
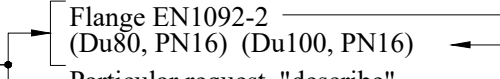


# ABOVE-GROUND FIRE HYDRANT type LNH1

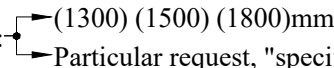
<Two in one = hydrant + isolating pre-valve>  
 <Dual reliability = possibility of use (closing from below)  
 even when the regular closing (from above) is malfunctioning>  
 <high flow rate ( $K_v = 150 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ) = less fire damage>

## PROCUREMENT DATA: \*1

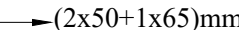
- \* Name: Above-ground fire hydrant **with break system**
- \* Made in accordance with the EN14384 standard, type "C" \*2 
- \* Nominal sizes DN80, PN16. \* Closing with the main valve "from above".
- \* With isolation "pre-valve", closing "from below". \* With control valve.
- \* Activation without or with an additional tool.
- \* The possibility of blocking unauthorized use.
- \* Flow (for  $D_i=2 \times 50$ );  $K_v = \text{min. } 145 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$
- \* Activation moment:  $MOT = \text{max. } 60 \text{ Nm}$ .
- \* 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 tilted toward the ground by  $25^\circ$ .
- \* Breakage due to force F; no damage to the lower part of hydrant. \*3
- \* Breaking moment  $M = \text{max. } 1200 \text{ daN}$ . \*3

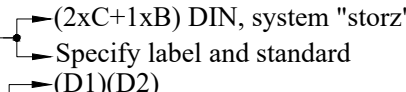
\* Inlet connection : 

- Flange EN1092-2 (Du80, PN16) (Du100, PN16)
- Particular request, "describe"

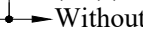
\* Nominal height  $H_i$ : 


- (1300) (1500) (1800)mm
- Particular request, "specify"

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


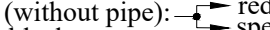
\* Outlet couplings: 

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

\* Drainage system:  Without

\* Medium: Water  (technical) (drinking)


\* Colors of external surfaces:
 


- aboveground part (without pipe):  red
- underground part:  black
- special request

\* **Warranty period: 5 years.**

\* Deliver documents:
 

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

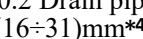
\*1  If necessary, "omit/add"

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

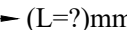
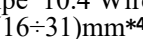
### Appearance:

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)

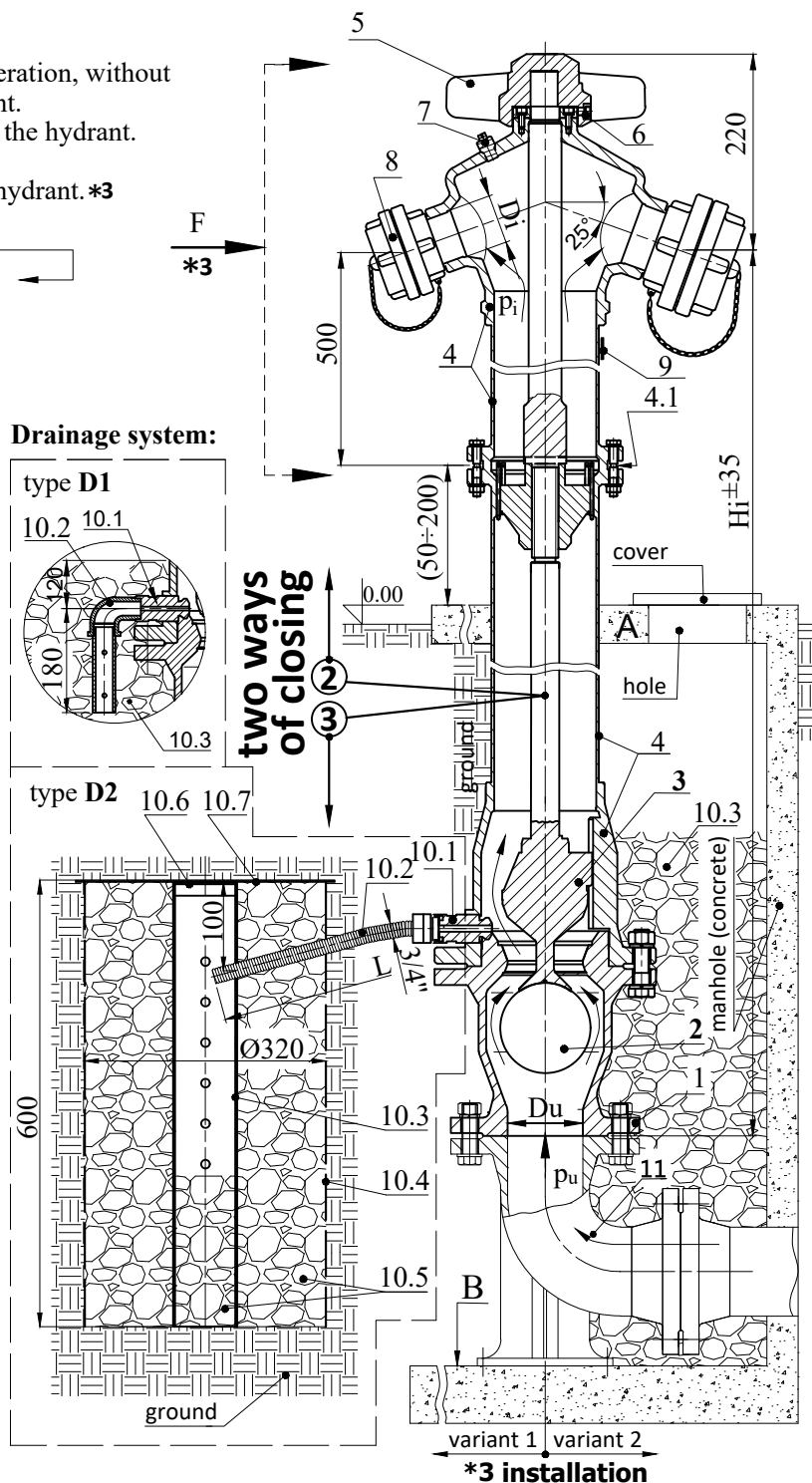
type D1:

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




# ABOVE-GROUND FIRE HYDRANT type LNH1

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

<Dual reliability = possibility of use (closing from below) even when the regular closing (from above) is malfunctioning>

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

## Basic technical characteristics:

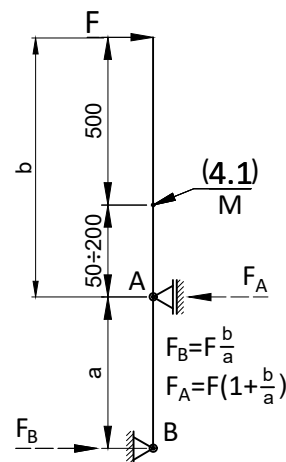
- \* Safe = complies with the requirements of the EN 14384 standard = 
- \* Purpose: Taking water from underground pipelines for fire fighting and communal needs
- \* See "Procurement data" P1/2
- \* Flow:  $K_v = 150 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ , for  $D_i = 2 \times 50$
- \* Moment of activation MOT: max. 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 = dual 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 ( $25^\circ$ ) 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)

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

$K_v = 150$

$K_v = 141$

$1.0 \Delta p (= p_u - p_i) [\text{bar}]$

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