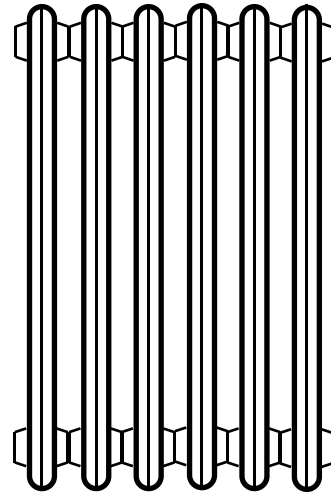
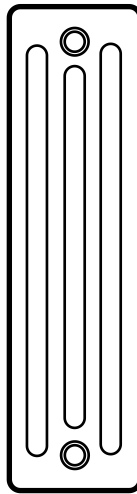


Windsor

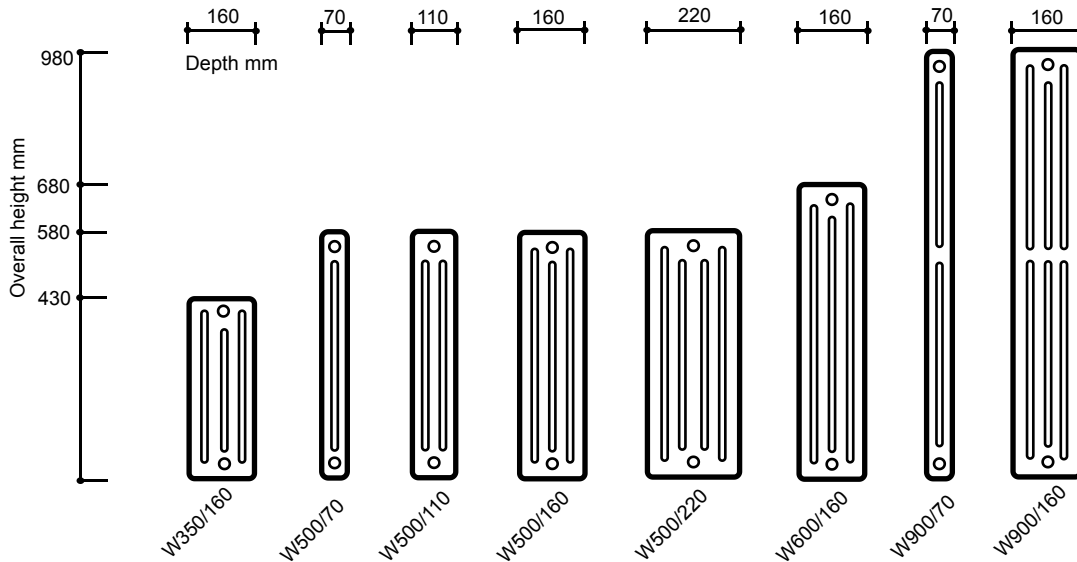
Cast iron radiators



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General information

Windsor models



Manufacturing standards

Clyde Windsor radiators are tested and supplied in accordance with BS EN 442-1:1995. As required by this Standard, emission rates are quoted for the standard thermal output of $\Delta T=50$ (75/65/20°C) with the relevant exponent of excess temperature.

Heat emission rates

For convenience the emission rates are also quoted for typical United Kingdom applications of $\Delta T=55.5$ (82/71/21°C) and $\Delta T=60$ (90/70/20°C).

Different water and/or room temperatures will change the emission rate of the radiator. The method of calculation and correction factors for various temperatures are given in Clyde's radiator emission guide EDS 732, available on request.

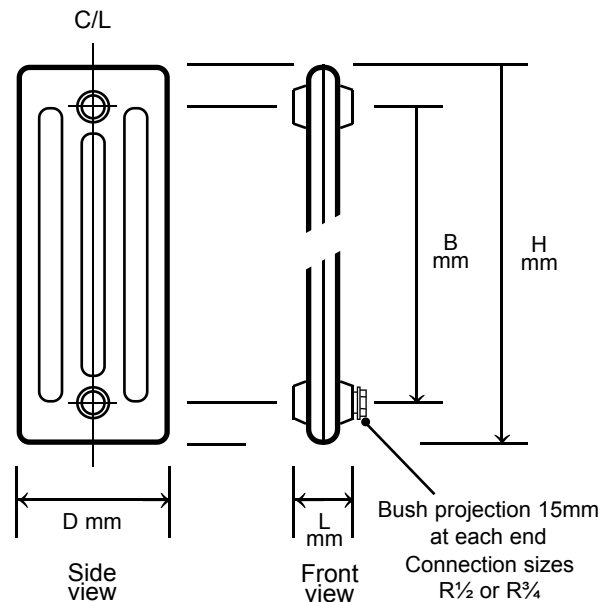
The emission rates stated are all based upon TBOE (top & bottom opposite end) connections.

