



Material	Carbon steel
Pipes - mm	50X11X1,5
Collectors - Ø	35x2
Connections	4x1/2*
Wall fixings	4
Max pressure	6 bar
Max temperature	90°
Paint	epoxypolyester powder
Packaging	cardboard box + styrofoam protections + polyethylene foam sheet

Standard equipment: 1 kit wall fixing brackets - 1 air bleeding valve - 1 blind plug - 2 chromed caps for blind plug and air bleeding valve

* air bleeding valve connection, included

White RAL 9016

code	h (mm)	width (mm)	pipes (nr)	interaxis N1 (mm)	interaxis N2 (mm)	weight (kg)	water (lt)	watt ΔT50°C	watt ΔT30°C	watt ΔT42,5°C	btu ΔT60°C	ΔT 50° C exponent n
383803	1800	325	8	325	1750	22,5	6,0	819	422	664	3546	1,3
383804	1800	445	11	445	1750	28,1	7,5	1126	580	912	4873	1,3
383805	1800	605	15	605	1750	42,1	11,2	1536	791	1244	6644	1,3

WARNING: total interaxis is N1 + interaxis of the valves

Our radiators are tested in qualified laboratories according to EN-442 regulations which determine the output value by fixing the ΔT at 50° C. ΔT 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: $((75+65)/2)-20 = 50$ ° C. For output values with a different ΔT use the following formula: $\phi_x = \phi_{\Delta T50} * (\Delta T_x/50)^n$.

See calculation example of the output at ΔT 60° of article 383803: $819 * (60/50)^{1,3} = 1039$.

Output values in kcal/h = watt x 0,85984. Output values in btu = watt x 3,412.

LEGEND

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

ϕ_x = output to be calculated - $\phi_{\Delta T50}$ = output at ΔT 50° C (table) - ΔT_x = ΔT value to be calculated - n = exponent "n" (table).