OPERATION AND INSTALLATION MANUAL

TANK TYPE INDIRECT WATER HEATERS

OKC 100 NTR **OKC 125 NTR OKC 160 NTR**

OKC 200 NTR **OKC 250 NTR OKC 200 NTRR OKC 250 NTRR**

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

OKC 80 NTR/Z **OKC 100 NTR/Z** OKC 125 NTR/Z OKC 160 NTR/Z OKC 200 NTR/Z

OKCV 125 NTR OKCV 160 NTR OKCV 180 NTR OKCV 200 NTR







Družstevní závody Dražice - strojírna s.r.o. Dražice 69, 294 71 Benátky nad Jizerou tel.: +420 / 326 370 990 fax: +420 / 326 370 980 e-mail: prodej@dzd.cz



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CONTENTS

1	TEC	HNICAL SPECIFICATION OF PRODUCT	4
	1.1	FUNCTION DESCRIPTION	4
	1.2	ADVICE FOR CUSTOMERS	4
	1.2.	1 HOT WATER CONSUMPTION	4
	1.2.	2 ENERGY SAVING	4
	1.3	DESIGN AND GENERAL HEATER DIMENSIONS	5
2	OPE	RATION AND FITTING INSTRUCTIONS 1	16
	2.1	OPERATING CONDITIONS	16
	2.2	WALL MOUNTING 1	16
	2.3	PLUMBING FIXTURE	17
	2.4	CONNECTION OF INDIRECT HEATER TO HOT WATER HEATING SYSTEM	20
	2.5	FIRST HEATER COMMISSIONING	20
	2.6	PUTTING OUT OF SERVICE, DISCHARGE	21
	2.7	INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE & CARE FOR THE APPLIANCE	21
	2.8	MOST FREQUENT FUNCTION FAILURES AND THEIR CAUSES	22
3	IMP	ORTANT NOTICES	23
	3.1	INSTALLATION REGULATIONS	23
	3.2	PRODUCT ACCESSORIES	23
	3.3	DISPOSAL OF PACKAGING MATERIAL AND FUNCTIONLESS PRODUCT	23

- 2 -

READ CAREFULLY THE BELOW INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO THE INSTALLATION THE 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 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.

Meaning of pictograms used in Manual



Important information for heater users.



Recommendations of manufacturer, observance of which will ensure trouble-free operation and long service life of the product.



CAUTION!

Important notice to be observed.

1 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION OF PRODUCT

1.1 FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Indirect stationary heaters of NTR and NTRR series are used for HSW water heating in conjunction with another source of heating water, most often a gas boiler, for NTRR types combination of two heating water sources (gas boiler + solar system, heat pump). Their nominal performance provides sufficient amount of hot service water (HSW) even for large flat units - premises, restaurants and similar establishments. In case of increased hot water consumption, these tanks heat water continuously, operating similarly to flow heaters.

Closing valves of the heat exchanger must be opened which ensures heating water flow from the hot water heating system. Together with the closing valve, it is recommended to install an air outlet valve at the inlet to the heat exchanger in order to bleed the heat exchanger as needed, in particular before the beginning of the heating season (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4). The time of heating using the heat exchanger depends on the temperature and flow of water in the hot water heating system. Combined heater is made in universal design – depending on the need of connecting the closing valves to the heating element from the right or left.

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 a first-class polyurethane foam with zero Freon content. Adjust the temperature of the heater's thermostat to that level only that you need to run your home. 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.

Advantages of using indirect heater

- Easy installation and connection to heating water supply,
- very fast HSW heating,
- enamelled steel tank ensures all hygienic requirements on the quality of HSW,
- built-in Mg anode increases resistance to corrosion,
- good quality polyurethane insulation ensures minimum thermal losses,
- continuously adjustable temperature of HSW up to 74°C,

- connection of multiple withdrawal points,
- the type with two heat exchangers can use two heating water supplies, or double heat transfer surface can be obtained if those are combined,
- heater operation control light,
- accurate check of HSW temperature,
- possibility of connecting HSW circulation.

1.3 DESIGN AND GENERAL HEATER DIMENSIONS

The heater receptacle is made of a steel plate and tested by 0.9 MPa overpressure. The inside of the receptacle is enamelled. A flange is welded onto the lower bottom of the receptacle with a flange lid screwed onto it. A sealing ring is inserted between the flange lid and the flange. Thermo wells for thermostat sensors and thermometer installation are placed in the flange lid. Anode rod is mounted on M8 nut. The water reservoir is insulated by means of polyurethane foam. Heat exchanger(s) is/are welded onto the pressure tank.

