

# Radiator Installation Instructions

## Vertical & Ceiling Radiators

### GENERAL NOTES – BOTH STYLES

Radiators are boxed together in as few crates as possible. A box of brackets is included as a separate piece, and it is marked to denote brackets. Inside the crates, each panel is wrapped in foam sheeting. Saving this foam to re-wrap the panel once it is wall mounted will protect it from construction site damage.

Each radiator is tagged with a label that indicates the project name, model type, color, connection code, bracket type & quantity and tag number. The tag number will usually designate a floor level and room number for easier placement on the job. Locate each radiator as required.

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### VERTICALLY MOUNTED RV RADIATORS

Carefully place each radiator face down on a smooth level surface (e.g. floor or table). Distribute the K11 wall brackets for each radiator. The tag on the radiator indicates the quantity of brackets. Mount the brackets securely on wall studs or solid backing, spacing them to match the horizontal wall mounting bars on the back side of the RV panel. There will be (2) K11 brackets per horizontal mounting bar. Make sure to mount the K11's in far enough to avoid contact with the side perforated grille.

Allow a minimum of 3 inches below each panel radiator to facilitate cleaning and to assure proper output.

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### CEILING MOUNTED RC RADIATORS

RC model ceiling radiators do not come with any mounting brackets. Typically, installers use threaded rod with locking nuts to secure the panel to the ceiling structure. There are two mounting holes per cross-member stiffener on the back side of the radiator. Each of these mounting points should be used to suspend the radiator, to avoid sagging. It is typically easier to attach the threaded rods to the radiator before raising the assembly to the ceiling for final mounting. Once the radiator is securely fastened to the ceiling structure, adjust the nuts on the threaded rod to straighten and level the radiator. It is recommended to have at least 3 inches minimum from the face of the radiator to the finished ceiling above it. In cases where upward radiation from the back side of the radiator is undesirable, foil faced insulation can be placed in the cavities created by the perforated steel side channels.

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### ADDITIONAL INSTALLATION NOTES – BOTH STYLES

Thread the supply and return fitting into the connections on the radiator. The sealing tape or pipe dope used is the installer's choice – make sure the connections are leak tight. One quarter turn past hand tight is usually sufficient. Each radiator needs to be fitted with a 1/8" air vent prior to startup.

Once the radiators are installed, the system can be tested to 50 psi. **DO NOT OVER-PRESSURIZE THE RADIATORS** as permanent damage may be done.

**Standard Pressure Panels – Maximum 56 psi**

**Medium Pressure Panels – Maximum 85 psi**

**High Pressure Panels – Maximum 128 psi**

Radiators expand a maximum of 0.016 inch per linear foot of length if heated to 215°F. Piping attached to the radiator must provide the necessary expansion compensation.

When the system has been shown to hold 50 psi maximum air, the piping and radiators can be filled with water. As water fills the system and radiators, air is forced to the vent fittings. Vent as much air as possible before turning on the circulating pump(s).

With the system is filled, operate the circulator(s) to force the remaining air to the high points of the system. Turn off the circulator(s) to vent the panels. Each radiator should be individually bled of air. Once cold venting has been completed, heat the system to design temperature and repeat the venting procedure as many times as necessary to remove all air from the system.