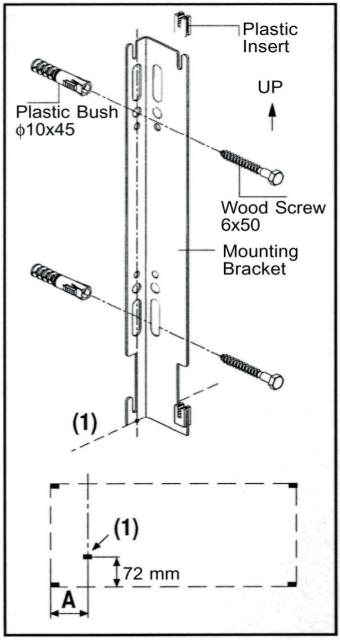
PANEL RADIATOR MOUNTING GUIDE

Please read the following instructions before mounting your radiator

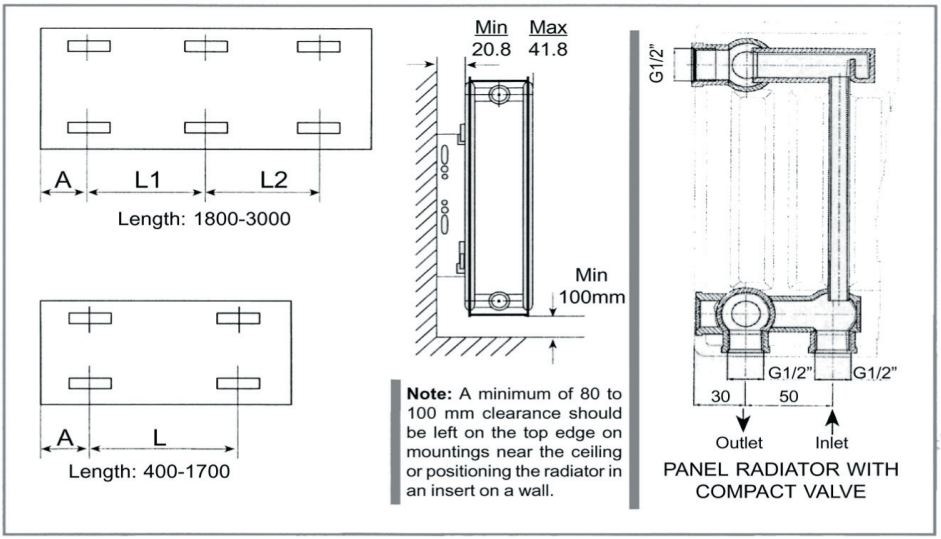


• Do not tear off the packaging of radiator before building and painting operations are completed. If required radiator can be mounted by cutting the areas of the packaging, where the suspension brackets are.
• All necessary accessories for mounting are available in the packaging. Mounting bracket is beside the radiator, mounting accessories are in the radiator at left-hand side lower-end edge.
• Assembly parts are unpacked by cutting necessary sections of the packaging carefully by a cutter.
• The area, the radiator to be mounted on the wall is marked according to the height of the radiator from the floor and the clearances on both the left, the right and the top of the radiator.
• The axis of the first mounting bracket is marked on the wall according to the dimrnsion A on the related table.
• By measuring 72 mm upwards from the bottom of the radiator on the axis of the mounting bracket on the wall point (1) is marked.
• Using the mounting bracket as a stencil the mounting bracket is located on the wall perpendicular to the floor on the direction shown as upwards providing the lower side of the mounting bracket matches the point (1) and after using the axis on the wall as the center line of the holes on the mounting bracket, the holes the bracket will be installed are marked on the wall.
• Dimensions L1 and 12 or L (see the figure on the back side) are measured according to the radiator type providing the radiator is parallel to the floor and the axes of the mounting brackets are marked on the wall.
• Again using the mounting bracket as a stencil the holes to be drilled are marked on the wall.
• After drilling holes with 10 mm diameter and 50 mm depth at locations marked on the wall, plastic bushes are inserted.
• Brackets can be mounted to the wall from the narrow or wide side as required. Mounting brackets prelocated with the wood screws are mounted properly on to the wall. (For the type 10-P only the narrow side should be used)
• Plastic inserts are placed into their housings and the radiator is mounted on the mounting bracket.
• Plastic blocks on type 11 compact radiators, shall not be removed when the radiator is mounted in a space.
Note: For the control of perpendicularity and parallelity of the axes water level should be used before the drilling operations.

INSTRUCTIONS OF USE FOR PANEL RADIATORS:

• Wipe the surface of the radiator with a damp cloth. Avoid using any chemical substances for cleaning purposes.
• Do not cover the top of the radiator anyway. Such conditions decrease the heating power of the radiator by blocking the air circulation.
• If any, take out the compressed air in the radiator for the homogeneous heating and effective run of the radiator.
• Do not drain off the water inside the radiator even if the radiator isn't used for a long time. Otherwise, the radiator can be exposed to corrosion.
• Do not allow the ambient temperature around the radiator to fall below 0 ºC. Frozen water in the piping could damage both radiator and piping. If there is a risk of freezing, system should be protected with antifreeze solvents.
• Maximum working temperature is 120 ºC and maximum working pressure is 10 bar for panel radiator. Don't exceed these working temperature and pressure values.
• In case of inappropriate PH, conductivity or oxygen values of the water, corrosion is only prevented with additives or inhibitors added to piping water. The selection of additive or inhibitor to be used depends on the cause of corrosion and water analysis. For this selection and use, contact with technical service.

DIMENSIONS



Note: All the dimensions are given in mm.

TABLE: 1

RADIATOR LENGTH		400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700
TYPE: 10-20-21-22-33 KV 20-21-22-33	L	133.3	233.3	333.3	433.3	533.3	633.3	733.3	833.3	933.3	1033.3	1133.3	1233.3	1333.3	1433.3
	A	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3
TYPE: 11- KV 11	L	167	267	367	467	567	667	767	867	967	1067	1167	1267	1367	1467
	A	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5
TYPE: KV 10	L	68	168	268	368	468	568	668	768	868	968	1068	1168	1268	1368
	A	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166

TABLE: 2

RADIATOR LENGTH		1800	1900	2000	2200	2300	2400	2600	2800	3000
TYPE: 10-20-21-22-33 KV 20-21-22-33	L1	766.7	833.4	866.7	966.7	1033.4	1066.7	1166.7	1266.7	1366.7
	L2	766.7	800	866.7	966.7	1000	1066.7	1166.7	1266.7	1366.7
	A	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3
TYPE: 11- KV 11	L1	800	800	900	1000	1033.5	1100	1200	1300	1400
	L2	766.5	866.5	866.5	966.5	1033.5	1066.5	1166.5	1266.5	1366.5
	A	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5
TYPE: KV 10	L1	734	767	834	934	984	1034	1134	1234	1334
	L2	734	801	834	934	984	1034	1134	1234	1334
	A	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166

Concentration of $Ca(HCO_3)^2$ in water in order to prevent lime formation[1]		
Total boiler capacity (kW)	mol/m^3	ppm
> 350 - ≤ 1000	≤ 1,5	≤ 243
> 100 - ≤ 350	≤ 2	≤ 324
[1]Ref: VDI 2035-Part1 - page 13		

Water characteristic in order to prevent corrosion damage	
PH[1]	8,2 - 9,5
Conductivity[2]	< 30 µs/cm
O_2[3]	< 0,1 gr/m^3
[1]Ref: VDI 2035-Part2 - page 21	
[2]Ref: VDI 2035-Part2 - page 14	
[3]Ref: VDI 2035-Part2 - page 6	