***Table 6:*** *Comparison of Min and Max Operative and Air temperatures for 1960LW (1.2 met, 0.96 clo) with electrical radiators with air velocity= 0.1 m/sec*

| | | | 1960 LW_1.2 met, 0.96 clo Electric radiators , V= 0.1m/sec | | 1960 LW_1.2 met, 0.96 clo Electric radiators , V= 0.1 m/sec | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Category | PPD | PMV | Min Top ◦C | Min Tair ◦C | Max Top ◦C | Max Tair ◦C |
| I | < 6 | -0.2<PMV<+0.2 | 22 | 22.3 | 23 | 23.3 |
| II | < 10 | -0.5<PMV<+0.5 | 20.5 | 20.8 | 24.4 | 24.7 |
| III | < 15 | -0.7<PMV<+0.7 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 25.3 | 25.6 |

From the table 6, it can be seen that the maximum operative temperature can be 25 ◦C and minimum can be 19.6 ◦C approximately in 1960 light weight buildings having electric heating systems.

## CONCLUSION

This study presented acceptable range of indoor air and operative temperatures of a detached house in a cold climate of Finland fulfilling thermal comfort categories recommended by SFS-EN 15251 standard. The amount of temperature decrease depends on activity and clothing levels of occupants, air velocity, building properties such as heat distribution system, thermal insulation, and thermal mass.

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