

BS EN 442-2:2014



BSI Standards Publication

Radiators and convectors

Part 2: Test methods and rating

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 442-2:2014. It supersedes BS EN 442-2:1997 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee RHE/6, Air or space heaters or coolers without combustion.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Radiators and convectors - Part 2: Test methods and rating

Radiateurs et convecteurs - Partie 2 : Méthodes d'essai et
d'évaluation

Radiatoren und Konvektoren - Teil 2: Prüfverfahren und
Leistungsangabe

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CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	4
Introduction	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms, definitions, symbols and units	6
3.1 Terms and definitions	6
3.2 Symbols and units of measurement	11
4 Selection of heating appliances to be tested	12
4.1 Classification.....	12
4.2 Selection of models to be tested for determining the thermal outputs of a type	12
4.2.1 Selection of models to be tested when the variable characteristic dimension is the overall height and the cross-section of the variable part is constant	12
4.2.2 Selection of models to be tested when the variable characteristic dimension for the type is other than the overall height	13
4.3 Testing samples submission and identification.....	14
4.4 Supplementary test.....	17
5 Equipment of laboratory and test methods	17
5.1 Principle.....	17
5.2 Apparatus	17
5.2.1 Test system	17
5.2.2 Reference test installation	17
5.2.3 Master radiators	20
5.2.4 Verification of test installation repeatability and reproducibility	24
5.2.5 Accuracy of measuring instruments and devices.....	29
5.2.6 Calibration of measuring instruments.....	30
5.3 Preparation for thermal output test	30
5.4 Test methods.....	30
5.4.1 General.....	30
5.4.2 Weighing method.....	31
5.4.3 Electric method	31
5.4.4 Measurements and calculations	31
5.4.5 Determination of the characteristic equation	34
5.5 Presentation of results	35
5.5.1 Standard thermal output of a model	35
5.5.2 Determination of the catalogue outputs of a type made at variable water flow rate	36
6 Test report	36
Annex A (normative) Master radiators dimensional verification	39
Annex B (informative) Determination of pressure drop	46
B.1 Introduction	46
B.2 Pressure drop equation of a type.....	47
B.2.1 General.....	47
B.2.2 Pressure drop characteristic equation of a model.....	47
B.3 Test method.....	47
B.3.1 Test circuit.....	47
B.3.2 Pressure tapplings.....	47
B.4 Test procedure — Setting up.....	48
B.5 Measurements of differential pressures using an inverted U tube manometer.....	48
B.5.1 Techniques of measurement	48

B.5.2	Surface tension effect	48
B.5.3	Leakage	48
B.5.4	Air pockets in connecting piping	48
B.5.5	Blocked pressure holes	48
B.5.6	Level of inlet and outlet connections	49
B.5.7	Damping (throttling) of excessive movement (oscillation) of inverted U tube manometer liquid	49
Annex C	(normative) Least squares regression for a model	53
Annex D	(normative) Analysis of test results by the method of least squares multiple regression	54
Annex E	(normative) Specimen of the test report	56
Annex F	(informative) Apparatus and method for checking the bulk temperature measuring devices	60
Annex G	(informative) Examples of typical appliances according to Table 4	62
Annex H	(normative) Determination of the Φ_M values of the master radiators primary set	71
Annex I	(normative) Traceability of the thermal output measurement of radiators and convectors	72
I.1	General	72
I.2	Thermal output traceability	72
I.2.1	Reference test installations	72
I.2.2	Approved test installations	73
I.3	Handling of the Master radiator sets	73
Annex J	(normative) Calibration Procedure	74
J.1	General	74
J.2	RRT Organizational course	74
J.3	Test procedure and submission of results	75
J.4	Test analysis and assessment	75
Annex K	(normative) Pretreatment and paint testing method	77
Bibliography		78

Foreword

This document (EN 442-2:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 130 "Space heating appliances without integral heat sources", the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 442-2:1996.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

The most significant changes that have been made in this new edition of EN 442-2 are the following ones:

- some new definitions have been added;
- the straight or curved towel or bathroom radiator have been included;
- different surface treatments have been included;
- a new normative Annex J "Calibration Procedure" has been added;
- a new normative Annex K "Pretreatment and paint testing method" has been added.

This European Standard comes from an output of the project SMT4 - CT97 - 2127 funded by the European Commission DGXII-RDT.

This European Standard, *Radiators and convectors*, consists of the following parts:

- *Part 1: Technical specifications and requirements*;
- *Part 2: Test methods and rating* [the present document].

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard results from the recognition that the heating appliances falling into the field of application hereinafter stated are traded on the basis of their thermal output.

To evaluate and compare different appliances it is therefore necessary to refer to a single stipulated value, hereinafter called the standard rated thermal output.

In addition, for low temperature systems a standard low temperature thermal output is given.

The standard thermal outputs (standard rated thermal output and standard low temperature thermal output) are defined value taken from the characteristic equation.

The pre-requisites of the standard thermal outputs, as defined by this European Standard, are the following:

- to be representative of the actual output of the appliance in different operating conditions;
- to be reproducible within the tolerances defined by this European Standard, taking into account the state of measuring techniques;
- to be representative of the thermal outputs, obtainable under the same test conditions, of any identical sample taken out of the current production (within the tolerances defined by this European Standard taking into account the state of measuring techniques and methods of manufacture).

1 Scope

This European Standard defines procedures for determining the standard thermal outputs and other characteristics of radiators and convectors installed in a permanent manner in construction works, fed with water or steam at temperatures below 120 °C, supplied by a remote energy source.

This European Standard specifies the laboratory arrangements and testing methods to be adopted, the admissible tolerances, the criteria for selecting the samples to be tested and for verifying the conformity of the current production with the samples tested at the initial test.

