

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND INSTALLATION

HOT WATER TANKS INDIRECT HEATING

OKC 100 NTR/HV
OKC 125 NTR/HV
OKC 160 NTR/HV



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 **DRAŽICE**
ČLEN SKUPINY **NIBE**

Tradice od roku 1956

CONTENTS

1	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE PRODUCT	4
1.1	FUNCTION DESCRIPTION.....	4
1.2	NOTICE TO CONSUMERS	4
1.2.1	HOT WATER CONSUMPTION	4
1.2.2	ENERGY SAVINGS	4
1.3	CONSTRUCTION AND BASIC DIMENSIONS OF THE TANK	5
2	OPERATING AND INSTALLATION INFORMATION	7
2.1	OPERATING CONDITIONS.....	7
2.2	WATER INSTALLATION	7
2.3	CONNECTION OF AN INDIRECT HEATING TANK TO A HOT WATER SYSTEM	9
2.4	FIRST COMMISSIONING	10
2.5	DECOMMISSIONING, EMPTYING	10
2.6	INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND CARE OF THE DEVICE	11
2.7	MOST COMMON MALFUNCTIONS AND THEIR CAUSES.....	12
3	IMPORTANT NOTICES	12
3.1	INSTALLATION REGULATIONS	12
3.2	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS	13
3.3	DISPOSAL OF PACKAGING MATERIAL AND NON-FUNCTIONAL PRODUCTS	13
4	ACCESSORIES	13

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLING THE TANK!

Dear Customer,

Družstevní závody Dražice - strojírna s.r.o. would like to thank you for choosing to use our brand's product. These instructions will familiarize you with the use, construction, maintenance, and other information about electric water tanks.



The product is not intended for use

- a) by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory, or mental capabilities, or
- b) with insufficient knowledge and experience, unless they are supervised by a responsible person or have not been properly trained.

The manufacturer reserves the right to make technical changes to the product. The product is intended for permanent contact with drinking water.

We recommend using the product in an indoor environment with an air temperature of +2°C to +45°C and a relative humidity of max. 80%.

The function and safety of the product have been tested by the Engineering Test Institute in Brno.

Publisher Družstevní závody Dražice - strojírna s.r.o., Dražice 69, Benátky nad Jizerou, 294 71, Czech Republic, assures that the packaging complies with the requirements of Sections 3 and 4 of Act No. 477/2001 Coll. on packaging and on amendments to certain acts, as amended.

Made in the Czech Republic.

Meaning of pictograms used in the instructions



Important information for users of the container.



Manufacturer's recommendations, compliance with which will ensure trouble-free operation and long service life of the product.



CAUTION!
Important warning that must be followed.

1 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE PRODUCT

1.1 FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Indirect heating stationary tanks of the NTR/HV series are used to prepare DHW in conjunction with another source of heating water, most often a gas boiler. Their nominal output guarantees a sufficient amount of DHW even for large residential units - businesses, restaurants, and similar facilities. **During periods of increased DHW consumption, the tanks continuously reheat the water and operate similarly to instantaneous water heaters.**

1.2 NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

1.2.1 HOT WATER CONSUMPTION



Hot water consumption in the household depends on the number of people, the amount of sanitary equipment, the length, diameter, and insulation of the pipe distribution system in the apartment or house, and the individual habits of users.

1.2.2 ENERGY SAVINGS



The hot water tank is insulated with high-quality CFC-free polyurethane foam. Set the source for heating the tank only to the level that you absolutely need for household operation. This will reduce energy consumption and the amount of deposits on the walls of the tank and the exchanger.

Advantages of using an indirect heating tank:

- easy installation and connection to the heating water source,
- very fast DHW heating,
- enameled steel tank ensures all hygienic requirements for DHW quality,
- built-in magnesium anode increases corrosion resistance,
- high-quality polyurethane insulation ensures minimal heat loss,
- multiple draw-off points,
- Precise DHW temperature control
- option to connect DHW circulation.

1.3 CONSTRUCTION AND BASIC DIMENSIONS OF THE TANK

The storage tank is made of sheet steel and tested at 1.5 times the operating pressure. The inside of the tank is enamelled. A flange is welded to the bottom of the tank, to which the flange cover is screwed. A sealing ring is inserted between the flange cover and the flange. The flange cover has a recess for placing external sensors for the control thermostat and thermometer. An anode rod is mounted on an M8 nut. The water tank is insulated with rigid polyurethane foam. A heat exchanger is welded to the pressure vessel.

