



## TOTAL HEAD, N.P.S.H. AND OTHER PRESSURE CALCULATION EXAMPLES

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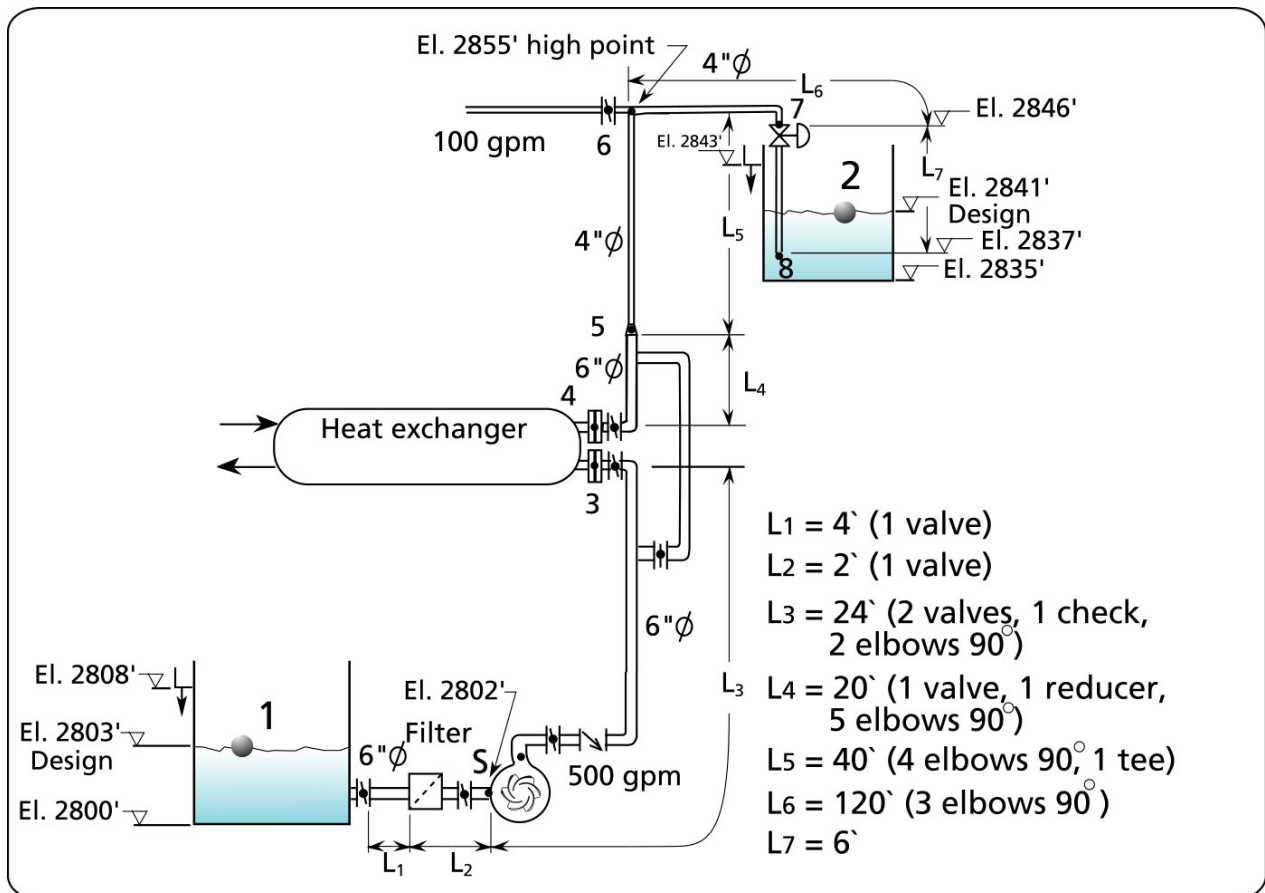


Figure 1 Calculation example flow schematic.

### Situation

Water at 150 °F is to be pumped from a collecting tank located at the basement level (elevation 2800' above sea level). Both the suction and discharge tanks have a square section (6'L x 6'W x 10' H), the overflow level is at 8' from the bottom of the tanks. The flow through the pump is 500 USgpm and it is located on the basement floor. There is a filter on the suction line and a heat exchanger on the discharge side of the pump. The manufacturer of the filter specifies that there will be a pressure drop of 3 psi at 500 gpm.

The manufacturer of the heat exchanger specifies that there will be a pressure drop of 5 psi at 500 gpm. There is a branch on the discharge side of the pump that requires 100 gpm. The control valve pressure head drop will be 10 feet of fluid. The piping material is stainless steel ID piping. All the manual valves are fully open butterfly valves.

*Notes and instructions: disregard the reducer loss in the calculation. This calculation can be done however it is long and including it does not significantly enhance this exercise. For the pressure head loss due to the check valve use the CV coefficient given in Figure 4 and not the Hydraulic Institute fittings pressure head loss chart in Figure 9. The total head of the pump depends on the path of fluid particles that demands the most energy. It has been established that this path is between points 1 and 2 (see Figure 1).*

Your task is to:

1. Calculate the total head and select the pump.
2. Calculate the NPSH available and check with respect to the NPSH required.
3. Calculate the pressure ahead of the control valve using method 1 which uses the flow data between points 1 and the control valve inlet (see Figure 3) and method 2 which uses the flow data between points 2 and the control valve inlet (see figure 3).

## CALCULATIONS

### 1. Calculate the total head and select the pump

Total head is given by formula [1]. For the meaning of the variables see the nomenclature in table 20. If you would like to know more about how this equation was derived see J. Chaurette's book "Pump System Analysis and Centrifugal Pump Sizing" available at [www.fluidedesign.com](http://www.fluidedesign.com) (reference 1).

$$\Delta H_P(\text{ft fluid}) = (\Delta H_{F1-2} + \Delta H_{EQ1-2}) + \frac{1}{2g}(v_2^2 - v_1^2) + z_2 + H_2 - (z_1 + H_1) \quad [1]$$

Pressure head loss due to pipe friction

The velocity in the pipe is given by formula [2].

$$v(\text{ft/s}) = 0.4085 \times \frac{Q(\text{USgal./min})}{D^2(\text{in})^2} \quad [2]$$

The pressure head loss or piping friction is provided for in an extract of Cameron Hydraulic data book (see Figures 5 and 6). For the purpose of this exercise use schedule 40 steel pipe. The friction loss in pipes is typically given in terms of feet of fluid per 100 feet of pipe that the fluid moves through.

$$\frac{\Delta H_{FP}}{L} \left( \frac{\text{ft fluid}}{100 \text{ ft pipe}} \right) = \text{see table}$$

SECTION	FLOW (USgal/min)	DIA (in)	VELOCITY (ft/s)	$\Delta H_{FP}/L$ (ft/100 ft pipe)	L (ft)	$\Delta H_{FP}$ (ft fluid)
L <sub>1</sub>						
L <sub>2</sub>						
L <sub>3</sub>						
L <sub>4</sub>						
L <sub>5</sub>						
L <sub>6</sub>						
Sub-total $\Delta H_{FP1-7}$						
L <sub>7</sub>						
Total $\Delta H_{FP1-2}$						

Table 1 Friction loss for all pipe segments.

Sample calculation for line segment L<sub>1</sub>

The friction loss in feet of fluid for 100 feet of pipe from the table in Figure 6 is 1.64.  
The friction loss is then:

$$\Delta H_{FP} (ft \text{ fluid}) = 1.64 \times \frac{4}{100} = 0.06$$

## Pressure head loss due to fittings friction

The friction loss for fittings is given by formula [3].

$$\Delta H_{FF} (ft \text{ fluid}) = K \frac{v^2 (ft/s)^2}{2g (ft/s^2)} \text{ for } K \text{ see table} \quad [3]$$

The K factors for the different fittings type is given in the form of graphs (see Figures 8 and 9 which are extracts of the Hydraulic Engineering's Standards book, [www.pumps.org](http://www.pumps.org)). Use these figures for the K factors in equation [3] for fittings and manual valves.

SECTION	FLOW (Usgal/min)	TYPE	QTY	DIA (in)	VELOCITY (ft/s)	v <sup>2</sup> /2g (ft fluid)	K	ΔH <sub>FF</sub> (ft fluid)
L <sub>1</sub>								
L <sub>1</sub>								
L <sub>2</sub>								
L <sub>3</sub>								
L <sub>3</sub>								
L <sub>4</sub>								
L <sub>4</sub>								
L <sub>5</sub>								
L <sub>5</sub>								
L <sub>6</sub>								
Sub-total ΔH <sub>FF1-7</sub>								
L <sub>7</sub>								
Total ΔH <sub>FF1-2</sub>								

Table 2. Friction loss for fittings.