This European Standard also defines the additional common data that the manufacturer shall provide with the product in order to ensure the correct application of the products.

This European Standard does not apply to fan assisted radiators, fan assisted convectors and trench convectors and to independent heating appliances.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 10088-1, *Stainless steels — Part 1: List of stainless steels*

EN ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025)*

ISO 16269-7, *Statistical interpretation of data — Part 7: Median — Estimation and confidence intervals*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and units

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1.1

heating appliance

device having the purpose of transferring heat in order to provide specific temperature conditions inside buildings

3.1.2

independent heating appliance

self-contained heating appliance which does not need to be connected to a remote energy source (e.g. a boiler) as it contains its own energy source (e.g. gas fired appliances, electric appliances, air to air heat pump appliances)

3.1.3

radiator

heating appliance produced with different materials (e.g. steel, aluminium, cast-iron) and with different designs (e.g. plate type, column type, tube type, finned tube type), which emits heat by free convection and radiation

3.1.4

sectional heating appliances (mainly applied to radiators)

heating appliance manufactured in sections of identical design and traded in this form which can be joined together into modular assemblies so that the desired output can be obtained

3.1.5

free convection heating appliance

heating appliance which does not contain a fan or similar device to activate the air flow over heat emitter

3.1.6

convector

heating appliance which emits heat almost entirely by free convection

Note 1 to entry: A convector comprising at least a heat emitter and a casing which provides an unheated convective chimney of defined height.

3.1.7

skirting convector

convector of limited height running along the base of an interior wall

3.1.8

height of the unheated convective chimney

vertical distance between the lowest edge of the convector and the bottom of the air outlet section

Note 1 to entry: It applies to convectors only, being a main factor influencing their thermal output.

3.1.9

wet heating surface; primary heating surface

portion of the heat emitting surface which is always in contact with the primary fluid (water or steam)

3.1.10

dry heating surface; secondary heating surface

portion of the heat emitting surface which is in contact with air only (e.g. fins projecting from the wet surface)

3.1.11

family of heating appliances

group of heating appliances of similar design and construction and of identical material, positions of primary fluid connections and other related variables that particularly affect the conditions of flow of the primary fluid within the heating appliance

3.1.12

type of radiators/convectors

group of heating appliances of similar design whose cross-section remains unchanged while the height or length varies or which have a systematic variation of only one characteristic dimension of the dry heating surfaces providing that this does not affect the water side (e.g. the height of convector fins on panel radiator)

Note 1 to entry: For the calculation in conformity to Annex D, at least three models are required.

3.1.13

model

heating appliance of defined height, length and depth within a type

3.1.14

range of heights

difference between the maximum and minimum height of the models in a type

3.1.15

module of heating appliances

reference length of the useful portion of a heating appliance

Note 1 to entry: The module coincides with:

- the section, in the case of sectional heating appliances;
- a length of 1 m, in the case of non-sectional heating appliances;

— a finned length of 1 m, in the case of finned tube convectors.

3.1.16

sample

representative heating appliance used for the determination of one or more of the performance characteristics

3.1.17

inlet water temperature

bulk temperature of the water entering the heating appliance

3.1.18

outlet water temperature

bulk temperature of the water leaving the heating appliance

3.1.19

temperature drop

difference between inlet and outlet water temperature

3.1.20

mean water temperature

arithmetical mean of inlet and outlet water temperature

3.1.21

reference air temperature

air temperature measured on the vertical line at the centre of the test booth, 0,75 m above the floor level

3.1.22

excess temperature

difference between mean water temperature and reference air temperature

3.1.23

standard excess temperature

excess temperature of 50 K as determined in the standard conditions

Note 1 to entry: Inlet water temperature of 75 °C, outlet water temperature of 65 °C and reference air temperature of 20 °C.

3.1.24

standard excess low temperature

excess temperature of 30 K at standard flow rate

3.1.25

air pressure

air pressure measured at the test place

3.1.26

standard air pressure

101,325 kPa (1,013 25 bar)

3.1.27

water flow rate

amount of water flowing through the heating appliance per unit of time

3.1.28

standard water flow rate

water flow rate relating to standard test conditions

3.1.29

standard rated thermal output

thermal output of a heating appliance defined at 50 K excess temperature

3.1.30

standard low temperature thermal output

thermal output of a heating appliance defined at 30 K excess temperature

3.1.31

characteristic equation

power function with a specific characteristic exponent that gives the thermal output as a function of the excess temperature at constant water flow rate

3.1.32

standard characteristic equation

characteristic equation which is valid for standard water flow rate and from which the standard thermal output can be found for the standard excess temperature of 50 K

3.1.33

regression equation of a type

equation which gives the standard thermal outputs and the characteristic exponent of all the models within a type as a function of one characteristic dimension

Note 1 to entry: The regression equation for the determination of thermal outputs is a power function, in which the characteristic exponent is a linear function of the characteristic dimension.

3.1.34

standard thermal output of the module

standard thermal output of a model divided either by the number of sections or by the length in metres

3.1.35

test pressure

relative pressure to which the heating appliance is submitted during the manufacturing process (i.e. factory test pressure)

3.1.36

maximum operating pressure

MOP

maximum relative pressure of the system to which the heating appliance may be submitted as chosen by manufacturer

Note 1 to entry: The maximum operating pressure is expressed in [kPa].

3.1.37

maximum operating temperature

maximum inlet water temperature allowed by the manufacturer

3.1.38

test installation

combination of:

- test booth and other related parts, and
- measuring instruments and related equipment

3.1.39

test system

combination of:

- test installation, and
- master radiators

3.1.40

test systems circuit

group of test systems convened to comply with the specifications and procedures of this European Standard and to a periodical comparison of test results

3.1.41

repeatability of a test installation

capability of one test installation to provide test results on one given set of master radiator within the tolerance specified by this European Standard

Note 1 to entry: See 5.2.4.