Tank dimensions: OKC 100 NTR/HV, OKC 125 NTR/HV, OKC 160 NTR/HV

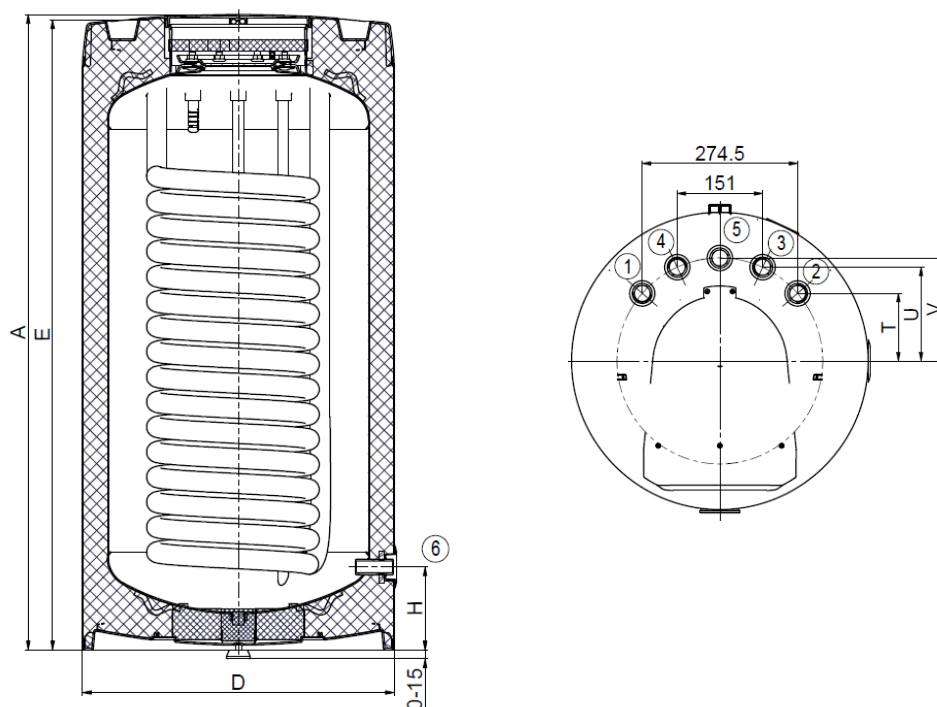


Figure 1

TYPE	OKC 100 NTR/HV	OKC 125 NTR/HV	OKC 160 NTR/HV
A	902	1067	1090
D	524	524	584
E	892	1057	1080
H	145	145	143
T	119	119	119
U	165	165	165
V	182	182	182

①	3/4" external
②	3/4" external
③	3/4" external
④	3/4" external
⑤	3/4" external
⑥	1/2" internal

Table 1

TYPE		OKC 100 NTR/HV	OKC 125 NTR/HV	OKC 160 NTR/HV
VOLUME	l	87	113	144
MAX. OPERATING OVERPRESSURE IN THE CONTAINER	bar		6	
MAX. OPERATING OVERPRESSURE IN THE EXCHANGER	bar		10	
ELECTRICAL PROTECTION			IP 42	
MAX. OPERATING TEMPERATURE IN THE CONTAINER	°C		80	
MAX. OPERATING TEMPERATURE IN THE EXCHANGER	°C		110	
RECOMMENDED DHW TEMPERATURE	°C		60	
MAX. HEATER WEIGHT WITHOUT WATER	kg	53	64	77
HEAT EXCHANGER SURFACE AREA	m ²	1.08	1.45	1.45
EXCHANGER VOLUME	l	7.1	9.5	9.5
NOMINAL HEAT OUTPUT AT A HEATING WATER TEMPERATURE OF 80 °C AND A FLOW RATE OF 720 l/h	W	24000	32000	32000
PRESSURE LOSS IN THE EXCHANGER AT A FLOW RATE OF 720 l/h	mbar	33	46	46
HEATING TIME IN THE EXCHANGER FROM 10 °C TO 60 °C	min	13	12	16
ENERGY EFFICIENCY CLASS		B	C	C
STATIC LOSS	W	42	65	65

Table 2

2 OPERATING AND INSTALLATION INFORMATION

2.1 OPERATING CONDITIONS



The tank may only be used in accordance with the conditions specified on the rating plate and the instructions in this manual. In addition to the legally recognized national regulations and standards, the connection conditions specified by the local electricity and water companies must also be observed, as well as the installation and operating instructions.

