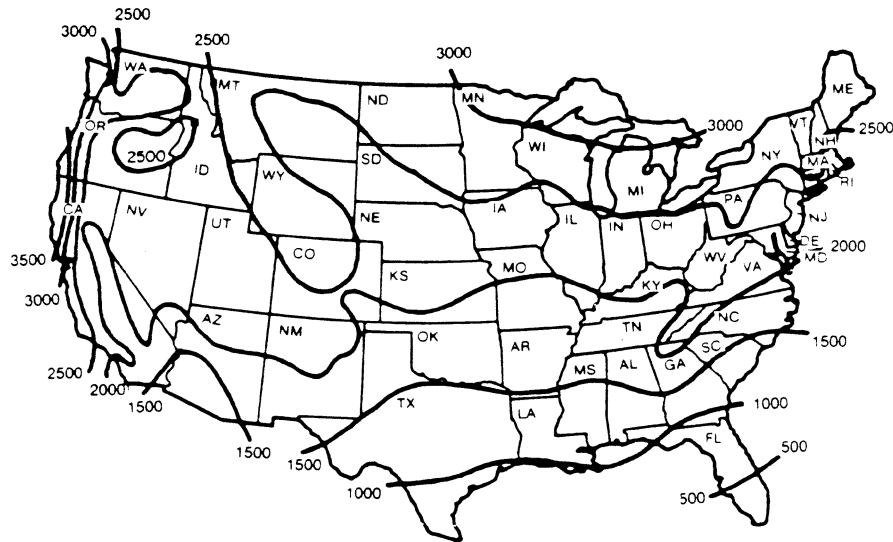


FIGURE I
Heating Load Hours (HLH) for the United States and Territories



This map is reasonably accurate for most parts of the United States but is necessarily highly generalized and consequently not too accurate in mountainous regions, particularly in the Rockies

Alaska — 3500 HLH
Hawaii and Territories — O HLH

(Energy Policy and Conservation Act, Pub. L. 94-163, as amended by Pub. L. 94-385; Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93-275, as amended by Pub. L. 94-385; Department of Energy Organization Act, Pub. L. 95-91; E.O. 11790, 39 FR 23185)

[43 FR 20132, May 10, 1978. Redesignated and amended at 44 FR 37938, June 29, 1979; 49 FR 12157, Mar. 28, 1984]

APPENDIX H TO SUBPART B OF PART 430—UNIFORM TEST METHOD FOR MEASURING THE ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF TELEVISION SETS

1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 "IRE-unit flat field" means a specific video electrical signal which results in a particular level of brightness of the television screen as established by the Institute of Radio Engineers.

1.2 "Filament keep-warm" means a feature that provides a voltage to keep vacuum tube and/or picture tube filaments warm for

the purpose of allowing almost instantaneous response to the power control switch.

1.3 "Operating time" (t_o) means the hours per year during which the television set is operating with power control turned on.

1.4 "Remote control" means an optional feature which allows the user to control the television set from more than one location by a hand held device.

1.5 "Standby power consumption" (P_s) means the minimum amount of energy consumed with the power control switch turned off.

1.6 "Standby time" (t_s) means the hours per year during which the television set is

connected to a power outlet with the power control switch turned off.

1.7 "Vacation switch or master on-off switch" means an optional energy saving feature incorporated into the design of a television set that permits the user to disconnect the filament keep-warm circuit(s).

1.8 "Remote control defeat switch" means a switch which permits the user to disconnect all standby power to a television set.

2. Testing Conditions and Measurements

2.1 *Test equipment and test signals.* The following equipment and test signals shall be used for testing of television sets.

