### Cold wash – The cool and modern way to launder

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#### Introduction

- Testing methodology
- Test results
- Summary and recommendations







- Washing of clothes/textiles is part of our lives
- Main share of electricity consumption: heating up cold tap water to up to 90-95°C
- Cold wash saves 60% electricity as compared to 40°C









### Cold wash saves (lots of) electricity

- Saving potential of cold wash in EU-27
  - up to 11 TWh/year
  - 2,200 million € per year
  - annual production of the nuclear power plant Emsland (DE)
  - → We should re-think our everyday routine

Assumptions

•EU-27-stock washing machines: around 180 million units (2013, «Omnibus» Review Study 2014)
•Total electricity consumption: 19 TWh / year («Omnibus» Review Study 2014)
•Electricity tariff: 0.20 € / kWh
•Nuclear power plant Emsland (Germany): 11.5 TWh 2013 (Wikipedia)









#### Barriers are psychological rather than technical

- EEDAL-Paper 2013: Cold Wash – Do Prejudices Impede High Energy Savings? (Josephy et al.)
  - 20°C-cycle is required by Ecodesign Regulation 1015/2010.
  - Detergent designed for cold wash are also available.
  - Prejudice, tradition and custom stop consumers from cold-washing









#### Facts could help overcome psychological barriers

- Discussions on cold wash especially on washing performance – run controversial and emotional.
- Tests in Dec'14 to contribute scientific facts to the debate:
  - Topten.eu
  - VDE Testing and Certification Institute (Germany)
  - Consumer Organisation Stiftung Warentest (Germany)
  - on behalf of **EKZ** (electrical utility in CH)









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#### We compared washing at 40°C vs 20°C

- We measured:
  - Washing performance
  - Energy consumption
  - Programme duration
- Factors influencing the washing performance:
  - Detergent (good/medium/sufficient)
  - Pre-treatment of stains (yes/no)
  - Washing machine (good/medium/sufficient)
  - Loading (half/full)







#### 5 variables, 24 combinations, 18 test arrangements.

Fix parameters	Varying Parameters	Temperature
No soil remover Good machine Half-load	Good detergent	20°C
		40°C
	Medium detergent	20°C
		40°C
	Sufficient detergent	20°C
		40°C
Good detergent Good machine Half-load	Soil remover	20°C
		40°C
	No soil remover	20°C
		40°C
Sufficient detergent Sufficient machine Half-load	Soil remover	20°C
		40°C
	No soil remover	20°C
		40°C
Medium detergent Half-load	Good machine	20°C
		40°C
	Medium machine	20°C
		40°C
	Sufficient machine	20°C
		40°C
Good machine Medium detergent No soil remover	Half-load	20°C
		40°C
	Full-load	20°C
		40°C







#### **Test conditions followed the EN 60456**

- Test laundry
- Number of laundry pieces
- Test cycles
- Standardised soiling
- Water hardness









#### **Test conditions followed the EN 60456**











# We monitored electricity consumption and programme duration of washing cycles.





European Commission





## We calculated the Washing Efficiency Index of each washing cycle

#### After washing / drying:

- Measurements of reflectance of soilings: C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>5</sub>
- $C_{\text{test}} = C_1 + C_2 \dots + C_5$
- Washing Efficiency Index = I test = C test / C ref, 60°C



Example	
C test	320.40
(C <sub>ref, 60°C</sub> )	330.37
Washing Efficiency Index (C <sub>test</sub> / C <sub>ref, 60°C</sub> )	0.970









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#### 60% less electricity use at 20°C than at 40°C



















#### Washing performance 10% lower on average at 20°C









#### **Good washing performance at 20°C is possible**









#### Washing performance increases with quality detergents









### Washing performance increases with pre-treatment of stains









#### Washing performance increases with quality machines









#### Washing performance increases when half-loading









## Impact of cold wash on washing performance is lower than that of other factors









## Washing performance is affected by programme duration









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#### Summary

- Cold wash (20°C) saves 60% electricity compared to 40°C.
- Temperature just one factor affecting washing performance.
- Good washing performance is reached at 20°C with good machines and detergents.
- Cold wash might be appropriate for most everyday situations. We encourage you to try!







