ENERGY-SAVING TIPS

SAVING ENERGY AT HOME



LIGHTING

- Turn off lights when you leave a room or when they're not needed.
- Always use compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFLs) or light-emitting diode bulbs (LEDs) for your lighting needs.

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APPLIANCES & ELECTRONICS

• Look for the ENERGY STAR® label when shopping for a variety of electronics and appliances, such as light bulbs, dehumidifiers, ceiling fans, TVs, DVD players/recorders, home stereo equipment, cordless phones, dishwashers, clothes washers and dryers, refrigerators and freezers. The ENERGY STAR label lets you know the product is one of the more efficient ones on the market. They will save you money everyday!

WASHER & DRYER

- Wash clothes in cold or warm water rather than hot, and rinse in cold water. The temperature of the rinse water has no effect on cleaning. Also, put heavy loads (such as towels or blankets) through the spin cycle twice, if your machine allows you to do this. This will remove more of the water and make the drying time shorter.
- Always fill the washer and dryer to capacity whenever possible. If you must wash smaller loads of laundry, use the proper water level for each individual load.
- When you use a dryer, be sure to clean the lint filter after each load.

DISHWASHER

- Be sure that the dishwasher is full, but not overloaded. Use the shortest wash cycle that will clean your dishes properly. Be sure to use the recommended amount of detergent.
- Turn off the drying cycle on your dishwasher; open the door and let the dishware and silverware air dry.
- When hand washing dishes, fill the sink with water and use a stopper. Fill a large pot rather than wash or rinse dishes under running hot water.

REFRIGERATOR

• The recommended temperature for your refrigerator is between 38° F to 40° F. Don't over cool!

OVEN & RANGE

- Put a lid on a pot to boil water. The water boils faster and you'll use less energy.
- Prepare meals in a slow cooker, electric frying pan, toaster oven or microwave when you can.
- Allow frozen meats to thaw in the refrigerator completely before cooking.



HEATING & COOLING

- During the hot summer months, close insulated drapes or shades to keep out unwanted heat and sun. In the winter, open the drapes and shades to let the heat from the sun in! On cloudy days, close drapes and shades to cut down on heat loss.
- Close heating vents and radiator valves in unused areas. Make sure that drapes and furniture do not block registers for supply or return air.
- Keep doors and windows closed as much as possible. This includes closet doors and rooms not in use.
- Use fans instead of air conditioners whenever possible.
- Keep outside heating exhaust vents clear of snow.
- Have your furnace/boiler checked and cleaned annually.
- · Change heating system filters regularly.



WATER

- Save water costs by turning off the tap when you shave or brush your teeth.
- Many hot water heaters are factory set for 140° F which is a lot higher than you need. Reset it to 120° F.
- Take showers instead of baths. A three-minute shower uses about half the water of a bath and reduces your hot water heating needs.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT LIGHTING AND EASY TO-DO TIPS



SAVING ENERGY AND MONEY FOR WISCONSIN

For more information, call 800.762.7077 or visit focusonenergy.com

Focus on Energy, Wisconsin utilities' statewide program for energy efficiency and renewable energy, helps eligible residents and businesses save energy and money while protecting the environment. Focus on Energy information, resources and financial incentives help to implement energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that otherwise would not be completed.

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I WANT TO BUY A LIGHT BULB...

BUT THERE ARE SO MANY CHOICES

SHOPPING FOR A NEW BULB MAY BE A BIT CONFUSING AT FIRST. USE THIS GUIDE TO MAKE THE RIGHT CHOICES FOR YOUR FAMILY AND HOME.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN **Incandescent Bulbs, CFLs, and LEDs?** What will each cost me over time? **Bulb Type** Incandescent **CFLs LED** 8 - 12.5 13 - 15 60 Used (Watts) Light Output 800 800 (Lumens) Lifetime 6,000 25.000 -750 - 1,000 (Hours) 15.000 50.000 Lifecycle \$237 \$61 \$57 Cost*

*Lifecycle costs are based on 25,000 hours of bulb use. This includes the cost
of replacement bulbs needed to reach 25,000 hours as well as the amount of
energy required to operate the bulbs. Based on the lifetime use of a 1,000-hour
incandescent, a 6,000-hour CFL, a 25,000-hour LED, use of 3 hrs/day, \$0.15/kWh
electric rate, a \$0.50 incandescent bulb, \$3.00 CFL, and a \$20.00 LED.

