

Power Consumption – P8ACY Water Cooler

Energy Consumption Evaluation

The power consumption of a water cooler is dependent on two main conditions:

- Ambient temperature of room & inlet water
- Usage of the cooler

There are a number of different methods of estimating the power consumption of a water cooler. The figures reported below are based on testing carried out at the following conditions:

- Cooler is located in a room with an ambient temperature of 90°F (32°C)
- Water inlet temperature is 80°F (27°C)
- Cold water is classed as water below 50°F (10°C)

Tests:

Standby Energy Consumption:

This is the energy required to “dead cycle” the water cooler – i.e. power is connected to the cooler and no cold water is drawn from the cooler.

Standby Energy Consumption:

Cook Models: 0.18 kW.hr per day OR 7.5 Watts / hr

Hot Models: 1.2 Kw.hr per day OR 50 Watts / hr

Rated Energy Factor:

This is a measure of the ability of a water cooler to convert electrical energy into cold water. It is a calculated value based on the results of a number of different standard tests. OASIS use the CSA International Standard C815-99 to calculate the rated energy factor.

Rated Energy Factor: 680 litres of cold water / kW.hr