The temperature at the installation site of the heater must be above +2 °C; the room must not freeze. The heater must be installed in a location that can be considered suitable, i.e., the device must be easily accessible for any necessary maintenance, repair, or replacement.



If the water is very hard, we recommend installing a standard water softener upstream of the tank. For proper operation, it is necessary to use drinking water of appropriate quality. To prevent possible deposits, we recommend installing a water filter upstream of the tank.

2.2 WATER INSTALLATION



The connection of tanks to the water installation is shown at -Figure 2 . In case of possible disconnection of the tank, it is necessary to install 3/4" fittings on the service water inlets and outlets. If the DHW distribution system is equipped with a circulation circuit, the "return" is connected to the inlet marked CIRCULATION. Types 100, 125, 160 NTR / HV are equipped with a drain outlet. The tank must be equipped with a safety valve for operation. The safety valve is installed on the cold water inlet marked with a blue ring. We recommend the shortest possible hot water distribution from the tank, to reduce heat loss.



Every pressurized domestic hot water tank must be equipped with a diaphragm spring-loaded safety valve. The safety valve must be easily accessible, as close to the tank as possible. The supply pipe must have at least the same clearance as the safety valve. The safety valve should be placed high enough to ensure that overflow water can drain by gravity. We recommend installing the safety valve on a branch pipe. This makes replacement easier without having to drain the water from the tank. Safety valves with a fixed pressure set by the manufacturer are used for installation. The trigger pressure of the safety valve must be the same as the maximum permissible pressure of the tank and at least 20% higher than the maximum pressure in the water supply system (Table 3). If the pressure in the water supply system exceeds this value, a pressure reducing valve must be installed in the system. **No shut-off valve may be installed between the tank and the safety valve.** Follow the manufacturer's instructions for installing the safety device.



The safety valve must be checked before each use. The check is performed by manually moving the membrane away from the seat by turning the knob of the breakaway device in the direction of the arrow. After turning, the knob must snap back into the notch. The proper functioning of the breakaway device is indicated by water draining through the safety valve's drain pipe. During normal operation, this check must be performed at least once a month and after each shutdown of the tank for more than 5 days. Water may drip from the safety valve through the drain pipe. The pipe must be freely open to the atmosphere, positioned continuously downwards, and must be in an environment without temperatures below freezing. First, it is necessary to shut off the water supply to the tank. The required pressures are listed in the following table. For the safety valve to function properly, a check valve must be installed on the supply pipe to prevent the tank from emptying spontaneously and hot water from flowing back into the water supply system.

The required pressures are listed in the following table -Table 3 .

In case of possible disassembly or repair, **the heaters must be equipped with a drain valve located on the cold water supply to the heater. When installing the safety device, proceed in accordance with the standard.**

SAFETY VALVE TRIGGER PRESSURE [MPa]	PERMISSIBLE OPERATING OVERPRESSURE OF THE WATER TANK [MPa]	MAX. PRESSURE IN THE COLD WATER PIPE [MPa]
0.6	0.6	up to 0.48

Table 3

Connection of the storage tank exchanger and fittings at the cold water inlet

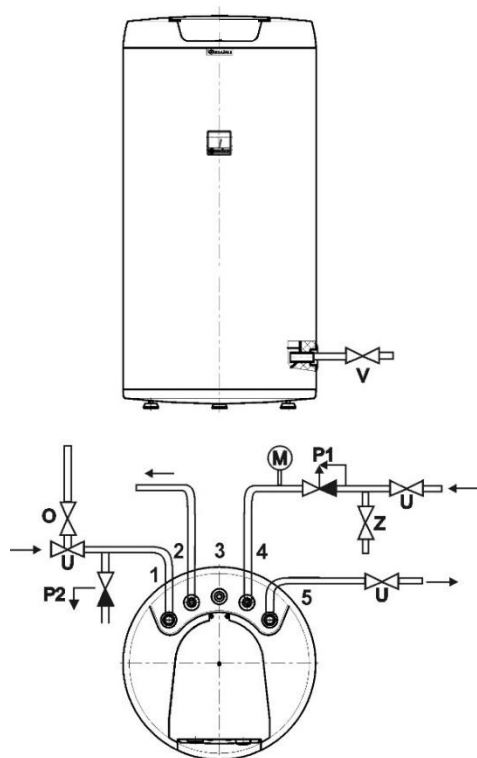


Figure 2

- O - Air vent valve
- U - Shut-off valve
- P1 - Safety valve with non-return valve
- P2 - Safety valve for heating circuit
- M - Pressure gauge
- Z - Test valve
- V - Drain valve