3.1.42

reproducibility of a test installation

capability of different test installations to provide test results on one given set of master radiators within the tolerance specified by this European Standard

Note 1 to entry: See 5.2.4.

3.1.43

pressure drop

difference of pressure between water inlet and water outlet of the heating appliance

3.1.44

standard pressure drop

drop in pressure between inlet and outlet of the appliance heat emitter on the primary fluid side, when the appliance is fed at the standard water flow rate

3.1.45

supplementary test

test for the purpose of establishing the effect of minor technical modifications on the thermal output of radiators that have already been tested

3.1.46

radiated heat output factor

Sk

assumed ratio between the radiation heat output and the overall heat output of the radiator, which is only valid for air pressure correction purposes

3.1.47

exponent n_p

exponent for the air pressure correction of the measured heat output of the radiator

3.1.48

emissivity

ratio of energy radiated by a particular material to energy radiated by a black body at the same temperature

3.1.49

master radiator

sample used for the calibration of test installations

Note 1 to entry: Master radiators are used to determine repeatability and reproducibility of the results of the test installations (see 5.2.3).

3.2 Symbols and units of measurement

Table 1 — Symbols, quantity and units of measurement

Quantity	Symbol	Unit
Thermal output	Φ	W
Standard thermal output	Φ_S	W
Modular thermal output	Φ_L	W
Reference value of a master radiator	Φ_0	W
Reference value of a primary set of master radiators for interlaboratory comparisons	Φ_M	W
Electrical method heat losses	Φ_V	W
Electric power	P_{el}	W
Thermodynamic temperature	T	K
Temperature	t	°C
Inlet water temperature	t_1	°C
Outlet water temperature	t_2	°C
Temperature drop	$t_1 - t_2$	K
Mean water temperature	t_m	°C
Reference room air temperature	t_r	°C
Excess temperature	ΔT	K
Specific heat capacity	c_p	J/kg·K
Specific enthalpy	h	J/kg
Inlet water enthalpy	h_1	J/kg
Outlet water enthalpy	h_2	J/kg
Water flow rate	q_m	kg/s
Standard water flow rate	q_{ms}	kg/s
Pressure	p	kPa
Maximum operating pressure/resistance to pressure	p_{max}	kPa
Pressure drop	Δp	kPa
Repeatability tolerance	S_0	-
Reproducibility tolerance	S_m	-
Overall height of the heating appliance	H	m
Range of heights	H_r	m
Overall length of the heating appliance	L	m
Length of a section	L_S	m
Number of sections	N_S	-
Thermal resistance	R	m ² ·K/W
Time interval	τ	s
Radiated heat output factor	Sk	-
Emissivity	ε	-

4 Selection of heating appliances to be tested

4.1 Classification

4.1.1 Heating appliances shall be grouped into families and types according to the definition in this European Standard. A family can include different types.

4.1.2 For the purposes of determining catalogue outputs, a family shall be divided into a number of separate types (in a family of radiators there may, for example, be single or double panels, with or without convector surfaces, using the same basic components).

4.1.3 The output of each model shall not be greater than 3 500 W and the minimum thermal output of the selected model shall be not less than 200 W at standard excess temperature.

On request of the manufacturer lower thermal output could be tested and the deviation from the previous requirements shall be registered in the test report.

4.2 Selection of models to be tested for determining the thermal outputs of a type

4.2.1 Selection of models to be tested when the variable characteristic dimension is the overall height and the cross-section of the variable part is constant

4.2.1.1 When a type includes only models of height 300 mm and greater, the models to be tested within that type shall be selected in accordance with 4.2.1.2, 4.2.1.3, 4.2.1.4 and 4.2.1.5.

If the type also includes heights below 300 mm the minimum height below 300 mm shall be tested in addition to the above models.

For a type in which all heights are below 300 mm, only the minimum and the maximum height shall be tested.

4.2.1.2 The minimum number of models to be tested within a type is determined by the range of heights as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 — Minimum number of models to be tested

Range of heights (m) $H_r = H_{\max} - H_{\min}$	Number of models to be tested
≤ 1 m	3
> 1 m	4

4.2.1.3 The minimum length of finned coil of the models to be tested shall be 1 m or the closest to 1 m. For skirting convectors only the finned coil length shall be the closest to 3 m. In the case of sectional radiators, having height $H \leq 1$ m, the minimum number of sections shall be 10 or the minimum length 0,8 m. For sectional radiator having height greater than 1 m the minimum length shall be 0,45 m.

For towel radiators see 4.2.2.

4.2.1.4 In the case of $H_r \leq 1$ m, the models to be tested shall be three; the minimum and maximum height of the range and an intermediate height so that H_{int} is equal, to or the closest value greater than:

$$H_{\text{int}} = H_{\max} - \frac{1}{2} \times H_r$$

where

$H_{\max}$ is the maximum height of the type.

4.2.1.5 In the case of $1\text{ m} < H_r \leq 2,5\text{ m}$, the models to be tested shall be four; the minimum and maximum height of the range and two intermediate heights so that H_{int1} and H_{int2} are the closest values respectively to:

$$H_{\text{int1}} = H_{\text{max}} - \frac{1}{3} \times H_r$$

and

$$H_{\text{int2}} = H_{\text{max}} - \frac{2}{3} \times H_r$$

4.2.2 Selection of models to be tested when the variable characteristic dimension for the type is other than the overall height

4.2.2.1 General principle

The minimum number of models to be tested is three, having the same overall height and respectively, the minimum, intermediate and maximum value of the relevant characteristic dimension (see 4.2.1.4).

