

TABLE OF PUMPING CAPACITIES

Diameter of Cylinder (inches)	Pumping Capacity (Gallons per Hour)	Pumping Elevation (feet)						
		Wheel Diameter						
		6-foot	8ft-16ft	6-foot	8-foot	10-foot	12-foot	14-foot
1 $\frac{7}{8}$	125	180	120	175	260	390	560	920
2	130	190	95	140	215	320	460	750
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	180	260	77	112	170	250	360	590
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	225	325	65	94	140	210	300	490
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	265	385	56	80	120	180	260	425
3	320	470	47	68	100	155	220	360
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	370	550	41	58	88	130	185	305
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	440	640	35	50	76	115	160	265
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	500	730	30	44	65	98	143	230
4	570	830	27	39	58	86	125	200
4 $\frac{1}{4}$	***	940	***	34	51	76	110	180
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	725	1050	21	30	46	68	98	160
4 $\frac{3}{4}$	***	1170	***	***	41	61	88	140
5	900	1300	17	25	37	55	80	130
5 $\frac{3}{4}$	***	1700	***	***	***	40	60	100
6	***	1875	***	17	25	38	55	85
7	***	2550	***	***	19	28	41	65
8	***	3300	***	***	14	22	31	50

Capacities are approximate and based on the mill operating in winds as shown below. The short stroke increases pumping elevation one-third and reduces pumping capacity one-fourth.

In 12 MPH winds, capacity is reduced about 20%; in 10 MPH winds, about 38%. If prevailing winds are low, use of a cylinder smaller than shown will permit your mill to operate in lower winds.

Never use pipe smaller than the size specified for the cylinder. For deep wells, use ball valve or Marcy cylinders with ash rod, other type of floating pump rod or fiberglass rod.