

KOMPLEKSĀS RENOVĀCIJAS SCENĀRIJI: PRAKTISKS PIEMĒRS



Passive House Latvija

WWW.PASSIVEHOUSE.LV



LATVIJAS
TIRDZNIECĪBAS
UN RŪPNIECĪBAS
KAMERA

ĒRĢĻU ARODVIDUSSKOLAS DIENESTA VIESNĪCA, 1972. (37 GADI)



ERVINS KRAUKLIS, SERT. ARH., LTRK, *PASSIVE HOUSE LATVIJA*









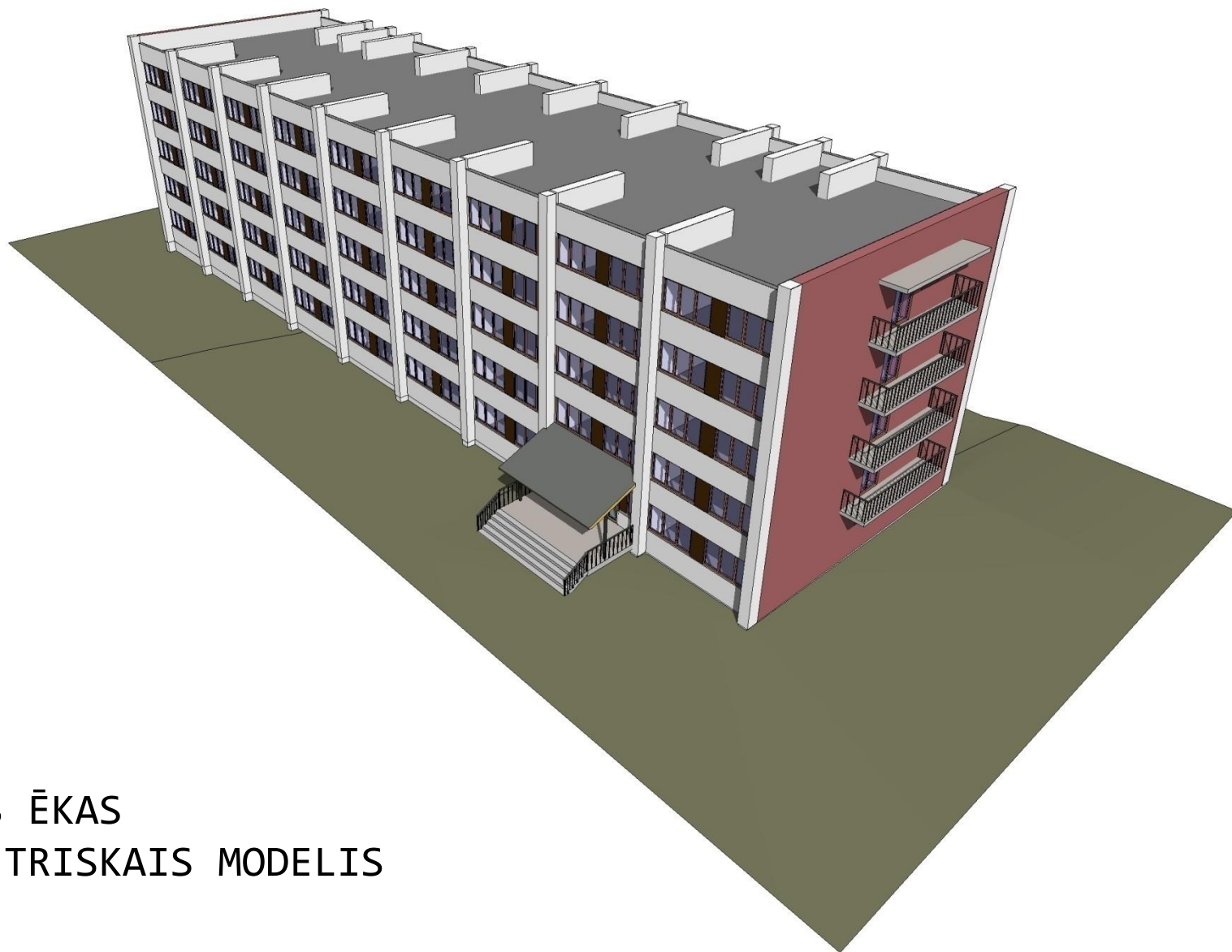




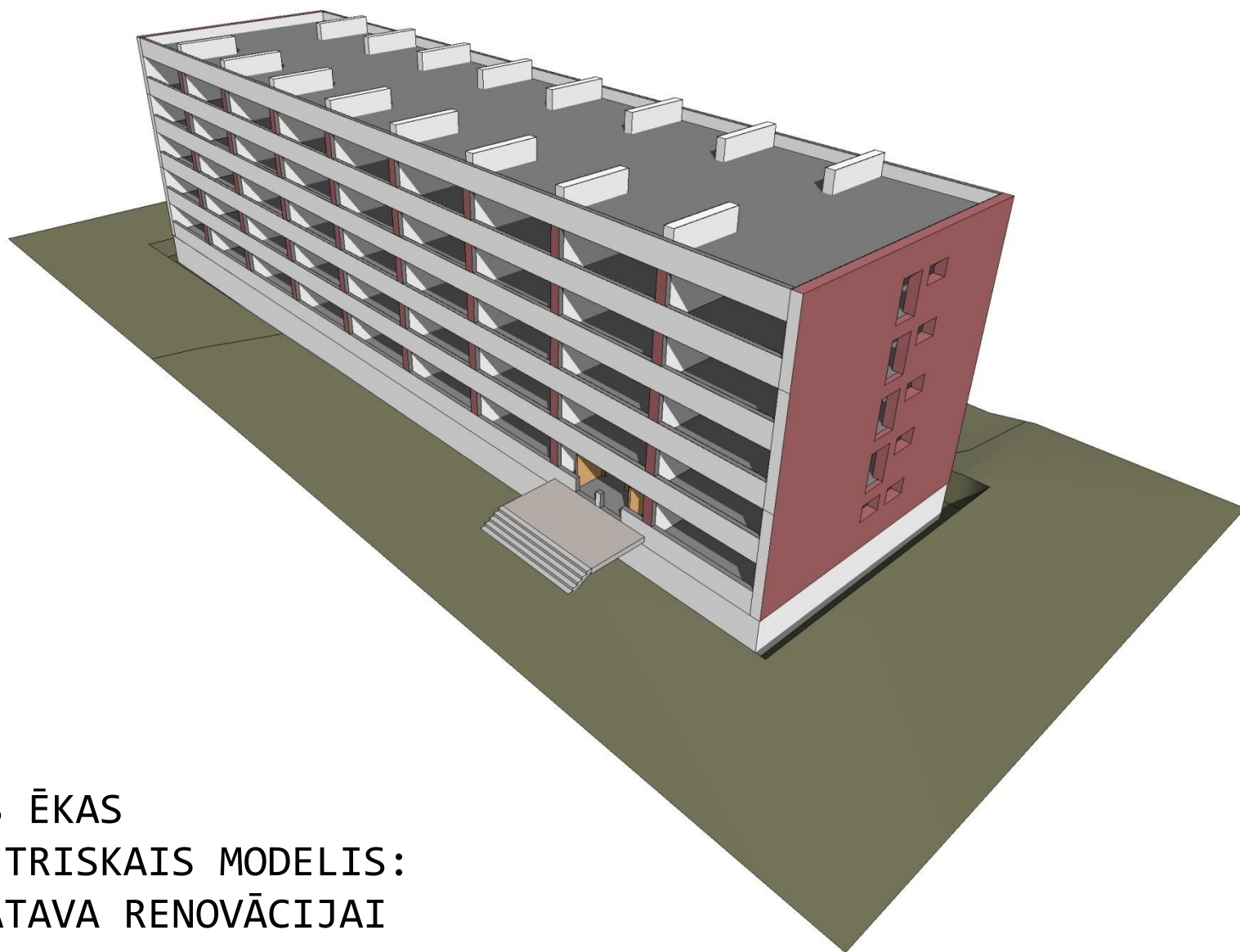








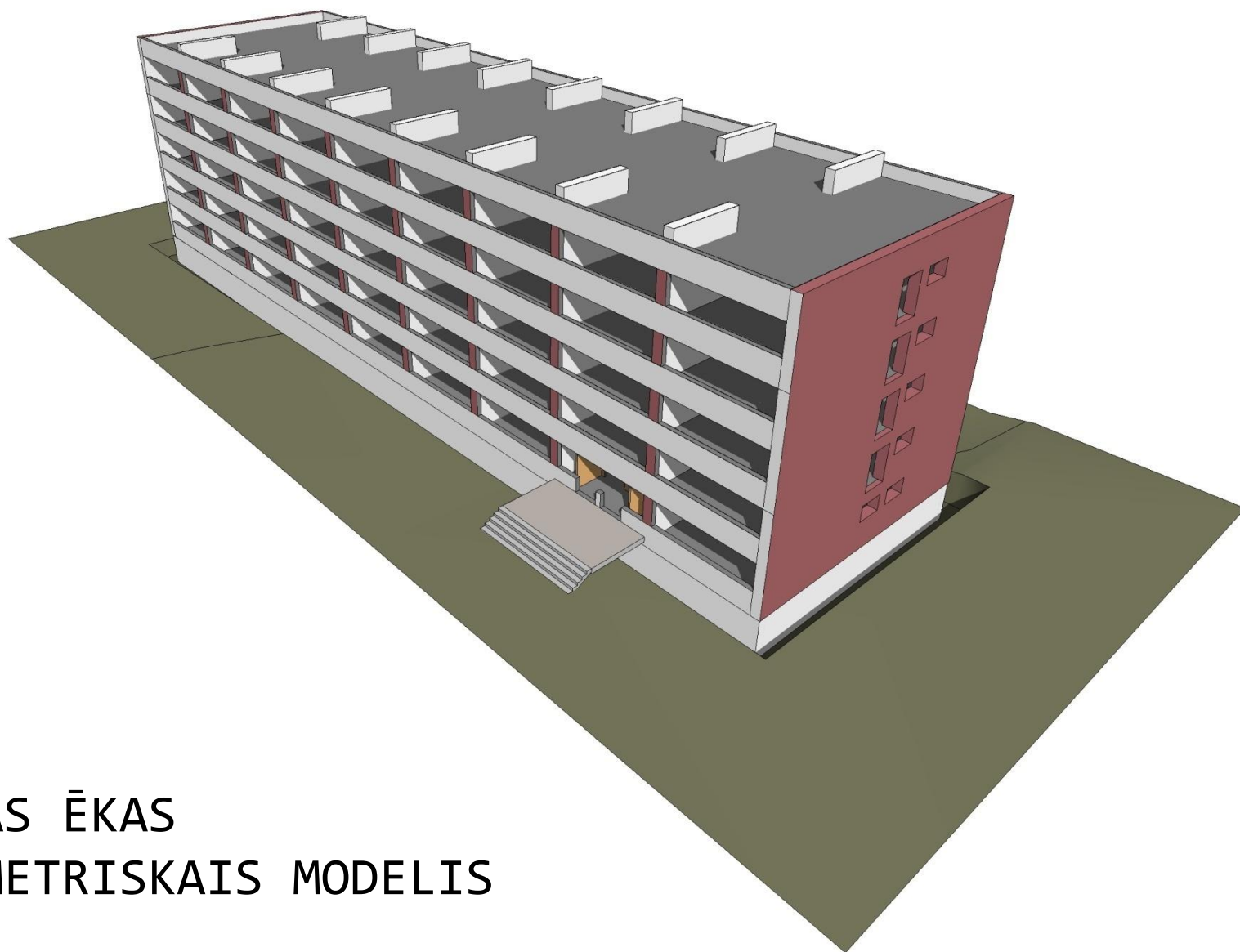
ESOŠĀS ĒKAS
PARAMETRISKAIS MODELIS



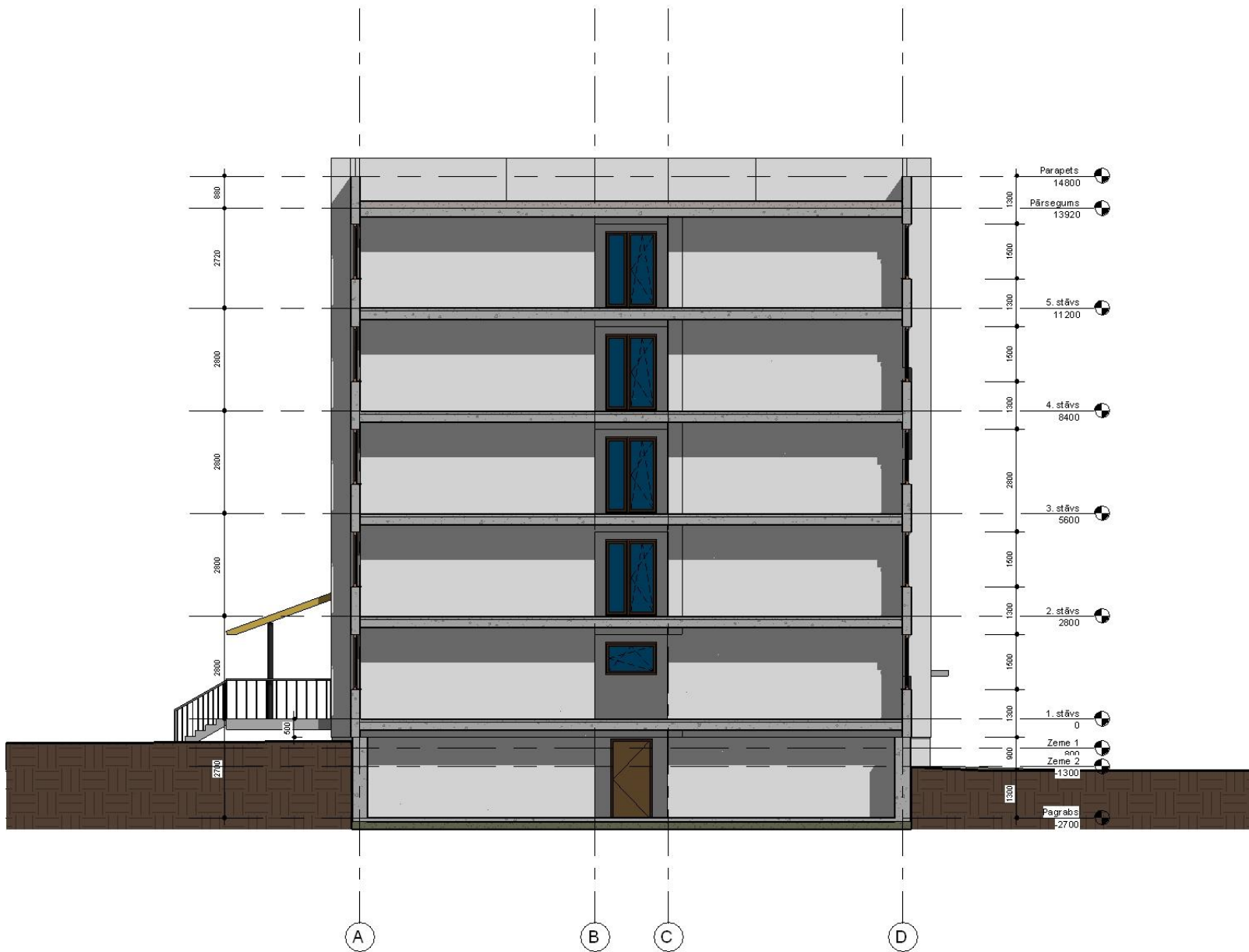
ESOŠĀS ĒKAS
PARAMETRISKAIS MODELIS:
ĒKA GATAVA RENOVĀCIJAI

RENOVĀCIJAS SCENĀRIJU SALĪDZINĀJUMS

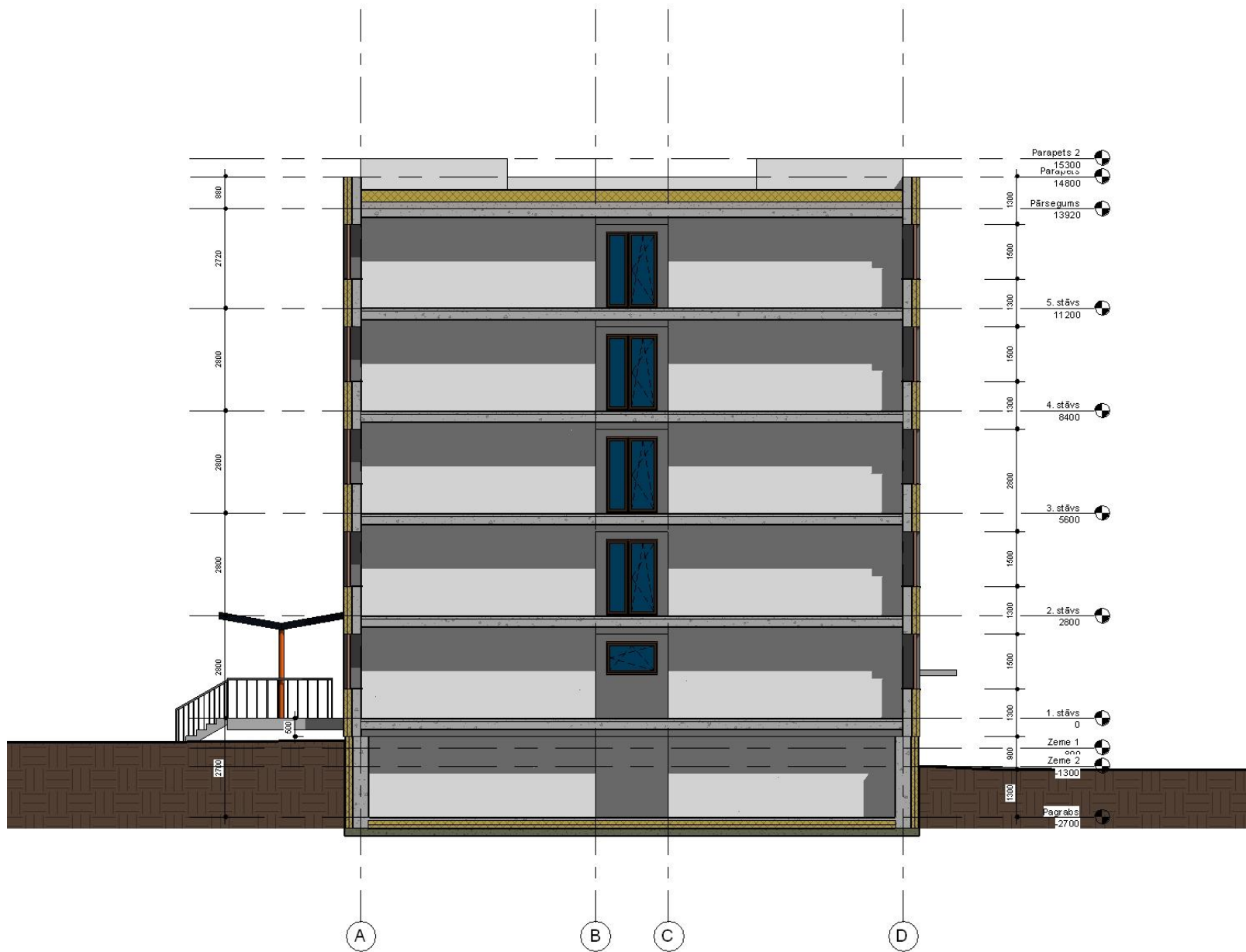
