



Customer Tools

SECTION I — USEFUL INFORMATION

MAXIMUM TOTAL HEAD is the maximum pressure that can be developed by the pump. This is always given in feet of head rather than in pounds. The pump selected must have a maximum total head greater than the sum of the **PUMPING LEVEL** and the **TOTAL DISCHARGE HEAD**. (Shown in illustration as Total Head.)

When figuring **PUMPING LEVEL** the following conditions must be considered:

STANDING WATER LEVEL is the distance from the top of the well to the top of the water when the pump is not operating.

DRAWDOWN is the distance the water level drops below the standing

water level while pump is operating.

ELEVATION is the distance between the ground level at the pump and the ground level at the top of the well. There is no elevation when the pump is installed right at the well.

SUBMERGENCE is the distance the injector, submersible pump, or foot valve is installed below the pumping level.

HORIZONTAL PIPE RUN is the distance the jet or piston pump is installed away from well. (See Friction Loss.)

When figuring **TOTAL DISCHARGE HEAD** the following conditions must be considered —

SERVICE PRESSURE is the pressure in pounds at the point of

use. (Service pressure can be converted to feet by multiplying by 2.31.)

FRICITION LOSS is the loss of pressure due to friction of water flowing through pipe and fittings. If pump is installed some distance from the well this friction loss can be overcome by increasing the pipe size. (See page 5.)

When properly selected each pump or water system will give years of dependable satisfactory service. Never underestimate the requirements of the job. A pump a little too large will always do the job properly. A pump a little too small will either have to be replaced or will prove unsatisfactory to the owner.

PRACTICAL SUCTION LIFTS AT VARIOUS ELEVATIONS

ELEVATION	Barometer Reading Lbs. Per Sq. In.	Theoretical Suction Lift Feet	Practical Suction Lift Feet	Vacuum Gauge* Inches
At Sea Level	14.7	34.0	22	19.5
1/4 mile — 1,320 feet — above sea level	14.0	32.4	21	18.6
1/2 mile — 2,640 feet — above sea level	13.3	30.8	20	17.7
3/4 mile — 3,960 feet — above sea level	12.7	29.2	18	15.9
1 mile — 5,280 feet — above sea level	12.0	27.8	17	15.0
1 1/4 mile — 6,600 feet — above sea level ...	11.4	26.4	16	14.2
1 1/2 mile — 7,920 feet — above sea level ...	10.9	25.1	15	13.3
2 miles — 10,560 feet — above sea level ...	9.9	22.8	14	12.4

NOTE: Multiply barometer in inches by .491 to obtain lbs. per sq. in.
*Vacuum gauge readings in inches correspond to practical suction lift in feet only when pump is stopped. Pipe friction increases vacuum gauge readings when pump is running. For quiet operation, vacuum gauge should never register more than 20 inches when pump is running. Based on a water temperature of 65°F. (18.33°C)

PRACTICAL SUCTION LIFTS AT VARIOUS WATER TEMPERATURES AND ELEVATIONS IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Altitude	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210
Sea Level	-10	-7	-5	-2	0	+ 3	+ 5	+ 7	+10	+12
2,000	- 7	-5	-2	+1	+ 3	+ 5	+ 7	+10	+12	+15
4,000	- 5	-2	+1	+3	+ 5	+ 7	+10	+12	+14	
6,000	0	+1	+3	+5	+ 7	+10	+12	+14	+16	
8,000	0	+3	+5	+7	+ 9	+12	+14	+16		
10,000	+ 2	+4	+7	+9	+11	+14	+16	+18		

This table gives the maximum permissible lift or the minimum head permitted on the suction side of a pump at various altitudes and liquid temperatures. A minus sign before a number indicates suction lift. A plus sign before a number indicates minimum head. These

figures are to be used as a guide and are not guaranteed.

