Radiatori 2000
Sustainable Heating Comfort

HELYOS EVO

Il radiatore che ha fatto la nostra storia

The radiator that made our history

Scannerizza il QR Code qui di fianco per vedere tutte le finiture disponibili. |
Scan the QR Code on the left to see all available finishes.

Radiatori 2000 S.p.A.: eccellenza italiana e leader nel settore del riscaldamento.
Qualità, innovazione e sostenibilità rappresentano i pilastri di una produzione al 100% Made in Italy.
Radiatori ad elevate prestazioni con un'impronta di carbonio della materia prima inferiore del 30% rispetto alla media UE.

Radiatori 2000 S.p.A.: Italian excellence and a leader in the heating industry.
Quality, innovation, and sustainability are the pillars of a 100% Made in Italy production.
High-performance radiators with a raw material carbon footprint 30% lower than the EU average.

CE EURONORM EN 442 AENOR RADIADORI E CONVETTORI Made in Italy

I radiatori descritti in questa scheda sono realizzati in Italia nel pieno rispetto dell'ecologia.
The radiators described in this sheet are made in Italy with full respect for the environment.

Radiatore idraulico
Hydraulic Radiator

Compatibile con sistemi di riscaldamento con pompa di calore
Compatible with heat pump heating systems

Alluminio 100% riciclato e riciclabile
100% recycled and recyclable aluminum

Imballo 100% riciclabile
100% recyclable packaging

Highlights

- Design senza tempo e processo di produzione sostenibile ed ecologico.
- Ottimo rapporto peso/potenza.
- Maggiore scambio termico = elevate prestazioni e bassi consumi.
- Ideale per l'utilizzo a bassa temperatura e tempi di riscaldamento ridotti del 38% rispetto all'acciaio.
- Inalterabile nel tempo grazie al processo di verniciatura ed anaforesi.

- *Timeless design and sustainable, eco-friendly production process.*
- *Excellent weight/power ratio.*
- *Greater heat exchange = high performance and low consumption.*
- *Ideal for use at low temperature and 38% shorter heating times than steel.*
- *Inalterable over time thanks to the painting and anaphoresis process.*

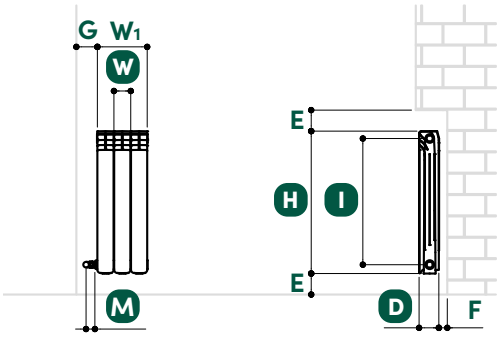
20 bar **Pressione di esercizio** *Operating pressure*

120 °C **Max temperatura di esercizio** *Maximum operating temperature*

Dati tecnici | *Technical data*

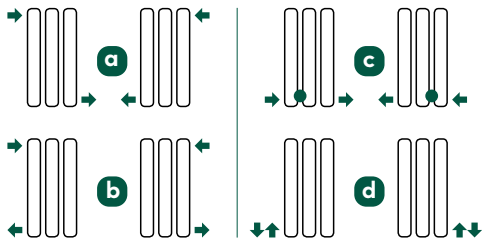
Modello *Model*	I Interasse *Center distance* (mm)	H Altezza *Height* (mm)	Elementi *Elements* (min-max)	W Larghezza *Width* (mm)	D Profondità *Depth* (mm)	Peso a vuoto *Empty weight* (kg)	Contenuto d'acqua *Water content* (lt)	Resa termica *Thermal yield* Δ 30°C (W)	Δ 50°C (W)	Δ 60°C (W)
HELYOS EVO 350	350	428				1,08	0,26	46,2	88,8	112,1
HELYOS EVO 500	500	578				1,37	0,33	63,5	121,2	152,6
HELYOS EVO 600	600	678	3-14	80	95	1,52	0,37	68,7	133,1	168,5
HELYOS EVO 700	700	778				1,80	0,40	76,1	148,1	187,8
HELYOS EVO 800	800	878				2,03	0,43	83,9	164,7	209,5