Scenārija apraksts	Aprēķina platība, kvm	Siltumenerģijas patēriņš, MWh/gadā	Sasniegtais rezultāts, kWh/kvm gadā	CO2 izmeši, kg/kvm gadā	Izmaksas, Ls	Izmaksas, Ls/kvm	CO2 efektivitāte kgCO2/Ls gadā
Esošā situācija, 1972.	3860,0	546,5	141,6	38,2	0,0	0,0	0
Scenārijs 1 - investīciju priekšlikums, aktualizēts 2009. - 70 mm visas sienas, 50 mm cokols 0,5m zem zemes, 160 mm jumts, standarta plastmasas logi U=1,6-1,8	3860,0	303,8	78,7	20,3	260000,0	67,4	0,27
Scenārijs 2 - Sienu paneļi 200 mm, starp logiem 175 mm, pagraba grīda 200 mm, pagraba sienas 200 mm, jumts 300 mm, logi U=1,3, bez rekuperācijas. Pagrabs siltināts pilnā dziļumā, atjaunota hidroizolācija, ierīkota drenāža un apmale	4600,0	276,0	60,0	15,8	365000,0	79,3	0,28
Scenārijs 3 - Sienu paneļi 200 mm, starp logiem 175 mm, pagraba grīda 200 mm, pagraba sienas 200 mm, jumts 300 mm, logi U=0,8, bez rekuperācijas. Pagrabs siltināts pilnā dziļumā, atjaunota hidroizolācija, ierīkota drenāža un apmale	4600,0	247,0	53,7	14,5	445000,0	96,7	0,25
Scenārijs 4 - Sienu paneļi 200 mm, starp logiem 175 mm, pagraba grīda 200 mm, pagraba sienas 200 mm, jumts 300 mm, logi U=0,8, ar rekuperāciju 85%, 1 kārtīga gaisa apmaiņa. Pagrabs siltināts pilnā dziļumā, atjaunota hidroizolācija, ierīkota drenāža un apmale	4600,0	100,0	21,7	5,9	560000,0	121,7	0,27



