

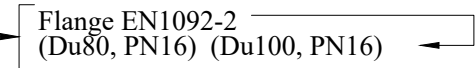
PILLAR FIRE HYDRANT WITH BREAK SYSTEM type LNH1

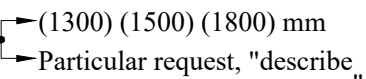
<Two in one = hydrant + isolating pre-valve>

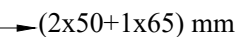
<Double reliability = use even when main valve is defective>

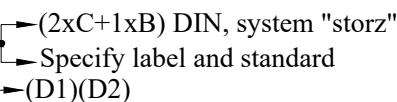
PROCUREMENT DATA: *1 <great flow ($K_v = 150 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$)=minor fire damage>

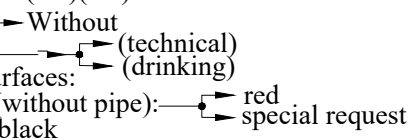
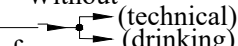
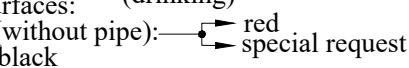
- * Name: Pillar fire hydrant with break system
- * Made in accordance with the SRPS EN14384 standard, type "A" *2 
- * Nominal sizes DN80, PN16. * Closing with the main valve "from above".
- * With isolation "pre-valve", closing "from below". * With control valve.
- * Activation without or with an additional tool.
- * The possibility of blocking unauthorized use.
- * Flow (for $D_i = 2 \times 50$); $K_v = \min. 145 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$
- * Activation moment: $MOT = \max. 60 \text{ Nm}$.
- * Repair of the main valve; the other hydrants remain in operation, without digging up the ground and without dismantling the hydrant.
- * Drainage system "all outside"; repair without dismantling the hydrant.
- * Outlets tiled toward the ground for 25° .
- * Breakage due to force F ; no damage to the lower part of hydrant. *3
- * Breaking moment $M = \max. 1200 \text{ daN}$. *3

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

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

- * Outlets D_i : 
 - (2x50+1x65) mm

- * Outlet couplings: 
 - (2xC+1xB) DIN, system "storz"
 - Specify label and standard
 - (D1)(D2)

- * Drainage system: 
 - Without
 - (technical)
 - (drinking)
- * Medium: Water 
 - (technical)
 - (drinking)
- * Colors of external surfaces:
 - aboveground part (without pipe): 
 - red
 - special request
 - underground part: black

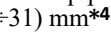
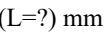
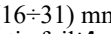
* **Warranty period: 5 years.**

- * Submit documents:
 - "Prospect";
 - "Test Report", issued by an "authorized body";
 - "Certificate of Conformity", issued by an "authorized body"

*1  If necessary, "omit/add"

*2  The standard determines the min. performance = "the least good allowed" hydrant.

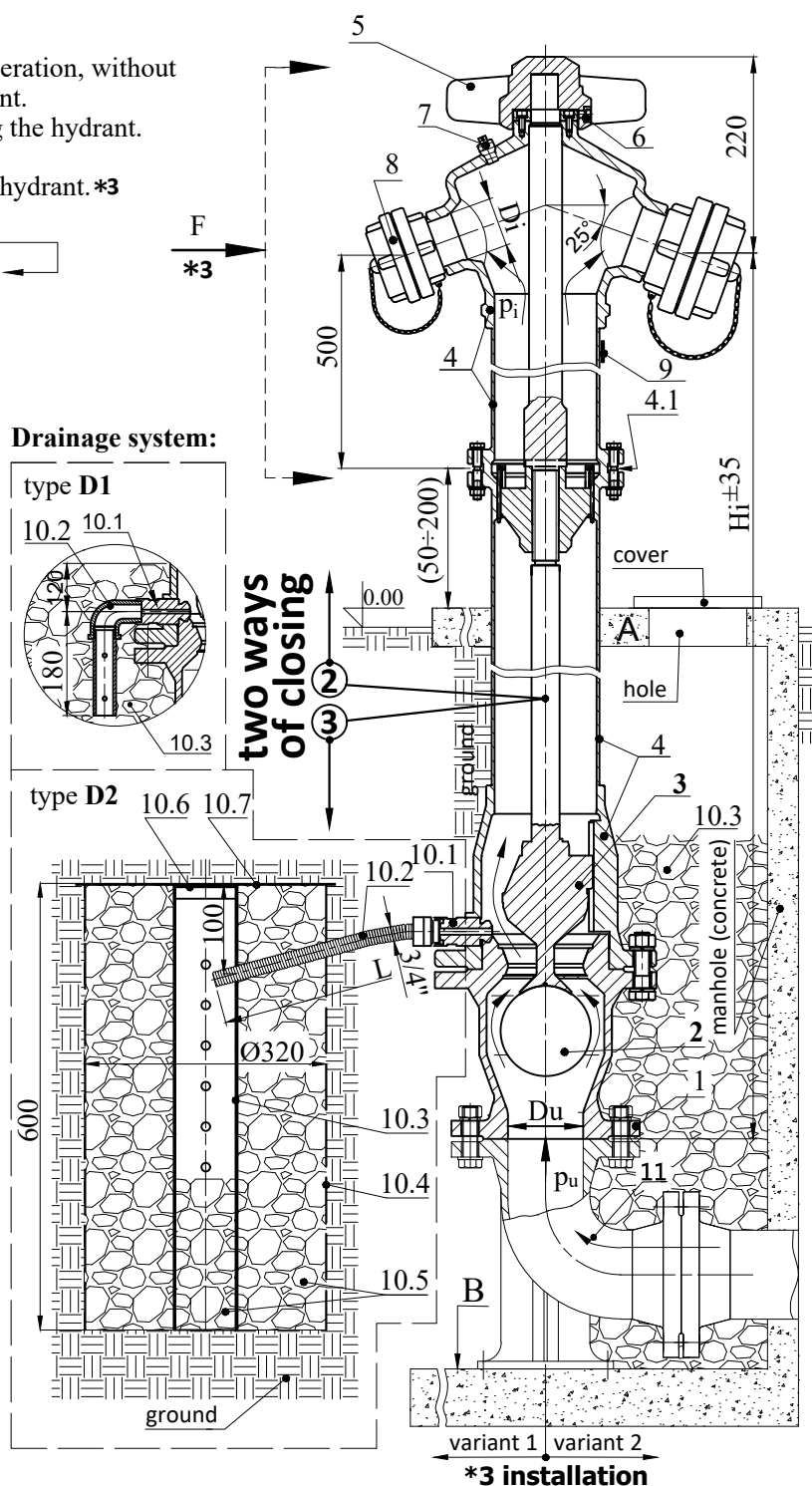
Appearance:

1. Inlet flange
2. Isolation "pre-valve" (closing from below)
3. Obturator - "main valve" (closing from above)
4. Body 4.1 Place of breakage, due to the impact of force F
5. Cap (keyless activation)
6. Blocking of unauthorized use
7. Control valve (safety; sealing)
8. Outlet couplings
9. Ident plate ("CE", " K_v ",...)
10. Drainage system: (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 *4
 - 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



Appearance



*3 installation



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PILLAR FIRE HYDRANT WITH BREAK SYSTEM type LNH1

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

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

<great flow ($K_v = 150 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$)=minor fire damage>

Basic technical characteristics:

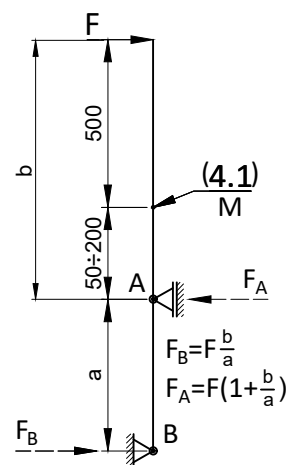
- * **Safe** = complies with the requirements of the EN 14384 standard = **CE**
- * **Purpose:** Taking water from underground pipelines for **fire fighting and communal needs**
- * See "Procurement data" P1/2
- * **Flow:** $K_v = 150 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$, for $D_i = 2 \times 50$
- * **Moment of activation MOT:** max 50 Nm (Class 1)
- * **Breaking force** $F = 1100 \text{ daN}$
- * **In case of breakage:** the hydrant remains closed, and part of the hydrant is below the fracture site remains undamaged
- * **Foundation**
- * **Weight** $\sim (53 \div 67) \text{ daN}$ 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:

- * **Two ways of use = double reliability**
 - closing with the **main valve (3)**, from above (**regular work**),
 - closing with a **pre-valve (2)**, from below (**extraordinary work**),
- * **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,
 - to omit a separate isolation valve in front of the hydrant,
 - lower cost of procurement and maintenance of the hydrant network,
 - the use of a hydrant even when the main valve (3) is malfunction,
- * **Large flow:** ($K_v = 150 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$; for $D_i = 2 \times 50$); less fire damage.
- * **Control valve (7) = great safety of the executor, prevention of hydrant freezing.**
- * **Activation without additional tools**, by turning the cap (5).
- * **Easy activation:** (class 1, MOT < 50 Nm) longer service life.
- * **Possibility of blocking (6) unauthorized use.**
- * **High reliability of closing;** impermeability even after 1000 closings.
- * **Outlets tilted (25°) down, longer service life of fire hoses.**
- * **The main valve seal is conical, self-flushing** = dirt retention prevented = longer service life.
- * **Very easy hydrant maintenance:**
 - Replacing the main valve seal (3); without digging up the ground and without dismantling the body (4).
 - Possibility (7) of checking the correctness of the drain and main valve.
 - Repair of the drainage valve (10.1); from the outside, partial excavation, and without dismantling the hydrant.
- * **Long warranty period 5 years.**
- * **Probably the best, and the most economical hydrant available**

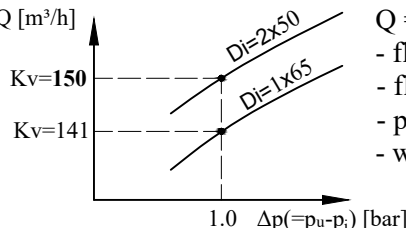
Load scheme
(obligation under the standard)



Documents accompanying the delivery of hydrant:

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

$Q [\text{m}^3/\text{h}]$



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 $\rho [\text{kg}/\text{m}^3]$