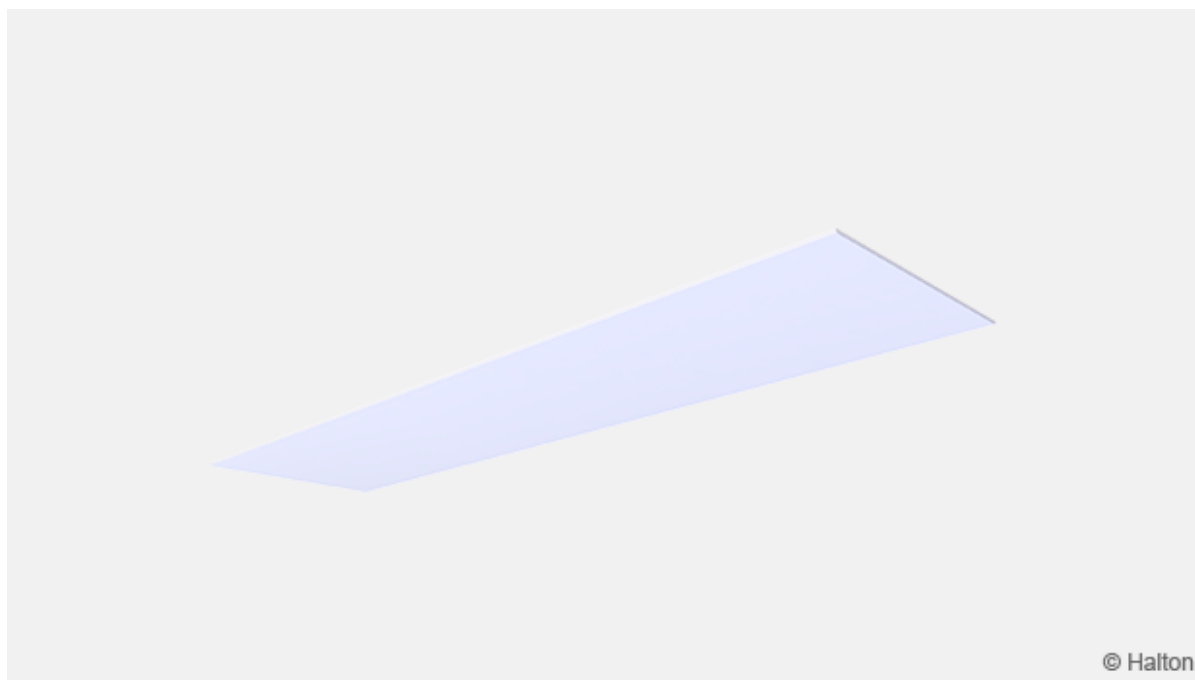


Halton Ava AIN – Radiant panel



Overview

This eco radiant panel offers low pressure drop and high capacity also with small waterflows, and its materials are fully recyclable. It is efficient and provides draught-free conditions.

Features

- Radiant cooling and heating can be designed with different supply air distribution methods/ diffusers to provide excellent indoor climate conditions.
- High cooling and heating output
- Low and smooth design with easily cleanable surface
- Suitable for ceiling integrated and exposed installation
- Lightweight aluminium structure with copper pipes
- CE marked according to EN-14037-1:2016

Product models

- Radiant panels with one or two pipe loops (cooling/heating or both)
- Lengths from 600 to 3060 mm and widths from 600 to 1200 mm
- Panels with or without insulation
- Radiant panels with perforated front panel and insulation for room attenuation
- Customised models available (see tab Customised solutions)

Operating principles

Radiant panels are used as a cooling or heating units. They are draught-free, because the heat transfer is mostly radiation. The heat is transferred from a water flowing through the panel's copper pipe to the aluminium sheet, which works as a radiant surface to the space. In addition to the radiant heat transfer, the panels use also convection to heat or cool the space. In typical conditions, the ratio between radiant and convective heat transfer is approximately 55:45 in cooling (*Fig.1*) and 90:10 in heating (*Fig.2*) with ceiling integrated radiant panels.