#### Recommendations

- EU policy-makers
  - Include requirements on the washing efficiency at 20°C in the revision of EU Ecodesign Regulation 1015/2010.
- Washing machine & detergent manufacturers
  - Optimization of machines and detergents for 15°/20°C.
  - Use 'cold wash compatibility' as a selling argument.
- Environmental/consumer organisations, energy agencies
  - Continue consumer information/education campaigns on cold wash.
- Academia, research institutes, testing laboratories.
  - Tests and publication of studies (consumer and technical) on cold wash.







#### Topten flyer «Washing at 20°C is Cool»

- Illustrates how to best wash at 20°C
- Download: <u>http://www.topten.eu/</u> <u>uploads/File/Professional/</u> <u>Other%20Pro</u> <u>%20Guidelines/</u> Flyer Coldwash 2014.pdf









### Thank you for your attention

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#### **Test arrangement**

- Programmes
  - 40°C: «standard programme» as used for the EU Energy label
  - 20°C: programme as required by the Ecodesign Regulation since end 2013 (not for wool etc.)
- Testing at half-load
  - 40°C-standard programme for the EU Energy label is tested at half-load

→ For comparability: also at 20°C was tested at half-load (exception: tests full-load versus half-load)

 Half-load better reflects real consumer behaviour: the average washing load in European households is assumed to be between 3 kg and 4 kg







#### **Measurements of reflectance**

After washing / drying

European

Commission

- Reflectance of each of the five soiling was measured and average was derived after the completion of a test cycle
- The 5 average-values then were summed up to the test strip's total reflectance (in %)

	Standard Soiling	Reflectance (%)
	1. Sebum / pigment	74.55
	2. Mineral oil / black carbon	47.89
	3. Blood	86.04
	4. Chocolate / milk	75.15
	5. Red wine	82.60
	Sum Reflectance (%)	366.23
		European

Dten.eu

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#### Washing Efficiency Index

- Reflectance sum itself does not have an explanatory power on the washing performance
- Relevant for conclusions: Washing Efficiency Index
  - Ratio between the reflectance sum of the test (C test) and the reflectance sum of reference machine (C ref)
  - Reference machine: 60°C as also applied by Ecodesign Reg.

Reflectance sum (%) test (C test)	366.23
Reflectance sum (%) reference machine (C ref, 60°C (acc. Reg. 1015/2010))	330.37
Washing Efficiency Index (C test / C ref, 60°C)	1.109

• All test results were referenced (40; 40  $_{\frac{1}{2}}$ ; 20; 20  $_{\frac{1}{2}}$ )







#### Washing Efficiency Index

- Reference for clean: WEI > 1.03
- > 1.03 = MEPS of Ecodesign Reg. 1015/2010

$$I_{W} = \frac{(3 \times I_{W,60} + 2 \times I_{W,601/2} + 2 \times I_{W,401/2})}{7}$$

 How good is this reference value > 1.03 reached at 40°C and at 20°C?









#### Washing results 20°C can be better than 40°C









### Cold wash is appropriate for normally soiled laundry

- To be kept in mind: tests were carried out with heavily soiled test-laundry.
- However, our everyday clothing are only worn for a few hours or one day and usually are free of stains. They are normally soiled. This type of laundry is the usual case.
- It can be concluded that cold wash is absolutely appropriate for normally soiled laundry.







#### **Sinner Circle**

Four factors influence the washing final result



www.atescoindustrialhygiene.com







#### **Choice of factors**

Detergent3 productsgood & sufficient: test 11/2014 medium: IEC A\*

#### **Pre-treatment of stains**

1 product (experts recommendation)

Washing machine

3 models good, medium, sufficient: test 11/2014 reg. washing performance (all A+++, 8 kg)

Loading





