
**Building environment design —
Design, test methods and control of
hydronic radiant heating and cooling
panel systems —**

**Part 1:
Vocabulary, symbols, technical
specifications and requirements**

*Conception de l'environnement des bâtiments — Conception,
méthodes d'essai et contrôle des systèmes de panneaux hydroniques
radiants de chauffage et de refroidissement —*

Partie 1: Vocabulaire, symboles, spécifications techniques et exigences



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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 on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

A list of all parts in the ISO 18566 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

The radiant heating and cooling system consists of heat emitting/absorbing, heat supply, distribution, and control systems. Typical applications are low temperature radiant heating and high temperature radiant cooling. They are classified as embedded radiant heating and cooling systems and prefabricated radiant heating and cooling panel systems.

While ISO 11855 is for embedded radiant heating and cooling systems without an open air gap, ISO 18566 is for radiant heating and cooling panel systems with an open air gap. Because the system specifications for ISO 18566 are different from those of ISO 11855, it was necessary to develop separate ISO standards regarding the design and test methods of the cooling and heating capacity and control.

ISO 18566-1 specifies the comfort criteria, technical specifications and requirements which should be considered in the manufacturing and installation of radiant heating and cooling systems. ISO 18566-2 provides the test facility and test method for heating and cooling capacity of ceiling mounted radiant panels. ISO 18566-3 specifies the design considerations and design processes of ceiling mounted radiant panels. ISO 18566-4 addresses the control of ceiling mounted radiant heating and cooling panels to ensure the maximum performance which was intended in the design stage when the system is actually being operated in a building.

ISO 18566 does not cover the panels that are embedded into the ceiling, wall or floor structure.

This document is partly based on EN 14240, EN 14037 and ASNI/ASHRAE Standard 138.

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Building environment design — Design, test methods and control of hydronic radiant heating and cooling panel systems —

Part 1: Vocabulary, symbols, technical specifications and requirements

1 Scope

This document specifies the design, test conditions and methods for the determination of the cooling and heating capacity and control of radiant heating and cooling panels with an open air gap. This document applies to all types of prefabricated radiant panels that are part of the room periphery such as ceiling, walls and floor.

This document is applicable to water-based heating and cooling panel systems (free hanging) in residential, commercial and industrial buildings. The methods apply to systems mounted to the wall, floor or ceiling construction with an open air gap.

This document does not cover panels embedded into ceiling, wall or floor structures and hybrid (combined thermal radiation and forced-convection) ceiling panels.

This document specifies the definition, symbols, comfort criteria, technical specifications and requirements of ceiling mounted radiant panels.

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 18566-2, *Building environment design — Design, test methods and control of hydronic radiant heating and cooling panel systems — Part 2: Determination of heating and cooling capacity of ceiling mounted radiant panels*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

active length of the ceiling mounted radiant panel

length of the usable heating or cooling panel with identical cross section and without connection components and covers, which are bonded together with the water flow components

3.2

active surface of the ceiling mounted radiant panel

lower panel surface, of which the lateral edges are not included

3.3

asymmetric feature

difference between the plane radiant temperature of the two opposite sides of a small plane element

3.4

average unconditioned surface temperature

AUST

mean temperature value of the uncontrolled surfaces

3.5

breaking load

minimum breaking force, in kilonewtons, which is the lowest breaking strain of the rope when tested to destruction

3.6

building management system

BMS

computer-based system installed in buildings that controls and monitors the building's mechanical and electrical equipment such as heating, cooling, ventilating, lighting, power, disaster prevention, and security systems

3.7

characteristic equation

equation that gives the thermal output and cooling capacity as a function of the temperature difference at constant water flow rate

3.8

connection component

any other component attached to the active length of the ceiling mounted radiant panel which is used for connecting to the distribution system or for venting and draining

3.9

construction dimension

dimension of ceiling mounted radiant panel after installation inside the test booth

3.10

construction length

length of the ceiling mounted radiant panel including the collectors/headers but excluding the connecting pieces to the heating pipe work

3.11

dedicated outdoor air system

DOAS

type of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) system that consists of two parallel systems: a dedicated outdoor air ventilation system that handles latent loads and a parallel system to handle sensible loads

3.12

dimensions of non-circular pipes

shape and all dimensions necessary to describe exactly the cross section of the pipe

3.13

direct heating or cooling surface

<wet surface> portion of the heating or cooling surface of the panel which is in contact with the water

3.14**distance between pipes**

distance between the centre lines of two pipes in parallel

3.15**draught**

unwanted local cooling of the body caused by air movement and air temperature

3.16**effective surface temperature**

design panel surface temperature based on comfort criteria

3.17**emissivity**

ratio of emissive power of a surface at a given temperature to that of the black body at the same temperature and with the same surroundings

3.18**factory test pressure**

<leak test> pressure to which the panel is submitted during the manufacturing process

3.19**free hanging sail**

element composed of one or more modules of a cooling installation which is additionally used for heating

Note 1 to entry: Depending on the use of the sails, they can be covered with thermal insulation or noise absorption material.

3.20**heated and chilled ceiling surfaces**

radiant ceiling panel surfaces which have different compositions and installation methods by manufacturers

3.21**heating appliance**

device to transfer heat in order to provide specific temperature conditions inside buildings

3.22**independent heating appliance**

self-contained heating appliance which does not need to be connected to a remote heat source (e.g. a boiler) as it contains its own heat source

3.23**indirect heating or cooling surface**

<dry surface> portion of the heating or cooling surface of the panel which is in contact with air only

EXAMPLE Radiant sheet between the pipes.

3.24**inlet water temperature**

bulk temperature of the water entering the ceiling mounted radiant panel

3.25**length of radiant sheet**

length of the heat or cold transferring sheets

Note 1 to entry: Generally identical with the active length according to ISO 18566-2.

3.26**maximum operating pressure**

maximum system pressure to which the panel may be submitted as stated by the manufacturer