

**MUDE E
POUPE 20%
EM ENERGIA!**

**CHANGE AND
SAVE 20%
ON ENERGY!**



**LVI's electric radiators fulfil French performance requirements
"NF Performance" for electric radiators.**

20% less energy

16.08.2012 - Change and save 20% on energy!

LVI's controls create quick and efficient the most ideal indoor room temperature, saving 20% on energy* with their valves and controls. Time to step up to modern times and embrace LVI's durability. Change your old electric radiator and win 20% on your energy bill. Say yes to electrical heating and discover how you get in control!

**in comparison with other electrical heat emitters with bi-metal thermostats and based on tests at technical institutes.*

07.07.2010 - LVI's radiators with electronic thermostat consume at least 20% less energy than equivalent radiators with bimetallic thermostats.

When setting the indoor temperature in one's home it is necessary to ensure that it does not fall below a certain temperature since when it is too cold it is even more unpleasant than when it is too hot. LVI's electric radiators i.e. Yali (including P, G, GP, L, LG, F and PF), Alata (including P), Epok (including H and V) as well as Tamari (including H and V) fulfil French performance requirements "NF Performance" for electric radiators. This means that when the electric radiator has reached a stable temperature, the electronic thermostat maintains the temperature within half a degree. Remember that radiators with bimetallic thermostats can undergo hysteresis, i.e. difference between the heater being turned on and off by the thermostat, of up to six degrees. Let us assume the following situation.

A 800W radiator with bimetallic thermostat needs to be operating in a room (depending on its size, how well-insulated it is and how cold it is outside) for possibly 40 minutes in order to raise the temperature to the thermostat setting, then the temperature falls back to the turned-off setting in 20 minutes. This gives $40/60 \times 0.8 = 0.53$ kWh in order to keep the room warm during one hour. The reason that it takes longer to heat up the room is that even during this period the heat leaks out through the walls and window.

An equivalent LVI radiator may require a 50 % duty cycle in a corresponding situation, which gives 0.4 kWh.

$0.4/0.53 = 0.75$ i.e. approx. 25% saving in energy consumption.

Other advantages include an indoor climate with reduced fluctuations that is much appreciated by residents.