Sample calculation for line segment L<sub>1</sub>

The K value for the entrance loss is 1. The friction loss is then:

$$\Delta H_{FF}(\text{ft fluid}) = 1 \times \frac{5.67^2 (\text{ft/s})^2}{2 \times 32.17 (\text{ft/s}^2)} = 0.5$$

## Pressure head loss due to equipment

$$H(\text{ft fluid}) = 2.31 \frac{p(\text{psi})}{SG} \quad [4]$$

The pressure drop across the filter is given by the manufacturer, 3 psi at 500 gpm. We can calculate the pressure head loss by using equation [4]. The value of the specific gravity SG is very close to one, for water this value changes with the temperature (see Figure 9). A similar approach is taken for the heat exchanger whose pressure drop is given as 5 psi.

The control valve is a different matter, if this is a new system we will have to assume a reasonable value for a pressure drop that is consistent with good practice. Consultants have found that in general if one assumes a pressure head drop of 10 ft of fluid it will always be possible to select a valve of a reasonable size that will provide good control. If the system is existing then the manufacturer's data will have to be used to calculate the pressure drop for that specific valve at 500 gpm.

SECTION	FLOW (Usgal/min)	TYPE	QTY	$\Delta p$ (psi)	SG	$\Delta p$ (ft fluid)	$\Delta H_{EQ}$ (ft fluid)
L <sub>2</sub>							
L <sub>3</sub>							
L <sub>7</sub>							
Total $\Delta H_{EQ1-2}$							

*Table 3. Friction loss of the equipment.*

Note:  $\Delta p$  control valve = 10 ft fluid

### Pressure head loss due to the check valve

To calculate the pressure head drop across the check valve we use the CV of the valve. The valve flow coefficient (CV) is used as an indicator of the pressure drop across a valve under specific flow conditions and is formally defined as the number of gallons per minute of room temperature water that will flow through the valve with a pressure drop of 1 psi across the valve (see equation [5]). The value for the check valve CV can be found in the table of Figure 4.

$$CV = \frac{q \text{ (USgpm)}}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta p \text{ (psi)}}{SG}}} \quad [5]$$

We can obtain the value of the pressure drop ( $\Delta p$ ) across the check valve by using equation [6] which is equation [5] with the pressure drop term isolated on the left hand side of the equation.

$$\Delta p \text{ (psi)} = \left( \frac{q \text{ (gpm)}}{CV \left( \frac{\text{gpm}}{\text{psi}^{1/2}} \right)} \right)^2 \times SG \quad [6]$$

TYPE	FLOW (Usgal/min)	QTY	DIA (in)	SG	CV (gpm/psi <sup>1/2</sup> )	$\Delta p$ (psi)	$\Delta H_{\text{check}}$ (ft fluid)
Tilting disc							
<i>Table 4</i>							

For example, the CV of this 6" check valve is 590, the  $\Delta p$  will be:

$$\Delta p \text{ (psi)} = \left( \frac{500}{590} \right)^2 \times 0.98 = 0.7 \quad [7]$$

### Total static head

Total static head is the difference between the elevations of the liquid surface of the discharge tank vs. the suction tank.

Z <sub>1</sub>	Z <sub>2</sub>	Z <sub>2</sub> -Z <sub>1</sub> (ft fluid)

## Velocity head difference between the outlet and inlet of the system

$v_1$  and  $v_2$  are respectively the velocities of the fluid particles at the inlet of the system and the outlet. The inlet of the system is at the position of the surface of the liquid in the suction tank. The velocity ( $v_1$ ) of the fluid particles at the surface is quite low and small enough to be considered nil. The outlet of the system is at the position of the surface of the liquid in the discharge tank. The velocity ( $v_2$ ) of the fluid particles at the surface is quite low and small enough to be considered nil.

Notice that the discharge end of the pipe is submerged, the fluid particles will travel from the discharge pipe end to the liquid surface in the discharge tank. If the pipe were not submerged then the outlet of the system would be located at the discharge pipe end and the velocity  $v_2$  would be the velocity at the end of the pipe.

$V_1$	$v_2$	$v_1^2/2g$	$v_2^2/2g$	$v_2^2/2g - v_1^2/2g$ (ft fluid)

## Tank pressure head difference between the outlet and inlet of the system

If the suction tank were pressurized with pressure  $p_1$ , there would be a corresponding pressure head  $H_1$ . Since the tank is not pressurized and is open to atmosphere then the pressure  $p_1$  is zero and therefore  $H_1$  is zero. The same applies to the discharge tank.

$H_1$	$H_2$	$H_2 - H_1$ (ft fluid)

## Calculation results (total head)

Table 5 brings together all the previous calculations and the result is the total head required of the pump.

Component	Sign	(ft fluid)	Results
Pipe friction head loss	+	$\Delta H_{FP1-2}$	
Fittings friction head loss	+	$\Delta H_{FF1-2}$	
Equipment friction head loss	+	$\Delta H_{EQ1-2}$	
Check valve head loss	+	$\Delta H_{CHECK}$	
Total static head	+	$Z_2 - Z_1$	
Velocity head difference	+	$v_2^2/2g - v_1^2/2g$	
Tank pressure head difference	+	$H_1 - H_2$	
Total head (ft fluid)	=	$\Delta H_P$	

Table 5. Summary of the calculation results of the total head.

**Brake horsepower**

(determine the pump efficiency from the pump performance curve prior to doing this calculation)

The power absorbed by the pump is given by equation[8] (see reference 1):

$$P_{pump}(hp) = \frac{SG \times \Delta H_p(ft \text{ fluid}) \times q(USgal / min)}{3960 \times \eta_{pump}} \quad [8]$$

For example, we have selected an impeller size of 10.7 inches (see Figure 12). The pump efficiency at 500 gpm is given by the pump's characteristic curve and is 0.71. The total head is 97.3 feet as calculated.

$$P_{pump}(hp) = \frac{0.98 \times 97.3 \times 500}{3960 \times 0.71} = 16.9 \quad [9]$$

SPECIFIC GRAVITY SG	TOTAL HEAD $\Delta H_P$ (ft fluid)	FLOW q (Usgal/min)	PUMP EFFICIENCY $\eta$	BRAKE HORSEPOWER P(hp)

*Table 6 Power to the pump shaft calculation results.*



## PUMP SELECTION DATA

This table lists the important information on the pump that was selected to meet the process requirements.

Pump Manufacturer	
Pump Model	
Type	
Suction dia. (in)	
Discharge dia. (in)	
Impeller speed (rpm)	
Operating head (ft)	
Operating Flow (Usgpm)	
Pump efficiency (%)	
Fluid type	
Viscosity (cSt)	
Temperature (°F)	
Specific gravity	
Brake horsepower (hp)	
Selected horsepower (hp)	
Frame	
Pump shut-off head (ft)	
System high point (ft) $z_{\text{high}} - z_1$	
NPSH required (ft abs.)	
NPSH available (ft abs.)	
Max. impeller size (in)	
Min. impeller size (in)	
Selected impeller size (in)	

*Table 7 Summary of the pump data.*

## 2. Calculate the N.P.S.H. available and check against the N.P.S.H. required.

Most of the data required for the N.P.S.H. available has already been calculated.

$H_S$  (see equation [10a]) is the pressure head at point S or the pump suction. The N.P.S.H. available is the value of the pressure head available at point S ( $H_S$ ) plus the atmospheric pressure minus the vapor pressure of the liquid.

$$NPSH_{avail} \text{ ( ft fluid abs ) } = H_S + H_A - H_{va} \quad [10a]$$

The value of the pressure head ( $H_S$ ) at point S (see equation [10b]) will depend on the pipe and equipment loss between points 1 and S plus the velocity head at point 1 and plus the elevation difference the two same points. If you would like to know more about how this equation was derived see reference 1.

$$H_S = -(\Delta H_{F1-S} + \Delta H_{EQ-S}) + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + (z_1 - z_s + H_1) \quad [10b]$$

By replacing the value of  $H_S$  in equation [10b] into equation [10a] we obtain the N.P.S.H. available (see equation [10c]).

$$NPSH_{avail} \text{ ( ft fluid abs ) } = -(\Delta H_{F1-S} + \Delta H_{EQ-S}) + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + (z_1 - z_s + H_1) + H_A - H_{va} \quad [10c]$$

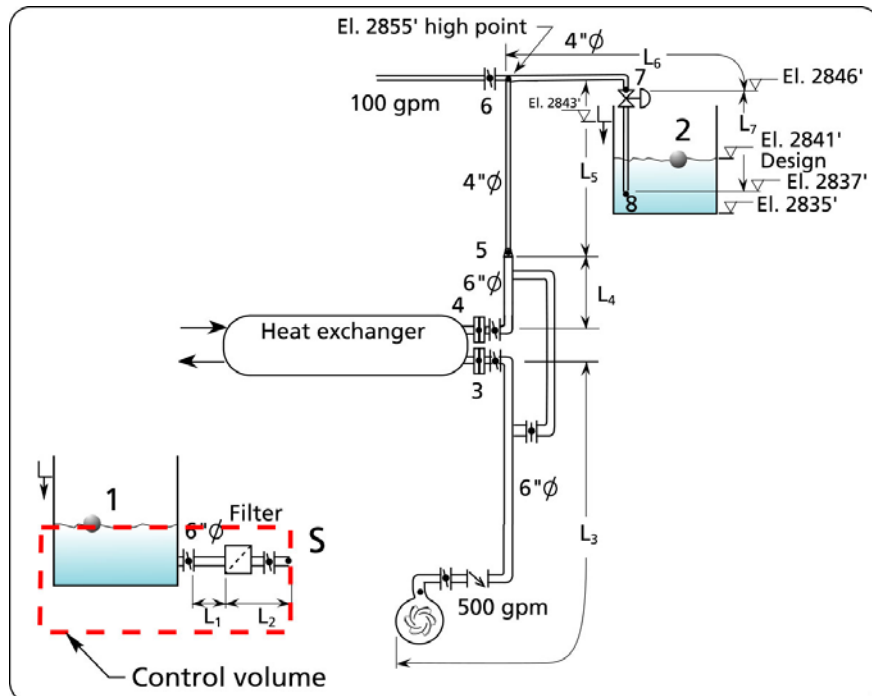


Figure 2 Position of the control volume which allows the calculation of the pressure head at point S.

