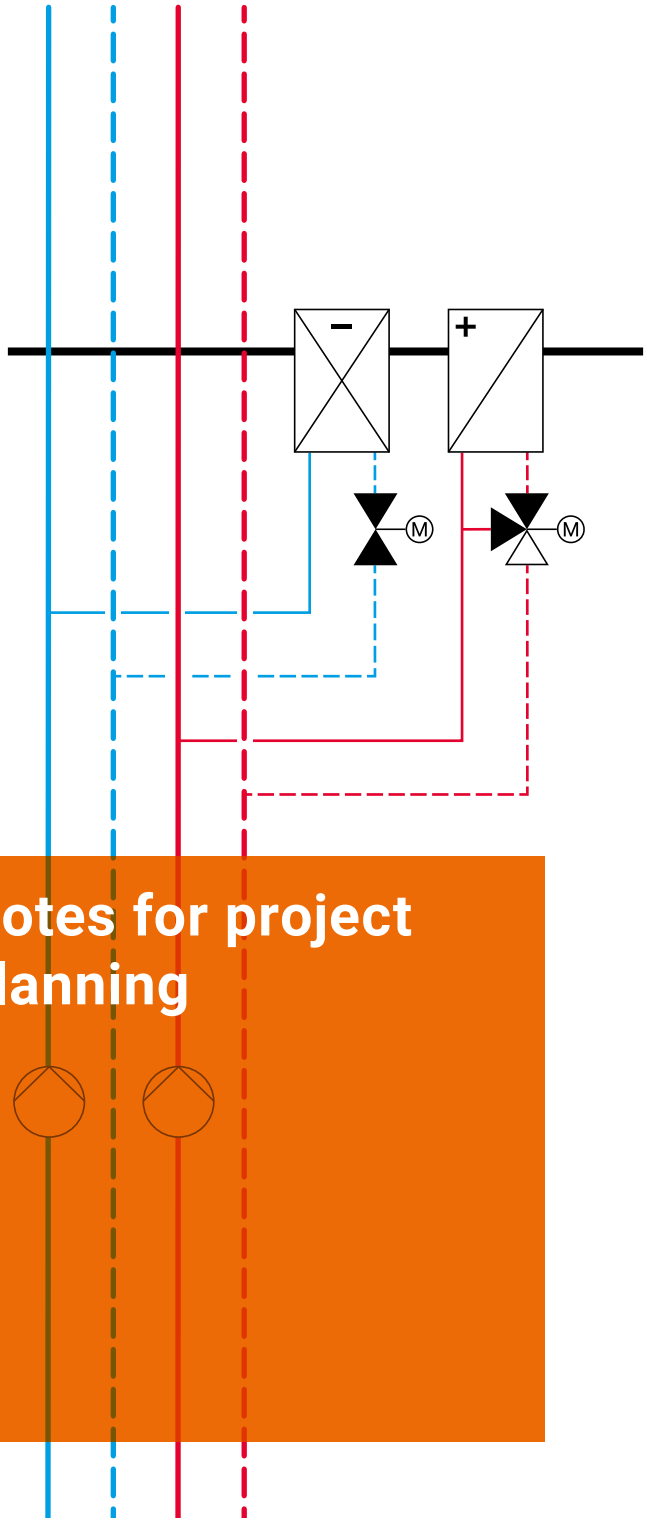

Notes for project planning

2- and 3-way globe valves

Edition 2026-01/B

BELIMO

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Project planning

Relevant information

The data, information and limit values on the data sheets of the globe valves and globe valve actuators must be observed and complied with.

Closing and differential pressures

Refer to the data sheets for the maximum permissible closing and differential pressures.

2-way globe valves

2-way globe valves are throttling devices. Installation in the return is recommended with high temperatures. This leads to a lower thermal load on the sealing elements in the valve. The prescribed direction of flow must be observed.

3-way globe valves

3-way globe valves are mixing devices. The direction of flow must be maintained under all loads. Installation in the supply or return is dependent on the hydronic circuit selected. Only the H3..S-..- and H7..S-valves are approved for operation at the distribution point.

Diverting circuit

It is recommended that a balancing valve be installed in the bypass line for the diverter circuit (valve in the mixing point). If the valve is at the distribution point of the diverting circuit, installing a balancing valve in the bypass line is a mandatory requirement. This ensures that the pressure loss through the bypass equals the pressure loss through the variable section.

Water quality

Adhere to the water quality requirements specified in VDI 2035.

Strainers

The Belimo globe valve is a regulating device. Central strainers are recommended to ensure the control task in the long term.

Open/close valve

Make sure that sufficient open/close valves are installed on the plant for service purposes.

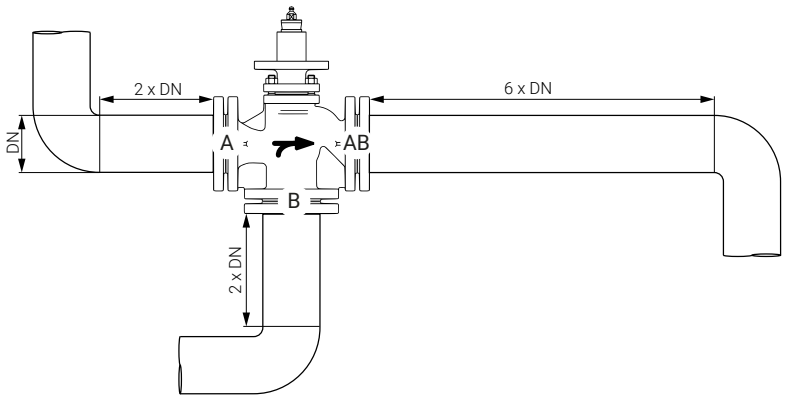
Installation and operation

Pipeline clearances

The minimum clearances between the pipelines and the walls and ceilings required for project planning depend not only on the valve dimensions but also on the design. The dimensions can be found in the associated data sheets.

