



Managing your thermostat for comfort and energy savings

FACT SHEET

1 OF 2



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During the winter, regularly setting your thermostat to a lower temperature, say by 5 degrees for 8 hours every day, will save about 5 percent on your heating bill. During the summer, if your thermostat controls a central air conditioner, you'll save by setting the cooling temperature at 78°F. Each degree above 75°F saves 3 percent.

WHAT A THERMOSTAT DOES

A thermostat does two things. It compares the actual room temperature to the thermostat temperature you select and it gives start-and-stop commands to the heating and cooling system in order to reach and maintain the thermostat setting you've selected. With older thermostats, you adjust your temperature settings by manually turning the dial or moving the levers to a different temperature. With newer, electronic programmable thermostats, you can program the thermostat to adjust the temperature automatically, depending on the time of the day and the day of the week.

BALANCING COMFORT AND ENERGY SAVINGS

1. How much does my thermostat setting affect my heating bill?

Reducing your thermostat setting by one degree for eight hours will save about 1 percent on your heating bill. The more you set back your thermostat, the greater the savings.

2. Will a programmable thermostat really save me money?

It can if the programmable features make it easier for you to adjust the thermostat settings when you are asleep or away. If you already change the thermostat settings by hand, the programmable thermostat may not save you much money, though it could make life more convenient.

3. Doesn't it take more energy for my furnace to get the temperature back to the normal setting after it's been turned down for a long time?

No, it doesn't. While it's true that the furnace runs longer when it's warming up the house from the setback temperature, it doesn't run at all while the house is cooling down to the lower setting. It also saves energy because it takes less fuel to maintain the lower temperature. Longer setbacks will save more energy.



4. Are there times I shouldn't set back my thermostat?

There are several things you'll want to consider when determining when and how much to set back your thermostat.

- Do you have water pipes that are prone to freezing (located in exterior walls)? Don't set back the thermostat so low as to risk freezing your pipes.
- On the coldest days of winter, the recovery period from a setback may be longer. To compensate, you might consider adjusting the time at which the furnace brings the heat back on or reducing the amount of the setback.
- If you get excessive condensation on your windows when you set back your thermostat, you may need to reduce the setback to control the humidity level in your house. To learn more, see the Controlling Home Moisture Problems fact sheet.
- Older boiler systems may require longer recovery times than new systems. Additionally, setting back the thermostat is not recommended for some boiler systems.

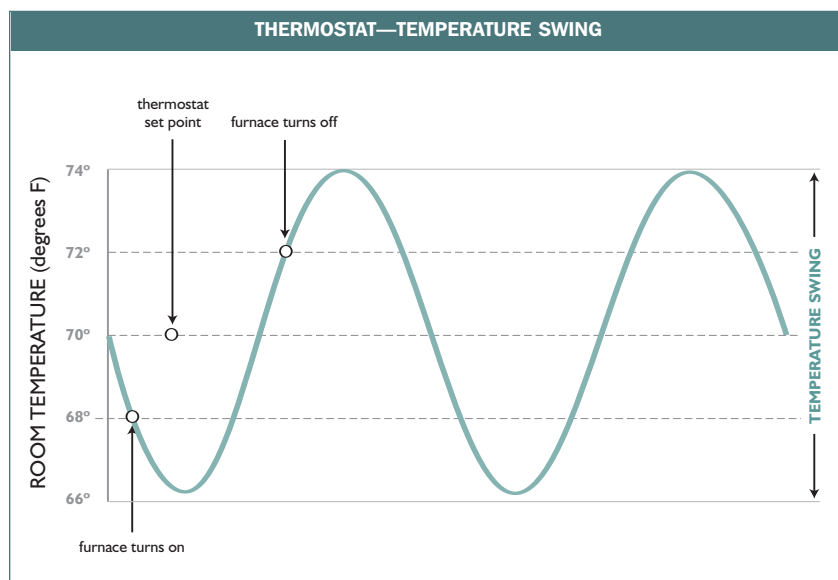
5. If I turn the thermostat way up, my home will warm up more quickly, right?

No, you'll just use more energy. The thermostat turns the furnace on and off, it doesn't control how much heat the furnace produces. Your home will heat up just as quickly at a thermostat setting of 70 degrees as a thermostat setting of 78 degrees.

The same idea applies to cooling your house in the summer. If you've set the cooling temperature at 78 degrees, turning it down to 68 degrees won't cool the house down any faster. Set it to the temperature you want to be comfortable.



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This hypothetical thermostat has an 8 degree temperature swing resulting in room temperatures as low as 66 degrees and as high as 74 degrees.

6. The temperature in my home always seems to be either too cold or too hot—what’s wrong? The temperature swing on the thermostat may be too wide. Thermostats are designed to operate in a certain band of temperatures. The thermostat turns the furnace on when the temperature dips below the band and turns the furnace off when the furnace gets above the band. If the temperature in your house is too hot or too cold, the temperature swing may need to be adjusted.

7. My furnace seems to turn on and off a lot—is something wrong with my thermostat?

It could be that the temperature swing is too narrow on the thermostat. Or the furnace filter may be clogged. This causes poor airflow, which in turn causes the furnace to overheat. The overheated furnace turns itself off until it cools down but because the house hasn’t warmed up to the right temperature the furnace goes right back on. This causes the furnace to cycle a lot.

8. What is the “fan” switch on my thermostat for?

The fan switch lets you run the furnace fan independently of the furnace. The switch has two settings, usually called “On” and “Auto.” When the switch is set to “On” the fan will run all the time, even when the furnace is off. When set to “Auto” the fan will run only when the furnace is operating. Some common reasons for operating your fan all the time are to improve air circulation or to eliminate room-to-room temperature differences. Running the fan continuously can consume a lot of electricity. To learn more, refer to the Choosing an Efficient Furnace fact sheet.

9. I’m thinking of purchasing a new furnace: should I get a new thermostat as well?

A new thermostat only costs about \$50 and has a lot of benefits. You can program a setback, which means that you can program the temperature to be cooler during the night and then automatically warm back up during the day. Some new thermostats will also remind you when to change your furnace filter.

10. Can I install a new thermostat myself?

Some thermostats are easy to install if you are good at wiring and reading wiring diagrams. Most people should probably contact a heating contractor.

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