# Pressure and Head Calculations and Charts 

## Pressure/Feet of Head

| Lbs. Per <br> Sq. <br> In. | Feet <br> Head |
| :---: | ---: |
| 1 | 2.31 |
| 2 | 4.62 |
| 3 | 6.93 |
| 4 | 9.24 |
| 5 | 11.54 |
| 6 | 13.85 |
| 7 | 16.16 |
| 8 | 18.47 |
| 9 | 20.78 |
| 10 | 23.09 |
| 15 | 34.63 |
| 20 | 46.18 |
| 25 | 57.72 |
| 30 | 69.27 |
| 40 | 92.36 |
| 50 | 115.45 |
| 60 | 138.54 |
| 70 | 161.63 |
| 80 | 184.72 |
| 90 | 207.81 |
| 100 | 230.90 |
| 110 | 253.98 |
| 120 | 277.07 |
| 125 | 288.62 |
| 130 | 300.16 |
| 140 | 323.25 |
| 150 | 346.34 |
| 160 | 369.43 |
| 170 | 392.52 |
| 180 | 415.61 |
| 190 | 438.90 |
| 200 | 461.78 |
| 225 | 519.51 |
| 250 | 577.24 |
| 275 | 643.03 |
| 300 | 692.69 |
| 325 | 750.41 |
| 350 | 808.13 |
| 375 | 865.89 |
| 400 | 922.58 |
| 500 | 1154.48 |
| 1000 | 2309.00 |
|  |  |
| 2 |  |


| Feet <br> Head | L.bs. Per <br> Sq. In. |
| :---: | ---: |
| 1 | .43 |
| 2 | .87 |
| 3 | 1.30 |
| 4 | 1.73 |
| 5 | 2.17 |
| 6 | 2.60 |
| 7 | 3.03 |
| 8 | 3.46 |
| 9 | 3.90 |
| 10 | 4.33 |
| 20 | 8.66 |
| 30 | 12.99 |
| 40 | 17.32 |
| 50 | 21.65 |
| 60 | 25.99 |
| 70 | 30.32 |
| 80 | 34.65 |
| 90 | 38.98 |
| 100 | 43.31 |
| 110 | 47.65 |
| 120 | 51.97 |
| 130 | 56.30 |
| 140 | 60.63 |
| 150 | 64.96 |
| 160 | 69.29 |
| 170 | 73.63 |
| 180 | 77.96 |
| 190 | 82.29 |
| 200 | 86.62 |
| 225 | 97.45 |
| 250 | 108.27 |
| 275 | 119.10 |
| 300 | 129.93 |
| 325 | 140.75 |
| 350 | 151.58 |
| 400 | 173.24 |
| 500 | 216.55 |
| 600 | 259.85 |
| 700 | 303.16 |
| 800 | 346.47 |
| 900 | 389.78 |
| 1000 | 433.09 |
|  |  |
| 70 |  |

Storage Capacity of Well Casing and Vertical Tanks

| Diameter | Gal. Per Ft. |
| :---: | ---: |
| $2 \mathrm{in}$. | .16 |
| 3 in. | .37 |
| 4 in. | .65 |
| 5 in. | 1.00 |
| 6 in. | 1.50 |
| 8 in. | 2.60 |
| 10 in. | 4.10 |
| 12 in. | 5.90 |
| 16 in. | 10.40 |
| 18 in. | 13.20 |
| 20 in. | 16.30 |
| 24 in. | 23.50 |
| 30 in. | 36.70 |
| 36 in. | 52.90 |
| 42 in. | 72.00 |
| 48 in. | 94.00 |
| 54 in. | 119.00 |
| 60 in. | 147.00 |
| 66 in. | 177.80 |
| 72 in. | 211.50 |
| 78 in. | 248.20 |
| 84 in. | 287.90 |
| 90 in. | 330.50 |
| 96 in. | 376.00 |


| Diameter | Gal. Per Ft. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8.5 ft . | 424.50 |
| 9 ft . | 475.90 |
| 9.5 ft . | 530.20 |
| 10 ft . | 587.50 |
| 11 ft . | 711.00 |
| 12 ft . | 846.00 |
| 13 ft . | 993.00 |
| 14 ft . | 1151.00 |
| 15 ft . | 1322.00 |
| 16 ft . | 1504.00 |
| 17 ft . | 1698.00 |
| 18 ft . | 1904.00 |
| 19 ft . | 2121.00 |
| 20 ft . | 2352.00 |
| 21 ft . | 2591.00 |
| 22 ft . | 2845.00 |
| 23 ft . | 3109.00 |
| 24 ft . | 3384.00 |
| 25 ft . | 3672.00 |
| 26 ft . | 3971.00 |
| 27 ft . | 4283.00 |
| 28 ft . | 4606.00 |
| 29 ft . | 4941.00 |
| 30 ft . | 5288.00 |

## Flow of Water/Gravity or Tank Pressure

The approximate flow of water in GPM through a length of pipe due to the force of gravity can be easily determined by the formula:

## D $\times 100$

Determine the vertical distance in feet (D) between the pipe inlet and the pipe outlet. Multiply this distance by 100 and divide that amount by the total length of the pipe in feet (L).

Refer to the appropriate friction loss table for the size and type of pipe. Read down the appropriate column to the number of feet as determined by the formula above. Read across to the left to determine the approximate flow rate through the pipe. The flow at the lower end of the pipe will be at zero pressure.

A column of water 1 inch square by 2.31 feet high weighs 1 pound. Therefore, one pound of pressure per square inch (PSI) is equal to 2.31 feet of head. A pressure of .433 pounds per square inch will support a column of water 1 inch square by 1 foot high. Therefore, one foot of head is equal to .433 PSI. To convert pressure in pounds per square inch (PSI) to head in feet: multiply by 2.31 . To convert head in feet to pressure in pounds per square inch (PSI): multiply by . 433.

Example: a 300' length of 1" plastic pipe runs from an inlet point to a point to discharge 40 feet lower. The approximate flow rate would be $40 \times 100$ divided by $300=13.3$. Referring to the friction loss tables gives a flow rate between 14 and 16 , or about 15 GPM. For pressure tanks the formula is the same, except that the pressure in the tank should be converted to vertical feet of head and added to the vertical distance if any. Again the flow at the end of the pipe will be at zero pressure.

Have questions? Call us at 888-600-5427 and speak with one of our WQA Certified Master Water Specialists.
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