

# OPERATING AND INSTALLATION MANUAL

## INDIRECT HOT WATER TANKS

OKH 100 NTR/HV  
OKH 125 NTR/HV



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## CAREFULLY READ THIS MANUAL BEFORE INSTALLING THE WATER HEATER!

Dear Customer,

The Works Cooperative of Dražice - Machine Plant, Ltd., would like to thank you for your decision to use a product of our brand. With this guide, we will introduce you to the use, construction, maintenance and other information on electrical water heaters.



The product is not intended to be controlled by

- a) people (including children) with reduced physical, sensual or mental capacities, or
- b) people with insufficient knowledge and experiences unless supervised by responsible person, or unless properly instructed by such responsible person.

The manufacturer reserves the right for engineering modification of the product. The product is designed for permanent contact with drinkable water.

It is recommended to use the product in indoor environment with air temperatures from +2°C to +45°C and a relative humidity up to 80%.

Product's reliability and safety is proven by tests implemented by the Engineering Test Institute in Brno.

Made in the Czech Republic.

### Meaning of pictograms used in the Manual



**Important information for heater users.**



**Abiding by the recommendations of the manufacturer serves to ensure trouble-free operation and the long service life of the product.**



**Caution!**  
**Important notice to be observed.**

# 1 PRODUCT TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

## 1.1 FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Indirect stationary NTR/HV series tanks are used to prepare HUW in combination with another hot water supply, mostly gas boiler. Their rated power output guarantee sufficient amount of HUW even for large dwelling units - premises, restaurants and similar facilities. **In case of higher HUW consumption tanks heat water continuously and operate in a manner that is similar to that of instantaneous tanks.**

## 1.2 ADVICE FOR CUSTOMERS

### 1.2.1 HOT WATER CONSUMPTION



Consumption of hot water in households depends on the number of people, amount of sanitary equipment, length, diameter and insulation of piping in the flat, or on individual habits of users.

### 1.2.2 ENERGY SAVING



Hot utility water reservoir is insulated by means of top-quality polyurethane foam with zero CFCs content. Set the temperature on the tank thermostat to that you need for the operation of your household. Thus you will reduce electricity consumption, as well as the amount of lime sediments on the walls of the receptacle and on the heat exchanger.

Benefits of using indirect tank:

- Easy installation and connection to hot water supply
- Very fast hot utility water heating
- Enamelled steel tank ensures compliance with all hygienic requirements for the quality of HUW
- Integrated protective magnesium anode increases corrosion resistance
- Quality polyurethane insulation ensures minimum heat losses
- Smoothly settable HUW temperature up to 74°C
- Multiple supply points
- Light indication of tank's run
- Accurate HUW temperature control
- Possibility of connecting HUW circulation

## 1.3 DESIGN AND BASIC DIMENSIONS OF TANK

The tank container is made of sheet steel and tested at 1.5 times the operating pressure. The inside of the container is enamelled. A flange is welded to the bottom of the container, to which the flange lid is screwed. A sealing ring is inserted between the flange cover and the flange. In the lid of the flange there are wells for placing the sensors of the regulating thermostat and the thermometer. An anode rod is mounted on the M8 nut. The water tank is insulated with hard polyurethane foam. A heat exchanger is welded into the pressure vessel.

