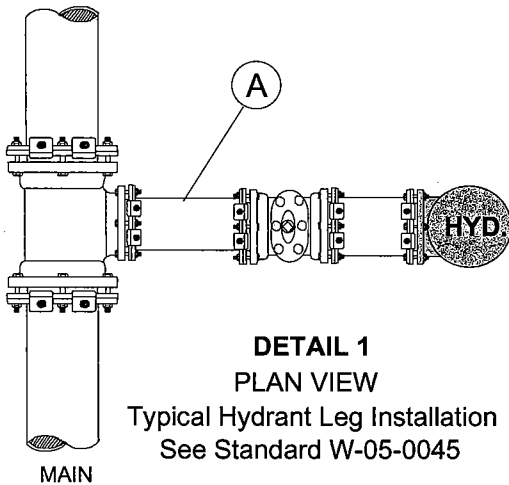


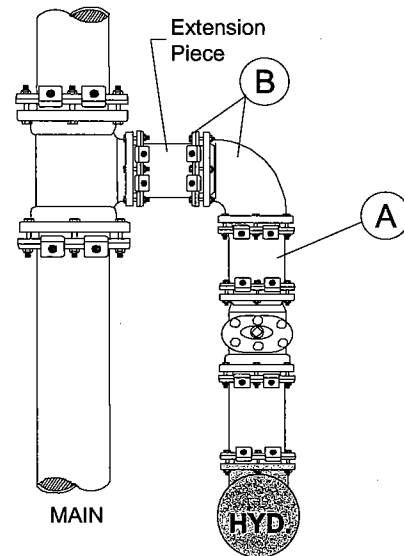
Water T&D Construction Standard

FIRE HYDRANT LEG INSTALLATION - VARIATIONS

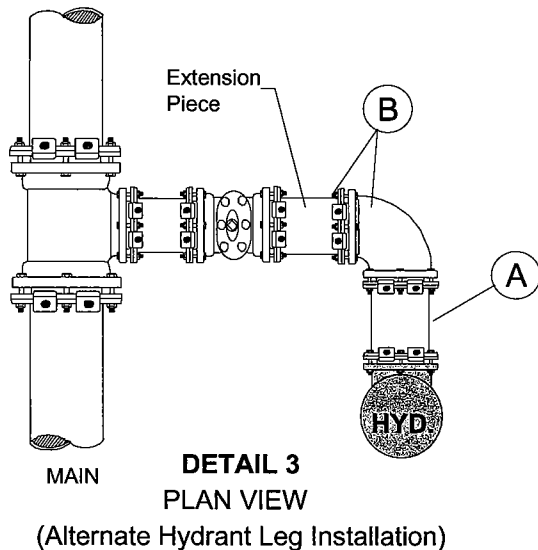
APPLICATION: Different methods for building hydrant legs during water main construction.



DETAIL 1
PLAN VIEW
Typical Hydrant Leg Installation
See Standard W-05-0045



DETAIL 2
PLAN VIEW
(Alternate - Parallel Hydrant Leg Installation)
See Standard W-05-0065



DETAIL 3
PLAN VIEW
(Alternate Hydrant Leg Installation)

INSTALLATION NOTES

- Pumper nozzle connection shall always face the street.
- When change in grade between curb and hydrant is 6" or less, it is possible to deflect each wedge restraint up to 3° and a MJ x PE joint up to 5°. Taking advantage of the deflection capability designed into these components can eliminate the need for an offset in order to install the hydrant break flange at the proper distance above final grade. Hydrant and valve must be installed in a vertical / upright position.
- Although not intended for new construction, hydrant extensions can be installed to raise the Hydrant to within 6" of final Grade. extensions are typically used when the final grade is increased without LBWL's knowledge. See Water T&D Standard W-05-0150.

A Offsets are to be installed, when required, to raise or lower the hydrant's break flange to within 6" of final grade. See Water T&D Construction Standard W-05-0065 for fire hydrant installation using an offset in the hydrant leg.

B Installation using an MJ x PE bend is preferred as it takes up less physical space and uses fewer components than using an MJ x MJ bend. Installation using an MJ x MJ bend is optional. Details 2 & 3 show the installation of the MJ x MJ bend and rererencing the pipe extension piece, which is used when proper placement of the hydrant requires greater distance from the water main.

Director of Engineering DK Wood

Date: 5/31/06

Director of Delivery MJ Guerin

Date: 6/12/06