



Comparison Worksheet

When shopping for a new air-conditioning system, FPL recommends buying a high-efficiency unit. While it may cost more initially, ultimately the unit will pay for itself with the money you'll save on your electric bill. To determine the payback period for a high-efficiency unit versus a standard/lower-efficiency unit, simply work with your contractor and fill in the appropriate information for each step below.

STEP 1: PRICE

Enter the price of both units from the contractor and then subtract the FPL rebate amount from each. The rebate amount can be found in Table 1 in this guide for a straight cool system and Table 2 for heat pump. This gives you the price of each system.

Unit 1

Lower-efficiency unit

Brand name: _____

Size: _____ tons

Price: \$

—

FPL Rebate: \$

—

Other Rebate: \$

—

Gov. Incentive: \$

=

Actual: \$

Unit 2

Higher-efficiency unit

Brand name: _____

Size: _____ tons

Price: \$

—

FPL Rebate: \$

—

Other Rebate: \$

—

Gov. Incentive: \$

=

Actual: \$

STEP 2: PRICE DIFFERENCE

Take the price of unit 2 (higher efficiency) and subtract the price of unit 1 (lower efficiency) to determine the price difference.

Unit 2 actual price: \$

—

Unit 1 actual price: \$

=

Difference in price: \$

STEP 3: OPERATING COST DIFFERENCE

Refer to Table 3 in this guide for operating cost information. Then take the operating cost of unit 1 (lower efficiency) and subtract the operating cost of unit 2 (higher efficiency). This gives you the operating cost difference.

Unit 1 operating cost: \$ per year

—

Unit 2 operating cost: \$ per year

=

Difference in operating cost: \$ per year

STEP 4: PAYBACK

Take the price difference from Step 2 and divide it by the operating cost difference from Step 3 to determine how many years it will take to recover the money you'd spend on a high-efficiency system.

Difference in price: \$

—

Difference in operating cost: \$

=

Payback in years: \$



Residential straight cool FPL rebates (air-cooled equipment)

Table 1

SIZE OR COOLING CAPACITY IN	SEER EFFICIENCY RATING								
	BTUh	From-To	14.0 - 14.9	15.0 - 15.9	16.0 - 16.9	17.0 - 17.9	18.0 - 18.9	19.0 +	20.0 +
<21,000	<2T	\$125	\$220	\$305	\$390	\$445	\$500	\$570	
21,000 - 26,999	2.0T	\$140	\$265	\$405	\$515	\$585	\$670	\$755	
27,000 - 32,999	2.5T	\$165	\$320	\$500	\$640	\$740	\$840	\$950	
33,000 - 38,999	3.0T	\$210	\$375	\$585	\$770	\$880	\$1,005	\$1,130	
39,000 - 44,999	3.5T	\$265	\$475	\$685	\$895	\$1,035	\$1,175	\$1,330	
45,000 - 50,999	4.0T	\$305	\$545	\$780	\$1,020	\$1,175	\$1,340	\$1,510	
51,000 - 56,999	4.5T	\$375	\$640	\$895	\$1,145	\$1,330	\$1,510	\$1,705	
57,000 - 65,000	5.0T	\$430	\$725	\$1,005	\$1,285	\$1,495	\$1,705	\$1,930	

EER EFFICIENCY RATING								
BTUh	From-To	11.0 - 11.9	12.0 - 12.9	13.0 - 13.9	14.0 - 14.9	15.0 - 15.9	16.0 - 16.9	17.0 +
<65,000		\$630	\$975	\$1,185	\$1,375	\$1,650	\$1,900	\$2,100



Residential heat pump FPL rebates (air-cooled equipment)

