

### Public Swimming Pool Hydraulic Analysis Worksheet

Pool Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Pool Address \_\_\_\_\_

Shape \_\_\_\_\_ Perimeter ft. \_\_\_\_\_ Width \_\_\_\_\_

Length \_\_\_\_\_ Min. Depth \_\_\_\_\_ Break \_\_\_\_\_ Max. \_\_\_\_\_  
Depth \_\_\_\_\_ Depth \_\_\_\_\_

Slope = 1 ft. in \_\_\_\_\_ ft. Area = \_\_\_\_\_ Sq. ft. Volume = \_\_\_\_\_ gallons

Gunitite \_\_\_\_\_ Poured \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Pipe Mat'l \_\_\_\_\_  
Outdoor, Indoor or Both

Design Flow Rate =  $\frac{\text{Pool Volume ( ) Gal.}}{\text{Turnover time *1 ( ) Min.}}$  = \_\_\_\_\_ gpm

Check minimum skimmer flow rate. If turnover rate is inadequate for minimum skimmer operation (as per manufacturer or rule (25 gpm) then design flow rate must be increased to provide minimum skimmer flow rate.

#### I. Number of Skimmers Required:

\_\_\_\_\_ Quantity = no. of skimmers required from Swimming Pool Rules.

Surface Area of Pool \_\_\_\_\_ sq. ft. No. of skimmers required \_\_\_\_\_  
No. of skimmers provided \_\_\_\_\_.

#### II. Skimmer Flow Rate:

\_\_\_\_\_ A.) Skimmer flow rate = 100% of Design flow rate = \_\_\_\_\_ gpm.

\_\_\_\_\_ B.) Flow through each Skimmer = skimmer flow rate (above) =  $\frac{\text{( ) gpm}}{\text{no. of skimmers provided*2}}$  = \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
for each skimmer

\_\_\_\_\_ C.) Select equalizer line cover(s) with a flow in gpm equal to the maximum pump flow divided by the # of skimmers.

#### III. Number of Inlets Required:

No. of inlets =  $\frac{\text{perimeter}}{20'}$  =  $\frac{\text{( )}}{\text{( 20' )}}$  = \_\_\_\_\_ (Use next whole number)

\*1 For pool use minimum 6 hr. turnover (360 min.) or product of 1.5 x average water depth, whichever is less. For special purpose pools and others listed use turnover rate in Rule .07.

\*2 Must be 25 – 55 gpm or based on manufacturer specifications.

IV. Pipe Size Selection

A. Skimmer Line Size:

Select pipe size which gives max. 6' fps velocity at skimmer flow rate.

No. Skimmers Served by Pipe	Branch 1	Branch 2	Branch 3	Branch 4
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Pipe Size	_____	_____	_____	_____
Flow in Pipe	_____	_____	_____	_____
Velocity (fps)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(Indicate which chart used for velocity numbers) _____				

B. Return Line Size:

Select pipe size and branches, which gives max. 8 fps velocity at design flow rate.

No. inlets served by pipe	Branch 1	Branch 2	Branch 3	Branch 4
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Pipe Size	_____	_____	_____	_____
Flow in pipe	_____	_____	_____	_____
Velocity (fps)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(Indicate which chart used for velocity numbers) _____				

V. Main Drain Pipe and (Suction) Outlet Covers Selection

A. Main Drain Size:

Select pipe size which gives max. 6 fps velocity at highest flow rate on the pump curve.

Pipe size \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>1</sup>Max. Pump Flowrate \_\_\_\_\_ Velocity (fps) \_\_\_\_\_

B. Pipe Cover <sup>1,2</sup> Max.Pump # of Covers Flowrate/Cover\* (Capacity)  
Size Size (each) flow (gpm) (Q=Max. flow/N-1) (All Covers)

Frame & Grate Cat. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Quant. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Use the pump's maximum flow rate from the pump curve to obtain flowrate/cover.