Installation location in the pipe system

For impeccable function of the control valve, the pipeline upstream of the valve should have a length of at least two nominal diameters and the length of the pipeline downstream of the valve should be at least six nominal diameters.

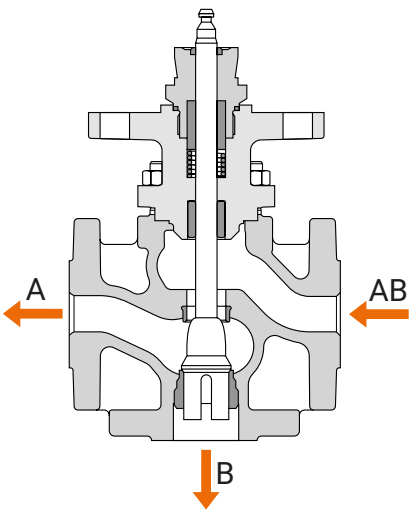


Use as diverting valve

Only the H3..S-..- and H7..S-valves are approved for operation at the distribution point.

Due to the construction of these globe valves, a suction effect may occur in the closing area when they are used as diverting valves. Belimo therefore recommends installing globe valves at the mixing point.

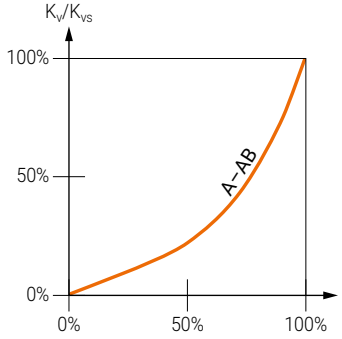
Installation of a balancing valve in the bypass line is a mandatory requirement, and the medium speed limitation must be maintained (see Chapter Project planning, cavitation diagrams).



Flow characteristics

2-way globe valve

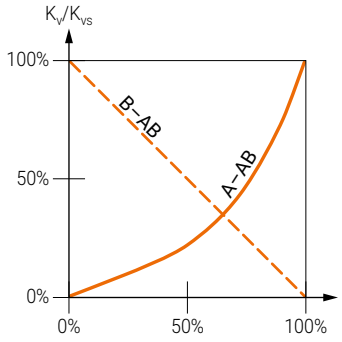
The characteristic curve is equal percentage with a characteristic curve factor n(gl) = 3. This guarantees stable control characteristics in the upper partial load range. The curve is linear in the lower opening range between 0…30% stroke. This ensures outstanding control characteristics, including in the lower partial load range.



3-way globe valve with equal-percentage control path

(Valves H3..S-.., H5..B, H7..R, H7..N, H7..S)

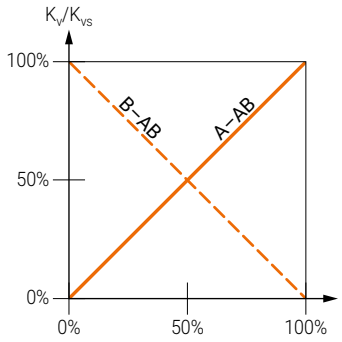
3-way globe valves behave the same as 2-way globe valves across the control path A–AB. The bypass B–AB has the same K_{VS} value as the control path. The characteristic curve in the bypass is linear.



3-way globe valve with linear control path

(Valves H7..W..-S7, H7..X..-S..)

Control path A–AB and bypass B–AB both exhibit a linear characteristic curve and the same K_{VS} value.

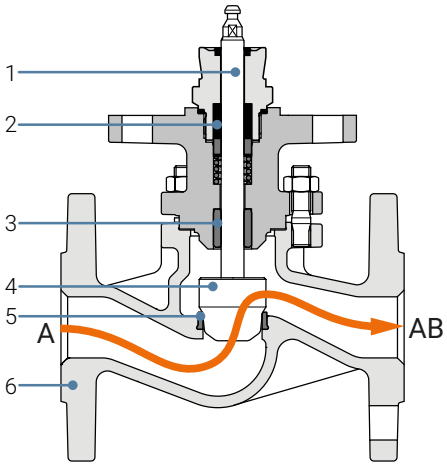


Principles of flow control

Flow direction

The flow direction of the medium always runs against the closing cone in the control path.