Description of basic parts of the heater – Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4.

Heater dimensions – (Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8) and (Table 2, Table 4, Table 6, Table 8)

Technical description: OKC 100 NTR, OKC 125 NTR, OKC 160 NTR, OKC 200 NTR, OKC 250 NTR, OKC 200 NTRR, OKC 250 NTRR



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Technical description: OKC 80 NTR/Z, OKC 100 NTR/Z, OKC 125 NTR/Z, OKC 160 NTR/Z, OKC 200 NTR/Z



Figure 3

Technical description: OKCV125	NTR,	OKCV	160	NTR,	OKCV	180	NTR,	OKCV	200
NTR									



Figure 4

- 1 Hot water drain pipe
- 2 Enamelled steel receptacle
- 3 Polyurethane insulation 42 mm
- 4 Mg anode
- 5 Hot water inlet
- 6 Electric installation cover
- 7 Cold water filling pipe
- 8 Heat exchanger
- 9 Heating water outlet
- 10 Heater shell



Figure 5

Figure 6

ТҮРЕ	OKC 100 NTR	OKC 125 NTR	OKC 160 NTR	OKC 200 NTR	OKC 200 NTRR	OKC 250 NTR	OKC 250 NTRR
Α	881	1046	1235	1400	1400	1580	1580
B*	876*	1041*	1230*	1280	1280	1460	1460
С	621	751	751	-	1150	-	1330
D	521	621	881	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	950	950	1060	1060
F	-	-	-	-	710	-	890
G	-	-	-	780	650	780	650

* Height from the bottom heater's edge to the end of the water inlet and outle.

ТҮРЕ		OKC 100	OKC 125	OKC 160	OKC 200	OKC 200	OKC 250	OKC 250
		NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTRR	NTR	NTRR
CAPACITY	I	95	115	145	210	200	250	245
MAX. OPERATING OVERPRESSURE IN THE TANK	MPa				0,6			
MAX. OPERATING PRESSURE IN THE EXCHANGER	MPa				1			
EL. PROTECTION					IP 44			
MAX. TEMPERATURE OF HSW	°C				80			
RECOMMENDED HSW TEMPERATURE	°C				60			
MAX. WEIGHT OF THE HEATER WITHOUT HEATER	kg	57	69	77	95	108	107	118
EXCHANGER HEAT SURFACE	m²	1.08	1.45	1.45	1.45	2 x 1.08	1.45	2x 1.08
RATED THERMAL OUTPUT AT HEATING WATER TEMPERATURE OF 80°C AND FLOW 720 I/h	W	24000	32000	32000	32000	2 x 24000	32000	2 x 24000
TIME OF HEATING BY EXCHANGER FROM 10°C TO 60°C	min	14	14	17	22	28 / 16	28	36 / 20

OKC 100 NTR/HV, OKC125 NTR/HV, OKC160 NTR/HV



Figure 7

ТҮР	OKC 100 NTR/HV	OKC 125 NTR/HV	OKC 160 NTR/HV
Α	881	1046	1087
B*	876	1041	1082
С	124	124	146
D	524	524	584
E	95	95	134
F	142	142	174
G	78	78	110

*The height from the bottom edge of the heater to the end of the pipe inlet and outlet.

		OKC 100	OKC 125	OKC 160
ТҮРЕ		NTR/HV	NTR/HV	NTR/HV
CAPACITY	I	95	120	155
MAX OPERATING OVERPRESSURE IN				
	MPa		0.6	
<u>.</u>	ivii u		0,0	
MAX. OPERATING OVERPRESSURE IN				
THE EXCHANGER	MPa		1	
IP PROTECTION			IP 44	
MAX HOT WATER TEMPERATURE	°C		80	
	C		00	
RECOMMENDED HSW TEMPERATURE	°C		60	
MAX. WEIGHT OF THE HEATER				
WITHOUT WATER	kg	56	70	78
EXCHANGER HEAT SUBEACE	m ²	1 08	1 //5	1 / 5
		1.00	1.45	1.45
RATED THERMAL OUTPUT AT HEATING				
WATER TEMPERATURE OF 80°C AND				
FLOW 720 l/h	W	24000	32000	32000
				47
FROM 10°C 10 60°C	min	14	14	1/

OKC 80 NTR/Z, OKC 100 NTR/Z, OKC 125 NTR/Z, OKC 160 NTR/Z, OKC 200 NTR/Z







Upper and lower Hinge 160,180, 200L 4 anchor bolts Dimensions 450mm and J Check before drilling

