LABEL 2020

FROM A TO G: THE NEW ENERGY LABEL MAKES CHOOSING APPLIANCES EASY

energylabel.org.uk

INTRODUCTION

The energy label for products has supported consumers in the search and selection of energy efficient products for more than 25 years. It has driven the development of innovative efficient products, dramatically reducing the energy consumption and costs of appliances. However, the old A+++ to G labelling scheme had become less effective. As consumers become more environmentally aware, more products became more energy efficient and occupied the top of the scale, meaning more '+' signs.

The label has therefore been revised to feature a new simpler A to G scale, as well as other new and improved features. The new energy label was introduced on 1 March 2021 for the following products: washing machines, washer-dryers, dishwashers, domestic refrigerators and freezers, wine storage refrigerators, and televisions and electronic displays.

For other products like air conditioners, tumble dryers, space and water heaters the new labels will be introduced as soon as new or revised UK regulations come into force.

What are the main differences between the old energy label and the rescaled energy label?

- All products will feature the new, consistent scale from A to G, with 'A' being the highest class
- A QR code on the energy label will allow you to access useful product information by scanning the code with a smartphone
- Some of the pictograms that represent product features have been adapted and some new ones added (for example the spinning efficiency class of a washing machine)
- The energy consumption of the appliance is shown more clearly

Can I compare the old energy label with the rescaled energy label?

No, you should not compare the old energy label with the rescaled energy label. With the revised requirements, some test and calculation methods have changed, which means that some values on the rescaled energy label may deviate slightly from the old energy label.

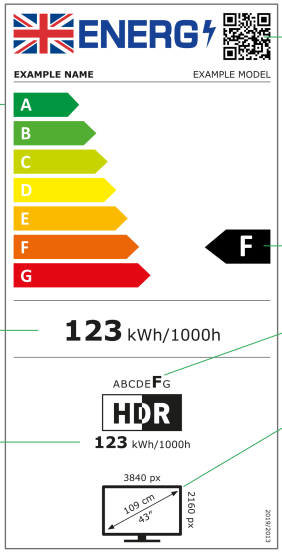
TELEVISIONS AND ELECTRONIC DISPLAYS

The rescaled energy label for televisions and electronic displays

Energy efficiency scale
A to G

Energy consumption
in standard dynamic range mode (SDR) per 1000h (kWh)

Energy consumption
in high dynamic range mode (HDR) per 1.000h (kWh)



QR code

Energy efficiency class
of product

Energy efficiency class
of displays in HDR mode

Screen diameter
(cm, inch), horizontal and vertical resolution (pixel)

Tips for using or buying a television or electronic display

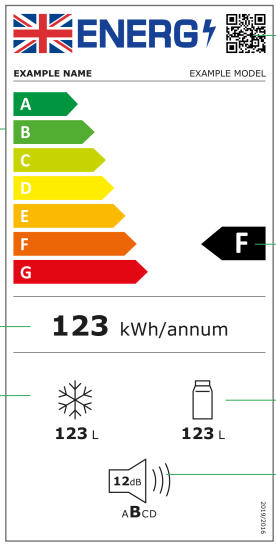
1. Power saving modes are a common feature of modern TVs and can significantly decrease energy consumption. Many TVs are set to this mode on delivery, but it could be worth checking that this has been set up. Power saving mode also ensures that the display is automatically turned off after a set time of no activity.

2. The brightness of a display can affect its energy consumption. If you want to reduce the energy consumption, you can adjust the brightness without compromising the image quality. If you enable the automatic brightness control (ABC) the brightness will automatically adjust according to the surrounding light level.

3. You can also reduce energy consumption by lowering the resolution on the TV's display.

REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS

The rescaled energy label for refrigerators and freezers



Energy efficiency scale
A to G

Annual energy consumption
(kWh)

Total capacity of frozen compartment
(litres)

QR code

Energy efficiency class
of product

Total capacities of chill compartments and unfrozen compartments (litres)

Airborne acoustical noise emissions
(dB(A)) and noise emissions class

Tips for using or buying a refrigerator

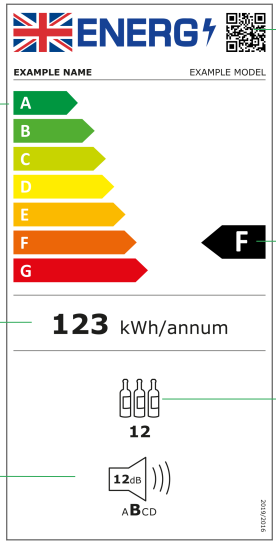
1. You should keep an even temperature of 5ºC in your refrigerator. The energy consumption rises every time you lower the temperature inside your refrigerator.
2. You could choose a refrigerator with a digital thermostat as these are more precise. If you buy a fridge/freezer, you could choose a model with separate thermostats for each compartment.
3. Consider where you store your food. The temperature in a refrigerator is lower at the bottom and the back, and higher at the front and in the door.
4. You should not place your refrigerator directly against the wall as this prevents the air flow that your refrigerator requires to function efficiently. This also applies to freezers and wine coolers.