2-way globe valve with closing point at bottom

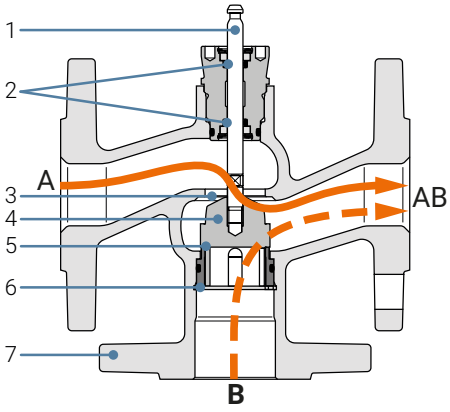


Cross-section view of an H6..S

Legend

1 Valve stem
2 Spindle opening
3 Spindle guide
4 Closing element
5 Valve seat (A–AB)
6 Valve body

3-way globe valve with closing point at top

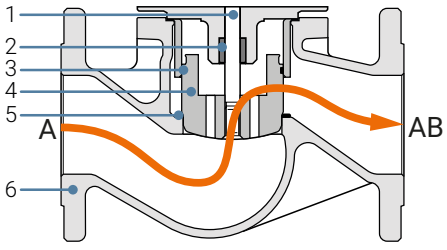


Cross-section view of an H7..N

Legend

1 Valve stem
2 Spindle opening
3 Valve seat (A–AB)
4 Closing element
5 Valve seat (B–AB)
6 Axial protective device for closing elements
7 Valve body

Partially depressurised 2-way globe valve with closing point at bottom



Cross-section view of an H6..SP

Legend

1 Valve stem
2 Spindle guide
3 Piston guide
4 Closing element
5 Valve seat (A–AB)
6 Valve body

Function

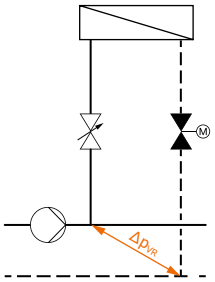
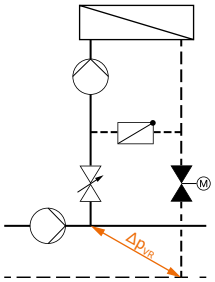
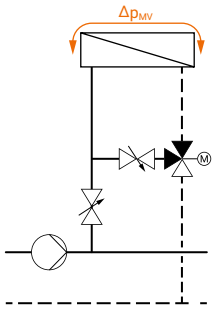
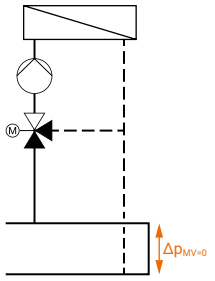
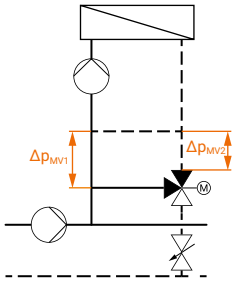
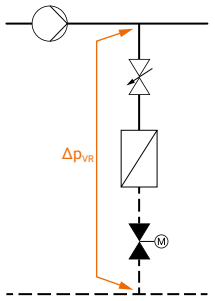
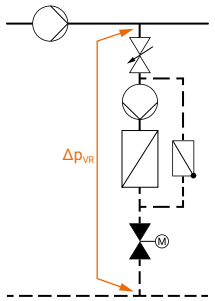
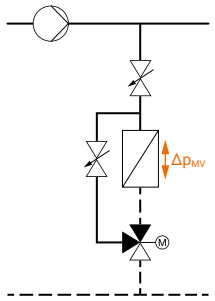
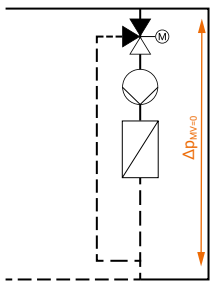
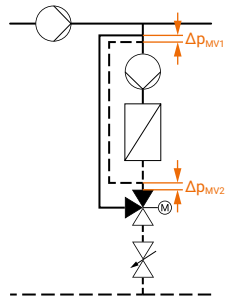
The partial depressurisation arises from the fact that the inlet pressure of the medium (from port A) also acts on the opposite side of the closing element via a borehole in the closing element. The actuator then needs only provide the pressing force for the tightness of the piston in the seat. As a result, much higher close-off pressures can be achieved than are possible with non-partially depressurised valves.

Hydronic circuits

Differential pressures Δp_{V100} with globe valve fully opened

2-way globe valves: H2..S-.. / H4..B / H6..R / H6..N / H6..S / H6..SP / H6..W..-S7 / H6..X..-S..

3-way globe valves: H3..S-.. / H5..B / H7..R / H7..N / H7..S / H7..W..-S7 / H7..X..-S..

	Throttling circuit	Injection circuit with 2-way globe valve	Diverting circuit	Mixing circuit	Injection circuit with 3-way globe valve
Circuit	$\Delta p_{V100} > \Delta p_{VR}/2$ Typical values: 10 kPa < Δp_{V100} < 200 kPa	$\Delta p_{V100} > \Delta p_{VR}/2$ Typical values: 10 kPa < Δp_{V100} < 200 kPa	$\Delta p_{V100} > \Delta p_{MV}$ Typical values: 5 kPa < Δp_{V100} < 50 kPa	$\Delta p_{V100} > \Delta p_{MV}$ Typical values: Δp_{V100} > 3 kPa (with depressurised distributor). Other mixing circuits: 5 kPa < Δp_{V100} < 30 kPa	$\Delta p_{MV1} + \Delta p_{MV2} \approx 0$ Typical values: Δp_{V100} > 3 kPa
Geographical presentation					
Synoptic depiction					