The measured values shall be used to determine the characteristic equation of the type.

For the equation to be valid, all the measured thermal outputs shall fall within $\pm 2\%$ of the prediction of the equation.

If any value falls outside this range, the type shall be divided and new equations derived for each subset of the results.

4.2.2.2 Selection of models to be tested when a type includes horizontal parallel flow models

This procedure applies to tubular radiator classified as “towel or bathroom radiators”, according to Figure G.3.

If a type includes horizontal parallel flow models, with different heights and lengths, the thermal outputs of models having L_{min} and L_{max} respectively shall be tested. If there are more than 3 heights, the thermal output for all heating appliances having L_{min} and L_{max} respectively shall be established using the respective characteristic equation. For each height, the thermal output for models having length included between L_{min} and L_{max} shall be linearly interpolated. The adopted procedure shall be noted in the test report.

4.2.2.3 Straight or curved towel or bathroom radiator

For “towels and bathroom radiators” having similar external size (height, length, external diameter of the tubes) and different shape of horizontal tube (straight or curved):

If it is proved by at least 2 tests that the difference between the thermal outputs of the model having straight tubes and the model having curved tubes, is within $\pm 4,0\%$, then the catalogue data of the models having curved tubes can be assumed equal to the equivalent models having straight tubes.

If the difference exceeds $\pm 4,0\%$ the models are classified as different type and so tested for any specific geometry.

4.2.2.4 Towel and bathroom radiator water circulation

For “towel and bathroom radiator” having the same external size (height, length, depth and external diameter of the tube) but different internal circulation of the hot water, if it is proved by at least 2 tests that the difference between the thermal outputs of the models having different internal circulation is within $\pm 4,0\%$, then the catalogue data of all the models can be assumed to be equal. If the difference exceeds $\pm 4,0\%$ the models are classified as different type and so tested for any specific internal water circulation.

4.2.2.5 Different surface treatments (chromed, polished, etc.)

Models having same external size (height, length, depth and external diameter of the tube) but different surface treatment (i.e. painted, chromed or mechanically polished), shall be tested as follows:

- a) Models painted and chromed shall be tested according to 4.2;
- b) For models having other surface treatments (e.g. satinated or polished) the minimum number of samples to be tested shall be defined as follow:
 - 1) for each other type, two models, having the minimum and the maximum heat output as measured on painted model, shall be tested only to determine the less favourable reduction coefficient;
 - 2) the thermal output of all the models, shall be calculated using the reduction coefficient determined according to Point 1).

4.2.2.6 Influence of water flow rate on thermal output

On request of manufacturers the influence of water flow rate on thermal output shall be verified.

In this case additional characteristics shall be tested, setting half and double standard mass flow.

4.3 Testing samples submission and identification

4.3.1 On initial application for the testing of a family of heating appliances, or of a type within a family, heating appliance samples and product drawings shall be submitted to the testing laboratory.

Product drawings shall be submitted by the manufacturer.

4.3.2 The product drawings shall:

- show all dimensions and features having an influence on the heat emission, including the detail of welds or other assembly methods used;
- state the type of material and the nominal material thicknesses of wet or dry surfaces, with the thickness tolerances, and type of paint;
- shall be identified by the drawing number and the date of revision.

4.3.3 Before proceeding with the thermal output testing, the laboratory shall identify the appliance against the drawing and shall note conformity of the sample with the drawing in respect of:

- dimensional tolerances given in Table 3;
- material thickness tolerances of convective surfaces, shown on the product drawings.

The laboratory shall also measure the mass and the water content of the sample models. The relevant values shall be reported in the test report.

The models for test shall be selected as specified in 4.2.

4.3.4 Samples of heating appliances already in production shall be taken from the production line or manufacturer's stock by the laboratory or its authorized representative.

Samples of prototype appliances shall be submitted by the manufacturer.

Table 3 — Dimensional tolerances

Dimensions in millimetres or %

	STEEL RADIATORS				CAST IRON (per section)	EXTRUDED ALUMINIUM (per section)	CAST ALUMINIUM (per section)	FINNED TUBE CONVECTORS	
Overall height ^a of heat exchanger	Panel Radiators	Tubular	Sectional	Lamellar				± 2,5	± 2,5
$H \leq 250$	+ 4 / - 2	+ 4 / - 2	± 2	+ 4 / - 2	± 3,0				
$250 < H \leq 500$					± 3,5				
$500 < H \leq 600$					± 4,0				
$600 < H \leq 900$						+ 5 / - 2			
$900 < H$	+ 6 / - 2	+ 6 / - 2	± 2	+ 6 / - 2	+ 6 / - 2				
Overall depth of heat exchanger								Depth of Casing (DC)	+ 4 / - 3
All measures	+ 4 / - 3	± 1,5	± 2		± 2	± 0,65	+ 0 / - 1		
$D \leq 100$				± 2					
$100 < D$				± 3					
Curved models		± 5	± 5						

	STEEL RADIATORS				CAST IRON (per section)	EXTRUDED ALUMINIUM (per section)	CAST ALUMINIUM (per section)	FINNED TUBE CONVECTORS	
Overall Length of heat exchanger	Panel Radiators	Tubular	Sectional	Lamellar					
All measures		± 1,5 %	± 1,5 %	± 1,5 %	± 1,5 %	± 0,65	± 0,2		
$L \leq 1\ 000$	± 5							Length of Casing (LC)	± 5
$1\ 000 < L$	± 0,5 %								± 0,5 %
Height of convector surfaces	+ 3 / - 1,5		+ 3 / - 1,5		+ 3 / - 1,5	+ 0,2 / - 0	+ 0,2 / - 0,8	Height of fins (HF)	± 1
Depth of convector surfaces	± 1,5		± 2		± 1,5	+ 0,2 / - 0	+ 0,2 / - 0,8	Depth of fins (DF)	±1,5
Distance between connection centre			± 0,5		± 0,5	+ 0 / - 1,2	+ 0,8 / - 1,2		± 2
Material thickness of convectors	± 0,06	±0,06						Material thickness of fins (TF)	± 0,05
								Number of fins (NF)	± 5 %
								Finned length	± 5 %
								Distance casing to fins (TA)	± 5
								Distance casing to fins (BA)	± 5
^a For tubular radiators, height refers to the dimension across header sections regardless of orientation of wall mountings.									

