

Commission Regulation (EU) No 813/2013 of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for space heaters and combination heaters (Text with EEA relevance)

Article 2

Definitions

In addition to the definitions set out in Article 2 of Directive 2009/125/EC, the following definitions shall apply for the purposes of this Regulation:

- (1) ‘heater’ means a space heater or combination heater;
- (2) ‘space heater’ means a device that
 - (a) provides heat to a water-based central heating system in order to reach and maintain at a desired level the indoor temperature of an enclosed space such as a building, a dwelling or a room; and
 - (b) is equipped with one or more heat generators;
- (3) ‘combination heater’ means a space heater that is designed to also provide heat to deliver hot drinking or sanitary water at given temperature levels, quantities and flow rates during given intervals, and is connected to an external supply of drinking or sanitary water;
- (4) ‘water-based central heating system’ means a system using water as a heat transfer medium to distribute centrally generated heat to heat emitters for the space heating of buildings, or parts thereof;
- (5) ‘heat generator’ means the part of a heater that generates the heat using one or more of the following processes:
 - (a) combustion of fossil fuels and/or biomass fuels;
 - (b) use of the Joule effect in electric resistance heating elements;
 - (c) capture of ambient heat from an air source, water source or ground source, and/or waste heat;

whereby a heat generator designed for a heater and a heater housing to be equipped with such a heat generator shall be also considered a heater;

- (6) ‘heater housing’ means the part of a heater designed to have a heat generator fitted;
- (7) ‘rated heat output’ (*Prated*) means the declared heat output of a heater when providing space heating and, if applicable, water heating at standard rating conditions, expressed in kW; for heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters the standard rating conditions for establishing the rated heat output are the reference design conditions, as set out in Annex III, Table 4;
- (8) ‘standard rating conditions’ means the operating conditions of heaters under average climate conditions for establishing the rated heat output, seasonal space heating energy efficiency, water heating energy efficiency, sound power level and nitrogen oxide emissions;

- (9) ‘biomass’ means the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste;
- (10) ‘biomass fuel’ means a gaseous or liquid fuel produced from biomass;
- (11) ‘fossil fuel’ means a gaseous or liquid fuel of fossil origin;
- (12) ‘boiler space heater’ means a space heater that generates heat using the combustion of fossil fuels and/or biomass fuels, and/or using the Joule effect in electric resistance heating elements;
- (13) ‘boiler combination heater’ means a boiler space heater that is designed to also provide heat to deliver hot drinking or sanitary water at given temperature levels, quantities and flow rates during given intervals, and is connected to an external supply of drinking or sanitary water;
- (14) ‘electric boiler space heater’ means a boiler space heater that generates heat using the Joule effect in electric resistance heating elements only;
- (15) ‘electric boiler combination heater’ means a boiler combination heater that generates heat using the Joule effect in electric resistance heating elements only;
- (16) ‘cogeneration space heater’ means a space heater simultaneously generating heat and electricity in a single process;
- (17) ‘heat pump space heater’ means a space heater using ambient heat from an air source, water source or ground source, and/or waste heat for heat generation; a heat pump space heater may be equipped with one or more supplementary heaters using the Joule effect in electric resistance heating elements or the combustion of fossil and/or biomass fuels;
- (18) ‘heat pump combination heater’ means a heat pump space heater that is designed to also provide heat to deliver hot drinking or sanitary water at given temperature levels, quantities and flow rates during given intervals, and is connected to an external supply of drinking or sanitary water;
- (19) ‘supplementary heater’ means a non-preferential heater that generates heat in cases where the heat demand is greater than the rated heat output of the preferential heater;
- (20) ‘seasonal space heating energy efficiency’ (η_s) means the ratio between the space heating demand for a designated heating season, supplied by a heater and the annual energy consumption required to meet this demand, expressed in %;
- (21) ‘water heating energy efficiency’ (η_{wh}) means the ratio between the useful energy in the drinking or sanitary water provided by a combination heater and the energy required for its generation, expressed in %;
- (22) ‘sound power level’ (L_{WA}) means the A-weighted sound power level, indoors and/or outdoors, expressed in dB;
- (23) ‘conversion coefficient’ (CC) means a coefficient reflecting the estimated 40 % average EU generation efficiency referred to in Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁾; the value of the conversion coefficient is $CC = 2,5$.

For the purposes of Annexes II to V, additional definitions are set out in Annex I.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).

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(1) OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1.