



Centrex Technical Sales

804-354-1511

Pump Inquiry Application Data Sheet

The following information is required to properly process an inquiry:

Requested by _____ Date _____

Customer _____

Address _____

Telephone _____ Fax _____ Email _____

Description of product to be pumped _____

Temperature _____ Specific Gravity _____ or Density _____ lb./gal.

Viscosity _____ Centipoise (CPS) or other _____

Desired Flow Rate _____ GPM or lb./hr.

*Discharge Head _____ ft. or PSI

Suction Conditions:

Is the pump withdrawing from a vacuum? _____ Yes _____ No

If so, how much? _____ in. Hg.

Is the product level on the inlet side of the pump above or below the center line of the pump inlet?

Above _____ Below _____ By how much? _____ in. or ft.

Tubing _____ in. Diameter _____ Length _____ No. of elbows _____ No. of tees _____

Tubing _____ in. Diameter _____ Length _____ No. of elbows _____ No. of tees _____

No. of size of valves in suction piping:

_____ No. _____ Size (in.)

_____ No. _____ Size (in.)

Other equipment in the suction piping _____

*If you do not know the desired discharge head, please provide the following:

Discharge Conditions

Is the final destination of the pump above or below the center line of the pump inlet?

Above _____ Below _____ By how much? _____ in. or ft.

Tubing _____ in. Diameter _____ Length _____ No. of elbows _____ No. of tees _____

Tubing _____ in. Diameter _____ Length _____ No. of elbows _____ No. of tees _____

Tubing _____ in. Diameter _____ Length _____ No. of elbows _____ No. of tees _____

No. and size of valves in discharge piping:

_____ No. _____ size (in.)

_____ No. _____ size (in.)

_____ No. _____ size (in.)

Other equipment and the drop or pressure requirement (PSI) in the discharge piping _____

How To Calculate Required Pressure

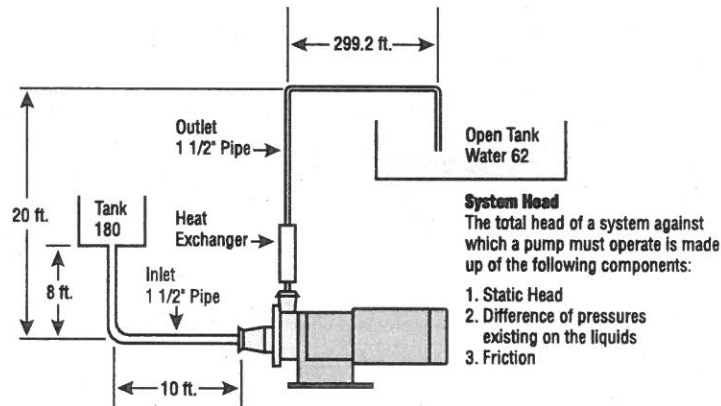
Example:

Find the head under these conditions: Pump is drawing from an open tank to discharge through a heat exchanger into an open tank that is 20 ft. above the pump. The supply is 8 ft. above the pump. 50 GPM flow is required.

Solution:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Height to be pumped is 20 ft. minus 8 ft. | =12.0 ft. |
| 2. Friction loss from pipe is
(8 ft. + 10 ft. + 20 ft. + 299.2 ft. = 337.2 ft.) 337.2 x .25 ft./ft. | =84.3 ft. |
| 3. Friction loss from 3 elbows is = 0.6 ft. | = 0.6 ft. |
| 4. *Heat Exchanger loss 2.31 times 16.5 PSI | =38.1 ft. |
| The Total Head Loss is..... | 135.0 ft. |

*Heat Exchanger information supplied by manufacturer.



Determining Net Positive Suction Head (NPSH)

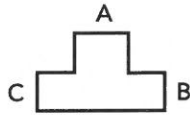
Due to the hydraulic principles involved, some level of NPSH is required in order for the pump to run efficiently and without cavitating. The NPSH required for each sanitary centrifugal pump model has been determined by careful testing. The results of these tests are illustrated by the NPSH requirement shown on the pump curve.

To determine the NPSH available, first add the physical height of the liquid above the centerline of the pump inlet to the pressure above the liquid (in an open tank this is atmospheric pressure). From this total, subtract the friction losses of the line and fittings on the suction side and the vapor pressure of the liquid at the operating temperature. The remainder is the NPSH available. This number must meet or exceed the NPSH required in order for the pump to function properly.

Loss of Head Due to Friction in Feet per Foot of Stainless Steel Tubing and in Feet for Sanitary Fittings

Notes:

1. Flow Elbows—R/D = 1.5
2. Flow Through Tees—Flow A to B Port C capped off.
3. Test Medium—Water at 70°F
4. 16 gauge tubing was used for the measurements when the outer diameter (O.D.) was between 1" - 3" and 14 gauge tubing was used with the 4" O.D. measurement.



*Calculated data for estimating purposes only. Consult your tubing manufacturer with specific questions.