Table 2

SIZE OR COOLING CAPACITY IN	SEER EFFICIENCY RATING							
	BTUh	From-To	14.0 - 14.9	15.0 - 15.9	16.0 - 16.9	17.0 - 17.9	18.0 - 18.9	19.0 +
<21,000	<2T	\$125	\$220	\$305	\$390	\$445	\$500	\$570
21,000 - 26,999	2.0T	\$140	\$265	\$405	\$515	\$585	\$670	\$755
27,000 - 32,999	2.5T	\$165	\$320	\$500	\$640	\$740	\$840	\$950
33,000 - 38,999	3.0T	\$210	\$375	\$585	\$770	\$880	\$1,005	\$1,130
39,000 - 44,999	3.5T	\$265	\$475	\$685	\$895	\$1,035	\$1,175	\$1,330
45,000 - 50,999	4.0T	\$305	\$545	\$780	\$1,020	\$1,175	\$1,340	\$1,510
51,000 - 56,999	4.5T	\$375	\$640	\$895	\$1,145	\$1,330	\$1,510	\$1,705
57,000 - 65,000	5.0T	\$430	\$725	\$1,005	\$1,285	\$1,495	\$1,705	\$1,930

EER EFFICIENCY RATING								
BTUh	From-To	11.0 - 11.9	12.0 - 12.9	13.0 - 13.9	14.0 - 14.9	15.0 - 15.9	16.0 - 16.9	17.0 +
<65,000		\$630	\$975	\$1,185	\$1,375	\$1,650	\$1,900	\$2,100



Annual cooling cost comparison

Typical savings from replacing an existing air conditioner

Table 3

Size or cooling capacity in		Annual cost to cool your home if the SEER of the existing unit is					FPL Recommended High-Efficiency Systems Annual cost to cool your home if the SEER is						
Tons	BTU/h	9 (1980s)	10 (1990s)	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	24,000	\$900	\$810	\$730	\$670	\$620	\$580	\$540	\$500	\$470	\$450	\$420	\$400
2.5	30,000	\$1,120	\$1,010	\$920	\$840	\$780	\$720	\$670	\$630	\$590	\$560	\$530	\$500
3	36,000	\$1,340	\$1,210	\$1,100	\$1,010	\$930	\$860	\$810	\$760	\$710	\$670	\$640	\$600
3.5	42,000	\$1,570	\$1,410	\$1,280	\$1,180	\$1,090	\$1,010	\$940	\$880	\$830	\$780	\$740	\$710
4	48,000	\$1,790	\$1,610	\$1,470	\$1,340	\$1,240	\$1,150	\$1,080	\$1,010	\$950	\$900	\$850	\$810
4.5	54,000	\$2,020	\$1,810	\$1,650	\$1,510	\$1,400	\$1,300	\$1,210	\$1,130	\$1,070	\$1,010	\$950	\$910
5	60,000	\$2,240	\$2,020	\$1,830	\$1,680	\$1,550	\$1,440	\$1,340	\$1,260	\$1,190	\$1,120	\$1,060	\$1,010

Example: Annual cooling cost to run a 3-ton (36,000 BTU/Hour) installed in the 1990s with a 10 SEER will be \$1,210. If replaced with a new 16 SEER system, the cost drops to \$760 - a savings of \$450 per year.

Costs based on 2,800 annual cooling hours and 12 cents per kWh (average for South Florida).