## Pressure head loss due to pipe friction

SECTION	FLOW (USgal/min)	DIA (in)	VELOCITY (ft/s)	$\Delta H_{FP}/L$ (ft/100 ft pipe)	L (ft)	$\Delta H_{FP}$ (ft fluid)
L <sub>1</sub>						
L <sub>2</sub>						
Total $\Delta H_{FP1-S}$						

Table 8

## Pressure head loss due to fittings friction

SECTION	TYPE	QTY	FLOW (USgal/min)	DIA (in)	VELOCITY (ft/s)	$v^2/2g$ (ft fluid)	K	$\Delta H_{FF}$ (ft fluid)
L <sub>1</sub>								
L <sub>1</sub>								
L <sub>2</sub>								
Total $\Delta H_{FF1-S}$								

Table 9

## Pressure head loss due to equipment

SECTION	TYPE	QTY	FLOW (USgal/min)	$\Delta p$ (psi)	SG	$\Delta p$ (ft fluid)	$\Delta H_{EQ1-S}$ (ft fluid)
L <sub>2</sub>							

Table 10

## Suction static head

Z <sub>1</sub>	Z <sub>S</sub>	Z <sub>1</sub> -Z <sub>S</sub> (ft fluid)

## Tank pressure head at the inlet of the system

H <sub>1</sub> (ft fluid)
0

## Velocity head at the inlet of the system

v <sub>1</sub>	$v_1^2/2g$ (ft fluid)

### Atmospheric pressure head

The atmospheric pressure in the environment of the pump depends on the elevation above sea level or the plant ground floor elevation which is considered precise enough. The chart in Figure 10 gives the pressure in psia corresponding to the pump's elevation. Using equation [4] we can calculate the corresponding pressure head.

$p_A(\text{psia})$	SG	$H_A(\text{ft fluid abs.})$

### Vapor pressure head

The vapor pressure of the fluid depends on its temperature. The table in Figure 11 gives the vapor pressure in psia corresponding to the temperature. Using equation [4] we can calculate the corresponding pressure head.

$p_{va}(\text{psia})$	SG	$H_{va}(\text{ft fluid abs.})$

### Calculation results (N.P.S.H. available)

Component	Sign	(ft fluid)	Results
Pipe friction head loss	-	$\Delta H_{FP1-S}$	
Fittings friction head loss	-	$\Delta H_{FF1-S}$	
Equipment friction head loss	-	$\Delta H_{EQ1-S}$	
Suction static head	+	$Z_1 - Z_S$	
Tank pressure head	+	$H_1$	
Velocity head	+	$v_1^2/2g$	
Atmospheric pressure head	+	$H_B$	
Vapor pressure head	-	$H_{va}$	
$NPSH_{avail.} (\text{ft fluid abs.})$	=	$NPSH$	

*Table 11. Summary of the calculation results of the N.P.S.H. available.*

Compare the calculated value of the N.P.S.H. available with the N.P.S.H. required that the pump manufacturer provides on the characteristic curve which is approximately 6 feet of water absolute. We have a comfortable margin of safety compared to our calculated value for the system.

### 3. Calculate the pressure ahead of the control valve using method 1

It is important to know the pressure just at the inlet of a control valve. This information is required to size the valve and ensure that it will control properly and avoid cavitation.

#### Method 1

Method 1 consists of calculating the pressure at the inlet of the control valve by making use of the total head of the pump and the friction loss and elevation difference between the inlet of the system and point 7, the inlet of the valve.

$H_X$  (see equation [11]) is the pressure head of any point we choose on the discharge side of the pump (see reference 1).

$$H_X = \Delta H_P - (\Delta H_{F1-X} + \Delta H_{EQ1-X}) + \frac{1}{2g}(v_1^2 - v_X^2) + (z_1 + H_1 - z_X) \quad [11]$$

In our case point X will be point 7 or the point just at the inlet of the control valve.

$$H_7 = \Delta H_P - (\Delta H_{F1-7} + \Delta H_{EQ1-7}) + \frac{1}{2g}(v_1^2 - v_7^2) + (z_1 + H_1 - z_7) \quad [12]$$

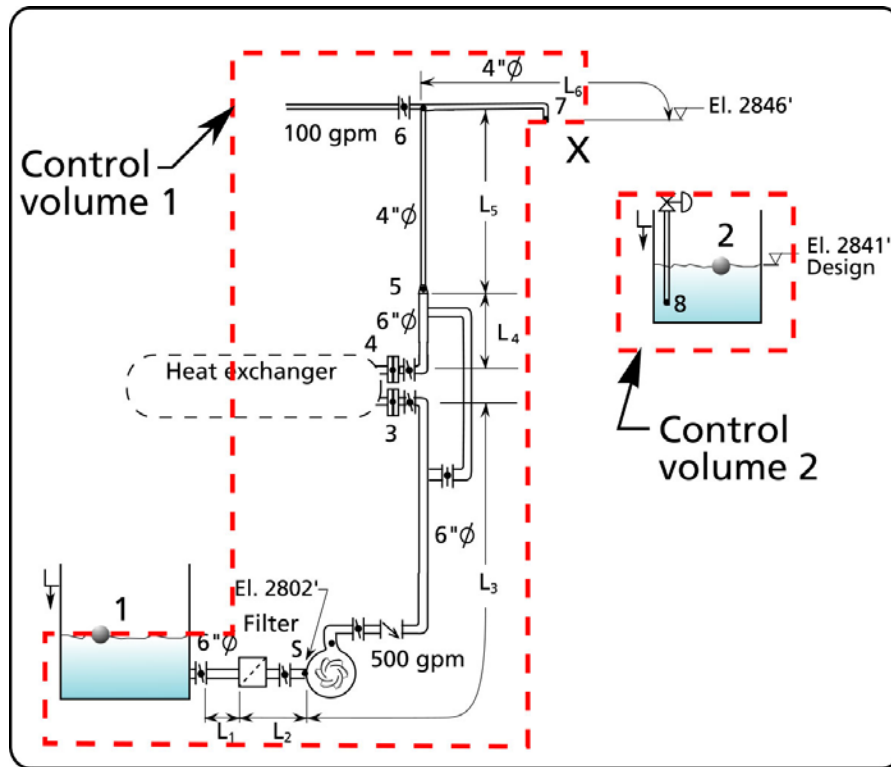


Figure 3 Position of point 7, the inlet of the control valve.

The value of the pressure head at point 7 depends on the total head of the pump minus the pipe and equipment head loss between points 1 and 7 minus the difference in velocity head between points 1 and 7 and minus the elevation difference between the two same points.

Once again most of the data required to calculate the pressure at point 7 has already been calculated.