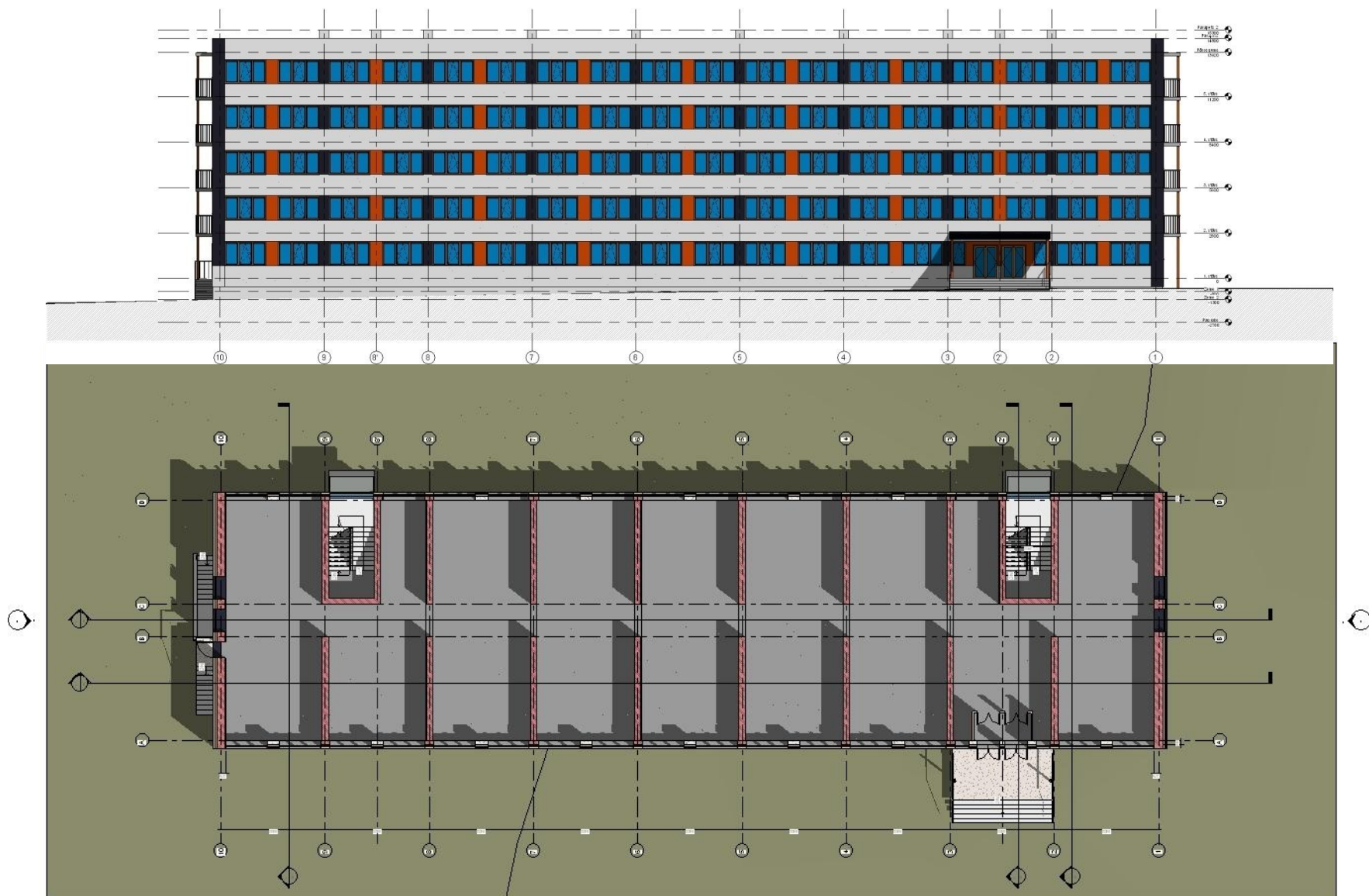
ESOŠĀS ĒKAS
PARAMETRISKAIS MODELIS



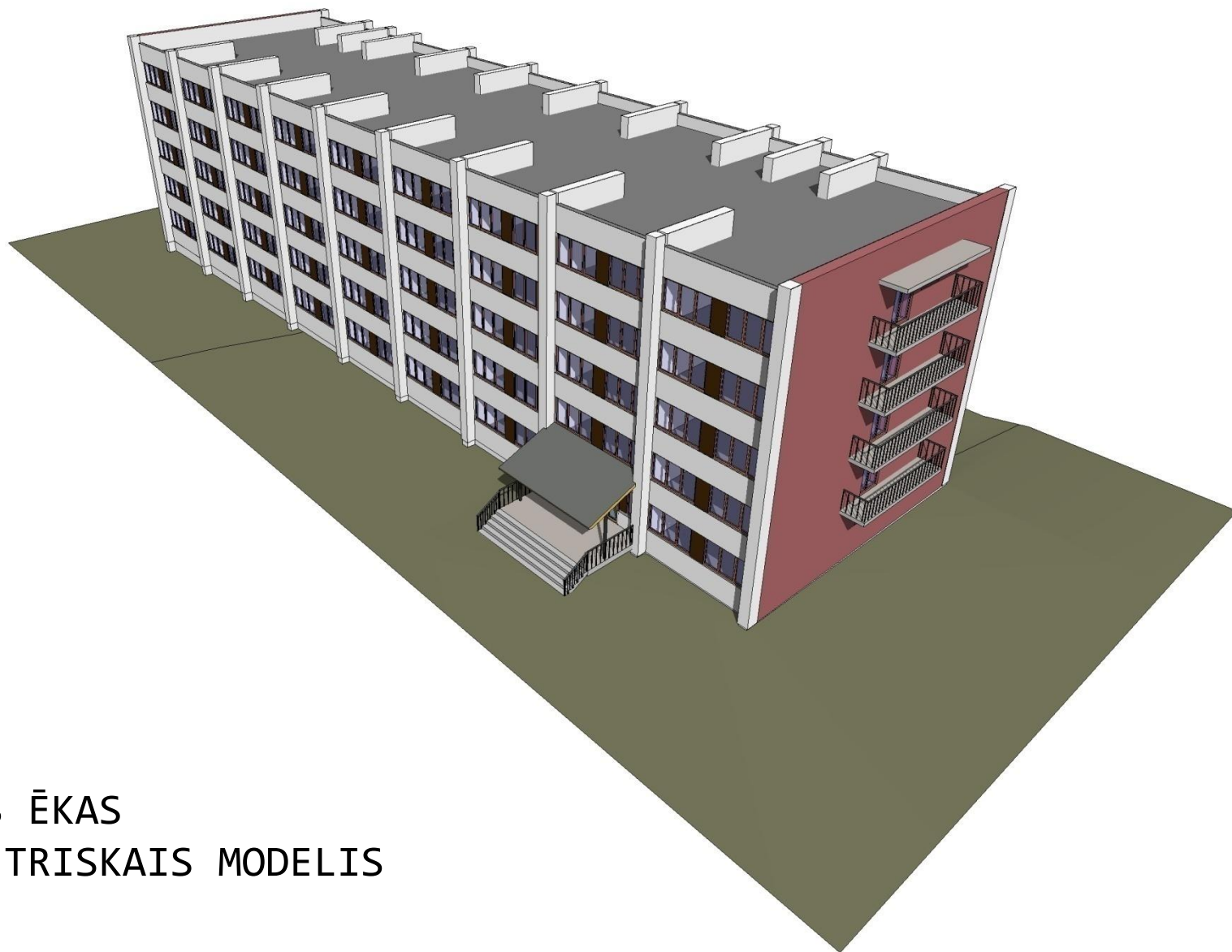
ESOŠĀ SITUĀCIJĀ. GRIEZUMS



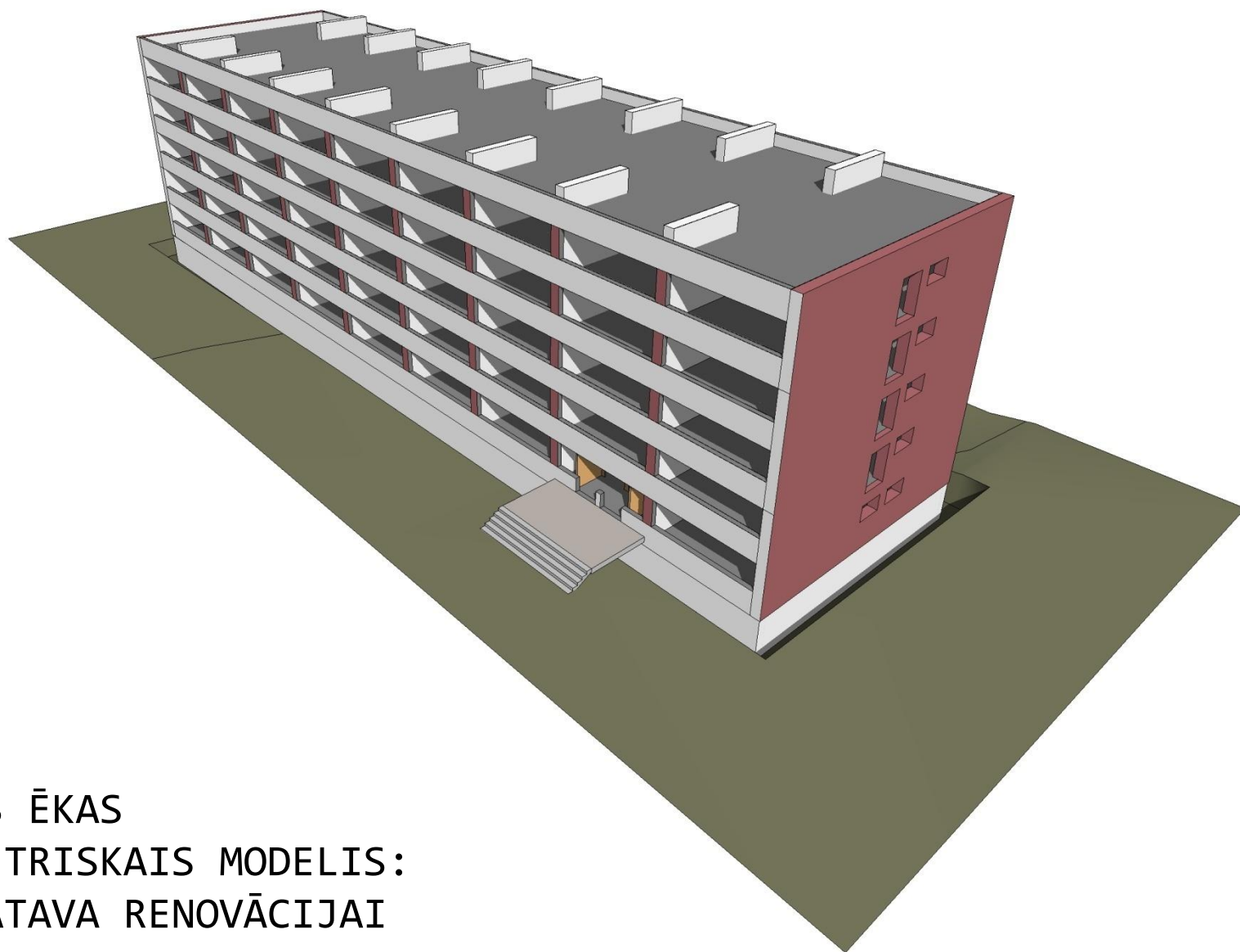
RENOVĒTA ĒKA. GRIEZUMS



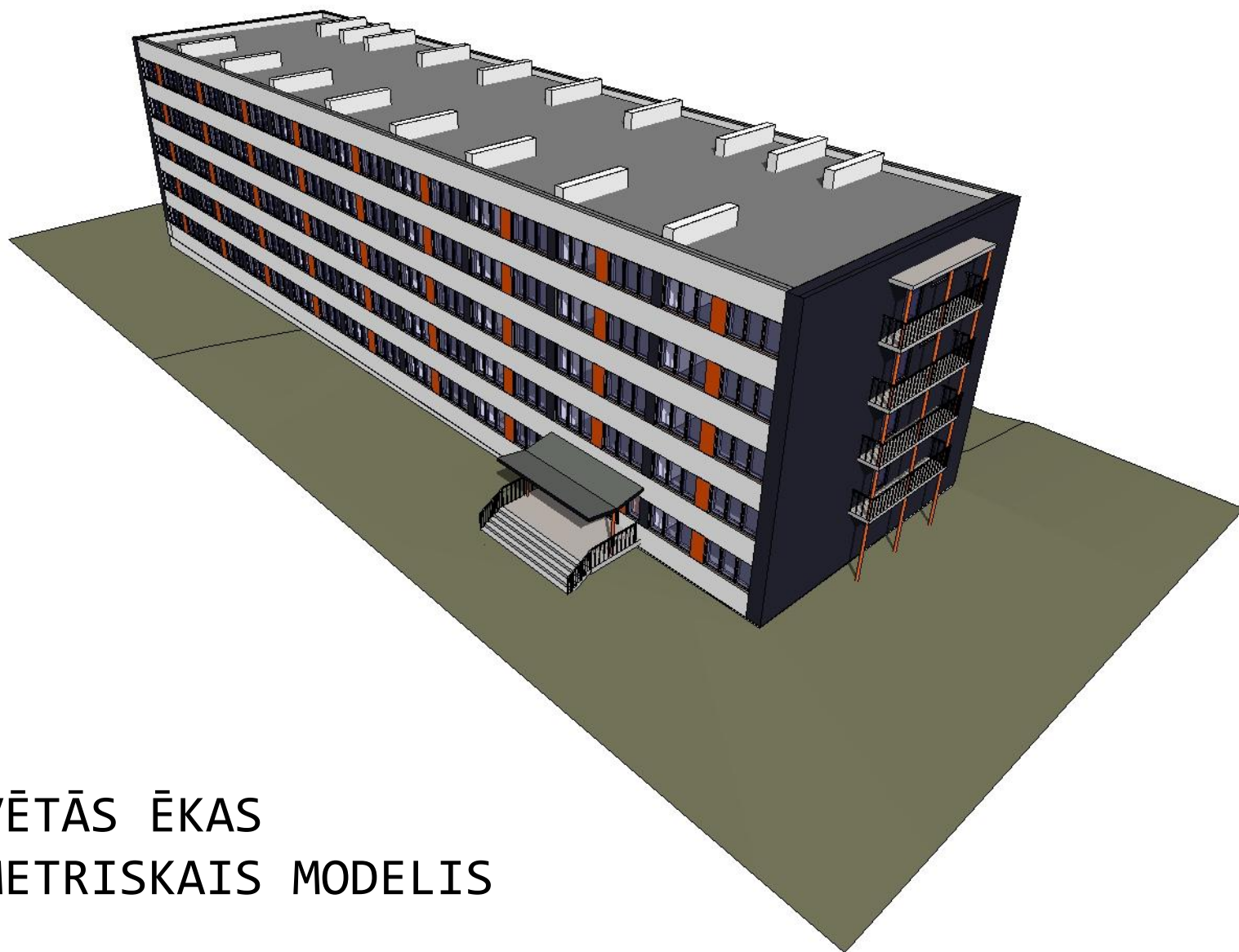
RENOVĒTA ĒKA. FASĀDE UN PLĀNS



ESOŠĀS ĒKAS
PARAMETRISKAIS MODELIS



ESOŠĀS ĒKAS
PARAMETRISKAIS MODELIS:
ĒKA GATAVA RENOVĀCIJAI



RENOVĒTĀS ĒKAS
PARAMETRISKAIS MODELIS

PASĪVĀ ĒKA:
TO APSILDA SAULE, IEMĪTNIEKI,
MĀJSAIMNIECĪBAS IERĪCES UN
VĒDINĀŠANAS IEKĀRTAS
PIEGĀDĀTAIS GAISS

15*

*KWH/KVM GADĀ APKUREI

<1*

TO PANĀK AR:
EFEKTĪVU SILTUMIZOLĀCIJU
TRĪSKĀRŠI STIKLOTIEM LOGIEM
VĒDINĀŠANAS IEKĀRTU AR SILTUMA
ATGŪŠANU (REKUPERĀCIJU)