- 1 - Heating water inlet
- 2 - DHW outlet
- 3 - Circulation
- 4 - Cold water inlet
- 5 - Heating water outlet

The cold water supply connection must comply with the standards in the country of installation.

2.3 CONNECTION OF AN INDIRECT HEATING TANK TO A HOT WATER SYSTEM



It is advisable to install shut-off valves on the heating water inlet and outlet (in case the tank needs to be removed). The valves should be as close to the tank as possible to prevent significant heat loss.

The heating circuit is connected to the marked inlets and outlets of the tank exchanger, and a vent valve is installed at the highest point. To protect the pumps, three-way valve, check valves and prevent clogging of the exchanger, a filter must be installed in the circuit. **We recommend flushing the heating circuit before installation.** Properly insulate all connecting pipes. If the system will operate with priority DHW heating using a three-way valve, always follow the three-way valve manufacturer's instructions during installation.



After connecting the tank to the water supply, hot water heating system, and after testing the safety valve (according to the instructions included with the valve), the tank can be put into operation. The tank must be filled with water before putting it into operation. The first heating process must be performed and checked by a licensed professional. The hot water drain pipe and parts of the safety fittings may be hot.

CONNECTING THE HEATER TO THE WATER SUPPLY AND HEATING SYSTEM

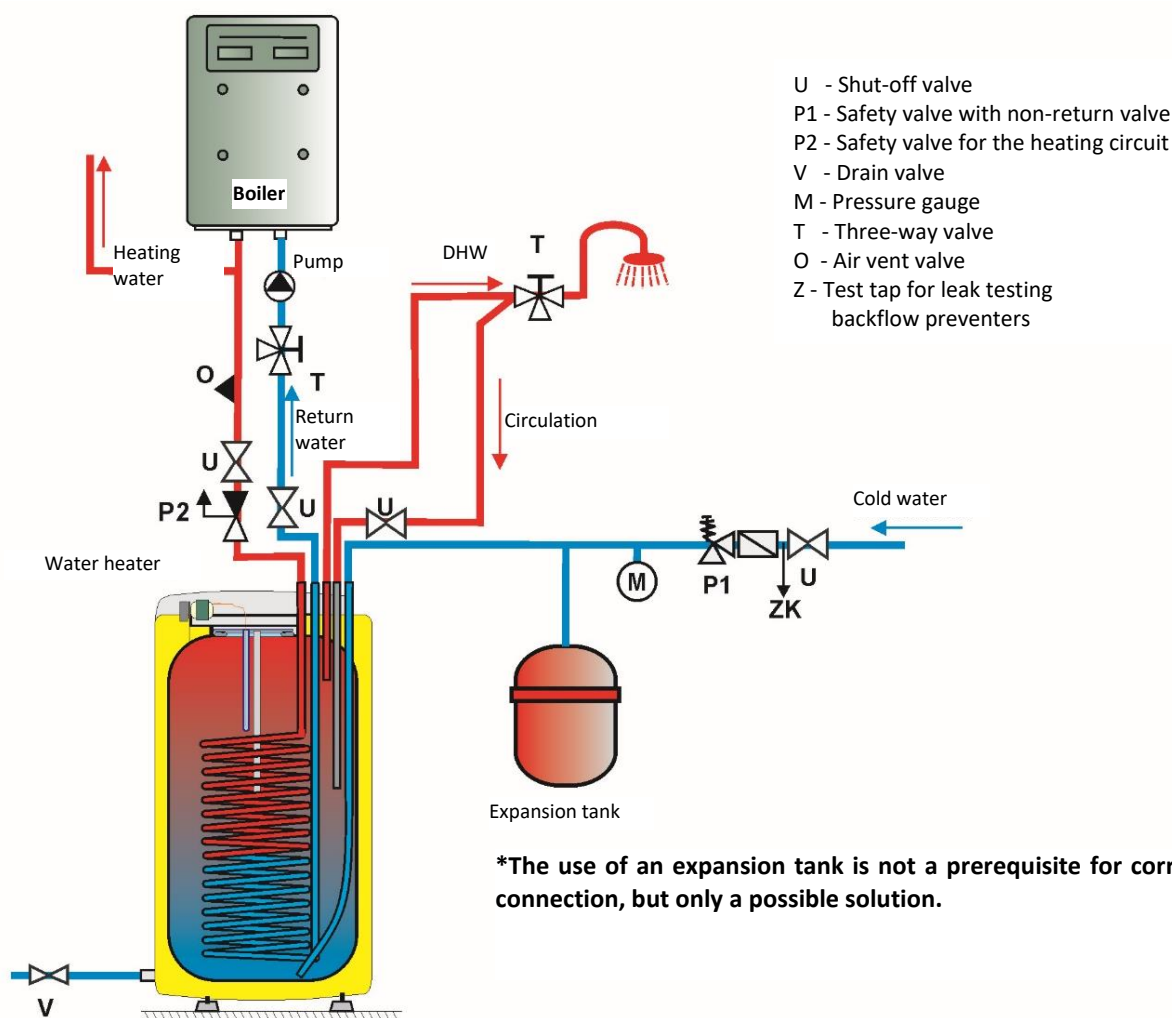


Figure 3

2.4 FIRST COMMISSIONING



During the heating process, water that expands due to heating must drip from the safety valve in a pressurized connection. In a non-pressurized connection, water drips from the overflow mixing valve. After heating is complete, the set temperature and the actual temperature of the water drawn should be approximately the same. After connecting the tank to the water supply and testing the safety valve (according to the instructions supplied with the valve), the tank can be put into operation.

Procedure for putting the tank into operation:

1. Check the water supply installation and, in the case of combined tanks, also the installation of the hot water heating system. Check that the sensors are correctly positioned.
2. Open the hot water valve of the mixing tap.
3. Open the cold water supply valve to the tank.
4. Once water begins to flow through the hot water valve, the tank is full and the valve can be closed.
