



h 840



PIPES: 10

h 1213



PIPES: 14

h 1512

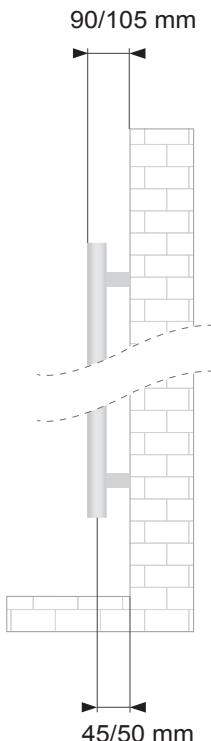


PIPES: 18

CE

	curved
Material	carbon steel
Pipes - mm	70x11x1,5
Collectors - Ø	35x1,5
Connections	3x1/2' *
Wall fixings	4
Max pressure	4 bar
Max temperature	120 °C
Paint	epoxypolyester powder
Packaging	cardboard box and protections
* air bleeding valve connection, included	

Standard equipment: 1 kit wall fixing brackets - 1 air bleeding valve



Anthracite VOV 12 - curved

code	height mm	width mm	interaxis mm	weight kg	water lt	Δt 50°C watt φ 75/65/20°	Δt 42,5°C watt φ 70/55/20°	Δt 30°C watt φ 55/45/20°	Δt 50°C kcal/h	Δt 60°C btu	heating element watt	Δt 50° C exponent n
382115	1213	493	438	14,9	5,7	590	484	316	508	2519	700	1,22439
382116	1512	493	438	18,7	7,1	727	596	388	626	3109	700	1,23177

Chrome - curved

code	height mm	width mm	interaxis mm	weight kg	water lt	$\Delta\tau_{50^\circ C}$ watt $\phi_{75/65/20^\circ}$	$\Delta\tau_{42,5^\circ C}$ watt $\phi_{70/55/20^\circ}$	$\Delta\tau_{30^\circ C}$ watt $\phi_{55/45/20^\circ}$	$\Delta\tau$ 50°C kcal/h	$\Delta\tau$ 60°C btu	heating element watt	$\Delta\tau$ 50° C exponent n
381903	1213	493	438	15,7	5,7	359	292	188	309	1546	300	1,27382
381904	1512	493	438	19,7	7,1	501	406	258	431	2171	500	1,30608

Our radiators are tested in qualified laboratories according to EN-442 regulations which determine the output value by fixing the $\Delta\tau$ at 50° C. $\Delta\tau$ is the difference between the average temperature of the water inside the radiator and the room temperature. The formula is: $((T_1+T_2)/2)-T_3$.

Ex.: $((75+65/2)-20)=50^\circ C$. For output values with a different $\Delta\tau$ use the following formula: $\phi_x = \phi_{\Delta\tau_{50}} * (\Delta\tau_x/50)^n$.

See calculation example of the output at $\Delta\tau$ 60° of article 382115: $590*(60/50)^{1,22439}=738$.

Output values in kcal/h = watt $\times 0,85984$. Output values in btu = watt $\times 3,412$.

LEGEND

T_1 = supply temperature - T_2 = return temperature - T_3 = room temperature.

ϕ_x = output to be calculated - $\phi_{\Delta\tau_{50}}$ = output at $\Delta\tau$ 50° C (table) - $\Delta\tau_x$ = $\Delta\tau$ value to be calculated - n = exponent "n" (table).