§ 431.286 Energy conservation standards and their effective dates.

Mercury vapor lamp ballasts, other than specialty application mercury vapor lamp ballasts, shall not be manufactured or imported after January 1, 2008.

[74 FR 12074, Mar. 23, 2009]

Subpart Q—Refrigerated Bottled or Canned Beverage Vending Machines

SOURCE: 71 FR 71375, Dec. 8, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

§ 431.291 Scope.

This subpart specifies test procedures for certain commercial refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machines, pursuant to part C of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6311–6316.

§ 431.292 Definitions concerning refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machines.

Basic model means all units of a given type of covered product (or class thereof) manufactured by one manufacturer, having the same primary energy source, and which have essentially identical electrical, physical, and functional (or hydraulic) characteristics that affect energy consumption, energy efficiency, water consumption, or water efficiency.

Bottled or canned beverage means a beverage in a sealed container.

Class A means a refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machine that is fully cooled, and is not a combination vending machine.

Class B means any refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machine not considered to be Class A, and is not a combination vending machine.

Combination vending machine means a refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machine that also has non-refrigerated volumes for the purpose of vending other, non-“sealed beverage” merchandise.

Refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machine means a commercial refrigerator that cools bottled or canned beverages and dispenses the bottled or canned beverages on payment.

V means the refrigerated volume (ft³) of the refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machine, as measured by ANSI/AHAM HRF–1–2004 (incorporated by reference, see §431.293).

§431.294 Uniform test method for the measurement of energy consumption of refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machines.

(a) Scope. This section provides test procedures for measuring, pursuant to EPAct, the energy consumption of refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machines shall be conducted in accordance with the test procedures specified in section 4, “Instruments,” section 5, “Vending Machine Capacity,” section 6, “Test Conditions,” and sections 7.1 through 7.2.3.2, under “Test Procedures,” of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 32.1–2004, “Methods of Testing for Rating Vending Machines for Bottled, Canned, and Other Sealed Beverages.” (Incorporated by reference, see §431.293) In Section 6.2, “Voltage and Frequency,” test equipment with dual nameplate voltages at the lower of the two voltages only.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment class</th>
<th>Maximum daily energy consumption (kilowatt hours per day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
<td>MDEC = 0.055 × V + 2.56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B</td>
<td>MDEC = 0.073 × V + 3.16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§431.296 Energy conservation standards and their effective dates.

Each refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machine manufactured on or after August 31, 2012 shall have a maximum daily energy consumption (in kilowatt hours per day), when measured at the 75 °F ± 2 °F and 45 ±5% RH condition, that does not exceed the following:

Subpart R—Walk-in Coolers and Walk-in Freezers

§431.301 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation requirements for walk-in coolers and walk-in freezers, pursuant to Part C of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6311–6317.

§431.302 Definitions concerning walk-in coolers and walk-in freezers.

Basic model means all components of a given type of walk-in cooler or walk-in freezer (or class thereof) manufactured by one manufacturer, having the same primary energy source, and which have essentially identical electrical, physical, and functional (or hydraulic) characteristics that affect energy consumption, energy efficiency, water consumption, or water efficiency; and

(1) With respect to panels, which do not have any differing features or characteristics that affect U-factor.

(2) [Reserved]

Display door means a door designed for product movement, display, or both, rather than the passage of persons.