

Interpretation of the Ecodesign Regulation – Stand-by

The Ecodesign Regulation (EU) 2023/826 specifies requirements for the energy consumption of electrical and electronic household - and office appliances in off-mode, standby mode and networked standby operation. The industrial sector is excluded.

(Door¹) drives do not have an off mode, but only a standby mode.

Definition network [Art. 2, (9)]

A network is the connection of at least two devices with a communication method (wireless or physical). Switch and control unit, connected with at least one two-wire line, form the smallest network. A (plugged-in / permanently installed) radio receiver also forms a network with the control unit.

Standby mode [Art. 2, (3)]

The power consumption of the device in a condition in which only a

- reactivation function or a
- reactivation function with the indication of its activation

is provided (i. e. all other components are not connected) shall not exceed 0,50 W [see Annex III, 1.b)].

Example: radio receivers and sensors (e. g. light barriers or light grids) are therefore disconnected (pinched off) from drives.

The power consumption of the appliance in a condition providing only

- an information or status indication (providing functional information to the user) or
- only a reactivation function combined with an information or status indication or
- only a reactivation function with the indication of its activation and an information or status indication

shall not exceed 0,80 W [see Annex III, 1.b)].

Standby mode only when the door is closed

A door operator is designed to open a door and close it again afterwards.

This means that the normal mode of a door is closed, as a permanently open door is pointless. In accordance with the intended use (Annex III 2.c), the standby mode of a door operator can therefore only occur when the door is closed.

Networked standby operation

The power consumption of networked devices, with the exception of HiNA devices and devices with HiNA functions, must not exceed 2,00 W in networked standby mode [Annex III, 1.c)].

Example: The radio receiver is permanently integrated on the control unit.

¹ The term 'door' is used for industrial / commercial / garage doors, gates and barriers as defined in EN 13241.

Definition of residential area / industrial area

'Domestic environment' (residential area) means an environment where the use of broadcast radio and television receivers may be expected within a distance of 10 m of the equipment concerned [Annex I, 2].

The intended use of the drive (area of application, range of functions) can be taken from the manufacturer's specifications; the area of application for the residential or industrial area is thus clearly identified.

Test method [Annex IV]

Annex IV describes measurement and calculation methods for determining the energy consumption of the drive. The energy consumption of the drive is determined after deactivating or disconnecting the network ports (wired or wireless physical interface to the network connection on the device, via which the device can be activated remotely) [see Annex IV, a)].

Conclusion:

Based on the requirements of the Ecodesign Regulation (EU) 2023/826, a standby value of 0,50 W or 0,80 W for the operator with information or status display is used to determine the energy consumption for (door) operators without associated, deactivateable components.

For (door) drives with permanently connected components that cannot be deactivated (e. g. radio modules, WiFi, Bluetooth LE...), a standby value of 2,00 W applies.

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