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CCS P46



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 13754-2017

Replacing GB/T 13754-2008

Test methods of thermal output of heating radiators

供暖散热器散热量测定方法

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Quarantine of the People's Republic of China;
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Foreword

This standard is drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This standard replaces GB/T 13754-2008 "heating radiator heat dissipation determination method".

Compared with GB/T 13754-2008 The technical content changes as follows:

- modified the standard name;
- modified scope;
- modified the standard test conditions and standard over-temperature in the term;
- modified the size of the chamber;
- modified the excess temperature under other conditions;
- reduced the number of standard radiators; - increased by 6.2.4.2, 6.2.6.2 and 6.2.6.5;
- increase the contents of the test report; - Added information on the contents of the Appendix C saturated water temperature and specific enthalpy table. This standard is proposed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban and Rural Development of the People's Republic of China. This standard by the National HVAC and purification equipment Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC143) centralized. This standard is responsible for drafting units. China Academy of Building Research. This standard participates in the drafting unit. Harbin Institute of Technology, China Building Metal Structure Association, Tsinghua University, National Air Conditioning Equipment Quality Supervision Inspection Center, Beijing Building Materials Testing and Research Institute Co., Ltd., National Radiator Product Quality Supervision and Testing Center, Tianjin Product Quality Supervision Inspection and Technology Research Institute, China Building Materials Inspection and Certification Group Co., Ltd., St. Spring Radiator Co., Ltd., Sunder (China) HVAC Equipment Co., Ltd., Nuowo HVAC Technology Co., Ltd., Rui Tege (China) Co., Ltd., Tangshan Chase Metal Products Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Rong Rong Industrial Co., Ltd., Beijing three leaf radiator factory, North New Housing Industry Co., Ltd., Gaomi City, Central Asia HVAC Equipment Co., Ltd., Tianjin Martin (China) HVAC Technology Co., Ltd., Guangdong Sunflower HVAC Equipment Co., Ltd., Yinchuan City Aini Radiator Co., Ltd., Hebei harmony

and well-being equipment Limited. The main drafters of this standard. Lubin, Feng Airong, Dong Chongcheng, Song Weimin, Li Xiaofeng, Li Zhong, Shi Hongwei, Yang Jinyuan, Xu Shijun, Guo Hongbin, Study on the Effects of Different Concentrations of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium on the Growth and Development of Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) Luo Xu, Geng Yongqing, Li Xiaohui, Chen Liang, Liu Zongjiang, Nie Jingjing. This standard replaced the previous version of the standard release.

--- GB/T 13754-1992, GB/T 13754-2008. Heating radiator - Determination of heat dissipation

1 Scope

GB/T 13754-2017 is the Chinese national standard on test methods of thermal output of heating radiators, in the field of construction materials and building. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 31 May 2017 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 April 2018.

Classification: ICS 91.140.10, CCS P46. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the heating radiator (hereinafter referred to as radiator) heat dissipation determination of the terms and definitions, symbols and units, the test sample selection Selection, test system configuration and test methods and test reports. This standard applies to the heat medium for the water (heat medium temperature is lower than the local atmospheric pressure of boiling water temperature) of the radiator standard heat measurement The standard heat dissipation of the test sample should not be less than 400W and should not be greater than 2600W. This standard does not apply to the built-in heat sink radiator.

2 Normative reference documents

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated edition applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all modifications) applies to this document.

GB/T 16803 heating, ventilation, air conditioning, purification equipment terminology
Standard for terms of heating ventilation and air conditioning GB/T 50155

3 Terms and definitions

GB/T 16803 and GB/T 50155 and the following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Assembled radiator sectionheatingradiators Production and sales are in the same form to be assembled unit, and these units can be assembled into a whole radiator.

3.2 Standard radiator masterradiator Each test laboratory provides a radiator for verifying the reproducibility of the test device.

3.3 Wetheatingsurface (primaryheatingsurface) The radiator is always in contact with the heat medium (water or steam) in contact with the heat transfer surface, also known as a heat transfer surface.

3.4 Dry hoheatingsurface (secondaryheatingsurface) Radiator only in contact with the air heat transfer surface, also known as the second heat transfer surface.

3.5 Radiator typeofheatingradiators Has a similar structure, when the height or length changes, the radiator cross-section remains unchanged, or does not affect the heat side of the case, the heat There is only one feature size (such as the height of the plate radiator convection piece), and at least three or more A type of radiator for the radiator type.

3.6 Height range of rangeofheights In the same radiator class, the difference between the maximum height and the minimum height of the radiator.