Tips for using or buying a freezer

1. You should keep your freezer at an even temperature of -18°C. The energy consumption rises every time you lower the temperature of the freezer.

2. An auto-defrost freezer can have a higher energy consumption than those without this feature. You do not need an auto-defrost freezer if you defrost your freezer yourself once or twice a year.

The rescaled energy label for wine coolers



QR code

Energy efficiency scale
A to G

Energy efficiency class
of product

Annual energy consumption
(kWh)

Number of standard wine bottles
that can be stored

Airborne acoustical noise emissions
(dB(A)) and noise emissions class

Tips for using or buying a wine cooler

1. Wine coolers are often placed in kitchens or dining rooms, so you could consider choosing a wine cooler with a low noise level, as they tend to have a higher noise level than refrigerators.

2. You should not place the wine cooler directly against the wall as this prevents the air flow that your wine cooler requires to function efficiently. This also applies to refrigerators and freezers.

DISHWASHERS, WASHING MACHINES AND WASHER-DRYERS

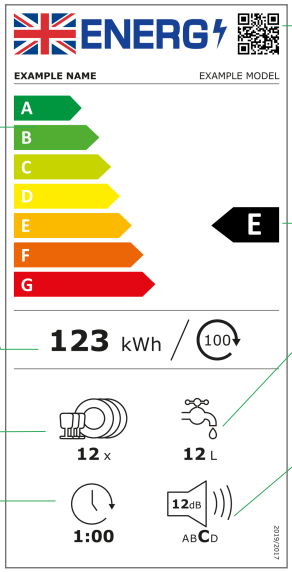
The rescaled energy label for dishwashers

Energy efficiency scale
A to G

Energy consumption
of eco-programme per 100 cycles (kWh)

Rated capacity
with standard place settings for the eco-programme

Duration of the eco-programme
(hours and minutes)



QR code

Energy efficiency class
of product

Water consumption
per cycle in the eco-programme (litres)

Airborne acoustical noise emissions
(dB(A)) and noise emission class

Tips for using or buying a dishwasher

1. Reduce energy consumption by using the eco mode or a short programme with a low temperature.
2. Scraping the food off your dishes rather than rinsing them under the tap reduces the amount of water you use and will not impact the performance of your appliance as dishwashers can both rinse and clean. However, be sure to check the instruction manual for your model for specific guidance.
3. Consider the size of the dishwasher you require for your needs or home set up. If you buy a large dishwasher but never fill it up then you may be wasting water and energy.

The rescaled energy label for washing machines

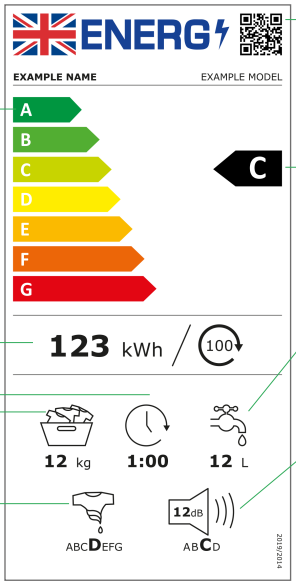
Energy efficiency scale
A to G

Weighted energy consumption
per 100 cycles (kWh)

Duration
of the "eco 40-60" programme (hours/minutes)

Rated capacity
for the 'eco 40-60' programme (kg)

Spin-drying efficiency class



QR code

Energy efficiency class
of product

Water consumption
per cycle (litres)

Airborne acoustical noise emissions
(dB(A)) and noise emission class

Tips for using or buying a washing machine

1. You can reduce your machine's energy consumption by 57% when washing at 30°C or 74% when running a cold wash, compared to a 40°C cycle. However, we recommend that you wash your bedsheets, duvets, towels etc. at 60°C to rid them of bacteria, viruses and fungi.

2. Fill your washing machine to make it as energy efficient as possible, however make sure you don't overload it as this can affect its performance. Manufacturers will provide details of correct load capacities in the instruction manual so be sure to check them. As a general rule of thumb, the machine is deemed full when you can fit your fist in the free space above the washing without pressing it down. Many washing machines automatically sense the load size and add the correct amount of water.