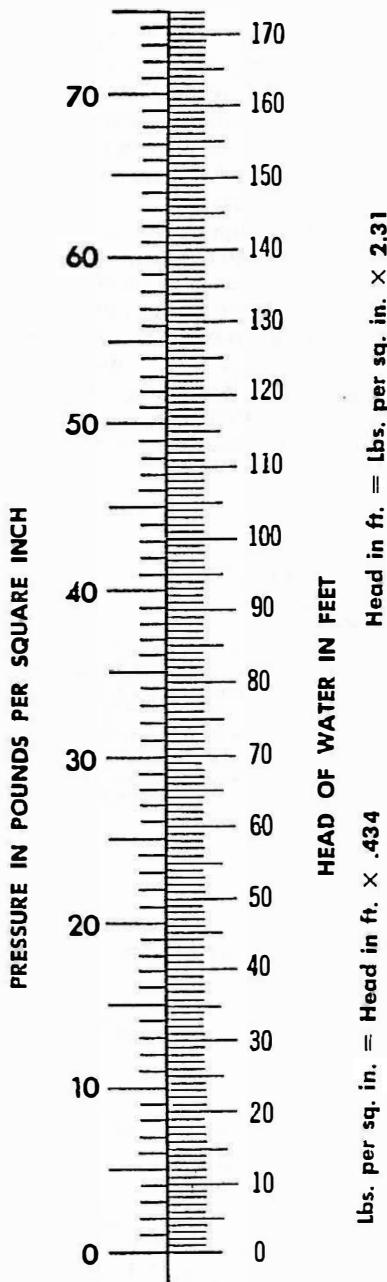
When pumping volatile liquids such as gasoline and naphtha, special consideration must be given to the amount of suction lift and the size of the suction pipe used. On such liquids the suction lift, whether it is

actual vertical lift or is caused by pipe line friction, must be kept as low as possible, and should never exceed 12 feet.

For liquids such as lube oil, molasses, etc., a suction lift up to 24 feet, at sea level, is usually satisfactory.



SECTION I — USEFUL INFORMATION



VOLUME

1 U.S. gallon = 231 cu. in.
1 U.S. gallon = 3.785 liters
1 Imperial gallon = 1.2 U.S. gallons
1 barrel (oil) = 42 U.S. gallons
1 cubic foot = 7.48 U.S. gallons
1 acre foot = 325,850 U.S. gallons
1 cubic meter = 264.2 U.S. gallons

CAPACITY

1 Cubic Foot Per Second ... 449 g.p.m.
1 Acre Foot Per Day 227 g.p.m.
1 Acre Inch Per Hour 454 g.p.m.
1 Cubic Meter Per Minute .. 264.2 g.p.m.
1,000,000 gal. per day 595 g.p.m.

WEIGHT

1 U.S. gallon water weighs 8.35 lbs.
1 cubic foot water weighs 62.4 lbs.

LENGTH

1 Inch 2.54 centimeters
1 Meter 39.37 inches
1 Rod 16.5 feet
1 Mile 5280 ft. (1.61 kilometers)

HEAD

1 lb. per sq. in. = 2.31 ft. of water
1 foot of water = 0.433 lbs. per sq. in.
1 inch of mercury = 1.133 ft. of water
1 atmosphere (sea level)
= 14.7 lbs. per sq. in.
1 kilopascal (kPa) = .145 lbs. per sq. in.
1 PSI = 6.895 kPa

TO FIND CAPACITY OF A TANK OR A CISTERN:

Diameter of Tank in Feet Squared X .7854
X Height of Tank in Feet X 7.48 =
Capacity in U.S. Gallons

HORSEPOWER

1 H.P. Equals ...
.746 kilowatts or 746 watts
33,000 ft. lbs. per minute
550 ft. lbs. per second

WATER HORSEPOWER

$$= \frac{\text{GPM} \times 8.33 \times \text{Head}}{33,000} = \frac{\text{GPM} \times \text{Head}}{3960}$$

GPM = Gallon per Minute
8.33 = Pounds of Water per Gallon
33,000 = Ft.-lb. per Minute in one HP

LABORATORY BHP

$$= \frac{\text{Head} \times \text{GPM} \times \text{Sp. Gr.}}{3960 \times \text{Eff.}}$$

