

ABOVE-GROUND FIRE HYDRANT type NH2

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

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

PROCUREMENT DATA:*1 <high flow rate ($K_v = 278 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$) = less fire damage>

*Name: Above-ground fire hydrant.

*Made in accordance with the EN14384 standard, type "A".*2

*Nominal sizes DN100, PN16.

*Closing with the main valve "from above"

*With isolation "pre-valve", closing "from below".

*With control valve.

*Possibility of use even when the main valve seal is malfunctioning.

*Activation without additional tools.

*The possibility of blocking unauthorized use.

*Flow (for $D_i=2 \times 65$); $K_v=\text{min.}270 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$.

*Activation moment: $MOT=\text{max.}50 \text{ Nm}$.

*Repair of the main valve; the other hydrants remain in operation, without digging up the ground and without dismantling the hydrant body.

*Drainage system "all outside"; repair without dismantling the hydrant.

*Outlets tilted towards the ground by 25° .

*Breakage due to force F; without damage pipeline, automatic stop of water discharge.*3

*Breaking moment $M=\text{max.}7800 \text{ Nm}$. *3

*Inlet connection: Flange EN1092-2 (Du100, PN16) (Du150, PN16) Particular request, "describe"

*Nominal height H_i : (1350) (1550) (1850)mm Particular request, "specify"

*Outlets D_i : (2x65+1x100)mm

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

*Drainage system: Without

*Medium: Water Technical Drinking

*Colors of external surface: - above ground part (without pipe): red - underground part: black special request

***Warranty period: 5 years.**

*Deliver documents:

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

*1 If necessary, "omit/add"

*2 The standard determines min. performance =

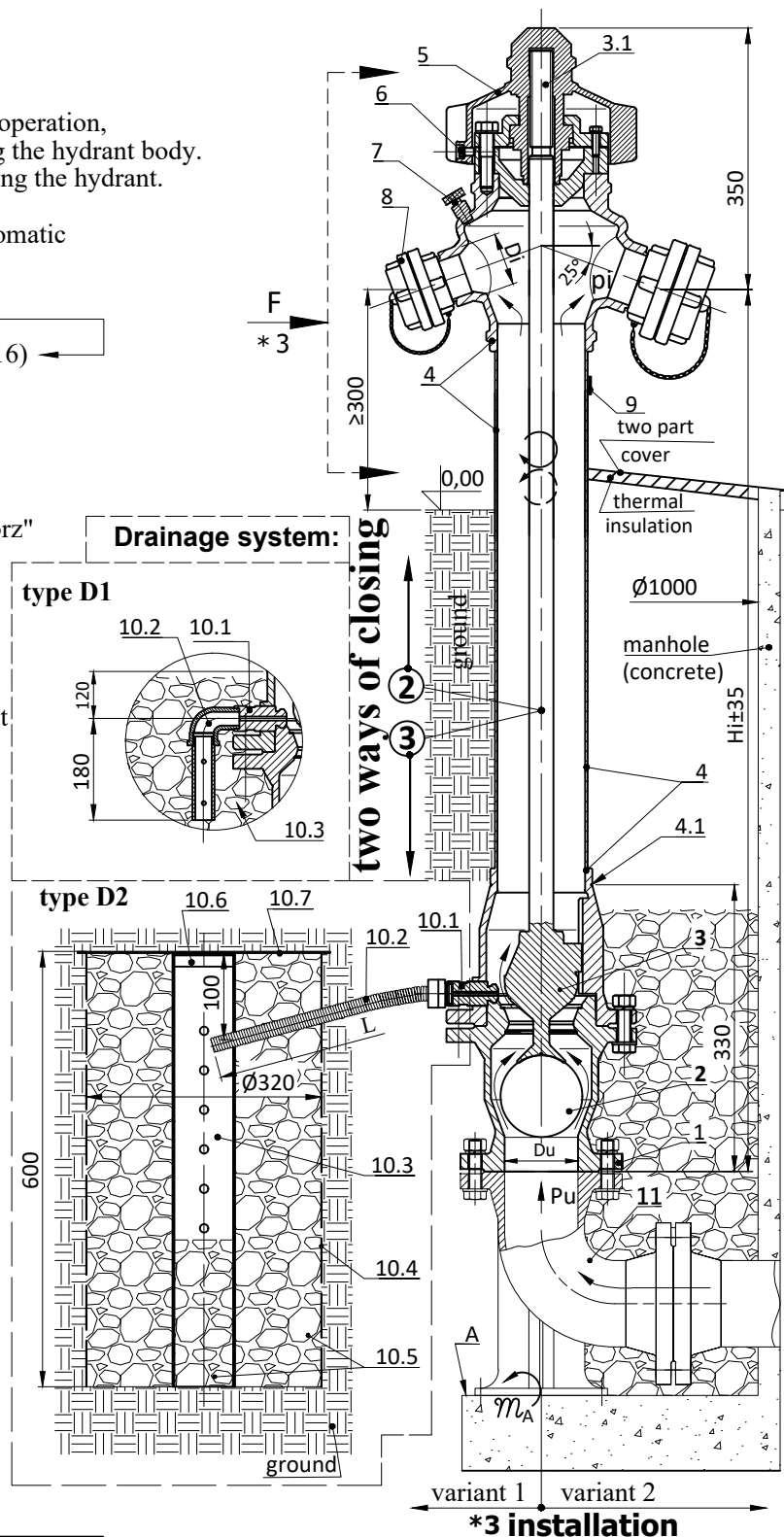
Appearance: "the least good allowed" hydrant.

