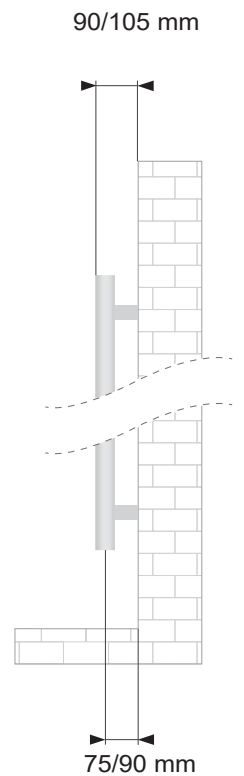


	straight
<b>Material</b>	carbon steel
<b>Pipes - Ø</b>	20x1
<b>Collectors - mm</b>	30x40x1,2
<b>Connections</b>	3x1/2' *
<b>Wall fixings</b>	3
<b>Max pressure</b>	10 bar
<b>Max temperature</b>	120 °C
<b>Paint</b>	epoxypolyester powder
<b>Packaging</b>	P.P. corners + carton box + external nylon shrink wrap
* air bleeding valve connection, included	

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



## White RAL 9016 - straight

code	height mm	width mm	interaxis mm	weight kg	water lt	ΔT50°C Φ watt 75/65/20°	ΔT42,5°C Φ watt 70/55/20°	ΔT30°C Φ watt 55/45/20°	ΔT 50°C kcal/h	ΔT 60°C btu	ΔT 50° C exponent n
<b>386284</b>	650	400	350	3,5	2,2	213	175	115	184	908	1,21155
<b>386285</b>	760	500	450	4,6	2,8	317	261	170	273	1352	1,21913

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 386284:  $213*(60/50)^{1,21155}=266$ .

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

### LEGEND

T<sub>1</sub> = supply temperature - T<sub>2</sub> = return temperature - T<sub>3</sub> = room temperature.

φ<sub>x</sub> = output to be calculated - φ<sub>ΔT50</sub> = output at ΔT 50° C (table) - ΔT<sub>x</sub> = ΔT value to be calculated - "n" = exponent "n" (table).