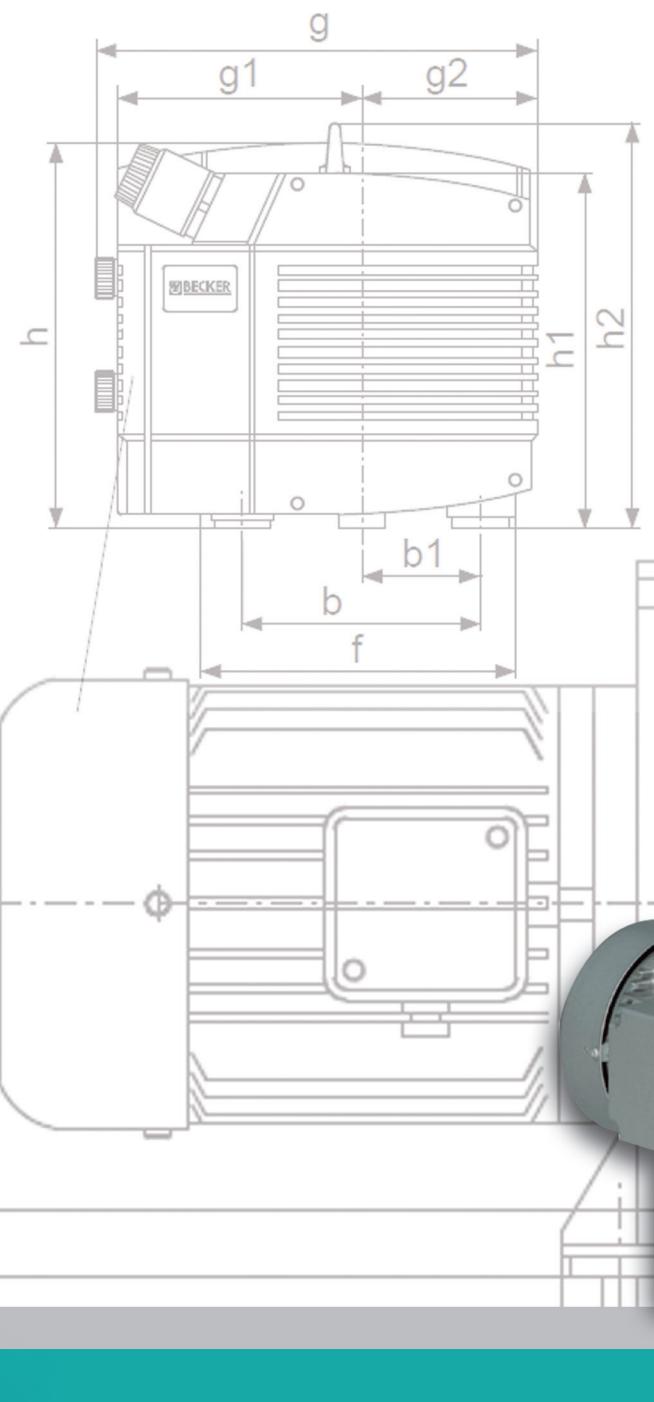




Pump Solutions  
Australasia



## SPECIFICATIONS & FORMULAE

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### PUMPING FORMULA FOR WATER AT 20°C

Volumetric flow from mass flow and density	Vol. Flow (L/s) = 1.002 x Mass Flow (kg/s)
Pump input power from pump performance	Power (kW) = $\frac{\text{Volumetric Flow (l/s)} \times \text{Head (m)}}{102.2 \times \text{efficiency (decimal)}}$
Motor input energy per volume of liquid pumped	Energy/Volume = $\frac{\text{Head (m)}}{368.0 \times \text{motor efficiency (dec)} \times \text{pump efficiency (dec)}}$
Flow velocity in pipes	Flow velocity (m/s) = $\frac{1273 \times \text{Flow (L/s)}}{(\text{pipe diameter in mm})^2}$
Through any area normal to the direction of flow:	Flow velocity (m/s) = $\frac{1000 \times \text{Flow (L/s)}}{\text{area (mm}^2\text{)}}$
<b>NOTE:</b>	Coefficients are based on: 1. Density of water at 20°C of 998.2042 kg/m³ 2. Gravitational acceleration of 9.8 m/s² Head of liquid from pressure and density 1. Head (m) = 0.1022 x Pressure (kPa) 2. Head (ft) = 0.3354 x Pressure (kPa)

