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Radiators and convectors — Methods and rating for determining the heat output

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Contents

Page

Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 205, *Building environment design*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document results from the recognition that the heating appliances falling into the field of application hereinafter stated are traded on the basis of their thermal output.

To evaluate and compare different appliances it is therefore necessary to refer to a single stipulated value, hereinafter called the standard rated thermal output.

In addition, for low temperature systems, a standard low temperature thermal output is given.

The standard thermal outputs (standard rated thermal output and standard low temperature thermal output) are a defined value taken from the characteristic equation.

The pre-requisites of the standard thermal outputs, as defined by this document, are the following:

— to be representative of the actual output of the appliance in different operating conditions;

— to be reproducible within the tolerances defined by this document, taking into account the state of measuring techniques;

— to be representative of the thermal outputs, obtainable under the same test conditions, of any identical sample taken out of the current production (within the tolerances defined by this document, taking into account the state of measuring techniques and methods of manufacture).

Radiators and convectors — Methods and rating for determining the heat output

1 Scope

This document defines procedures for determining the standard thermal outputs and other characteristics of radiators and convectors installed in a permanent manner in construction works, fed with water or steam at temperatures below 120 °C, supplied by a remote energy source.

This document specifies the laboratory arrangements and testing methods to be adopted, the admissible tolerances, the criteria for selecting the samples to be tested and for verifying the conformity of the current production with the samples tested at the initial test.

This document also defines the additional common data that the manufacturer shall provide with the product in order to ensure the correct application of the products.

This document does not apply to fan-assisted radiators, fan-assisted convectors and trench convectors or to independent heating appliances.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and units

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1.1
heating appliance
device having the purpose of transferring heat in order to provide specific temperature conditions inside buildings

3.1.2
independent heating appliance
self-contained *heating appliance* (3.1.1) which does not need to be connected to a remote energy source (e.g. a boiler) as it contains its own energy source (e.g. gas fired appliances, electric appliances, air to air heat pump appliances)

3.1.3
radiator
heating appliance (3.1.1) produced with different materials (e.g. steel, aluminium, cast-iron) and with different designs (e.g. plate type, column type, tube type, finned tube type), which emits heat by free convection and radiation

3.1.4
sectional heating appliances
heating appliance (3.1.1) manufactured in sections of identical design and traded in this form, which can be joined together into modular assemblies so that the desired output can be obtained

Note 1 to entry: Mainly applied to *radiators* (3.1.3).

3.1.5
convector
heating appliance (3.1.1) which emits heat almost entirely by free convection

Note 1 to entry: A convector comprising at least a heat emitter and a casing which provides an unheated convective chimney of defined height.

3.1.6
skirting convector
special *convector* (3.1.5) of limited height running along the base of an interior wall

3.1.7
dry heating surface
secondary heating surface
portion of the heat emitting surface which is in contact with air only (e.g. fins projecting from the wet surface)

3.1.8
family of heating appliances
group of *heating appliances* (3.1.1) of similar design and construction and of identical material, positions of primary fluid connections and other related variables that particularly affect the conditions of flow of the primary fluid within the *heating appliance* (3.1.1)

3.1.9
model
heating appliance (3.1.1) of defined height, length and depth within a type

3.1.10
range of heights
difference between the maximum and minimum height of the *models* (3.1.9) in a type

3.1.11
module
<heating appliance>
reference length of the useful portion of a *heating appliance* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: The module coincides with:

— the section, in the case of *sectional heating appliances* (3.1.4);

— a length of 1 m, in the case of non-sectional *heating appliances* (3.1.1);

— a finned length of 1 m, in the case of finned tube *convectors* (3.1.5).

3.1.12
sample
representative *heating appliance* (3.1.1) used for the determination of one or more of the performance characteristics

3.1.13
inlet water temperature
bulk temperature of the water entering the *heating appliance* (3.1.1)

3.1.14
outlet water temperature
bulk temperature of the water leaving the *heating appliance* (3.1.1)

3.1.15
temperature drop
difference between *inlet* (3.1.13) and *outlet water temperature* (3.1.14)

3.1.16
mean water temperature
arithmetical mean of *inlet* (3.1.13) and *outlet water temperature* (3.1.14)

3.1.17
reference air temperature
air temperature measured on the vertical line at the centre of the test booth, 0,75 m above the floor level

3.1.18
excess temperature
difference between *mean water temperature* (3.1.16) and *reference air temperature* (3.1.17)

3.1.19
standard excess temperature
excess temperature (3.1.18) of 50 K as determined in the standard conditions

Note 1 to entry: *Inlet water temperature* (3.1.13) of 75 °C, *outlet water temperature* (3.1.14) of 65 °C and *reference air temperature* (3.1.17) of 20 °C.