Dimensioni | *Dimensions*



E = > 100 mm
F = 20 ÷ 50 mm per staffe standard con tassello | *for standard brackets with dowel*
G = > 100 mm per allacciamenti | *for connections: a-b-c*
> 200 mm per allacciamenti | *for connections: d*
W_1 = (W x nr Elem) + 20 mm
M = Per allacciamenti di tipo a - b - c, la distanza tra ingombro W_1 e centro tubo in uscita dal muro è pari a 42 mm.
Per allacciamento di tipo d, la distanza tra ingombro W_1 e centro tubo di alimentazione in uscita dal muro è pari a 40 mm, mentre la distanza tra ingombro W_1 e centro tubo del ritorno in uscita dal muro è pari a 78 mm con conseguente interasse tra i due tubi pari a 38 mm. Le misure si riferiscono alle valvole presenti a catalogo. |
For connection types a - b - c, the distance between W_1 and the centre of the wall outlet pipe is 42 mm.
For connection type d, the distance between the W_1 dimension and the centre of the supply pipe exiting the wall is 40 mm, while the distance between the W_1 dimension and the centre of the return pipe exiting the wall is 78 mm, resulting in a distance between the two pipes of 38 mm. The measurements refer to the valves in the catalogue.

Allacciamenti | *Connections*



Accessori a richiesta | *Accessories on demand*

Set valvola termostatizzabile e detentore a squadra. | *Thermostatic valve and angle lockshield set.*

Kit tappi, riduzioni e mensole. | *Plugs, reductions and brackets kit.*

Consulta il sito radiatori2000.it e scopri tutti gli accessori correlati al prodotto. | *Check out the radiatori2000.it site and discover all the accessories related to the product.*

Cod. 101.001 SCHEDA HELYOS EVO - 02.2025

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Per maggiori informazioni e corretta installazione, consulta il nostro catalogo online.
For more information and right installation, see our online catalogue.

Radiatori 2000

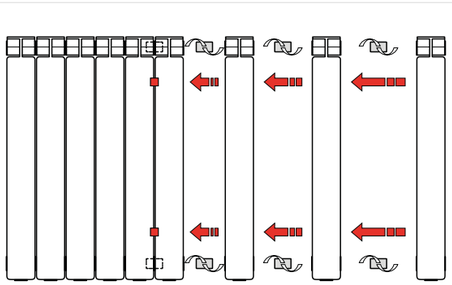
Informazioni tecniche *Technical information*

Installazione *Installation*

L'installazione dei radiatori Radiatori 2000 è facile e rapida in quanto vengono forniti in batterie preassemblate e possono essere composti in differenti lunghezze.

L'installazione deve essere effettuata da personale qualificato nel rispetto delle norme vigenti e devono essere rispettate tutte le istruzioni per l'installazione di seguito riportate. La Temperatura acqua deve essere: T in=75°C; T out=65°C; T media=70°C; T max=90°C, la Temperatura aria locale di prova: 20°C. Assicurarsi una distanza minima dalla parete di 3 cm e dal pavimento 12 cm. Nel caso in cui il radiatore sia installato in una nicchia, la distanza dal piano superiore deve essere almeno di 10 cm. Le misure devono essere per il possibile rispettate al fine di avere garantita la resa termica dichiarata.

La qualità dell'acqua di riempimento di un impianto è essenziale per il buon esercizio e conservazione del medesimo. Il valore del pH da controllare deve essere compreso tra 6,5 e 8 con ottimizzazione a 7,3. È da escludere l'impiego di acqua addolcita per i gravi danni che causa in tutto l'impianto. Al fine di preservare gli impianti termici da processi corrosivi o di incrostazione, interessanti radiatori, tubazioni e caldaie, la normativa UNI-CTI 8065 prevede il trattamento delle acque di riempimento degli impianti senza distinzione fra alluminio, acciaio e ghisa. Fra i vari prodotti da additivare all'acqua degli impianti, secondo la citata Norma UNI, vi é una poliammina alifatica filmante in commercio con la denominazione Cillit-HS 23 Combi. Importante: il Cillit-HS 23 Combi non deposita il film protettivo all'interno degli impianti se l'acqua in circolo supera la velocità di 2 m/s. L'impiego di valvole a galleggiante per lo sfogo automatico dei gas dai radiatori è raccomandato per evitare il ristagno di aeroformi corrosivi all'interno degli impianti. Il radiatore dovrà essere dotato della valvola di sfiato (si consiglia il tipo automatico). La pressione massima di esercizio è specificata per singolo modello. Posizionare le mensole di supporto equidistanti dal baricentro del radiatore e distanziate in base al numero di elementi.
Per manutenzione si ricorda di non utilizzare prodotti abrasivi e solventi per la pulizia delle superfici. Si garantisce la perfetta tenuta degli elementi e degli accessori solo utilizzando le apposite guarnizioni.



