Product Catalog 2024


Example: $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Pool Length } & =40 \mathrm{ft} . \\ \text { Pool Width } & =20 \mathrm{ft} . \\ \text { Shallow Depth } & =3 \mathrm{ft} . \\ \text { Deep Depth } & =+8 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & \\ \text { Total Depth } & =11 \mathrm{ft} .\end{array}$

Using formula A: $40 \times 20=800$ sq. ft., $800 \times 5.5=4,400$ cubic ft., $4,400 \times 7.5=33,000$ gallons

ENGNEERINGDATA

UNITS OF LENGTH

| UNT | INCH | FOOT | YARD | METER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INCH | 1.0 | .0833 | .0278 | .0254 |
| FOOT | 12.0 | 1.0 | .333 | .305 |
| YARD | 36.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | .9144 |
| METER | 39.37 | 3.281 | 1.094 | 1.0 |

UNITS OF AREA

| UNTT | SQUARE INCH | SQUARE FOOT | SQUARE YARD | SQUARE METER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SQUARE INCH | 1.0 | .00694 | .000772 | .000645 |
| SQUARE FOOT | 144.0 | 1.0 | .1111 | .0929 |
| SQUARE YARD | $1,296.0$ | 9.0 | 1.0 | .836 |
| SQUARE METER | $1,550.0$ | 10.76 | 1.196 | 1.0 |

UNITS OF VOLUME

| UNIT | U.S. GALLON | IMPERIAL <br> GALLON | CUBICFEET | POUNDS OF WATER | CUBICMETERS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S. GALLON | 1.0 | .833 | .1337 | 8.33 | .003785 |
| IMPERIAL GALLON | 1.2 | 1.0 | .1605 | 10.0 | .004546 |
| CUBIC FEET | 7.481 | 6.232 | 1.0 | 62.37 | .0283 |
| POUNDS OF WATER | .12 | .09996 | .0160 | 1.0 | .00045 |
| CUBIC METERS | 264.2 | 220.0 | 35.31 | $2,204.0$ | 1.0 |

UNITS OF FLOW
$\left.\begin{array}{cccccc}\hline \text { UNIT } & \text { U.S. G.P.M } & \begin{array}{c}\text { IMPERIAL } \\ \text { G.P.M }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { CUBICFEET/ } \\ \text { SECOND }\end{array} & \text { CUBICFEET/ HOUR } & \text { LITERS/ } \\ \text { SECOND }\end{array}\right]$

PRESSURE AND EQUIVALENT FEET HEAD OF WATER

| Lbs. per <br> Sq. $\mathbf{I n}$. | Feet Head | Lbs. per <br> Sq. In. | Feet Head | Lbs. per <br> Sq. $\mathbf{I n}$. | Feet Head | Lbs. per <br> Sq. In. | Feet Head |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2.31 | 20 | 46.18 | 120 | 276.42 | 225 | 519.23 |
| 2 | 4.62 | 25 | 57.72 | 125 | 288.46 | 250 | 576.92 |
| 3 | 6.93 | 30 | 69.27 | 130 | 300.00 | 275 | 634.62 |
| 4 | 9.24 | 40 | 92.36 | 140 | 323.08 | 300 | 692.31 |
| 5 | 11.54 | 50 | 115.38 | 150 | 346.15 | 325 | 750.00 |
| 6 | 13.85 | 60 | 138.46 | 160 | 369.23 | 350 | 807.69 |
| 7 | 16.16 | 70 | 161.53 | 170 | 392.31 | 375 | 865.38 |
| 8 | 18.47 | 80 | 184.62 | 180 | 415.38 | 400 | 923.08 |
| 9 | 20.78 | 90 | 207.69 | 190 | 438.46 | 500 | 1153.85 |
| 10 | 23.09 | 100 | 230.77 | 200 | 461.54 | 1000 | 2307.69 |
| 15 | 34.63 | 110 | 253.85 |  |  |  |  |



WEIGHT
1 U.S. GALLON OF WATER $=8.33$ LBS.
1 CUBIC FOOT OF WATER $=62.35 \mathrm{LBS}$.
1 KILOGRAM $($ LITRE $)=2.2$ LBS .
1 IMPERIAL GALLON $=10.0$ LBS.

