

D2.2 - TOPTEN ACT CRITERIA PAPER

Dishwashers

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Topten ACT aims at transforming the European market of energy-using products towards higher energy efficiency.

Topten ACT identifies the top energy-efficient products in 16 European countries, and makes this information available to consumers and large buyers on tailored national websites. The most energy efficient models in different product categories (such as household appliances, lighting, office equipment, consumer electronics, cars) are presented with comprehensive product information based on official labels and standardized declarations. Topten works with manufacturers and thus increases both market offer and consumer demand of high energy efficiency products. Topten is strictly neutral and independent from manufacturers and retailers, its selection criteria are always published online.

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More information and access to all national websites on the European site: www.topten.eu

WP2 European Product Analysis , Task 2.1 Determining energy efficiency criteria, D 2.2 Periodic Criteria Papers (second set)

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1. Topten.eu: Dishwashers - current selection criteria and products selected

Topten.eu selection criteria in August 2018:

- Built-in: energy class A+++ according to the EU energy label
- Freestanding: energy efficiency A++ or A+++ according to the EU energy label
- All: class A drying efficiency
- Max. water consumption: 2800 litres / year
- Hot water supply has to be possible
- Water / flood protection

Numbers of dishwasher models currently on Topten.eu according to energy/drying efficiency (August 2018):

| | Built-in | Freestanding | Total |
|---------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| A+++/A | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| A++/A | | 9 | 9 |
| Total | 18 | 15 | 33 |

Similar models have not been counted if from the same brand.

There are 33 dishwasher models of 8 different brands on the Topten.eu product list: Bauknecht, Bosch, Electrolux, Miele, Sharp, Siemens, V-ZUG, Zanussi. The built-in models have 9 (1), 10 (1), 13 (7), 14 (8) or 15 (1) place settings, the freestanding ones 10 (1), 12 (3), 13 (8) or 14 (3) place settings. The freestanding A+++ models have 10, 13 and 14 place settings.

2. Expected selection criteria in 2019

In 2019, the Topten.eu selection criteria will be A+++/A for all models (and the water consumption, hot fill and flood protection criteria will be kept).

3. Technical background

The cleaning process is based on the four factors known as the Sinner circle: mechanics, temperature, chemistry and time. These factors can, to a certain degree, be exchanged by each other. In hand dishwashing, mechanics is the most important factor. In an electric dishwasher, mechanics is exchanged by temperature, chemistry and time. Heating up the water is the most energy-consuming process in a dishwasher. Despite this, washing by hand consumes in most cases more energy – mostly because a larger use of hot water.

Typical phases of a dishwashing cycle:

1. Pre-rinse, cold or warm water
2. Main cleaning phase, warm to hot water (40° - 70°C)
3. Intermediate rinse, tepid water
4. Hot rinse, with rinsing agent
5. Drying.

Usually there are two heating phases: the main cleaning phase and the hot rinse. Normally the water is heated by electric resistance. Heat exchangers can reduce the heat loss, while a heat pump (HP) can improve the efficiency of the heating process (the first HP dishwasher, a built-in V-ZUG model improves the efficiency by 40% compared to the A+++ threshold!). The Zeolith technology recovers the condensation energy of the steam. Another option for energy saving is reduced water consumption – however the rinsing effect already seems to reach its limits now, and it is doubtful whether further water reduction is possible without serious performance loss. This is why a minimum rinsing performance is suggested by some stakeholders. (All technical info from: JRC, 2015).

Most dishwashers have a “hot fill” inlet and can be connected directly to hot water instead of cold. The so-called ‘hot fill’ can save electrical energy if the household’s hot water is heated

with renewables (e.g. solar energy or wood) or efficiently with a heat pump – then the dishwasher does not need any additional energy for heating up the water electrically.

4. Policy measures, standards and labels

The Ecodesign and Energy Label regulations for Dishwashers are currently being revised. The Joint Research Center (JRC) has published the final preparatory study in 2017, suggesting thresholds for a revised Energy Label and Ecodesign requirements. Expected savings of the current regulations are 3.5 TWh in 2025. The revision holds a potential of another 1.4 TWh savings in 2030, according to a Commission note.

The German Ecoabel 'Blauer Engel' has also established criteria for dishwashers (A++ and A+++ for energy efficiency), but to date there are no products.

Ecodesign requirements

The Ecodesign regulation No 1016/2010 for household dishwashers was adopted in 2010 and specifies requirements that are strengthened in three stages up to 2016.

| Class | EEl | Tier 1 (Dec 2011) | Tier 2 (Dec 2013) | Tier 3 (Dec 2016) |
|-------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| A+++ | $EEl < 50$ | | | |
| A++ | $50 \leq EEl < 56$ | | | |
| A+ | $56 \leq EEl < 63$ | | ≥ 11 ps 10 ps + width > 45 cm | 8 + 9 ps 10 ps + width \leq 45 cm |
| A | $63 \leq EEl < 71$ | All others DWs | 10 ps + width \leq 45 cm | |
| B | $71 \leq EEl < 80$ | 10 ps + width \leq 45 cm | | |

Table 1 Energy efficiency requirements from Tier 1 to Tier 3 and products being phased-out

Energy efficiency requirements depend on the number of place settings (ps) and, for dishwashers with 10 ps, also on the width (above or below 45cm). Since December 2013 dishwashers must either comply to class A (small DWs) or class A+ (larger DWs). After December 2016 all dishwashers must be at least in class A+, except those with 7 or less place settings, which must be at least in class A since December 2011.

Additionally, there are 'drying efficiency' requirements since December 2013 for DWs with 8 and more ps ($ID > 1.08$ / class A) and DWs with 7 and less ps, respectively ($ID > 0.86$ / class B).