The installation of Radiatori 2000 radiators is quick and easy as they are supplied in pre-assembled batteries and can be composed in different lengths.

The installation must be carried out by qualified personnel in compliance with the regulations in force and all the installation instructions given below must be respected. The water temperature must be: T in=75°C; Tout=65°C; average T=70°C; T max=90°C, the local test air temperature: 20°C. Ensure a minimum distance of 3 cm from the wall and 12 cm from the floor. If the radiator is installed in a niche, the distance from the upper floor must be at least 10 cm. The measures must be respected as far as possible in order to guarantee the declared thermal yield.

The quality of the filling water of a system is essential for its proper operation and conservation. The pH value to be controlled must be between 6.5 and 8 with optimization at 7.3. The use of softened water should be excluded due to the serious damage it causes throughout the system. In order to preserve heating systems from corrosive processes or encrustation, interesting radiators, pipes and boilers, the UNI-CTI 8065 standard provides for the treatment of the filling waters of the systems without distinguishing between aluminium, steel and cast iron. Among the various products to be added to the system water, according to the aforementioned UNI Standard, there is a filmforming aliphatic polyamine on the market under the name Cillit-HS 23 Combi. Important: Cillit-HS 23 Combi does not deposit the protective film inside the systems if the circulating water exceeds a speed of 2 m/s. The use of float valves for the automatic venting of gas from the radiators is recommended to avoid the stagnation of corrosive aeroforms inside the systems. The radiator must be equipped with a vent valve (the automatic type is recommended) The maximum working pressure is specified for each model. Position the support brackets equidistant from the radiator's center of gravity and spaced according to the number of elements.
For maintenance, remember not to use abrasive products and solvents to clean the surfaces. The perfect seal of the elements and accessories is guaranteed only by using the appropriate gaskets.

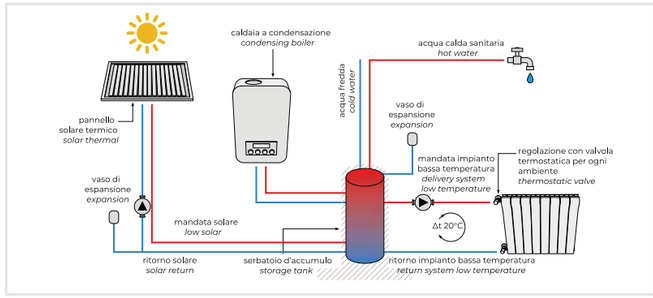
I radiatori vengono forniti in batterie pre-assemblate mediante il pratico sistema a nipples. È comunque possibile aggiungere o togliere il numero di elementi desiderati ad una batteria. Tale sistema rende i radiatori in alluminio estremamente versatili, con la possibilità di variare sempre il numero di elementi, sia nel caso di eventuali correzioni in fase di realizzazione di nuovi impianti, sia nel caso di modifiche di impianti esistenti. Radiatori 2000 spa non è responsabile per perdite derivanti dallo smontaggio e dal montaggio / accoppiamento e disaccoppiamento degli elementi non eseguiti a regola d'arte e secondo le normative vigenti da personale qualificato. Si garantisce la perfetta tenuta degli elementi e degli accessori solo utilizzando le apposite guarnizioni per accoppiamento.

Radiators are supplied as batteries assembled by means of nipples. With this system it is always possible to add or remove the desired number of elements from a battery. hence aluminium radiators are extremely versatile and the number of elements assembled together can always be changed, whether to make adjustments when installing a new system or to adapt an existing one. Radiatori 2000 spa is not responsible for losses resulting from disassembly and assembly/coupling and uncoupling of the elements not performed in a workmanlike manner and according to current regulations by qualified personnel and not using the appropriate coupling gaskets.