## Dimensions of tanks

OKH 100 NTR/HV, OKH 125 NTR/HV

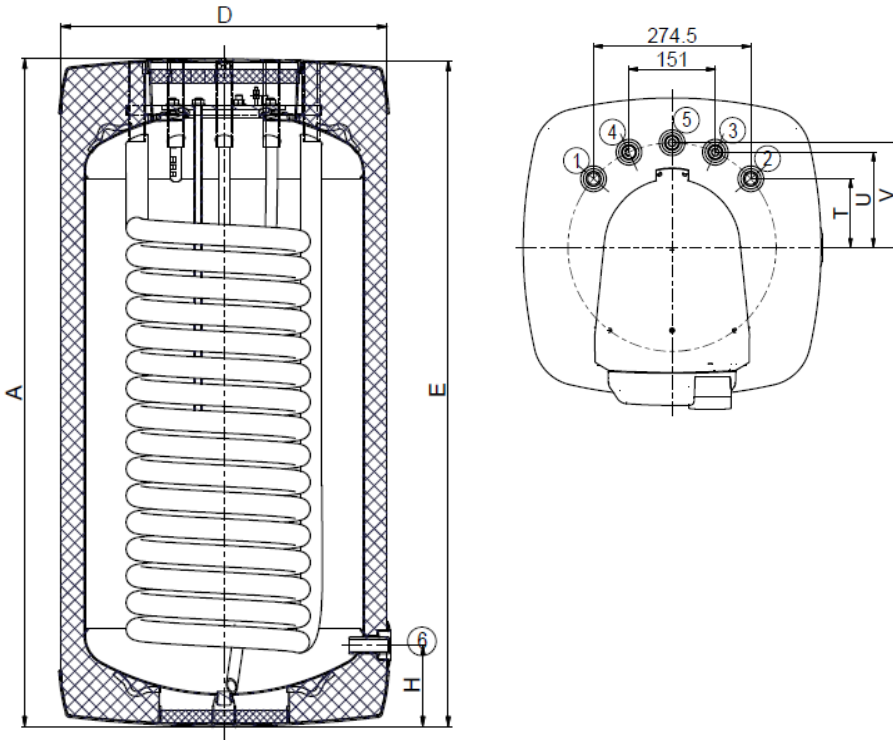


Figure 1

	OKH 100 /NTR	OKH 125/ NTR
A	897	1058
D	520	520
E	888	1049
H	127	127
T	119	119
U	165	165
V	182	182

①	3/4" outer
②	3/4" outer
③	3/4" outer
④	3/4" outer
⑤	3/4" outer
⑥	1/2" inner

Table 1

## TECHNICAL PARAMETERS

TYPE		OKH 100 NTR/HV	OKH 125 NTR/HV
VOLUME	l	87	113
MAX WEIGHT OF THE TANK WITHOUT WATER	kg	55	67
EXCHANGER HEAT TRANSFER SURFACE	m <sup>2</sup>	1.08	1.45
MAXIMUM PRESSURE OF THE RECEPTACLE	bar		6
MAXIMUM PRESSURE OF THE EXCHANGER	bar		10
MAXIMUM HUW TEMPERATURE	°C		90
RECOMMENDED HUW TEMPERATURE	°C		60
HUW CONNECTION			G 3/4"
HEATING WATER CONNECTION			G 3/4"
ELECTR. PROTECTION			IP42
RATED THERMAL OUTPUT AT HEATING WATER TEMPERATURE OF 80°C AND FLOW 720 l/h	W	24000	32000
TIME OF HEATING BY EXCHANGER FROM 10°C TO 60°C	min	13	13
STATIC LOSS	W	44	49

Table 2

# 2 OPERATION AND FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

## 2.1 OPERATING CONDITIONS



The tank shall only be used in accordance with the conditions specified on the power plate and in instructions for electric wiring. Besides legally acknowledged national regulations and standards, also conditions for connection defined in local electric and water works have to be adhered to, as well as the installation and operation manual.

The room, in which the appliance will be operated, must be frost-free. The appliance has to be mounted at a convenient place, it means that the appliance must be easily available for potential necessary maintenance, repair or replacement, as the case may be.



In the case of strongly calcareous water, we recommend that you place a conventional descaling device in front of the tank. For proper operation, it is necessary to use drinking water of appropriate quality. In order to avoid possible deposits, we recommend that you place a water filter in front of the tank.