Upper hinge and support 50-125L 2 anchor bolt



Figure 8

Туре	OKC 80 NTR/Z	OKC 100 NTR/Z	OKC 125 NTR/Z	OKC 160 NTR/Z	OKC 200 NTR/Z
A	736	881	1046	1235	1287
B*	731	876	1041	1230	1282
С	615	636	801	1005	793
D	524	524	524	524	584
E	501	701	701	701	685
F	-	551	551	831	895
G	3/4"	1"	1"	1"	1"
Н	-	3/4"	3/4"	3/4"	3/4"
I	211	261	261	261	245
l	-	-	-	815	600

Table 5

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- 12 -

		OKC 80	OKC 100	OKC 125	OKC 160	OKC 200
ТҮРЕ		NTR/Z	NTR/Z	NTR/Z	NTR/Z	NTR/Z
CAPACITY	Ι	80	100	125	155	195
	N/I					
				0.6		
	Pd			0,0		
MAX. OPERATING PRESSURE IN THE	Μ					
EXCHANGER	Ра			1		
EL. PROTECTION				IP 45		
MAX. TEMPERATURE OF HSW	°C			80		
	°C			60		
RECOMMENDED HSW TEMPERATURE	C			00		
HEIGHT OF THE HEATER	mm	736	881	1046	1235	1287
	m					
DIAMETER OF THE HEATER	m	524	524	524	524	584
MAX. WEIGHT OF THE HEATER						
WITHOUT HEATER	kg	39	56	62	70	87
	m ²	0.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
EXCHANGER HEAT SURFACE	m	0.41	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
RATED THERMAL OUTPUT AT HEATING						
WATER TEMPERATURE OF 80°C AND						
FLOW 720 l/h	W	9000	24000	24000	24000	24000
TIME OF HEATING BY EXCHANGER						
FROM 10°C TO 60°C	min	32	14	17	23	28

OKCV 125 NTR, OKCV 160 NTR, OKCV 180 NTR, OKCV 200 NTR



Figure 9

ТҮРЕ	OKCV 125 NTR	OKCV 160 NTR	OKCV 180 NTR	OKCV 200 NTR
A	1046	1235	1187	1287
В	600	700	600	600
С	908	1008	907	907
D	524	524	584	584
E	184	230	258	255
F	513	650	570	670
G	200	200	240	240
Н	559	559	616	616
I	350	350	358	362
J	225	225	252	252

ТҮРЕ		OKCV 125 NTR	OKC 160 NTR	OKCV 180 NTR	OKCV 200 NTR		
CAPACITY	I	125	152	180	200		
MAX. OPERATING OVERPRESSURE IN THE TANK	MPa	0,6					
MAX. OPERATING PRESSURE IN THE EXCHANGER	MPa		0,4				
EL. PROTECTION			IF	9 44			
MAX. TEMPERATURE OF HSW	°C		8	80			
RECOMMENDED HSW TEMPERATURE	°C	60					
MAX. WEIGHT OF THE HEATER WITHOUT HEATER	kg	55	65	76	80		
EXCHANGER HEAT SURFACE	m²	0.7	0.7	0.75	0.75		
RATED THERMAL OUTPUT AT HEATING WATER TEMPERATURE OF 80°C AND FLOW 720 l/h	W	15000	16800	18000	18000		
TIME OF HEATING BY EXCHANGER FROM 10°C TO 60°C	min	37	35	38	43		
RATED THERMAL OUTPUT AT HEATING WATER TEMPERATURE OF 80°C AND FLOW 310 I/h	W	8000	10260	11000	11000		
TIME OF HEATING BY EXCHANGER FROM 10°C TO 60°C	min	70	60	63	72		

2 OPERATION AND FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 OPERATING CONDITIONS



The tank shall only be used in accordance with the conditions specified on the performance 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.



If water is strongly calcareous we recommend that any of the common decalcifying devices was installed with the appliance, or the thermostat to be set to minimum operation temperature of 60°C. For proper operation, drinkable water of adequate quality shall be used. To avoid potential sediments we recommend that the device was installed together with a water filter.

