Energy Saving Tips and things you may not know about

Televisions



Types of Flat Screen TVs:

Basically, there are three types of flat screen TVs:

Plasma: The display on a plasma TV is made up of small cells that contain gas, which are like millions of tiny fluorescent lamps. The plasma gas is housed in a glass display, which makes it heavier and thicker than other options. The plasma causes the screen picture elements (known as pixels) to glow, which creates the TV image. Plasma displays are bright and can be produced in large sizes.

Liquid Crystal Display (LCD): These are the most widely produced and sold type of TV. LCD displays are made up of millions of pixels arranged on a grid that create images by filtering a white light through the display. LCD screens are lightweight and can be made in almost any size or shape.

Light-Emitting Diode (LED): These TVs are similar to LCDs, but they use a backlighting technology that offers more picture contrast. The displays are extremely bright, thin and reliable. However, LED TVs are also more expensive because they're the newest technology on the market. Their light weight makes them much easier to mount on a wall.

Which TVs use the most energy?

Flat screen TVs can be 'energy hogs'. Taking the energy-efficiency of a new flat screen TV into consideration is important because not only does it pull power while it's in use, but it's costing you even in standby or sleep mode.

Additionally, you'll probably have your TV connected to other electronics like a digital video recorder (DVR), cable box, stereo system, speakers and a DVD player that are also using energy.

This is the energy usage for each of the three basic types of TVs:

Plasmas have the highest energy consumption, using as much as three times the power of an old-school cathode-ray tube (CRT) TV of a similar size.

LCDs use about 50% to 70% more power than a CRT of a similar size and less energy than a plasma.

LEDs pull slightly less power than a LCD of the same size.

No matter which type of TV you choose, purchasing an ENERGY STAR model can help you shave as much as 30% to 70% off your energy bill. The most energy efficient option is an ENERGY STAR-rated LED TV. Though an LED typically has a higher price tag, you can make up the difference in your energy bills, depending on how long you own the TV and use it on a daily basis.

Energy Saving TV tips:

Your TV is a big part of your life. They are an incredible invention that informs and entertains. TVs are usually the centre of any home's entertainment hub but can also be one of the biggest contributors to energy bills. It's important to consider some easy energy saving tips.

Battery Saver Mode:

Adjust the brightness level of your TV to prevent from consuming excess energy. Some TVs may not have a battery saver mode but you can always take a hands-on approach by simply adjusting the brightness. Use also the ambient light sensor, this can detect the amount of light in the room and automatically adjust the brightness.

Standby Mode

Modern TVs automatically sets to standby mode after long periods of inactivity. If your TVs don't, manually switch the device to 'standby mode' when you can.

Turn down the Volume

Turn down or mute the volume entirely during commercial breaks. Using a 2% lower volume setting when you watch also saves energy.

Switch Off

Leaving the TV turned on in the background while performing other routine tasks, is a big mistake. Switch it off when nobody is watching. The best way to conserve energy is to completely unplug your TV.

TV not Radio

Listening or streaming radio frequencies on an audiovisual device (TV) is cool but incurs excessive bills too. Using a radio set or a mobile app is cheaper to use. However, if you have to listen to the radio with your TV, consider using the screen blanking feature to save some power while listening to a radio.

Sources: www.energy.gov and www.econnex.com.au



Although the use of TVs, cable boxes and DVDs constitute only 3% of your household's total energy usage, following these guidelines as well as energy saving guidelines for air conditioners, water heaters, washers and dryers, refrigerators, dishwashers and lighting, can significantly reduce your energy usage resulting in lower electricity bills.