



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR ENERGY AND TRANSPORT

DIRECTORATE D - New and Renewable Energy Sources, Energy Efficiency & Innovation
Energy efficiency of products & Intelligent Energy – Europe

Brussels, 22.09.2008

SUMMARY MINUTES

Possible Ecodesign Implementing Measures on Fans 125 W – 500 kW under the Directive on the Ecodesign of Energy-Using Products (2005/32/EC)

Seventh meeting of the Ecodesign Consultation Forum (27th May 2008)

Charlemagne (CHAR), Alcide de Gasperi (S3) Room, Rue de la Loi 170, 1049 Brussels

EC Participants: André BRISAER (Chairman), Ismo GRÖNROOS-SAIKKALA (TREN/D3), Vilho LELKES (TREN/D3), Ludmila MAJLATHOVA (ENV/C5)

Introduction

The Chairman welcomed the group and introduced Mr. Peter Radgen who was responsible for the technical study. The agenda was discussed and adopted.

The draft minutes of the 4th Consultation Forum from February 22nd were amended based on stakeholder input and approved.

Commission services presented the current proposal as in the Commission Staff Working Document (see presentation circulated together with these draft minutes) on possible ecodesign requirements for standalone glandless circulators available on http://ec.europa.eu/energy/demand/legislation/eco_design_en.htm#consultation_forum.

Presentation by Bill Cory on the proposed new ISO Standard ISO/TC117

Mr Cory presented the proposed ISO standard (ISO/TC 117 Energy Efficiency), which looks at having 4 fan categories and will likely grade according to size. The ISO would measure efficiency based on total fan efficiency. The ISO standard could be very helpful as the fan industry is a global industry and it is expected e.g. that new minimum efficiency requirements for fans will be set in the US. It was agreed that the role of the proposed ISO standard be assessed when it is adopted.

Main issues discussed:

EPEE was unsure of the scope of the foreseen implementing measure and how "put on the market" is defined in terms of a business to business *parts* intended for integration in appliances. Commission services explained that the scope covers all fans put on the market, also when put on the market for integration in an appliance. EPEE also queried whether heat recovery ventilation system fans have to comply and it was clarified that just the fan covered by the implementing measure must comply, not the whole system.

ECOS (representing the Environmental NGOs) asked why the requirements do not address Variable Speed Drives (VSDs). Mr. Radgen explained that if a consumer needs a single speed fan in full load condition, a VSD would only increase energy consumption; the cost-effectiveness of VSDs very much depends on the application where they are used. Netherlands asked if fans delivered with an integrated VSD are covered. They are.

Austria commented that the study recommended that an internet-based standardised database is established.

The Netherlands commented that 2020 is too far away for the introduction of measures and that 2015 is more realistic. ECOS supported, also because the least life cycle cost levels were determined two years ago in the preparatory study.

The Chairman agreed that the aim should be at the least life cycle cost level and considered 2015 a realistic.

ECOS made the point that there are different technologies for how air-flow is maintained. To keep the 8 fan categories separate until 2020 as proposed in the working document is too low an ambition because these categories do not compete for higher efficiencies amongst themselves. The 8 categories should be simplified into the three major air moving technologies. Their testing condition should be clarified (inlet and outlet). Their target values in the third tier should merge at the level of the highest values of the 8 category scheme. Larger fans above 10 until 500 kW should have higher efficiencies (at least in parallel with the increase of efficiency in motors). ECOS suggested coordinating the introductory dates with other Lot 11 implementing measures with the last tier introduced in 2015.

Commission services agreed that in principle, coordinating the introductory dates would be desirable and be done if not inappropriate or unfeasible. Commission services also agreed merging the categories as far as feasible is a sensible and pragmatic approach towards removing barriers between technologies. It has to be seen how far categories can be clarified and their number reduced already for this implementing measure.

EBM-PAPST questioned the wording in the scope, which should read 'fans' and not 'ventilation fans'. It should not matter whether fans are box fans or roof fans because these are products with several components; manufacturers do not always know what end product their component will be in. Industry needs two years transition from the announcement of the minimum requirements and feel that 2020 is too far away to regulate. Industry would like to see requirements for relative improvements (i.e. 5 % higher) from 2015 or 2017. Industry agrees with the levels proposed but not the categories. The Commission invited EMB-PAPST to send comments on wording and suggested ways to combine the categories. DEFRA asked if it was expected that requirements would change if re-categorisation goes through. Re-categorisation should have minimum impact on the level of requirements.

VDMA commented that Germany has agreed to start a standardisation project with ISO but it will take 3 - 5 years. For this reason, the EU should not wait for a new standard. German industry is happy with Lot 11 approach.

Denmark recommends measuring both static and total (dynamic) efficiency. Bill Cory cautioned that measuring static efficiency the fan ducting needs to be taken into account. However this could be solved by fixing that measurements should be made only with inlet duct, an arrangement defined in the ISO 5801 standard. ECOS stated that the two issues arising from Bill Cory's presentation were the difference between total and static efficiency and also how to grade, either by referring to the electrical input power or the diameter of a wheel. Peter Radgen commented that EuP focuses on products and that it is misleading to use total efficiency, as the design looks at the static pressure to overcome the pressure losses in the ducting. The dynamic part is typically lost in the application. The role of the proposed ISO standard will have to be considered when it comes out (either before or after the introductory of the proposed measures).

Eceee asked for possibilities for energy labelling. The Chairman replied that this would be looked at under the extended scope of the revised 92/75/EEC energy labelling Directive.

Belgium asked about other parameters and whether RoHS and WEEE were applicable. The Chairman and Peter Radgen explained that fans comply with RoHS and WEEE. No hazardous substances are present which keeps fans out of scope of RoHS. The Chairman invited any suggestions for an information requirement which would facilitate the implementation of WEEE.

End of summary minutes