is still active when the TV is placed into standby mode, then by definition, the TV supports standby-active, low mode because the TV is capable of exchanging data with an external source. The standby-active, low mode test (section 7.3.3 of Appendix H) should be performed with the network connection enabled. In order to perform the standby-passive mode test (section 7.3.2 of Appendix H) the network connection must be disabled.

If the network connection is not active when the TV is placed into standby mode, then by definition, the television is in standby-passive mode and the standby-passive mode test (section 7.3.2 of Appendix H) should be performed while the TV remains connected to the network. This television would not support standby-active, low mode, so the standby-active, low mode test should not be performed.

Q: What hourly weightings should be used for a television that is capable of entering both standby-active, low mode and standby-passive mode?

A: The Annual Energy Consumption weightings in Table 2 of Appendix H allocate 5 hours to on mode and 19 hours to standby mode. As shown in the table, if the TV supports standby-active, low mode, then the 19 hours in standby are allocated to standby-active, low mode. If the TV does not support standby-active, low mode, the 19 hours in standby mode are allocated to standby-passive mode.

By definition, a TV that supports standby-active, low mode can transition into another mode of operation (i.e., from standby-active, low to standby-active, high) via an external signal. In order to receive such a signal and transition into another mode, the TV would remain in this “ready” state

whenever it is in standby. Therefore, for TVs that support standby-active, low, DOE proposed in a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking to amend the TV test procedure (“SNOPR”) to allocate all 19 hours in standby to this mode because DOE expects such a TV to remain in this mode whenever it is not in on-mode. *See* 78 FR 15808, 15826 (March 12, 2013). DOE adopted these allocations in the Final Rule after receiving no objection to this allocation and not finding any TVs on the market that transitioned between standby-active, low and standby-passive. For further information on this topic, see the discussion in section III.O.2 of the DOE Final Rule, found at 78 FR 63837-8, and section III.H.1 of the DOE Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking found at 78 FR 15826.