Versatilità ed energia *Versatility and energy*

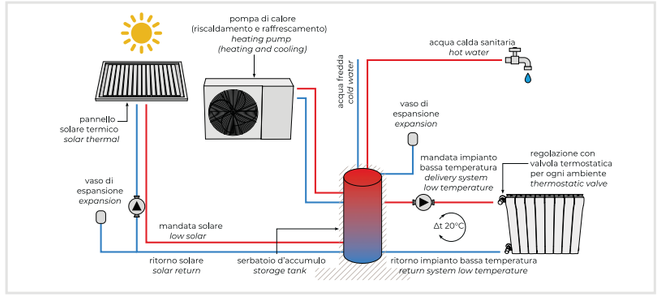
Utilizzare un impianto con radiatori in alluminio consente di risparmiare sui costi di gestione e può essere utilizzato con qualsiasi sistema, può essere abbinato a caldaie a condensazione, pompe di calore integrati a pannelli solari, sistemi geotermici e utilizzato con acqua a bassa temperatura. Ideale per ristrutturazioni.

A heating system that uses aluminium radiators makes for lower operating costs, it can be used with all types of energy generating system - condensing boilers, heat pumps combined with solar panels, geothermal systems -, and it can be used with water at low temperatures. Ideal for renovations.



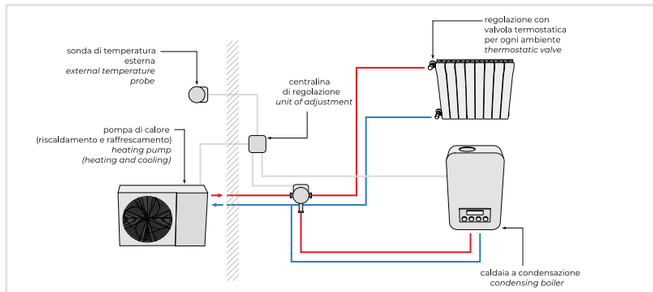
CALDAIA A CONDENSAZIONE
ED INTEGRAZIONE SOLARE
Impianto di riscaldamento
a bassa temperatura

CONDENSING BOILER
AND SOLAR INTEGRATION
Low termperature heating system



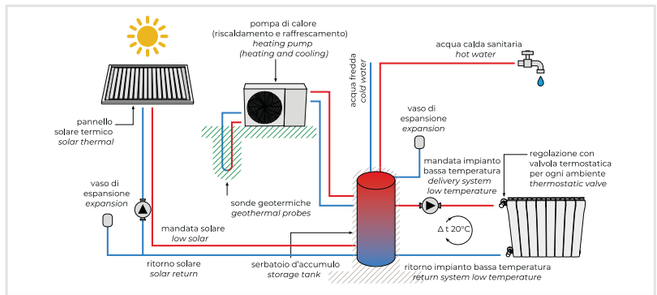
POMPA DI CALORE
E INTEGRAZIONE SOLARE
Impianto di riscaldamento
a bassa temperatura

HEATING PUMP AND INTEGRATION
Low termperature heating system



POMPA DI CALORE E
CALDAIA A CONDENSAZIONE
Impianto di riscaldamento ibrido
a bassa temperatura

HEATING PUMP AND
CONDENSING BOILER
Hybrid Low termperature
heating system



POMPA DI CALORE GEOTERMICA
E INTEGRAZIONE SOLARE
Impianto di riscaldamento
a bassa temperatura

GEOTHERMAL HEATING PUMP
AND INTEGRATION SOLAR
Low termperature heating system

FILLING WATER FOR SYSTEMS

Below are important guidelines regarding the quality of water for filling the system to avoid non-compliance with the radiator itself once installed.

The warranty of Radiatori 2000 spa covers only products installed according to industry standards and by qualified professionals.

The quality of water used for filling a thermal system is crucial for ensuring its proper functioning and long-term durability.

