



**Pressure Drop Data For Vessels**

Basket strainers and bag filters are usually selected so that the pressure drop does not exceed 2 psi when they are clean. Higher pressure drops may be tolerated when contaminant loading is low. The following descriptions and flow tables can be used to aid in selection, and make comparisons between the various styles.

Determining housing pressure drop: The pressure drops shown on the graph are reliable for all housings, including strainer baskets (perforated only or mesh lined). The pressure drop of any housing is governed by the size of the inlet and outlet, not the vessel itself.

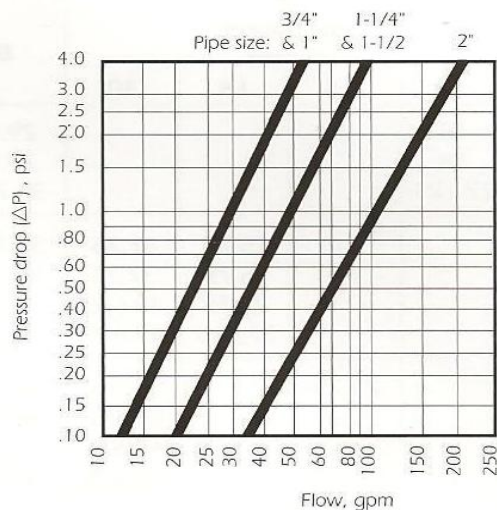
- A. Using the desired pipe size and approximate flow rate, determine the basic pressure drop from the graph.
- B. Multiply the pressure drop obtained in step A. by the viscosity correction factor found in the accompanying table.
- C. You now have the pressure drop for a clean unit. If filter bags are to be employed you must add the pressure drop they incur to get a true pressure for the assembly.

| Viscosity           | Centipoise Number |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1(H <sub>2</sub> O) | 50                | 100  | 200  | 400  | 600  | 800  | 1000 | 2000 |
| 0.65                | 0.85              | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.80 |

**04- Flow Rates to 50 gpm**

- Pipe sizes ¾ through 3-inch, NPT or flanged
- Two basket depths: 6 or 12 inches (average)

Pressure ratings: 300 psi (w/ eye nut cover)



**07 & 08 – Flow Rates to 220 gpm**

- Pipe sizes 1" through 4-inch, NPT or flanged
- Two basket depths: 15 or 30 inches (average)

Pressure ratings: 150 psi