Application

Clyde Windsor radiators are suitable for use in either open vented or sealed heating systems with a maximum operating pressure of 6 bar.

Materials

Windsor radiators are manufactured from grey cast iron complying with ISO 185. Sections are supplied with a primer coat which requires paint finishing on site.



Dimensions - refer table below

Section emission rates and details

Model	BS EN 442		Emission rates		Recommended Max. No. sections ★★	Section details						
	75/65/20°C		82/71/21°C 90/70/20°C			Overall Length ★ L mm	Overall height H mm	Bore centres B mm	Depth D mm	Dry weight kg	Water content litres	Surface area m ²
	DT50 watts	Exponent	DT55.5 watts	DT60 watts								
W350/160	72.6	1.30	83.1	92.0	60	60.6	430	350	160	4.3	0.8	0.185
W500/70	55.4	1.30	63.4	70.2	60	60.6	580	500	70	3.2	0.5	0.144
W500/110	72.6	1.30	83.1	92.0	60	60.6	580	500	110	4.0	0.8	0.180
W500/160	94.7	1.30	108.5	120.0	50	60.6	580	500	160	5.6	1.1	0.255
W500/220	121.5	1.30	139.2	154.0	39	60.6	580	500	220	7.2	1.3	0.305
W600/160	111.3	1.30	127.5	141.1	43	60.6	680	600	160	6.9	1.2	0.276
W900/70	86.0	1.30	98.5	109.0	55	60.6	980	900	70	5.3	0.8	0.205
W900/160	156.2	1.30	178.9	198.0	30	60.6	980	900	160	10.5	1.5	0.440

★ Overall section length = section + joint ring
SI conversion factor : 1 watt = 3.412 Btu/h

★★ For maximum emission of 6kW at DT60 or 60 sections maximum
(Refer to handling, page 3)

Quick sizing charts

For exact emissions, refer table, page 2

Model	watts per section	Radiator emission in kilowatts											
		0.6	0.8	1.0	1.25	1.5	1.75	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
		Nearest number of sections required											
W 350/160	72.6	8	11	14	17	21	24	28	34	41	55	—	—
W 500/70	55.4	11	14	18	23	27	32	36	45	54	—	—	—
W 500/110	72.6	8	11	14	17	21	24	28	34	41	55	—	—
W 500/160	94.7	6	8	11	13	16	18	21	26	32	42	53	—
W 500/220	121.5	5	7	8	10	12	14	16	21	25	33	41	49
W 600/160	111.3	5	7	9	11	13	16	18	22	27	36	45	54
W 900/70	86.0	7	9	12	15	17	20	23	29	35	47	58	—
W 900/160	156.2	4	5	6	8	10	11	13	16	19	26	32	38

ΔT50

Inlet 75°C
 Outlet 65°C
 Room 20°C
 BS EN 442-1:1995

Model	watts per section	Radiator emission in kilowatts											
		0.6	0.8	1.0	1.25	1.5	1.75	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
		Nearest number of sections required											
W 350/160	83.1	7	10	12	15	18	21	24	30	36	48	60	—
W 500/70	63.4	9	13	16	20	24	28	32	39	47	—	—	—
W 500/110	83.1	7	10	12	15	18	21	24	30	36	48	60	—
W 500/160	108.5	6	7	9	12	14	16	18	23	28	37	46	55
W 500/220	139.2	4	6	7	9	11	13	14	18	22	29	36	43
W 600/160	127.5	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	20	24	31	39	47
W 900/70	98.5	6	8	10	13	15	18	20	25	30	41	51	—
W 900/160	178.9	—	4	6	7	8	10	11	14	17	22	28	34

