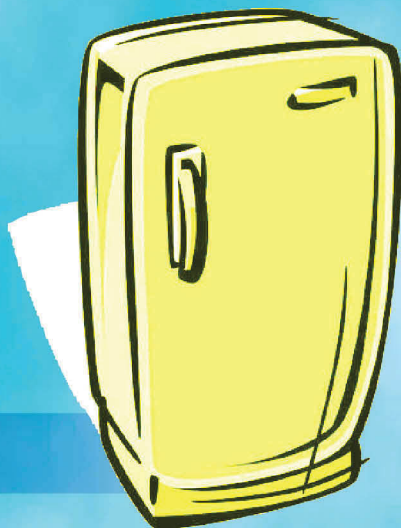


The refrigerator is one of the largest energy users in the household. The refrigerator can account for as much as 15-20% of your home's total energy usage. If your unit is more than 15 years old, you'll save on your electric bills if you replace it with a more efficient unit. Although a highly efficient model can cost more than an inefficient model, it may be a better buy in the long run.



Energy Saving Opportunities in Refrigerators



DOE

Refrigerators & Energy use



Most of the energy used by a refrigerator is used to pump heat out of the cabinet. A small amount is used to keep the cabinet from sweating to defrost it, and to light the interior. The new energy efficient refrigerators have better insulation and seals, more efficient compressors, and more precise controls. Refrigerators run approximately a third of the time and cycle on and off at a rate that depends on cabinet insulation,

the room temperature, maintenance, and how energy-wise you are in operating your refrigerator.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Energy Center, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

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A consumer reminder from the
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

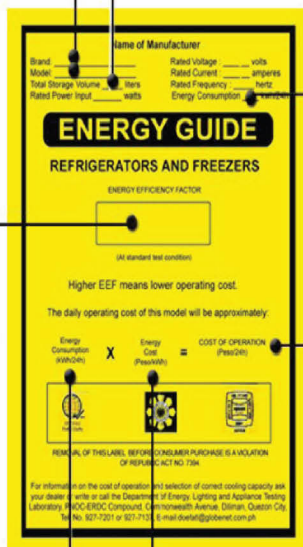
ENERGY SAVING TIPS

The Energy Label Guide

Check whether the brand and model of the product match the information on the label.

This refers to the net total space inside the unit available for storage of food.

The box contains a number that indicates the efficiency of the model certified by an independent testing laboratory.



This indicates the energy consumption of the model per 24 hr as tested under standard test conditions.

Use this formula to estimate the daily cost of operating the unit and compare it with other brands with similar storage volume.

This is the cost of energy in your area. Your monthly electricity bill will give a good estimate of the power rate.

This shows the energy consumption of the model as stated at the top-right corner of this energy label.

Example: kWh used = 500 kWh,
Net Bill Amount = P 4,415.00

$$\text{Net Bill Amount} \\ \text{Energy Cost} = \frac{\text{-----}}{\text{kWh Used}} \\ = \text{P } 8.83/\text{kWh}$$



- When buying a new refrigerator, consider a unit that suits your need and with a higher Energy Efficiency Factor (EEF).
- Don't leave the refrigerator door open longer than necessary.
- Defrost your refrigerator regularly. Frost acts as an insulating blanket, which causes the motor to work overtime, resulting in increased power consumption.
- Cool food to room temperature before storing in the refrigerator. Placing warm food in the refrigerator increases the temperature inside.
- Cover liquids and wrap food you are storing, otherwise, moisture released inside the refrigerator will cause the motor to work harder than normal. The moisture is the source of frost.
- Place the refrigerator far enough from the cooking stove or gas range so that it will not be affected by the heat generated while cooking. Install it where air can circulate freely around it.
- Don't overcrowd your refrigerator. This interferes with air circulation and overworks the compressor.
- Check refrigerator if it is not losing its cool because of a leaking gasket. Test the gasket by closing the door on a peso bill. If the bill slips out when you pull on it, either the gasket needs a replacement or the door needs adjusting.
- Clean the compressor units and condenser of the refrigerator periodically following manufacturer's directions.