HUDEVAD
RADIATOR DESIGN

HUDEVAD

radiator guide

ALL
YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT A RADIATOR FROM
HUDEVAD

CONTENT:

THE BIG
HUDEVAD RADIATOR GUIDE

ORDERING ONLINE DOESN´T HAVE TO BE DIFFICULT

For many, ordering a radiator online may seem like a complicated and big task, but it doesn't have to be difficult. In our radiator guide, we aim to guide you and give you answers to the most frequently asked questions in connection with ordering a radiator on our website.

First, we will give you a very quick overview of the words you will encounter when you order a radiator from us and why we would like to know. We give you links to more information, for those of you who want to know more - and then we have created a simple and clear step-by-step guide on how to find the right radiator size and radiator solution for your home.

Terms you will encounter:

TAPPING OR CONNECTION

A tapping or connection is simply where the holes in the radiator are located and must be connected to the pipes in your heating system. A standard radiator is equipped with 4 taps (one in each corner of the radiator) and is the solution many people have in their homes.

At Hudevad, however, there are several options, as we can also supply the radiator with a built-in valve/ valve insert, we can make it with extra tapping's at the bottom if your radiator pipes come up through the floor or with completely hidden tapping's where the pipes come out through the wall behind the radiator.

When we ask you to specify which tapping you need, it is for us to know where the pipes need to be connected to the radiator.

Well, where and how do I find out which tapping I need for my radiator?

The easiest is perhaps to look at the radiator that is already installed. Where does the hot water enter the radiator and where does the cold water exit? Most people replace their radiator with one with the same tapping's as the one previously installed if the dimensions of the new one fits the piping.

If you are about to install a brand-new radiator where one has not previously been installed, there is a little more leeway and here it is a good idea to ask your local installer for advice, as new pipes must be installed anyway. Maybe you can have the new pipes hidden in the wall so you can't see the pipes at all or maybe it makes more sense to have the pipes come through the floor.

All our products are equipped with what is called a tapping guide, so you can get an overview of the possible tapping's/connections the individual radiator can be produced with. You can find the tapping guide here or when you are online it can be found on the product page, where you can click on the small i to display the possible tapping's available on that radiator.

Please note that not all radiators can be fitted with all types of tapping's.

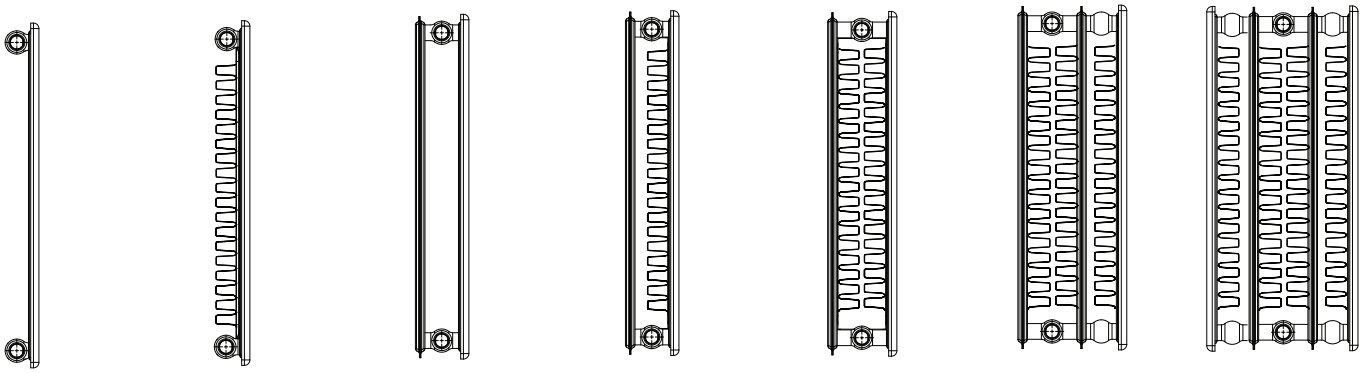
TYPE

The type corresponds to how deep (and thus how big the output is) of the radiator and at Hudevad we work with the following types:

Panel radiators:

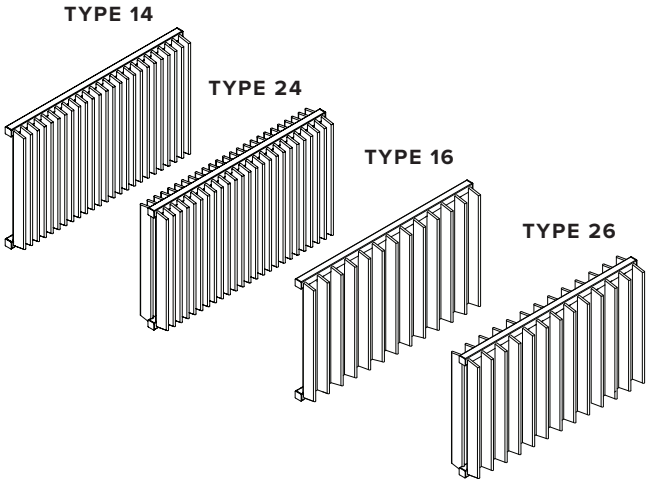
Type 10	1 panel
Type 11	1 panel, 1 convector
Type 20	2 panels
Type 21	2 panels, 1 convector
Type 22	2 panels, 2 convectors
Type 33	3 panels, 3 convectors
Type 44	4 panels, 4 convectors

Type 10 **Type 11** **Type 20** **Type 21** **Type 22** **Type 33** **Type 44**



The following types are used on our model SC (column/element radiator):

Type 14	SC, single, element distance 40 mm
Type 24	SC, double, element distance 40 mm
Type 16	SC, single, element distance 60 mm
Type 26	SC, double, element distance 60 mm



When we ask for the type, it is to know how deep the radiator must be and how much heat/performance it must be able to produce.