TO PANĀK AR:
PĀRDOMĀTU PROJEKTU UN TĀ
OPTIMIZĀCIJU JAU AGRĪNĀ
STADIJĀ
PĀRDOMĀTĀM DETALĀM
RŪPĪGU BŪVniecību

1988*



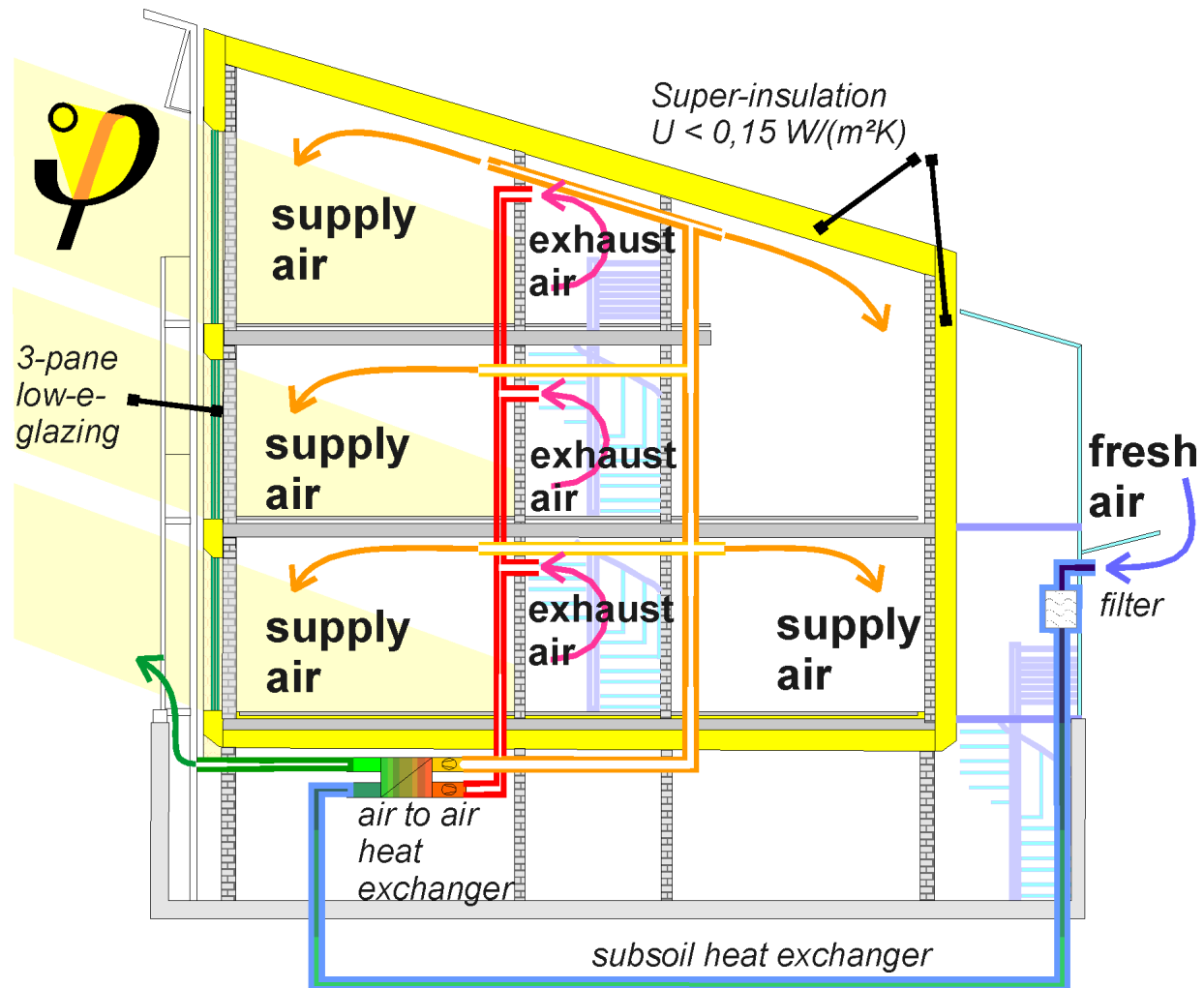
BO ANDERSON, ROBERT HASTINGS, WOLFGANG FEIST

*IZSTRĀDĀTA “PASĪVĀS ĒKAS” KONCEPCIJA (BO ANDERSON, LUND)

1991*



*UZBŪVĒTA PIRMĀ PASĪVĀ ĒKA DARMŠTATĒ (INŽ. WOLFGANG FEIST)



PIRMĀ PASĪVĀ ĒKA DARMŠTATĒ (INŽ. WOLFGANG FEIST)