### FORMULAE AND EQUIVALENTS

Pumping power formula	Pressure and Vacuum Equivalents
<p><i>Centrifugal Pumps</i></p> $\text{Power req.} = \frac{\text{Flow (L/s)} \times \text{Head (m)} \times \text{SG}}{102.2 \times \text{Efficiency (dec)}}$ $\text{Slurry Flow (m}^3/\text{hr)} = \frac{\text{Solids (Tonne/hr)}}{\text{Slurry SG} \times \% \text{ Solids (dec)}}$ $\text{Slurry SG} = \frac{\text{Solids SG}}{\% \text{ Solids (dec)} + \% \text{ Water (dec)} \times \text{Solids SG}}$	<p>1 atmosphere = 29.92 in Hg = 760mm Hg = 14.7psi 1mm Hg = 1 Torr = <math>(3.937 \times 10^2)</math> in Hg = <math>1000\mu</math> Hg = 1.333 1 bar = <math>10^3</math> millibars = <math>10^6</math> microbars = 750.06mm Hg 1 microbar = 0.75micron 1 inch Hg = 25.4mm Hg x in. Hg vacuum = <math>(29.92 - x)</math> in Hg absolute y mm Hg vacuum = <math>(760 - y)</math> mm Hg absolute z PSIG = <math>(z + 14.7)</math> PSIA w PSIA = <math>(w - 14.7)</math> PSIG</p>

Circle formulas	Weight	Affinity laws
$\text{Area} = \pi r^2$ $\text{Circumference} = 2\pi r$ $\text{Volume of cylinder} = \pi D^2 H \times 0.25$ $\text{Volume of sphere} = 0.166 \times D^3$ where: $\pi = 3.14$ $r$ = radius $D$ = diameter $H$ = height	$\text{Pounds to kilograms} = \text{lbs} \div 2.2$ $\text{Kilograms to pounds} = \text{kg} \times 2.2$ $\text{Gallons to pounds} = \text{gallons} \times 10$ $\text{litres to kilograms} = \text{litres} \times 1$	How changes in pump speed affect pump flow, head and input: $Q = Q_1 \times N/N_1$ $H = H_1 \times (N/N_1)^2$ $P = P_1 \times (N/N_1)^3$ where: $N$ = New speed $H$ = Head @ N $N_1$ = Old speed $H_1$ = Head @ $N_1$ $Q$ = Flow @ N $P$ = I/P power @ N $Q_1$ = Flow @ $N_1$ $P_1$ = I/P power @ $N_1$

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### FORMULAE AND EQUIVALENTS cont.

Net positive suction head					
Flooded suction: $NPSH_A = ha - hv + hi$					
Suction lift: $NPSH_A = ha - hv - hs - hi$					
ha = the available atmospheric pressure in metres of liquid on the surface of the supply liquid					
hv = the vapour pressure of the liquid being pumped expressed in metres of head. For water (20°C) at sea level, this is 10.2m					
hs = the height in metres of the supply liquid surface level with respect to the pump inlet					
hi = suction line friction losses expressed in metres of head					
These calculations yield the available net positive suction head for a given system ( $NPSH_A$ ). This must be compared to the required net positive suction head ( $NPSH_R$ ) at the duty point as calculated by the pump manufacturer. $NPSH_A$ must exceed $NPSH_R$ by a safety margin of at least 0.5m.					