Please note that not all radiators can be made in all types.

The depth of the different types can be seen in the individual radiator's data sheet or in the specification. Please note both the depth of the radiator itself and the distance from the wall to the front of the radiator, as they can vary from type to type.

So how do you find which type of radiator you need?

Again, it is a good idea to look at the radiators that are already installed in your home.
If it heats the room sufficiently, it is most likely a type very similar that you need. Are you about to switch from district heating, gas boiler, oil boiler etc. to a heat pump or ground heating, you may need a larger radiator, as the temperature set (flow and return temperature) is lower.

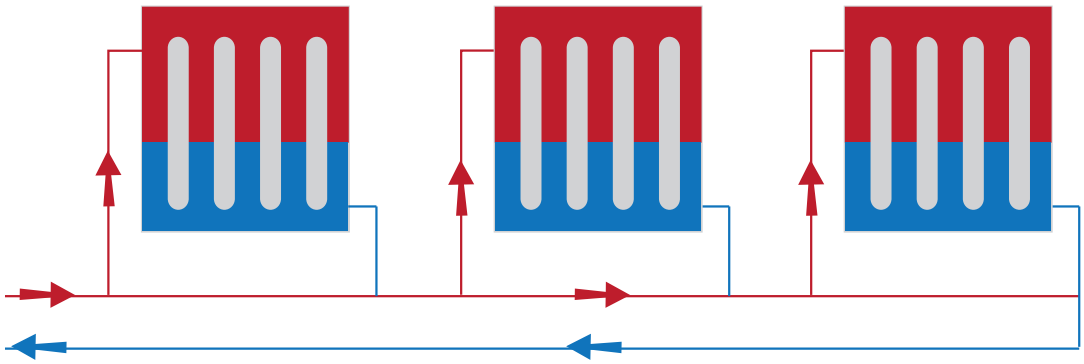
If there is no radiator or you are about to change the heating system, it is a good idea to follow our simple step-by-step guide on how to find the size of radiator you need. Please bear in mind that the sizing guide is only for guidance and that you should consult a heating engineer or installer if you have any doubts.

DIFFERENT
RADIATOR SYSTEMS

ONE-PIPE RADIATOR SYSTEM

In several older houses - especially from the 1970s - a one pipe system may have been installed. This means that the flow and return are in the same pipe system and that it is the same same pipe hat feeds all radiators. The pipe turns at the last or rear radiator and then runs back to the heat pump. In practice, this means that the water runs through the first radiator, gives off heat and flows on to the next radiator, where heat is given off, etc.
For every radiator the water has to pass through, the supply temperature has therefore become slightly lower. This means that the temperature decreases along the pipe. In many homes, the radiators along the pipe line should therefore increase in size correspondingly to provide the same heat output

Under all radiators a pipe with a smaller pipe dimension is installed. The smaller pipe is called the ring pipe and ensures that water can continue to flow to the other radiators when the radiator valve for one of the first radiators is closed. Basically, this means that the performance of the rear radiators depends on whether the radiator valves of the other radiators are open or closed.



DO I HAVE A ONE-PIPE SYSTEM?

Look at the radiator pipe. If the flow and return from the radiator are in the same pipe, you have a one-pipe system. Alternatively, you can close all radiators in the home. Wait a few hours and then feel the flow and return pipe a the boiler. If the return is hot, it is most likely a one-string system. When you turn off the heat in all radiators, the water will still run in the ring pipe under the radiators and return to the heating system without having been cooled, and therefore the pipe will now feel warm.

HUDEVAD RADIATORS FOR ONE-PIPE SYSTEMS

You can use a Hudevad radiator for a one-pipe system. We recommend that you use one of our horizontal models Integral, Fionia, P5 or Plan in tapping code 11 or 12. For the installation you must also use the following accessories:

41016310 Straight preset isolating fitting - 1. pcs. is needed per radiator

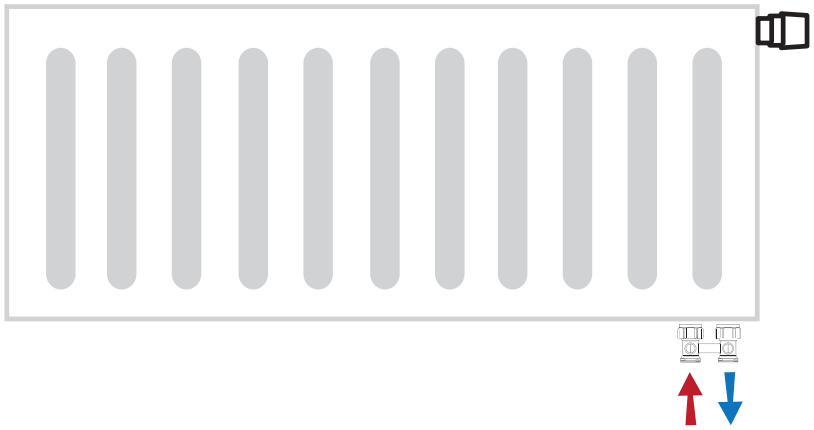
41016308 Transition nipple, brass - 2 pcs. needed per radiator

The fittings can be found and purchased in the webshop.

