• Never leave a hose attached to the YH hydrant after use. This will prevent the hydrant from draining properly and, it may cause the hydrant to freeze.

• If the hydrant is installed inside a barn or other structure, or if it is installed in asphalt or concrete, connect a 1/8” drain pipe or tube to the drain port and dig a remote drain field outside the structure for the drain pipe to empty into. Without this remote piping and drain field, the water from the hydrant drainage will percolate up to the surface around or near the hydrant and will damage the flooring or cause muddy areas in stalls or walkways.

• Water pressure to the hydrant should be regulated no more than 80 PSI. Higher pressures will accelerate wear and may cause leakage that will saturate the ground and drain field and prevent the hydrant from draining. If the hydrant is not allowed to drain, it can freeze and cause damage to itself and cause flooding and loss of water. High pressure will also cause you to replace parts and adjust the hydrant frequently. A normal operating pressure should be 20 to 40 PSI.

• Saturated ground in the hydrant drain field can prevent the hydrant from draining and may result in freezing. If the area where your hydrant is located is low lying or has a tendency to have standing water, a drain field or pit may be required to provide proper drainage.
HOW A FROST-PROOF HYDRANT WORKS

READY TO USE
Easy grip handle controls an underground valve, keeping water below the frost line.

A bolt or padlock in the handle loop stops water loss from vandals and livestock.

WATERING
Slowly lift the hydrant handle to open the underground valve to get the water flow you want.

Just lower the handle to close the underground valve when you're finished.

WATERING COMPLETED
Closing the underground valve opens a small drain hole. Water drains out of the hydrant into the gravel around the hydrant. Now the hydrant has no water above the frost line. It cannot freeze, and is ready for the next time you need water.

INSTALLATION

1. Dig hole for hydrant approximately 2 feet in diameter and 1 foot deeper than the bury depth.
2. Flush piping before connecting the hydrant to clear any gravel or other debris that may have collected in the piping during its installation and assembly. If not flushed out of the piping, this debris may jam the hydrant mechanism or clog the flow ports.
3. Make the pipe connection but do not bury the hydrant yet. Operate the hydrant to be sure it is operating properly and the piping connections are not leaking. Open and close the hydrant and check the flow and drainage. If leakage continues from the drain port see “adjustment procedure”.
4. Fill the hole around and below the hydrant with medium size gravel. This will provide a drain field for the hydrant. Without a drain field, the hydrant will not empty itself, and it will freeze in cold weather. This will cause damage to the hydrant and result in loss of water and possible flooding damage.

ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

1. Turn water supply off!
2. Open hydrant to relieve pressure.
3. Loosen setscrew (item 1).
4. Push brass rod down as far as it will go (by hand) to be sure that the plunger is touching the seat.
5. Move handle (item 2) open approximately 30 degrees from closed position.
6. Tighten setscrew snugly.
7. Turn water supply on.
8. Operate hydrant and make sure the hydrant is shutting off properly and flowing properly.
9. If hydrant still does not shut off, repeat steps 1 through 8.
10. How water through the hydrant and then check completely to check for proper drainage by: a) Listening for water draining down the pipe; or b) Putting your hand over the hose connection to feel for a vacuum. If hydrant does not drain, see Step 11.
11. To clear drain hole blockage, close off hydrant spout by using hose cap or by attaching and kinking a hose. Open and close hydrant to allow water pressure to clear blockage.

Repeat Step 10 to verify proper drainage. If hydrant still does not drain, repeat steps 1 through 10 to fully uncover drain hole.

CAUTION: Do not try to adjust all at once or you may over-adjust and cause damage to the plunger. For this reason, adjust in small increments.