Pressure head loss due to pipe friction

SECTION	FLOW (USgal/min)	DIA (in)	VELOCITY (ft/s)	$\Delta H_{FP}/L$ (ft/100 ft pipe)	L (ft)	$\Delta H_{FP}$ (ft fluid)
L <sub>1</sub>						
L <sub>2</sub>						
L <sub>3</sub>						
L <sub>4</sub>						
L <sub>5</sub>						
L <sub>6</sub>						
Total $\Delta H_{FP1-7}$						

*Table 12*

Pressure head loss due to fittings friction

SECTION	FLOW (USgal/min)	TYPE	QTY	DIA (in)	VELOCITY (ft/s)	$v^2/2g$ (ft fluid)	K	$\Delta H_{FF}$ (ft fluid)
L <sub>1</sub>								
L <sub>1</sub>								
L <sub>2</sub>								
L <sub>3</sub>								
L <sub>3</sub>								
L <sub>4</sub>								
L <sub>4</sub>								
L <sub>5</sub>								
L <sub>5</sub>								
L <sub>6</sub>								
Total $\Delta H_{FF1-7}$								

*Table 13*

## Pressure head loss due to equipment

$$H(\text{ft fluid}) = 2.31 \frac{p(\text{psi})}{SG}$$

SECTION	FLOW (USgal/min)	TYPE	QTY	$\Delta p$ (psi)	SG	$\Delta p$ (ft fluid)	$\Delta H_{EQ}$ (ft fluid)
L <sub>2</sub>	500	Filter	1	3	0.98	7.07	7.07
L <sub>3</sub>							
Total $\Delta H_{EQ1-2}$							

Table 14

## Pressure head loss due to the check valve

$$\Delta p(\text{psi}) = \left( \frac{q(\text{gpm})}{CV \left( \frac{\text{gpm}}{\text{psi}^{1/2}} \right)} \right)^2 \times SG$$

TYPE	FLOW (USgal/min)	QTY	DIA (in)	CV(gpm/psi <sup>1/2</sup> )	SG	$\Delta p$ (psi)	$\Delta H_{\text{check}}$ (ft fluid)
Tilting disc							

Table 15

## Static head

Z <sub>1</sub>	Z <sub>7</sub>	Z <sub>1</sub> - Z <sub>7</sub> (ft fluid)

## Velocity head difference between points 1 and 7

v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>1</sub> <sup>2</sup> /2g	v <sub>7</sub> <sup>2</sup> /2g	v <sub>1</sub> <sup>2</sup> /2g - v <sub>7</sub> <sup>2</sup> /2g (ft fluid)

## Tank pressure head at the inlet of the system

H <sub>1</sub> (ft fluid)

## Calculation results (method 1 – pressure at the control valve inlet)

The sign in the second column follows the signs of the terms in equation [12].

Component	Sign	(ft fluid)	Results
Total head	+	$\Delta H_P$	
Pipe friction head loss	-	$\Delta H_{FP1-7}$	
Fittings friction head loss	-	$\Delta H_{FF1-7}$	
Equipment friction head loss	-	$\Delta H_{EQ1-7}$	
Check valve head loss	-	$\Delta H_{CHECK}$	
Total static head	+	$Z_1 - Z_7$	
Velocity head difference	+	$v_1^2/2g - v_7^2/2g$	
Tank pressure head	+	$H_1$	
Pressure head at the control valve (ft fluid)	=	$H_7$	
Pressure at the control valve (psig)	=	$p_7$	

*Table 16 Summary of the results of the pressure calculation at point 7.*



### 3. Calculate the pressure ahead of the control valve using method 2

#### Method 2

Method 2 consists of calculating the pressure at the inlet of the control valve by making use of the friction loss and elevation difference between the outlet of the system and point 7, the inlet of the valve.

$H_X$  (equation [13]) is the pressure of any point we choose on the discharge side of the pump.

$$H_X = \Delta H_{FX-2} + \Delta H_{EQX-2} + \frac{1}{2g}(v_2^2 - v_X^2) + (z_2 + H_2 - z_X) \quad [13]$$

In our case point X will be point 7 or the point just at the inlet of the control valve.

$$H_7 = \Delta H_{F7-2} + \Delta H_{EQ7-2} + \frac{1}{2g}(v_2^2 - v_7^2) + (z_2 + H_2 - z_7) \quad [14]$$

The value of the pressure head at point 7 will depend on the pipe and equipment loss between points 7 and 2 (the outlet) plus the difference in velocity heads between points 2 and 7 and plus the elevation difference between the two same points. Notice that with this method we do not consider the total head of the pump.

The pressure at point 7 is dictated by the flow rate. The fluid particles that are ahead of point 7 do not know that they have gotten to that point thanks to the energy supplied by the pump, all that they see is that they have arrived at point 7 with a certain amount of pressure and velocity. We can therefore do an energy balance between points 7 and 2 and find out what the pressure at point 7 has to be to maintain the pressure and velocity energy at this point.

Pressure head loss due to pipe friction

SECTION	FLOW (USgal/min)	DIA (in)	VELOCITY (ft/s)	$\Delta H_{FP}/L$ (ft/100 ft pipe)	L (ft)	$\Delta H_{FP7-2}$ (ft fluid)
L <sub>7</sub>						

Table 17

## Pressure head loss due to fittings friction

SECTION	FLOW (USgal/min)	TYPE	QTY	DIA (in)	VELOCITY (ft/s)	$v^2/2g$ (ft fluid)	K	$\Delta H_{FF7-2}$ (ft fluid)
L <sub>7</sub>								

Table 18

## Pressure head loss due to equipment

$$H(ft\ fluid) = 2.31 \frac{p(psi)}{SG}$$

SECTION	FLOW (USgal/min)	TYPE	QTY	$\Delta p$ (psi)	SG	$\Delta p$ (ft fluid)	$\Delta H_{EQ7-2}$ (ft fluid)
L <sub>7</sub>							

Table 19

## Total static head

Z <sub>7</sub>	Z <sub>2</sub>	Z <sub>2</sub> -Z <sub>7</sub> (ft fluid)

## Velocity head difference between points 7 and 2

v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	$v_7^2/2g$	$v_2^2/2g$	$v_2^2/2g - v_7^2/2g$ (ft fluid)

## Tank pressure head at the outlet of the system

H <sub>2</sub> (ft fluid)

## Calculation results (method 2 – pressure at the control valve inlet)

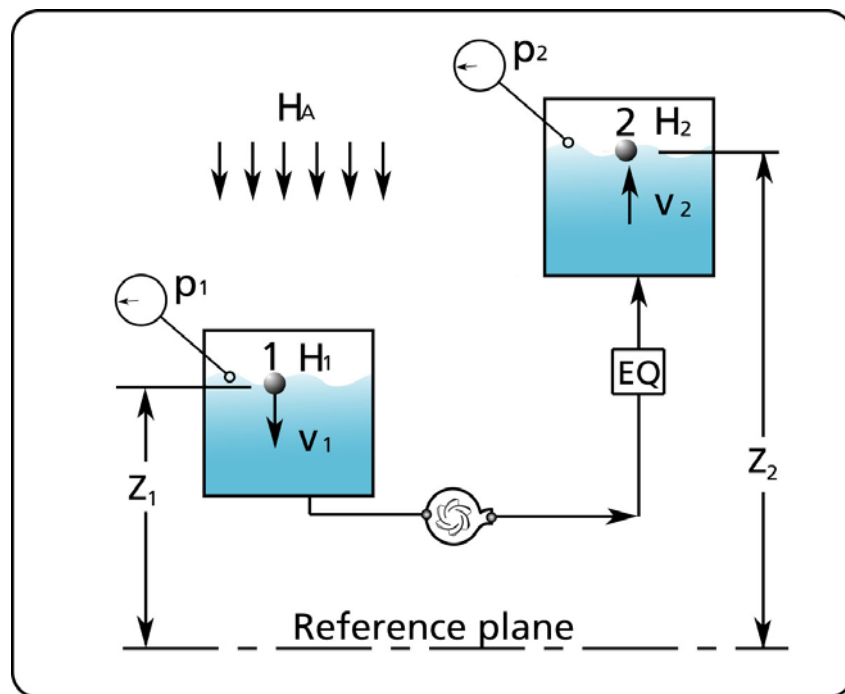
Component	Sign	(ft fluid)	Results
Pipe friction head loss	+	$\Delta H_{FP7-2}$	
Fittings friction head loss	+	$\Delta H_{FF7-2}$	
Equipment friction head loss	+	$\Delta H_{EQ7-2}$	
Static head	+	$z_2 - z_7$	
Velocity head difference	+	$v_2^2/2g - v_7^2/2g$	
Tank pressure head	+	$H_2$	
Pressure head at the control valve (ft fluid)	=	$H_7$	
Pressure at the control valve (psig)	=	$p_7$	

*Table 20 Results of the pressure calculation at point 7.*

## Symbols

Variable nomenclature		Imperial system (FPS units)	Metric system (SI units)
H	head	ft (feet)	m (meter)
$\Delta H_p$	total head	ft (feet)	m (meter)
$\Delta H_{EQ1-2}$	equipment friction head loss between points 1 and 2	ft (feet)	m (meter)
$\Delta H_{F1-2}$	friction head loss in pipes between points 1 and 2	ft (feet)	m (meter)
$H_A$	atmospheric pressure head	ft (feet)	m (meter)
$H_{va}$	vapor pressure head	ft (feet)	m (meter)
p	pressure	psi (pound per square inch)	kPa (kiloPascal)
SG	specific gravity; ratio of the fluid density to the density of water at standard conditions	non-dimensional	
q	flow rate	gpm (gals./min)	L/min (liters/min)
v	velocity	ft/s (feet/second)	m/s (meter/second)
g	acceleration due to gravity, 32.17 ft/s <sup>2</sup>	ft/s <sup>2</sup> (feet/second squared)	m/s <sup>2</sup> (meter/second squared)
z	vertical position	ft (feet)	m (meter)

Table 20 Variable nomenclature.



