


# PILLAR FIRE HYDRANT WITH FRACTURE SYSTEM type LNH1

<Two in one = hydrant + isolating pre-valve>

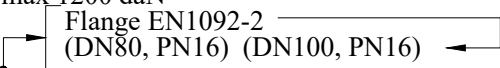
<Double reliability = use even when main valve is defective>

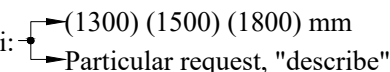
<high flow Kv = 142 m<sup>3</sup>/h>

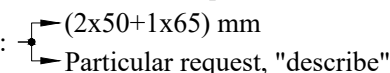
## PROCUREMENT DATA \*1

- \* Name: Fragile above ground fire hydrant
- \* Made in accordance with the standard EN14384\*2 
- \* Nominal sizes: DN80, PN16
- \* With isolation „prevalve” \*With control valve

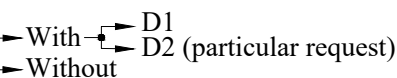
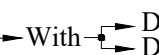
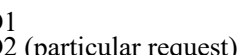
- \* Use even when the main valve seal is broken
- \* With the blocking of unauthorized activation, or not
- \* Flow Kv [m<sup>3</sup>/h]: (for Di=2x50) → min 140
- \* Activation moment MOT: <60 Nm (Class 1)
- \* Repair of the main valve: the other hydrants remain in operation, without digging up the ground and without dismantling the hydrant body
- \* Break (4.1) of the hydrant body: without damage to the underground part of the hydrant and without water leakage (with the condition "proper foundation"),\*3
- \* Breaking force F: max 1200 daN

- \* Input connection: 
  - Flange EN1092-2 (DN80, PN16) (DN100, PN16)
  - Particular request, "describe"

- \* Nominal height Hi: 
  - (1300) (1500) (1800) mm
  - Particular request, "describe"

- \* Outlet opening Di: 
  - (2x50+1x65) mm
  - Particular request, "describe"

- \* Output couplings: → Specify label and standard

- \* Drainage: 
  - With  D1
  - Without  D2 (particular request)

- \* Medium: Water (technical) (drinking)

- \* Deliver documents:

- "Prospect";
- "Test Report" issued by an "authorized body";
- Valid "Certificate of Conformity", issued by an "authorized body"

- \*1 → If necessary, "omit/add"

- \*2 → **The standard determines the min. performance, and recommends the better**

## Appearance:

1. Inlet flange
2. Isolation "pre-valve"
3. Obturator - "main valve"
4. Body 4.1 Place of breaking due to force F
5. Blocking of unauthorized activation
6. Control valve (safety; sealing)
7. Output couplings
8. Identification plate ("CE", "Kv", ...)
9. **Drainage drain:** (not defined by the standard)

### type D1:

- 9.1 Drain valve
- 9.2 Drain pipe
- 9.3 Stones \*4 → (16÷31) mm

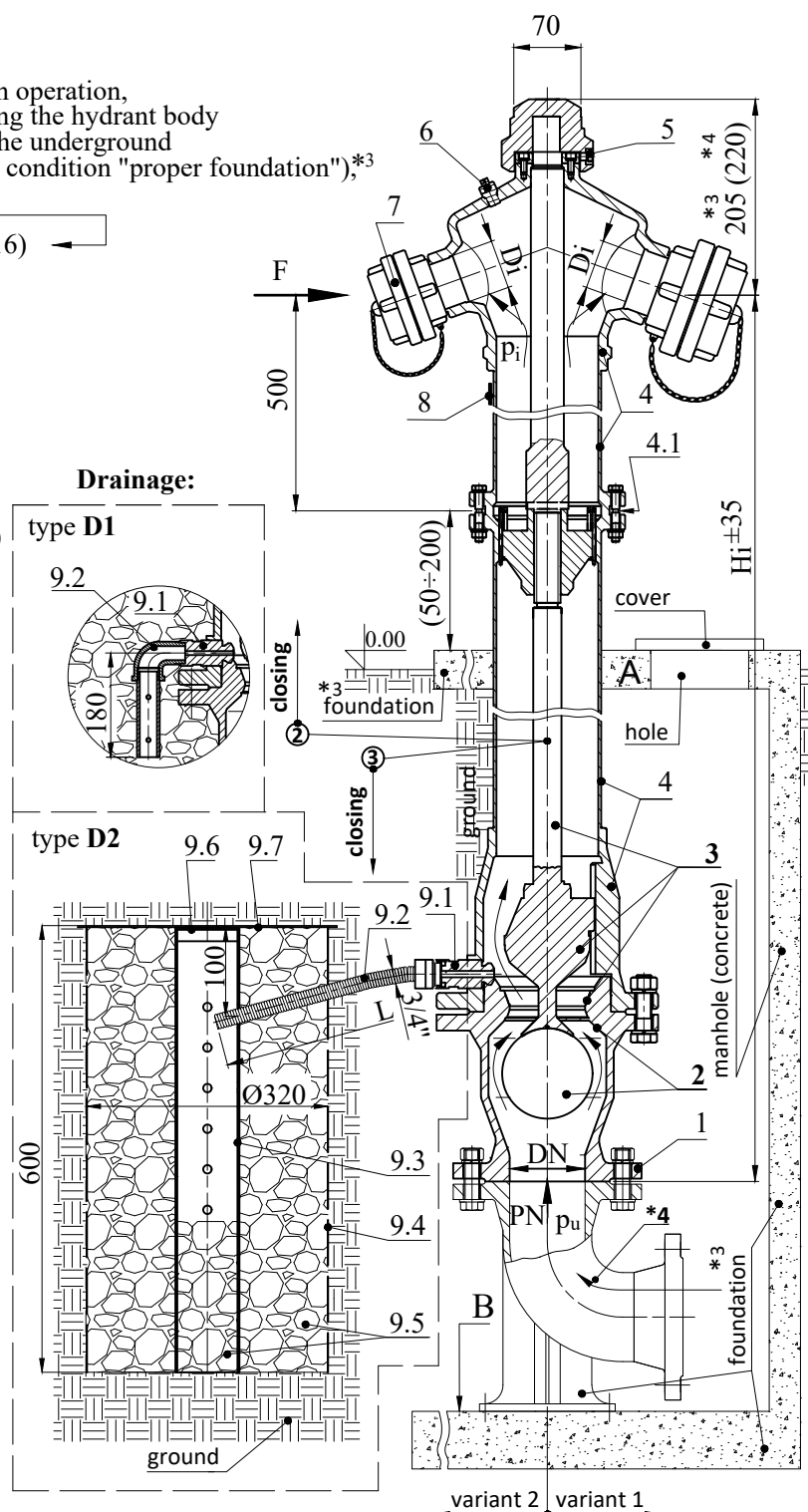
### type D2:

- 9.1 Drain valve
- 9.2 Drain pipe → (L=? ) mm
- 9.3 Distribution pipe
- 9.4 Wired basket
- 9.5 Stones \*4 → (16÷31) mm
- 9.6 Cover
- 9.7 Plastic foil\*4

- \*4 → **Provided by the buyer**



Appearance



# PILLAR FIRE HYDRANT WITH FRACTURE SYSTEM type LNHI

<Two in one = hydrant + isolating pre-valve>  
 <Double reliability = use even when main valve is defective>  
 <high flow  $K_v = 142 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ >



## Basic technical characteristics:

\* **Safe** = compliant with the requirements of the standard EN 14384 = **CE**

\* **Purpose:** Taking water from underground pipelines for fire fighting and communal needs

\* **See "Order information" L1/2**

\* **Flow:**  $K_v = 142 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ , for  $D_i = 2 \times 50$

\* **Moment of activation Mot:** max 50 Nm (Class 1)

\* **breaking force**.....  $F = 1100 \text{ daN}$

\* **foundation** .....

\* **weight** ..... ~ (53÷67) daN for  $H_i$  (1300÷1800) mm

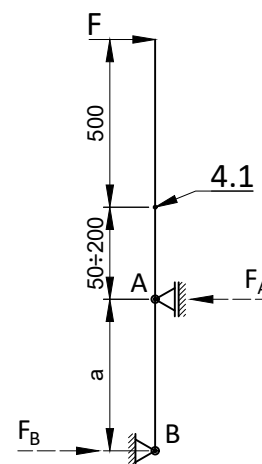
\* **materials:**

- hydrant body ..... nodular cast / stainless steel
- obturator seat ..... brass
- outlet couplings ..... aluminium
- spindle ..... stainless steel
- sealants ..... elastomers

## Advantages:

- \* Isolation pre-valve (2) inside the hydrant, automatic, self-blocking, which enables:
  - the use of a hydrant even when the main valve (3) is defective,
  - that the other hydrants remain in operation even when the main valve seal is replaced
  - to omit a separate isolation valve in front of the hydrant,
  - lower cost of procurement and maintenance of the hydrant network.
- \* **High flow:**  $K_v = 142 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ , for  $D_i = 2 \times 50$
- \* In case of breakage due to force  $F$ : the hydrant remains closed, and the part of the hydrant below the breakage point remains undamaged,
- \* Replacing the main valve seal: without digging up the ground and without disassembling the body,
- \* Possibility of blocking (6) unauthorized activation,
- \* The main valve seal is conical, self-flushing = dirt retention prevented = longer service life of the seal,
- \* **Great strength of the obturator and the body of the hydrant,**  $M_sT > 250 \text{ Nm}$ ,
- \* **Easy activation:** Class 1, MOT < 50 Nm (max allowed 125 Nm; Class 3),
- \* **Quick activation:** 1 turn until water appears, 8 turns until maximum flow (max. 15 turns allowed),
- \* **High reliability of the drainage system = two outlet openings, and self-flushing drainage valve**
- \* **The possibility of easy control (7) of the correctness of the hydrant,**
- \* **Obturator tightness even after 1000 activations,**
- \* **The amount of residual water in the hydrant body,** <  $80 \text{ cm}^3$  (max. allowed  $100 \text{ cm}^3$ ),
- \* **Fast drainage,** ≤ 5 min (allowed max. 10 min/m),
- \* **Easy replacement of seat, main valve (3) and pre-valve (2)**
- \* **Drainage valve (9.1) repair;** from the outside, partial excavation, and without dismantling the hydrant body.(4)

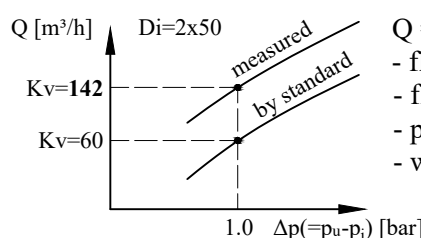
Load scheme  
(obligation under the standard)



## Flow of hydrant:

### Documents with the delivery of hydrant:

- \* Declaration of Performance, or Certificate of Constancy of Performance
- \* Instruction for safety work (installation, handling, inspection, maintenance, guarantee)



$$Q = K_v \times (1000 \Delta p / \rho)^{1/2}$$

- flow.....  $Q = [\text{m}^3/\text{h}]$
- flow coefficient.....  $K_v = [\text{m}^3/\text{h}]$
- pressure difference.....  $\Delta p = [\text{bar}]$
- water density.....  $\rho = [\text{kg}/\text{m}^3]$