HOW IT WORKS

The isolating fitting can adjust how fast the water flows through the radiators. The rear radiators, which get the most cooled water, need a greater water flow than the front ones on the string to provide/give off the same amount of heat as the front radiators.

The installation of the isolating fitting will look like this. Flow will be on the left.



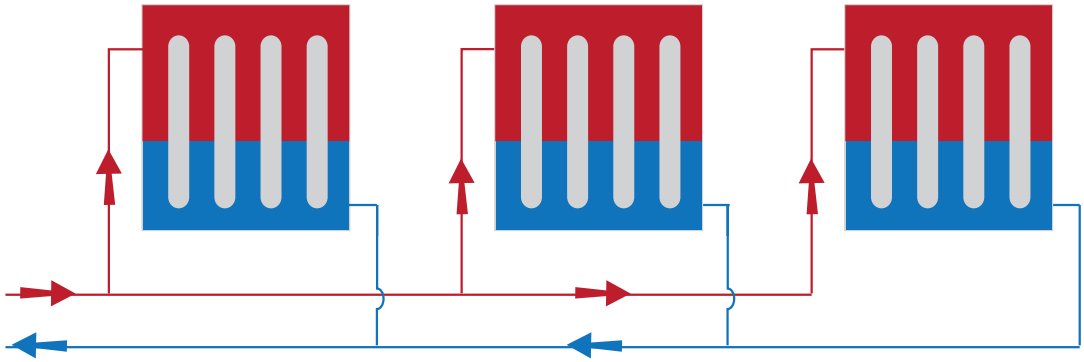
NOTE

When installing a radiator with a built-in valve on a one-pipe system, the valve insert must be completely open. That is pos. N on Danfoss valves and pos. 8 on Stelrad/Heimeier valves.

TWO-PIPE RADIATOR SYSTEM

Most radiator systems today are a two-pipe system and are also the most preferred, as it is the most advantageous way to distribute the heat and is easy to regulate. In a two-pipe system, the hot supply water and the cooler return water run in separate pipes. In practice, this means that the supply temperature will be the same for all radiators in the system, as supply and return water are not mixed, as in a one-pipe system. The water therefore only runs through one radiator before it is returned to the heating system.

If a single radiator is closed in a two-pipe system, it has no effect on the performance of the radiators fitted after it. Furthermore, a two-pipe system allows the installation of preset radiator valves, which means that the flow through the individual radiators can be controlled, so that the most optimal cooling - and the most economical - is ensured for each individual radiator.



DO I HAVE A TWO-PIPE SYSTEM?

Look at the radiator pipes. If flow and return runs in separate pipes, you have a two-pipe system. Alternatively, you can close all radiators in the home. Wait a few hours and then feel the flow and return pipe at the boiler. If the return is cool, it is most likely a two-pipe system. When you turn off the heat in all radiators, the flow in the entire radiator system will stop completely. This means that the return water, which is now still in the system, will slowly cool down. Therefore the pipe now feels cool.

HUDEVAD RADIATORS FOR TWO-PIPE SYSTEMS

You can install all Hudevads radiators in a two-pipe system.

If you want radiators with a preset valve you can use the all the Hudevad radaitors with valves.
For Hudevad Horizontal models that means tapping code: 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 18.
For Hudevad Vertical models that means tapping code: 35, 36, 39 and 40.
For Hudevad Lowline models that means tapping code: 11 and 12.
For Hudevad bench radiators that means tapping code 51.

All these radiators are installed with a preset Danfoss valve from the factory.

We can also supply Danfoss thermostats to fit the built-in valve. Our available Danfoss thermostats can be found under accessories online.

HOW TO FIND THE RIGHT **RADIATOR SIZE**

STEP ONE - WHICH HEATING SYSTEM DO YOU HAVE?

Radiators are sized to be able to heat a room at an outside temperature of -4° C.

In the UK we typically use temperature sets as follows:

Old domestic heating boiler: 75/65/20
New installed domestic heating boiler: 55/45/20
Heat pumps: 55/45/20 (BS EN14511 specifies 45/40/20 test conditions at 7° C outdoor air temperature)
District heating: 70/50/20