Experience has confirmed that the pH value should be between 6.5 and 8, with an optimal condition around 7.3. It is essential to avoid using softened water, as it can cause significant damage to the entire system, compromising its efficiency and longevity.
It is important to note that to protect thermal systems from corrosion or scaling, which can affect radiators, pipes, and boilers, the UNI-CTI 8065 standard requires the treatment of filling water, regardless of the materials used (aluminum, steel, cast iron). Among the various treatments, according to the aforementioned standard, the use of film-forming aliphatic polyamines is recommended, such as the commercial product *Cillit-HS 23 Combi*.

A key consideration is that *Cillit-HS 23 Combi* does not form the protective film inside the system if the water circulation speed exceeds 2 m/s. To prevent the formation of corrosive gases within the system, it is highly recommended to use float valves for automatic venting of air from the radiators, thus preventing the accumulation of harmful gases.

One of the most common concerns among designers and installers of heating systems is the risk of corrosion caused by the presence of different materials, which could lead to the formation of galvanic micro-cells, damaging the system components.

However, despite what some theoretical sources may suggest, this issue has not been encountered in the daily practice of industry professionals. Field experience shows that the phenomenon of micro-cells is practically nonexistent, thanks to the dielectric properties of the seals and sealing materials placed between the radiators, valves, and pipes.

Analysis of numerous systems built with different material combinations has confirmed that under such conditions, no corrosion phenomena occur, providing reassurance to those who have already used these combinations and to those wishing to adopt the same system standards.

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GAS FORMATION AND NOISE IN HEATING SYSTEMS

The Radiatori 2000 Spa warranty is valid only for radiators installed according to industry standards and by qualified personnel.

Even when a heating system is designed according to the best practices and installed correctly, issues may still arise during operation, especially in the initial phase. These can include gas formation inside components and noise in the heating bodies. The causes of these problems are numerous. Below, the necessary interventions to resolve these issues are discussed.

****Gas Formation****

There are three main causes of gas formation in heating systems:

1. **Air Introduced into the System**:
Air can enter the system with the filling or replenishing water, where it is dissolved. Due to the heating process, dissolved gases separate in the boiler, forming air pockets at the top of the radiators, because of their different density compared to water. This phenomenon is temporary and resolves within a short period. It may reoccur only if the system is emptied and refilled. Therefore, draining the system is generally not recommended unless absolutely necessary.

2. **Presence of Organic Materials**:
The system may contain processing residues or materials such as hemp used in hydraulic joints. These materials, through decomposition, can produce methane gas that accumulates at the top of the heating bodies. This phenomenon is also temporary and will stop once the organic material is fully decomposed.

3. **Quality of the Filling Water**:
One of the more persistent causes of gas formation is the quality of the water used to fill the system. Depending on its aggressiveness, water can react with the metallic components of the system, initiating chemical and electrochemical processes (such as corrosion), which generate gases, primarily hydrogen. This phenomenon can last for the entire heating season, causing damage to the system, particularly if UNI-CTI 8065 regulations for water treatment are not followed.

If the causes of gas formation are present simultaneously, the gas mixture released from the radiators is composed of:
• Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
• Nitrogen (N_2)
• Hydrogen (H_2)
• Methane (CH_4)
• Oxygen (O_2)

The main issues caused by the presence of gas in the system are:
• Noise in the thermal fluid circulation
• Reduced or blocked water circulation in the heating bodies
• Insufficient heating of spaces due to impaired thermal performance of the radiators
• Corrosion of system components

****Remedies and Proposed Interventions****

To address the issues related to gas formation, the following interventions are recommended:

- System Flushing

It is essential to perform a thorough flushing of the system with water to remove residues that contribute to gas formation. After several hours, the water should be drained by opening the bottom valve for system drainage.

- Filling with Quality Water

The system should be refilled with potable water, ideally having a hardness of 12-14 French degrees and a pH between 6.5 and 8 (never use softened water). Once the system is refilled, it is important to raise the water temperature to 85-90°C to promote the separation of dissolved air.

- Air Venting

Air pockets that have formed should be removed by manually venting the radiators and riser columns using manual air valves. This is effective only if the water quality meets the parameters mentioned above.

- Interventions for Aggressive Water

If the filling water has hardness and pH levels outside the recommended limits, gas formation may be more significant due to the aggressiveness of the water, which triggers corrosion. In this case, it is advisable to:
- Equip the radiators and riser columns with automatic valves with a float for gas venting.
- Add film-forming aliphatic polyamines, such as Cillit HS 23 Combi, to prevent corrosion and gas formation.
- Avoid fully closing the radiator shut-off valves to allow gas to flow toward the automatic air vent valve, thus preventing overpressure and potential radiator breakage.