## References

1. Pump System Analysis and Centrifugal Pump Sizing by J. Chaurette published by Fluid Design Inc. [www.fluidesign.com](http://www.fluidesign.com) January 2003
2. Standards by the Hydraulic Institute, New Jersey [www.pumps.org](http://www.pumps.org)
3. The Cameron Hydraulic data book by Ingersoll Rand

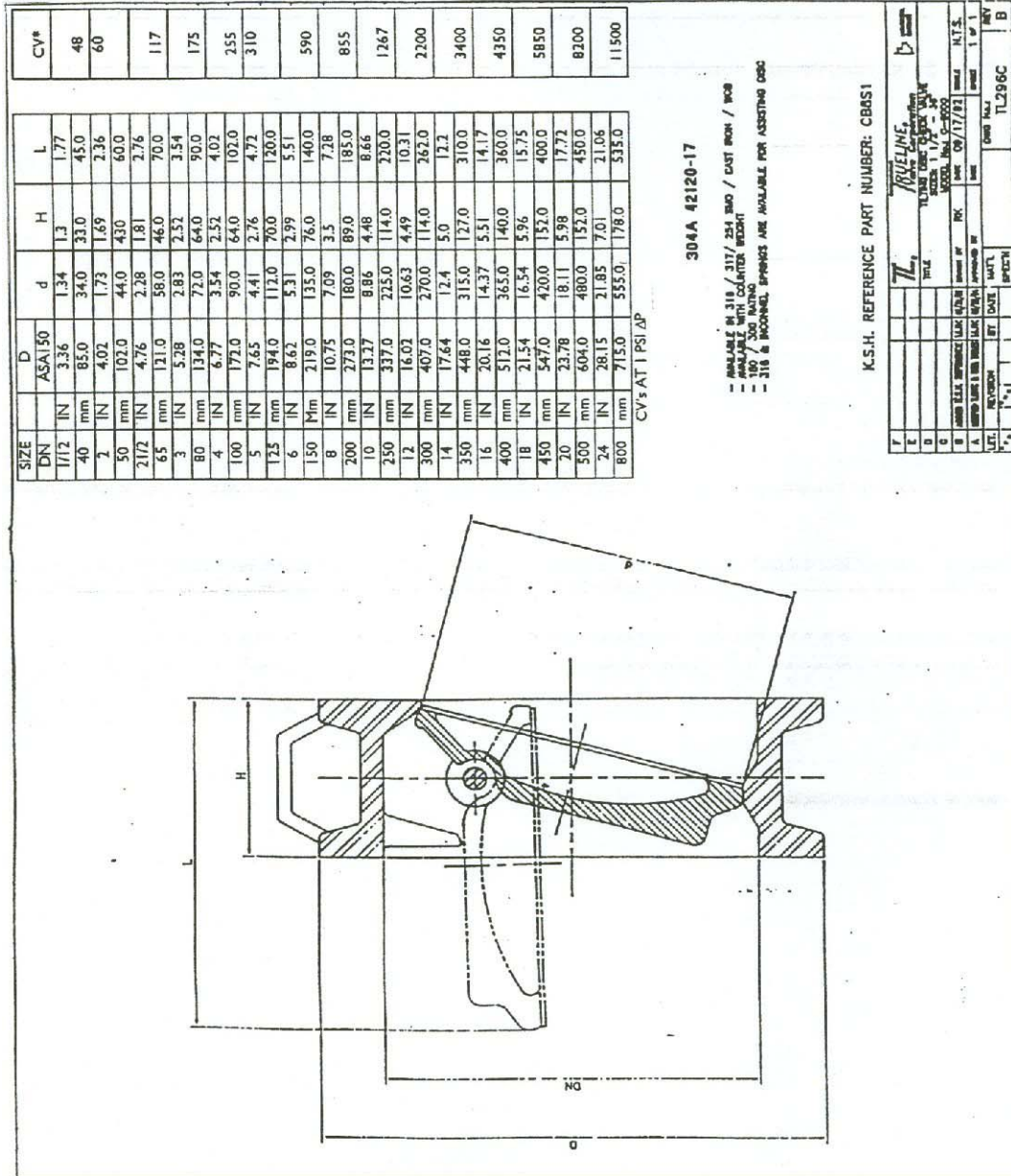


Figure 4 CV coefficients for check valves (source Trueline Valve Corp).

# **Ingersoll-Dresser Pumps**

## Cameron Hydraulic Data

### Friction of Water      Asphalt-dipped Cast Iron and New Steel Pipe (Based on Darcy's Formula) 4 Inch      (Continued)

Flow U S gal per min	Asphalt-dipped cast iron			Std wt steel sch 40			Extra strong steel sch 80			Schedule 160—steel		
	4.0" inside dia			4.026" inside dia			3.826" inside dia			3.438" inside dia		
	Ve- locity ft per sec	Ve- locity head ft	Head loss ft per 100 ft	Ve- locity ft per sec	Ve- locity head ft	Head loss ft per 100 ft	Ve- locity ft per sec	Ve- locity head ft	Head loss ft per 100 ft	Ve- locity ft per sec	Ve- locity head ft	Head loss ft per 100 ft
20	.511	.004	.038	.504	.004	.035	.56	.00	.045	.691	.007	.074
30	.766	.009	.076	.756	.009	.072	.84	.01	.092	1.04	.017	.154
40	1.02	.016	.128	1.01	.016	.120	1.12	.02	.153	1.38	.030	.258
50	1.28	.025	.194	1.26	.025	.179	1.40	.03	.230	1.73	.046	.387
60	1.53	.037	.273	1.51	.036	.250	1.67	.04	.320	2.07	.067	.540
70	1.79	.050	.365	1.76	.048	.330	1.95	.06	.424	2.42	.091	.691
80	2.04	.065	.470	2.02	.063	.422	2.23	.08	.541	2.77	.119	.885
90	2.30	.082	.588	2.27	.080	.523	2.51	.10	.649	3.11	.150	1.10
100	2.55	.101	.719	2.52	.099	.613	2.79	.12	.789	3.46	.185	1.34
110	2.81	.123	.862	2.77	.119	.732	3.07	.15	.943	3.80	.224	1.61
120	3.06	.146	1.02	3.02	.142	.861	3.35	.17	1.11	4.15	.267	1.89
130	3.32	.171	1.19	3.28	.167	1.00	3.63	.20	1.29	4.49	.313	2.20
140	3.57	.199	1.37	3.53	.193	1.15	3.91	.24	1.48	4.84	.363	2.53
150	3.83	.228	1.57	3.78	.222	1.31	4.19	.27	1.69	5.18	.417	2.89
160	4.08	.259	1.77	4.03	.253	1.48	4.47	.31	1.91	5.53	.475	3.26
170	4.34	.293	1.99	4.28	.285	1.66	4.75	.35	2.14	5.88	.536	3.66
180	4.60	.328	2.23	4.54	.320	1.85	5.02	.39	2.38	6.22	.601	4.09
190	4.85	.368	2.47	4.79	.356	2.05	5.30	.44	2.64	6.57	.669	4.53
200	5.11	.406	2.73	5.04	.395	2.25	5.58	.48	2.91	6.91	.742	5.00
220	5.62	.490	3.29	5.54	.478	2.70	6.14	.59	3.49	7.60	.897	6.00
240	6.13	.583	3.90	6.05	.569	3.19	6.70	.70	4.13	8.30	1.07	7.09
260	6.64	.685	4.55	6.55	.667	3.72	7.26	.82	4.81	8.99	1.25	8.27
280	7.15	.794	5.26	7.06	.774	4.28	7.82	.95	5.54	9.68	1.45	9.55
300	7.66	.912	6.02	7.56	.888	4.89	8.38	1.09	6.33	10.37	1.67	10.9
320	8.17	1.04	6.84	8.06	1.01	5.53	8.94	1.24	7.17	11.06	1.90	12.4
340	8.68	1.17	7.70	8.57	1.14	6.22	9.50	1.40	8.06	11.75	2.14	13.9
360	9.19	1.31	8.61	9.07	1.28	6.94	10.0	1.6	9.00	12.44	2.40	15.5
380	9.70	1.46	9.58	9.58	1.43	7.71	10.6	1.7	9.99	13.13	2.68	17.3
400	10.2	1.62	10.6	10.1	1.58	8.51	11.2	1.9	11.0	13.82	2.97	19.1
420	10.7	1.79	11.8	10.6	1.74	9.35	11.7	2.1	12.1	14.52	3.27	21.0
440	11.2	1.96	12.8	11.1	1.91	10.2	12.3	2.3	13.3	15.21	3.59	22.9
460	11.7	2.14	13.9	11.6	2.09	11.2	12.8	2.5	14.5	15.90	3.92	25.0
480	12.3	2.33	15.2	12.1	2.27	12.1	13.4	2.8	15.7	16.59	4.27	27.2
500	12.8	2.53	16.4	12.6	2.47	13.1	14.0	3.0	17.0	17.28	4.64	29.5
550	14.0	3.06	19.8	13.9	2.99	15.8	15.3	3.6	20.5	19.00	5.61	35.5
600	15.3	3.65	23.6	15.1	3.55	18.7	16.7	4.3	24.3	20.74	6.67	42.1
650	16.6	4.28	27.6	16.4	4.17	21.7	18.1	5.1	28.4	22.48	7.83	49.2
700	17.9	4.96	32.0	17.6	4.84	25.3	19.5	5.9	32.8	24.19	9.08	57.0
750	19.1	5.70	36.6	18.9	5.55	28.9	20.9	6.8	37.6	25.92	10.4	65.2
800	20.4	6.48	41.5	20.2	6.32	32.8	22.3	7.7	42.7	27.65	11.7	74.1
850	21.7	7.32	46.9	21.4	7.13	37.0	23.7	8.7	48.1	29.38	13.4	83.4
900	23.0	8.20	52.6	22.7	8.00	41.4	25.1	9.8	53.8	31.10	15.0	93.4
950	24.3	9.14	58.5	23.9	8.91	46.0	26.5	10.9	59.8	32.83	16.7	104
1000	25.5	10.1	64.8	25.2	9.87	50.9	27.9	12.1	66.2	34.56	18.5	115
1100	28.1	12.3	78.3	27.7	11.9	61.4	30.7	14.6	79.8	38.02	22.4	139

