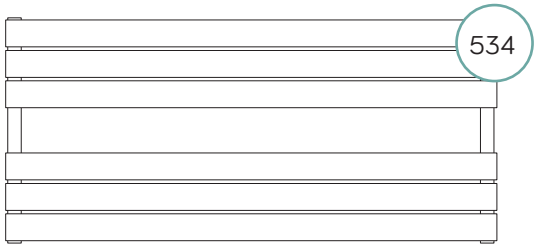
lazzarini

Genova

Technical sheet

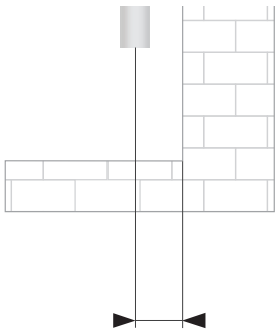
EN EURONORM 442 CE



PIPES: 6

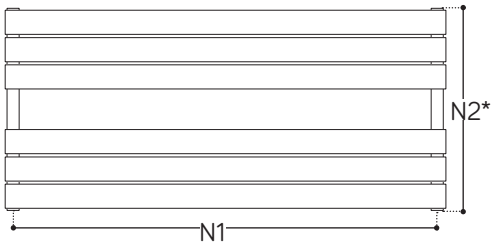
Description	Straight
Material	Carbon steel
Pipes - mm	70x11x1,5
Collectors - Ø	35x1,5
Connections	4x1/2' (air bleeding valve connection, included)
Wall fixings	4
Max operating pressure	5 bar
Max operating temperature	90 °C
Paint	Epoxypolyester powder
Packaging	Nylon bag, carton box and protections
Standard equipment	1 kit wall fixing brackets - 1 air bleeding valve - 1 blind plug

Connection



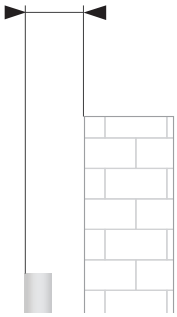
Min.	Max
52,5	57,5

Pipe centres



* Please add the pipe centre distance of the valves to N2. (Lazzarini = + 90 mm).

Wall distance

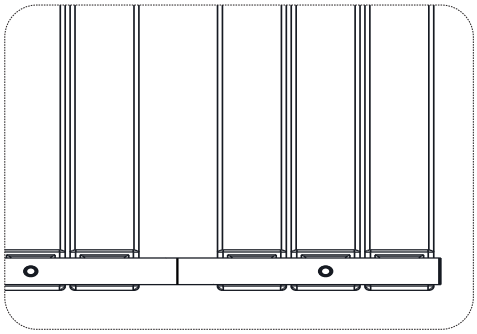


Min.	Max
80	85

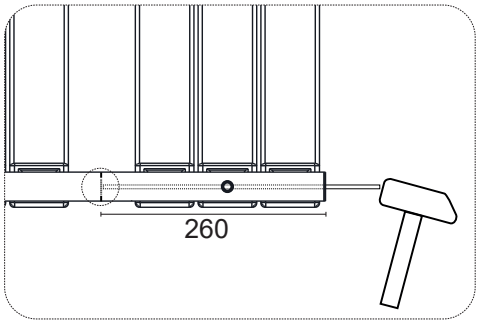
Possible configurations Genova (front view)

1. Each radiator has a closed diverter **(Pic. A)** and it is arranged for configurations 1-2-3-4 and can be installed as it is;
2. For all other configurations the diverter has to be opened using a screwdriver and a hammer **(Pic. B)**;
3. Drawings are merely representative;