ΔT55.5

Inlet 82°C
 Outlet 71°C
 Room 21°C

Model	watts per section	Radiator emission in kilowatts											
		0.6	0.8	1.0	1.25	1.5	1.75	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
		Nearest number of sections required											
W 350/160	92.0	7	9	11	14	16	19	22	27	33	43	54	—
W 500/70	70.2	9	11	14	18	21	25	28	36	43	57	—	—
W 500/110	92.0	7	9	11	14	16	19	22	27	33	43	54	—
W 500/160	120.0	5	7	8	10	12	15	17	21	25	33	42	50
W 500/220	154.0	4	5	6	8	10	11	13	16	19	26	32	39
W 600/160	141.1	4	6	7	9	11	12	14	18	21	28	35	43
W 900/70	109.0	6	7	9	11	14	16	18	23	28	37	46	55
W 900/160	198.0	—	4	5	6	8	9	10	13	15	20	25	30

ΔT60

Inlet 90°C
 Outlet 70°C
 Room 20°C

Guarantee

Subject to correct handling, installation, water treatment and operation, Clyde FKR radiators are guaranteed against manufacturing defects for 5 years from date of despatch.



Packing, handling & site work

Radiator sections are supplied on pallets to facilitate handling.

Accessories are delivered packed separately for fitting by the installer. It is important that radiators are protected from the elements during offloading and are stored in dry and adequately heated premises. After radiators have been removed from their pallets, they must be kept vertical whilst being carried to their installation locations to avoid damage to the section joints - refer page 7.

Radiators are factory assembled and pressure tested up to ten sections. For longer radiators additional blocks are supplied complete with nipples and joints for site assembling - refer Page 6 for sizes. Assembling tools are optionally available where additional blocks are supplied. For small orders (max. 10 radiators) warehouse assembled blocks up to 20 sections long for W350, W500 and W600 models or 15 sections long for W900 models are available at extra cost.

Connections

All connection fittings, including joining nipples for site assembling of blocks, must be dry jointed using the joint rings supplied. Thread pastes or tapes with or without packing such as hemp must not be used. All machined faces and threads must be thoroughly cleaned before joining - refer page 6.

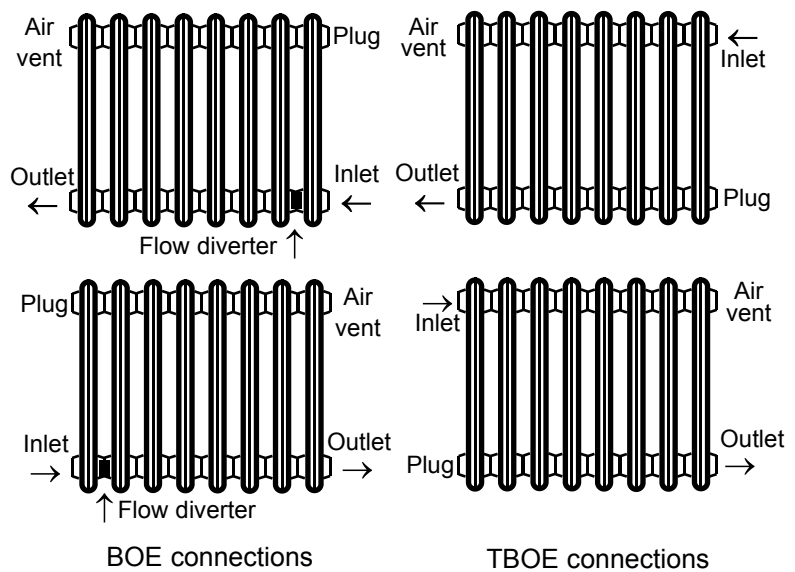
A set of connection fittings and joint rings is provided for each radiator. Each set comprises :

- 2 x R1¼ x R½ pipe connection bushes (or R1¼ x R¾ when requested)
- 1 x R1¼ plug (RH thread)
- 1 x R1¼ vent bush (LH thread) and R½ vent valve.

Radiators are normally installed with either BOE (bottom opposite end) or TBOE (top & bottom opposite end) connections.

For installations with BOE connections, a flow diverter should be fitted at the inlet connection for radiators up to 20 sections long. The flow diverter is attached to the inlet bush connection and is supplied as an accessory.