4.4 Supplementary test

Upon manufacturer's request minor technical modifications may be investigated.

The testing laboratory investigates the effect of the change on heat output.

If the supplementary test reveals a deviation within $\pm 4,0$ % of the measured standard rated thermal output, the manufacturer may declare the old value of the standard thermal output.

If the difference exceeds $\pm 4,0$ % the models are classified as a different type in accordance with 4.2.

The findings of the supplementary test shall be demonstrated as follows:

- in the case of an assessment based on a visual check: by a written confirmation with the reference to the new drawing submitted by the manufacturer;
- in the case of measurements: by a complete test report.

5 Equipment of laboratory and test methods

5.1 Principle

The aim of the test is to determine the standard thermal outputs of the heating appliance using its standard characteristic equation, which is to be obtained according to 5.4.5.

5.2 Apparatus

5.2.1 Test system

For the purposes of this European Standard, a test system shall consist of:

- a) a test installation;
- b) a set of three master radiators built according to 5.2.3.

For the purposes of this European Standard, test installations are classified as reference and approved.

5.2.2 Reference test installation

5.2.2.1 General

The reference test installation shall contain the following equipment:

- a) a closed unventilated booth comprising the test space within which the heating appliance under test is to be installed, equipped with water cooled surfaces to maintain specific thermal conditions independent of the external ambient, built according to 5.2.2.2;
- b) apparatus for cooling the water circulating in the walls of the closed booth;
- c) a primary heating circuit feeding the appliance under test, built in accordance with 5.4;
- d) measuring and checking instruments complying with the requirements of 5.2.5 and 5.2.6.

5.2.2.2 Reference test booth

5.2.2.2.1 Test booth dimensions

The test booth shall have the following internal dimensions:

- length: $(4 \pm 0,02)$ m;
- width: $(4 \pm 0,02)$ m;
- height: $(3 \pm 0,02)$ m.

5.2.2.2.2 Test booth construction

The test booth shall be constructed with sandwich panels cooled by water (see Figure 1). The internal surface of the booth shall be smooth and made from flat sheets of steel. The sandwich panels (see Figure 1 and Figure 2) are made up of:

- a steel panel, water cooled;
- insulating foam injected between the steel panel and an external steel sheet, to form a single self-supporting body;
- an external steel sheet, 0,6 mm nominal thickness.

The steel water cooled panels (see Figure 3) are made up of two sheets welded together:

- one flat having 2 mm thickness;
- the other of 1 mm thickness having undulating shape to form waterways with a cross-section approximately 150 mm^2 .

The thickness of the insulating foam layer shall be 80 mm. The minimum overall thermal resistance of each wall, floor and ceiling shall be $2,5 \text{ m}^2 \text{ K/W}$. The wall behind the appliance under test is made by the same sandwich panels but it is disconnected from the cooling system (the steel panels are empty). The inside surfaces of the test booth shall be covered with a dull paint having an emissivity of at least 0,9. The panels are assembled so that the structure of the test booth is self-supporting, without thermal bridges (see Figure 4). The connections of the cooling panels to the circuit are made following a three-pipe circuit scheme (see Figure 5). The holes allowing water and electric connections with the outside of the test booth are provided with devices for air tightness.

5.2.2.2.3 Tightness of the test booth

The test booth construction shall be sufficiently tight to prevent uncontrolled air infiltration.

5.2.2.2.4 Cooling system

The water cooling system shall be designed in such a manner that at the highest admissible output of the testing appliance, the temperature difference occurring on the cooled internal surfaces of the test booth will not be more than $\pm 0,5 \text{ K}$ compared with the average temperature of all cooled surfaces. In order to ensure this, each panel shall be supplied with a flow rate of at least 80 kg/h per m^2 of internal surface. This condition is a pre-requisite for operating the test booth.

During the tests the average temperature of the cooled internal surface shall be regulated so that the reference air temperature will be $(20 \pm 0,5) ^\circ\text{C}$ and will comply with steady-state conditions.

The surface average temperature is the mean of the inlet and outlet water temperatures of the relevant surface.

5.2.2.3 Measurements in the booth

5.2.2.3.1 Temperature measurements in the booth

Temperature measurements shall be made in the booth:

- to determine the reference room temperature;
- to monitor the thermal state of the test installation.

5.2.2.3.2 Air temperature measuring points

On the central vertical axis of the booth:

- a) at the reference air temperature point 0,75 m from the floor,
- b) at the following additional points:
 - 1) 0,05 m from the floor,
 - 2) 1,50 m from the floor,
 - 3) 0,05 m from the ceiling.