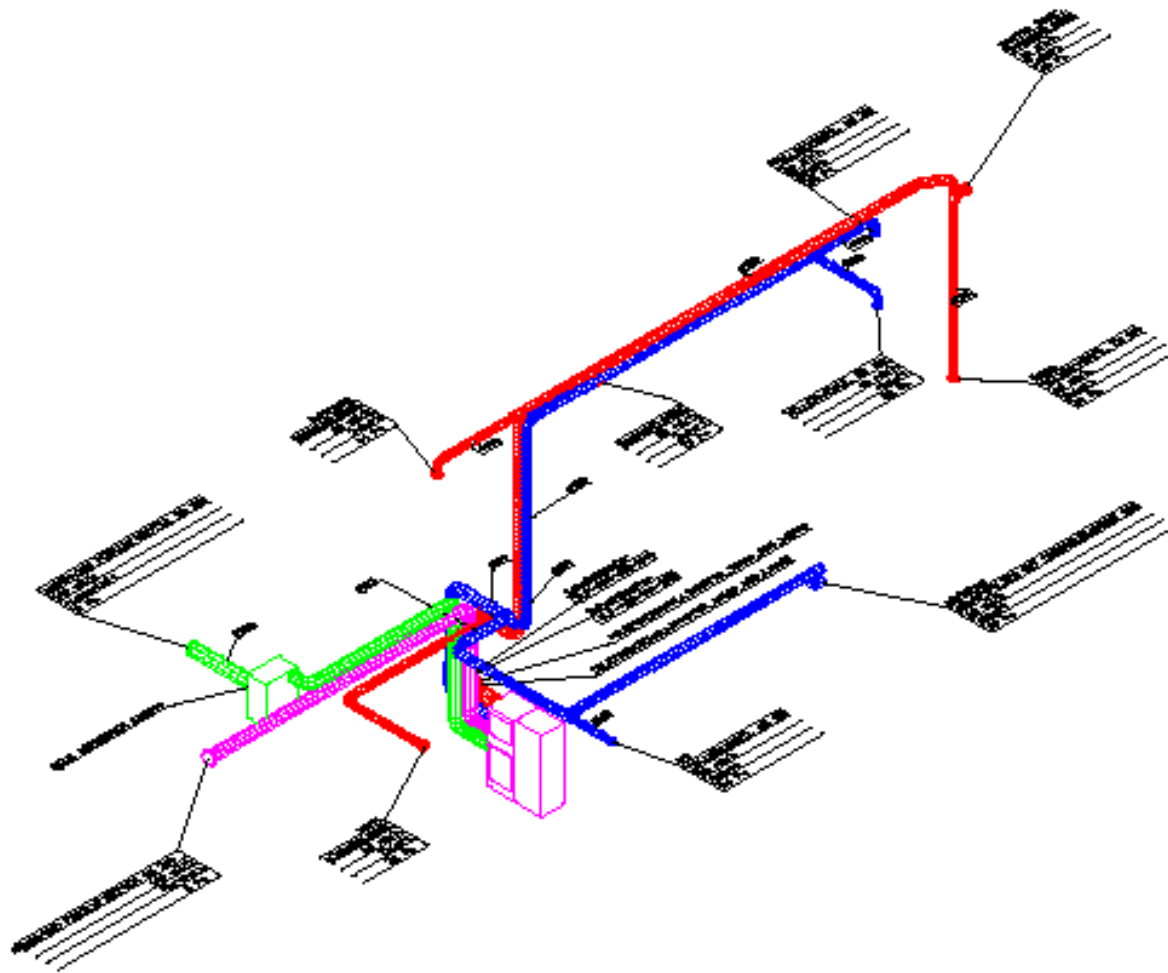
>15 000*

*PASAULĒ UZBŪVĒTO PASĪVO ĒKU SKAITS

WWW.PASSIV.DE*

VENTILĀCIJAS SISTĒMA

AKSONOMETRIJA





Abschätzung des Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten Uw (Ucw)

Bearbeiter: Herr Rönnebeck Datum: 08.10.2008
Kunde: ARBO

Randbedingungen:	Kurz-Zeichen	Beschreibung	Werte	Einheit
System		Mira Therm	---	---
Abstandhalter:	Psi	Thermix	0,041	W/mK
Glas / Paneel:	Ug	3-fach Iso	0,500	W/m²K
Rahmen:	Uf	Nadelholz / Alu	0,880	W/m²K
Fensterbreite:			1,500	m
Fensterhöhe:			1,500	m
Rahmenbreite:			0,123	m

Berechnung:

Gesamtfläche:	Ag + Af	2,250	m²
Glasfläche:	Ag	1,573	m²
Rahmenfläche:	Af	0,677	m²
Länge Glas-Abstandhalter	I	5,016	m
Wärmedurchgangskoeffizient Uw (Ucw):		0,706	W/m²K

zu Grunde liegende Berechnungsformel:

$$U_w = (A_g \cdot U_g + A_f \cdot U_f + I \cdot \Psi_{si}) / A_g + A_f$$

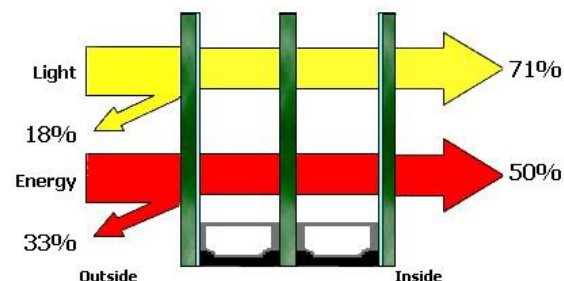
Bemerkung:

Alle Angaben ohne Gewähr. Aus diesen Berechnungen können keine Rechtsansprüche gegen uns abgeleitet werden.



PILKINGTON

$$U = 0,5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$



DESCRIPTION

Position out/in	Product name and type of gas	Thickness mm	Weight kg/m²
Glass 1	Optitherm™ S3	4mm	10
Cavity 1	90% Argon	18	
Glass 2	Optifloat™ Clear	4mm	10
Cavity 2	90% Argon	18	
Glass 3	Optitherm™ S3	4mm	10
Cavity 3			
Glass 4			
Product code		Unit	Thickness
45(3)-18Ar-4-18Ar-S(3)4		3	48
		Weight	30

PERFORMANCE

Light

Transmittance	LT	71%
	UV	13%
Reflectance out	LR out	18%
Reflectance in	LR in	18%

Energy

Direct transmittance	ET	42%
Reflectance	ER	33%
Absorptance	EA	58%
Total Transmittance TET:		50%
Shading coefficient, total		0,00
Shading coefficient, short wave		0,49

Sound reduction	Rw dB	
	(C;Ctr)	
Thermal transmittance		
Centre value	U W/m²K	0.5
Performance code		
U-value/Light/Energy 0,5/ 71/ 50		

Calculations are made according to EN standards 410 and 673/12898

Pilkington Spectrum version 01.03.07 GB

11.09.2008

Zertifikat

gültig bis 31.12.2009

**Passivhaus
geeignete**

Komponente: Fensterrahmen

Hersteller: Hermann Gutmann Werke AG, D-91781 Weißenburg

Produktname: MIRA therm 08 - PH78

**Passivhaus
Institut
Dr. Wolfgang Feist
Rheinstraße 44/46
D-64283 Darmstadt**



Folgende Kriterien wurden für die Zuerkennung des Zertifikates geprüft:

Passivhaus-Behaglichkeitskriterium:

Unter Standardbedingungen (Verglasung mit $U_g = 0,7 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$, Fensterbreite 1,23 m, Fensterhöhe 1,48 m) erfüllt der Fenster-U-Wert die Bedingung:

$$U_w = 0,80 \leq 0,80 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$$

Rahmenkennwerte:

Rahmen	seitl./oben	unten
$U_f \text{ [W/(m}^2\text{K)]}$	0,74	0,76
Breite [mm]	128	128

Abstandhalter	Thermix
$\Psi_g \text{ [W/(mK)]}$	0,036

Passivhaus spezifische Auflagen:

Die Passivhauseignung wurde nur mit dem o.g. Abstandhalter geprüft; andere Abstandhalter, vor allem solche aus Aluminium, führen zu wesentlich höheren Wärmeverlusten.

Passivhaus-Einbausituationen:

Einschließlich Einbauwärmehücken erfüllt das Fenster

$$U_{w, eingebaut} \leq 0,85 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$$

wenn die in der Anlage dokumentierten Einbaudetails des Fensters in Passivhaus geeignete Wandaufbauten (Wärmedämmverbundsystem, Holzbaufassade und Betonschalungsstein) eingehalten werden.