****Noise****

Radiators are often wrongly blamed for noise in the heating system. However, detailed checks have shown that the radiators themselves are not the direct cause; they simply transmit noises originating from other issues. The main causes of noise are:

- Water Speed and Turbulence

Excessive water flow entering the radiators can create a hissing sound similar to an open faucet.

- Air in the Radiators

Air trapped in the top of the radiators produces characteristic water flowing sounds due to partial filling of the upper cavity. This does not occur in radiators with bottom inlet connections, as is the case in mono-pipe systems.

- Circulation Pump

If the pump operates outside the expected flow rate and head, it can cause resonance phenomena in the system, especially in the radiators.

- Misaligned Support Brackets

Misaligned support brackets can cause noises similar to metallic clinks due to unbalanced thermal expansion.

- Pipes Blocked in Concrete

Pipes embedded in concrete without sufficient freedom of movement generate repetitive noises every time thermal changes occur.

****Remedies and Interventions for Noise****

- Water Speed and Turbulence

To eliminate the hissing caused by water speed, adjust the regulating valve to match the water flow rate with the design values. If the issue persists, it is possible to install an Ø18 mm probe to redirect the water to the opposite element.

- Air in the Radiators

Noise caused by air in the radiators can be eliminated by installing an automatic air vent valve.

- Pump Resonance

Resonance phenomena caused by the pump can be eliminated by adjusting the flow rate, head, and motor speed to the system's specifications. In some cases, it may be essential to install anti-vibration joints between the pump and pipes.

- Support Brackets and Thermal Expansion

Use plastic-coated brackets to avoid noises from thermal expansion.

- Piping Noise

To prevent noise from pipes expanding under floor screed, use insulating sleeves that allow the pipes to move freely.

Radiatori 2000

Rese termiche

Thermal output

Tutte le rese termiche che appaiono in questo catalogo sono **certificate e conformi alla norma EN 442** dal Politecnico di Milano, in base alla quale la potenza termica nominale dei radiatori è determinata in camera di prova con ΔT=50° e in cui viene anche stabilito il **coefficiente n** che permette di calcolare le varie potenze termiche, anche quelle a bassa temperatura.

RESA TERMICA CON ΔT DIVERSO DA 50°
Molto spesso si desidera sapere la resa termica del radiatore con una temperatura dell'acqua della caldaia differente da quella indicata a catalogo. Più che di temperatura dell'acqua si parla di ΔT (differenza di temperatura) tra la temperatura media dell'acqua e la temperatura dell'ambiente da scaldare. Normalmente si parla di ΔT50°C, cioè si considera la temperatura media dell'acqua pari a 70°C (acqua prodotta dalla caldaia a 75°C e ritorno alla caldaia dopo essere passata dal radiatore 65°C con media pari a 70°C) con ambiente a 20°C (70°-20°=50° da cui ΔT50°C).

Se si dovesse avere la temperatura dell'acqua superiore o inferiore rispetto ai 75°C, in fase di omologazione del radiatore viene definito anche un coefficiente (coefficiente "n" noto al fabbricante e disponibile nelle DOP sul nostro sito web) che permette di **ricalcolare la resa termica secondo la seguente formula:**

Resa diversa da ΔT 50°C=

resa a ΔT50°C x (nuovo ΔT/ 50°)^n

Ad esempio, per un modello con ΔT=30°
ΔT30°= 139,9x (30°/50°)^1,3
per semplicità si può considerare n=1,3