GPM = Gallon per Minute
Head = Laboratory Head
(inc. column loss)
Eff. = Pump Only Efficiency

MOTOR INPUT HP

$$= \frac{\text{Laboratory BHP}}{\text{Motor Eff.}}$$

Total BHP from above
Motor Eff. from Manufacturer

UNIT EFFICIENCY

$$= \frac{\text{Water Horsepower}}{\text{Motor Input Horsepower}}$$

Water Horsepower from above
Input Horsepower from above

ELECTRIC POWER

AC = Alternating current power

DC = Direct current

E = Volts = Electrical pressure
(similar to head)

I = Amperes = Electrical current
(similar to rate of flow)

W = Watts = Electrical power
(similar to head capacity)

KW = Kilowatts = 1000 watts

Apparent Power = Volts X amperes
= Voltamperes

Apparent Power = EI

Useful Power W = EI X P.F.

Power factor = ratio of useful power to
apparent power

Power factor = PF = $\frac{W}{EI}$

KW Hr. = Kilowatt hour

Single phaose power W = E I X PF

3 Phase Power W = 1.73 X I X PF

Where

E = Average voltage between phases

I = Average current in each phase

100 boiler H.P. requires 7 G.P.M. feed
water approximately.



SECTION I — USEFUL INFORMATION

METRIC SYSTEM
SI UNIT PREFIXES

AMOUNT	MULTIPLES AND SUBMULTIPLES	PREFIXES	SYMBOLS	MEANS
1 000 000 000 000	10^{12}	tera	T	One trillion times
1 000 000 000	10^9	giga	G	One billion times
1 000 000	10^6	mega	M*	One million times
1 000	10^3	kilo	k*	One thousand times
100	10^2	hecto	h	One hundred times
10	10	deka (deca)	da	Ten times
Base Unit 1	10^0			
0.1	10^{-1}	deci	d	One tenth of
0.01	10^{-2}	centi	c*	One hundredth of
0.001	10^{-3}	milli	m*	One thousandth of
0.000 001	10^{-6}	micro	u*	One millionth of
0.000 000 001	10^{-9}	nano	n	One billionth of
0.000 000 000 001	10^{-12}	pico	p	One trillionth of
0.000 000 000 000 001	10^{-15}	femto	f	One quadrillionth of
0.000 000 000 000 000 001	10^{-18}	atto	a	One quintillionth of

*Most commonly used

WHEN YOU KNOW		YOU CAN FIND		IF YOU MULTIPLY BY
Length				
Inches	(in)	Millimeters	(mm)	25.4
Inches	(in)	Centimeters	(cm)	2.539 3
Feet	(ft)	Meters	(m)	0.304 8
Yards	(yd)	Meters	(m)	0.914 4
Miles (statute)	(mi)	Kilometers	(km)	1.609 344
Millimeters	(mm)	Inches	(in)	0.039 370 1
Meters	(m)	Feet	(ft)	3.280 840
Centimeters	(cm)	Inches	(in)	0.393 7
Meters	(m)	Yards	(yd)	1.093 61
Kilometers	(km)	Miles (statute)	(mi)	0.621 371 2
Area				
Square Inches	(in ²)	Square Centimeters	(cm ²)	6.451 6
Square Feet	(ft ²)	Square Meters	(m ²)	0.092 903 04
Square Yards	(yd ²)	Square Meters	(m ²)	0.836 127
Square Miles	(mi ²)	Square Kilometers	(km ²)	2.589 9
Acres	(ha)	Hectares	(ha)	0.404 685 6
Square Centimeters	(cm ²)	Square Inches	(in ²)	0.155 000 3
Square Meters	(m ²)	Square Feet	(ft ²)	10.763 91
Square Meters	(m ²)	Square Yards	(yd ²)	1.195 99
Square Kilometers	(km ²)	Square Miles	(mi ²)	0.386 1
Hectares	(ha)	Acres		2.471 054
Liquid Volume				
Ounces	(oz)	Milliliters	(ml)	29.574
Pints	(pt)	Liters	(l)	0.473 2
quarts	(qt)	Liters	(l)	0.946 3
Gallons	(gal)	Liters	(l)	3.785 412
Lb/Foot ³	(lb/ft ³)	Kilogram/Meter ³	(kg/m ³)	16.018 46
Lb/Gal	(lb/gal)	Kilogram/Meter ³	(kg/m ³)	119.826 4
Milliliters	(ml)	Ounces	(oz)	0.033 818
Liters	(l)	Pints	(pt)	2.113 271 3
Liters	(l)	Quarts	(qt)	1.056 747 3
Liters	(l)	Gallons	(gal)	0.264 172 0
Kilogram/Meter ³	(kg/m ³)	Lb/Foot ³	(lb/ft ³)	0.062 427 97
Kilogram/Meter ³	(kg/m ³)	Lb/Gal	(lb/gal)	0.008 345 4
Mass				
Ounces	(oz)	Grams	(g)	28.349 52
Pounds	(lb)	Kilograms	(kg)	0.453 592 4
Grams	(g)	Ounces	(oz)	0.035 275 97
Kilograms	(kg)	Pounds	(lb)	2.204 622