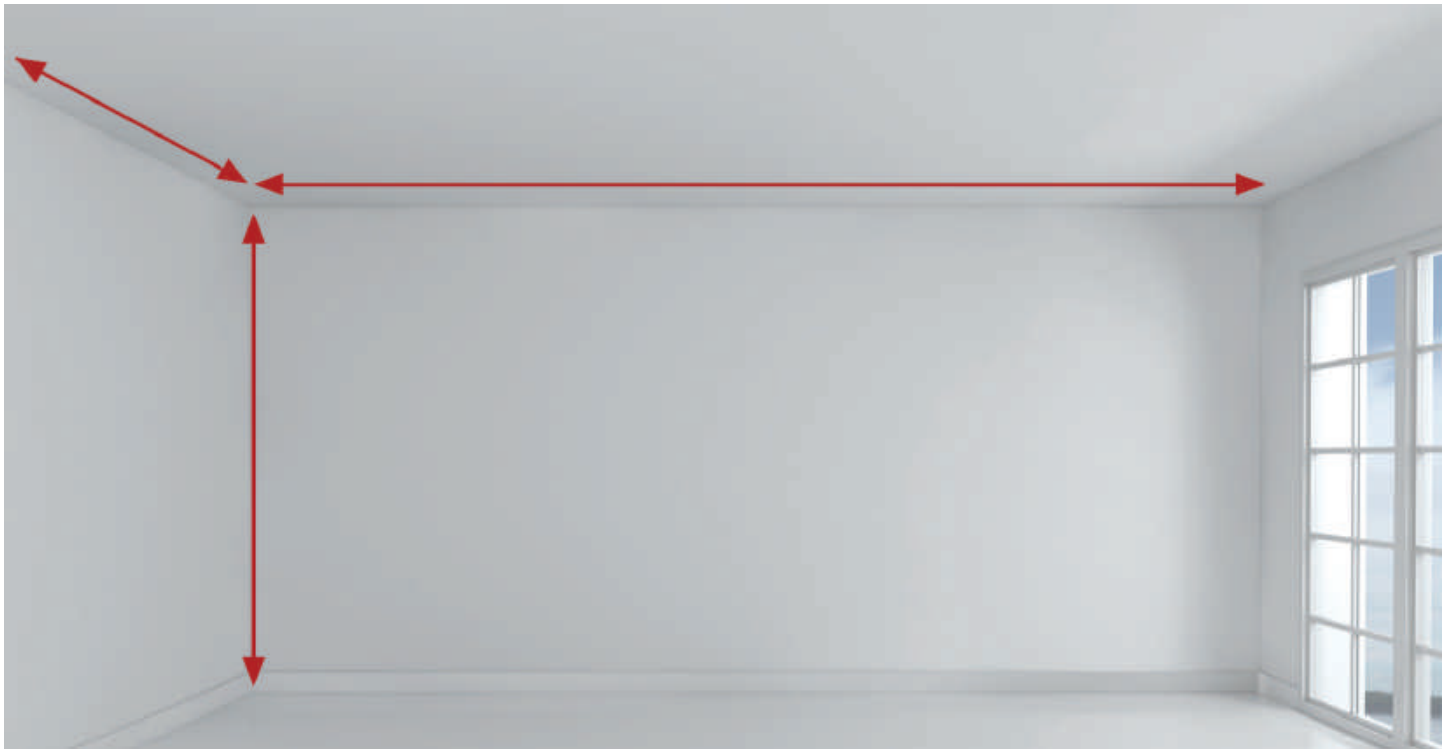
The figures must be understood as: Flow temperature / Return temperature / Room temperature

STEP TWO - HOW BIG IS YOUR ROOM?

Here you need to establish the volume of the room in which you wish to install your new radiator.
This can be done by calculating the size of the room as below:

Length of room (m) x Width of room (m) x Height of room (m) = volume of room

This will tell you how much space that needs to be heated within that given room.



EXAMPLE

Length: 4 meters x Width: 3,7 meters x Height: 2,7 meters = 39,96 m3

STEP 3 - THE WATT CALCULATOR

We use Watts to measure how much energy a radiator uses.

When you have calculated the volume of the room, the next step is to work out the amount of heat output needed for the room in Watts

Room volume (m3) x 67

Please note that our Watt calculation is an estimate and that we recommend that you get professional advice from your installer if needed.

EXAMPLE

Using the example above, we have a room with 39,96 m3 x 67 = 2677 Watts

It is important to calculate the correct number of Watts for your room, so it's heated properly.
If the Watt output is too small, your room will not get enough heat and on the other hand, if the output is too high, your room will be too warm, and you will then waste energy and thereby money.

STEP 4 - ADJUST FOR ROOM FEATURES

You now should have your required Watts for you room, but there are a few more factors that can either increase or decrease the Watts needed, like insulation, windows, if the room is below another room etc.

Here are some factors that all can influence the Watts and what you need to do about it

Factor	What to do
Solid floor	- 10% from Watts
If bedrooms upstairs	- 25% from Watts
For foam filled cavity walls	- 20% from Watts
For double glazing	- 5% from Watts
For uninsulated cavity walls	+ 10% to Watts
For two outside walls	+ 15% to Watts
For three outside walls	+ 40% to Watts
If room face north	+ 10% to Watts
No loft insulation	+ 15% to Watts
Extra high ceiling (over 3 meter)	+ 20% to Watts

EXAMPLE

If we use our previous example, we have a room where we need 2677 Watts

This room have a solid floor	= - 10 % (2409 Watts)
There is a bedroom upstairs	= - 25 % (2008 Watts)
It has 2 outside walls	= + 15 % (3079 Watts)
It faces north	= + 10 % (3387 Watts)

Required Watts is now = 3387 Watts
You now know that you room requires 3387 Watts of output to heat the room and whether you want one large radiator, 2 smaller ones or 3 small ones is entirely up to you. Your aim is a total output of approx. 3387 Watts.