3.1.20
air pressure
measured value at the test site

3.1.21
water flow rate
amount of water flowing through the *heating appliance* (3.1.1) per unit of time

3.1.22
standard water flow rate
water flow rate (3.1.21) relating to standard test conditions

3.1.23
standard rated thermal output
thermal output of a *heating appliance* (3.1.1) defined at 50 K *excess temperature* (3.1.18)

3.1.24
standard low temperature thermal output
thermal output of a *heating appliance* (3.1.1) defined at 30 K *excess temperature* (3.1.18)

3.1.25
characteristic equation
power function with a specific characteristic exponent that gives the thermal output as a function of the *excess temperature* (3.1.18) at constant *water flow rate* (3.1.21)

3.1.26
standard characteristic equation
characteristic equation (3.1.25) which is valid for *standard water flow rate* (3.1.22) and from which the standard thermal output can be found for the *standard excess temperature* (3.1.19) of 50 K

3.1.27
test installation
combination of:

— test booth and other related parts, and

— measuring instruments and related equipment

3.1.28
test system
combination of:

— *test installation* (3.1.27), and

— *master radiators* (3.1.34)

3.1.29
pressure drop
difference of pressure between water inlet and water outlet of the *heating appliance* (3.1.1)

3.1.30
supplementary test
test for the purpose of establishing the effect of minor technical modifications on the thermal output of *radiators* (3.1.3) that have already been tested

3.1.31
radiated heat output factor
Sk
assumed ratio between the radiation heat output and the overall heat output of the *radiator* (3.1.3), which is only valid for *air pressure* (3.1.20) correction purposes

3.1.32
exponent n_p
exponent for the *air pressure* (3.1.20) correction of the measured heat output of the *radiator* (3.1.3)

3.1.33
emissivity
ε
ratio of energy radiated by a particular material to energy radiated by a black body at the same temperature

3.1.34
master radiator
sample (3.1.12) used for the calibration of *test installations* (3.1.27)

Note 1 to entry: Master radiators are used to determine repeatability and reproducibility of the results of the *test installations* (3.1.27) (see 5.2.3).

3.2 Symbols and units of measurement

Table 1 — Symbols, quanties and units of measurement

Quantity	Symbol	Unit
Thermal output	Φ	W
Standard thermal output	Φ_S	W
Modular thermal output	Φ_L	W
Reference value of a master radiator	Φ_0	W
Reference value of a primary set of master radiators for interlaboratory comparisons	Φ_M	W
Electrical method heat losses	Φ_V	W

Table 1 *(continued)*

Quantity	Symbol	Unit
Electric power	P_{el}	W
Thermodynamic temperature	T	K
Temperature	T	°C
Inlet water temperature	T_1	°C
Outlet water temperature	T_2	°C
Temperature drop	T_1-T_2	K
Mean water temperature	T_m	°C
Reference room air temperature	T_r	°C
Excess temperature	ΔT	K
Specific heat capacity	c_p	J/kg·K
Specific enthalpy	h	J/kg
Inlet water enthalpy	h_1	J/kg
Outlet water enthalpy	h_2	J/kg
Water flow rate	q_m	kg/s
Standard water flow rate	q_{ms}	kg/s
Pressure	p	kPa
Maximum operating pressure/resistance to pressure	p_{max}	kPa
Pressure drop	Δp	kPa
Repeatability tolerance	S_0	-
Reproducibility tolerance	S_m	-
Overall height of the heating appliance	H	m
Range of heights	H_r	m
Overall length of the heating appliance	L	m
Length of a section	L_S	m
Number of sections	N_S	-
Thermal resistance	R	m²·K/W
Time interval	τ	s
Radiated heat output factor	Sk	-
Emissivity	ε	-

4 Selection of heating appliances to be tested

4.1 Classification

4.1.1 Heating appliances shall be grouped into families and types according to the definition in this document. A family can include different types.