SECTION I — USEFUL INFORMATION

WHEN YOU KNOW		YOU CAN FIND		IF YOU MULTIPLY BY	
Force					
Foot Pound Force Newtons	(ft-lbf) (N)	Joule Kilogram Force	(J) (kgf)	1.355 818 0.101 971 6	
Joule Kilogram Force	(J) (kgf)	Foot Pound Force Newtons	(ft-lbf) (N)	0.737 562 1 9.806 650	
Power					
Horsepower Horsepower	(hp) (hp)	Kilowatt Watt	(kW) (W)	0.745 699 9 745.699 99	
Kilowatt Watt	(kW) (W)	Horsepower Horsepower	(hp) (hp)	1.341 022 0.001 341 022	
Pressure					
Lb/inch ² Lb/inch ² Lb/inch ² Inches of Mercury	(lb/in ²) (lb/in ²) (lb/in ²) (inHg)	Kilograms/meter ² Kilopascal Meters of Water Kilograms/meter ²	(kg/m ²) (kPa) (m) (kg/m ²)	703.069 7 6.894 7 0.704 089 345.3	
Kilograms/meter ² Kilopascal Meters of Water Kilograms/meter ²	(kg/m ²) (kPa) (m) (kg/m ²)	Lb/inch ² Lb/inch ² Lb/inch ² Inches of Mercury	(lb/in ²) (lb/in) (lb/in ²) (inHg)	0.001 422 3 0.145 038 9 1.420 274 0.002 896	
1 Atmosphere 1 Atmosphere 1 Atmosphere 1 Atmosphere 1 Atmosphere	14.7 lb/in ² 14.7 lb/in ² 14.7 lb/in ² 14.7 lb/in ² 29.92 inHg	Kilograms/Centimeter ² Kilograms/Meter ² Kilopascal 76.0 Centimeters Mercury 76.0 Centimeters Mercury	(kg/cm ²) (kg/m ²) (kPa) (cmHg) (cmHg)	1.033 10 335.0 101.35 5.17 2.54	
Pascal Pascal	(Pa) (Pa)	Newton/meter ² Kilogram Per Meter ²	(N/m ²) (kg/m ²)	1.0 0.101 971 6	
Temperature					
Degrees Fahrenheit Degrees Celsius	(°F) (°C)	Degrees Celsius Degrees Fahrenheit	(°C) (°F)	(°F-32) 0.555 555 (1.8 x °C) + 32	
Velocity & Flow					
Feet Per Second Mile Per Hour Gallons Per Minute Gallons Per Minute	(fps) (mph) (gpm) (gpm)	Meter Per Second Kilometer Per Hour Liter Per Minute Cubic Meter Per Minute	(m/s) (km/h) (l/min) (m ³ /min)	0.304 8 1.609 344 3.785 412 0.003 785 412	
Meter Per Second Kilometer Per Hour Liter Per Minute Cubic Meter Per Minute	(m/s) (km/h) (l/m) (m ³ /min)	Feet Per Second Mile Per Hour Gallons Per Minute Gallons Per Minute	(fps) (mph) (gpm) (gpm)	3.280 840 0.621 371 2 0.264 172 264.172 0	

Electrical terms: Amperes, Watts, Kilowatts, Volts and Ohms are the same in Metric.