Capacity in U.S. G.P.M.	O.D. - 1" I.D. - .870"			O.D. - 1.5" I.D. - 1.370"			O.D. - 2" I.D. - 1.870"			O.D. - 2.5" I.D. - 2.370"			O.D. - 3" I.D. - 2.870"			O.D. - 4" I.D. - 3.834"		
	Tubing	Elbow	Tee	Tubing	Elbow	Tee	Tubing	Elbow	Tee	Tubing	Elbow	Tee	Tubing	Elbow	Tee	Tubing	Elbow	Tee
2	.01	.01	.1															
4	.025	.02	.2															
5	.035	.025	.25															
10	.12	.06	.4	.02	.01	.15	.005	.015	.1									
15	.25	.1	.8	.04	.02	.25	.013	.02	.15									
20	.43	.22	1.5	.06	.03	.3	.02	.025	.2	.005	.02	.1	.003	.02	.06			
25	.66	.4	2.3	.08	.04	.4	.025	.03	.25	.006	.03	.15	.004	.03	.08			
30	.93	.7	3.3	.105	.06	.55	.035	.05	.3	.008	.05	.2	.005	.04	.1			
35	1.22	1.25	5.2	.135	.09	.8	.04	.06	.4	.011	.06	.25	.006	.05	.13			
40				.17	.11	1.0	.05	.08	.5	.015	.07	.3	.007	.06	.15			
45				.21	.16	1.3	.063	.1	.6	.02	.09	.35	.008	.065	.18			
50				.25	.2	1.6	.073	.12	.7	.022	.1	.4	.01	.07	.2			
60				.34	.35	2.2	.1	.18	.9	.03	.12	.45	.015	.08	.25			
80				.57	.76	3.7	.16	.3	1.5	.05	.15	.55	.02	.1	.4			
100				.85	1.35	5.8	.23	.44	2.3	.075	.18	.6	.03	.11	.5	.008	.04	.1
120				1.18	2.05	9.1	.32	.64	3.3	.105	.21	1.0	.04	.13	.6	.01	.05	.15
140							.42	.85	4.5	.14	.23	1.25	.05	.16	.8	.013	.06	.2
160							.54	1.13	5.8	.17	.28	1.6	.07	.2	1.1	.015	.07	.25
180							.67	1.45	7.4	.205	.31	2.0	.08	.21	1.3	.02	.08	.3
200							.81	1.82	9.0	.245	.35	2.5	.1	.26	1.6	.025	.09	.4
220							.95	2.22	11.0	.29	.41	3.0	.12	.3	1.9	.028	.1	.5
240							1.10	2.63	13.5	.34	.48	3.7	.14	.33	2.2	.035	.11	.55
260										.39	.53	4.5	.165	.39	2.5	.04	.115	.6
280										.45	.61	5.3	.19	.42	2.8	.045	.12	.65
300										.515	.7	6.2	.22	.5	3.1	.05	.13	.7
350										.68	1.05	8.5	.28	.67	4.1	.07	.15	.9
400										.86	1.55	11.0	.36	.88	5.2	.085	.18	1.2
450										1.05	2.25	13.5	.44	1.1	6.6	.105	.2	1.5
500													.54	1.4	8.0	.13	.23	1.75
550													.64	1.7	9.5	.15	.27	2.1
600													.75	2.05	10.2	.175	.3	2.5
650													.87	2.41	13.0	.2	.34	2.8
700													1.0	2.8	15.0	.23	.4	3.4
750																.26	.43	3.8
800																.3	.5	4.4
850																.33	.56	5.0
900																.37	.62	5.7
950																.41	.7	6.3
1000																.45	.8	7.0
1100																.53	1.06	8.6

Conversion Factors

Length

Meters	x	3.281	= Feet
Centimeters	x	0.394	= Inches
Millimeters	x	0.0394	= Inches

Mass

Kilograms	x	2.2	= Lbs.
Gallons Of Water	x	8.34	= Lbs.
Cubic Feet of Water	x	62.4	= Lbs.
Pounds	x	0.454	= Kilograms

Volume

Liter	x	0.264	= Gallon
Cubic Feet	x	7.48	= Gallon
Lbs. Of Water	x	0.119	= Gallon
Imperial Gallon (British)	x	1.2	= Gallon (U.S.)
U.S. Gallon	x	3.785	= Liter

Pressure

Feet of Water	x	0.433	= PSI
Inches of Hg.	x	0.491	= PSI
Atmosphere	x	14.7	= PSI
Meters of Water	x	1.42	= PSI
Kilograms/sq. Centimeter	x	14.22	= PSI
Bar	x	14.7	= PSI

Pressure (continued)

Atmosphere	x	33.9	= Feet of Water
PSI	x	2.31	= Feet of Water
Inches of Hg.	x	1.13	= Feet of Water

Flow

Lbs. Of Water/Hour	x	0.002	= GPM
Lbs. Of Fluid/Hour	x	0.002	= GPM
Specific Gravity			
Cu. Meter/Hour	x	4.4	= GPM
Kg. Of Water/Minute	x	0.264	= GPM
Liters/Minute	x	0.264	= GPM
GPM	x	3.785	= Liters/Minute

Power

$$\text{Liquid HP} = \frac{\text{GPM} \times \text{Head ft.} \times \text{Specific Gravity}}{3960}$$

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{\text{GPM} \times \text{Head ft.} \times \text{Specific Gravity}}{3960 \times \text{Pump Efficiency}}$$

Viscosity

$$\frac{\text{Centipoise}}{\text{Specific Gravity}} = \text{Centistokes}$$

$$\text{Centistokes} \times 4.64 = \text{SSU (Approx.)}$$

Temperature

$$(1.8 \times ^\circ\text{C}) + 32 = ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$.555 (^\circ\text{F} - 32^\circ) = ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Degrees Kelvin} - 273.2 = \text{Degrees Centigrade}$$

Vapor Pressure Chart

VAPOR PRESSURE OF WATER