**Note:** No allowance has been made for age, difference in diameter, or any abnormal condition of interior surface. Any factor of safety must be estimated from the local conditions and the requirements of each particular installation. It is recommended that for most commercial design purposes a safety factor of 15 to 20% be added to the values in the tables—see page 3-5.

**Figure 5 Piping pressure head losses (source Cameron Hydraulic data book).**



# **Ingersoll-Dresser Pumps** Cameron Hydraulic Data

## **Friction of Water      Asphalt-dipped Cast Iron and New Steel Pipe** (Based on Darcy's Formula)      (Continued) **6 Inch**

Flow U S gal per min	Asphalt-dipped cast iron			Std wt steel sch 40			Extra strong steel sch 80			Schedule 160—steel		
	6.0" inside dia			6.065" inside dia			5.761" inside dia			5.187" inside dia		
	Ve- locity ft per sec	Ve- locity head ft	Head loss ft per 100 ft	Ve- locity ft per sec	Ve- locity head ft	Head loss ft per 100 ft	Ve- locity ft per sec	Ve- locity head ft	Head loss ft per 100 ft	Ve- locity ft per sec	Ve- locity head ft	Head loss ft per 100 ft
50	.57	.005	.027	.56	.005	.025	.62	.01	.032	.759	.009	.053
60	.68	.007	.038	.67	.007	.034	.74	.01	.044	.911	.013	.073
70	.79	.010	.048	.78	.009	.045	.86	.01	.058	1.06	.018	.096
80	.91	.013	.062	.89	.012	.057	.98	.01	.074	1.22	.023	.123
90	1.02	.016	.077	1.00	.016	.071	1.11	.02	.091	1.37	.029	.152
100	1.13	.020	.094	1.11	.019	.086	1.23	.02	.110	1.52	.036	.184
120	1.36	.029	.132	1.33	.028	.120	1.48	.03	.154	1.82	.052	.256
140	1.59	.039	.176	1.55	.038	.158	1.72	.05	.203	2.13	.070	.340
160	1.82	.051	.226	1.78	.049	.202	1.97	.06	.260	2.43	.092	.435
180	2.04	.065	.283	2.00	.062	.251	2.22	.08	.323	2.73	.116	.522
200	2.27	.080	.346	2.22	.077	.304	2.46	.09	.392	3.04	.143	.635
220	2.50	.097	.415	2.44	.093	.363	2.71	.11	.451	3.34	.173	.760
240	2.72	.115	.490	2.66	.110	.411	2.96	.14	.530	3.64	.206	.896
260	2.95	.135	.571	2.89	.130	.477	3.20	.16	.616	3.95	.242	1.04
280	3.18	.157	.658	3.11	.150	.548	3.45	.19	.708	4.25	.281	1.20
300	3.40	.180	.752	3.33	.172	.624	3.69	.21	.807	4.56	.322	1.36
320	3.63	.205	.851	3.55	.196	.705	3.94	.24	.911	4.86	.366	1.54
340	3.86	.231	.957	3.78	.222	.790	4.19	.27	1.02	5.16	.414	1.73
360	4.08	.259	1.07	4.00	.240	.880	4.43	.31	1.14	5.47	.464	1.93
380	4.31	.289	1.19	4.22	.277	.975	4.68	.34	1.26	5.77	.517	2.14
400	4.54	.320	1.31	4.44	.307	1.07	4.93	.38	1.39	6.07	.572	2.36
450	5.10	.403	1.65	5.00	.388	1.34	5.54	.48	1.74	6.82	.725	2.95
500	5.67	.500	2.02	5.55	.479	1.64	6.16	.59	2.13	7.59	.894	3.61
550	6.24	.605	2.44	6.11	.580	1.97	6.77	.71	2.55	8.35	1.08	4.34
600	6.81	.720	2.89	6.66	.690	2.33	7.39	.85	3.02	9.11	1.29	5.13
650	7.37	.845	3.38	7.22	.810	2.71	8.00	.99	3.52	9.87	1.51	5.99
700	7.94	.980	3.90	7.77	.939	3.13	8.63	1.16	4.06	10.63	1.75	6.92
750	8.51	1.12	4.47	8.33	1.08	3.57	9.24	1.33	4.64	11.39	2.01	7.91
800	9.08	1.28	5.07	8.88	1.23	4.04	9.85	1.51	5.25	12.15	2.29	8.96
850	9.64	1.44	5.72	9.44	1.38	4.55	10.5	1.7	5.90	12.91	2.59	10.1
900	10.2	1.62	6.40	9.99	1.55	5.08	11.1	1.9	6.60	13.67	2.90	11.3
950	10.8	1.80	7.11	10.5	1.73	5.64	11.7	2.1	7.33	14.42	3.23	12.5
1000	11.3	2.00	7.87	11.1	1.92	6.23	12.3	2.4	8.09	15.18	3.58	13.8
1100	12.5	2.42	9.50	12.2	2.32	7.49	13.5	2.8	9.74	16.71	4.33	16.7
1200	13.6	2.88	11.3	13.3	2.76	8.87	14.8	3.4	11.5	18.22	5.15	19.8
1300	14.7	3.38	13.2	14.4	3.24	10.4	16.0	4.0	13.5	19.74	6.05	23.1
1400	15.9	3.92	15.3	15.5	3.76	12.0	17.2	4.6	15.6	21.26	7.01	26.7
1500	17.0	4.50	17.5	16.7	4.31	13.7	18.5	5.3	17.8	22.78	8.05	30.6
1600	18.2	5.12	19.9	17.8	4.91	15.6	19.7	6.0	20.3	24.29	9.16	34.7
1700	19.3	5.78	22.4	18.9	5.54	17.5	20.9	6.8	22.8	25.81	10.34	39.1
1800	20.4	6.48	25.1	20.0	6.21	19.6	22.2	7.7	25.5	27.33	11.59	43.8
1900	21.6	7.22	28.0	21.1	6.91	21.8	23.4	8.4	28.4	28.85	12.92	48.7
2000	22.7	8.00	31.0	22.2	7.67	24.1	24.6	9.4	31.4	30.37	14.31	53.9
2200	25.0	9.68	37.4	24.4	9.27	29.1	27.1	11.4	37.9	33.40	17.32	65.0
2400	27.2	11.5	44.5	26.6	11.0	34.5	29.6	13.6	44.9	36.44	20.51	77.2

Note: No allowance has been made for age, difference in diameter, or any abnormal condition of interior surface. Any factor of safety must be estimated from the local conditions and the requirements of each particular installation. It is recommended that for most commercial design purposes a safety factor of 15 to 20% be added to the values in the tables—see page 3-5.



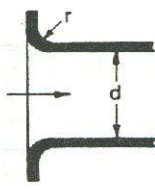
Figure 6 Piping pressure head losses (source Cameron Hydraulic data book).



**Ingersoll-Dresser Pumps**    Cameron Hydraulic Data

**Friction of Water (Continued)**
**Friction Loss in Pipe Fittings**

 Resistance coefficient (use in formula  $h_f = K \frac{V^2}{2g}$ )

Fitting	Description	All pipe sizes
		K value
Pipe exit 	projecting sharp edged rounded	1.0
Pipe entrance 	inward projecting	0.78
Pipe entrance flush 	sharp edged	0.5
	$r/d = 0.02$	0.28
	$r/d = 0.04$	0.24
	$r/d = 0.06$	0.15
	$r/d = 0.10$	0.09
	$r/d = 0.15 \text{ \& up}$	0.04

From Crane Co. Technical Paper 410.