2.1.1 Regulated power source capable of supplying 120 volts (± 1.2 volts) alternating current.

2.1.2 Signal generator capable of producing radio frequency (RF) television test signals, at a convenient very high frequency (VHF) channel, modulated with, National Television System Committee composite video as follows:

2.1.2.1 Standard White Pattern, RF signal modulated to 87 percent with a 100 IRE-unit flat field.

2.1.2.2 Standard Black Pattern, all adjustments as for 2.1.2.1 except modulated with a zero IRE-unit flat field.

2.1.2.3 The test signals in 2.1.2.1 and 2.1.2.2, supplied by a source whose impedance equals the design antenna impedance of the television set under test, shall be adjusted to a level of 70 decibels (dB) ± 3 dB, referred to a zero dB level of one femtowatt (1×10^{-15} watt) available power. (For a 300 ohm source, 70 dB referred to one femtowatt corresponds to an open-circuit voltage of 3.5 millivolts. For the calculation of "available power" use American National Standard C.16.13-1961, Method of Testing Monochrome Television Broadcast Receivers.)

2.1.3 Wattmeter capable of measuring the average power consumption of the television set under test. The wattmeter shall be accurate to within 1 percent of the full scale value. All measurements shall be made on the upper half of the scale of the wattmeter.

2.2 Initial set-up of television set.

2.2.1 Remove all batteries from television sets designed for both battery and alternating current operation. Deactivate all present or automatic controls affecting brightness which are customer options. Adjust all non-customer controls according to the manufacturer's service procedure.

2.2.2 Apply power to the television set under test from the power source specified in 2.1.1 through the wattmeter specified in 2.1.3. Adjust the volume control to the lowest possible setting.

2.2.3 Connect the output of the signal generator as specified in 2.1.2 to the VHF antenna terminals of the television set. Tune the television set to the channel of the RF signal.

2.3 Measurement of operating power consumption (P_o)

2.3.1 Turn on the television set and allow at least five minutes warm-up time. With the synchronization controls adjusted for a stable test pattern, apply the standard white pattern specified in 2.1.2.1 to the television set. Adjust any customer controls other than the volume or synchronization controls for maximum power consumption as indicated by the wattmeter specified in 2.1.3. Illuminate any room illuminance sensor which has not been deactivated, to produce maximum power consumption. Record the white pattern consumption (P_w) as indicated by the wattmeter in watts.

2.3.2 Change the signal source to the standard black pattern specified in 2.1.2.2. Adjust any customer controls, other than the volume or synchronization controls, for the minimum power consumption as indicated by the wattmeter. Cover any room illuminance sensor which has not been deactivated. Record the black pattern power consumption (P_b) as indicated by the wattmeter in watts.

2.3.3 Compute the operating power consumption (P_o) as follows:

$$P_o = (P_w + P_b) / 2$$

where

P_o = operating power consumption in watts

P_w = as determined from 2.3.1

P_b = as determined from 2.3.2

2.2 Measurements of standby power consumption (P_s)

2.4.1 For television sets without either a vacation switch or a remote control defeat switch, turn the power switch off and after two minutes measure the standby power consumption (P_s).

2.4.2 For a television set equipped with a remote control defeat switch, a vacation switch or both, turn the power switch, any vacation switch, and any remote control defeat switch in the highest energy consuming position. The standby power is then calculated from the equation:

$$P_s = [(P_{\max} + P_{\min}) / 2] + P_{\min}$$

where

P_s = standby power consumption in watts

P_{\max} = power consumption, in watts, measured with the television set power switch off and the vacation switch and remote control defeat switch in the highest energy consuming position.

P_{\min} = power consumption, in watts, measured with the television set power switch off and the vacation switch and remote control defeat switch in the lowest energy consuming position.