STEP 5 - WHICH RADIATOR SHOULD YOU CHOOSE?

This is where it gets a little more exciting, because now you must choose the radiator model or type you would like to install in your room. If you already have a radiator you'd like to replace, it's simple.
You can just look for a radiator of the same size as the one you have or that at least fits the pipework in your house and check that the radiator's output matches the heatingneed you have calculated for the the room.

If you don't have a radiator, you have a bit more freedom in terms of design, pipework etc.
What style are you looking for? Do you want a large radiator as a statement piece on the wall? Or a narrow vertical radiator to save wall space? Or do you have large window section where you would rather not block the view and therefore need to use low Lowline radiators?

We know it can be difficult to choose from our many designs, and we have therefore put all our radiators in a easy and simple **Hudevad Design Guide**, where we describe the characteristics, appearance, etc. of our various radiators. It can be found at the end of this radiator guide. Check it out when you have time and continue below with step 6.

STEP 6 - WHERE DO I FIND THE OUTPUT/WATTS OF THE RADIATOR?

Under Downloads or on the individual product pages on the Hudevad website, you can find our conversion sheets or output calculations. (Or use the QR code below for a link to the download section)

A radiator output calculation shows you the heat output of the different sizes of a given radiator.

At the very top of our output tables, you must first type the temperature set you have noted under Step 1, which your heating system is based on.
Secondly you can type in the Preferred output W in the green section. When you scroll down, all the radiators sizes that fulfill your requirements will now be marked with green.

Now all that's left to do, is find the radiator type and size that best suits your heating needs.

In short:
1. Which heating system
2. The size of the room
3. Watts calculation
4. Adjust for room features
5. Which radiator
6. Find the output

Link to download section on
Hudevad.com

HOW A **RADIATOR WORKS**

HOT AT THE TOP AND COLD AT THE BOTTOM

Many mistakenly believe that an efficient radiator is a hot radiator - and that is not quite true. A radiator that performs and functions optimally must be warm at the top (where the water flows into the radiator) and cold at the bottom (where the water leaves the radiator) When your radiator feels like this, you are sure that it is performing optimally and has given off as much heat to the room, as was in the water that entered the radiator. The colder or cooler the return water is, the better you have used the energy and got optimal heat for your money.

The size of the radiator can have a big impact on how the cooling takes place across the radiator. If the installed radiator is too small, it does not provide enough in relation to the heating needs of the room and will therefore run continuously. The radiator valve will be fully open because the radiator is trying to heat the room to the desired room temperature. In that case, where you do not have a preset valve installed, the water will basically run straight through the radiator without giving off significant heat. This gives both incredibly poor cooling and will cost you on the heating bill.

Presetting is one of the most important methods for achieving the right cooling on the radiator in most homes. A preset valve reduces the amount of water that flows through the radiator. The slower the water flows, the longer the water has to release heat to the room before it is sent back to the heating system to be reheated. If the water runs too slowly, it can result in insufficient heat. Therefore, the preset must always be made based on the heating system you use, (district heating, heat pump, gas boiler, etc.) the radiator's performance and the radiator must be the right size to cover the room's heating needs.

If the radiator is too large in relation to the room's heating needs, the water will have more time to release as much heat as it can to the room and will thus provide better cooling. The disadvantage of the unnecessarily large radiator is that a circulation loss occurs in the heating system, which can result in insufficient heat.

A radiator should therefore be a maximum of 150-300W larger than the room's heating needs.

NOISES FROM THE **RADIATOR**

SPLASH, BLOP AND GURGLING NOISES

Accumulations of air in the radiator are showstopper when the heat needs to be circulated in the system. Air in the radiator can typically be identified if one end of the radiator is hot while the other end is cold. The cold end probably has an air pocket somewhere. Another sign of air in the radiator may be that the radiator is making splash and blop noises.

How to vent the radiator
When the radiator is to be vented, start by turning of the ciculation pump.
Then you can turn the vent valve counterclockwise on the radiator you where you hear noises.
Remember to have a cloth or tea towel ready.
If air comes out first, wait a moment and leave the valve open until water comes out.
When water starts to come out, the radiator is vented and the valve can be closed again by turning it clockwise. If no water comes out, fill the heating system with water.
Remember to restart the circulation pump after venting.

HISSING IN THE PIPES

The problem can be remedied by turning down the circulation pump speed. You do this on the pump itself. Older models run at excessive speeds, which is not necessary at all in smaller homes. New circulation pumps run at a lower speed and many can regulate the speed themselves according to the needs of the system.

KNOCKING SOUNDS

It knocks fast and can sound like a machine gun!

This type of knocking noise often occurs if the return flow is reversed or if the radiator valve is reversed and installed incorrectly. The water therefore runs the wrong way through the radiator valve and it can not close properly. The water flow causes it to open and close very quickly, which sounds like shots from a machine gun.

It knocks and clicks slowly.

When iron and steel get hot, it expands. It could also be because the radiator expands in the brackets its mounted on. If the sound originates from the brackets, our experience is that knocking and clicking sounds occur because the small plastic protectors on the brackets are missing and have not been installed. As soon as they are installed, the knocking and clicking noices will stop.

