T — Topic Introduction

The shower went cold, the pressure dropped to a whisper, and then… silence. No water at the kitchen sink, no laundry, no flushing—just a blinking light on the control circuit and a house full of frustration. For rural homes on private wells, a failed pump doesn't just ruin the morning; it shuts life down. Industry reality: a well-designed submersible system should deliver a consistent 50–60 PSI at fixtures with 8–12 gallons per minute during peak use. When the pump is undersized, built with cheaper materials, or incorrectly installed, that target becomes impossible.

Two miles outside Cornish Flat, New Hampshire, Raj Khatri (39), a remote software engineer, and his wife Marisol (37), a school nurse, live on seven wooded acres with their kids—Asha (9) and Dev (6). Their 240-foot well had been limping along with an older 3/4 HP budget unit that never quite kept up with showers plus laundry. After a Saturday night bath went from warm to "no water," Raj found the culprit: a cracked housing and heat-soaked motor in his old Red Lion submersible. Replacing like-for-like would only set them up for another failure. The solution was a properly sized, properly built Myers Predator Plus submersible, matched to the family's actual TDH and simultaneous demand.

In this guide, I'll show you how a Myers well pump—particularly the Predator Plus Series—restores and boosts whole-house pressure the right way. We'll cover stainless construction and why it matters; the role of high-thrust motors in maintaining PSI; how to size by TDH and GPM using pump curves; why staging and impeller design stabilize pressure; the 2-wire vs 3-wire decision; field-serviceable advantages; smart pressure tank settings; and the math behind long-term reliability and lower total cost. If you're a rural homeowner, a contractor keeping customers in water, or an emergency buyer who needs flow today, this list will save you time, money, and headaches.

A — Awards/Achievements: Myers Predator Plus brings an industry-leading **3-year warranty**, proven 80%+ efficiency at BEP, and the strength of **Pentair** engineering with **Made in USA**, **UL listed**, and **CSA certified** confidence.

B — Brand Story/Superiority: At Plumbing Supply And More (PSAM), we stock and ship the professional-grade solutions I recommend to my own neighbors. I'm Rick Callahan—this is exactly how I keep families like the Khatris in reliable water.

A — Author Credibility: Decades in the field sizing, installing, and troubleshooting pumps taught me one thing—get the pump and system right the first time, or pay for it over and over.

#1. Myers Predator Plus Stainless Build — 300 Series Stainless Steel and Threaded Assembly that Defend Your Pressure for the Long Haul

When your home depends on a private well, pressure reliability starts with the pump's bones—materials that will not pit, crack, or swell under pressure cycles.

Myers' Predator Plus uses a full suite of **300 series stainless steel** components in the shell, discharge bowl, shaft, coupling, and intake screen. Stainless alloys combat corrosion from mineral-rich or slightly acidic water, a common Northeast reality. The pump's **threaded assembly** allows field disassembly for inspection or stage replacement without a total unit swap. The result: a hydraulically tight stage stack that resists wear, preserves efficiency, and sustains real-world pressure at fixtures.

Comparison spotlight: Goulds vs Red Lion vs Myers (detailed)

Goulds Pumps has fine engineering, but select legacy models use cast iron components that corrode in aggressive water, leading to creeping inefficiency and pressure loss. Red Lion's thermoplastic housings are light but vulnerable to micro-cracks that open up under repeated pressure swings. By contrast, Myers' stainless components hold tolerances in hostile water, maintaining hydraulic integrity across years of starts and stops. Fewer leaks, fewer performance dips, and better pressure at the second floor. In service, this translates to less wasted energy (higher efficiency at BEP) and fewer emergency replacement calls.

Real-world tie-in: For Raj and Marisol Khatri, corrosion had already started etching their old housing. The move to a stainless Predator Plus reset the clock on reliability—and their upstairs shower regained stable pressure.

Material Matters: Why Stainless Sustains PSI

Iron in groundwater triggers oxidation; acidity chews through porous metals. **300 series stainless steel** resists both. That durability keeps stage-to-stage clearances tight, which preserves head per stage—pressure you actually feel at the tap. Over eight

to fifteen years (and I see well over a decade routinely), consistent material performance prevents the slow slide into weak showers and long fill times. Pro tip: If your raw water report shows low pH or high dissolved solids, stainless construction isn't optional—it's foundational.

