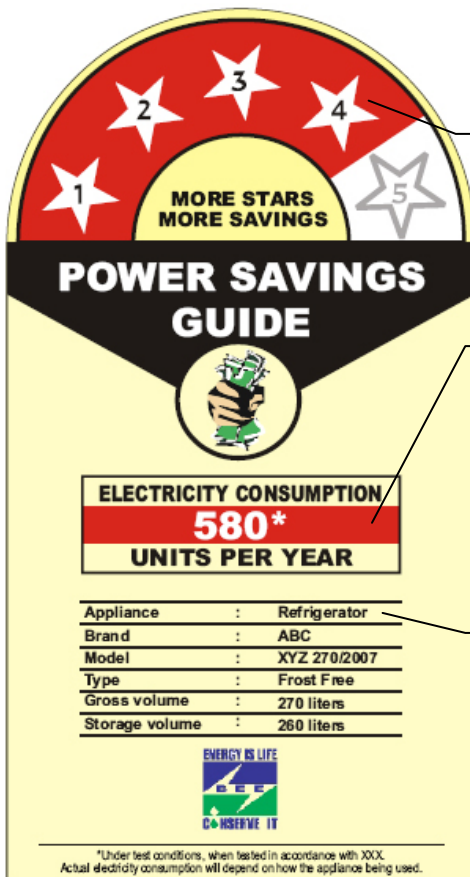


BEE ENERGY LABEL FOR REFRIGERATORS



- **Refrigerator** is likely to be one of the largest single power consumer in your home. Refrigerator efficiency has made enormous strides in the past few years. The most efficient models available today are significantly more energy efficient, and still improving. The typical refrigerator has a life span of 15 to 20 years. The cost of running over that time period will easily be several times the initial purchase price, so paying somewhat more initially for higher efficiency offers a solid payback.
- When you buy a new refrigerator, buy the most efficient model available. A listing of energy efficient appliances can be found at the Bureau of Energy Efficiency's website - www.bee-nic.in & www.energymanagertraining.com.
- Smaller models will obviously use less energy than larger models. Generally, the larger the refrigerator, the greater the energy consumption. Don't buy a refrigerator that's larger than you need. But one large refrigerator will use less energy than two smaller ones with the same total volume.
- Models with top- or bottom-mounted freezers average 12% less energy use than side-by-side designs.
- Features like through-the-door ice, chilled water, or automatic ice-makers increase the energy consumption, purchase price and also greatly increase energy use and are far more likely to need service and repair. Avoid these costly, troublesome options.
- Be willing to pay a bit more initially for lower operating costs. A five-star refrigerator that costs more initially, but costs less per year to operate due to better construction and insulation, will pay for itself in less than four years compared to a two-star refrigerator.
- Recycle older or second refrigerators. Don't keep the old, inefficient refrigerator running in the occasional refreshments. It could cost you significantly more per year in electricity.

BEE Refrigerator Label



The Stars highlighted in color indicate the relative efficiency of the Refrigerator. More the savings in Energy and Money

This is the average amount of electricity used by the refrigerator in a year. (*in kWh per year*) This is under standard test conditions, your energy use may vary depending on actual usage.

(See Energy Saving Tips on the back page)

Additional information about the refrigerator:

The Brand, Type, Model number, Year of Manufacture and the Volume.

Gross volume is the total space enclosed within the refrigerator.

Storage volume is the actual space available to you for use.

REFRIGERATOR ENERGY SAVING TIPS

Setup

- Position your refrigerator away from a heat source such as an oven, a dishwasher, or direct sunlight from a window.
- Leave at least 30 centimeters all around the refrigerator (or as recommended by the manufacturer) to allow air to circulate around the refrigerator (condenser coils), and heat to escape from the compressor and condensing coil. If the heat can't escape, the refrigerator's cooling system will work harder and use more energy.
- Make sure the door seals are airtight. Check your refrigerator's door seal by closing the door on a clean piece of paper. If it's held tightly in place, the seal's OK; if not, the door should be adjusted or the seal replaced. On fridges with magnetic seals, put a flashlight inside the fridge some evening, turn off the room lights, and check for light leaking through the seal. Replace the gasket if damaged.

Operation

- Allow hot foods to cool before putting them in the refrigerator.
- Cover liquids and wrap foods stored in the fridge. Uncovered foods release moisture (and get dried out), which makes the compressor work harder.
- Don't set your refrigerator's temperature too low. The colder it gets the more it costs to run. Set the temperature for only as cold as you need; check manufacturer's recommendations.
- Don't overfill the refrigerator, as this blocks air circulation. Conversely, a full freezer will perform better than an empty one.
- Minimize the amount of time the refrigerator door is open.
- Open the fridge door as infrequently and briefly as possible to keep the cold air in. The more the door is opened, the more energy your refrigerator will use.
- Know what you're looking for when you open the refrigerator door. Open your fridge with a purpose. Do not spend time and waste electricity by opening the refrigerator to browse through its contents.
- Turn off the automatic ice maker. It's more efficient to make ice in ice trays.

Maintenance

- Clean your refrigerator's coils (back) and air intake grill (below the doors) every 3 months. When dust builds up on refrigerator's condenser coils, the motor works harder and uses more electricity. With clean coils the waste heat is carried off faster, and the fridge runs shorter cycles
- Don't let freezers build up more than 6 mm of frost. Defrost regularly to keep freezers working their best. (For Direct Cool Refrigerators)
- Clean the door gasket and sealing surface on the fridge.
- Check to see if you have a power-saving switch or a summer-winter switch. Many refrigerators have a small heater (yes, a heater!) inside the walls to prevent condensation build-up on the fridge walls. If yours does, switch it to the power-saving (winter) mode.