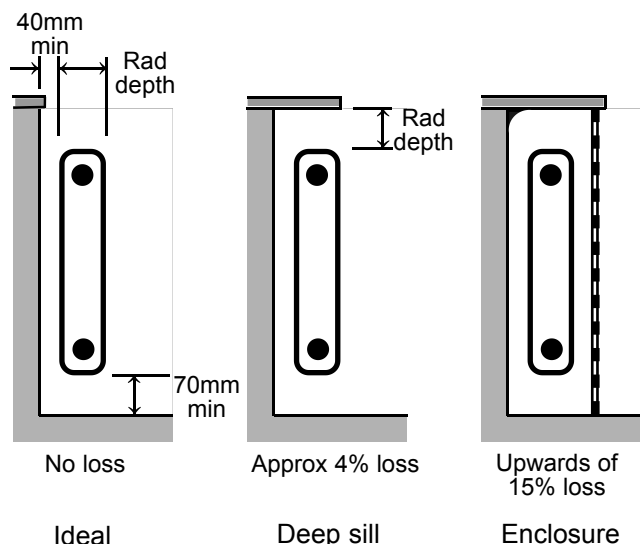
The vent valve should always be fitted at the outlet end of the radiator. If necessary, rotate the radiator to position the vent correctly.



Boxing and enclosures

It is recommended that radiators are installed with a minimum gap of 70mm above floor level. A full width sill above the radiator extending the depth of the radiator will reduce emission rates by approximately 4%.

Boxing of radiators or the use of decorative enclosures will reduce emission rates by upwards of 15%, according to the design of the boxing. Any restriction of the free flow of air over the radiator surface is detrimental to convected heat emission. Obscuring the front surface of the radiator eliminates the beneficial effect of radiated heat.



Fixing arrangements, floor mounts & wall brackets

Always use Clyde radiator brackets, supports and stays.

Clyde offer an extensive range of support and stay brackets and floor mounts as accessories. Floor mounting is recommended for cast iron radiators. Wall mounting using the Clyde universal screw-on support/stay bracket system (incorporating an anti-lift plate) may be used for some radiators if the wall is sound and capable of taking the weight of the radiator. If the wall is generally unsound, built of low density cellular blocks or is a timber stud wall, floor mounts with wall stays should be used. Special arrangement may be necessary for providing fixing for stays with stud walling, dry lined and composite walls (eg flint aggregate) which are commonly encountered in period restoration projects.

All screw fixes and wall plugs must be proprietary fittings selected to be suitable for the fabric of the wall to which the supports or stays are being fixed. Do not use fibre or ceramic plug materials as these degrade in time and become unreliable.

Advice on screw fixes and wall plugs is provided by specialist suppliers such as Fischer or Rawlplug.

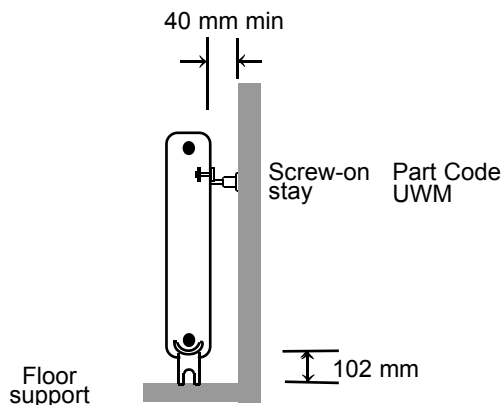
Pipework should never be used to provide support for the radiator.

Assembling instructions are supplied with all Clyde radiator supports and stays.

Floor supports with stays - refer Fig 1

Model	Maximum number of sections		
	2 supports + 2 stays	3 supports + 2 stays	4 supports + 2 stays
W350/160	30	48	60
W500/70			
W500/110			
W500/160			
W500/220			
W600/160			
W900/70			
W900/160			

Fig 1

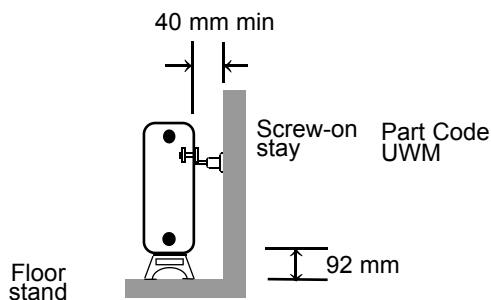


Wall stays must always be fitted with floor supports.

Floor stands and stays - refer Fig 2

Model	Maximum number of sections		
	2 stands + 2 stays	3 stands + 2 stays	4 stands + 2 stays
W350/160	30	48	60
W500/160			
W500/220			
W600/160			
W900/160			

Fig 2



Clyde floor stands are fixed securely with a 'U'-bolt to the radiator and may be screwed to the floor for additional security. For W350/160 radiators on floor stands, stays are not essential provided that the stands are screwed to the floor.

