

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 14037-2:2017

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Nadomešča:

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Prosto viseče grelne in hladilne površine za vodo s temperaturo do 120 °C - 2. del: Predizdelane stropne sevalne plošče za ogrevanje prostora - Metoda preskušanja toplotne moči

Free hanging heating and cooling surfaces for water with a temperature below 120°C - Part 2: Pre-fabricated ceiling mounted radiant panels for space heating - Test method for thermal output

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An der Decke frei abgehängte Heiz- und Kühlflächen für Wasser mit einer Temperatur unter 120 °C - Teil 2: Vorgefertigte Deckenstrahlplatten zur Raumheizung - Prüfverfahren für die Wärmeleistung SIST EN 14037-2:2017 https://standards.iteh.avcatalog/standards/sist/677b7279-f8e6-4a56-bae5-

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Panneaux rayonnants de chauffage et de rafraîchissement alimentés avec une eau à une température inférieure à 120 °C - Partie 2 : Méthode d'essai pour la détermination de la puissance thermique des panneaux rayonnants de plafond préfabriqués destinés au chauffage des locaux

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 14037-2:2016

ICS:

91.140.10 Sistemi centralnega

ogrevanja

Central heating systems

SIST EN 14037-2:2017

en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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English Version

Free hanging heating and cooling surfaces for water with a temperature below 120°C - Part 2: Pre-fabricated ceiling mounted radiant panels for space heating - Test method for thermal output

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 March 2016.

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SIST EN 14037-2:2017

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a GEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Cont	Contents		
European foreword4			
Introduction		5	
1	Scope	6	
2	Normative references		
3	Terms and definitions		
4	Testing of thermal output		
5	Test booth		
5.1	General		
5.2	Dimensions of the test booth		
5.3	Emissivity of the inside surrounding surfaces		
5.4	Tightness of the test booth		
5.5	Cooling system		
5.6 5.6.1	Temperature measuring points		
5.6.2	Reference room temperature		
5.6.3			
	Surface temperature of the inside surfaces item. 21	10	
6	Master Panels		
6.1	Introduction <u>SIST EN 14037-2-2017</u>		
6.2	General https://standards.itch.ai/catalog/standards/sist/677b7279-f8c6-4a56-bac5		
6.3	Determination of the value Φ _{M,s} of master/panels (Primary set)		
6.4	Construction details		
6.4.1	Dimensions		
6.4.2	Material		
6.4.3	Construction		
6.4.4	Dimensional verification		
6.5	Verification of test installation, repeatability and reproducibility		
7	Test methods		
7.1	General		
7.2	Weighing method		
7.3	Measurement of the inlet and outlet temperatures		
7.4	Measurement of the control temperatures		
7.5	Uncertainty of the measured thermal output		
7.6	Air pressure	19	
8	Carrying out the measurement	20	
8.1	General		
8.2	Dimensions and construction of the test samples		
8.3	Selection of the models to be tested for determining the thermal output of a type		
8.4	Manufacturer documents for the test samples		
8.5	Arrangement of the sample in the test booth		
8.6	Upper insulation of the test sample		
8.7	Connection of the test sample to the measuring circuit		
8.8	Tests	22	
8.9	Mass flow	2 3	
8 10	Test temperatures	23	

8.11	Steady-state conditions	23
8.12	Steady-state conditions Correction due to the air pressure	23
8.13	Result of measurement - Characteristic equation	23
9	Test report General Data	24
9.1	General	24
9.2	Data	24
Annex	A (normative) Dimensional verification of master panels	26
A.1	General	26
A.2	Determination $oldsymbol{\Phi}_{M,s}$ -values of the master panels (primary set)	26
A.3	Dimensional verification and manufacturing certification for master panel 1	26
A.4	Dimensional verification and manufacturing certification for master panel 2	28
Annex	B (informative) Temperature measuring device	31
Annex	c C (normative) Least squares regression for a model	32
Annex	D (informative) Specimen of the test report for heating capacity	33
Biblio	graphy	36

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European foreword

This document (EN 14037-2:2016) 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 document supersedes EN 14037-2:2003.

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 March 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2017.

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.