## 2.2 PLUMBING FIXTURE



Tanks are connected to plumbing fixtures as shown in Figure . For potential disconnection of the tank, utility water inlets and outlets must be provided with Js 3/4" screw coupling. If the hot utility water (HUW) distribution is equipped with circulation circuit, the reverse pipe is connected to the inlet identified as CIRCULATION. The 100, 125 NTR / HV types are equipped with a discharge outlet. The tank shall be equipped with safety valve to ensure operation. The safety valve is mounted on the cold water inlet identified with a blue ring. We recommend that the hot water distribution from the tank was as short as possible to minimise heat losses.



Every hot utility water pressure tank shall be equipped with membrane spring loaded with safety valve. Safety valve shall be easily accessible, fitted as close as possible to the tank. Supply piping shall have minimum inside diameter identical with that of safety valve. Safety valve is placed high enough to secure dripping water drain by gravity. We recommend mounting the safety valve onto a branch pipe. Easier exchange without the necessity of draining water from the tank. Safety valves with fixed pressure settings from the manufacturer are used for the assembly. The starting pressure of the safety valve must be identical to the maximum allowed pressure of the tank, and at least 20 % higher than the maximum pressure in the water main (Table 3). If the water main pressure exceeds such value, a reduction valve must be added to the system. No closing armature may be mounted between the tank and the safety valve. During assembly, follow the guide provided by the safety equipment manufacturer.



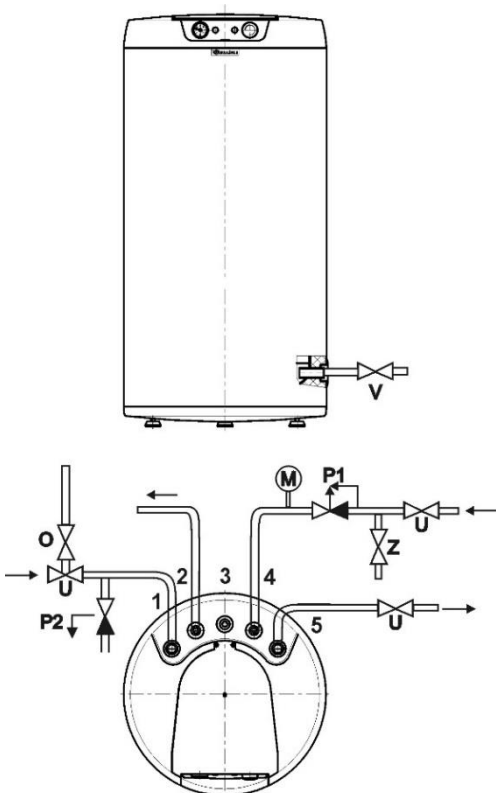
It is necessary to check the safety valve each time before putting it into operation. It is checked by manual moving of the membrane from the seat, turning the make-and-break device button always in the direction of the arrow. After being turned, the button must click back into a notch. Proper function of the make-and-break device results in water draining through the safety valve outlet pipe. In regular operation, such a check needs to be carried out at least once a month, and after each shutdown of the tank longer than 5 days. Water may be dripping off the drain pipe of the safety valve; the pipe must be open into the air, pointed down; environment temperatures must not drop below zero. When draining the tank, use the recommended drain valve. First of all, close water inlet in the tank. Find necessary pressure values in the following Table 3. For proper safety valve operation, a backflow valve shall be mounted on the inlet pipes, preventing spontaneous heater draining of the tank and hot water penetration back into the water main.

Required pressures - Table 3

SAFETY VALVE STARTING PRESSURE [MPa]	ACCEPTABLE OPERATING OVER-PRESSURE OF THE TANK [ MPa ]	MAX COLD WATER PRESSURE IN PIPING [ MPa ]
6	6	up to 4,8

Table 3

Connection of tank exchanger and fixture armature at cold water inlet.