5. If a leak occurs (flange cover), we recommend tightening the flange cover screws. Tighten the screws crosswise against each other. Tightening torque 15 Nm.
6. Screw on the electrical installation cover.
7. When heating domestic water with thermal energy from a hot water heating system, open the valves at the inlet and outlet valves of the heating water and vent the exchanger if necessary.
8. When starting operation, flush the tank until the cloudiness disappears.
9. Fill in the warranty card correctly.

2.5 DECOMMISSIONING, EMPTYING



The hot water tank must be emptied before the start of the cold season. This applies if the tank is not heated by any energy source and there is a risk of the water in the tank freezing.



The service water is drained after closing the shut-off valve in the cold water supply pipe (via the drain valve on the combination safety valves) and simultaneously opening all hot water valves on the connected fittings. **Hot water may flow out during drainage!** If there is a risk of frost, it must also be taken into account that not only the water in the hot water tank and hot water pipes, but also in the entire cold water supply pipe. It is therefore advisable to empty all fittings and pipes that carry water up to the part of the house water meter (connection of the house to the water supply) that is no longer at risk of freezing. When the tank is put back into operation, it is essential to ensure that it is filled with water and that **the water flows out of the hot water valves without bubbles.**

2.6 INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND CARE OF THE DEVICE



During heating, water, which expands in volume when heated, must visibly drip from the safety valve drain (in the case of a non-pressurized connection, this water drips from the mixing valve). When fully heated (approx. 75 °C), the increase in water volume is approximately 3% of the tank capacity. The function of the safety valve must be checked regularly (according to the information in the enclosed safety valve instructions). During normal operation, it must be checked at least once a month and after each shutdown of the tank for more than 5 days.



Caution! The cold water inlet pipe and the tank connection fitting may become hot during this process! If the hot water tank is not in operation or no hot water is being drawn, water should drip from the safety valve. If water is dripping, either the water pressure in the supply pipe is too high or the safety valve is defective. Please call a professional plumber immediately!