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SECTION I — USEFUL INFORMATION

FRICITION LOSSES IN PLASTIC PIPE; C = 140

TABLE 1
1 Inch

1.049" inside dia.			
FLOW U.S. gal. per min.	Velocity ft. per sec.	Velocity head ft.	Head loss ft. per 100 ft.
2	.74	.01	.31
3	1.11	.02	.67
4	1.49	.03	1.16
5	1.86	.05	1.74
6	2.23	.08	2.43
8	2.97	.14	4.15
10	3.71	.21	6.3
12	4.46	.31	8.8
14	5.20	.42	11.7
16	5.94	.55	15.0
18	6.68	.68	18.6
20	7.43	.86	22.5
22	8.17	1.04	27.0
24	8.91	1.23	31.5
26	9.66	1.45	36.5
28	10.4	1.7	42
30	11.1	1.9	48
35	13.0	2.6	64
40	14.9	3.5	81
45	16.7	4.3	101

TABLE 2
1 1/4 Inch

1.380" inside dia.			
FLOW U.S. gal. per min.	Velocity ft. per sec.	Velocity head ft.	Head loss ft. per 100 ft.
4	.86	.01	.30
5	1.07	.02	.46
6	1.29	.03	.64
7	1.50	.04	.86
8	1.72	.05	1.10
10	2.15	.07	1.65
12	2.57	.10	2.31
14	3.00	.14	3.06
16	3.43	.18	3.95
18	3.86	.23	4.90
20	4.29	.29	5.9
25	5.36	.45	9.1
30	6.43	.64	12.6
35	7.51	.88	16.4
40	8.58	1.14	21.4
50	1.07	1.8	32.3
60	12.9	2.6	45.1
70	15.0	3.5	61
80	17.2	4.6	77
90	19.3	5.8	96

TABLE 3
1 1/2 Inch

1.610" inside dia.			
FLOW U.S. gal. per min.	Velocity ft. per sec.	Velocity head ft.	Head loss ft. per 100 ft.
4	.63	.01	.14
5	.79	.01	.21
6	.95	.01	.31
7	1.10	.02	.41
8	1.26	.02	.51
9	1.42	.03	.64
10	1.58	.04	.78
12	1.89	.06	1.11
14	2.21	.08	1.45
16	2.52	.10	1.86
18	2.84	.13	2.31
20	3.15	.15	2.81
22	3.47	.19	3.35
24	3.78	.22	3.94
26	4.10	.26	4.50
28	4.41	.30	5.18
30	4.73	.35	5.95
32	5.04	.39	6.70
34	5.36	.45	7.5
36	5.67	.50	8.3
38	5.99	.56	9.2
40	6.30	.62	10.1
42	6.62	.68	11.2
44	6.93	.75	12.1
46	7.25	.82	13.2
48	7.57	.89	14.6
50	7.88	.97	15.3
55	8.67	1.17	18.3
60	9.46	1.39	21.5
65	10.2	1.60	25.0