Legend

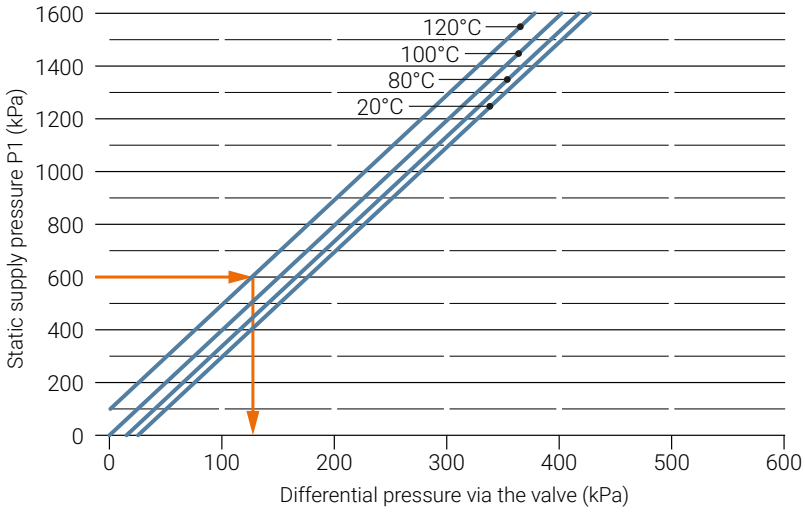
	2-way globe valve		Supply	Δp_{VR}	Differential pressure at the respective branch (supply/return) with nominal load
	3-way globe valve		Return	Δp_{MV}	Differential pressure in the variable-flow part (e.g. heat exchanger) at nominal load
	Pump		Check valve / non-return damper		Balancing valve

Cavitation diagrams

Cavitation

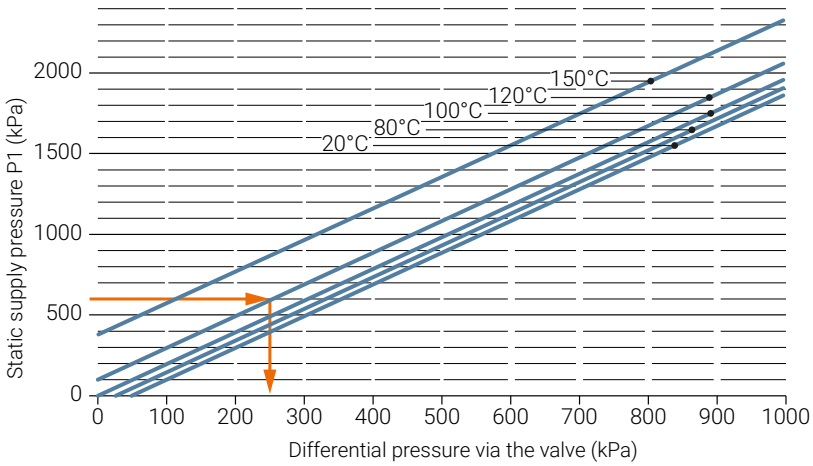
Cavitation increases wear on valve cones, valve seats, and valve bodies, and can furthermore cause irritating noises. To avoid cavitation, the maximum permissible differential pressure must be observed using the following tables. The occurrence of cavitation depends on the static pressure in the system, on the fluid temperature (evaporation pressure), and the design of the valve.
Standard values for low-noise operation in HVAC systems are 1...2 m/s fluid velocities. Disruptions caused by flow effects can arise at medium speeds above 2 m/s.

Cavitation diagram of valves at up to 120°C with different water temperatures



Example: With hot water at 120°C and a supply pressure of 600 kPa, a maximum differential pressure Δp_{max} of 120 kPa is permissible.

Cavitation diagram of valves at up to 150°C with different water temperatures



Example: With hot water at 120°C and a supply pressure of 600 kPa, a maximum differential pressure Δp_{max} of 250 kPa is permissible.

Design and dimensioning

Control characteristics

To ensure a valve achieves adequate control characteristics and a long service life for the HVAC performance device, it must be correctly designed with the correct valve authority P_v. The valve authority is the benchmark for the control characteristics of the valve in combination with the hydronic network. The valve authority is the relation between the differential pressure of the fully open valve (Δp_{v100}) at nominal flow and the maximum differential pressure for the closed valve. The higher the valve authority, the better the control characteristics. The lower the valve authority, the more the operational behaviour of the valve will deviate from the characteristic curve, i.e. the poorer the flow control will be. A valve authority of more than 0.5 is desired in everyday practice.

Design when using glycol

To reduce the freezing point of water, salt was added to the water in the past. These were called brine applications. Today glycol is used and we talk about cold agents. Depending on the concentration of the cold agent used (type of glycol) and the fluid temperature, the density of the water-glycol mixture varies between 1 and 9 percent. The resulting volume deviation is less than the permissible volume tolerance of the valve's K_{VS} value (by ±10 percent according to VDI/VDE 2173) and as a rule need not be taken into account, even if glycol mixtures require a slightly higher K_{VS} value. Depending on the type of glycol, compatibility with the valve materials used must be guaranteed and the permissible maximum concentration (50 percent) must not be exceeded. Furthermore, the specifications of the glycol manufacturer with respect to minimum concentration are to be taken into account.