Fig.1. Cooling

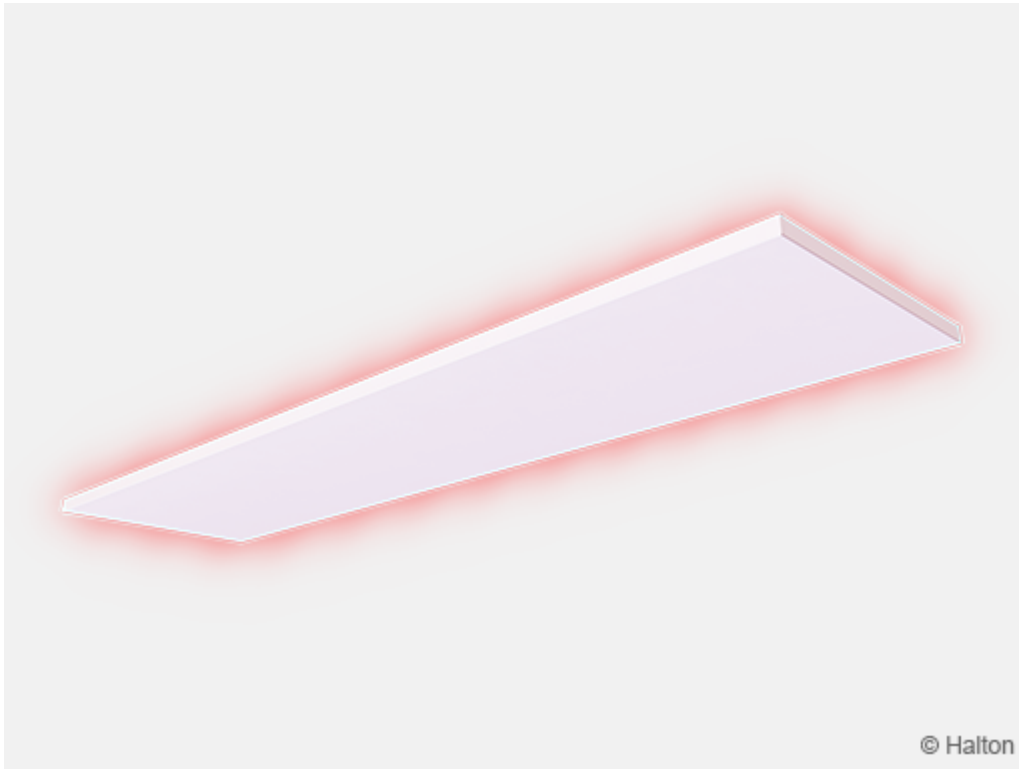


Fig.2. Heating

The panel can achieve its maximum capacity in exposed installation without top insulation, because the upper side is also cooling or heating the space. In ceiling integrated installation, uninsulated panel heats also the space above the suspended ceiling. If necessary, that can be reduced by using insulated panels. Alternatively, panels without top insulation in suspended ceiling can be utilised to conduct cooling or heating capacity through the slab to the upper floor.

Effective area and capacity measurements

Effective panel area is the area of a radiant panel covered with heat exchanger piping. In Halton Ava AIN radiant panel, the effective area is calculated as $W-8 * L-100$ [mm]. The cooling capacity of radiant panels is measured according to the standard EN-14240. The standard describes the specification of cooling capacity measurement of the radiant panel in exposed and ceiling integrated installations.

The capacity of radiant panels is dependent on the ratio of the effective panel area to the whole ceiling area. Decreasing the ratio increases the capacity of the effective panel area. Cooling capacity measurement according to the standard EN-14240 requires the ratio being less than 50% in exposed installation. In ceiling integrated installation, the ratio shall be over 70%. The effect of the ratio is considered in Halton HIT Design or Halton eHIT selecting tool. The panel capacities can be calculated also without the ratio effect if needed. Also, both cases of the EN-14240 can be calculated with the tool.

The standardised measurement of the heating capacity is done according to EN-14037:2016, which includes five parts. CE-mark and Declaration of Performance is required for radiant panels used for heating. This includes measurement results for the CE mark according to the EN-14037-2. This measurement has been done in accredited laboratory WSPLab (notified body) for Halton Ava Individual top-insulated radiant panels in exposed installation. The measurement standard

EN-14037-5 (part 5) contains also other standardised measurements of the radiant panel heating capacity.

Perforated models

Perforated radiant panels (PE=A), are often used for acoustic (with insulation IN=P) or architectural reasons, but they can also offer additional capacity. Uninsulated and perforated panel in exposed installation has more capacity compared to an unperforated panel, because the air is moving through the panel. The increased capacity is approximately 10% and can be calculated with Halton HIT Design's performance tool.

Increasing capacity by ventilation

Convective heat transfer and the total capacity of the radiant panel can be increased with air distribution. The total capacity will increase in the areas where supply air jets are flushing the radiant panel surface. Typically, the increase can be 5–10% in cooling conditions (with 16 °C supply air temperature) and 10–30% in heating conditions, depending on the air distribution method and operating conditions. This effect is not included in Halton HIT Design and should be analysed separately.