Serviceability: Threaded Assembly for On-Site Repairs

With a **threaded assembly**, a qualified contractor can pull the unit and service stage stacks, replace a worn wear ring, or clear intake fouling without sending it to a proprietary service center. Field service lowers downtime, parts cost, and reinstallation hours. When time equals money—and showers—being able to repair rather than replace protects both pressure and budget.

Key takeaway: Start your pressure plan with stainless and serviceability, and you'll feel—and keep—your gains for years.

#2. Pressure You Can Count On — Pentek XE Motor, High-Thrust Bearings, and Genuine Whole-House PSI Stability

Pressure at fixtures is horsepower meeting head. Look under the hood of a Predator Plus and you'll find a **Pentek XE motor** engineered for high thrust, high efficiency, and continuous duty under residential cycling.

A quality **submersible well pump** generates head in stages; the motor must manage axial loads as water is driven upward. Pentek XE is designed with advanced winding insulation, optimized thrust bearings, and integrated **thermal overload protection** against heat spikes. The result is sustained RPM under load—which means consistent PSI through back-to-back showers and laundry cycles. This is where generic motors lose their steam.

Comparison spotlight: Franklin Electric vs Myers (detailed)

Franklin Electric is a respected name, but many of their submersible setups lean on proprietary control boxes and often route service through specialized dealer networks. That can raise costs and delay fixes. Myers pairs **Pentek XE motor** efficiency with a field-friendly control approach, available in both **2-wire well pump** and **3-wire well pump** configurations, cutting complexity and opening up service access. Efficiency matters too: when you operate near the best efficiency point, you get the same delivered pressure with fewer watts—savings that stack up month after month. For rural families counting kilowatt-hours, that's real money.

Real-world tie-in: The Khatri home jumped to a 1 HP Predator Plus. With properly calculated TDH, the motor operates in its sweet spot during their peak draw—two showers and a dishwasher—keeping pressure steady upstairs.

Why Thrust Capacity Equals Real PSI

Water weight at 200+ feet imposes serious axial load. A robust **Pentek XE motor** keeps the stage stack aligned and spinning at design speed. When motor speed sags, head production drops and PSI at fixtures falls off a cliff. High-thrust bearings prevent that sag, carrying the load day-in, day-out.

Thermal and Lightning Protection Safeguard Uptime

Built-in **thermal overload protection** and surge mitigation mean fewer nuisance trips and less motor winding damage during storms. Efficient motors run cooler; cooler motors live longer. For homes in lightning-prone regions, surges that would nuke a bargain pump are blips the XE shrugs off.

Key takeaway: Stable motor RPM delivers stable PSI. Pentek XE makes the difference you feel in every shower.

#3. Sizing for Real Pressure — Matching GPM Rating and TDH Using Pump Curves, Not Guesswork

If you want whole-house pressure that doesn't fade, you have to size with math—specifically, **GPM rating**, **TDH (total dynamic head)**, and the **pump curve**.

Start with demand. A typical 3–4 bedroom home needs 8–12 GPM at peak. Add up simultaneous fixtures—two showers (5–6 GPM), a dishwasher (1–2 GPM), and maybe irrigation later. Next, calculate TDH: vertical lift (pumping water level to pressure

tank), friction losses in pipe, and desired discharge pressure at your **pressure tank** (e.g., 60 PSI = ~138 feet of head). Plot that operating point on the pump curve and choose a model that hits it near the best efficiency point.

For the Khatri home (240-foot well, 1-inch poly drop), we estimated pumping water level at ~180 feet. With 60 PSI desired at the tank, friction, and fittings, TDH landed around 280–300 feet at 10–12 GPM. A 1 HP Predator Plus at the right staging met the curve sweet spot, delivering steady 58–62 PSI through cycles.

How to Calculate TDH the Right Way

TDH = vertical lift (pumping water level to surface) + friction loss + desired pressure head at the tank. Converting PSI to feet of head: 1 PSI ≈ 2.31 feet. So a 60/40 control means targeting 60 PSI high side (~138 feet), plus your lift and pipe losses. This is where elbows, long runs, and undersized pipe add up—don't ignore them.

Reading a Pump Curve with Confidence

On a **pump curve**, find your GPM on the x-axis and head on the y-axis. Choose a pump model that intersects your operating point near the BEP "ridge." Operating far right or far left increases vibration, heat, and wear—shortening life and hurting pressure stability. If you irrigate later, confirm the curve supports that additional demand.