Since December 2011 the cleaning efficiency of all dishwashers must be greater than 1.12 – corresponding to the old class A (Label from 1997).

Energy Label

In 2010 the current Energy Label (Labelling regulation No 1059/2010) was introduced, adding the classes up to A+++ . The Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) calculation is based on annual energy consumption for 280 standard cycles, including low power modes (left-on and off mode).

| Energy Efficiency Class | Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A+++ | $EEl < 50$ |
| A++ | $50 \leq EEl < 56$ |
| A+ | $56 \leq EEl < 63$ |
| A | $63 \leq EEl < 71$ |
| B | Phased out since Dec 2015 |
| C | |
| D | |

Classes below A are still shown on the Label, even though they are prohibited on the market. The Energy Label also shows the annual energy and water consumption, drying performance, number of place settings and the sound power level. In the Label fiche, additionally the energy consumption of the standard cycle, programme time of the standard cleaning cycle, power in off and left-on modes, and duration of the left-on mode are declared.

The Label and Ecodesign requirements refer to the ECO program, and this is the one that is tested –the most efficient program. A problematic aspect is that users might not consider the Eco program as appropriate for everyday use, and some think that it takes too long. If users switch to other programs, nothing is known about the real energy consumption.



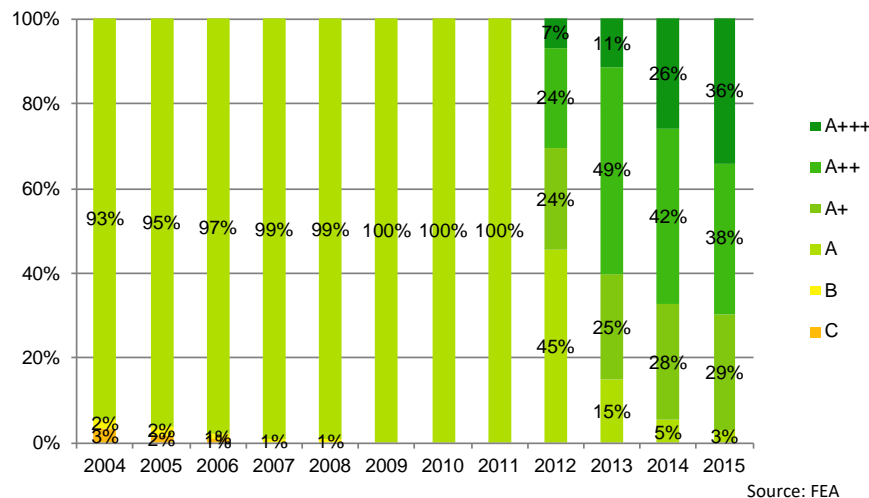
4.1. Market analysis

EU-27 sales in 2015 have been estimated at around 9.2 million units, with a stock of around 98 million units. By 2030 sales and stock are expected to increase to 11.5 million units per year / > 148 million installed units (JRC, 2017). There seem to be considerable

differences between Member States: while the market is almost saturated in Northern and Central Europe, Mediterranean countries are around 50% and are expected to show higher growth rates once the economic situation has improved. In Eastern Europe market penetration is yet as low as around 10% (JRC, 2017).

More detailed sales data from Switzerland is available from 2004 to 2014. It shows that the old Label from 1997 was already outdated in 2004, with > 90% of the sales being in the top-class A. It took another eight years until the current label with classes up to A+++ was applied. During this time, efficiency improvements nearly stopped completely, as there was no incentive to do so. In 2014, 25% of the Swiss sales were in the top-class A+++.

Switzerland: Sales of dishwashers



Source: FEA

Figure 1: Overview of dishwasher sales in Switzerland 2004 - 2015

5. FAQ: common questions from manufacturers and consumers

The Eco program takes longer than the normal program. Does this mean that it uses more energy?

No. The ECO program can reduce the energy consumption because it takes longer – it can wash at a lower temperature, but dishes will still be clean. It is also important to know that the ECO program is the one that is tested – for energy consumption but also for cleaning performance. Using this program, users can be sure to have a low energy consumption (declaration on the energy label) and clean dishes (minimum requirement) at the same time. The other programs are not tested – accordingly there are no cleaning performance requirements for these, and there is no obligation to declare the energy consumption (it is present sometimes in the manual, but it is only indicative, and it will not be verified by market surveillance authorities).

Therefore, the ECO program is the one to be used whenever possible.

6. References and links

Useful links

Topten.eu dishwashers product lists:

<http://www.topten.eu/english/household/dishwasherss/built-in-2.html>

<http://www.topten.eu/english/household/dishwasherss/freestanding-2.html>

Topten.eu dishwashers selection criteria:

<http://www.topten.eu/english/criteria/dishwashers.html&fromid=>

References

Energy Labelling regulation No 1059/2010 for dishwashers:

http://www.topten.eu/uploads/File/1059-2010_Energy_label_dishwasher.pdf

Amendment regarding Online Energy Labels - Regulation No. 518/2014:

<http://www.topten.eu/uploads/File/Online-Energy-Labels-518:2014-EN.pdf>

Topten policy recommendations, January 2018:

<http://www.topten.eu/english/recommendations/policy-recommendations-for-dishwashers.html&fromid=>

Ecodesign requirements dishwashers: Commission regulation (EU) No 1016/2010 of 10 November 2010

http://www.topten.eu/uploads/File/Ecodesign%20REG_1016_2010_dish.pdf

Information about the EU ecodesign process on washing machines and other products:

<http://www.coolproducts.eu/>