INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11855-3

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AMENDMENT 1

Building environment design — Embedded radiant heating and cooling systems —

Part 3: **Design and dimensioning**

AMENDMENT 1

Conception de l'environnement des bâtiments — Systèmes intégrés de chauffage et de refroidissement par rayonnement —

Partie 3: Conception et dimensionnement

AMENDEMENT 1

ISO 11855-3:2021/Amd 1

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 205, *Building environment design*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 228, *Heating systems in buildings*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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Building environment design — Embedded radiant heating and cooling systems —

Part 3:

Design and dimensioning

AMENDMENT 1

5.1.4

Modify to the following:

The field of characteristic curves of a floor heating system with a specific pipe spacing W shall at least contain the characteristic curves for values of the thermal resistance of surface covering $R_{\lambda,\rm B}=0$, $R_{\lambda,\rm B}=0.05$, $R_{\lambda,\rm B}=0.10$ and $R_{\lambda,\rm B}=0.15$ (m²K/W), in accordance with ISO 11855-2 (see Figure 1). In order to apply values of $R_{\lambda,\rm B}>0.15$ (m²K/W), it is possible only when the values are verified.

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5.1.5 Figure 1

Modify to the following:

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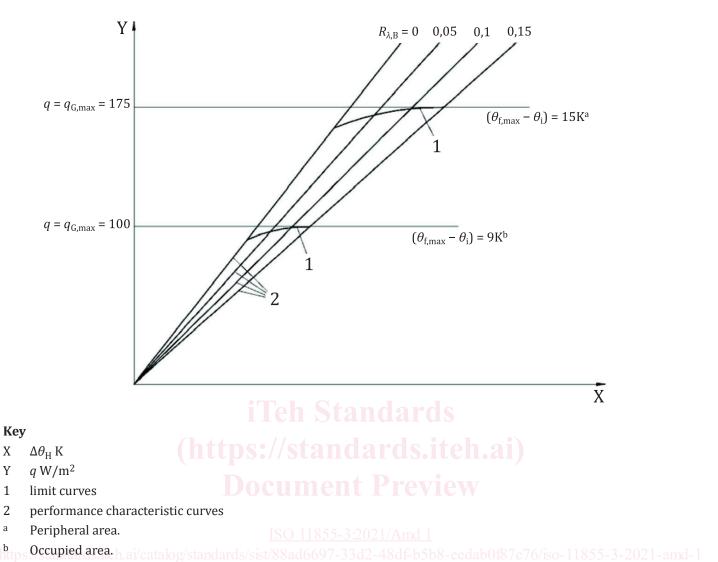


Figure 1 — Field of characteristic curves, including limit curves for floor heating, for constant

5.1.6

Modify to the following:

In order to limit the heat flow through the floor towards the space below, the required back-side thermal resistance of the insulating layer $R_{\lambda, \text{ins}}$ shall be specified in the design to be not lower than the value in ISO 11855-5:2021, 5.1.2.3.2.

pipe spacing

For systems which have a flat insulating layer (system types I, II and IV in ISO 11855-1), the back-side thermal resistance of the insulating layer $R_{\lambda, \rm ins}$ is calculated by Formula (7) where there is no stud and the effective thickness of thermal insulating layer $s_{\rm ins}$ is identical to the thickness of the thermal insulating panel and the effective thermal conductivity of the thermal insulation layer $\lambda_{\rm ins}$ is calculated by Formula (8) where there are studs.

$$R_{\lambda, \text{ins}} = \frac{s_{\text{ins}}}{\lambda_{\text{ins}}} \tag{7}$$

$$\lambda_{\rm ins} = \lambda_{\rm i} \frac{l_{\rm p} - l_{\rm ws}}{l_{\rm ps}} + \lambda_{\rm ws} \frac{l_{\rm ws}}{l_{\rm ps}} \tag{8}$$