- O - Deaerating valve
- U - Closing valve
- P1 - Safety valve with return flap
- P2 - safety valve for heating curcuit
- M - Manometer
- Z - Test valve
- V - Drain valve

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

The connection on cold water supply must comply with the stadards in the installation location

Figure 2



## 2.3 CONNECTION OF INDIRECT TANK TO HOT WATER SYSTEM



It is recommended that heating water inlet and outlet are provided with shutoff valves (in case the tank has to be demounted). Valves should be as close as possible to the tank to minimise heat losses.

The heating circuit shall be connected to marked tank exchanger inputs and outputs, and bleeder valve installed at the highest point. It is necessary to install a filter into the circuit in order to protect pumps, three-way valve, backflow flaps and the exchanger from sedimentation. It is recommended to flush the heating circuit before the assembly. All wiring connections must be properly insulated from heat. If the system works with priority heating of HUW using a three-way valve, always follow the installation instructions of the three-way valve's manufacturer.



After connecting the tank to the water supply system, the hot water heating system, and after checking the safety valve (according to the instructions attached to the valve), the tank can be put into operation. Before commissioning, the tank must be filled with water. The first heating process must be carried out and controlled by a licensed professional. The hot water outlet pipe as well as parts of the safety fitting can be hot.

### EXAMPLES OF CONNECTION OF THE HEATER TO A WATER MAINS AND HEATING SYSTEM

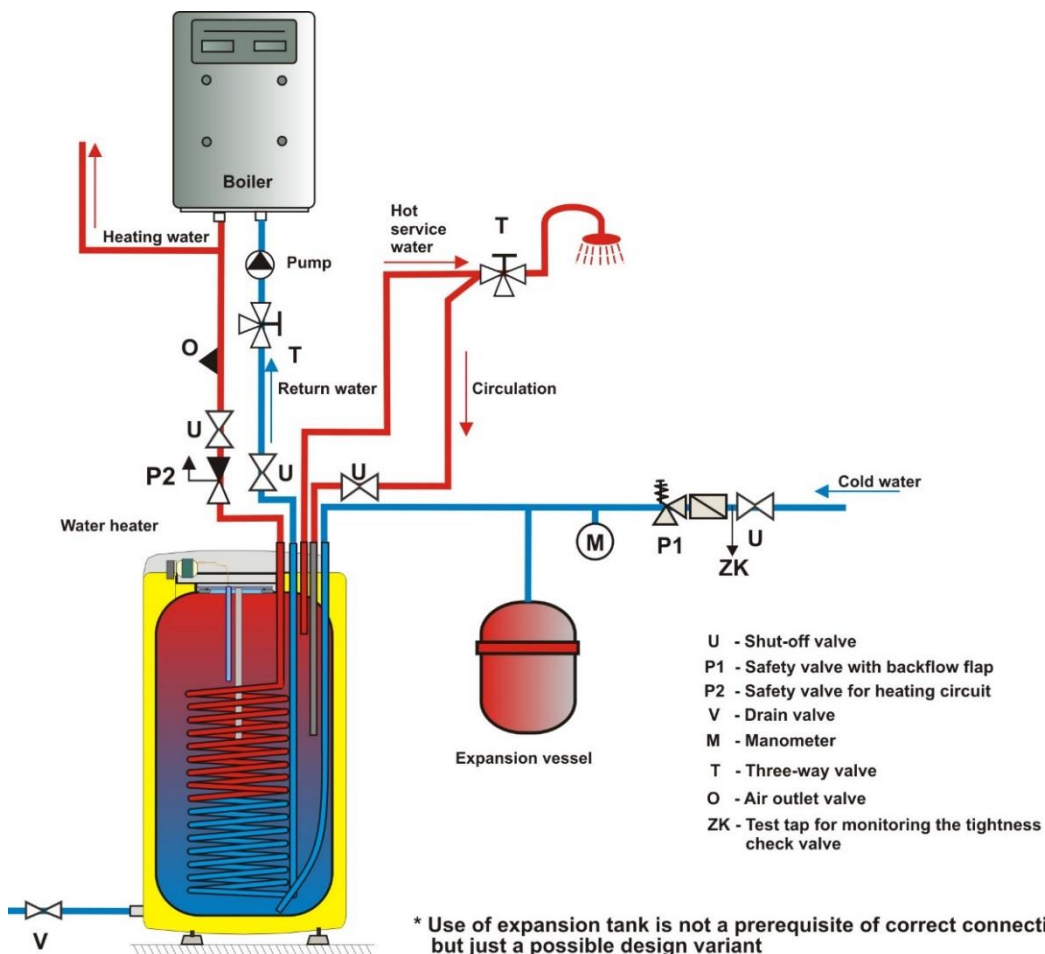


Figure 3

## 2.4 FIRST COMMISSIONING



During the heating process the pressurised connection water that increases its volume due to heating must drip off the safety valve. In non-pressurised connection water drips off the overflow combination faucet. When heating is finished, the set temperature and the actual temperature of consumed water must be more-or-less the same. Once the tank is connected to water supply system and power supply, and the safety valve tested (accordingly with the manual attached to the valve), the tank can be put in operation.

### **Putting the tank in operation:**

1. Check the water supply installation, in the case of combined storage tanks, also the installation to the hot water heating system. Check the correct placement of the sensors.
2. Open the hot water valve on the combination faucet.
3. Open the cold water inlet valve to the tank.
4. Once water starts draining through the hot water valve, filling of the tank is completed and the valve can be closed.
5. In case of leakage (of flange lid), we recommend that the flange lid bolts are fastened. Screws has to be tightened by cross, tightening moment 15Nm.
6. Screw on the wiring cover.
7. When heating utility water with heat energy from the hot water heating system, open the heating water inlet and outlet valves, or de-aerate the exchanger.
8. Once the operation restarts, keep flushing the tank until the cloud disappears.
9. Make sure to fill in properly the warranty certificate.

