

## Energy Efficient Homes: Ceiling Fans<sup>1</sup>

---

Hyun-Jeong Lee, Kathleen C. Ruppert, and Wendell A. Porter<sup>2</sup>

### Quick Facts

- Ceiling fans are appliances wrapped decoratively with unique housings in a variety of finishes, and they often feature furniture grade blades and accessories.
- In the summer, a ceiling fan will allow you to raise your thermostat setting by 4°F without feeling a difference in your comfort.
- Ceiling fans even help in the winter when operated in reverse by pushing warm air down without creating a chilly breeze.
- Ceiling fan/light combo kits that have earned the ENERGY STAR® are about 50% more efficient than conventional fan/light units.

### Terms to Help You Get Started

**Downrod** Extension rod that allows you set the fan at the proper height from your ceiling for optimum performance

**CFM/watt** Cubic Feet per Minute/watt measures air flow efficiency for ceiling fans; the higher the number, the more efficient the unit

**UL** Underwriters Laboratories

### Can ceiling fans lower my utility bill?

One of the myths about ceiling fans is that they lower the temperature in a room. Actually, ceiling fans do not lower actual room temperature. However, they do create a breeze, making room occupants feel cooler and more comfortable. With a ceiling fan running, you can raise your thermostat setting by up to four degrees during the cooling season with no reduction in comfort. Increasing the room temperature by even two degrees can cut your cooling costs by at least 4-6%, and in some cases by as much as 8%

- 
1. This document is FCS3261, one of an Energy Efficient Homes series of the Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. This material was prepared with the support of the Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Energy Office. However, any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Original publication date: Earth Day, April 22, 2008. Visit the EDIS Web Site at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.
  2. Hyun-Jeong Lee, assistant professor, Department of Family, Youth and Community Sciences, Kathleen C. Ruppert, associate Extension scientist, Program for Resource Efficient Communities, and Wendell A. Porter, lecturer and P.E., Department of Agricultural and Biological Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) is an Equal Opportunity Institution authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function with non-discrimination with respect to race, creed, color, religion, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, political opinions or affiliations. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A. & M. University Cooperative Extension Program, and Boards of County Commissioners Cooperating. Larry Arrington, Dean

## Should I leave ceiling fans running all the time?

No, because fans cool people, not rooms. Ceiling fans are less costly than air conditioning, but they still use electricity. Running several fans 24 hours a day can add up quickly, especially if no one is home to benefit from them. Run the fan only when someone is in the room.

## What features should I consider?

### Correct Sizing

For maximum efficiency, choose a ceiling fan that is the right size for the room. See Table ALA1 for the guidelines suggested by the American Lighting Association:

**Table ALA1.** Fan Sizes Suggested by the American Lighting Association

Room Size (in ft <sup>2</sup> )	Suggested Fan Size (diameter)
Small (Up to 75 ft <sup>2</sup> )	29 – 36"
Medium (Up to 144 ft <sup>2</sup> )	36 – 42"
Large (Around 225 ft <sup>2</sup> )	50–54"

### Motors

To ensure long life and quiet operation, purchase fans with motor housings constructed with heavier materials, such as die-cast metal. These models tend to produce less vibration and provide better stability for downrods. Also look for models with heavy-duty windings, precision-engineered ball bearings, and shock-absorbent internal components.

Performance-grade fans are designed for continuous, quiet operation. They use larger, more powerful motors, and are generally the most expensive models. Medium-grade models are designed to run 12 hours or less per day and economy models to run 8 hours or less per day. You will have to do some research to determine fan grades. Check manufacturers web sites for information.

Motors come either with sealed and lubricated ball bearings which require little or no maintenance, or with bearings that operate in an oil bath, which will occasionally require you to add oil.

Three-speed motors are recommended for maximum comfort. Most fans (and all ENERGY STAR® qualified models) can reverse direction via a switch on the housing, so that they can move warm air (which rises up to the ceiling) down into the room during the winter.

### Blades

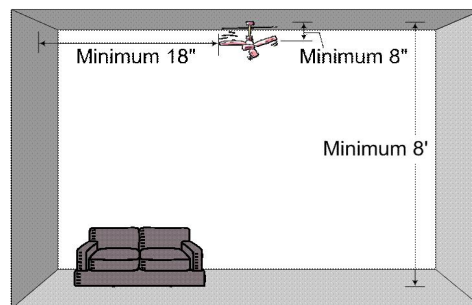
Blades should be sealed or finished to prevent moisture-caused damage such as warping, peeling, or tarnishing, especially if the fan will be used in a high-humidity situation. More blades do not necessarily move more air. The pitch and balance of blades is more important than the number of blades. The American Lighting Association recommends that fan blades be at a 12-15° angle for optimal air circulation.

### Sound

Try the fan out in the store, using all settings, to determine how loud it is. If it is too noisy, try a different brand, or a model with blades made of a different material.

## Can I install a ceiling fan in any room?

The Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy program at the U.S. Department of Energy indicates that for best performance, ceiling fans should only be installed in rooms where ceilings are 8 feet or higher. They also recommend installing ceiling fans so that the blades are no less than 8 inches from the ceiling and at least 18 inches from any given wall (Figure 1).



**Figure 1.** Minimum space requirements for a ceiling fan installation recommended by the U.S. Department of Energy. Credits: Image created by Hyun-Jeong Lee in Microsoft Office Visio. Converted to .GIF by IFAS Communication Services.

## Do fan/light combination units save energy?

Fan/light units labeled with the ENERGY STAR® logo (Figure 2) are about 50% more efficient than standard fan/light units. This can save you \$15-\$20 a year on utility bills (in addition to the heating and cooling savings gained by using the fan properly, as described earlier).



**Figure 2.** Sample ENERGY STAR® logo. Credits: Courtesy of <http://www.energystar.gov>

Lights can also be purchased separately as an add-on to a ceiling fan. Most fans accept add-on light kits, though a number of them are only compatible within brands. Check the package for compatibility information.

## Can I use a fan in damp areas?

If you're installing a fan in a bathroom or other humid location, make sure it is UL-listed with a "damp" rating. If you are mounting a fan where it may come into direct contact with water (e.g., a porch or patio), be sure it has a UL "wet" rating. These fans have features such as sealed or moisture-resistant motors, rust-resistant housings, stainless steel hardware, and all-weather blades (ENERGY STAR®, n.d.a).

## References and Resources

American Lighting Association. (n.d.). *Selecting a ceiling fan*. Retrieved April 11, 2008, from [http://www.americanlightingassoc.com/info\\_ceilingfans.php](http://www.americanlightingassoc.com/info_ceilingfans.php)

ENERGY STAR®. (n.d.a). *Ceiling fan basics*. Retrieved April 11, 2008, from [http://energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=ceiling\\_fans.pr\\_ceiling\\_fans\\_basics](http://energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=ceiling_fans.pr_ceiling_fans_basics)

ENERGY STAR®. (n.d.b). *Ceiling fans*. Retrieved April 11, 2008, from [http://energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=ceiling\\_fans.pr\\_ceiling\\_fans](http://energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=ceiling_fans.pr_ceiling_fans)

### **Not used in text:**

U.S. Department of Energy. (n.d.). *Ceiling fans and other circulating fans*. Retrieved April 11, 2008, from [http://www.eere.energy.gov/consumer/your\\_home/space\\_heating\\_cooling/index.cfm/mytopic=12355](http://www.eere.energy.gov/consumer/your_home/space_heating_cooling/index.cfm/mytopic=12355)