Knocking noises can also occur if the heating pipes are in tension or rubbing up against something - e.g. in a floor separation. As an experiment, you can remedy this by giving the pipes a little more space. If they are uninsulated, you can advantageously try to insulate them to attenuate the sound and the frictional resistance. If the problem persists, professional help must be called.

WHAT ELSE COULD I NEED **FOR MY RADIATOR**

THERMOSTAT

Please note that the thermostat is not supplied with the radiator. This should be ordered separately.

Our radiators come with an air valve and bleed valve as standard. In addition, you can order a thermostat and valve, which are used to regulate the room temperature and provide an efficient and comfortable heating. We have a large selection of both mechanical and electronic thermostats that all ensure a comfortable indoor temperature.

FITTINGS

You might also need fittings, such as angle fittings, connection fittings etc. for your radiator installation. It might be a good idea to ask your installer what is needed, or he can order the parts you need.

FEET

If the radiator is to be placed where wall space is limited – perhaps even in front of a window – most of our radiators can be mounted on feet. This gives you more freedom in your interior design, but of course you still must remember that the radiator needs pipework.

RADIATOR WITH REVERSED **WATER FLOW**

REVERSED PIPES

We sometimes experience older installations where flow and return have been switched or cases where the radiators have been installed incorrectly and the flow and return have been reversed. When new radiators are to be installed on the old systems, the reversed pipes must therefore be taken into account.
You can use a Hudevad radiator for reversed water flow. We recommend that you use one of our many valve radiators with a preset valve and, in addition, simply use the following accessories to ”reverse the flow”:

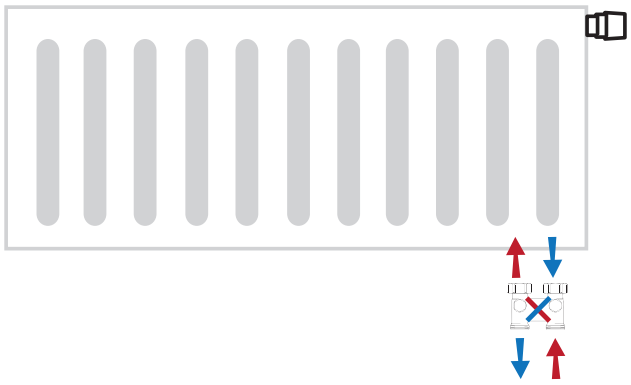
41016362 Inversion fitting - 1. pcs. needed per radiator

41016308 Transition nipple, brass - 2 pcs. needed per radiator

The fittings can be found and purchased in the webshop.

HOW IT WORKS

The inversion fitting is mounted at the bottom of the radiator, where it ensures that the water ”crosses” from the supply to the return and vice versa.



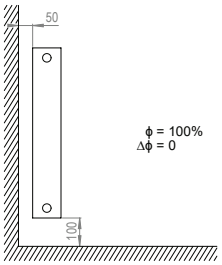
REDUCTION FACTOR
FOR A COVERED RADIATOR

THE REDUCED OUTPUT

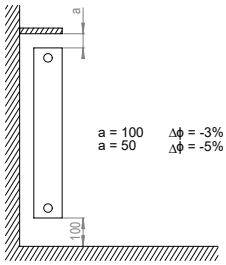
The location of a radiator can have an effect on the heat output. In some cases, you might want to place a radiator under a radiator cover, under a wide window sill, etc. - factors that can all have an effect on the radiator's heat output.
Below you will find our reduction factors for the most common locations of our radiators and the reduction in heat output this entails.

Note: Construction of radiator covers must provide the necessary access for cleaning and maintenance of the radiator. The values listed are to be used for estimates only. Critical cases must be based on laboratory measurements.

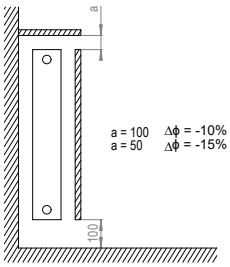
No cover



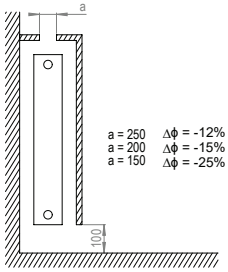
Under window sill



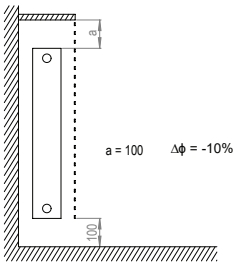
Radiator cover



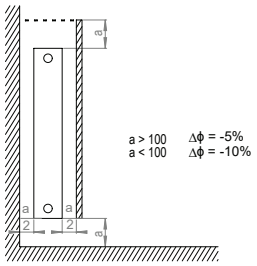
Radiator cover



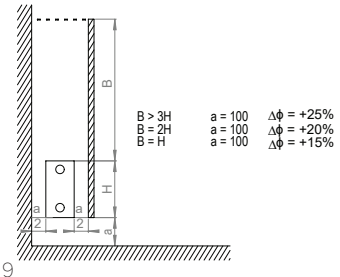
Shelf and grille



Frontplate and top grille



Frontplate and top grille



A RADIATOR IN A **DIFFERENT COLOUR**

THE POWER OF COLOUR

Colours play an exceptionally prominent role in our lives. They can influence our thinking, inspire our decision-making, and impact our moods. From causing changes to changing reactions - colours are more powerful than we think.