Rounding rules

In practice, the desired K_V value never corresponds exactly to the available K_{VS} value of a valve. The next-smaller or next-larger valve is therefore selected when choosing a valve. Two situations could arise at this time:

1. The desired K_V value is not precisely in the middle between two K_{VS} values. Rounding upwards or downwards is performed accordingly.
   Example: A valve is required with a K_V value of 4.8 m^3/h. The K_{VS} values 4 m^3/h and 6.3 m^3/h are available, and therefore a K_{VS} value of 4 m^3/h is selected.

2. The desired K_V value is precisely in the middle between two K_{VS} values. Belimo recommends selecting as follows:
   – 2-way valve–the smaller K_{VS} value
   – 3-way valve–the larger K_{VS} value
   Example: A valve is required with a K_V value of 5.15 m^3/h. K_{VS} values of 4 m^3/h and 6.3 m^3/h are available. A K_{VS} value of 4 m^3/h is selected for the 2-way valve and a K_{VS} value of 6.3 m^3/h is selected for the 3-way valve.

Design in low-pressure steam applications

Configuration and installation location

Trouble-free operation in steam applications depends on the correct installation location and the correct design of the control valve. Also decisive are the configuration of the steam pipeline and the positioning of the condensate drain.

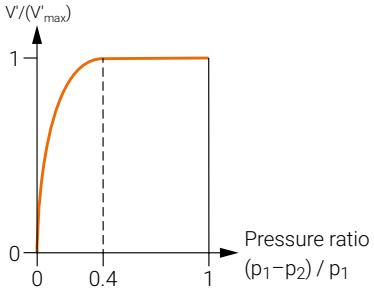
Restrictions

Belimo control valves may not be used in steam applications except in subcritical steam pressure ratios, between 0 and 0.4, and only with an equal-percentage valve characteristic curve (medium velocity V'_{max} 50 m/s).
Installations resulting in a pressure ratio in the supercritical range between 0.4 and 1 are not permitted with Belimo valves.

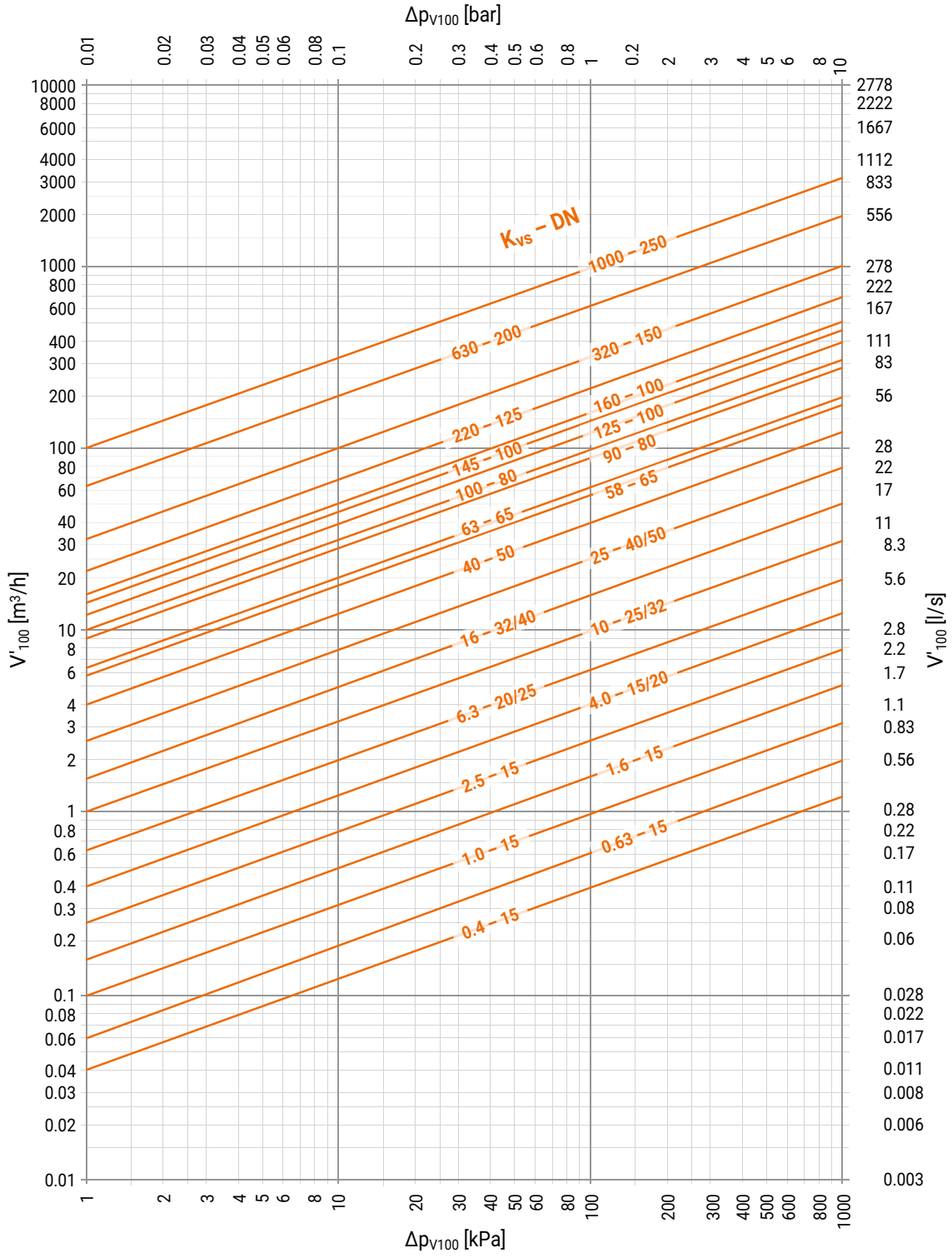
Pressure ratio

$$\frac{p_{1(abs)} - p_{2(abs)}}{p_{1(abs)}}$$

Pressure specifications in absolute pressures



Dimensional diagram for 2- and 3-way globe valves

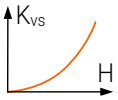
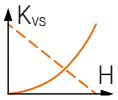


