



Bedford Rural Electric  
Cooperative, Inc.

A Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

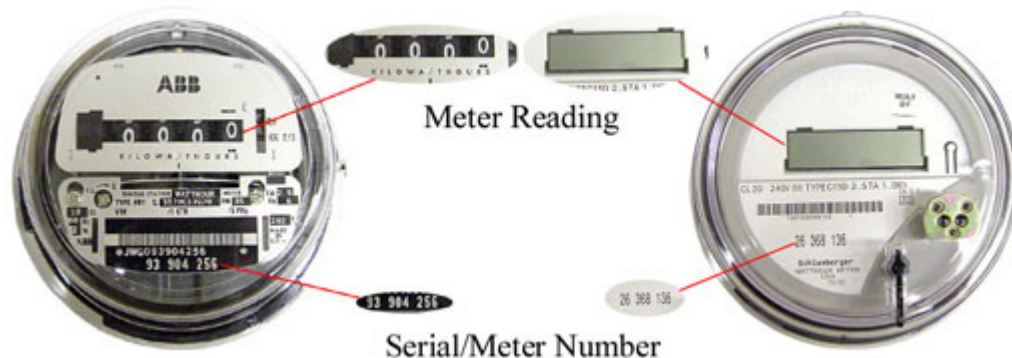


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## Reading Your Meter

*The digital meter (below right) will blink alternately showing your meter reading.*



### Your Meter

Above are examples of meters that you may see outside your home. Not all meters look exactly like this, but in general you would be looking for the same numbers on them. The "**Meter Reading**" is the number that you would submit to us to record your usage. The "**Meter Serial Number**" is unique to your meter and helps us to verify the reading submitted to us.

### Counting Kilowatt Hours

A **Kilowatt-Hour** is a measurement of electricity. Your bill is determined by the amount of kilowatt-hours that you use. Below is an equation that will help in determining the kilowatt-hour usage of a particular item.

$$\frac{\text{Watts of the Item} \times \text{Hours Used}}{1000} = \text{kWh}$$

#### EXAMPLE:

100-watt light bulb X 10 Hours of use that month = 1000  
Then divide 1000/1000 = **1 kWh**

### How to get the kilowatt-hours from your meter reading

First, get the difference in usage on the meter. Take the **previous reading** that was submitted to us and subtract it from your **present reading**.

For Example:

Present Reading	14469	The number on the meter currently
Previous Reading	13469	The number on the meter last month
Difference	1000	The difference between the two readings

In this case we get 1000 kilowatt-hours (**kWh**). This is considered a "**straight reading**" because the difference equals your kilowatt-hours.

With some meters the difference does NOT equal the kilowatt-hours. They have what is called a "**multiplier**". A multiplier takes the reading (usually 4 digits instead of five) and multiplies the difference to get the kilowatt-hours.

For Example:

Present Reading	1446	Same number as above but the last number is covered
Previous Reading	1346	Same number as above but the last number is covered
Difference	100	The difference between your two readings

Above we get a difference of 100. This is not the kilowatt-hours because it is a meter that has a multiplier. Let's say it is a meter that gets multiplied by 10. We take the difference of 100 and multiply it by 10.

$$100(\text{difference}) \times 10(\text{multiplier}) = \mathbf{1000 \text{ kWh}}$$

### How to find out what your multiplier is

The easiest way to get your multiplier is to look at a previous bill in the upper right hand corner or just give us a [call](#). The picture below shows a multiplier of **10**.

Account Nbr:			Map Nbr:		
Supplier Acct Nbr:			Type Of Service: REEHT		
Meter Number:					
Meter	Previous Reading	Present Reading	Mult	KWH Used	Demand Reading
1	2505	2709	10.000	2040	
Total Yearly KWH For The Past 12 Months:				20120	
Average Monthly KWH On Past 12 Months:				1676	
From Date: 12/15/2000 To Date: 02/02/2001					
Total Amount Due By: 02/20/2001 ESTIMATED					
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If the above previous reading was subtracted from the present reading it would be **204**. The **KWH Used** is **2040**. This figure is a result of multiplying the difference of the two readings by **10**.