Key takeaway: Pressure is predictable when you size by the numbers. Pump curves guide you to comfortable showers and reliable flow.

#4. Pressure Without Pulses — Teflon-Impregnated Staging, Self-Lubricating Impellers, and Multi-Stage Smoothness

Pressure that surges and dips comes from stage wear, grit abrasion, and impeller drag. Myers solves that with **Teflon-impregnated staging** and **self-lubricating impellers** that resist grit, minimize friction, and keep head production predictable.

Multi-stage impellers each add a slice of head; stacked together, you get the pressure you feel at fixtures. In abrasive conditions, cheaper impellers wear, clearances open, and head per stage drops. Myers' engineered composites hold their shape and self-lubricate under flow. That keeps the stage stack running true and the system delivering the PSI set by your control.

In the Khatri well, seasonal silt occasionally shows up after heavy snowmelt. Since installing Predator Plus, the impeller stages have shrugged off minor fines that would score budget plastics. Their shower pressure stays steady, even in muddy spring thaws.

Why Multi-Stage Design Tames Pressure Swings

Each stage contributes consistent head. When stages wear evenly and maintain tight tolerances, the pump produces a flat, dependable pressure curve. Under quick drawdowns (two showers starting a minute apart), that consistency avoids surging and sudden dips—critical for second-floor bathrooms.

Durability in Gritty Wells

Fines in well water scour rotor surfaces. **Teflon-impregnated staging** and **self-lubricating impellers** reduce abrasive wear, keeping clearances true. Less wear equals less slip and more head. Over years, that translates to the same satisfying shower pressure you had on day one.

Key takeaway: Durable staging is pressure insurance—especially in wells with seasonal fines or mild sand.

#5. Wiring That Works for You — 2-Wire vs 3-Wire Configurations That Simplify Installation and Control

Choosing between a **2-wire well pump** and a **3-wire well pump** isn't about right vs wrong—it's about application, service preference, and cost.

A 2-wire setup houses the motor's start components internally. Fewer parts above ground, faster installs, and no separate control box. For many residential systems up to 1 HP, 2-wire is cost-effective and highly reliable. A 3-wire system moves start/run capacitors and relay topside into a control box—useful for some service strategies and for select higher horsepower cases. Both are available in Myers Predator Plus, so you can choose what fits your budget and service style.

For Raj, a 2-wire 1 HP solution at 230V minimized components and kept the site clean. With PSAM stocking both configurations, we ship same-day when water is out—no waiting on control boxes.

When to Choose 2-Wire

Go 2-wire if you prefer fewer components, a tidy wellhead, and the lowest up-front cost for pumps 1 HP and below. Diagnostics remain straightforward, and internalized start circuits reduce weather exposure. For emergency replacements, 2-wire often puts water back on the fastest.

When to Choose 3-Wire

Pick 3-wire if you want external access to capacitors/relay for field replacement, have legacy wiring already in place, or are coordinating with a contractor who prefers topside control diagnostics. For certain high-head, higher HP builds, 3-wire remains the seasoned pro's tool of choice.