TABLE 4
2 Inch

2.067" inside dia.			
FLOW U.S. gal. per min.	Velocity ft. per sec.	Velocity head ft.	Head loss ft. per 100 ft.
5	.48	.00	.064
6	.57	.01	.091
7	.67	.01	.119
8	.77	.01	.152
9	.86	.01	.190
10	.96	.01	.231
12	1.15	.02	.322
14	1.34	.03	.430
16	1.53	.04	.55
18	1.72	.05	.69
20	1.91	.06	.83
22	2.10	.07	1.00
24	2.29	.08	1.17
26	2.49	.10	1.34
28	2.68	.11	1.55
30	2.87	.13	1.76
35	3.35	.17	2.35
40	3.82	.23	3.00
45	4.30	.29	3.75
50	4.78	.36	4.55
55	5.26	.43	5.50
60	5.74	.51	6.40
65	6.21	.60	7.35
70	6.69	.70	8.50
75	7.17	.80	9.10
80	7.65	.91	10.8
85	8.13	1.03	12.1
90	8.61	1.15	13.4
95	9.06	1.28	14.8
100	9.56	1.42	16.3



SECTION I — USEFUL INFORMATION

FRICITION LOSSES IN PLASTIC PIPE; C = 140

TABLE 5
3 Inch

3.068" inside dia.			
FLOW U.S. gal. per min.	Velocity ft. per sec.	Velocity head ft.	Head loss ft. per 100 ft.
10	.43	.00	.034
15	.65	.01	.072
20	.87	.01	.122
25	1.09	.02	.186
30	1.30	.03	.257
35	1.52	.04	.342
40	1.74	.05	.440
45	1.95	.06	.550
50	2.17	.07	.665
55	2.39	.09	.790
60	2.60	.11	.940
65	2.82	.12	1.08
70	3.04	.14	1.24
75	3.25	.16	1.41
80	3.47	.19	1.58
85	3.69	.21	1.78
90	3.91	.24	1.96
95	4.12	.26	2.18
100	4.34	.29	2.40
110	4.77	.35	2.86
120	5.21	.42	3.36
130	5.64	.49	3.91
140	6.08	.57	4.56
150	6.51	.66	5.10
160	6.94	.75	5.76
180	7.81	.95	7.10
200	8.68	1.17	8.60
220	9.55	1.42	10.1
240	10.4	1.7	12.1
260	11.3	2.0	14.4
280	12.2	2.3	16.1
300	13.0	2.6	18.2
320	13.9	3.0	20.7
340	14.8	3.4	24.0
360	15.6	3.8	25.6
380	16.5	4.2	28.4
400	17.4	4.7	31.1
420	18.2	5.1	34.0
440	19.1	5.7	37.1
460	20.0	6.2	40.5
480	20.8	6.7	43.7
500	21.7	7.3	47.0
550	23.9	8.9	56.1
600	26.0	10.5	66.2
650	28.2	12.4	76.7

TABLE 6
4 Inch

4.026" inside dia.			
FLOW U.S. gal. per min.	Velocity ft. per sec.	Velocity head ft.	Head loss ft. per 100 ft.
20	.50	.00	.033
30	.76	.01	.068
40	1.01	.02	.116
50	1.26	.03	.177
60	1.51	.04	.245
70	1.76	.05	.33
80	2.02	.06	.42
90	2.27	.08	.53
100	2.52	.10	.64
110	2.77	.12	.76
120	3.02	.14	.90
130	3.28	.17	1.02
140	3.53	.19	1.19
150	3.78	.22	1.34
160	4.03	.25	1.52
170	4.29	.29	1.71
180	4.54	.32	1.90
190	4.79	.36	2.09
200	5.05	.40	2.30
220	5.55	.48	2.75
240	6.05	.57	3.25
260	6.55	.67	3.72
280	7.06	.77	4.30
300	7.57	.89	4.85
320	8.07	1.01	5.50
340	8.50	1.14	6.20
360	9.08	1.28	6.80
380	9.59	1.43	7.60
400	10.1	1.6	8.30
420	10.6	1.7	9.10
440	11.1	1.9	9.4
460	11.6	2.1	10.8
480	12.1	2.3	11.7
500	12.6	2.5	12.4
550	13.9	3.0	15.0
600	15.1	3.5	17.6
650	16.4	4.2	20.4
700	17.6	4.8	23.5
750	18.9	5.6	26.6
800	20.2	6.3	30.0
850	21.4	7.1	33.5
900	22.7	8.0	37.2
950	24.0	9.0	41.2
1000	25.2	9.9	45.5
1100	27.7	11.9	55.0