2.2 WALL MOUNTING



Prior to mounting, check the loading capacity of the wall and, depending on the type of masonry, choose a suitable anchorage material, or reinforce the wall, if needed. The NTR/Z series water heater shall only be mounted in vertical position so that the lower edge of the heater was placed at least 600 mm above the floor. The OKCV NTR series water heater shall only be mounted in horizontal position so that, from the front view, the right edge of the heater was placed at least 600 mm from the opposite wall. In combined heaters, elbows have to be attached to the heating water inlet and outlet and, by turning them, determined the mounting either from the right or from the left (Figure 10). With regard to various types of carrying masonry and broad assortment of special anchorage material available at the market, we do not provide heaters with this material. The anchorage system has to be selected individually, depending on the conditions. We recommend an authorised company perform mounting on the wall and anchorage, or discuss the anchorage with a professional.



If the hot water heater is mounted in a **tight, small space**, or in an intermediate ceiling, etc., you have to make sure that the connecting side of the appliance (connections to water supply, area for electric plugging) remained accessible and no heat accumulation occurs. Free space of up to **600 mm** from the bottom edge of the heater has to be available under the heater.

Insert the indicator into the opening in the shell in the direction of the arrow (the indicator is packed with the heater, and is placed in the top part of the packaging)



Figure 10

2.3 PLUMBING FIXTURE



Connecting heaters into water system in shown in Figure 11, Figure 12, Figure 13. For potential disconnection of the heater, the service water inlets and outlets must be provided with screw coupling Js 3/4". If the hot service water (HSW) distribution is equipped with circulation circuit, the reverse pipe is connected to the inlet identified as CIRCULATION. The 100, 125, 160 NTR and 100, 125, 160 NTR / HV types are equipped with a discharge outlet. In 200 and 250 NTR(R) types, the HSW inlet has to be provided with a "T" fixture with a drain valve. For operation, the heater must be equipped with a safety valve. Safety valve is mounted on the cold water inlet identified with a blue ring.



Each hot service water pressure heater must have a safety valve with a membrane spring. The safety valve must be easily accessible, as close to the heater as possible. The input pipes must have at least the same clearance as the safety valve. The safety valve is placed high enough to secure dripping water drain by gravity. We recommend mounting the safety valve onto a branch pipe. This allows easier exchange without having to drain the water from the heater. Safety valves with fixed pressure settings from the manufacturer are used for the assembly. Starting pressure of a safety valve must be identical to the maximum allowed heater pressure, and at least 20% higher than the maximum pressure in the water main – see Table 10. If the water main pressure exceeds such value, a reduction valve must be added to the system. No stop valves can be put between the heater and the safety valve. During the 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 common operation, such a check needs to be implemented at least once a month, and after each heater shutdown for more than 5 days. Water can drip from the safety valve through the drain pipe; the pipe must be freely open to the atmosphere, placed vertically and shall be in an environment free of temperatures below freezing. When draining the heater, use a drain valve. You must first close the water supply to the heater. To ensure correct operation the safety valve must be mounted on the inlet piping return valve, preventing spontaneous heater draining and hot water penetrating back into the water main.

Required pressures – Table 10. We recommend that the hot water distribution from the heater was as short as possible to minimise heat losses.

SAFETY VALVE STARTING PRESSURE [MPa]	ADMISSIBLE OPERATING OVER- PRESSURE OF WATER HEATER [MPa]	MAXIMUM PRESSURE IN COLD WATER PIPES [MPa]
0.6	0.6	up to 0.48
0.7	0.7	up to 0.56
1	1	do 0.8

Table 9

Heaters must be provided with a discharge valve mounted on the cold service water inlet to the heater for potential disassembly or repair. When assembling the security equipment, follow Standards.



 * Use of expansion tank is not a prerequisite of correct connection but just a possible design variant

OKC 100 NTR, OKC125 NTR, OKC 160 NTR

OKC 80 NTR/Z, OKC 100 NTR/Z, OKC 125 NTR/Z, OKC 160 NTR/Z





OKC 200 NTRR, OKC 250 NTRR

Exchangers combined in a series









- 0 Air outlet valve
- U Shut-off valve
- P1 Safety valve with backflow flap
- P2 Safety valve for heating circuit
- M Manometer
- Z Test valve
- V Drain valve

Figure 13

2.4 CONNECTION OF INDIRECT HEATER TO HOT WATER HEATING SYSTEM



It is recommended to install stop values on the heating water inlet and outlet (for possible dismantling of the heater). The values have to be as close to the heater as possible to avoid higher thermal losses.



The heating circuit is connected to marked inputs and outputs of the heater exchanger; the deaerating valve is mounted in the highest place. It is necessary to install a filter into the circuit in order to protect the pumps, the three-way valve, and 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 HSW using a three-way valve, always follow the installation instructions of the three-way valve's manufacturer.