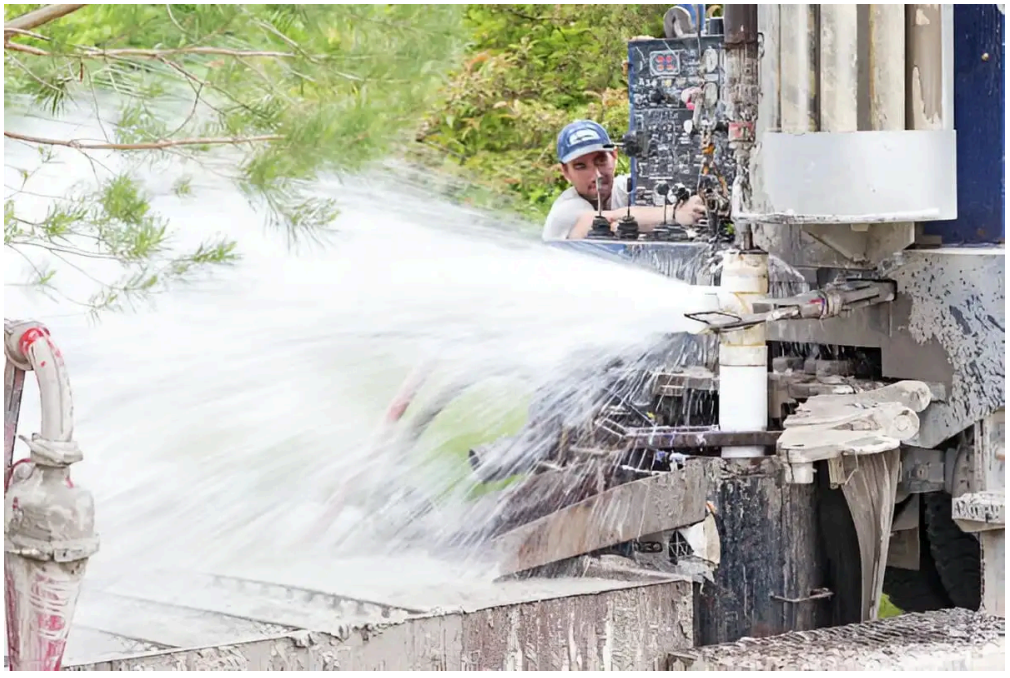
Key takeaway: Myers offers both paths—pick the configuration that fits your service philosophy and budget without sacrificing pressure performance.

#6. Less Downtime, More Showers — Field Serviceable Design, PSAM Same-Day Shipping, and Real-World Support

When pressure dies, speed matters. A field-friendly design plus parts-on-the-shelf is how you get showers back by dinner.

Myers builds Predator Plus to be **field serviceable**, with **threaded assembly** that allows stage stack access, motor swaps, and component replacement on-site. At PSAM, we back that with in-stock pumps, splice kits, tank tees, and pressure controls—shipping same day on emergencies. My practice is to keep drop pipe fittings, torque arrestors, and wire splices in the truck; with Myers, that's often everything needed to restore water fast.

Comparison spotlight: Franklin Electric and Goulds vs Myers (detailed)



Franklin Electric often pairs with proprietary control boxes and channel-restricted parts—solid gear, but service can hinge on dealer availability. Goulds builds quality, yet some cast iron elements raise corrosion risks in aggressive water, complicating long-term service. Myers strikes the right balance: stainless construction resists corrosion, and field-openable assemblies mean most

qualified contractors can diagnose and repair without a factory return. Less waiting, less labor, and usually no "new pump or nothing" ultimatum. Combine that with PSAM's same-day shipping and you have a pressure recovery plan that actually moves at the speed of your life. For households counting on water for kids, livestock, or home businesses, those days saved are worth every single penny.

Real-world tie-in: We had the Khatris' 1 HP Predator Plus, https://www.plumbingsupplyandmore.com/1-2-hp-submersible-well-pump-9-stages-for-deep-wells.html wire kit, and tank tee out the door within hours. The family was back to hot showers that evening—no hotel, no hauling water.

Stocked Right, Shipped Fast

PSAM stocks contractor-grade accessories that complete the install in one pass. From splice kits to tank fittings, we ship the same day on in-stock orders. You want a system, not a scavenger hunt.

Service Without the Waiting Game

Because the pump is **field serviceable**, future maintenance—should it ever be needed—can be planned and executed quickly. Your well, your schedule, your pressure—restored and maintained with minimal drama.

Key takeaway: A serviceable design plus a supplier that ships now equals real uptime and real pressure when you need it most.

#7. Set It and Love It — Pressure Tank, Control Settings, and Curve Tuning for Rock-Solid Whole-House PSI

Even the best pump can't mask poor system settings. Dialing in the **pressure tank** and switch, then confirming your operating point on the **pump curve**, is how you lock in that satisfying 60 PSI shower.

Use a properly sized diaphragm or bladder tank—usually 1–2 gallons of drawdown per GPM of pump output. A 10–12 GPM home does well with 20–40 gallons of drawdown capacity (often a 44–86 gallon tank depending on brand). Set cut-in/cut-out smartly, like 40/60, and precharge the tank to 2 PSI below cut-in. Confirm that at your chosen pressure, the pump's operating point sits near its BEP. That's efficiency, lower cycling, and longer life.

