

# PILLAR FIRE HYDRANT type NH1

No. 01.23/10.4.1

P 1/2


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

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

**PROCUREMENT DATA:**\*1 <great flow ( $K_v = 145 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ )=minor fire damage>



Appearance

- \* Name: Pillar fire hydrant
- \* Made in accordance with the standard EN14384\*2 
- \* Nominal sizes: DN80, PN16.
- \* With isolation "pre-valve"                      \* With control valve,
- \* Possibility of use even when the main valve seal is broken.
- \* Activation: without additional tools.
- \* The possibility of blocking unauthorized use.
- \* Flow (for  $D_i = 2 \times 50$ ):  $K_v = \min 140 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ .
- \* Activation moment: MOT = max. 50 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.

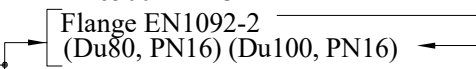
\* Drainage drain closed already at 20% opening stroke.

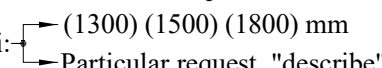
\* Drainage drain repair: outside, without dismantling the hydrant.

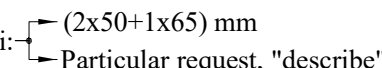
\* With a defined place of breakage due to impact, in the underground part.\*3

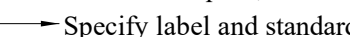
\* Fracture; without damage to the pipeline, automatic stop of water discharge.

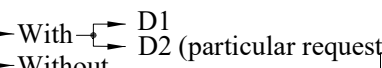
\* Breaking moment  $M = \max 6500 \text{ Nm}$ .\*3

\* Input connection:  Flange EN1092-2 (Du80, PN16) (Du100, PN16) Particular request, "describe"

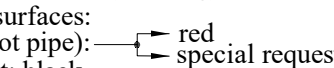
\* Nominal height  $H_i$ :  (1300) (1500) (1800) mm Particular request, "describe"

\* Outlet openings  $D_i$ :  (2x50+1x65) mm Particular request, "describe"

\* Outlet couplings:  Specify label and standard


\* Drainage:  With  $D_1$  Without  $D_2$  (particular request)


\* Medium: Water (technical) (drinking)

\* Colors of external surfaces:  
- overhead part (not pipe):  red  
- underground part: black special request

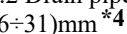
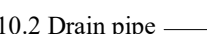
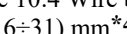

\* Deliver documents:

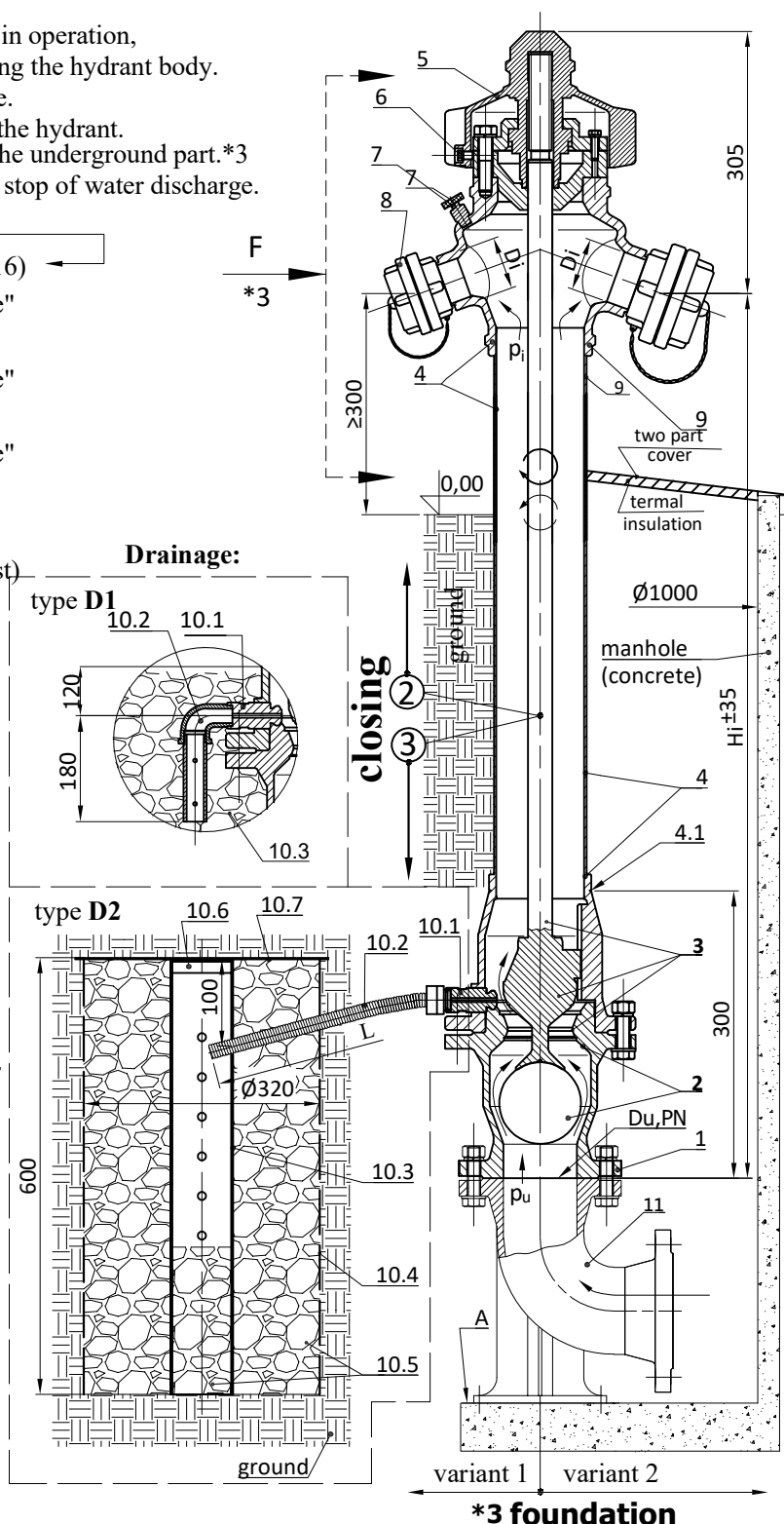
- "Prospect";
- "Test Report", issued by an "authorized body";
- Valid "Certificate of Conformity", issued by an "authorized body";