CURRENT CAPACITY (AMPS) OF WIRE*
Three wires in cable, ambient temp. $86^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$

|  | AMPERES |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WIRE SIZE | COPPER | ALUMNIUM |
| 14 | 20 | - |
| 12 | 25 | 20 |
| 10 | 30 | 25 |
| 8 | 40 | 30 |
| 6 | 55 | 40 |
| 4 | 70 | 55 |
| 3 | 85 | 65 |
| 2 | 95 | 75 |
| 1 | 110 | 85 |
| 0 | 125 | 100 |

* Wire size is minimum for amperes listed.

| EFFICIENCY |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| EFFICIENCY | $\frac{\text { POWER OUTPUT }}{\text { POWER INPUT }}$ |
| MOTOR EFFICIENCY | $\frac{\text { HP OUTPUT }}{\text { K.W. INPUT }}$ |
| PUMP EFFICIENCY | $\frac{\text { G.P.M } \times \text { TOTAL HEAD (F.T.) }}{3960 \times \text { BHP }}$ |
| OVERALL PLANT EFFICIENCY <br> $(O P E)$ | $\frac{\text { G.P.M } \times \text { TOTAL HEAD (F.T.) }}{5310 \times \text { K.W. INPUT }}$ |


| Amperage $=$ | Watts <br> Volts |
| :--- | :--- |
| Watts $=$ | Volts $\times$ Amperage |
| WHP $=$ | Water Horsepower <br> (output HP of pump) $=$ g.p.m $\times$ total head <br> 3960 |
| HP input <br> $($ to motor $)=$ | KW input $\times 1.341$ |
| Total Head $=$ | Discharge head + Pumping water <br> level (ft) |
| Discharge Head $=$ | Discharge Pressure $(\mathrm{PSI}) \times 2.31 \mathrm{ft}$. <br> of head |

Pool heaters can be sized by the volume method for maintenance heating or for spot heating. For many days during the swimming season, the sun maintains a desirable pool temperature of $78-80^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. and the pool requires no supplemental heating. However, during cooler periods a pool will usually lose $2-4^{\circ}$. per day.
leaving the heater on every day. If you don't use the pool daily, it's more economical to spot heat the pool, say for the weekend. In this case, you could choose a larger heater which will heat the pool faster, and then can be turned off between uses. With either, maintenance heating or spot heating, you need to determine the size of heater to select and the time it will require to heat the pool.

* For Commercial Heaters 500,000 BTU/hr and over please contact factory for sizing.
TIME INMNUTES $\qquad$ min

ETi 400 ASME HIGH EFFICIENCY HEATER MODEL REQUIRED TIME TO TEMPERATURE RISE

| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Temperature | Pool Volume (Gallons) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 70,000 | 80,000 | 90,000 | 100,000 |
|  | Hours to Reach Temperature |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 1.08 | 2.17 | 3.26 | 4.34 | 5.43 | 6.52 | 7.60 | 8.69 | 9.77 | 10.86 |
| 10 | 2.17 | 4.34 | 6.52 | 8.69 | 10.86 | 13.03 | 15.20 | 17.38 | 19.55 | 21.72 |
| 15 | 3.25 | 6.52 | 9.77 | 13.03 | 16.29 | 19.55 | 22.80 | 26.06 | 29.32 | 35.58 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



When installing any Pentair or Sta-Rite pool or spa heater, it is very important to have the proper amount of gas supplied to all Pentair or Sta-Rite Heaters for pools. Below, for your information, is a table which will assist you in selecting the correct size of piping for the installation.