Dimensions in millimetres

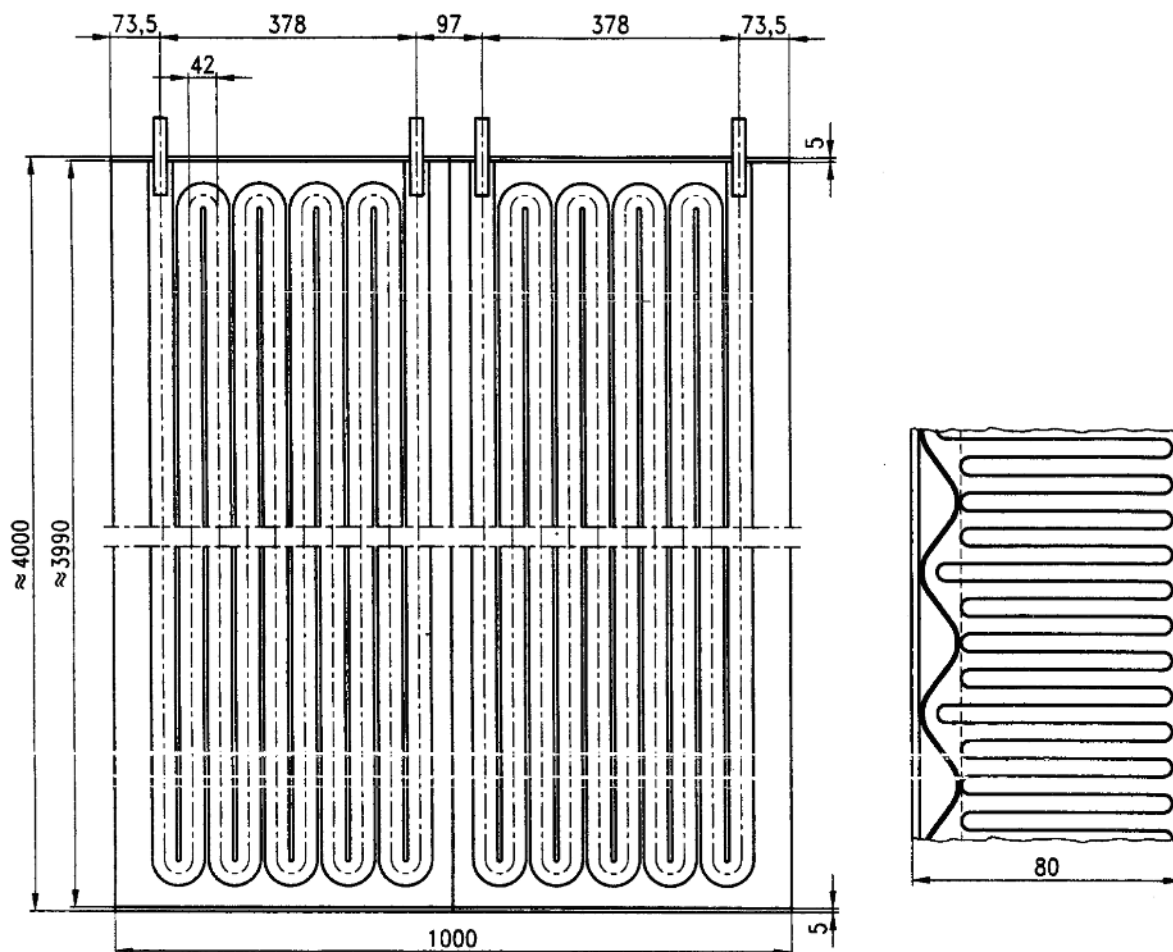


Figure 1 — Sandwich panel cooled by water

5.2.2.3.3 Temperatures of the internal surfaces

On the back beside wall apart from the central point, a point on the centre axis at 0,5 m from the floor.

The surface temperatures (excluding those of the wall behind the heating appliance) shall be maintained within a $\pm 0,3$ K spread.

5.2.2.3.4 Other measurements

Air pressure.

5.2.3 Master radiators

5.2.3.1 General

The purposes of the master radiators are the following:

- to verify that the reproducibility of test values among test installations is within the limits set by this European Standard;

- b) to verify that reference and approved test installations give test results within the limits set by this European Standard;
- c) to establish a common basis for all test installations in verifying that the repeatability of test values in each laboratory is within the limits set by this European Standard.

To verify the reproducibility among test installations built to the present European Standard, a single set of master radiators constructed and verified according to the present European Standard will be circulated among reference test installations to determine the respective Φ_0 and Φ_M values (see 5.2.4.3.3).

This single set of master radiators is named "primary set". Each laboratory shall equip itself with a set of master radiators constructed and verified to the present European Standard. This set, named "secondary set", shall be used to verify the repeatability of the test installation. The secondary set of one reference test booth, shall be used to verify the reproducibility of approved test installations.

