



SMART SWAPPING - energy conversation

Water heating is the third largest energy expense in the U.S. accounting for about 15% of electricity and 25% of gas consumption.



With all the hype about electronic gadgetry you would think that most homes would be more energy efficient than in the past. Wrong! Most homes are still being equipped with old technology such as standard thermostats, manual water faucets, and ordinary appliances.

Some ideas that are in-store for your home like programmable thermostats that will limit the amount of times in a day that your furnace cycles saving you energy.

ENERGY GAIN? Thermostats allow energy savings because of their **OVERALL ACCURACY** (ANTICIPATION FEATURE) and their various **OPERATING MODES**. Use the following formula to calculate energy gains:

For Each 1°C (1.8°F) decrease for 8 hours could equal a savings of 2%

FULL temperature regulation allows the user to lower the selected temperature and thus save energy. The selected temperature is usually set according to the discomfort temperature level for the user, which is usually at the lowest point of the cycle.

Example: your Discomfort temperature is: 18 °C (64.4 °F)

For a temperature variation of 4 °C (7.2 °F), the selected temperature will be 20 °C (68°F). (A).

For a temperature variation of 2 °C (3.6 °F), the selected temperature will be 19 ° (66.2°F). (B).

1 °C (1.8 °F) lower for a 24 hour period is equivalent to approximately 6% saving.

Operating modes by using the Programming or the Holiday mode, you can reduce the temperature and save even more.

Example: If you reduce your home temperature from 20 °C (68 °F) to 16 °C (60.8 °F) during the night, you save 8% (4 °C X 2% or 7.2 °F X 1.12%).

Time required to save energy - for savings to be obtained you must lower the temperature for a period of 2 to 3 times the delay required to bring the temperature back to your comfort level.

Note: If your system takes one hour to go from your saving temperature level to your comfort temperature level, it is useless to lower the temperature for a period of 2 to 3 hours.

A Smart Faucet

Faucets that shut off the second you move away from them or respond to voice commands.

Saving on the amount of water you use right to the last drop.

Protection against Germ Contamination

Being a hands-free faucet used by proximity sensors and / or by speech recognition there is no germ contamination.

Scalding Protection

If water temperature equals scalding temperature, both hot water and cold water turn off instantly.

Cold shock Protection

It is achieved by automatic control over water temperature. No matter how big are variations on hot or cold water supply, they are removed quickly enough at the water outlet, especially to the showerhead.



Smarter appliances such as dishwashers **THAT HAVE BIG** efficiency improvements like a booster heater that increases the water temperature to 140 degrees. This temperature is recommended for a proper cleaning and is hot enough to kill bacteria.



Most hot water heaters are set to 140 degrees primarily to supply the dishwasher with the temperature that it needs. With a booster heater, the water temperature is increased at the dishwasher for only the amount needed at that time. This allows the hot water heater temperature to be reduced, thus saving energy. Lower the thermostat temperature on your hot water heater. A temperature of 120 degrees F is recommended. However, if you are using a dishwasher without a booster heater, you should keep the temperature at 140 degrees F to allow for proper cleaning.

Some detergents are specially formulated to work at that temperature. Otherwise, lowering the temperature by 10 degrees will increase efficiency by 2.5% to 4.7%

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