1. Inlet flange
2. Isolation "pre-valve" (closing from below).
3. Obturator - "main valve" (closing from above).
- 3.1 The threaded part of the obturator.
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. Identification plate ("CE", "Kv",)
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



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- <high flow rate ($K_v = 278 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$) = less fire damage>

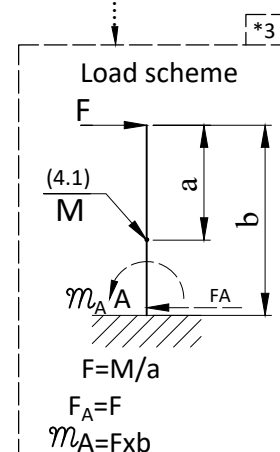
Basic technical characteristics:

- *Safe = compliant with the requirements of the standard EN 14384 = 
- *Purpose: Using water from underground pipelines for fire fighting and communal needs
- *See "Procurement Data" P1/2
- *Flow: $K_v = 278 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$, for $D_i = 2 \times 65$
- *Moment of activation MOT: max 45 Nm, (Class 1)
- *Moment of breakage (at point 4.1) due to force F..... $M = 7500 \text{ Nm}$
- *Foundation
- *Weight $\sim (65 \div 76) \text{ daN}$ for $H_i (1350 \div 1850) \text{ mm}$
- *Materials:
 - hydrant body castings nodular cast,
 - cap, and output couplings aluminium,
 - pipe of body, spindle, and obturator seat stainless steel,
 - sealants polypropylene/elastomers,



Advantages:

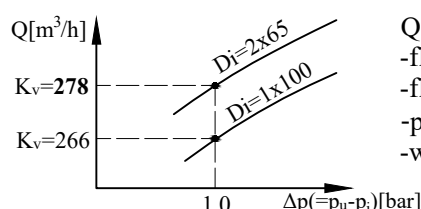
- * Two ways of use = dual reliability
 - closing with the main valve (3), from above (regular work),
 - closing with a pre-valve (2), from below (extraordinary work),
- * Isolation pre-valve (2) inside the hydrant, automatic, self-blocking, which enables:
 - that the other hydrants remain in operation even when the main valve (3) malfunction,
 - 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 the main valve (3) is malfunction.
- * Large flow: ($K_v = 278 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$, for $D_i = 2 \times 65$); less fire damage.
- * Control valve (7) = great safety of the executor, prevention of hydrant freezing.
- * Prevented damage to the supply pipeline = breakage at point 4.1, due to force F.
- * Activation without additional tools, by turning the cap (5).
- * Easy activation: (class 1, MOT < 45 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).
 - The threaded part of the closure (3.1) is outside the flow of water, permanently lubricated maintenance-free throughout it's 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.
- * Long warranty period (5 years).
- * Probably the best, and the most economical hydrant available.



Documents accompanying the delivery of hydrant:

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

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