Features and options

Accessory/option	Code	Description	Note
Number of loops	NL=1	1 loop (cooling or heating)	–
	NL=2	2 loops (cooling and heating)	–
Insulation	IN=P	Polyester fibre (<i>Fig.1.</i>)	–
Perforation	PE=A	23% open area (<i>Fig.2.</i>)	Only available for 600 mm wide models
Adjustable hanging wires	AC=W4 or W6	Adjustable hanging wires, L=1,3 m (<i>Fig. 3.</i>)	4 or 6 pieces depending on the no. fixing points
Flexible hoses	AC=FH2 or FH4	Flexible hose, L=0,5 m. 10 mm quick connectors (straight + 90° angle)	2 or 4 pieces depending on the no. of loops

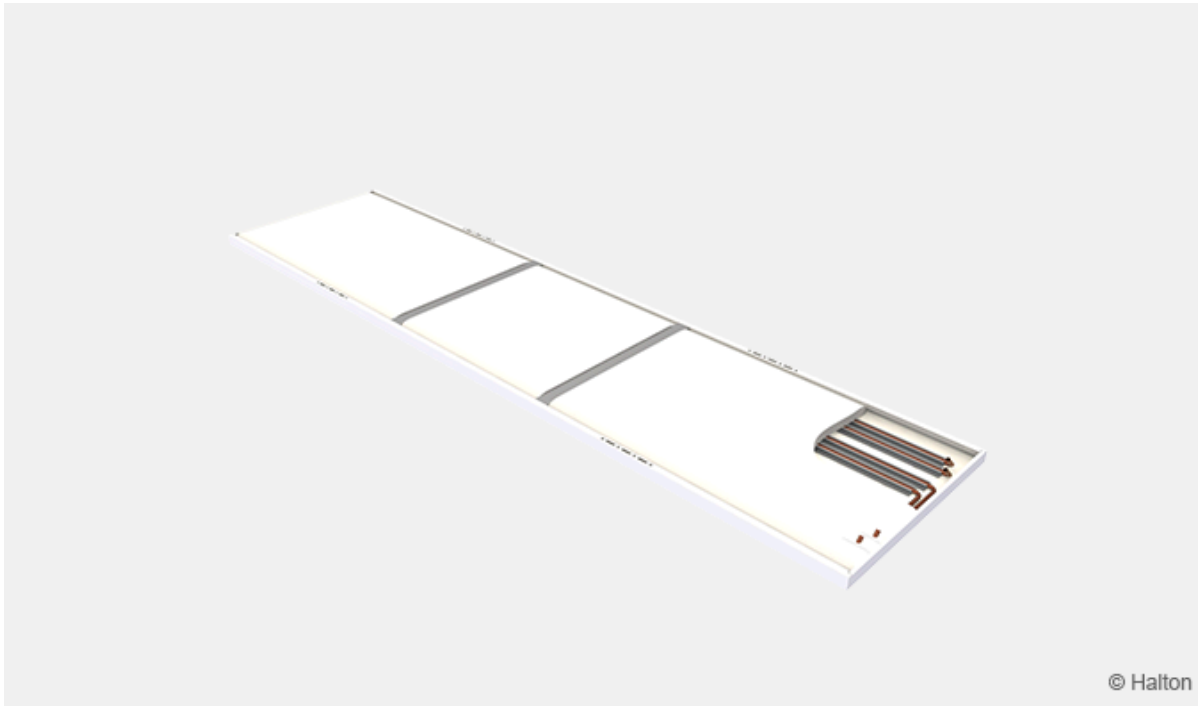


Fig.1. Insulated model (IN=P)

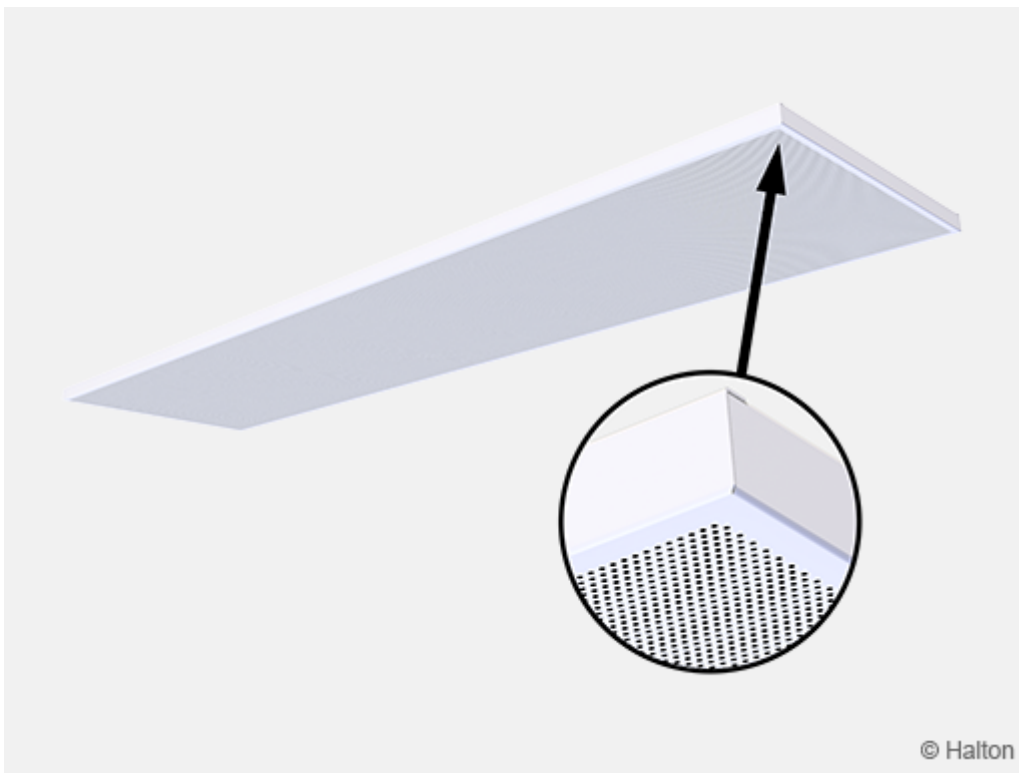


Fig.2. Perforated model (PE=A)