4.1.2 For the purposes of determining catalogue outputs, a family shall be divided into a number of separate types (in a family of radiators there can, for example, be single or double panels, with or without convector surfaces, using the same basic components).

4.1.3 The output of each model shall not be greater than 3 500 W and the minimum thermal output of the selected model shall be not less than 200 W at standard excess temperature.

On request of the manufacturer, lower thermal output can be tested and the deviation from the previous requirements shall be registered in the test report.

4.2 Selection of models to be tested for determining the thermal outputs of a type

4.2.1 Selection of models to be tested when the variable characteristic dimension is the overall height and the cross-section of the variable part is constant

4.2.1.1 When a type includes only models of height 300 mm and greater, the models to be tested within that type shall be selected in accordance with 4.2.1.2, 4.2.1.3, 4.2.1.4 and 4.2.1.5.

If the type also includes heights below 300 mm, the minimum height below 300 mm shall be tested in addition to the above models.

For a type in which all heights are below 300 mm, only the minimum and the maximum height shall be tested.

4.2.1.2 The minimum number of models to be tested within a type is determined by the range of heights as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 — Minimum number of models to be tested

Range of heights (m) $H_r = H_{max} - H_{min}$	Number of models to be tested
≤ 1 m	3
> 1 m	4

4.2.1.3 The minimum length of finned coil of the models to be tested shall be 1 m or the closest to 1 m. For skirting convectors only, the finned coil length shall be the closest to 3 m. In the case of sectional radiators, having height $H \leq 1$ m, the minimum number of sections shall be 10 or the minimum length 0,8 m. For sectional radiator having height greater than 1 m, the minimum length shall be 0,45 m.

For towel radiators see 4.2.2.

4.2.1.4 In the case of $H_r \leq 1$ m, the models to be tested shall be three; the minimum and maximum height of the range and an intermediate height so that H_{int} is equal to or the closest value greater than:

$$H_{int} = H_{max} - \frac{1}{2} \times H_r$$

where H_{max} is the maximum height of the type.

4.2.1.5 In the case of 1 m < $H_r \leq 2{,}5$ m, the models to be tested shall be four; the minimum and maximum height of the range and two intermediate heights so that H_{int1} and H_{int2} are the closest values respectively to:

$$H_{int1} = H_{max} - \frac{1}{3} \times H_r$$

and

$$H_{int\,2} = H_{max} - \frac{2}{3} \times H_r$$

4.2.2 Selection of models to be tested when the variable characteristic dimension for the type is other than the overall height

4.2.2.1 General principle

The minimum number of models to be tested is three, having the same overall height and respectively, the minimum, intermediate and maximum value of the relevant characteristic dimension (see 4.2.1.4).

The measured values shall be used to determine the characteristic equation of the type.

For the equation to be valid, all the measured thermal outputs shall fall within ±2 % of the prediction of the equation.

If any value falls outside this range, the type shall be divided and new equations derived for each subset of the results.

4.2.2.2 Selection of models to be tested when a type includes horizontal parallel flow models

This procedure applies to tubular radiators classified as "towel or bathroom radiators", according to Figure G.3.

If a type includes horizontal parallel flow models, with different heights and lengths, the thermal outputs of models having L_{min} and L_{max} respectively shall be tested. If there are more than three heights, the thermal output for all heating appliances having L_{min} and L_{max} respectively shall be established using the respective characteristic equation. For each height, the thermal output for models having length included between L_{min} and L_{max} shall be linearly interpolated. The adopted procedure shall be noted in the test report.

4.2.2.3 Straight or curved towel or bathroom radiator

For "towels and bathroom radiators" having similar external size (height, length, external diameter of the tubes) and different shape of horizontal tube (straight or curved):

If it is proved by at least two tests that the difference between the thermal outputs of the model having straight tubes and the model having curved tubes, is within ±4,0 %, then the catalogue data of the models having curved tubes can be assumed equal to the equivalent models having straight tubes.

If the difference exceeds ±4,0 % the models are classified as a different type and tested for any specific geometry.

4.2.2.4 Towel and bathroom radiator water circulation

For "towel and bathroom radiators" having the same external size (height, length, depth and external diameter of the tube), but different internal circulation of the hot water, if it is proved by at least two tests that the difference between the thermal outputs of the models having different internal circulation is within ±4,0 %, then the catalogue data of all the models can be assumed to be equal. If the difference exceeds ±4,0 % the models are classified as different type and so tested for any specific internal water circulation.