## 2.5 PUTTING OUT OF SERVICE, DISCHARGE



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



Drainage of utility water shall be performed after closing the shut-off valve in the cold water supply piping (through the discharge valve for safety valve combination), and with simultaneous opening of all hot water valves of connected fittings. **Hot water may outflow during the drainage!** If there is a risk of frost, be aware that not only the water in the hot water tank and the water in the hot water piping may freeze, but also the water in the entire cold water supply piping. It is therefore advisable to drain all fittings and piping that carry water, up to the part where the house water meter is installed (connection of the house to water main) which is not jeopardised by frost. When the tank is to be used again, it has to be filled with water and one needs to make sure that the water flowing out at the **hot water valves did not contain any bubbles.**

## 2.6 INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE & CARE FOR THE APPLIANCE



During the heating process the water that increases its volume during the heating must drip off the safety valve outlet (in non-pressurised connection this water drips off the combination faucet valve). In full heating (about 65°C) the volumetric water gain is approx. 3% of the tank capacity. The function of the safety valve has to be checked regularly (based on the information contained in the attached safety valve manual). In common operation, such a check needs to be implemented at least once a month, and after each heater shutdown that exceeds 5 days.



**Caution!** In doing so, the cold water supply pipe and the connection fitting of the tank may get heated! If the hot water heater does not work, or if hot water is not withdrawn, no water shall drip off the safety valve. If water drips, then the pressure in the supply piping is either too high, or the safety valve is defective. Please call a specialised plumber immediately!



If water contains too many minerals, an expert has to come to remove the scale that forms inside the tank, as well as free sediments. This has to be performed after one or two years of operation. The cleaning is carried out through the hole in the flange - dismantle the flange lid and clean the tank. A new sealing has to be used for re-fitting. Since the inside of the heater has special enamel, which must not get in contact with the scale removing agent - do not work with a lime pump. Remove the lime layer with a timber and suck it off, or wipe it off with a cloth. After that, the appliance must be rinsed thoroughly and the heating process is checked the same as during the initial putting in operation. Do not use any abrasive cleaning agents (such as liquid sand, chemicals - acid, alkaline) or dye thinners (such as cellulose thinner, trichlor, and the like) to clean the outer shell of the heater. For cleaning use a wet cloth and add a few drops of liquid cleaning agent for household applications. Repeated heating causes lime scale settling on the receptacle walls and mostly on the lid of the flange. Lime scale settling depends on hardness of heated water, its temperature and on the volume of hot water used.