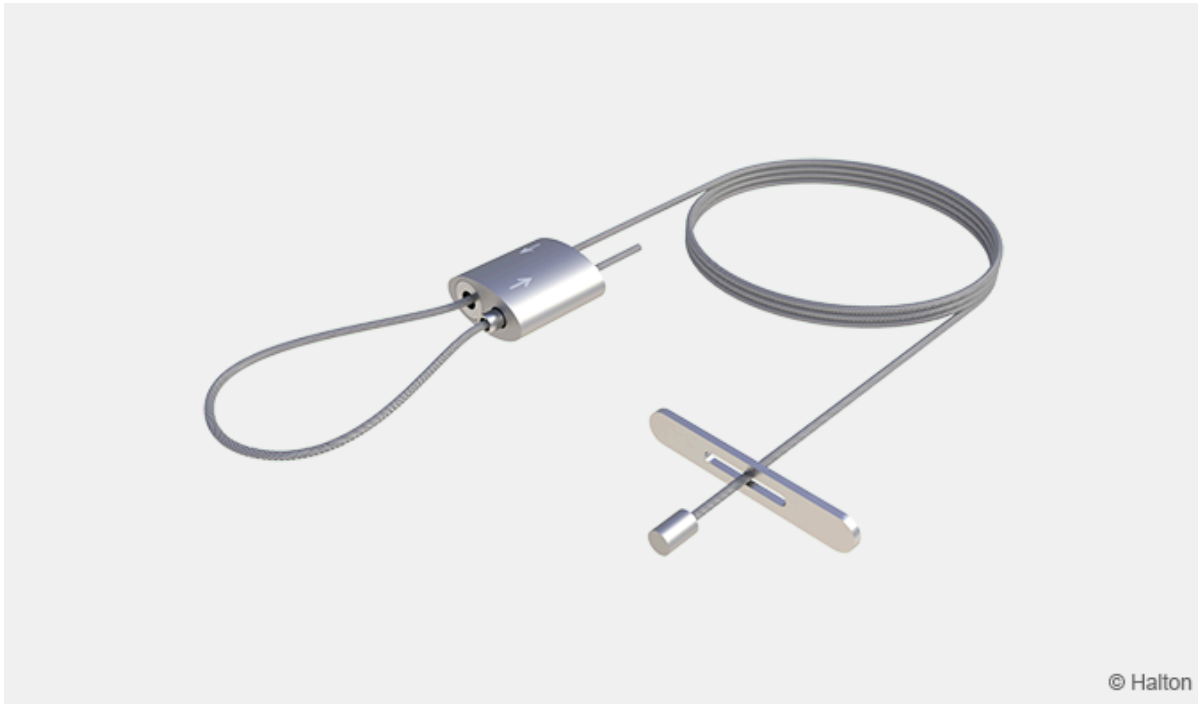
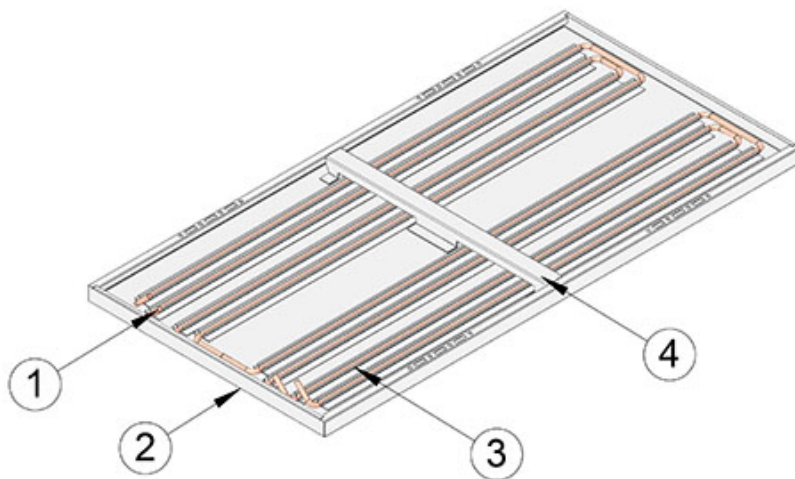


Fig.3. Adjustable hanging wire (AC= W4 or W6)

Structure and materials



No.	Part	Description	Note
1	Heat exchanger pipes	Copper	Ø 10 mm
2	Front panel	Pre-painted aluminium	Polyester-painted, white (RAL 9003/20%)
3	Pipe fixing profiles	Aluminium	–
4	Cross supports	Aluminium	–

Dimensions and weight

Halton Ava AIN radiant panels are available in three widths and six lengths. The widths are 600, 900 and 1200 mm and lengths 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 3000 and 3600 mm. The panels are 35 mm high.

