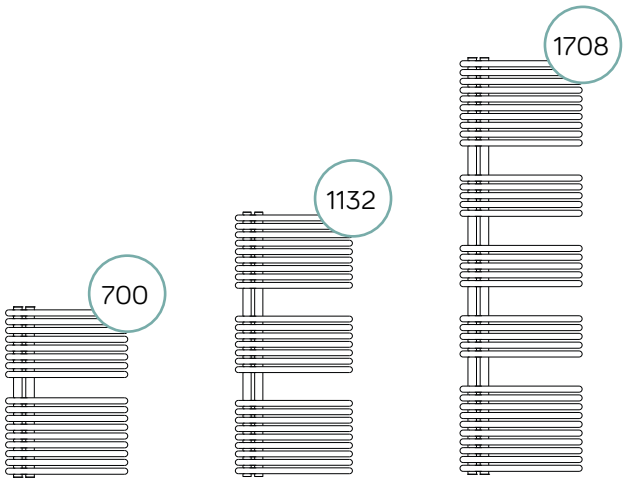
lazzarini

Garda

Technical sheet

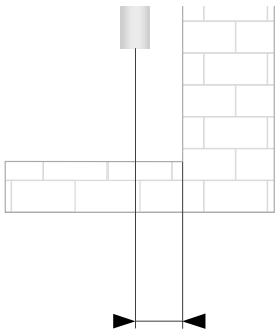
EN EURONORM 442 CE



PIPES: 17 PIPES: 25 PIPES: 35

Description	Straight
Material	Carbon steel
Pipes - Ø	25x1,5
Collectors - Ø	35x1,5
Connections	4x1/2' (air bleeding valve connection, included)
Wall fixings	4
Max operating pressure	10 bar
Max operating temperature	90 °C
Paint	Epoxypolyester powder
Packaging	Nylon bag, carton box, carton and styrofoam protections
Standard equipment	1 kit wall fixing brackets - 1 air bleeding valve - 1 blind plug

Connection

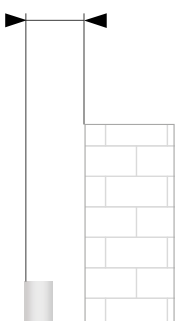


Min.	Max
62	72

REVERSIBLE

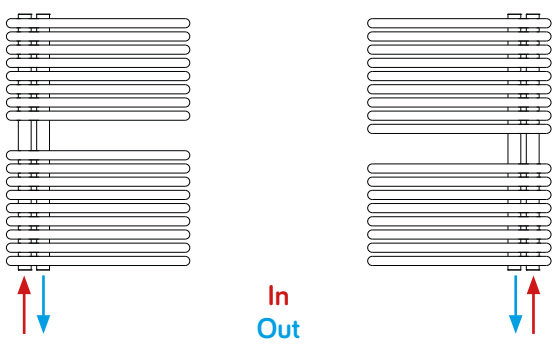
ONLY 50 MM CONNECTIONS

Wall distance



Min.	Max
80	90

Suggested installations



White RAL9016 - straight

Code	Height mm	Width mm	Pipe centre mm	Weight kg	Water lt	ΔT50 °C Watt	ΔT30 °C Watt	ΔT42,5 °C Watt	ΔT60 °C Watt	Exponent n
388577	700	500	50	9,6	3,8	366	195	300	459	1,23184
388578	700	600	50	11,4	4,5	440	233	360	553	1,24504
388579	1132	500	50	14,3	5,9	555	293	453	698	1,25461
388580	1132	600	50	16,6	7	640	334	521	808	1,27193
388581	1708	500	50	20,3	8,4	805	422	656	1014	1,26204
388582	1708	600	50	23,7	9,9	899	460	727	1142	1,31036

Matt Black RAL9005 - straight

Code	Height mm	Width mm	Pipe centre mm	Weight kg	Water lt	ΔT50 °C Watt	ΔT30 °C Watt	ΔT42,5 °C Watt	ΔT60 °C Watt	Exponent n
390413	1132	600	50	16,6	7	640	334	521	808	1,27193
390414	1708	600	50	23,7	9,9	899	460	727	1142	1,31036

Our radiators are tested in qualified laboratories according to EN-442 regulations which determine the ouput 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: $\boldsymbol{\phi_x = \phi_{\Delta T50} * (\Delta T_x/50)^n}$.
See calculation example of the output at ΔT 60 °C of article 388577: $366*(60/50)^{1,23184}= 459$.
Output values in **kcal/h** = watt x 0,85984.
Output values in **btu** = watt x 3,412.

KEY
$\boldsymbol{T_1}$= supply temperature - $\boldsymbol{T_2}$= return temperature - $\boldsymbol{T_3}$= room temperature.
$\boldsymbol{\phi_x}$ = output to be calculated - $\boldsymbol{\phi_{\Delta T50}}$= output at ΔT 50 °C (table) - $\boldsymbol{\Delta T_x}$= ΔT value to be calculated - ^{n}= exponent "n" (table).