**Figure 7** Entrance pressure head loss K coefficients (source Cameron Hydraulic data book).

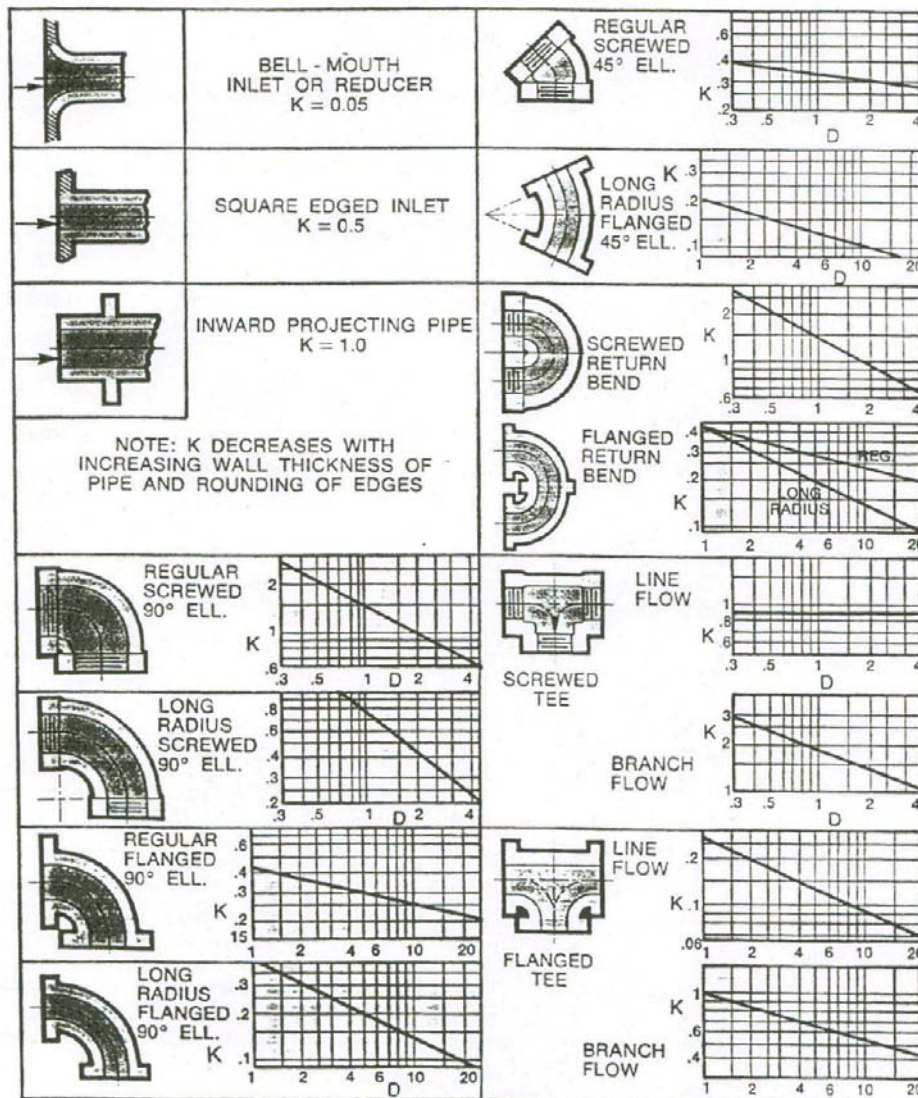


# Fluid Flow Friction Loss - Water



## IIIB-5 TYPICAL RESISTANCE COEFFICIENTS FOR VALVES AND FITTINGS

TABLE 32(a)



$$h = K \frac{V^2}{2g} \text{ FEET OF FLUID}$$

Figure 8 Pressure head loss  $K$  coefficients for fittings (source the Hydraulic Institute Standards book [www.pumps.org](http://www.pumps.org)).

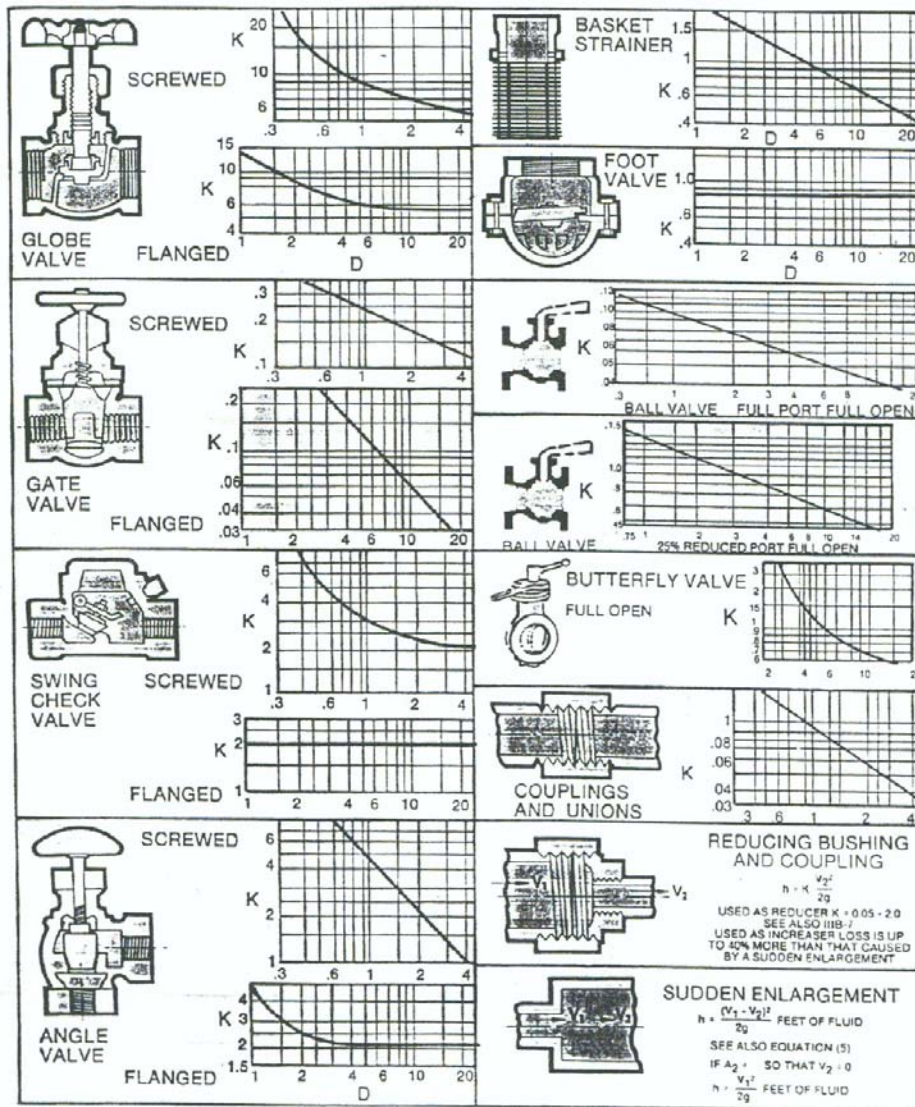


# Fluid Flow Friction Loss - Water



IIIB-5 TYPICAL RESISTANCE COEFFICIENTS FOR VALVES AND FITTINGS

TABLE 32(b)



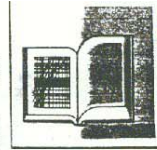
$$h = K \frac{V^2}{2g} \text{ FEET OF FLUID}$$

Figure 9 Pressure head loss K coefficients for manual valves and other devices (source the Hydraulic Institute Standards book [www.pumps.org](http://www.pumps.org)).





