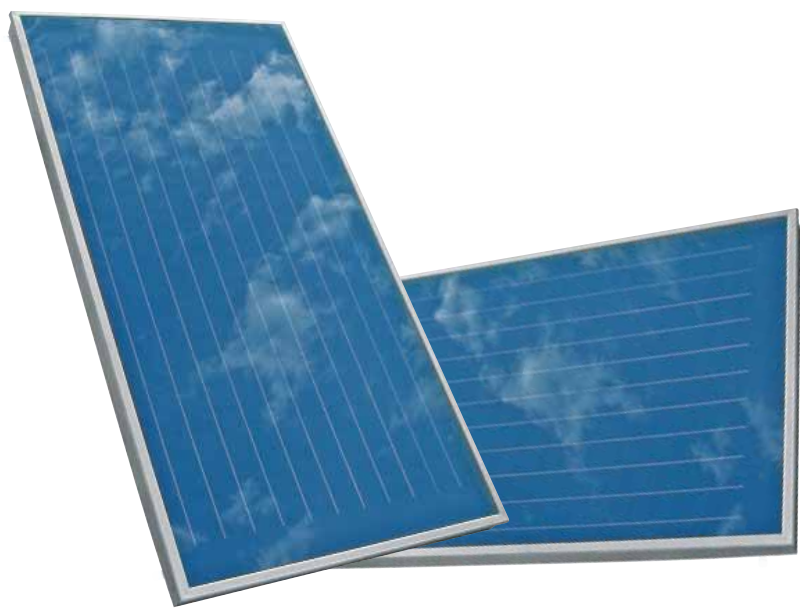


FLAT PLATE SOLAR COLLECTORS



Applications:
Forced circulation thermal systems.

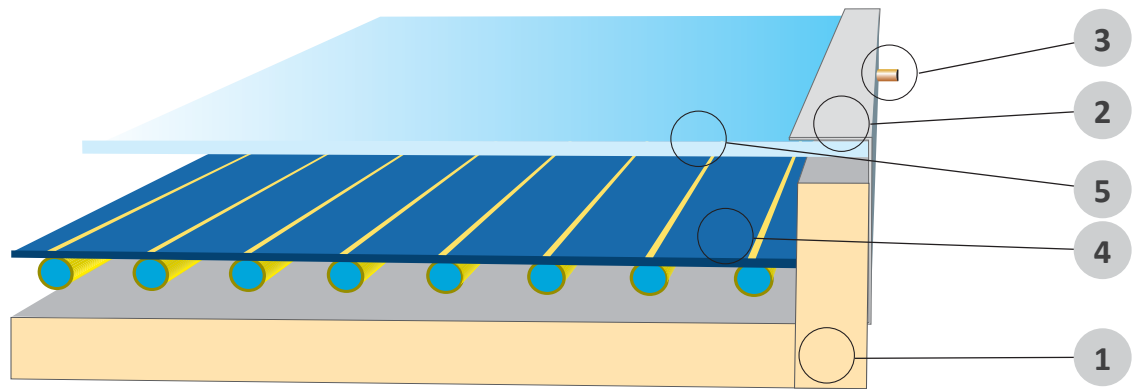
Characteristics:
Lateral connections, universal collector for forced circulation systems.

Solar Keymark

Technical data	
Max P.	10 bar
Max T.	199° C
Gaskets	EPDM - Silicone

Cordivari flat plate solar collectors are manufactured with aluminum frame, insulation of mineral wool, highly selective absorber covered in titanium oxides and tempered anti-hail solar glass cover, in order to offer the most performant solution in the solar thermal field. Cordivari flat plate solar