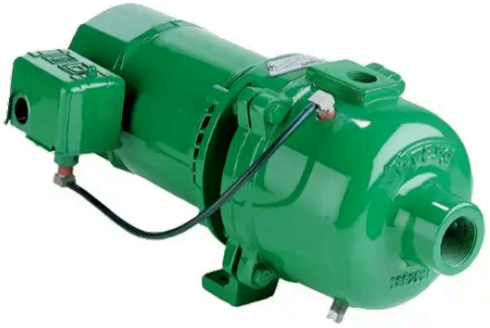
We bumped the Khatris from a tired 20-gallon tank to a 62-gallon diaphragm unit, set the control to 40/60, and watched short-cycling disappear. The pump now runs longer, cooler, and delivers steadier pressure upstairs.

REVIEW

★★★★★

"We live in an area with a high water table, so a good sump pump is a must. The Myers was simple to set up with the piggyback cord and has been reliable through multiple storms. I'm impressed with the solid construction and how quietly it runs."

— Sarah L., Madison, WI



Myers Pump - Convertible Shallow/Deep Well Jet Pump

Right-Sizing the Pressure Tank

Too-small tanks cause rapid cycling; too-large can mask leaks and slow detection. Aim for 1–2 gallons of drawdown per GPM of pump output. Verify drawdown ratings at your pressure range—manufacturers list them. A properly precharged tank smooths pressure and reduces motor starts.

Pressure Switch and Curve Harmony

Set your pressure switch (e.g., 40/60) and validate the pump can support that pressure at your demand point on the **pump curve**. If you're on the far left (too much head, too little flow), reduce cut-out or consider a different stage configuration. Harmony here equals fewer nuisances and better showers.

Key takeaway: Small setting changes create big comfort gains. Don't skip the finishing steps.

Competitor Comparison Capsule: Materials, Motors, and Money (Why Myers Wins Over Time)

- Technical edge: Myers' use of full **300 series stainless steel** in critical wetted parts resists the corrosion that undermines efficiency in cast-iron-heavy options from some Goulds models. Coupled with the **Pentek XE motor**, you're running cooler, with stronger thrust handling and higher efficiency at BEP than many generic motors you'll find on budget offerings.
- Field reality: Red Lion's thermoplastic housings are particularly vulnerable to pressure cycle fatigue and temperature swings. That leads to micro-fractures, stage misalignment, and falling PSI at fixtures. Many Franklin Electric packages lean into proprietary controls and dealer servicing, adding cost and time to your repair path when something fails. Myers' field serviceability and flexible wiring options keep you in control.
- Value conclusion: For whole-house pressure that simply stays steady—shower after shower, year after year—the reliability, service accessibility, and energy savings of Myers add up. Fewer replacements, fewer emergencies, and lower bills make Myers worth every single penny.

FAQ: Expert Answers to Keep Your Water On and Your Pressure Up

1) How do I determine the correct horsepower for my well depth and household water demand?

Start with the myers pump submersible math: target an 8–12 GPM **GPM rating** for a typical 3–4 bedroom home, then calculate **TDH (total dynamic head)** by adding vertical lift (pumping level to tank), friction loss in piping, and desired tank pressure head (e.g., 60 PSI ≈ 138 feet). Plot that operating point on the **pump curve** and choose the horsepower that hits it near the BEP. In many 150–300 foot wells, 1 HP is the sweet spot for 10–12 GPM at 40/60 controls. If you irrigate or have long plumbing runs with many fittings, friction adds up—bump HP or stages accordingly. For example, the Khatris' 240-foot well and 10–12 GPM target, plus 60 PSI tank pressure, landed them at ~280–300 feet TDH; a 1 HP Predator Plus met that cleanly. My recommendation: call PSAM with your well depth, pipe size/length, and desired PSI—we'll run the numbers before you spend a dime.

2) What GPM flow rate does a typical household need and how do multi-stage impellers affect pressure?

Most homes function best with 8–12 GPM during peak demand. Two showers running simultaneously consume 5–6 GPM alone; add a dishwasher or washing machine and you can hit 9–10 GPM quickly. Multi-stage impellers in a **submersible well pump** stack head, so each stage adds pressure. More stages (within spec) allow a given horsepower to meet higher head requirements, delivering the PSI you expect at 40/60 or 50/70 controls. Quality stages with **Teflon-impregnated staging** and **self-lubricating impellers** maintain their clearances, preventing head loss over time. That directly affects your shower feel. If your upstairs bathroom loses pressure mid-shower, worn or poorly designed stages might be the culprit. Myers' stage engineering keeps performance where it was on day one.