HOW MUCH LIGHT DO I WANT?

Lumens tell you how bright a bulb is. Use this chart to determine which ENERGY STAR® certified light bulb will provide the same amount of light as your current incandescent light bulbs.

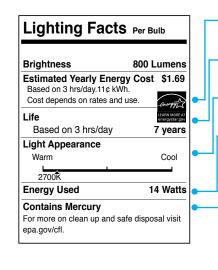
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Minimum Light Output (Lumens)	Incandescent Bulbs (Watts)	CFLs (Watts)	LEDs (Watts)	
450	40	9 - 11	6 - 9	
800	60	13 - 15	8 - 12.5	
1,100	75	18 - 22	13 - 15	
1,600	100	23 - 26	16 - 20	
2,600	150	32 - 35	25 - 28	

HOW DO I KNOW I AM BUYING A QUALITY BULB?

Products earning the ENERGY STAR® label have met energy consumption and performance standards measured and verified with independent testing. The Environmental Protection Agency establishes the specifications and guidelines for the testing. ENERGY STAR certified products include consumer electronics, appliances, heating and cooling equipment, water heaters, and building products. Look for the ENERGY STAR label on the products you are considering.



WHAT DOES THE INFORMATION ON THE LIGHT BULB PACKAGE MEAN?



- **ENERGY STAR Logo** Indicates which CFLs and LEDs meet ENERGY STAR requirements for efficiency, lifetime, and quality.
- Life Estimates in years how long the bulb will last. Long life bulbs save you the hassle of frequent bulb changes.
- Light Appearance Tells you the shade of light. Incandescents produce warm white light between 2,700 and 3,000K. Bulbs that produce cooler or more bluish light will have a higher rating, such as 3,500 6,500K.
- Energy Used (Watts) Measures bulb energy use, not brightness.
- Contains Mercury CFLs contain extremely low levels of mercury, less than 5 milligrams, and are completely safe to use in normal operation. In fact, the amount of mercury inside a CFL is equal to the size of the period at the end of this sentence. (Note LED light bulbs do not contain mercury.)

Should a CFL break in your home, use common sense clean up procedures - keep kids away, open the window, and carefully clean up the pieces and place them in a zip lock bag for proper disposal. To put this concern in context, mercury emissions from power plants present much more serious threats to human health and the environment than a broken CFL. Also note, retailers such as The Home Depot and Lowe's offer free CFL recycling.

Lumens tell you how bright a bulb is. More lumens means brighter light. For example, when replacing a 60-watt traditional incandescent bulb, look for a bulb that produces about 800 lumens. Lumens (Brightness) ~450 ~800 ~1100 ~1600 Traditional Incandescent Watts

CHOOSING THE RIGHT COLOR Light color is measured on the Kelvin scale (K). As you see below, lower numbers mean light appears yellowish, and higher numbers mean the light is whiter or bluer.



Soft WhiteStandard color of incandescent bulbs.

2700K - 3000K



Natural White
Good for kitchens
and work spaces.
3500K - 4100K



or Daylight
Good for reading.
(Think blue sky at noon)
5000K - 6500K

HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT CFL BULB CFLs Table/Floor Lamps Fixtures Fixtures Fans Sconces Cans Lighting Covered Lighting Reflector Reflector



Dimmer: Look for an ENERGY STAR certified bulb that is marked "Dimmable".

Three-way socket: Look for an ENERGY STAR certified bulb that is marked "3-Way".