3.0 Average Annual Energy Consumption

$$E = (P_o t_o / 1,000) + (P_s t_s / 1,000) = 2.2P_o + 6.56P_s$$

where

E =total average energy consumed by the television set (kilowatt-hour per year)

P_o =operating power consumption as computed in 2.3.3

t_o =operating time, 2,200 h/yr

P_s =standby power consumption computed in 2.4

t_s =standby time, 6,560 h/yr

[42 FR 46154, Sept. 14, 1977. Redesignated and amended at 44 FR 37938, June 29, 1979]

APPENDIX I TO SUBPART B OF PART 430—
UNIFORM TEST METHOD FOR MEASURING THE ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF CONVENTIONAL RANGES, CONVENTIONAL COOKING TOPS, CONVENTIONAL OVENS, AND MICROWAVE OVENS

1. Definitions

1.1 *Built-in* means the product is supported by surrounding cabinetry, walls, or other similar structures.

1.2 *Drop-in* means the product is supported by horizontal surface cabinetry.

1.3 *Forced convection* means a mode of conventional oven operation in which a fan is used to circulate the heated air within the oven compartment during cooking.

1.4 *Freestanding* means the product is not supported by surrounding cabinetry, walls, or other similar structures.

1.5 *IEC 705* refers to the test standard published by the International Electrotechnical Commission, entitled "Method for Measuring the Performance of Microwave Ovens for Household and Similar Purposes," Publication 705-1988 and Amendment 2—1993. (See 10 CFR 430.22)

1.6 *Normal nonoperating temperature* means the temperature of all areas of an appliance to be tested are within 5 °F (2.8 °C) of the temperature that the identical areas of the same basic model of the appliance would attain if it remained in the test room for 24 hours while not operating with all oven doors closed and with any gas pilot lights on and adjusted in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

1.7 *Primary energy consumption* means either the electrical energy consumption of a conventional electric oven or the gas energy consumption of a conventional gas oven.

1.8 *Secondary energy consumption* means any electrical energy consumption, other than clock energy consumption, of a conventional gas oven.

1.9 *Standard cubic foot (L) of gas* means that quantity of gas that occupies 1 cubic foot (L) when saturated with water vapor at a temperature of 60 °F (15.6 °C) and a pressure of 30 inches of mercury (101.6 kPa) (density of mercury equals 13.595 grams per cubic centimeter).

1.10 *Thermocouple* means a device consisting of two dissimilar metals which are joined together and, with their associated wires, are used to measure temperature by means of electromotive force.

1.11 *Symbol Usage*. The following identity relationships are provided to help clarify the symbology used throughout this procedure.

A—Number of Hours in a Year

B—Number of Hours Pilot Light Contributes to Cooking

C—Specific Heat E—

Energy Consumed Eff—

Cooking Efficiency H—

Heating Value of Gas

K—Conversion for Watt-hours to Kilowatt hours

K_c —3.412 Btu/Wh, Conversion for Watt-hours to Btu's

M—Mass

n—Number of Units

O—Annual Useful Cooking Energy Output

P—Power

Q—Gas Flow Rate

R—Energy Factor, Ratio of useful Cooking Energy Output to Total Energy Input

S—Number of Self Cleaning Operations per Year

T—Temperature

t—Time

V—Volume of Gas Consumed

W—Weight of Test Block

2. Test Conditions

2.1 *Installation*. A free standing kitchen range shall be installed with the back directly against, or as near as possible to, a vertical wall which extends at least 1 foot above and on either side of the appliance. There shall be no side walls. A drop-in, built-in or wall-mounted appliance shall be installed in an enclosure in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. These appliances are to be completely assembled with all handles, knobs, guards and the like mounted in place. Any electric resistance heaters, gas burners, baking racks, and baffles shall be in place in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions; however, broiler pans are to be removed from the oven's baking compartment. Disconnect any electrical clock which uses energy continuously, except for those that are an integral part of the timing or temperature controlling circuit of the oven, cooktop, or microwave oven. Do not disconnect or modify the circuit to any other electrical devices or features.

2.1.1 *Conventional electric ranges, ovens, and cooking tops*. These products shall be connected to an electrical supply circuit with voltage as specified in Section 2.2.1 with a watt-hour meter installed in the circuit. The watt-hour meter shall be as described in Section 2.9.1.1.