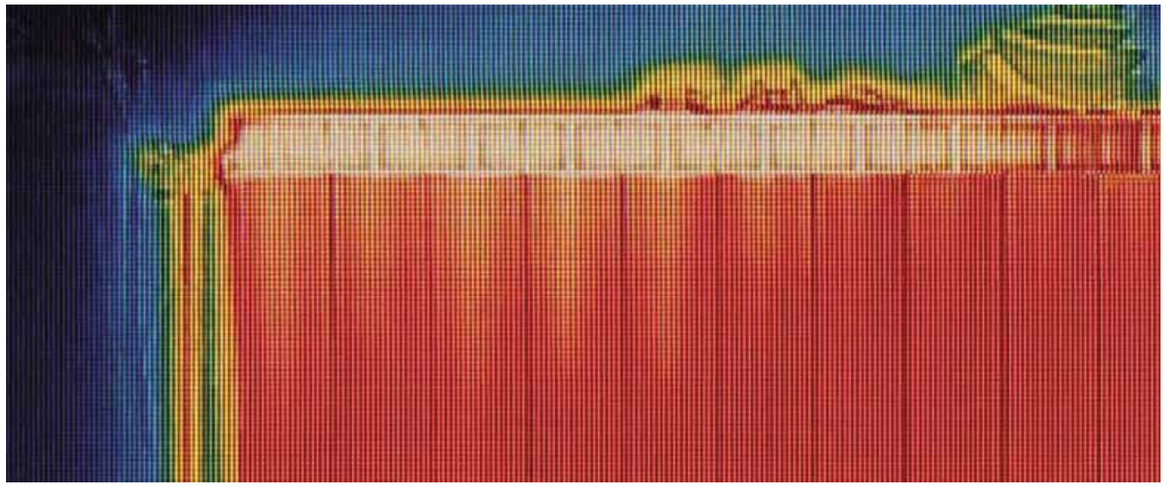
All the thermal yield values mentioned in this catalogue are **certified** by the Politecnico di Milano for **conformity to standard EN 442**, with which the rated thermal power of a radiator is determined in a testing chamber with ΔT=50°, where the **n coefficient** that makes it possible to calculate the various thermal power levels, even at low temperatures, is also established.

THERMAL YIELD WITH ΔT OTHER THAN 50°
In many instances we want to ascertain the thermal yield of a radiator with a boiler water temperature other than the one specified in the catalogue. Rather than speaking of the temperature of the water, we speak of the ΔT (difference in temperature) between the average temperature of the water and the temperature of the room to be heated. Normally, the term of reference used is ΔT50°C, i.e., the average temperature of the water is assumed to be 70°C (water produced by the boiler at 75°C and returned to the boiler after passing through the radiator at 65°C, with an average value of 70°C) with an ambient temperature of 20°C (70°-20°=50°, hence ΔT50°C). If the temperature of the water is higher or lower than 75°C, at the radiator homologation stage an ad hoc coefficient is determined (the "n" coefficient known to the manufacturer and available on the DOP in our web site) which makes it possible to **calculate the thermal yield of the product according to the following formula:**

Thermal yield other than ΔT 50°C=

yield at ΔT50°C x (new ΔT/ 50°)^n

For example, for a model with ΔT=30°
ΔT30°= 139.9x (30°/50°)^1.3
for the sake of simplicity, it may be assumed to be n=1.3



Radiatori 2000
Sustainable Heating Comfort

Allacci *Connections*

Made in Italy

Legenda *Legend*

01 Codice numerico = Allacci standard
Numeric code = Standard connections

A Codice alfabetico = Allacci con sovrapprezzo
Alphabetical code = Connections with extra charge

Pressofusi *Die-Cast Radiators*

Modello *Model*	Allacci standard *Standard connections*	Allacci con sovrapprezzo *Connections with extra charge*
OTTIMO	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N
HELYOS EVO	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N
QUICO	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N
MAGNUS	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N
KALDO EVO	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N
PLUS EVO	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N
PLUS ECHO	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N
UNO	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N
SHARK	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N

Estrusi *Extruded Radiators*

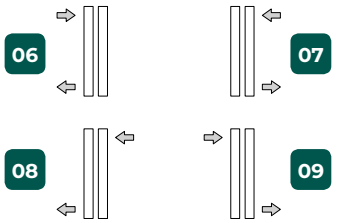
Modello *Model*	Allacci standard *Standard connections*	Allacci con sovrapprezzo *Connections with extra charge*
OTTIMO +	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N
KALDUS	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N
EQUALIS	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N
KALIS	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N
KALIS BATH	06 / 07 / 08 / 09	E / F/ M / N