The main changes are:

- the title has been changed,
- the introduction has been changed,
- the scope has been changed,
- a new Master panel 2 has been added ANDARD PREVIEW
- Clause 9 "Test Report" has been reworked ndards.iteh.ai)

The European Standard EN 14037, Free hanging heating and cooling surfaces for water with a temperature below 120°C, consists of the following parts://catalog/standards/sist/677b7279-t8e6-4a56-bae5-

80f635f5757c/sist-en-14037-2-2017

- Part 1: Pre-fabricated ceiling mounted radiant panels for space heating Technical specifications and requirements;
- Part 2: Pre-fabricated ceiling mounted radiant panels for space heating Test method for thermal output;
- Part 3: Pre-fabricated ceiling mounted radiant panels for space heating Rating method and evaluation of radiant thermal output;
- Part 4: Pre-fabricated ceiling mounted radiant panels for space heating Test method for cooling capacity;
- Part 5: Open or closed heated ceiling surfaces Test method for thermal output.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations 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 heated and chilled ceiling radiant panels falling into the field of application hereinafter stated are traded on the basis of their thermal output. For evaluating and comparing different heated and chilled ceiling surfaces it is therefore necessary to refer to a heating stipulated value.

As installations with ceiling mounted radiant panels can also be used in practice for space cooling, it is necessary to have a test method for evaluating the cooling capacity. Installations with different free hanging heating and cooling surfaces need, for the use of space heating a test method for evaluating the heating output. The test method differs from the method for ceiling mounted radiant panels.

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1 Scope

This European Standard describes the test method and the test installation for determining the thermal output of pre-fabricated ceiling mounted radiant panels according to the specifications of EN 14037-1:2016, 3.3.1.

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 14037-1:2016, Prefabricated ceiling mounted radiant panels for space heating - Technical specifications and requirements

EN 14037-3:2016, Prefabricated ceiling mounted radiant panels for space heating - Rating method and evaluation of radiant thermal output

EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025:2005)

3 Terms and definitions eh STANDARD PREVIEW

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 14037-1:2016 apply.

4 Testing of thermal output SIST EN 14037-2:2017 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/677b7279-f8e6-4a56-bae5-

The test is carried out in a testing system, which consists of a closed booth with controlled temperatures of the inside surfaces plus a set of two master panels built according to Clause 6.

The method for measuring the thermal output consists of the measurement of mass flow and enthalpy difference between inlet and outlet (by weighing method). Other measurement methods shall guarantee in minimum the precision obtained by weighing method.

All laboratories that make tests according this standard have to make comparable measurements with the other laboratories (according to Clause 6 of this standard).

5 Test booth

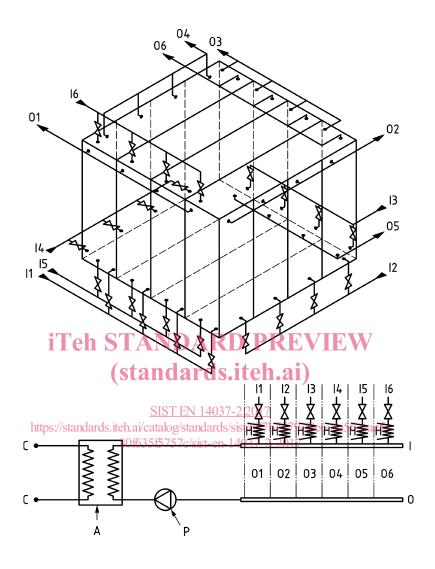
5.1 General

The booth for testing ceiling mounted radiant panels shall be constructed in a way that all six surrounding surfaces can be chilled.

Figure 1 shows the schematic lay-out of a test booth with a six-wall cooling. The walls are defined as follows:

- Wall 1: the wall parallel to the inlet header;
- Wall 2: the wall to the right of wall 1;
- Wall 3: the wall opposite of wall 1;
- Wall 4: the wall to the left of wall 1:

- Wall 5: the floor;
- Wall 6: the ceiling.



