

This method, which aims to determine the heat loss coefficient K of a room, comprises steps that involve: - applying, in a room, over two successive time periods $(D_k)_{k=1 \text{ or } 2}$, a heating power P_k to heat the room, carrying out a measurement campaign measuring at least one temperature inside the room T_{ik} at close time intervals, and determining the outside air temperature T_{ek} at close time intervals, in which the heating power P_1 over the first period D_1 is such that the following parameter (I): is less than or equal to 0.8, while the heating power P_2 over the second period D_2 is substantially zero; - for each time period D_k , selecting a time interval Δ_{ik} for which the change $T_{ik}(t)$ is substantially linear; - determining, over each time interval Δt_1 or Δt_2 , the slope a_1 or a_2 of the tangent to the curve $T_{ik}(t)$; - deducing the value K_{calc} of the heat loss coefficient K of the room from slopes a_1 and a_2 .