Choosing appropriate colours for your home, the different rooms and the rooms accessories like radiators etc. are an important aspect of interior design and it always good to know a thing or two about colour.

THE DIFFERENT COLOURS

The psychology behind colour can be fascinating and we learn more about colours and our reaction to them every day. We have tried to gather the most common understandings of what the different colours mean, what they symbolize and how we, as humans, are affected by them.

All colours awoke different emotions and can affect our behavior and it is therefore not without meaning if we decide to use a coloured radiator as a focal point in our living room or if we on the other hand decide to keep the radiator neutral and let it blend in with the wall colour.

We have made a comprehensive colour brochure that can be found on our website.
We do not sell colour radiators in our webshop, but you can always contact us for delivery information and to get more information on how to order a coloured radiator.

YOUR COLOUR POSSIBILITIES

All our products are delivered as a standard in white RAL 9016 and always in gloss 70.

RAL CLASSIC SYSTEM

For a splash of colour we offer to paint all our products from the Classic RAL colour catalogue, in either gloss 30 or 70. The Classic RAL System is the most popular Central European Colour Standard used today and we can supply our radiators in 213 RAL colours including our standard white, RAL 9016, Traffic White. When selecting a colour, we always recommend that you look online for colour matches or visit a local colour-shop.

NATURAL COLOUR SYSTEM

As a supplement to the RAL classic colour scheme, we also offer to paint our products per the NCS or Natural Colour System. The NCS systems is a Scandinavian developed system and bases itself on the way the human eye sees colours. As there are several hundred different NCS colours we have chosen not to show them here but advise you to look online for a colour match or to visit your local colour-shop for a colour match. The NCS colours are also offered as gloss 70 or 30.

For any questions, please speak to your local consultant or call Hudevad customer service for assistance.

Please also note that there will be a colour surcharge for all radiators painted in other colours. More information can be found in our Hudevad Colour Brochure at hudevad.com

HOW TO
CLEAN AND PAINT REPAIR

CLEANING

As radiators heat the air partly by means of convection/air passage, deposits and build-ups of dust and dirt will in time collect between the panels and between the wall and the heating source.

Everyday cleaning:
To remove dust, cobwebs, etc., the use of a feather duster or special “radiator brush” (a long and flexible cylindrical brush) and a vacuum cleaner is recommended. Splash marks and other areas of dirt are best removed using warm soapy water. Never use detergents which contain thinner-based solvents or ammonia, oil-based solvents or abrasives.

REPAIRING PAINT DAMAGE AND RE-PAINTING OLD RADIATORS

Water-based acrylic paints and spray-paint products may be used. The standard colour of most our radaitors are RAL 9016 White. Please note that the operating temperature of the radiator should be taken into account, and non-yellowing paint therefore used.
The radiator should be turned off before it is painted as heat disrupts the paint curing process.

Smaller damages

A paint stick and a small canister of spray paint in RAL 9016 can be bought on our website for the small everyday wear and tear screatches. They can be found under accessories and then go to paint.

Repainting a radiator

When large areas or the entire radiator need to be painted, the existing paint or coating should be grounded or sanded to ensure good adherence. Similarly, rust should be completely removed to ensure good adherence.

Hudevad radiators are as standard powder coated. Only in very rare cases do we use wet paint.

The procedure for re-painting powder-coated or wet-painted radiators is as follows:

1. Clean the radiator.
2. Ground or sand the radiator. Remove rust if any is present.
3. As not many of us have the possiblity to repaint with powder coating, the paint should be water-based or a similar acrylic paint.
4. Allow sufficient curing time in accordance with the instructions for the paint concerned.

Please note:

Sand-blasting or glass-bead-blasting of radiators is inadvisable.

The Hudevad warranty is no longer valid if the radiator is completely repainted.

HUDEVAD RADIATOR
DESIGN GUIDE

Hudevad core panel radiators

INTEGRAL
panel
radiator
all types




The design is the same for all variants whether Horizontal, Lowline or Vertical. All have a smooth front plate with rounded corners. Open sides and top. Can be used in commercial settings, private homes, office spaces - well basically everywhere. Also available without convectors, so suitable for areas where hygiene is very important like hospitals, dental clinics and nursing homes.

FIONIA
panel
radiator
all types




The design is the same for all variants whether Horizontal, Lowline or Vertical. All have a 2 mm thick front plate with the characteristic Hudevad edge, closed sides and fitted with a removable grille with angled slats, so you can´t see the convectors inside. The grille is recessed in the top of the radiator so that it is flush with the radiator edge. Suitable for use in any commercial setting.

P5
panel
radiator
horizontal and
lowline




2 mm thick front plate with the characteristic Hudevad edge. The deep models of the P5 Horizontal and all Lowline models have closed sides, welded steel top with a streamlined effect which allows the air to circulate for maximum efficiency. P5 can be used anywhere you want a strong radiator with great performance and a minimalist look.

P5
panel
radiator
vertical




The P5 Vertical are all made with 2 mm thick front plate with the characteristic Hudevad edge. The deeper models of the P5 Vertical have closed sides with a streamlined recess that gives the radiator a completely unique look. P5 Vertical can be used anywhere you want an efficient radiator with its very own unique expression.