**We recommend checking and cleaning the tank from scale and eventual replacement of the anode rod after two years of operation.** The anode life is theoretically calculated for two years of operation; however, it changes with water hardness and chemical composition in the place of use. Based on such an inspection, the next term of anode rod exchange may be determined. If the anode is only blocked with sediments clean its surface and, if used up, mount a new one. Have a company in charge of service affairs deal with the cleaning and exchanging of the anode. When draining water from the heater, the combination faucet valve for hot water must be open, preventing occurrence of under-pressure in the heater tank which would stop the water from draining.

## 2.7 MOST FREQUENT FUNCTION FAILURES AND THEIR CAUSES

FAILURE SYMPTOM	INDICATOR	SOLUTION
Temperature of water is not corresponding with the set value		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>defective thermostat</li> </ul>
Water is constantly dripping off the safety valve		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>high input pressure</li> <li>defective safety valve</li> </ul>

**Table 4**



Do not attempt to repair the failure yourselves. Seek either expert or service help. It does not take much for an expert to remove the defect. When organizing repair state the model designation and serial number that is to be found on the power plate of your water tank.

## 3 IMPORTANT NOTICES

### 3.1 INSTALLATION REGULATIONS

- Check and exchange the Mg anode regularly.
- **No closing armature may be mounted between the tank and the safety valve.**
- If the overpressure in the water main exceeds 0.6 MPa, a reduction valve must be mounted before the safety valve.
- All outlets of hot water must be equipped with a combination faucet.
- Prior to the first filling the tank with water we recommend that the receptacle's flange connection nuts are tightened. Screws has to be tightened by cross, tightening moment 15Nm.
- If you don't use the heater (hot water tank) for longer than 24 hours, or if the facility with heater is unattended, close the cold water inlet to the heater.
- The heater (hot water tank) may be used exclusively in accordance with the conditions stated on the rating plate
- Due to the transport and thermal dilating, excessive enamel may fall of the heaters with exchangers on the tank bottom. This occurrence is common and has no effects on the heater's service life and quality. The decisive enamel layer which remains in the vessel. DZD has many years of experience with this occurrence and it is not a reason for complaints.



**Electric and water installation must follow and meet the requirements and regulations relevant in the country of use!**

## 3.2 TRANSPORT & STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

The device shall be transported and stored in dry place and protected from weather effects with temperature range from -15 to +50°C. During loading and unloading the instructions stated on the packaging shall be observed.



Due to the transport and thermal dilating, excessive enamel may fall of the heaters with exchangers on the tank bottom. This occurrence is common and has no effects on the heater's service life and quality. The decisive enamel layer which remains in the vessel. DZD has many years of experience with this occurrence and it is not a reason for complaints.

## 3.3 DISPOSAL OF PACKAGING MATERIAL AND NON-FUNCTIONING PRODUCT

A service fee for providing return and recovery of packaging material has been paid for the packaging in which the product was delivered. The service fee was paid pursuant to Act No 477/2001 Coll., as amended, at EKO-KOM a.s. The client number of the company is F06020274. Take the water tank packages to a waste disposal place determined by the municipality. When the operation terminates, disassemble and transport the discarded and unserviceable heater to a waste recycling centre (collecting yard), or contact the manufacturer.



## 4 PRODUCT ACCESSORIES

G 3/4" safety valve and drain valve are packed with the product.

**It is in your own interest to check the completeness of the accessories.**

6-11-2024