3. For optimal performance, measure the amount of detergent and fabric softener as recommended by the manufacturer. Some machines can adjust the amount of soap based on the washing capacity.

4. When buying a washing machine consider the capacity that is best suited to your needs. Having a washing machine that is too big and never filled will use more water and energy, however one that is too small might mean having to run it more often.

The rescaled energy label for combined washer-dryers

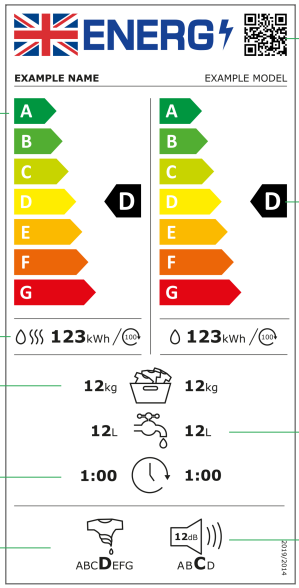
Energy efficiency scale (drying)
A to G

Weighted energy consumption
per 100 cycles (kWh)

Rated capacity
for the 'eco 40-60' programme (kg)

Duration
of the 'eco 40-60' programme (hours/minutes)

Spin-drying efficiency class



QR code

Energy efficiency class (washing)
of product

Water consumption
per cycle (litres)

Airborne acoustical noise emissions
(dB(A)) and noise emission class

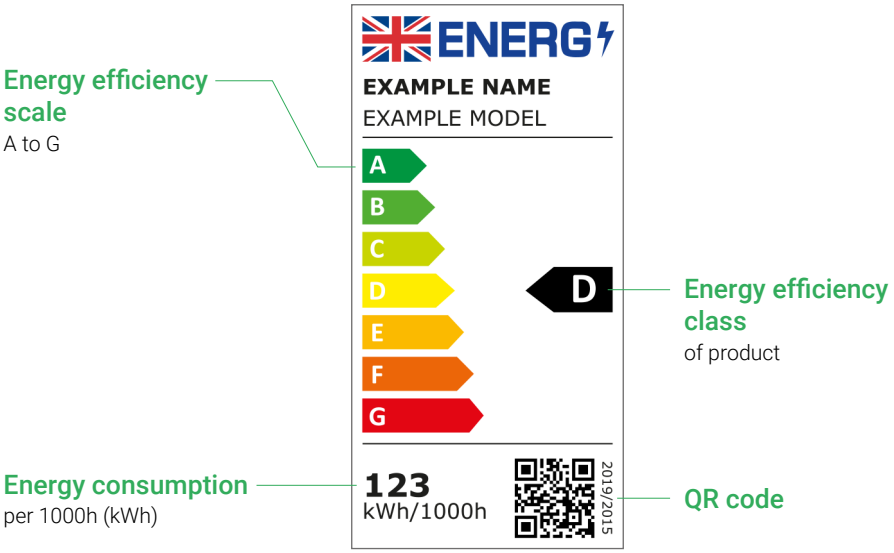
Tips for using or buying a combined washer-dryer

1. Virtually all combined washer-dryers on the market today have the same energy consumption as a washing machine and wash just as well. The main difference is the drying efficiency which is typically lower than a separate tumble-dryer.

2. The drying capacity (kg) of combined washer-dryers is also typically lower than the washing capacity (kg). For example, a combined washer-dryer could have a maximum washing capacity of 8kg but only a maximum drying capacity of 5kg.

LIGHT SOURCES

The rescaled energy label for light sources



Tips for buying and using a light source

1. Make sure that the luminous flux (measured in lumen) suits your purpose.
2. Check the socket and the light sources dimensions to make sure that the light source fits your lamp.
3. If you are looking for a light source similar to an incandescent one, then choose one with a colour temperature of 2700-3000K.

   If you want a more neutral white light similar to daylight you can choose a light source with 3500-4000K.
4. Check your dimmer specifications before you buy a dimmable light source to ensure that the light source fits.

REPAIRING, REPLACING OR RECYCLING?

Producing new appliances requires a lot of resources and can cost a lot of money, so consider repairing instead of replacing. You can also consider recycling instead of scrapping. Some dealers can dismantle the appliance to recycle some of the materials and appliances with no faults can often be sold second hand.

Refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, combined washer-dryers and televisions are subject to special disposal requirements. You can find more information about how to dispose of your appliance in the product's manual.

All electrical and electronic equipment is subject to special disposal requirements. Please dispose of electrical and electronic equipment safely.

Find out more about the new energy labels at **energylabel.org.uk**

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