Dimensions in millimetres

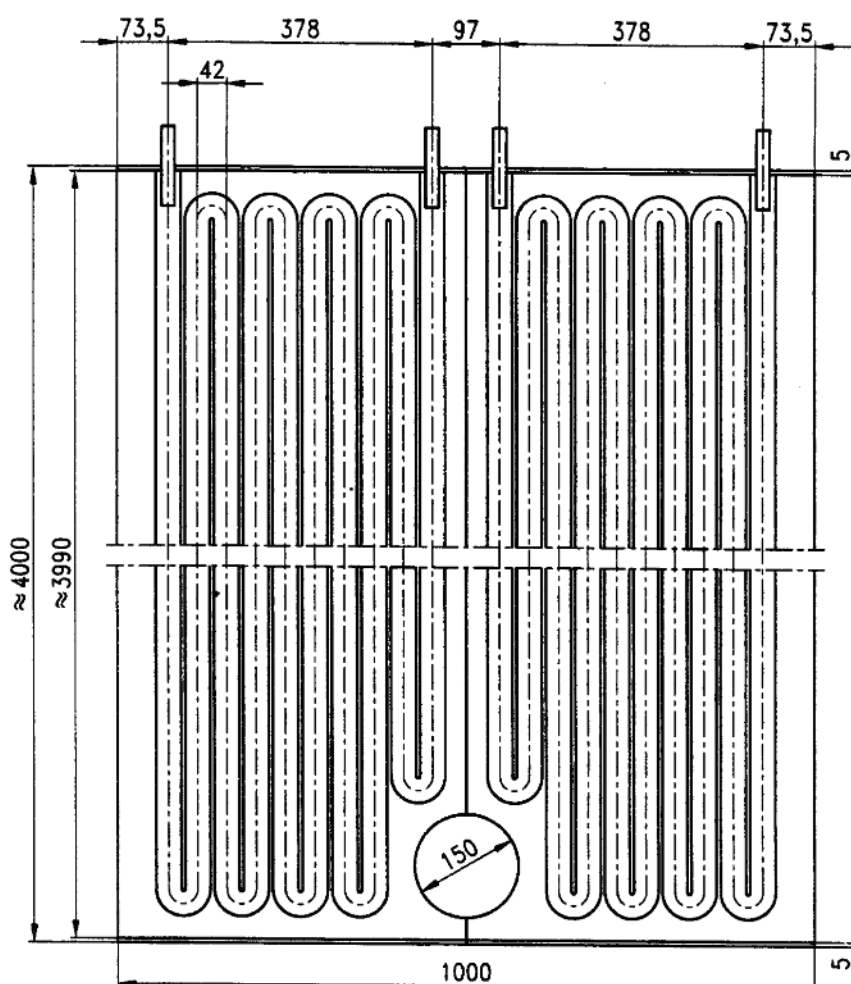


Figure 2 — Sandwich panel cooled by water with hole for external connections

Dimensions in millimetres

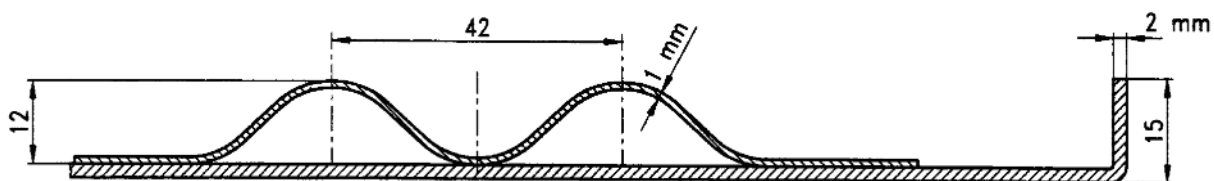
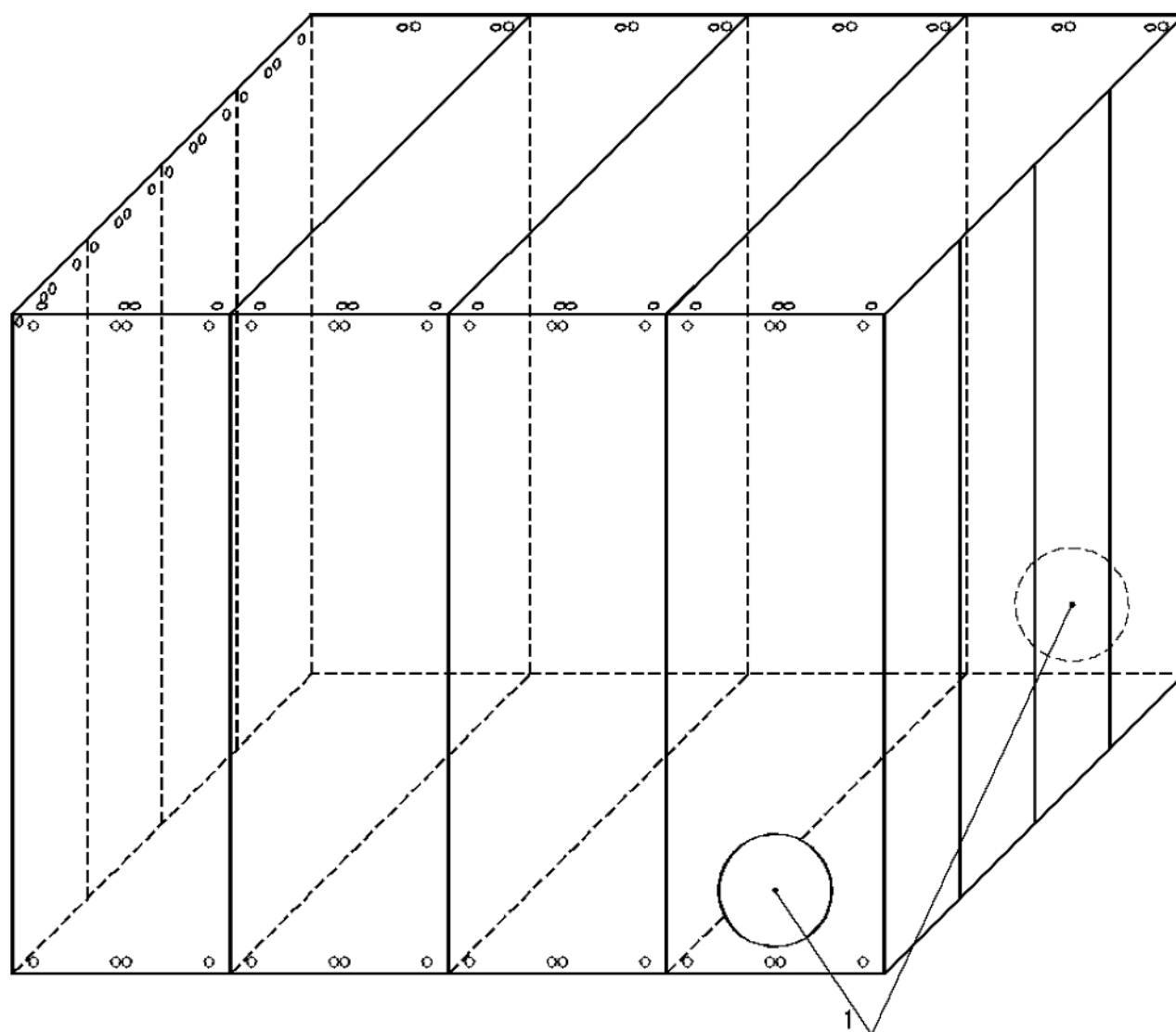