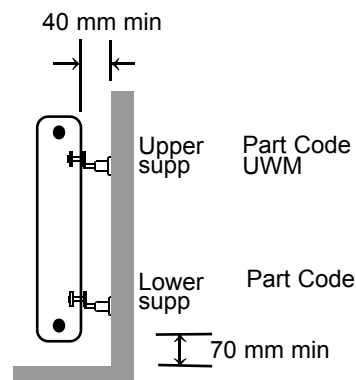
Universal support/stay wall brackets - refer Fig 3

Model	Maximum number of sections ★★			
	3 brackets	4 brackets	5 brackets	6 brackets
W350/160	N/R	24	36	
W500/70	12	24	36	
W500/110	12	24	36	
W500/160	N/R	24	32	36
W500/220	N/R	20	27	30
W600/160	N/R	21	25	32
W900/70	N/R	24	36	
W900/160	N/R	15	19	23

N/R = Not recommended

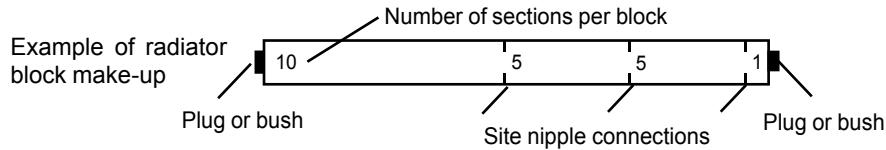
★★ Maximum 36 sections for screw-on wall brackets

Fig 3



The back plate on the radiator is clamped between the radiator sections and is located in a slot on the support which allows lateral movement for expansion.

Block make-up

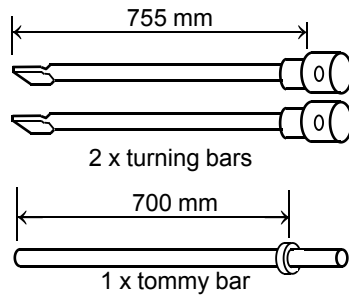


Connections

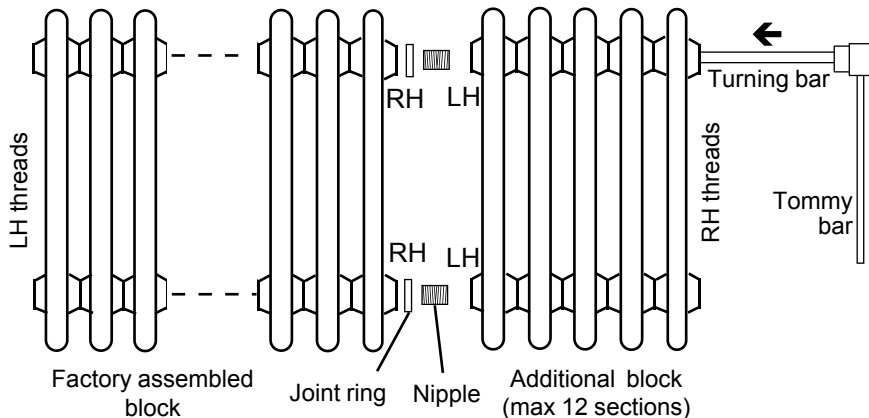
Radiator blocks have Rp1¼ right hand threads at one end and Rp1¼ left hand threads at the other. Lay the blocks out so the right hand threads are aligned with left hand threads to suit the threaded nipples - refer diagram below.

Before joining, inspect all blocks for primer paint runs and arrange these to be at the bottom of the radiator. Paint runs can usually be removed with a stiff wire brush. Match all blocks so that the assembled radiator is uniform along its entire length.

Assembling tool set

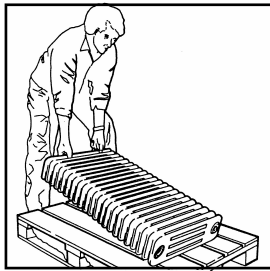


Block assembling

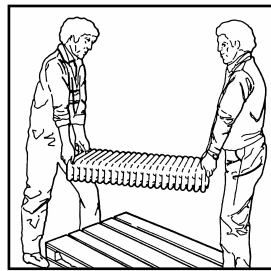


Carrying radiators

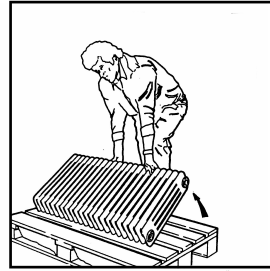
Cast iron radiators are heavy. Always provide sufficient manpower to make carrying safe. Incorrect handling of radiator blocks can cause water leaks from section joints. Lift the radiator blocks in the centre to bring them to the vertical position before lifting and carrying. Never carry radiators stretcher fashion.