4.2.2.5 Different surface treatments (chromed, polished)

Models having the same external size (height, length, depth and external diameter of the tube), but different surface treatment (i.e. painted, chromed or mechanically polished), shall be tested as follows:

a) Models painted and chromed shall be tested according to 4.2;

b) For models having other surface treatments (e.g. satinated or polished) the minimum number of samples to be tested shall be defined as follows:

   1) for each other type, two models, having the minimum and the maximum heat output as measured on painted model, shall be tested only to determine the less favourable reduction coefficient;

   2) the thermal output of all the models shall be calculated using the reduction coefficient determined according to 1).

4.2.2.6 Influence of water flow rate on thermal output

On request of manufacturers, the influence of water flow rate on thermal output shall be verified.

In this case, additional characteristics shall be tested, setting half and double standard mass flow.

4.3 Testing samples submission and identification

4.3.1 On initial application for the testing of a family of heating appliances, or of a type within a family, heating appliance samples and product drawings shall be submitted to the testing laboratory.

Product drawings shall be submitted by the manufacturer.

4.3.2 The product drawings shall:

— show all dimensions and features having an influence on the heat emission, including the detail of welds or other assembly methods used;

— state the type of material and the nominal material thicknesses of wet or dry surfaces, with the thickness tolerances, and type of paint;

— be identified by the drawing number and the date of revision.

4.3.3 Before proceeding with the thermal output testing, the laboratory shall identify the appliance against the drawing and shall note conformity of the sample with the drawing in respect of:

— dimensional tolerances given in Table 3;

— material thickness tolerances of convective surfaces, shown on the product drawings.

The laboratory shall also measure the mass and the water content of the sample models. The relevant values shall be reported in the test report.

The models for test shall be selected as specified in 4.2.

4.3.4 Samples of heating appliances already in production shall be taken from the production line or manufacturer's stock by the laboratory or its authorized representative.

Samples of prototype appliances shall be submitted by the manufacturer.

Table 3 — Dimensional tolerances

Dimensions in millimetres or %

	Steel radiators				Cast iron	Extruded aluminium	Cast aluminium	Finned tube convectors	
Overall height[a] of heat exchanger	Panel radiators	Tubular	Sectional	Lamellar	(per section)	(per section)	(per section)		
$H \leq 250$	+ 4 / − 2	+ 4 / − 2	±2	+ 4 / − 2	±3,0	±2,5	±2,5	Height of casing (HC)	+ 4 / − 2
$250 < H \leq 500$					±3,5				
$500 < H \leq 600$					±4,0				+ 5 / − 2
$600 < H \leq 900$	+ 5 / − 2	+ 5 / − 2	±2	+ 5 / − 2					
$900 < H$	+ 6 / − 2	+ 6 / − 2	±2	+ 6 / − 2					+ 6 / − 2
Overall depth of heat exchanger								Depth of casing (DC)	+ 4 / −3
All measures	+ 4 / − 3	±1,5	±2		±2	±0,65	+ 0 / − 1		
$D \leq 100$				±2					
$100 < D$				±3					
Curved models		±5	±5						
All measures		±1,5 %	±1,5 %	±1,5 %	±1,5 %	±0,65	±0,2		
$L \leq 1\,000$	±5							Length of casing (LC)	±5
$1\,000 < L$	±0,5 %								±0,5 %
Height of convector surfaces	+ 3 / − 1,5		+ 3 / − 1,5		+ 3 / − 1,5	+ 0,2 / − 0	+ 0,2 / − 0,8	Height of fins (HF)	±1
Depth of convector surfaces	±1,5		±2		±1,5	+ 0,2 / − 0	+ 0,2 / − 0,8	Depth of fins (DF)	±1,5
Distance between connection centre			±0,5		±0,5	+ 0 / − 1,2	+ 0,8 / − 1,2		±2
Material thickness of convectors	±0,06	±0,06						Material thickness of fins (TF)	±0,05
								Number of fins (NF)	±5 %
								Finned length	±5 %
								Distance casing to fins (TA)	±5

[a] For tubular radiators, height refers to the dimension across header sections regardless of orientation of wall mountings.