Electricity Conservation

Electricity is a bless of the modern discoveries, which we can't do or imagine our contemporary life without. From this point of view, electricity should be saved in a systematic way to guarantee that it Lasts.

Here are some steps to be followed for electricity conservation:

1- The Air Conditioner:

Follow a regular check up and maintenance program for your air conditioner to guarantee the efficient service of its interior parts.

Clear the filter every two weeks to get better cooling and less electricity consumption.

Fill all holes around the air conditioner to prevent air leakage from & to the room and as such reduce electricity consumption.

Draw thick curtains on windows to prevent sunbeam penetration and reduce lighting.

Adjust AC thermostats at (77.F) or (25.C) not less.

2- How to save the electric light?

Turn lights on only where there is someone in the place.

Turn off the light during day time. Make use of the natural light as much as possible.

Check that all lights are switched off before leaving.

Use bright paints on walls to give better lightening, and reflect sun rays.

Use florescent and other energy saving lamps.

Use insulating glass to allow light penetration away from heat to maximize the utilization of the natural light and reduce electricity that increases the temperature especially during summer.

The Advantages of Energy Saving bulps:

Economically speaking, energy saving bulps save 80% of power consumed by ordinary lamps.

They serve as much as eight times the ordinary lamps. (i.e. if the ordinary lamp lasts 1000 hours, the energy saving lasts 8000).

Ordinary lamps consume 95% of valuable electric power in useless heat while only 5% goes to lighting. This temperature affects air conditioners. On the other hand, energy saving bulps consume 1 / 4 of power consumed by ordinary lamps, and generate less heat.

The table below shows a comparison between ordinary and energy saving bulps.

Ordinary Lamp Power in (KW)	Energy Saving Bulp Power in (KW)
2.5	7
60	11
100	20
120	23

3- Home Appliances:

As much as possible, don't operate home appliances such as the washing machine, cloth dryer, iron, etc during peak hours.

The Refrigerator:

Make sure that the refrigerator is well closed.

Don't open the refrigerator frequently especially during summer time. Instead, fill in an icebox with water for drinking as this is the main cause of opening the refrigerator.

Put the refrigerator away from high temperature places (i.e. in the kitchen opposite to the oven or to a wall exposed to sun rays all day long).

Don't let the refrigerator operate at the maximum level. It is sufficient to adjust it at the cooling degree.

The Washer:

It is totally unnecessary to use the washing machine daily. Try to save electricity and water by operating the washing machine at its full capacity. (i.e don't wash only two or four pieces when the washing machine can wash 10).

Washing machines with heaters consume power as six times as ordinary washing machines do.

Other Appliances (TV, Video, Recorder, Radio)

When more than one apparatus are available, don't operate them all at the same time especially during peak times (1 - 4 pm and 10 pm -1 am) in order to save electricity and keep them in a good condition.

Appliance	Consumption KW / H
Air Conditioner (window)	2.5
Oven	6
Stove (one flame)	7.5
Griller	1.3
Boiler	2
Toaster	1
Lamp	0.1
Small washing machine	0.25
Dish washer	4
Vacuum	0.75
Refrigerator / freezer	0.12
Water heater	1.5
Water cooler	0.3
TV	0.25
Iron	2
Fan	0.1
Hair	0.5

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