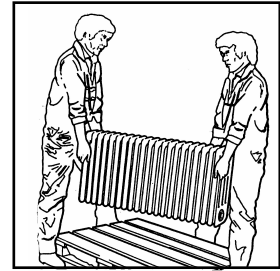
DO NOT !
Lift from one end



DO NOT !
Carry radiators flat



Always !
Lift in centre



Always !
Keep sections vertical

Assembling

Sections are joined with dry fitted joint rings between the machined faces of each section. Bushes and plugs are dry sealed in the connections at each end of the radiator with a joint ring supplied as part of the bush or plug. Hemp, tape or sealing compounds must not be used.

- 1 Position the section block horizontally on two lengths of timber.
- 2 Ensure that the machined faces and threads of the section are perfectly clean.
- 3 Screw two nipples one full turn into each of the section tappings. Note that the nipples have left and right handed threads.
- 4 Place a joint ring (as supplied) on each nipple.
- 5 Clean the machined surfaces and threads of the adjoining block or section. Lay this block or section beside the first block ensuring that the threads mating to the nipples have the correct thread rotation.
- 6 Measure and mark off the length of the adjoining block or section on the nipple turning bars.
- 7 Insert the turning bars through the nippleways of the adjoining block or section to engage with the nipples.
- 8 Rotate both nipple turning bars equally to draw the blocks together keeping them parallel. If the blocks are not pulled together evenly, threads can be damaged and may give rise to leakage. Tighten the section nipples to a torque of 300 - 380 Nm (220 - 280 ft.lbs) - ie. the full weight of a 10-stone man bearing down on a 2ft long tommy bar.
- 9 Repeat operations 2 to 8 until the radiator is fully assembled.
- 10 If a flow diverter is required, this should be fitted at the inlet to the radiator block. Refer to the fitting instructions supplied with the diverter.
- 11 Fit bushes, blank plug and vent valve according to the connection plan required - refer page 4.

Choice of paint

Windsor radiator blocks are supplied with a protective primer coating that will afford limited protection against the formation of rust provided that the blocks are correctly dry stored. Blocks will rust if they become wet.

THIS PROTECTIVE PRIMER COATING IS NOT INTENDED AS AN UNDERCOAT.

For a superior, long lasting paint finish we recommend that a protective coat of a zinc based rust inhibitor is applied. This must be compatible with the undercoat and finish coat selected for the radiator.

Radiators may be finished with most domestic paints that are formulated to withstand temperatures up to 100°C. Spray paints (air drying or oven cured) as used for car bodywork are also suitable. Paint supplier's recommendations regarding the use of an undercoat should be observed to ensure a true colour rendering.

Topcoats and undercoats **MUST NEVER** be WATER BASED or EMULSION type. Care must be taken in selecting undercoats as many modern formulations are water based although they are designed for use with oil based topcoats. A water based paint will always create rust pocks that will grow and become unsightly.

Painting

Paint may be applied by brush or spray and an undercoat should be applied, in accordance with the paint manufacturer's instructions. The quantity of paint required may be calculated from the coverage factor declared by the paint manufacturer and the surface area of the radiator sections - refer Technical Data, page 2.

Mount the radiators in their final positions and complete all pipe connections. Painting radiators 'in situ' against a wall is not recommended as the entire surface cannot be reached and there will be a high risk of rust formation on untreated surfaces.

When all installation work has been completed, disconnect the pipework and remove the radiators from the wall. Because the radiators are heavy and cumbersome to move, it is highly advisable to paint each radiator close to where it is being installed. Stand or lay the radiators on wood chocks. For safety, radiators must be supported whilst standing up, but it is necessary to turn them over to examine and treat all surfaces.

Using dry cloths, a wire brush and/or emery sheets, remove all dust and debris from the radiator surface. If any rust spots are found these must be removed and then treated with a chemical rust cleaner such as 'Jenolite'.

This publication is issued subject to alteration or withdrawal without notice. The illustrations and specifications are not binding in detail. All offers and sales are subject to the Company's current terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available on request.

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