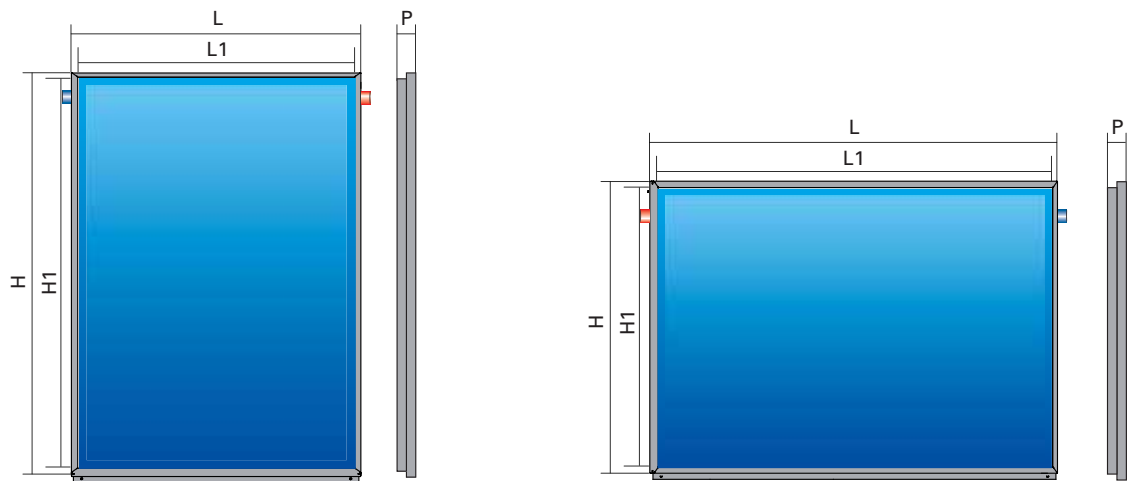
collectors are the best solution for efficient and high-performing solar thermal systems thanks to the quality of the materials, the reliability of the functioning and to the multiple opportunities of integration.



DESCRIPTION

1	Insulation in mineral wool
2	Aluminium frame
3	Connections Ø 22 mm
4	Full plate absorber with high selective coating
5	Anti-hail tempered glass

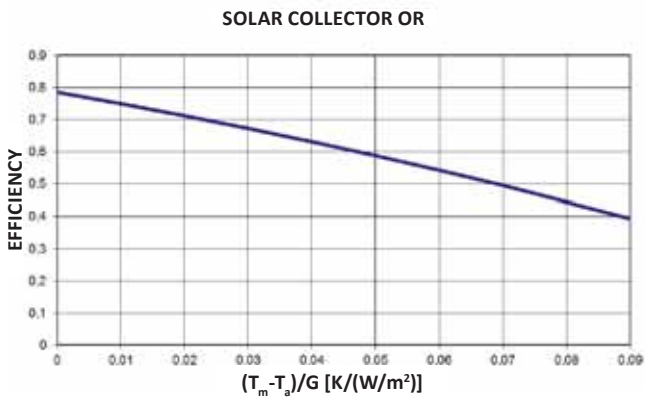
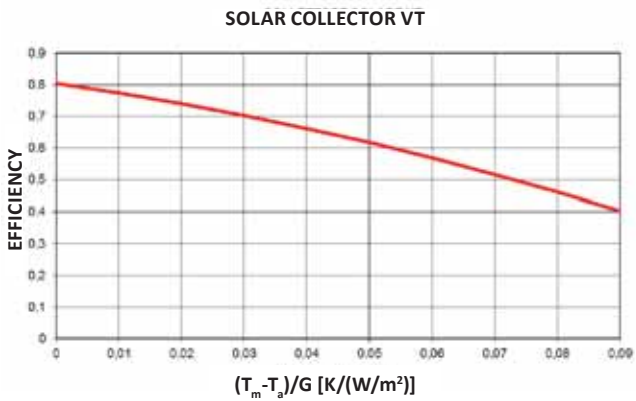
FLAT PLATE SOLAR COLLECTORS



ART. NR.	VERSION	GROSS DIMENSIONS				OPENING SURFACE	Weight	Capacity	CONNECTIONS	
		L	H	P	Surface				N°	[mm]
		[mm]			[m²]				[m²]	[kg]
3400306501310	VT	1250	2000	85	2,5*	2,32	34	1,9	2	ø 22
3400306501311	OR	2000	1250	85	2,5*	2,32	34	1,9	2	ø 22

* For the detailed calculation please always refer to the product certification and to test reports.

EFFICIENCY CURVES (Solar radiation values G dir = 850 W/m² G dif = 150 W/m²)



SOLAR COLLECTORS EFFICIENCY CURVE

The immediate efficiency curve of a solar collector represents its performances “ID”, that allows to quantify the solar collector capacity to turn the energy into thermal energy. Efficiency is defined as the relationship between the thermal power filtered by the heat transfer fluid and the sun’s rays affecting the solar collector. For convenience, one refers always to a square meter (1 m²) surface. So on the vertical axis, the efficiency η (eta) is the relationship between

the power absorbed by the heat transfer fluid circulating in one square meter of the solar collector (W/m²). It is clear that the efficiency so defined is an actual value depending on test conditions as well as on the collector type. On the horizontal axis we find the relationship between the temperature Δt and the power of the solar radiation affecting on the collector. Δt is the difference between the average temperature of the heat transfer fluid inside the solar collector and the environment temperature.