KEY FIRE HOSE CORPORATION

WATER FLOW LOSS

(PSI PER 100 FEET OF HOSE)

FLOW OF WATER IN US GAL. PER MIN.	ACTUAL INTERNAL DIAMETER INCHES								
	1"	1-1/2"	1-3/4"	2"	2-1/2"	3"	3-1/2"	4"	5"
40	44.7								
45	55.0								
50	67.5								
60	94.3	8.7	4.9	2.2	0.73				
70	126.0	11.9	6.6	2.9	0.98				
80		15.4	8.6	3.9	1.3				
90		19.5	10.9	4.9	1.7				
100		24.1	13.5	6.1	2.0				
110		29	16.3	7.3	2.4				
120		34.6	19.4	8.6	2.9				
130		40.6	22.8	10.2	3.5				
140		47.0	26.5	11.8	4.0				
150		54.0	30.4	13.5	4.5				
160		61.4	34.6	15.4	5.1				
180		77.8	43.7	19.4	6.5				
200			54.0	24.1	8.1	3.3			
220			65.3	29.0	9.7	4.0			
240			77.8	34.6	11.5	4.6			
250			84.4	37.5	12.6	5.0			
280			105.8	47.0	15.7	6.4			
300				54.1	18	7.2			
320				61.4	20.5	8.2			
340				69.4	23.1	9.3			
350				77.9	24.5	9.9			
380				86.6	28.9	11.6			
400				96.1	32.1	12.9	6.3	3.2	1.1
450					35.4	16.3	7.9	4.1	1.3
500						20.0	9.6	5.0	1.7
550						24.2	11.6	6.0	2.0
600						28.8	13.5	7.3	2.3
650						33.9	15.5	8.6	2.9
700						39.3	17.7	9.7	3.2
750						45.0	20.2	11.5	3.7
800						51.2	22.7	12.4	4.2
850						57.8	25.4	14.3	4.8
900						64.8	28.2	15.9	5.4
950						72.2	31.3	17.6	6.1
1000							34.1	19.2	6.6
1050							37.6	21.2	7.4
1100							41.1	23.3	8.0
1150							45.0	25.4	8.7
1250							53.1	30.0	10.3
1300							57.1	32.4	11.2
1400							66.7	37.7	12.9
1500							76.5	43.2	15.0
1750								58.8	20.2

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