PLAN
panel
radiator
horizontal
and lowline




Both the Horizontal and Lowline model of Plan have 2 mm smooth steel front with the characteristic Hudevad edge, welded steel slats that align with the radiator edge at the top and closed sides. The slats in the top ensure a good air flow for an efficient heat distribution and make the radiator unique. Plan can be installed in any setting.

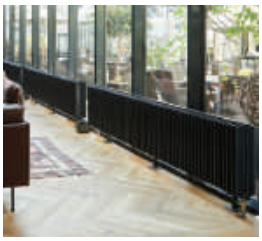
Plan XV
panel
radiator
vertical




Plan XV Vertical is made with several radiators inside and finishes with a simple and smooth cover made from 2 mm steel with sharply defined corners. The Plan XV Vertical is ideal for installation and adaptation to challenging locations, where you either want to hide the radiator or highlight it so that it can become an active part of the decoration.

Hudevad various radiators

SC
column
radiator
all
types

The SC Horizontal, Lowline and Vertical is a column radiator with narrow elements that are placed vertically on top and bottom pipes in either single or double row with 40- or 60-mm distance. Perfect for placement in front of glazing and in corridors where the light is in focus. SC is unique and discreet at the same time. SC has an exclusive look that can be customized in many ways for a completely unique product. SC suits any environment.

Classic
column
radiator



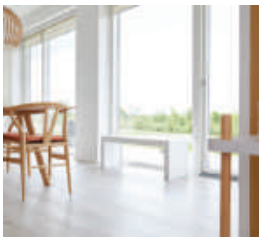

The classic column radiator available in 4 different depts for the authentic retro look. Can be either wall-mounted or delivered with preinstalled legs. The radiator is an aesthetic radiator with a classic look, for modern retro decor and spaces with personality and can be used in any setting. Despite its classic and" old style" appearance, Classic lives up to all modern requirements for efficient heat output.

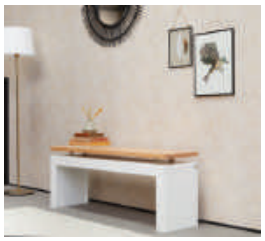
Integral
bench




The Integral Bench is not only a radiator, but also a beautiful and elegant piece of furniture. All radiator parts, including pipes and valves are hidden in the legs. Integral Bench looks beautiful and stylish, which also makes it a perfect solution for practically any setting. Can be supplied with several options for wood cladding on top.

Novus
bench
+
with
bench
top



The Novus Bench radiator is in demand in many public spaces, such as hospitals, schools and offices, but with its symmetrical lines, beautiful and functional shapes without convectors - which make cleaning a breeze - Novus also finds its way into many private homes. Placed in front of windows, Novus is ideal as protection against cold drafts.

Piso Fortis
Low convector and
bench




The Piso Fortis is a stylish low convector and bench that is suitable for public as well as private spaces - especially in front of windows, where you want high heat output in combination with a clean design that fits the overall look of the building. Piso Fortis is equipped with convectors and therefore has a large heat output in relation to size.

Piso
low convector




Piso is a robust and compact low convector. Thanks to the low construction height of max. 280 mm, Piso works well in buildings with limited space, but with large power requirements. Piso has an exceptionally high performance measured in size and is offered with many different installation solution Can be placed under benches, ceilings, on the wall and use it as a lowline radiator.

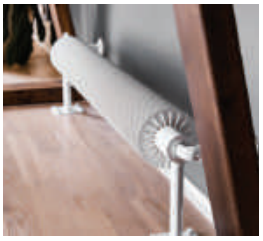
Hudevad various radiators

LK
low convector




The LK low convector is made of profiled steel pipes and is high quality with a beautiful front and back, so it presents itself nicely from both sides. The beautiful exterior eliminates the need for either sides or top grille. Together with its high-performance level, LK is ideal for placement in front of windows, where the back of the radiator will be exposed. Can also be installed in convector trenches, under benches or ceilings.

Tube
finned tube
radiator




The Tube is the classic finned tube radiator. The radiator has the unmistakable industrial design that suggests warehouse and factory heating in industrial times. The Tube is made with elements in Swedish quality steel, and it impresses with the combination of performance, durability, and simple design. Tube is ideal for heating under glass sections and skylights.

Terra
trench
heater




Terra trench heaters are placed in trenches under the floor and do not take up office space. Are often placed in front of glass facades in both commercial and public buildings, as well as private homes. The final appearance of the trench heater depends on the visible floor grille. We have a large selection of grilles in anodised aluminium and wood. Supplied both with and without fan.

JUST GIVE US

A CALL

Our sales team and customer service are always ready to help if you require assistance with our products, with prices, deliveries or need help with a project.
Maybe you just want to know more about our products and thats fine too - we are here to help.

OUR CUSTOMER SERVICE IS OPEN

Monday - Thursday 8.00 - 16.00
Friday 8. 00 - 14.00

Hudevad Radiator Design A/S
Ambolten 37
DK-6000 Kolding
Tel: +45 75 42 02 55
Tel: +44 (0)2476 881 200 (UK)
Mail: sales@hudevad.com

www.hudevad.com

DESIGN
HEATING

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Hudevad Radiator Design A/S · Ambolten 37 · DK-6000 Kolding · Tel.: +45 75 42 02 55 · www.hudevad.com

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