

# SAVE ENERGY AND MONEY!



## HEATING



### SET THE THERMOSTATIC VALVE CORRECTLY



**Do not turn up the thermostatic valve completely!** Temperatures between 18 and 21 degrees Celsius are usually enough in the living rooms and in the bedroom. These temperatures are generally reached when you set the thermostatic valve on position level two or three. Once adjusted the heater will heat until the desired temperature is reached and also maintain it.



### DURING NIGHT HOURS IT SHOULD BE A BIT COOLER



At night it is usually enough if the room temperature is between 16 and 19 degrees Celsius. Normally, the heater is set so that you do not have to adjust the thermostatic valve. If the temperature does not lower automatically at nighttime, please contact the property manager or your landlord. If you do not receive support from them, **please set the thermostatic valve between position level one and two.**



### EVERY DEGREE SAVES MONEY



Do not heat more than necessary. This is why you should wear a sweater also at home during wintertime. **With every degree that you do not use to heat your apartment, you save about six percent of energy** and therefore save money on heating. Rooms that are not used so often should not be as heated. In addition, when you are not at home for longer periods of time, you should reduce the temperature accordingly. Do not completely turn off the thermostatic valve, otherwise the rooms will begin to cool down too much which can cause mold. Mold is bad for the building and affects your health.



### VENTILATION IS IMPORTANT



**Ventilate the heated rooms regularly.** It is not enough to only tilt the windows. **Open the windows completely wide three times a day for five to ten minutes and turn off the thermostatic valve on the heater completely.** Otherwise you waste expensive heating energy. Reset the desired temperature after ventilating. Ventilating the rooms is important because otherwise harmful mold may grow. Ventilate especially bedrooms, shower cabin- and bathrooms as well as kitchens. This is where a lot of humidity occurs, which increases the risk of mold growth.



### THE HEATER HAS TO STAY UNCOVERED



Do not cover the heater with curtains, towels, clothes or other items. Otherwise the warmth will not distribute into the room and it will remain cool. The same might happen when your furniture stands very close to the heaters. Therefore, **never cover the heaters.**



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### SAVINGS POTENTIAL



Heating, the use of water and electricity costs money. The more water and energy you use, the more you have to pay for it. By optimally using energy and water you can save a lot of money, while at the same time help to protect the climate.

**The following tips help you save energy and water without restricting your comfort.**





## WATER



### TAKE A SHOWER INSTEAD OF A BATH



As pleasant as a bath may be, it uses about 100 liters water more than a shower. The cost difference between showering and bathing is very significant throughout the year. **Therefore, you should take a shower instead of a bath in order to save costs.**



### WASHING DISHES AND DOING THE LAUNDRY ECONOMICALLY



Do you use a dishwasher to do the dishes? Important: **Turn it on only when the machine is completely filled.** A lot of dishwashers also have a **power-saving or eco mode.** Using this mode you can save energy and water as well as money. If you do not own a dishwasher, you can also save water using a sink. Fill the sink with water to wash the dishes and do not let the water run during the rinse.

When washing the laundry you can also save a lot of energy, water and money. Do only switch on the washing machine when it is full. If there is not enough laundry, you can alternatively use an **eco-mode program** if available. Most of the laundry gets clean in the washing machine at water temperatures ranging from 30 – 40 degrees Celsius. You should only boil laundry that is properly suitable for hot water. If you plan on buying a new washing machine you should pay attention to a low water and energy consumption rating.



## ELECTRICITY



### LIGHT



**Only turn on the lights if you really need them.** Even if you leave a room for only a few minutes it is worth to turn off the lights. In a lot of apartments one can still find incandescent light bulbs or older energy saving bulbs. **LED lights consume far less power,** while still providing exactly the same good quality of light as incandescent bulbs. Besides, they last much longer than other types of lamps. Even if LED lights cost a bit more money when purchasing, you will save this amount of money quickly due to their low power consumption.



### REFRIGERATORS



Refrigerators run throughout the whole year and always consume energy. New models are often much more efficient than old refrigerators. **A refrigerator should not be bigger than necessary.** It should also only cool on the intermediate level which is enough to keep groceries fresh. If the refrigerator has a freezer compartment, defrost it twice a year. The same applies to freezer cabinets and upright freezers.



### FURTHERMORE



Do not leave unused electrical devices plugged in the power socket. **If you purchase electrical devices, please consider that they have the highest possible energy efficiency.**

#### NOTE

To measure the room temperature and the humidity, use the attached »Raumklimakarte« (room climate card). If the light test field turns pink the room has to be ventilated. An optimum room temperature is indicated in green on the thermometer.



## RAUMKLIMAKARTE