

Cellar Cooling Equipment

Date added to ETL 2003.

1. Definition of Technology

Cellar cooling equipment is a type of refrigeration equipment that is specifically designed to maintain an indoor environment at a condition suitable for the storage of chilled beverages below 12°C.

2. Technology Description

Cellar cooling equipment is permanently installed and uses the standard refrigeration cycle of evaporation, compression and condensation to cool a cellar or other storage space.

The categories of cellar cooling equipment covered are:

- Packaged units where all components mounted on one base for "through the wall" installation.
- Split systems with the equipment supplied in two parts (evaporator and condensing unit) to be connected on installation.
- Remote systems with equipment supplied in three parts (evaporator, compressor/receiver, and condenser) to be connected on installation.

The energy efficiency of cellar cooling equipment can vary by more than 25% and the aim of the ECA scheme is to encourage the purchase of high efficiency models.

Investments in cellar cooling equipment can only qualify for ECAs if the specific product is named on the Energy Technology Product List. To be eligible for inclusion on the Energy Technology Product List, products must meet minimum eligibility criteria as set out below.

3. Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible, products must:

- Have a cooling capacity of between 2 kW and 12 kW at the standard rating conditions for ambient air temperature of 32°C and a cellar air temperature of 10°C.
- Either be a single packaged unit, or consist of two or three factory-built sub-assemblies that are designed to be connected together during installation.
- Conform with the requirements of EU Pressure Equipment Directive PED 97/23/EC.

Performance Criteria

Products must have a coefficient of performance (COP) equal to or greater than the figures shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Performance thresholds for cellar cooling equipment

Cooling capacity	COP
Less than 8 kW	>= 2.90
8 kW and over	>= 3.20

">=" means "greater than or equal to"

Where COP = net cooling capacity (kW) / effective power input (kW).

For the avoidance of doubt test data should be presented to 2 decimal places. As an example a COP of less than 2.90 for a unit of less than 8 kW would be deemed to be a fail.

Required test procedures

Testing must be carried out in accordance with BSI Publicly Available Specification PAS 57. In the case of self-certified test data, applicants must submit evidence of how the quality of their test data is independently verified or cross-checked.

4. Scope of Claim

Expenditure on the provision of plant and machinery can include not only the actual costs of buying the equipment, but other direct costs such as the transport of the equipment to site, and some of the direct costs of installation. Clarity on the eligibility of direct costs is available from [HMRC](#).