When installing any gas appliance, it is very important to have the proper size gas meter and home pressure regulator installed. Once you have selected the correct size heater for the pool or spa, contact the local utility which supplies the gas

4
Natural gas at 1000 BTU per Cubic Foot
Propane Gas at 2500 BTU per Cubic Foot

| MODEL | \% 2 in. |  | 3/4 in. |  | lin. |  | 174 in . |  | 172 in. |  | 2 in. |  | 2-1. 2 in . |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NAT | PRO | NAT | PRO | NAT | PRO | NAT | PRO | NAT | PRO | NAT | PRO | NAT | PRO |
| 100 \& 75 | 20 ft . | 50 ft . | 50 ft . | 150 ft . | 150 ft . | $\begin{gathered} 600 \\ \mathrm{ft} . \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 150 | 10 ft . | 40 ft . | 50 ft . | 150 ft . | 150 ft . | $\begin{gathered} 600 \\ \mathrm{ft} . \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 200 | - | 20 ft . | 30 ft . | 80 ft . | 125 ft . | 250 ft . | 450 ft . | 600 ft . | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 250 | - | 10 ft . | 20 ft . | 50 ft . | 70 ft . | 150 ft . | 250 ft . | 500 ft . | 600 ft . | - | - | - | - | - |
| 300 | - | - | 10 ft . | 30 ft . | 50 ft . | 100 ft . | 200 ft . | 350 ft . | 400 ft . | 600 ft . | - | - | - | - |
| 350 | - | - | 10 ft . | 20 ft . | 30 ft . | 70 ft . | 125 ft . | 250 ft . | 250 ft . | 500 ft . | 500 ft . | - | - | - |
| 400 | - | - | - | 10 ft . | 20 ft . | 60 ft . | 100 ft . | 150 ft . | 200 ft . | E6t 0 Td | [250.301 | Tw 4.5 | 40 T0 |  |

$\square$

## ENGNEERINGDATA

## ‘RESIDENTIAL"PROPANE GAS 2 STAGE REGULATION

In many Propane gas line installations, the gas supplier and or installer will utilize a two stage regulation process
usually 10 psi. This higher pressure allows for much longer distance and in a much smaller pipe size. Then, within a short distance from the pool heater, generally around 24 inches, a second regulator, which is the second stage, would be installed and set at the required inlet pressure of the heater.

## SEE "GAS PRESSURE REQUREMENT CHART."

| Stage One "High Pressure" Gas Pipe Sizing |  |  |  | Stage Two " | Pressure" | Pipe Sizing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10PSI @ 2500 BTUPer CU. FT. |  |  |  | Stage 2 set at $\mathbf{4} \mathbf{i n}$. W.C. |  |  |
| MAXIMUM EQUIVALENT PIPE LENGTH |  |  |  | MAXIMUM EQUIVALENT PIPE LENGTH |  |  |
| Model | Oto 50 Feet | 50 to 100 Feet | 100to 150 Feet | Mbdel | Oto 10 Feet | 10to 20 Feet |
| 75 through 400 | $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 75 through 400 | $3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. | $3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. |

‘RESIDENTIAL"NATURAL GAS 2 STAGE REGULATION

## AIR BLOWER SIZING GUIDE

| BLOWER MOTORSIZE | VOLTS | AMPS | MAXIMUMINCHES OF <br> WATER DEPTH | J ETS ONLY <br> RECCMMENDED <br> NUMBEROFJ ETS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 HP | 120 V | 6.6 | 35 in. | $5-10$ |
| $1-1 / 2 \mathrm{HP}$ | 120 V | 7.4 | 45 in. | $9-15$ |
| 2 HP | 120 V | 9.3 | 55 in. |  |

## BLOWERSIZNGFORMULA

Measure total depth of water in spa (not total spa depth)

## Add - 1 in . water for each 10 ft . of 2 in . air pipe

Add $1 / 2$ in. water for each 90 deg. 2 in. elbow
Compare your total with maximum inches of water column and select that size or the next size higher blower than your total, in your selected voltage.
approximately 1.6 sq. in. total plus or minus . 5

| $1 / 8$ in. hole $=.0123$ sq. in. | $3 / 16$ in. hole $=.0276$ sq. in. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $5 / 32$ in. hole $=.0192$ sq. in. | $1 / 4$ in. hole $=.0491$ sq. in. |