SECTION I — USEFUL INFORMATION

FRICITION LOSS PER 100 FEET OF 17 YEAR OLD STEEL PIPE; C = 100

TABLE 7
FOR NEW PIPE MULTIPLY READINGS BY 0.6
FOR 25 YEAR OLD PIPE MULTIPLY READINGS BY 1.2

BASED ON WILLIAMS & HAZEN FORMULA WITH CONSTANT C = 100
When Velocity Head Reading opposite Centrifugal Pump capacity and under Pipe Size of discharge piping on 3 feet or more, increase discharge piping to next larger size.

**SECTION I — USEFUL INFORMATION****TABLE 8****FRICITION LOSS CHART FOR OFF-SET PIPING TWIN LINES EJECTO PUMPS**

EJECTO HP	Pipe sizes for Off-Set Lines in Inches (mm)						
	1-1/4 (25-32)	1-1/4-1-1/2 (32-32)	1-1/4-1-1/2 (32-38)	1-1/2-1-1/2 (38-38)	1-1/2-2 (38-51)	2-2 (51-51)	2-1/2-3 (64-76)
	Friction Loss in Feet (m) per 100 Feet (30m) Off-Set						
1/3	12 (3.7)	8 (2.4)	6 (1.8)	4 (1.2)			
1/2	18 (5.5)	12 (3.7)	8 (2.4)	6 (1.8)	3 (.91)	2 (.60)	
3/4	25 (7.6)	22 (6.7)	16 (4.9)	11 (3.4)	6 (1.8)	4 (1.2)	
1		30 (9.1)	25 (7.6)	16 (4.9)	9 (2.7)	6 (1.8)	
1 1/2					13 (3.9)	8 (2.4)	
2					20 (6.1)	13 (3.9)	7 (2.1)

Consult Factory if Off-Set Lines Exceed 300 feet (91m)

TABLE 9**EQUIVALENT LENGTH IN FEET OF NEW STRAIGHT PIPE FOR VALVES AND FITTINGS FOR TURBULENT FLOW ONLY**

FITTINGS	SCREWED	PIPE SIZE															
		1/4	5/8	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	4	5	6	7		
REGULAR 90° ELL.	SCREWED	STEEL	2.3	3.1	3.6	4.4	5.2	6.6	7.4	8.5	9.3	11	13				
		C.I.									9.0	11					
LONG RADIUS 90° ELL.	SCREWED	STEEL			.92	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.6	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.9	12	
		C.I.									3.6	4.8		7.2	9.8		
REGULAR 45° ELL.	SCREWED	STEEL	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.6				
		C.I.									3.3	3.7					
TEE-LINE FLOW	SCREWED	STEEL				1.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.2	5.0	5.7	7.0
		C.I.									2.8	3.4		4.7	5.7		
TEE-BRANCH FLOW	SCREWED	STEEL				.34	.52	.71	.92	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.2	4.0	5.5	
		C.I.									3.3	4.5					
180° RETURN BEND	SCREWED	STEEL									4.0	4.6					
		C.I.															
GLOBE VALVE	SCREWED	STEEL															
		C.I.															
GATE VALVE	SCREWED	STEEL															
		C.I.															
ANGLE VALVE	SCREWED	STEEL															
		C.I.															
SWING CHECK VALVE	SCREWED	STEEL															
		C.I.															
FOOT VALVE	SCREWED	C.I.	7.2	7.3	8.0	8.8	11	13	15	19	22	27	38	50	63	90	



Customer Tools

Pipe Sizing Chart - Volume

Pipe Size (Diameter in inches)	Gallons per 100 ft (flooded)
1/2"	1.6
3/4"	2.8
1"	4.5
1 1/4"	7.8
1 1/2"	10.5
2"	17
3"	38
4"	66
8"	260
10"	410
12"	588
14"	716
16"	950
18"	1200
20"	1500
24"	2350
26"	2760