

Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1185 of 24 April 2015 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for solid fuel local space heaters (Text with EEA relevance)

Article 2

Definitions

[^{F1}The definitions set out in the Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products Regulations 2010 apply; and for any term that is not defined in those Regulations, the definitions set out in Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products, as it had effect immediately before IP completion day, apply. The following definitions also apply—]

- (1) ‘solid fuel local space heater’ means a space heating device that emits heat by direct heat transfer or by direct heat transfer in combination with heat transfer to a fluid, in order to reach and maintain a certain level of human thermal comfort within an enclosed space in which the product is situated, possibly combined with a heat output to other spaces, and is equipped with one or more heat generators that convert solid fuels directly into heat;
- (2) ‘open fronted solid fuel local space heater’ means a solid fuel local space heater of which the fire bed and combustion gases are not sealed from the space in which the product is fitted and which is sealed to a chimney or fireplace opening or requires a flue duct for the evacuation of products of combustion;
- (3) ‘closed fronted solid fuel local space heater’ means a solid fuel local space heater of which the fire bed and combustion gases can be sealed from the space in which the product is fitted and which is sealed to a chimney or fireplace opening or requires a flue duct for the evacuation of products of combustion;
- (4) ‘cooker’ means a solid fuel local space heater, using solid fuels, that integrates in one enclosure the function of a solid fuel local space heater, and a hob an oven or both to be used for preparation of food and which is sealed to a chimney or fireplace opening or requires a flue duct for the evacuation of products of combustion;
- (5) ‘flueless solid fuel local space heater’ means a solid fuel local space heater emitting the products of combustion into the space where the product is situated;
- (6) ‘open to chimney solid fuel local space heater’ means a solid fuel local space heater intended to sit under a chimney or in a fireplace without sealing between the product and the chimney or fireplace opening, and allowing the products of combustion pass unrestricted from the fire bed to the chimney or flue;
- (7) ‘sauna stove’ means a solid fuel local space heater, incorporated in, or declared to be used in, dry or wet sauna's or similar environments;
- (8) ‘air heating product’ means a product providing heat to an air-based heating system only that can be ducted and is designed to be used while fastened or secured in a specific location or wall mounted which distributes the air by means of an air moving device in order to reach and maintain a certain level of human thermal comfort within an enclosed space in which the product is situated;

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the
Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1185, Article 2. (See end of Document for details)

- (9) ‘solid fuel’ means a fuel which is solid at normal indoor room temperatures, including solid biomass and solid fossil fuel;
- (10) ‘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;
- (11) ‘woody biomass’ means biomass originating from trees, bushes and shrubs, including log wood, chipped wood, compressed wood in the form of pellets, compressed wood in the form of briquettes, and sawdust;
- (12) ‘non-woody biomass’ means biomass other than woody biomass, including, inter alia, straw, miscanthus, reeds, kernels, grains, olive stones, olive cakes and nut shells;
- (13) ‘fossil solid fuel’ means solid fuel other than biomass, including anthracite and dry steam coal, hard coke, low temperature coke, bituminous coal, lignite, a blend of fossil fuels or a blend of biomass and fossil fuel; for the purposes of this Regulation it also includes peat;
- (14) ‘preferred fuel’ means the single fuel for which is to be preferably used for the solid fuel local space heater according to the manufacturer's instructions;
- (15) ‘other suitable fuel’ means a fuel, other than the preferred fuel, which can be used in the solid fuel local space heater according to the manufacturer's instructions and includes any fuel that is mentioned in the instruction manual for installers and end-users, on free access websites of manufacturers and suppliers, in technical or promotional material and in advertisements;
- (16) ‘direct heat output’ means the heat output of the product by radiation and convection of heat, as emitted by or from the product itself to air excluding the heat output of the product to a heat transfer fluid, expressed in kW;
- (17) ‘indirect heat output’ means the heat output of the product to a heat transfer fluid by the same heat generation process that provides the direct heat output of the product, expressed in kW;
- (18) ‘indirect heating functionality’ means the product is capable of transferring part of the total heat output to a heat transfer fluid, for use as space heating or domestic hot water generation;
- (19) ‘nominal heat output’ (P_{nom}) means the heat output of a solid fuel local space heater comprising both direct heat output and indirect heat output (where applicable), when operating at the setting for the maximum heat output that can be maintained over an extended period, as declared by the manufacturer, expressed in kW;
- (20) ‘minimum heat output’ (P_{min}) means the heat output of a solid fuel local space heater comprising both direct heat output and indirect heat output (where applicable), when operating at the setting for the lowest heat output, as declared by the manufacturer, expressed in kW;
- (21) ‘intended for outdoor use’ means the product is suitable for safe operation outside enclosed spaces, including possible use in outdoor conditions;
- (22) ‘particulate matter’ means particles of various shape, structure and density scattered in the gaseous phase of the flue gas;

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1185, Article 2. (See end of Document for details)

- (23) ‘equivalent model’ means a model placed on the market with the same technical parameters set out in Table 1 of point 3 of Annex II as another model placed on the market by the same manufacturer.

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

Textual Amendments

- F1** Words in Art. 2 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 2 para. 25(2)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), 4); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1185, Article 2.