Scaldasalviette *Towel warmers*

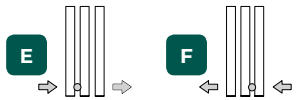
Modello *Model*	Allacci standard *Standard connections*	Allacci con sovrapprezzo *Connections with extra charge*
CLASSIC-AL BATH	01 / 02	A / B / C / D
MODENA	01 / 02	A / B / C / D
RETTANGOLO	01 / 02	A / B / C / D
MEZZALUNA	01 / 02	A / B / C / D

Pressofusi e Estrusi *Die-Cast and Extruded Radiators*

Allacci standard
Standard connections



Allacci con sovrapprezzo
Connections with extra charge



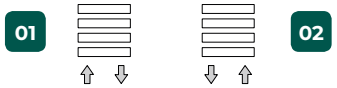
Allaccio dal basso con diaframma (da richiedere codice 00089)
Bottom connection (E/F) with diverter(to be requested code 00089)

Allaccio impianto monotubo. Accessori consigliati: valvola 112.311 e kit tappi, riduzioni e mensole (richidere un tappo in piu)
Single-pipe connection (M/N). Recommended accessories: valve 112.311 and kit of plugs, reductions and wall brackets (one plugs more to be requested)

Scaldasalviette *Towel warmers*

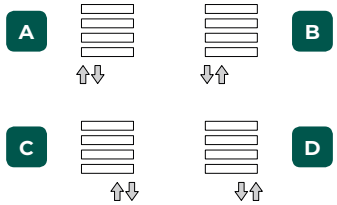
Allacci standard
Standard connections

Impianto bitubo
Double-pipes plant



Allacci con sovrapprezzo
Connections with extra charge

Impianto monotubo, valvola compresa **+220 €**
*Mono pipe plants, valve included + **220 €***



Sfoglia il nostro catalogo online per conoscere la nostra gamma completa di radiatori e scaldasalviette, disponibili in vari modelli, colori e finiture!
Browse our online catalogue to discover our complete range of radiators and towel warmers, available in various models, colors and finishes!

rev. 01-03/2025

Radiatori 2000
Sustainable Heating Comfort

Finiture *Finishes*

Colori disponibili *Colors available*

Made in Italy

Finiture base *Basic finishes*

B.01 **RAL 9016**
Bianco lucido
RAL 9016
Glossy white

B.02 **RAL 9010**
Bianco puro lucido
RAL 9010
Pure white glossy

+5% sul prezzo standard con minimo di ordine */ +5% on standard price with MOQ*

Finiture solo per Scaldasalviette *Finishes only for Towel warmers*

S.01 **RAL 9016**
Bianco sablé
RAL 9016
White sablé

S.02 **Antracite sablé**
Antrhacite sablé
+5% sul prezzo standard /
+5% on standard price

S.03 **Anodizzato lucido**
Glossy anodized
+30% sul prezzo standard /
+30% on standard price

Finiture Materiche *Textured Finishes*

T.01 **RAL 9010**
Bianco puro sablé
RAL 9010
Pure white sablé

T.02 **Beige sablè**
Beige sablè

T.03 **Champagnefrosty**
Champagnefrosty

T.04 **Gold**
Gold

T.05 **Bronze**
Bronze

T.06 **Bismuth**
Bismuth

T.07 **Marron d'Inde**
Marron d'Inde

T.08 **Noir 200 sablé**
Noir 200 sablé

T.09 **Noir 900 sablé**
Noir 900 sablé

T.10 **Nickel**
Nickel

T.11 **Blu 700 sablé**
Blu 700 sablé

T.12 **Blu 2700 sablé**
Blu 2700 sablé

+40% sul prezzo standard / *+40% on standard price*

.04 **Tutti i colori RAL sono disponibili su richiesta, sia in versione lucida che opaca solo per Scaldasalviette (minimo ordine 10 pezzi per misura).**
All RAL colors are available upon request, in both glossy and matte finishes only for Towel warmers (minimum order quantity 10 pieces per size).

+15% sul prezzo standard sia in versione lucida che opaca. */ +15% on standard price in both glossy and matte finishes.*

Sfoglia il nostro catalogo online per conoscere la nostra gamma completa di radiatori e scaldasalviette, disponibili in vari modelli, colori e finiture!
Browse our online catalogue to discover our complete range of radiators and towel warmers, available in various models, colors and finishes!

rev. 01-03/2025