Also project specific special sizes to maximum length of 3600 mm and width of 1200 mm are available. Integration of air distribution, lighting and other building services is also available.

Please contact Halton sales for further information.

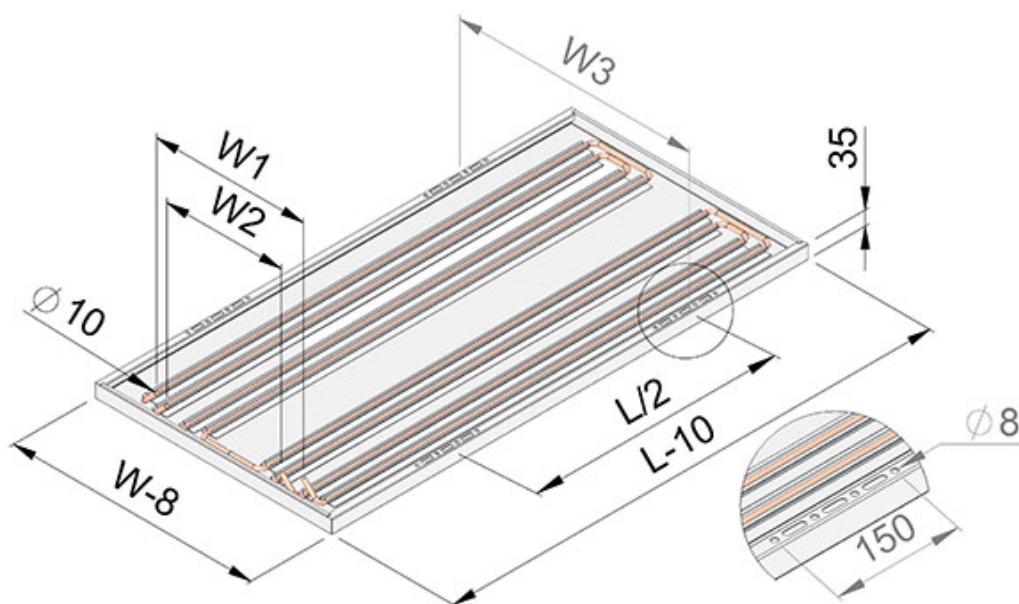


Fig.1. Dimensions with 4 installation brackets (see table below)

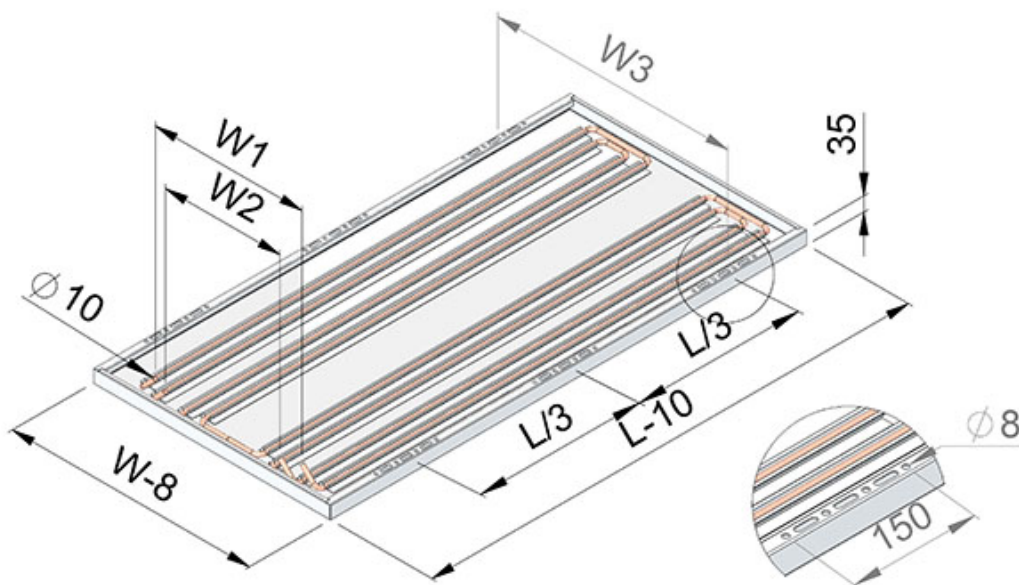


Fig.2. Dimensions with 6 installation brackets (see table below)

W			600	900	1200
W1 Pipe spacing, loop 1 [mm]			366	662	958
W2 * Pipe spacing, loop 2 [mm]			286	582	286
W3 Bracket spacing [mm]			552	852	1152
Dry mass, NL=1 / NL=2 (kg/m)			3.7 / 5.3	5.5 / 7.0	7.2 / 8.8
Water volume, NL=1 / NL=2 (kg/m)			0.3 / 0.5	0.4 / 0.7	0.5 / 0.8
Number of brackets	L	600	4	NA	NA
		1200	4	4	4
		1800	4	4	4
		2400	4	6	6
		3000	4	6	6
		3600	6	6	6

Specification

The radiant panel is 592, 892 or 1192 mm wide and 35 mm thick.