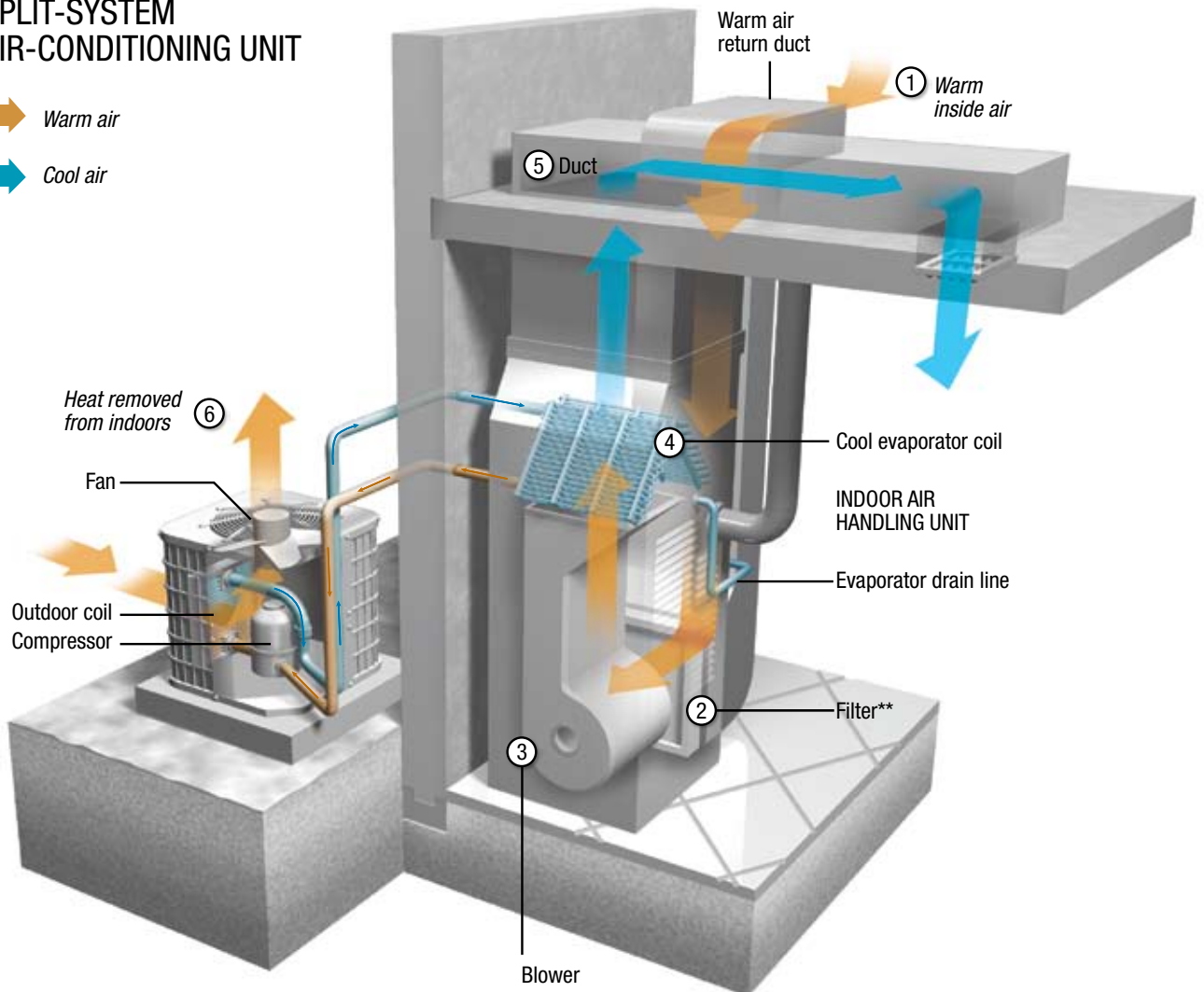
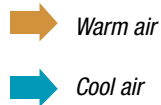


How central air conditioners work

Air conditioners cool your home by removing heat from the indoor air and transferring the heat to the outdoor air. The vehicle your system uses to carry the heat is either a refrigerant, commonly referred to as Freon, or water.

- » Warm inside air (1) enters the *indoor unit* or air handler via return ducts and dust particles are removed through a filter (2).
- » A blower (3) in the *indoor unit* moves the warm air past an evaporator coil (4), which cools and dehumidifies the air.
- » Excess moisture condenses on the outside of the coils and is carried away through an evaporator drain line.
- » The cooled air is sent through a duct system (5) to circulate conditioned air through the home.
- » Through the refrigeration cycle, the *condensing or outdoor unit* releases heat (6) from the home to the outside air.
- » The *outdoor unit's* compressor and coil turn the hot gas from the *indoor unit* back to a cool liquid, sending it back to the *inside unit's* evaporator coil.

SPLIT-SYSTEM AIR-CONDITIONING UNIT



**Change filter regularly using proper size, or clean it monthly.