Key	

- C cooling circuit connection
- I inlet cooling water
- O outlet cooling water
- A cooling water accumulator
- P circulating pump
- H after heater
- 1....6 designation of the surrounding inside surfaces

Figure 1 — Example of the hydraulic system of a test booth

5.2 Dimensions of the test booth

The test booth has to have the following inside dimensions:

- Length: (4 ± 0.02) m;
- Width: (4 ± 0.02) m;

Height: (3 ± 0.02) m.

5.3 Emissivity of the inside surrounding surfaces

Walls, ceiling and floor shall have smooth inside surfaces covered with a coat of mat paint having a degree of emissivity of minimum 0.9.

5.4 Tightness of the test booth

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

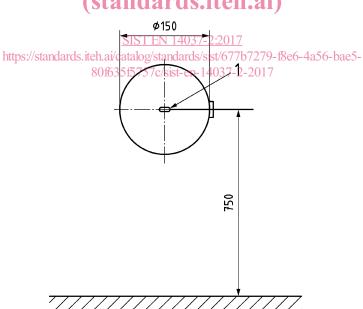
5.5 Cooling system

The cooling system is to be carried out in order, that the difference between the 6 chilled surrounding inside surfaces of the test booth and the average temperature of all 6 surfaces is not higher than 0,5 K. The temperature difference between inlet and outlet shall not be higher than 0,5 K. That condition shall be maintained at the tests for the determination of the characteristic equation.

5.6 Temperature measuring points

5.6.1 Reference room temperature

The reference room temperature is measured at a height of 0,75 m above the floor of the test booth by means of a globe thermometer (see Figure 2). The measuring point is situated on the vertical axis through the central point of the ceiling mounted radiant panel. RD PREVIEW



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Dimensions in millimetres

Key

1 temperature measuring point

Figure 2 — Globe thermometer

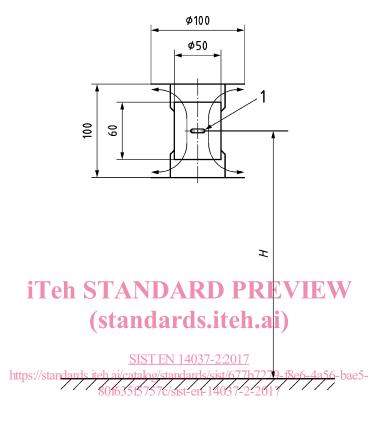
Temperature sensor with blackened light metal sphere (diameter 150 mm, emissivity 0,9). The measuring point is arranged in the centre of the sphere. The penetration of the temperature sensor through the surface of the sphere runs horizontally and is air tight. The hollow sphere is attached to the temperature sensor.

5.6.2 Air temperature

The air temperature is measured with sensors protected against radiation (see Figure 3).

The measuring points are situated on 2 vertical axes at 3 different heights as shown in Figure 4.

Dimensions in millimetres

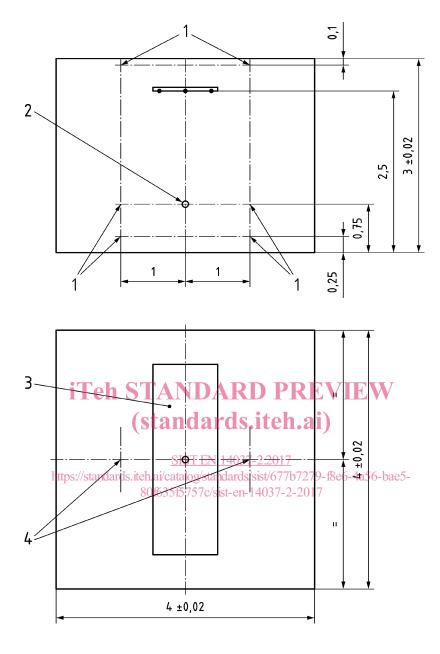


Key

- 1 temperature measuring point
- H height of the measuring point

Figure 3 — Example of a measuring point protected against radiation

Dimensions in meter



Key

- 1 air temperature measuring points
- 2 reference room temperature measuring point
- 3 ceiling mounted radiant panel
- 4 axes of air temperature measuring points

Figure 4 — Arrangement of measuring points for the reference room temperature and for air temperature

5.6.3 Surface temperature of the inside surfaces

The surface temperatures of the inside walls is calculated as average value of the inlet and outlet water temperature of each single surface wall.