The radiant panel and cross supports are made of aluminium.

The installation brackets are made of galvanised steel.

All visible parts are white, 20% gloss.

All pipes are manufactured from copper.

Maximum operation pressure for the pipework is 1.0 MPa.

Visible surfaces of the radiant panels are protected by removable plastic coating.

The pipe ends are sealed during delivery.

The radiant panels are identified by a label attached to the top side of the panel.

Order code

AIN-L-W; NL-IN-PE-CO-ZT

L = Length of radiant panel [mm]

600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 3000, 3600

W = Width of radiant panel [mm]

600, 900, 1200

Other options and accessories

NL = Number of loops

1 1 loop (cooling or heating)

2 2 loops (cooling and heating)

IN = Insulation

NA Not assigned

P Polyester fibre

PE = Perforation

NA Not assigned

A Perforation 23%

CO = Colour

SW Signal white (RAL 9003)

X Special colour (RAL xxxx)

AC = Accessories

W4 Adjustable hanging wire, 1,3m (4 pcs)

W6 Adjustable hanging wire, 1,3m (6 pcs)
FH2 Flex. hose, 0,5m, 10mm 0°+90° (2 pcs)
FH4 Flex. hose, 0,5m, 10mm 0°+90° (4 pcs)

ZT = Tailored product

N No
Y Yes (ETO)

Order code example

AIN-1200-600, NL=1, IN=P, PE=NA, ZT=N

Installation

Halton Ava AIN radiant panels are suitable for exposed and ceiling integrated installation.

Installation is easy with multiple fixing point options (Fig 1.) and adjustable wires (W4 or W6, available as accessories). 500 mm flexible hoses with straight and elbow quick connectors are also available as accessories (FH2 or FH4).

See detailed installation guide from Downloads.

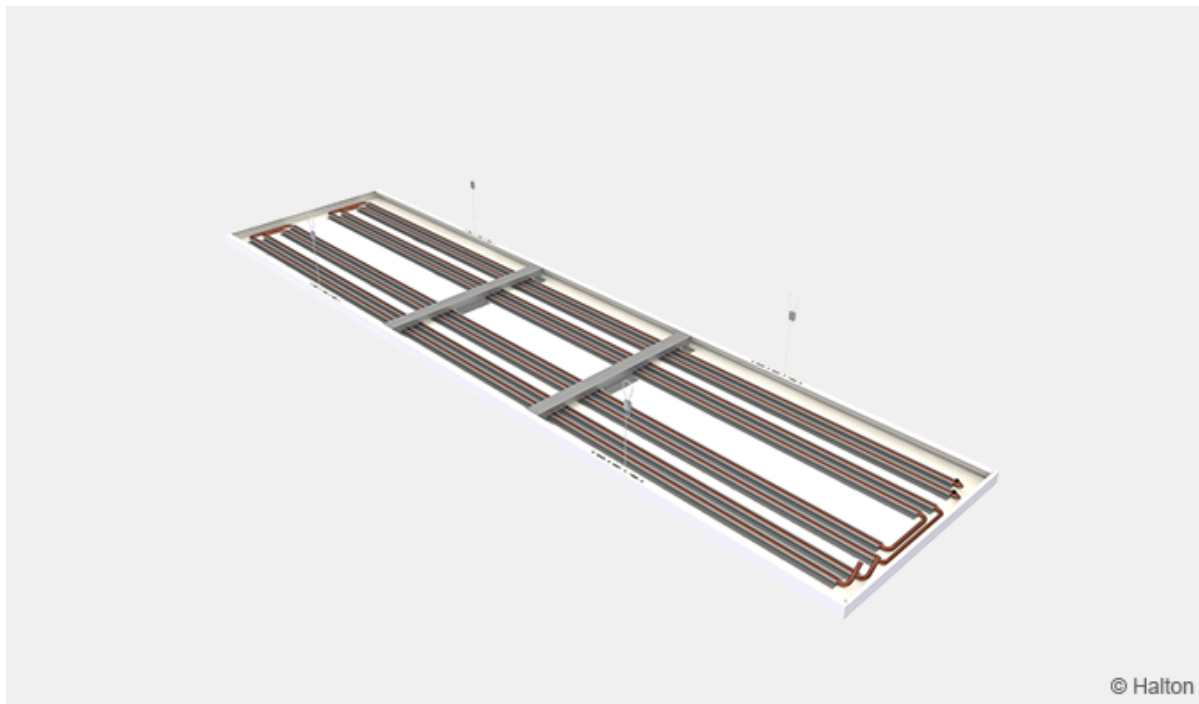


Fig.1. Installed panel with adjustable wires

Commissioning

Cooling

The recommended cooling water mass flow rate is 0.020-0.035 kg/s, resulting in a temperature rise of 1-3 °C in the heat exchanger. To avoid condensation, the recommended inlet water temperature of the heat exchanger is over 14 °C.

