



## ESTIMATED FRICTION LOSS

(PSI PER 100 FEET OF HOSE)

ACTUAL INTERNAL DIAMETER INCHES

FLOW OF WATER IN US GAL. PER MIN.	1"	1-1/2"	1-3/4"	2"	2-1/2"	3"	3-1/2"	4"	5"
40	28								
45	33								
50	40								
60	47	7	3.5	1.5	0.5				
70	60	10	5	2	0.5				
80		13	6	2.5	0.8				
90		17	8	3	1				
100		21	9.5	4	1.2				
110		25	12	5	1.6				
120		30	14	6	2				
130		34.5	16	6.5	2.1				
140		40	19	8	2.5				
150		47	21	9	3				
160		53	25	10	3.3				
180		69	30	13	4				
200			40	16	5	2			
220			46	19	6	2.5			
240			56	23	7	3			
250			60	25	8	3.4			
280			75	30	10	4			
300				35	12	4.5			
320				40	13	5			
340				47	15	5.5			
350				50	15.5	6			
380				56	18	7.5			
400				62	20	8	6.3	1.5	0.5
450					25	10	7.9	1.8	0.7
500						13	9.6	2.3	0.8
550						15	11.6	2.8	1
600						18	13.5	3.3	1.2
650						21.5	15.5	3.8	1.4
700						25	17.7	4.5	1.6
750						29	20.2	5	1.9
800						33	22.7	5.8	2.1
850						37	25.4	6.6	2.5
900						42	28.2	7.4	2.7
950						47	31.3	8.2	3
1000							34.1	9.1	3.3
1050							37.6	10	3.8
1100							41.1	11	4
1150							45.0	12	4.5
1250							53.1	13.7	5.3
1300							57.1	15.4	5.7
1400							66.7	17.8	6.6
1500							76.5	20.5	7.5
1750								28	10

**NOTE:** The pressure loss experienced by a liquid flowing through a hose depends on the rate of flow, the viscosity of the liquid, the hose I.D., the smoothness of the tube and the hose length. This chart shows the relationship between rate of flow, I.D., and the pressure loss

The pressure loss is directly proportional to the length of the hose, therefore the data shown can be easily extended by use of proportions, e.g., the pressure drop for 50 feet of hose length is half that for 100 ft. **NOTE:** To find cubic ft./min. multiply GPM x .13380