Formula K_{VS}

$$K_{VS} = \frac{V'_{100}}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta p_{V100}}{100}}}$$

Δp$_{V100}$: [kPa]
V'$_{100}$: [m³/h]
K$_{VS}$: [m³/h]

Globe valves selection table, 2- and 3-way, DN 15...50, PN 25

Pipe connection	**Internal thread, 2-way** (ISO 7-1)	**Internal thread, 3-way** (ISO 7-1)
Fluid temperature	0...130°C	0...130°C
Leakage rate	Max. 0.01% of K_{VS} value	Control path A–AB: Max. 0.02% of the K_{VS} value Bypass B–AB: Max. 0.02% of the K_{VS} value
Flow characteristic	Equal percentage	Control path A–AB: Equal percentage Bypass B–AB: Linear
Max. differential pressure	**H2..S-..** Δp_{max}: 800 kPa	**H3..S-..** Δp_{max}: 800 kPa
Permissible operating pressure	p_S: 2500 kPa	p_S: 2500 kPa
Valve design		
Valve characteristic curve		

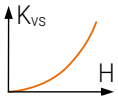
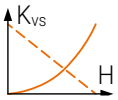
Internal thread, 2-way

Valve type H2..S-..	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H215S-G	**15**	1.6	25
H215S-J	**15**	4	25
H220S-K	**20**	6.3	25
H225S-L	**25**	10	25
H232S-M	**32**	16	25
H240S-N	**40**	25	25
H250S-P	**50**	40	25

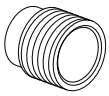
Internal thread, 3-way

Valve type H3..S-..	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H315S-G	**15**	1.6	25
H315S-J	**15**	4	25
H320S-K	**20**	6.3	25
H325S-L	**25**	10	25
H332S-M	**32**	16	25
H340S-N	**40**	25	25
H350S-P	**50**	40	25

Globe valves selection table, 2- and 3-way, DN 15...50, PN 16

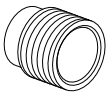
Pipe connection	**External thread, 2-way** (ISO 228-1)	**External thread, 3-way** (ISO 228-1)
Fluid temperature	–10...120°C	–10...120°C
Leakage rate	Max. 0.05% of K_{VS} value	Control path A–AB: Max. 0.05% of the K_{VS} value Bypass B–AB: Max. 1% of the K_{VS} value
Flow characteristic	Equal percentage	Control path A–AB: Equal percentage Bypass B–AB: Linear
Max. differential pressure	**H4..B** Δp_{max}: 400 kPa	**H5..B** Δp_{max}: 400 kPa
Permissible operating pressure	p_S: 1600 kPa	p_S: 1600 kPa
Valve design		
Valve characteristic curve		

External thread, 2-way



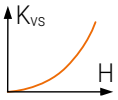
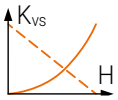
Valve type H4..B	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H411B	**15**	0.63	16
H412B	**15**	1.0	16
H413B	**15**	1.6	16
H414B	**15**	2.5	16
H415B	**15**	4.0	16
H420B	**20**	6.3	16
H425B	**25**	10	16
H432B	**32**	16	16
H440B	**40**	25	16
H450B	**50**	40	16

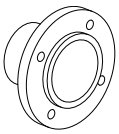
External thread, 3-way



Valve type H5..B	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H511B	**15**	0.63	16
H512B	**15**	1.0	16
H513B	**15**	1.6	16
H514B	**15**	2.5	16
H515B	**15**	4.0	16
H520B	**20**	6.3	16
H525B	**25**	10	16
H532B	**32**	16	16
H540B	**40**	25	16
H550B	**50**	40	16

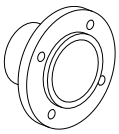
Globe valves selection table, 2- and 3-way, DN 15...100, PN 6

Pipe connection	**Flange, 2-way** (ISO 7005-2)	**Flange, 3-way** (ISO 7005-2)
Fluid temperature	–10...120°C	–10...120°C
Leakage rate	Max. 0.05% of K_{VS} value	Control path A–AB: Max. 0.05% of the K_{VS} value Bypass B–AB: Max. 1% of the K_{VS} value
Flow characteristic	Equal percentage	Control path A–AB: Equal percentage Bypass B–AB: Linear
Max. differential pressure	**H6..R** Δp_{max}: 400 kPa	**H7..R** Δp_{max}: 400 kPa
Permissible operating pressure	p_s: 600 kPa	p_s: 600 kPa
Valve design		
Valve characteristic curve		