2. If therapy flow is through these covers, this flow must also be figured into all calculations.

\*Covers meet APSP-16

**CALCULATE RETURN LINE LOSS:\***

STATE WHICH CHART, GRAPH, NOMIGRAPH, ETC. USED \_\_\_\_\_ ADD \_\_\_\_\_ AT  
BOTTOM OF COLUMN

1. Straight pipe size \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Elbows x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Tees x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Valves x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Friction loss per 100' \_\_\_\_\_ x total equiv. length \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 (for above pipe size)
2. Straight pipe size \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Elbows x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Tees x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Valves x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Friction loss per 100' \_\_\_\_\_ x total equiv. length \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 (for above pipe size)
3. Straight pipe size \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Elbows x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Tees x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Valves x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Friction loss per 100' \_\_\_\_\_ x total equiv. length \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 (for above pipe size)
4. Straight pipe size \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Elbows x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Tees x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Valves x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Friction loss per 100' \_\_\_\_\_ x total equiv. length \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 (for above pipe size)
5. Straight pipe size \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Elbows x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Tees x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Valves x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Friction loss per 100' \_\_\_\_\_ x total equiv. length \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 (for above pipe size)
6. Straight pipe size \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Elbows x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Tees x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Valves x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Friction loss per 100' \_\_\_\_\_ x total equiv. length \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 (for above pipe size)

Friction loss due to inlet resistance at \_\_\_\_\_ gpm = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 (from manufacturer) Total Return Line friction loss = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 (add all \_\_\_\_\_ totals) \*(Enter on page 6)

CALCULATE SKIMMER LINE LOSS: \*  
STATE WHICH CHART, GRAPH, NOMIGRAPH, ETC. USED \_\_\_\_\_ ADD \_\_\_\_\_ AT  
BOTTOM OF COLUMN

1. Straight pipe size \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Elbows x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Tees x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Valves x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Friction loss per 100' \_\_\_\_\_ x total equiv. length \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.
2. Straight pipe size \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Elbows x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Tees x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Valves x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Friction loss per 100' \_\_\_\_\_ x total equiv. length \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 (for above pipe size)
3. Straight pipe size \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Elbows x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Tees x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Valves x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Friction loss per 100' \_\_\_\_\_ x total equiv. length \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 (for above pipe size)
4. Straight pipe size \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Elbows x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Tees x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Valves x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Friction loss per 100' \_\_\_\_\_ x total equiv. length \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 (for above pipe size)
5. Straight pipe size \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Elbows x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Tees x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Valves x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Friction loss per 100' \_\_\_\_\_ x total equiv. length \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 (for above pipe size)
6. Straight pipe size \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Elbows x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Tees x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 # \_\_\_\_\_ Valves x Equiv. Length \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Friction loss per 100' \_\_\_\_\_ x total equiv. length \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
 (for above pipe size)

Friction loss over the weir at \_\_\_\_\_ gpm = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
(from manufacturer)

Total Skimmer Line friction loss = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
(add all \_\_\_\_\_ totals) \*(Enter on page 6)

**Total Dynamic Head Required:**

Return Line Loss = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
(from page 4)

Filter Loss When Dirty = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
\*(see below)

Skimmer Line Loss = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
(from page 5)

Heater Loss = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
(from manufacturer)

Other (Multiport valves, etc.) = \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  
(from manufacturer)

Total Loss \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

**Pump Selection: (Submit Curve)**

Make \_\_\_\_\_ Model \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ gpm @ \_\_\_\_\_ TDH

Backwash rate \_\_\_\_\_ gpm @ \_\_\_\_\_ TDH\*\*

**Filter Selection:**

Filter area required = ( Design flow rate ) = ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) = \_\_\_\_\_  
( Flow Rate per sq. ft. ) ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

Flow rate per sq. ft. = (Hi rate = 15 gpm per sq. ft.- minimum 15 inch bed depth)  
(Hi rate = 12 gpm per sq. ft. - less than 15 inch bed depth) (Sand = 5 gpm per sq. ft.)  
(Cartridge = .3 gpm per sq. ft.) (Vacuum pre-coat = 2 gpm per sq. ft.)  
(Continuous vacuum pre-coat = 2.5 gpm per sq. ft.) (Pressure pre-coat = 2 gpm per sq. ft.)

Cat. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Model \_\_\_\_\_

Filter Area \_\_\_\_\_ sq. ft. No. Tanks \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_

Pump Specifications \_\_\_\_\_ HP \_\_\_\_\_ Cycle \_\_\_\_\_ Phase \_\_\_\_\_ Volt \_\_\_\_\_ RPM

Pool Design Professional \_\_\_\_\_ GA. License # \_\_\_\_\_

Pool Contractor \_\_\_\_\_

Approved & Checked By \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Health Dept.)

\* Cartridge Filter = 23.1 ft. Sand Filter = 34.7 ft. Pressure pre-coat = 57.8 ft. Vacuum pre-coat = 4.3 ft.

\*\* Backwash TDH = TDH - Return Piping and Fixtures + Backwash Line Loss