\*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 breakage, Due to the impact of force F
  5. Cap 6. Blocking of unauthorized use
  7. Control valve (safety; sealing)
  8. Outlet couplings
  9. Identification plate ("CE", " $K_v$ ", .....)
  10. Drainage drain: (not defined by the standard)
- type D1:
- 10.1 Drain valve 10.2 Drain pipe
  - 10.3 Stone  (16÷31) mm\*4
- type D2:
- 10.1 Drainage valve 10.2 Drain pipe  (L=? ) mm
  - 10.3 Distribution pipe 10.4 Wire basket
  - 10.5 Stone  (16÷31) mm\*4
  - 10.6 Cover 10.7 Plastic foil\*4
  - 11. Arch with foot EN545\*4
- \*4  Provided by the buyer



\*3 foundation

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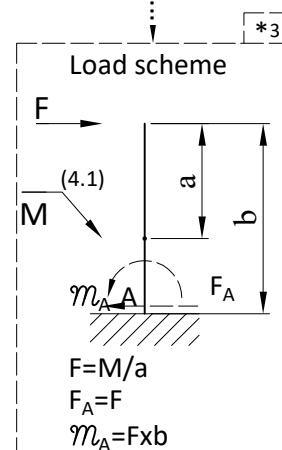
<two in one = hydrant + isolating pre-valve>

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<great flow ( $K_v = 145 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ )=minor fire damage>

## 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 "Procurement data" L1/2**
- \* **flow:**  $K_v = 145 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ , for  $D_i = 2 \times 50$
- \* **moment of activation Mot:** max. 30 Nm (Class 1)
- \* **moment of breakage** (at point 4.1) due to force F .....  $M = 6300 \text{ Nm}$
- \* **foundation**
- \* **weight** .....  $\sim (51 \div 65) \text{ daN}$  for  $H_i (1300 \div 1800) \text{ mm}$
- \* **materials:**
  - hydrant body castings..... nodular cast
  - cap, and output couplings..... aluminium
  - sealants..... polypropylene/elastomers
  - pipe of body, spindle, and obturator seat..... stainless steel

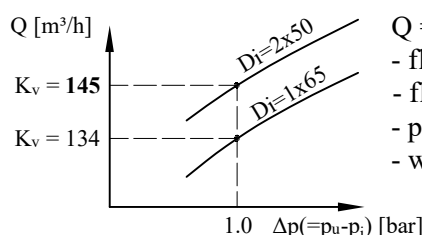


## Advantages:

- \* Isolation pre-valve (2) inside the hydrant, automatic, self-blocking, which enables:
  - that the other hydrants remain in operation even when the main valve (3) malfunction,
  - automatic stop of water flow, in case of breakage (4.1) due to force F,
  - to omit a separate isolation valve in front of the hydrant,
  - lower cost of construction and maintenance of the hydrant network,
  - the use of a hydrant even in the case when the main valve (3) is broken.
- \* **Large flow:** ( $K_v = 145 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ , for  $D_i = 2 \times 50$ ); minor fire damage.
- \* The possibility of using a hydrant (drainage drain closed) at a flow rate of (20÷100)%.
- \* Prevented damage to the supply pipeline = breakage at point 4.1, due to force F.
- \* Activation without additional tools, by turning the cap (5).
- \* Possibility of blocking (6) unauthorized use.
- \* Possibility to control (7) the correctness of the drainage and main valve, greater operator safety.
- \* Easy activation: (class 1, MOT < 30 Nm) longer service life.
- \* High reliability of closing: tightness even after 1000 closings.
- \* High reliability of the drainage system = two outlet openings, self-flushing drainage valve.
- \* High strength of the closure and hydrant body,  $M_sT > 250 \text{ Nm}$ .
- \* Very easy hydrant maintenance:
  - Replacing the main valve seal (3) ; without digging up the ground and without disassembling the body (4).
  - The threaded part of the closure is outside the flow of water, permanently lubricated, maintenance-free throughout its working life.
  - Possibility (7) of checking the correctness of the drain and main valve.
  - Repair of the drainage valve (10.1); from the outside, partial excavation without dismantling the hydrant.
  - Easy replacement of the seat of the main valve (3) and pre-valve (2).
  - The main valve seal is conical, self-flushing = dirt retention prevented = longer service life.

## Documents with delivery of hydrant:

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



## Flow of hydrant:

- $Q = K_v \times (1000 \Delta p / \rho)^{1/2}$
- flow.....  $Q \text{ [m}^3/\text{h]}$
  - flow coefficient.....  $K_v \text{ [m}^3/\text{h]}$
  - pressure difference.....  $\Delta p \text{ [bar]}$
  - water density.....  $\rho \text{ [kg/m}^3]$