Repeated heating of the water causes limescale to build up on the walls of the tank and especially on the flange cover. The amount of limescale depends on the hardness of the heated water, its temperature, and the amount of hot water used. If the water contains a lot of minerals, a specialist must be called in to remove the limescale forming inside the heater, as well as loose deposits, after one to two years of operation. Cleaning is carried out through the flange opening - remove the flange cover and clean the heater. **A new gasket must be used when reassembling.** The inside of the heater has a special enamel coating and must not come into contact with limescale remover - do not use with a descaling pump. Remove limescale deposits with a wooden or plastic tool and vacuum it up or wipe it off with a cloth. Then rinse the device thoroughly and check the heating process as you did when you first started it up. Do not use any aggressive cleaning agents (liquid sand, chemicals - acidic, alkaline), or paint thinners (such as nitro thinner, trichlor, etc.). Clean the outer casing of the heater with a damp cloth and add a few drops of commonly used household detergent in the household.

After two years of operation, we recommend checking and, if necessary, cleaning the tank of limescale, checking and, if necessary, replacing the anode rod. The service life of the anode is theoretically calculated at two years of operation, but this varies depending on the hardness and chemical composition of the water at the place of use. Based on this inspection, it is possible to determine the date of the next anode rod replacement. If the anode is only clogged with deposits, clean its surface; if it is worn out, install a new one. Entrust the cleaning and replacement of the anode to a company that provides service. When draining water from the heater, the hot water mixing valve must be open to prevent negative pressure from forming in the heater tank, which would prevent water from flowing out.

2.7 MOST COMMON MALFUNCTIONS AND THEIR CAUSES

SYMPTOMS OF MALFUNCTION	INDICATOR LIGHT	SOLUTION
The water temperature does not correspond to the value set on the external source		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Faulty sensor or external source
Water is constantly dripping from the safety valve		<ul style="list-style-type: none">High inlet pressureDefective safety valve

Table 4



Do not attempt to repair the fault yourself. Contact either a specialist or a service center. A specialist will often need very little to repair the fault. When arranging for repairs, provide the type designation and serial number, which can be found on the rating plate of your water tank.

3 IMPORTANT NOTICES

3.1 INSTALLATION REGULATIONS

- Check the magnesium anode regularly and replace it.
- **No shut-off valve may be installed between the tank and the safety valve.**
- If the water supply pressure exceeds 0.6 MPa, a pressure reducing valve must be installed upstream of the safety valve.
- All hot water outlets must be equipped with a mixing valve.
- Before filling the tank with water for the first time, we recommend checking that the nuts on the flange connection of the tank are tightened. Tighten the screws crosswise against each other. Tightening torque 15 Nm.
- If you do not use the heater (hot water tank) for more than 24 hours, or if the building with the heater is unattended, shut off the cold water supply to the heater.
- The heater (hot water tank) may only be used in accordance with the conditions specified on the rating plate
- Due to transport and thermal expansion, excess enamel may fall to the bottom of the tank in heaters with an exchanger. This phenomenon is completely normal and does not affect the quality or service life of the heater. The decisive factor is the layer of enamel that remains on the tank. DZD has many years of experience with this phenomenon and it is not a reason for complaint.



Water installations must comply with and meet the requirements and regulations of the country of use!

3.2 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

The device must be transported and stored in a dry environment, protected from the weather, at temperatures between -15 and +50°C. When loading and unloading, follow the instructions on the packaging.



Due to transport and thermal expansion, excess enamel may fall to the bottom of the container in heaters with an exchanger. This phenomenon is completely normal and does not affect the quality and service life of the heater. The decisive factor is the layer of enamel that remains on the container. DZD has many years of experience with this phenomenon and it is not a reason for complaint.

3.3 DISPOSAL OF PACKAGING MATERIAL AND NON-FUNCTIONAL PRODUCTS

A service fee was paid for the packaging in which the product was delivered to ensure the return and recycling of the packaging material. The service fee was paid in accordance with Act No. 477/2001 Coll. as amended by EKO-KOM a.s. The company's client number is F06020274. Dispose of the packaging from the water tank at a location designated by the municipality for waste disposal. After the end of operation, dismantle the discarded and unusable product and transport it to a waste recycling center (collection yard) or contact the manufacturer.



4 ACCESSORIES

A G ¾" safety valve and a drain valve are included with the product.

In your own interest, please check that all accessories are included.

27-8-2025