Flange, 2-way

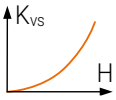
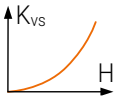
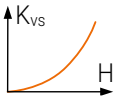
Valve type H6..R	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H611R	**15**	0.63	6
H612R	**15**	1.0	6
H613R	**15**	1.6	6
H614R	**15**	2.5	6
H615R	**15**	4.0	6
H620R	**20**	6.3	6
H625R	**25**	10	6
H632R	**32**	16	6
H640R	**40**	25	6
H650R	**50**	40	6
H664R	**65**	58	6
H679R	**80**	90	6
H6100R	**100**	145	6

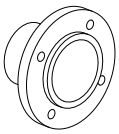


Flange, 3-way

Valve type H7..R	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H711R	**15**	0.63	6
H712R	**15**	1.0	6
H713R	**15**	1.6	6
H714R	**15**	2.5	6
H715R	**15**	4.0	6
H720R	**20**	6.3	6
H725R	**25**	10	6
H732R	**32**	16	6
H740R	**40**	25	6
H750R	**50**	40	6
H764R	**65**	58	6
H779R	**80**	90	6
H7100R	**100**	145	6

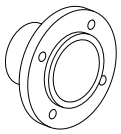
Globe valves selection table 2-way, DN 15...150, PN 16

Pipe connection	**Flange, 2-way** (ISO 7005-2)	**Flange, 2-way** (ISO 7005-2)	**Flange, 2-way** (ISO 7005-2)
Fluid temperature	−10...120°C	5...150°C	5...150°C
Leakage rate	Max. 0.05% of K_{VS} value	Max. 0.05% of K_{VS} value	Max. 0.05% of K_{VS} value
Flow characteristic	Equal percentage	Equal percentage	Equal percentage
Max. differential pressure	**H6..N** Δp_{max}: 400 kPa	**H6..S** Δp_{max}: 1000 kPa	**H6..SP** Δp_{max}: 1000 kPa
Permissible operating pressure	p_s: 1600 kPa	120°C to p_s 1600 kPa 150°C to p_s 1400 kPa	120°C to p_s 1600 kPa 150°C to p_s 1400 kPa
Valve design			
Valve characteristic curve			



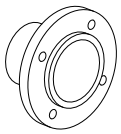
Flange, 2-way

Valve type H6..N	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H611N	15	0.63	16
H612N	15	1.0	16
H613N	15	1.6	16
H614N	15	2.5	16
H615N	15	4.0	16
H620N	20	6.3	16
H625N	25	10	16
H632N	32	16	16
H640N	40	25	16
H650N	50	40	16
H664N	65	58	16
H665N	65	63	16
H679N	80	90	16
H680N	80	100	16
H6100N	100	145	16



Flange, 2-way

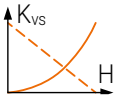
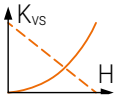
Valve type H6..S	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H610S	15	0.4	16
H611S	15	0.63	16
H612S	15	1.0	16
H613S	15	1.6	16
H614S	15	2.5	16
H615S	15	4.0	16
H619S	20	4.0	16
H620S	20	6.3	16
H624S	25	6.3	16
H625S	25	10	16
H632S	32	16	16
H640S	40	25	16
H650S	50	40	16
H664S	65	58	16
H665S	65	63	16
H680S	80	100	16
H6100S	100	145	16
H6125S	125	220	16
H6150S	150	320	16

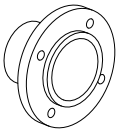


Flange, 2-way

Valve type H6..SP	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H640SP	40	25	16
H650SP	50	40	16
H664SP	65	58	16
H679SP	80	90	16
H6100SP	100	145	16
H6125SP	125	220	16
H6150SP	150	320	16

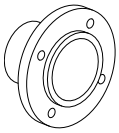
Globe valves selection table 3-way, DN 15...150, PN 16

Pipe connection	**Flange, 3-way** (ISO 7005-2)	**Flange, 3-way** (ISO 7005-2)
Fluid temperature	–10...120°C	5...150°C
Leakage rate	Control path A–AB: Max. 0.05% of the K_{VS} value Bypass B–AB: Max. 1% of the K_{VS} value	Control path A–AB: Max. 0.05% of the K_{VS} value Bypass B–AB: Max. 1% of the K_{VS} value
Flow characteristic	Control path A–AB: Equal percentage Bypass B–AB: Linear	Control path A–AB: Equal percentage Bypass B–AB: Linear
Max. differential pressure	**H7..N** Δp_{max}: 400 kPa	**H7..S** Δp_{max}: 1000 kPa
Permissible operating pressure	p_s: 1600 kPa	120°C to p_s 1600 kPa, 150°C to p_s 1400 kPa
Valve design		
Valve characteristic curve		



Flange, 3-way

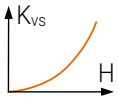
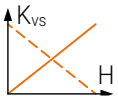
Valve type H7..N	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H711N	**15**	0.63	16
H712N	**15**	1.0	16
H713N	**15**	1.6	16
H714N	**15**	2.5	16
H715N	**15**	4.0	16
H720N	**20**	6.3	16
H725N	**25**	10	16
H732N	**32**	16	16
H740N	**40**	25	16
H750N	**50**	40	16
H764N	**65**	58	16
H765N	**65**	63	16
H779N	**80**	90	16
H780N	**80**	100	16
H7100N	**100**	145	16
H7125N	**120**	220	16
H7150N	**150**	320	16



