than or equal to the Federal standard for that basic model; and
(ii) Any represented value of energy efficiency or other measure of energy consumption of a basic model for which consumers would favor higher values shall be less than or equal to the output of the AEDM and greater than or equal to the Federal standard for that basic model.

§ 429.45 Automatic commercial ice makers.
(a) Sampling plan for selection of units for testing. (1) The requirements of § 429.11 are applicable to automatic commercial ice makers; and
(2) For each basic model of automatic commercial ice maker selected for testing, a sample of sufficient size shall be randomly selected and tested to ensure that—
(i) Any represented value of maximum energy use or other measure of energy consumption of a basic model for which consumers would favor lower values shall be greater than or equal to the higher of:
(A) The mean of the sample, where:

\[ \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \]

and, \( \bar{x} \) is the sample mean; \( n \) is the number of samples; and \( x_i \) is the \( i^{th} \) sample;
Or,
(B) The upper 95 percent confidence limit (UCL) of the true mean divided by 1.10, where:

\[ UCL = \bar{x} + t_{0.05} \left( \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \]

And \( \bar{x} \) is the sample mean; \( s \) is the sample standard deviation; \( n \) is the number of samples; and \( t_{0.05} \) is the \( t \) statistic for a 95% two-tailed confidence interval with \( n-1 \) degrees of freedom (from Appendix A).

and
(ii) Any represented value of the energy efficiency or other measure of energy consumption of a basic model for which consumers would favor higher values shall be less than or equal to the lower of:
(A) The mean of the sample, where:

\[ \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \]

and, \( \bar{x} \) is the sample mean; \( n \) is the number of samples; and \( x_i \) is the \( i^{th} \) sample;
Or,
(B) The lower 95 percent confidence limit (LCL) of the true mean divided by 0.90, where:
§ 429.46 Commercial clothes washers.

(a) Sampling plan for selection of units for testing. (1) The requirements of § 429.12 are applicable to commercial clothes washers; and

(2) Pursuant to § 429.12(b)(13), a certification report shall include the following public product-specific information: The maximum energy use in kilowatt hours per 100 pounds of ice (kWh/100 lbs ice), the maximum condenser water use in gallons per 100 pounds of ice (gal/100 lbs ice), the harvest rate in pounds of ice per 24 hours (lbs ice/24 hours), the type of cooling, and the equipment type.

[76 FR 12451, Mar. 7, 2011; 76 FR 24776, May 2, 2011]

(b) Certification reports. (1) The requirements of § 429.12 are applicable to automatic commercial ice makers; and

(2) Pursuant to § 429.12(b)(13), a certification report shall include the following public product-specific information: The maximum energy use in kilowatt hours per 100 pounds of ice (kWh/100 lbs ice), the maximum condenser water use in gallons per 100 pounds of ice (gal/100 lbs ice), the harvest rate in pounds of ice per 24 hours (lbs ice/24 hours), the type of cooling, and the equipment type.

[76 FR 12451, Mar. 7, 2011; 76 FR 24776, May 2, 2011]

\[
LCL = \bar{x} - t_{0.95} \left( \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right)
\]

And \( \bar{x} \) is the sample mean; \( s \) is the sample standard deviation; \( n \) is the number of samples; and \( t_{0.95} \) is the \( t \) statistic for a 95% two-tailed confidence interval with \( n-1 \) degrees of freedom (from Appendix A).

\[
\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i
\]

and, \( \bar{x} \) is the sample mean; \( n \) is the number of samples; and \( x_i \) is the \( i^{th} \) sample;

Or,

\[
UCL = \bar{x} + t_{0.975} \left( \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right)
\]

And \( \bar{x} \) is the sample mean; \( s \) is the sample standard deviation; \( n \) is the number of samples; and \( t_{0.975} \) is the \( t \) statistic for a 97.5% one-tailed confidence interval with \( n-1 \) degrees of freedom (from Appendix A).

and

(ii) Any represented value of the modified energy factor, water factor, or other measure of energy or water consumption of a basic model for which consumers would favor higher values shall be less than or equal to the lower of:

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