Das Zertifikat ist wie folgt zu verwenden:

**PASSIV
HAUS
geeignete
KOMPONENTE
Dr. Wolfgang Feist**



**Fensterrahmen:
 $U_f = 0,74 / 0,76 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$
 $\Psi_g = 0,036 \text{ W/(mK)}$
Breite = 128 / 128 mm**















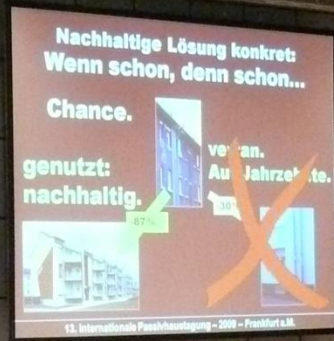




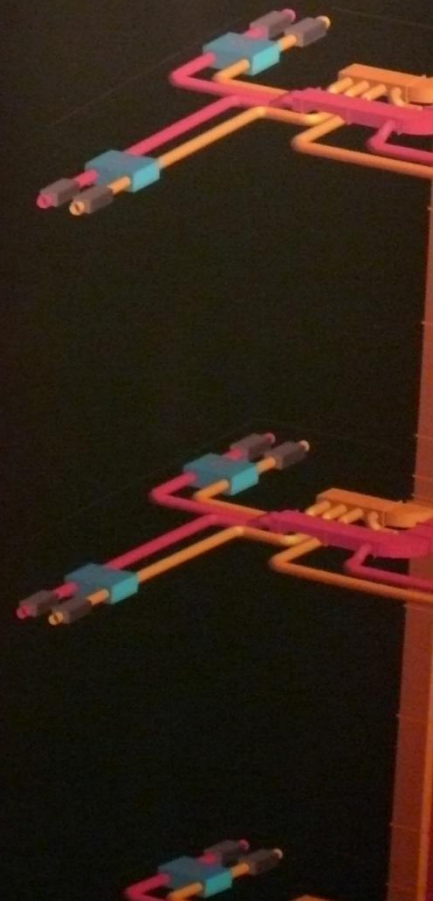








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by drexel und weiss



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ADAPTER

- ✓ automatisches Zentrieren
- ✓ einfache Montage durch Einrasten

VERTEILER

- ✓ einfacher und sicherer Anschluß durch Einrasten
- ✓ praktische Revisionsöffnungen
- ✓ Staubsaugeradapter

FLEXROHR

- ✓ formbeständig
- ✓ biegefest
- ✓ geruchsneutral
- ✓ halogenfrei

Zuluft

SCHLENN

- ✓ einfache Handhabung
- ✓ schnelle Befestigung

Kind

Wohnen

Eltern

AEREX ist Kooperationspartner von



AEREX Zubehör

Dachhaube

Luftschleuse

Luftschleuse

Luftschleuse

Luftschleuse

Luftschleuse

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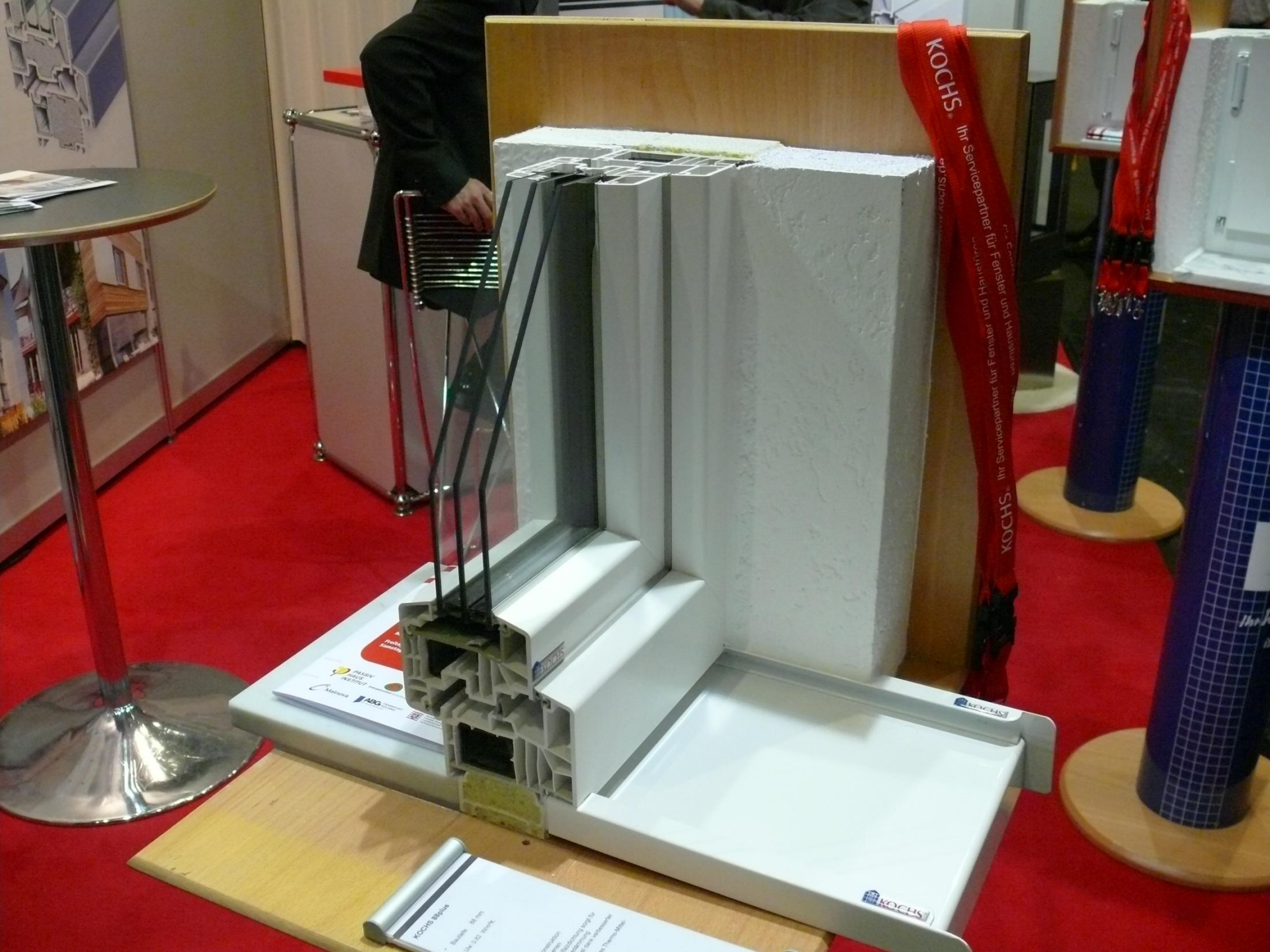
Luftschleuse

Luftschleuse

Luftschleuse

Luftschleuse

Luftschleuse





Sanierung zum Null-Emissions-Haus



Sanierung Rotlintstraße 116 - 128, Frankfurt

stellt. Damals war das Öl noch preiswert und die ökologischen Folgen der
nicht bekannt. Heute weiß man, dass bei der Verbrennung von nur 1 Liter

bis zu 90% reduziert werden kann, bereits vor 9 Jahren den energieeffizienten Neubau- und Sanierungsweg beschritten.
Bei diesem Sanierungsprojekt geht die ABG noch einen Schritt weiter: Es wird der Energiebedarf nicht nur um ca. 90% reduziert,















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Passive

All buildings built after 31 December 2018 will have to produce as much energy as they consume on-site, says the European Parliament, amending the 2002 Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. MEPs also call for more public investments in energy-efficient buildings. The legislative report was adopted by 549 votes in favour, 51 votes against and 26 abstentions.

By 31 December 2018 at the latest EU Member States must ensure that all newly-constructed buildings produce as much energy as they consume on-site - e.g. via solar panels or heat pumps, says a report drawn up by Silvia-Adriana **Ticău** (PES, RO). The Commission proposal did not include any specific target dates for zero-energy buildings.

Parliament also wants Member States to set intermediate national targets for existing buildings, i.e. to fix minimum percentages of buildings that should be zero energy by 2015 and by 2020 respectively.

MEPs define zero-energy buildings as buildings "where, as a result of the very high level of energy efficiency of the building, the overall annual primary energy consumption is equal to or less than the energy production from renewable energy sources on site". By the end of 2010, the Commission should establish a detailed common European definition of "net zero energy buildings", states the amended directive.

ervins.krauklis@gmail.com

PALDIES!