Heating

The recommended heating water mass flow rate is 0.015-0.030 kg/s, resulting in a temperature drop of 3-10 °C in the heat exchanger. In typical rooms (room height up to 3 m), usual recommended maximum temperature of the inlet water is 50 °C due to the risk of too high radiation asymmetry. With exposed installation to minimum 3 m from floor and with effective panel area / whole ceiling area less than 50% also higher inlet water temperature (e.g. 60 °C) can be used without risk of too high radiant asymmetry.

Maintenance

No regular maintenance is required for the product.

Clean the front panel and other visible painted plates using a damp cloth.

Also, the top side of the radiant panel in exposed installation can be easily cleaned with a vacuum cleaner or a damp cloth.

Customised solutions

Halton Ava family products are suitable for customised solutions. Examples of those solutions are presented below. Please contact sales for further information.

Lighting and other accessories

Halton Ava radiant panels can be equipped with lighting, different kind of sensors, sprinklers etc. according to the project specific requirements.

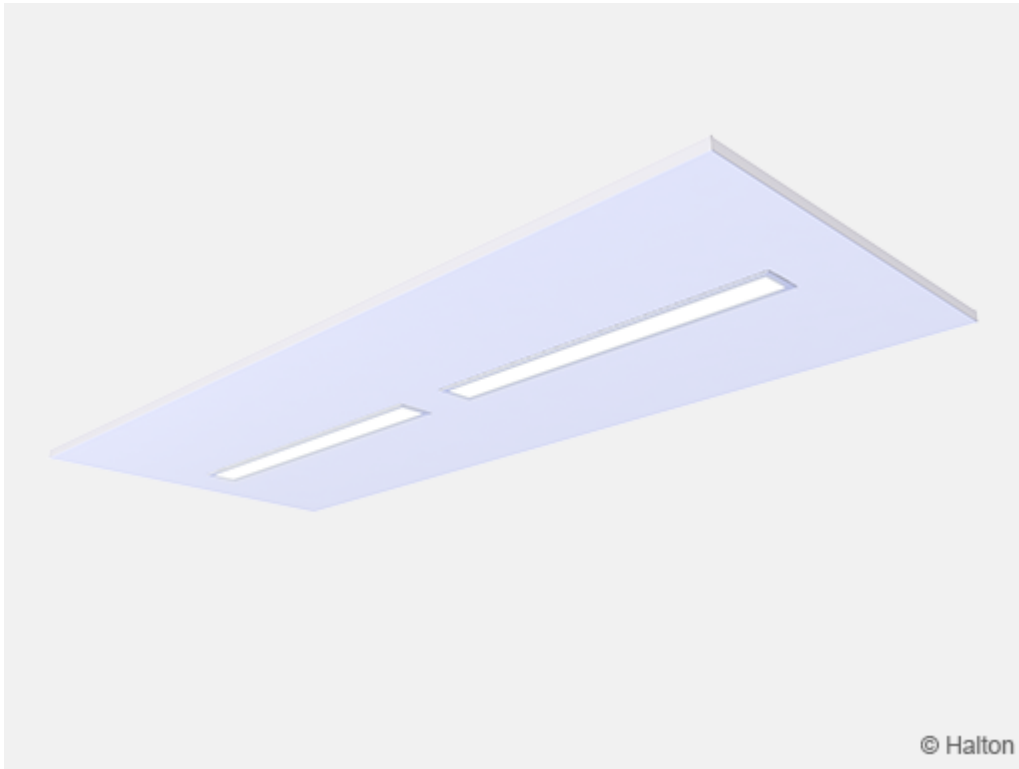


Fig.1. *Solution of radiant panel with lights*

Digital Coating

Images are possible to transfer to the visible surface of Halton Ava radiant panels. The coating has high wearing resistance for UV radiation and abrasion. Imitation of different materials is also possible.