Nozzle flow rates										
Pressure		Nozzle diameter (mm)								
kPa	psi	2	4	6	8	10	12	16	20	25
200	29	0.06	0.25	0.56	1.01	1.57	2.26	4.02	6.29	9.82
300	43	0.08	0.31	0.69	1.23	1.93	2.77	4.93	7.70	12.03
400	58	0.09	0.36	0.89	1.42	2.22	3.20	5.69	8.89	13.89
500	73	0.10	0.40	0.89	1.59	2.48	3.58	6.36	9.94	15.53
600	87	0.11	0.43	0.98	1.74	2.72	3.92	6.97	10.89	17.02
700	102	0.12	0.47	1.06	1.88	2.94	4.23	7.53	11.76	18.38
800	116	0.12	0.50	1.13	2.01	3.14	4.53	8.05	12.58	19.65
900	131	0.13	0.53	1.20	2.13	3.33	4.80	8.54	13.34	20.84
1000	145	0.14	0.56	1.20	2.25	3.52	5.06	9.00	14.06	21.97

Units of flow rate					
Convert to →	Imp gall/min	US gall/min	m³/hr	L/s	L/m
	Multiply by				
↓ Convert from	Imp gall/min (g/m)	1	1.2	0.273	0.076
	US gall/min (g/m)	0.833	1	0.227	0.063
	Cubic Metres/hr(m³/hr)	3.666	4.4	1	0.278
	Litres/second (L/s)	13.19	15.85	3.6	1
	Litres/min (L/m)	0.219	0.264	0.06	0.016
					1

Units of volume					
Convert to →	Litre (L)	Kilotre (kL)	Cubic Metre (m³)	Imp Gallon	US Gallon
	Multiply by				
↓ Convert from	1	0.001	0.001	0.220	0.264
	Kilotre (kL)	1000	1	1	220
	Cubic Metre (m³)	1000	1	1	220
	Imp Gallon (gall)	4.546	0.00454	0.00454	1
	US Gallon (gall)	3.785	0.0038	0.0038	0.833
					1

Units of pressure						
Convert to →	kPa	m	bar	psi	ft	At
	Multiply by					
↓ Convert from	1	0.102	0.01	0.145	0.335	-
	Kilopascal (kPa)	9.804	1	0.095	1.42	3.28
	metre head (m)	100	10.2	1	14.5	33.45
	Bar (bar)	6.895	0.704	0.069	1	2.307
	Pounds/sq in (psi)	2.98	0.3048	0.03	0.4335	1
	feet of water (ft)	100	10.33	1	14.7	33.9
	Atmosphere (At)					1

Units of length							
Convert to →	mm	cm	m	km	in	ft	mile
	Multiply by						
↓ Convert from	1	0.1	0.001	-	0.0394	0.0033	-
	Millimetre (mm)	10	1	0.01	-	0.394	0.0326
	Centimetre (cm)	1000	100	1	0.001	39.37	3.281
	Metre (m)	-	-	1000	1	-	3281
	Kilometre (km)	25.4	2.54	0.0254	-	1	0.083
	Inch (in)	304.8	30.48	0.305	-	12	1
	Feet (ft)	-	-	1610	1.61	-	5280
	Mile (mile)						1

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### CONVERSION UNITS

Quantity	Various units		Pumping units (SI)		
	Name	Symbol	Name	Symbol	Conversion factors
Length and head of liquid	Foot	ft	Metre	m	0.3048
Area	Acre Hectare	ac ha	Square metre	m <sup>2</sup>	4047 10,000
Volume	Imperial gallon Cubic foot	gal ft <sup>3</sup>	Litre	L	4.546 28.32
Power	Horsepower Foot pound-force per second Kilogram-force metre per second	hp ft.lbsf/s kgf.m/s	Kilowatt	kW	0.7457 0.0014 0.0098
Density	Pound per cubic foot Pound per imperial gallon Pound per US gallon	lb/ft <sup>3</sup> lb/gal lb/US gal	Kilogram per cubic metre	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	16.02 99.78 119.8
Concentration	Part per million	ppm	Milligram per litre	mg/L	1.000
Dynamic viscosity	Centipoise	cP	Millipascal second	mPa.s	1.000
Kinematic viscosity	Saybolt second universal Centistoke	ssu cSt	Square millimetre per second	mm <sup>2</sup> /s	0.2165* 1.000
Torque	Foot pounds	ft.lbs	Newton meters	Nm	1.355
Temperature	Centigrade Farenheit	°C °F	Farenheit Centigrade	°F °C	°C x 1.8 + 32 (°F-32) x 0.55

\* Approximate conversion factor for use above 250 SSU

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