2.5 FIRST HEATER COMMISSIONING



After connecting the heater to the water supply, the hot water heating system, the electric network, and after testing its safety valve (based on the valve manual attached), the heater may be put into operation. Before opening the power supply, the tank must be filled with water. The process of first heating must be executed by licensed professional who has to check it. Both the hot water outlet pipe and safety armature parts may be hot.



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 should be roughly equal. After connecting the heater to the water main and electrical power system, and after checking the safety valve (following the instructions attached to the valve), the heater can be put into operation.

Procedure of putting the heater into operation:

- 1. Check both water and electric installation; for combined heaters, check also the installation to the hot water heating system. Check proper placement of thermostat sensors; The sensors in the thermo well have to be inserted all the way.
- 2. Open the hot water valve on the combination faucet.
- 3. Open the cold water inlet valve to the heater.
- 4. As soon as the water starts running through the hot water valve, the heater is filled and the valve can be closed.
- 5. In case of a leakage (flange lid), we recommend fastening the flange lid bolts.
- 6. Screw down the electric installation guard.
- 7. When heating service water with electric energy from the hot water heating system, open the heating water inlet and outlet valves, possibly de-aerate the heat exchanger.
- 8. When commencing operation, flush the heater until the cloudiness in the water is gone.
- 9. Make sure to fill in properly the warranty certificate.

2.6 PUTTING OUT OF SERVICE, DISCHARGE



If the hot water heater is put out of service for a longer time, or if it is not going to be used it has to be drained and disconnected from the electric supply network on all poles. The switch for the supply lead or the fuse cut-outs have to be shut off.

At places with permanent risk of frost the hot water heater must be drained before the cold season starts if the appliance remains out of service for several days and if the power supply is disconnected.



Drainage of service 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 it has to be considered that not only the water in the hot water heater and in the hot water piping may get frozen 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**.

2.7 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. Repetitive water heating causes limestone sediment on both the tank walls and chiefly the flange lid. The sedimentation depends on the hardness of water heated, its temperature, and amount of hot water consumed.

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. Have the company in charge of service affairs clean and exchange the anode.

When discharging water from the heater, the combination faucet valve for hot water must

- 21 -

be open in order to avoid creating under pressure that would prevent water discharge. This has to be performed after one or two years of operation. The cleaning is carried out through the hole in the flange by: draining the boiler, dismantling the flange lid and cleaning the tank. A new sealing has to be used for re-fitting. Since the inside of the heater has special enamel, the surface of which must not get in contact with a 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 clout. 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 or dye thinners to clean the outer shell of the heater (such as cellulose thinner, trichlor, and the like). For cleaning use a wet clout and add a few drops of liquid cleaning agent for household applications.

2.8 MOST FREQUENT FUNCTION FAILURES AND THEIR CAUSES

Potential failures – Table 10

FAILURE SYMPTOM	LED	SOLUTION
Water is constantly dripping off the safety	LED is not on	• input pressure is too high
valve		faulty safety valve

Table 11



Do not try to repair the failure yourselves. Seek either expert or service help. It does not take much for an expert to remove the defect. When making a repair appointment, report the type and serial number you find on the performance plate of your water heater.

3 IMPORTANT NOTICES

3.1 INSTALLATION REGULATIONS

- Check and exchange the Mg anode regularly.
- No stop valves can be put between the heater and the safety valve.
- If the overpressure in the eater 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.
- Before filling the heater with water for the first time, it is recommended to fasten the flange connection nuts of the tank.
- It is not allowed to handle the thermostat, aside from temperature resetting with a control button.
- All electric installation handling, setting, and regulation feature exchange, may only be implemented by a service company.



Both the electric and water installation must follow and meet the requirements and regulations relevant in the country of use!

3.2 PRODUCT ACCESSORIES

G3/4" safety valve is packed with the product and the OKC 100, 125 NTR and OKC 100, 125, 160 NTR/ HV types are additionally equipped with a discharge valve. The OKC NTR/Z and OKCV NTR types packaging include suspension elements and thermometer.

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

3.3 DISPOSAL OF PACKAGING MATERIAL AND FUNCTIONLESS PRODUCT

A service fee for providing return and recovery of packaging material has been paid for the packaging in which the water heater 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 boiler packages to a waste disposal place determined by the town. When the operation terminates, disassemble and transport the discarded and unserviceable heater to a waste recycling centre (collecting yard), or contact the manufacturer.



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