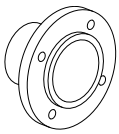
Flange, 3-way

Valve type H7..S	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H715S	**15**	4.0	16
H720S	**20**	6.3	16
H725S	**25**	10	16
H732S	**32**	16	16
H740S	**40**	25	16
H750S	**50**	40	16
H765S	**65**	63	16
H780S	**80**	100	16
H7100S	**100**	160	16
H7125S	**125**	220	16
H7150S	**150**	320	16

Globe valves selection table, 2- and 3-way, DN 200/250, PN 16

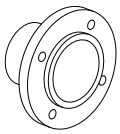
Pipe connection	**Flange, 2-way** (ISO 7005-2)	**Flange, 3-way** (ISO 7005-2)
Fluid temperature	5...120°C	–10...120°C
Leakage rate	Max. 0.05% of K_{VS} value	Control path A–AB: Max. 0.05% of the K_{VS} value Bypass B–AB: Max. 1% of the K_{VS} value
Flow characteristic	Equal percentage	Control path A–AB: Linear Bypass B–AB: Linear
Max. differential pressure	**H6..W..-S7** Δp_{max}: 250 kPa	**H7..W..-S7** Δp_{max}: 250 kPa
Permissible operating pressure	p_S: 1600 kPa	p_S: 1600 kPa
Valve design		
Valve characteristic curve		

Flange, 2-way



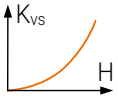
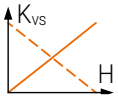
Valve type H6..W..-S7	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H6200W630-S7	**200**	630	16
H6250W1000-S7	**250**	1000	16

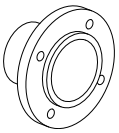
Flange, 3-way



Valve type H7..W..-S7	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H7200W630-S7	**200**	630	16
H7250W1000-S7	**250**	1000	16

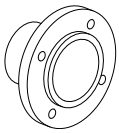
Globe valves selection table, 2- and 3-way, DN 15...100, PN 25

Pipe connection	**Flange, 2-way** (ISO 7005-2)	**Flange, 3-way** (ISO 7005-2)
Fluid temperature	5...150°C	5...200°C
Leakage rate	Max. 0.05% of K_{VS} value	Control path A–AB: Max. 0.05% of the K_{VS} value Bypass B–AB: Max. 1% of the K_{VS} value
Flow characteristic	Equal percentage	Control path A–AB: Linear Bypass B–AB: Linear
Max. differential pressure	**H6..X..-S..** Δp_{max}: 1000 kPa	**H7..X..-S..** Δp_{max}: 1000 kPa
Permissible operating pressure	120°C to p_s 2500 kPa, 150°C to p_s 2430 kPa	120°C to p_s 2500 kPa, 200°C to p_s 2300 kPa
Valve design		
Valve characteristic curve		



Flange, 2-way

Valve type H6..X..-S..	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H6015XP4-S2	**15**	0.4	25
H6015XP63-S2	**15**	0.63	25
H6015X1-S2	**15**	1	25
H6015X1P6-S2	**15**	1.6	25
H6015X2P5-S2	**15**	2.5	25
H6015X4-S2	**15**	4	25
H6020X4-S2	**20**	4	25
H6020X6P3-S2	**20**	6.3	25
H6025X6P3-S2	**25**	6.3	25
H6025X10-S2	**25**	10	25
H6032X10-S2	**32**	10	25
H6032X16-S2	**32**	16	25
H6040X16-S2	**40**	16	25
H6040X25-S2	**40**	25	25
H6050X25-S2	**50**	25	25
H6050X40-S2	**50**	40	25
H6065X58-SP2	**65**	58	25
H6080X90-SP2	**80**	90	25
H6100X125-SP2	**100**	125	25



Flange, 3-way

Valve type H7..X..-S..	DN	K_{VS}	PN
H7015X4-S2	**15**	4	25
H7020X6P3-S2	**20**	6.3	25
H7025X10-S2	**25**	10	25
H7032X16-S2	**32**	16	25
H7040X25-S2	**40**	25	25
H7050X40-S2	**50**	40	25
H7065X63-S4	**65**	63	25
H7080X100-S4	**80**	100	25
H7100X160-S4	**100**	160	25

Definitions

Formula symbols

K_v	The flow coefficient K_V [m^3/h] is the specific flow of a valve at a defined valve position with reference to 100 kPa (1 bar). The K_V value changes, depending on the valve position. The flow coefficient is determined for a water temperature of 5…40°C.
K_{vs}	Flow coefficient at 100% valve opening
p_s	Permissible operating pressure kPa
V'_{100}	Nominal flow at Δp_{v100}
Δp_{v100}	Differential pressure across the completely opened valve at V'_{100}
Δp_{max}	Maximum permissible differential pressure across control path A–AB, with reference to the whole opening range
Δp_s	Close-off pressure: The specified tightness of the valve is ensured up to this value.
P_v	Valve authority: the benchmark for the control characteristics of the valve in combination with the hydronic network. The valve authority is the relation at nominal load between the differential pressure of the fully open valve (Δp_{v100}) at nominal flow and the total pressure drop in the variable-flow path or of the completely closed valve.

Further documentation

– Notes for project planning – general notes
– Technical data sheets
– Installation instructions
– Brochure – Energy efficiency and comfort in buildings

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