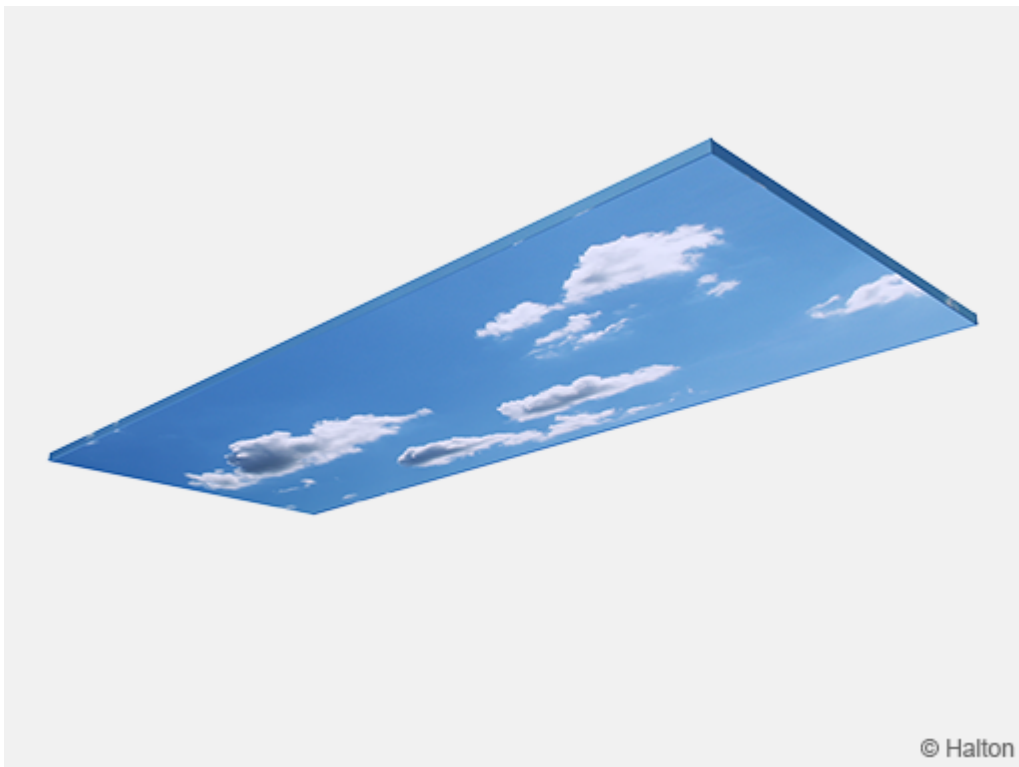


Fig.2. *Solution of a radiant panel with an image of the summer sky^{*)}*



Fig.3. Solution for radiant panel with brick wall appearance ^{*)}

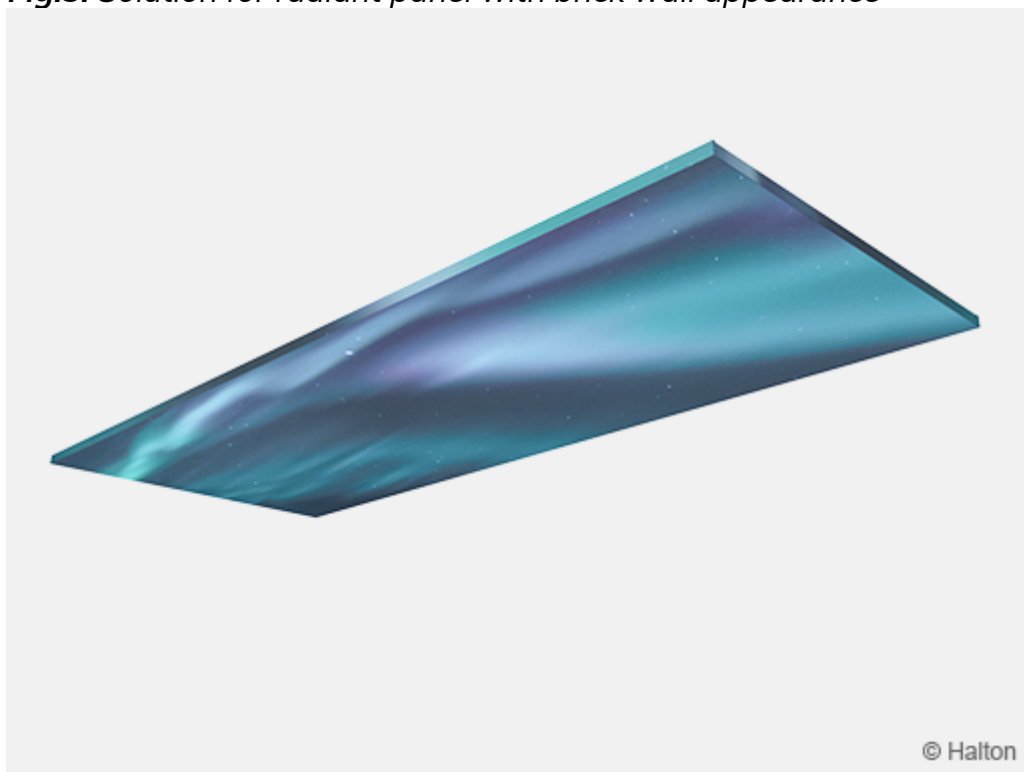


Fig.4. Solution for radiant panel with northern lights ^{*)}

^{*)} Image is only an illustration of the presented solution.