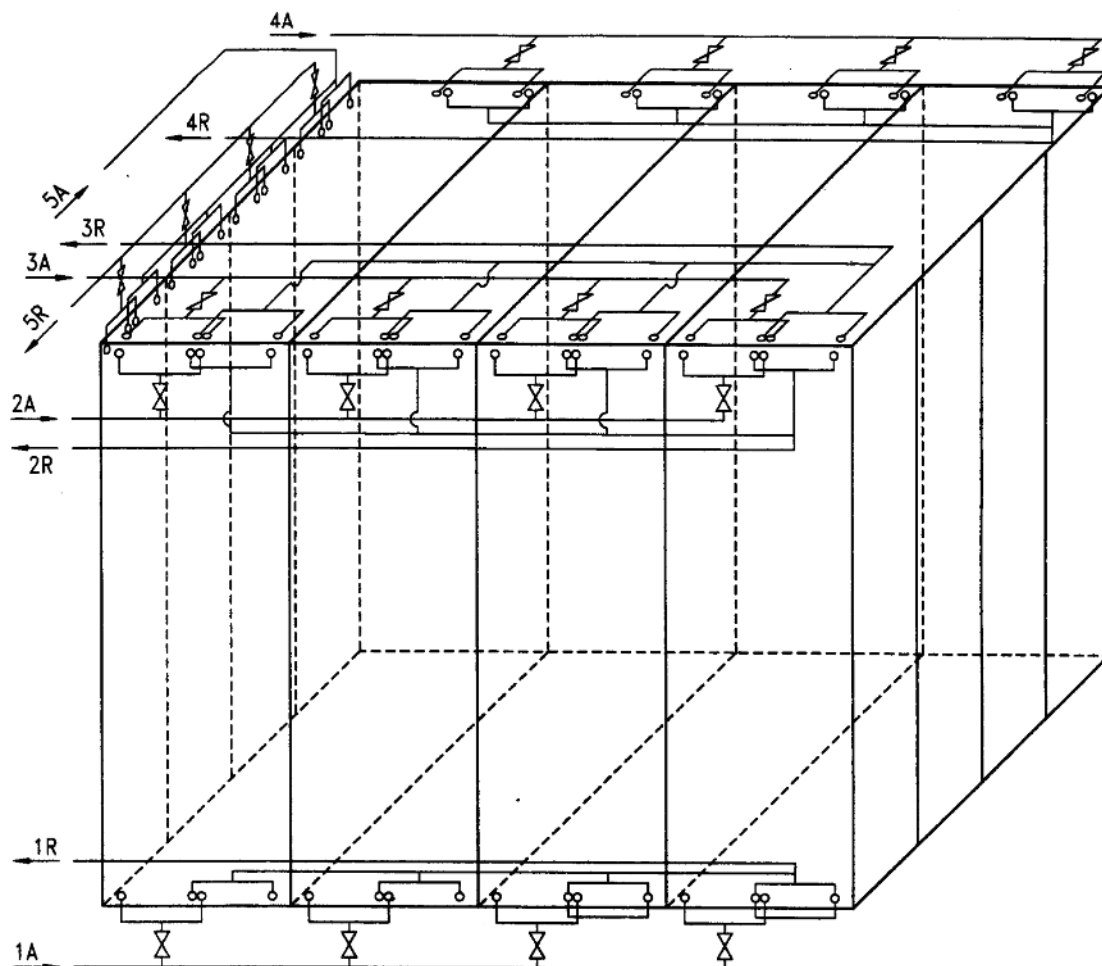
Figure 3 — Steel water cooled panel cross-section



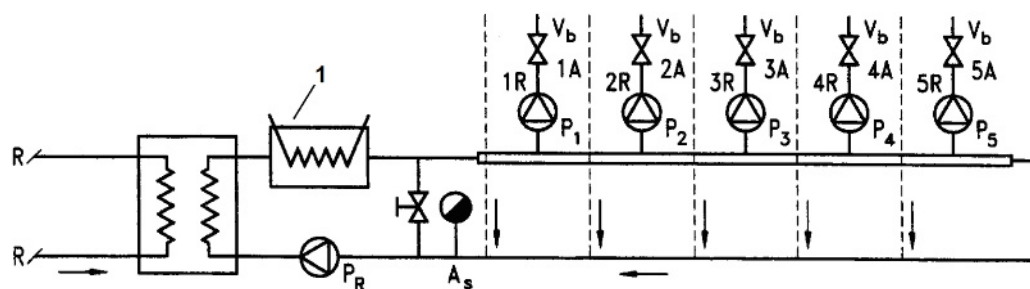
Key

- 1 air tight opening for electric and water connections

Figure 4 — Panel assembly



a) Water piping scheme



b) Main chilled water circuit (example)

Key

- 1 electric re-heater
- R refrigerant circuit connection
- As air separator

Figure 5 — Cooling circuits