Pic. A

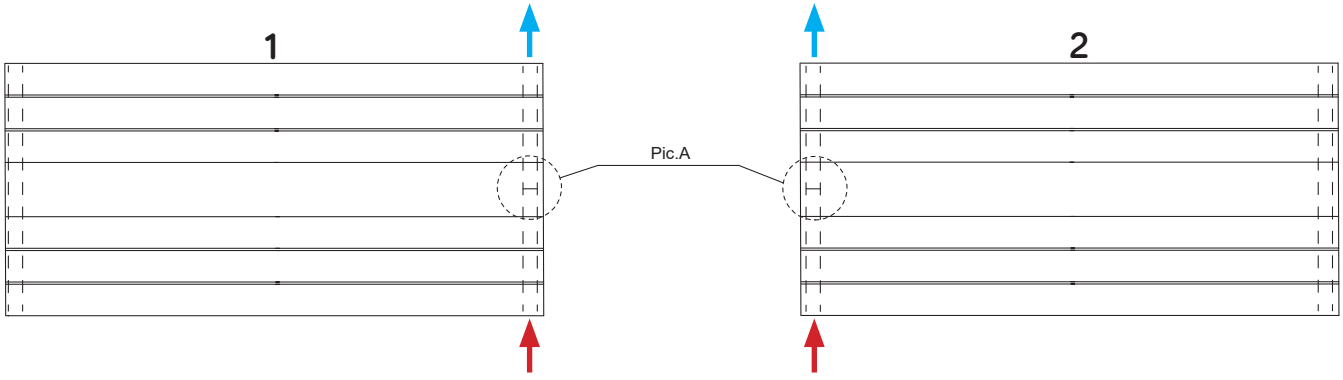


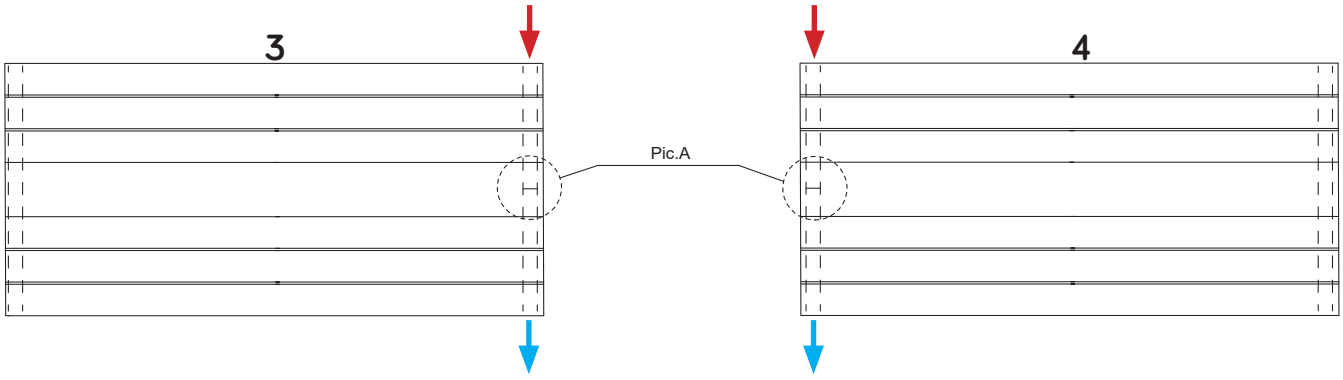
Pic. B



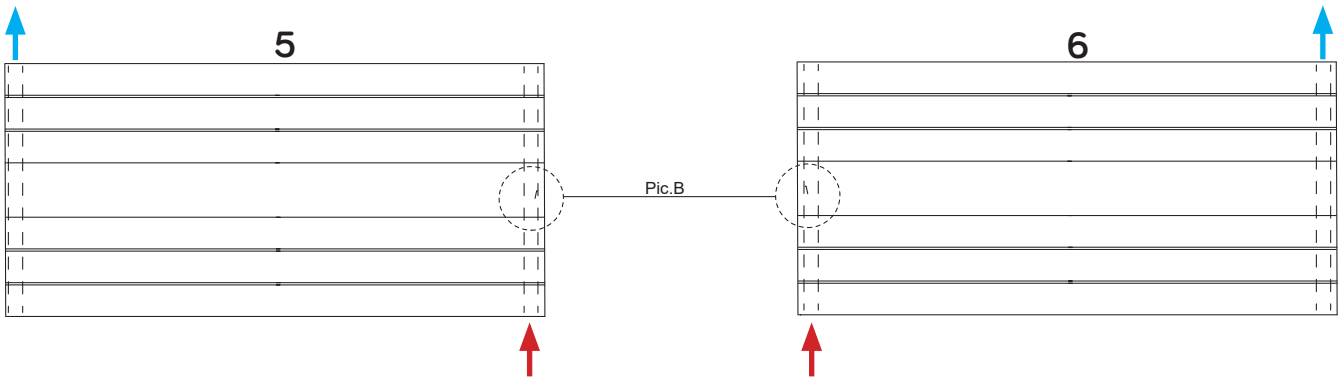
IN
OUT

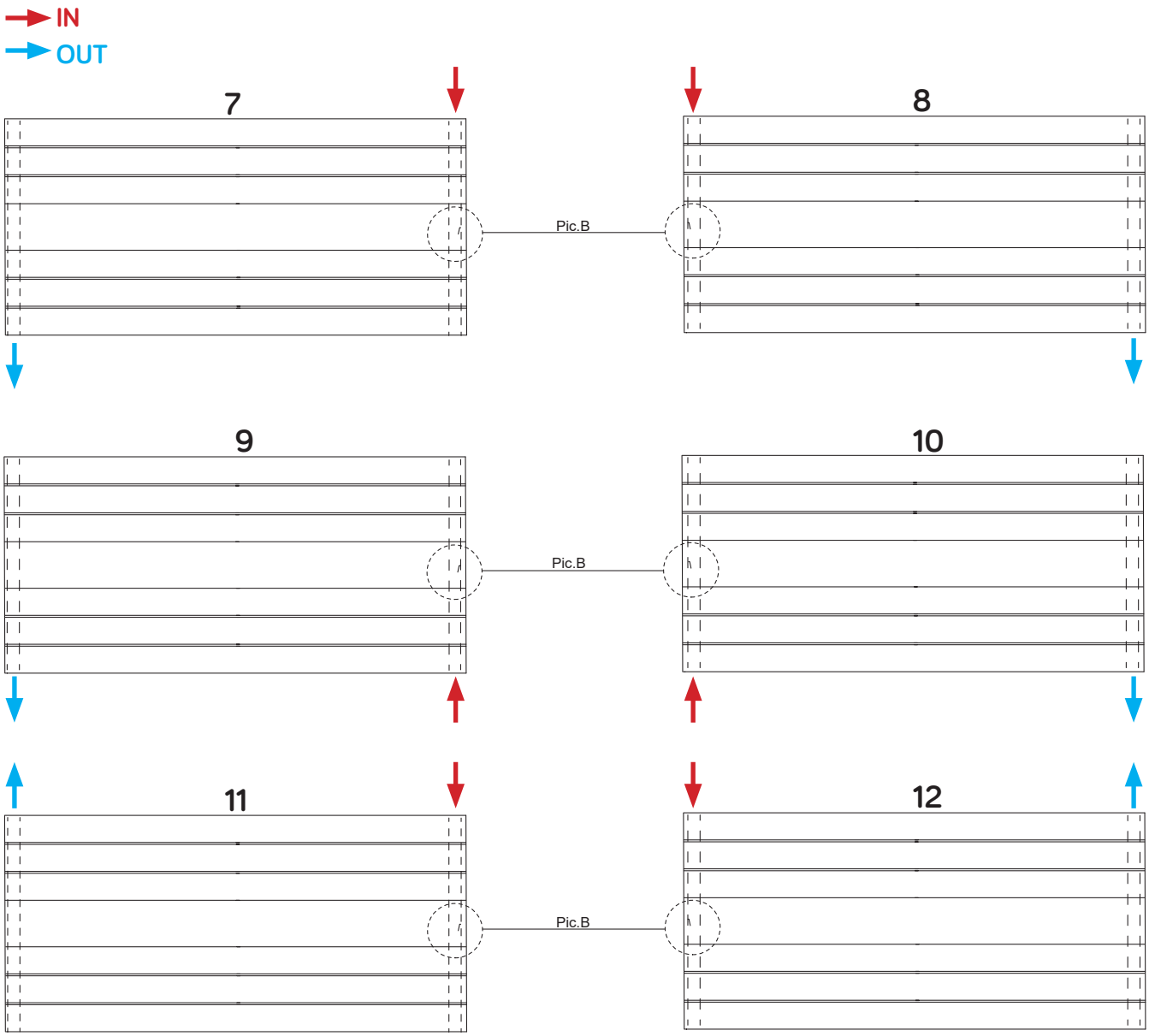
Closed diverter





Open diverter





White VOV09 - straight

Code	Height mm	Width mm	Pipe centre N1 mm	Pipe centre N2 mm	Weight kg	Water lt	ΔT50 °C Watt	ΔT30 °C Watt	ΔT42,5 °C Watt	ΔT60 °C Watt	Exponent n
380635	534	1200	1150	534	14,1	4,5	630	342	519	784	1,193

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 380635: $630*(60/50)^{1,193}$= 784.
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).

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