# Useful Information Barometric Pressure — Effect of Altitude



## VC BAROMETRIC PRESSURE—EFFECT OF ALTITUDE

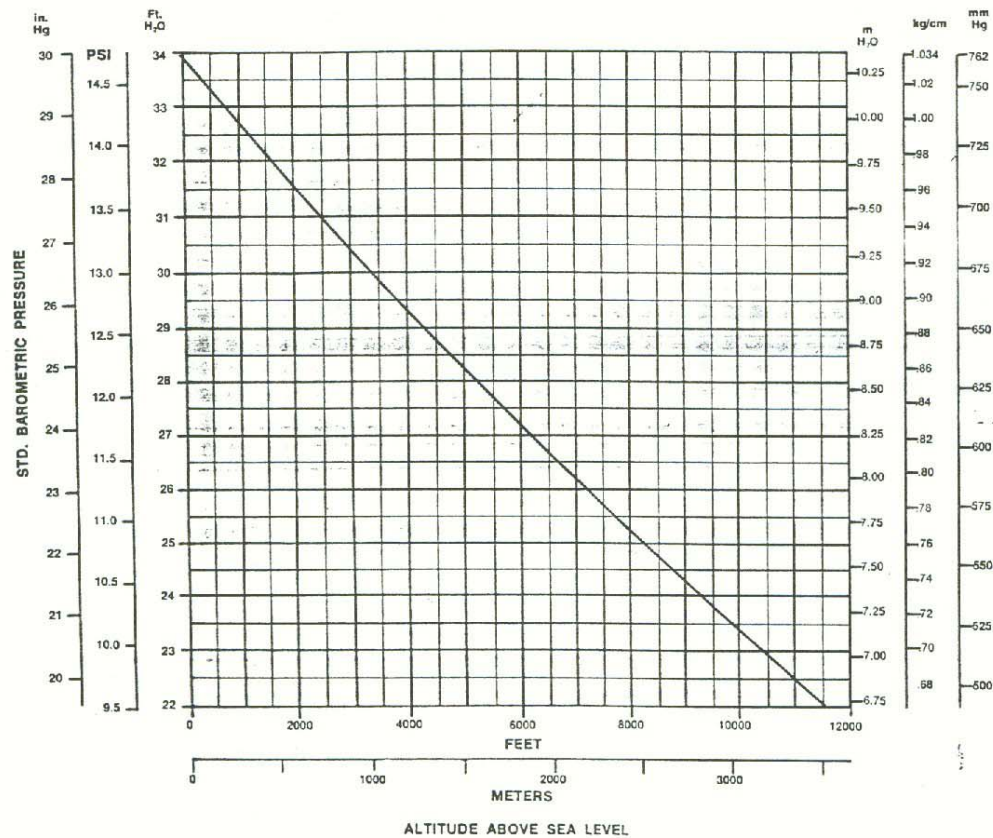
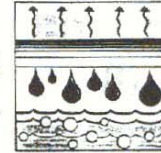


Figure 10 Atmospheric pressure vs. elevation (source the Hydraulic Institute Standards book [www.pumps.org](http://www.pumps.org)).



## Characteristics of Fluids Water



IIA-1 PROPERTIES OF WATER AT VARIOUS TEMPERATURES FROM 32° TO 705.4° F

Temp. F	Temp. C	Specific Volume Cu. Ft./Lb	SPECIFIC GRAVITY			Wt in Lb./Cu Ft.	Vapor Pressure Psi Abs
			39.2 F Reference	60 F Reference	68 F Reference		
32	0	.01602	1.000	1.001	1.002	62.42	0.088
35	1.7	.01602	1.000	1.001	1.002	62.42	0.100
40	4.4	.01602	1.000	1.001	1.002	62.42	0.1217
50	10.0	.01603	.999	1.001	1.002	62.38	0.1781
60	15.6	.01604	.999	1.000	1.001	62.34	0.2563
70	21.1	.01606	.998	.999	1.000	62.27	0.3631
80	26.7	.01608	.996	.998	.999	62.19	0.5069
90	32.2	.01610	.995	.996	.997	62.11	0.6982
100	37.8	.01613	.993	.994	.995	62.00	0.9492
120	48.9	.01620	.989	.990	.991	61.73	1.692
140	60.0	.01629	.983	.985	.986	61.39	2.889
160	71.1	.01639	.977	.979	.979	61.01	4.741
180	82.2	.01651	.970	.972	.973	60.57	7.510
200	93.3	.01663	.963	.964	.966	60.13	11.526
212	100.0	.01672	.958	.959	.960	59.81	14.696
220	104.4	.01677	.955	.956	.957	59.63	17.186
240	115.6	.01692	.947	.948	.949	59.10	24.97
260	126.7	.01709	.938	.939	.940	58.51	35.43
280	137.8	.01726	.928	.929	.930	58.00	49.20
300	148.9	.01745	.918	.919	.920	57.31	67.01
320	160.0	.01765	.908	.909	.910	56.66	89.66
340	171.1	.01787	.896	.898	.899	55.96	118.01
360	182.2	.01811	.885	.886	.887	55.22	153.04
380	193.3	.01836	.873	.874	.875	54.47	195.77
400	204.4	.01864	.859	.860	.862	53.65	247.31
420	215.6	.01894	.846	.847	.848	52.80	308.83
440	226.7	.01926	.832	.833	.834	51.92	381.59
460	237.8	.0196	.817	.818	.819	51.02	466.9
480	248.9	.0200	.801	.802	.803	50.00	566.1
500	260.0	.0204	.785	.786	.787	49.02	680.8
520	271.1	.0209	.765	.766	.767	47.85	812.4
540	282.2	.0215	.746	.747	.748	46.51	962.5
560	293.3	.0221	.726	.727	.728	45.3	1133.1
580	304.4	.0228	.703	.704	.704	43.9	1325.8
600	315.6	.0236	.678	.679	.680	42.3	1542.9
620	326.7	.0247	.649	.650	.650	40.5	1786.6
640	337.8	.0260	.617	.618	.618	38.5	2059.7
660	348.9	.0278	.577	.577	.578	36.0	2365.4
680	360.0	.0305	.525	.526	.527	32.8	2708.1
700	371.1	.0369	.434	.435	.435	27.1	3093.7
705.4	374.1	.0503	.319	.319	.320	19.9	3206.2

Computed from Keenan & Keyes' Steam Table.

Figure 11 Properties of water (source the Hydraulic Institute Standards book [www.pumps.org](http://www.pumps.org)).

## Goulds pump catalog

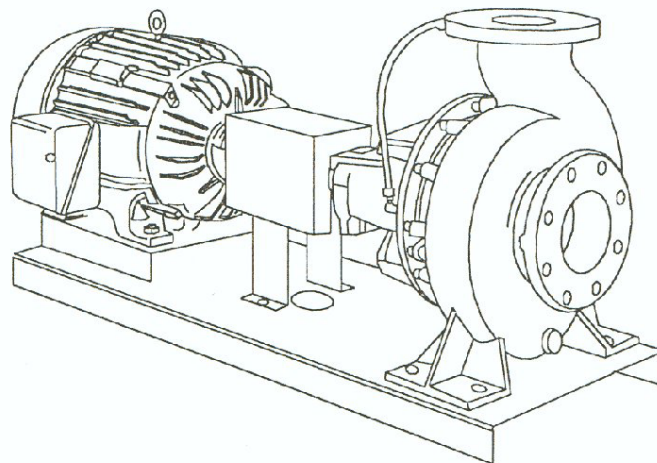
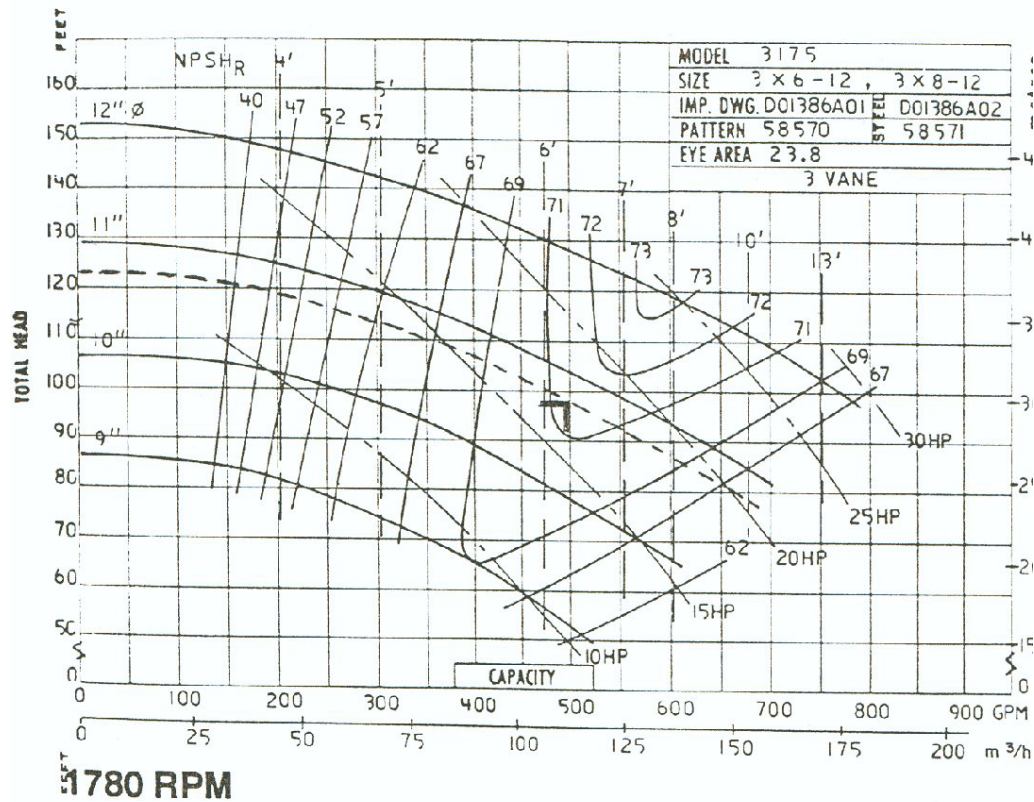


Figure 12 Selected pump characteristic curve (source the Gould pump catalogue [www.goulds.com](http://www.goulds.com)).