3) How does the Myers Predator Plus Series achieve 80% hydraulic efficiency compared to competitors?

myers sewage pump

Efficiency hinges on tight stage tolerances, smooth hydraulics, and a motor that holds RPM under load. Predator Plus pairs well-designed stages with a **Pentek XE motor** that carries axial thrust efficiently, keeping the stack spinning at design speed. Less internal slip means more of the motor's work becomes water movement—higher efficiency on the **pump curve** near BEP. Operating near BEP reduces vibration, heat, and wear, which also prolongs life. In field terms, you hit your target PSI with fewer watts. Compared to budget pumps with rougher internal finishes and lower thrust capacity, Myers avoids the "drag tax" that shows up on your electric bill. Over a decade, those monthly kWh savings can pay for the pump itself.

4) Why is 300 series stainless steel superior to cast iron for submersible well pumps?

Submerged in mineralized or acidic water, cast iron pits, scales, and corrodes—opening up clearances that hurt efficiency and pressure. **300 series stainless steel** resists that environment, keeping hydraulic passages smooth and dimensional tolerances intact. That means stages continue to develop their designed head, and you continue to enjoy steady fixture pressure. In the Northeast and Midwest where low pH is common, I see stainless pumps like the Myers Predator Plus outlast mixed-material pumps by years. Another plus: stainless screens and bowls resist biofouling and mineral crusting better, trimming maintenance. If your water test flags acidity or high dissolved solids, stainless is the correct choice—no contest.

5) How do Teflon-impregnated self-lubricating impellers resist sand and grit damage?

Fine abrasives in well water act like sandpaper. In standard plastics, that scouring opens up clearances and reduces head per stage, killing pressure. Myers' **Teflon-impregnated staging** and **self-lubricating impellers** reduce friction coefficients and resist abrasive wear, preserving the micro-clearances that generate pressure. In spring thaws, the Khatri well carries minor fines; their Predator Plus maintained consistent PSI because stage geometry stayed true. If your well occasionally clouds after heavy rain or snowmelt, this materials package buys you years of stable performance. It's not a license to pump sand, but it's real insurance against normal fines.

6) What makes the Pentek XE high-thrust motor more efficient than standard well pump motors?

High-thrust design stabilizes the rotor under axial loads created by stacked impellers. The **Pentek XE motor** uses robust thrust bearings, optimized windings, and integrated **thermal overload protection** to stay at design RPM under load. Standard motors often droop in speed when head climbs, dropping pressure at the tap. XE motors hold speed, keeping your pump on its **pump curve** where it belongs. Operating in that sweet spot means lower amperage draw for the same delivered pressure, less heat, and longer life. Add lightning/surge resilience, and you've got a motor that keeps your home in water during summer storms when lesser units fail.

7) Can I install a Myers submersible pump myself or do I need a licensed contractor?

It depends on your comfort with electrical, plumbing, and well safety. A submersible install involves lifting and lowering drop pipe, splicing watertight connections, setting a **pressure tank**, and adjusting controls. Many skilled homeowners can handle straight replacements, especially with a 230V 2-wire unit and identical depth. That said, incorrect splices, mis-set controls, or kinked drop pipe can ruin a new pump or wreck pressure. Licensed contractors bring hoists, torque arrestors, and field-testing tools to verify performance on the **pump curve** before they leave. My take: if your water is out and you need it fast, PSAM can ship same-day and connect you with a local pro. If you DIY, call us for a sizing check and a splice kit checklist first.

8) What's the difference between 2-wire and 3-wire well pump configurations?

A **2-wire well pump** has internal start components—fewer external parts, simpler installs, and often lower up-front cost. A **3-wire well pump** uses an external control box with capacitors/relay; some techs prefer it for easier diagnostic and capacitor replacement. Performance can be identical when models are matched. For up to 1 HP residential jobs, 2-wire is a great choice, especially in emergencies. For higher horsepower or certain service preferences, 3-wire is the professional's go-to. Myers offers both, so you won't be shoehorned into a configuration that doesn't match your site or budget.

9) How long should I expect a Myers Predator Plus pump to last with proper maintenance?

My field experience lines up with Myers' rating: 8–15 years routinely, with many systems reaching 20 years when well conditions are stable and controls are set correctly. Maintenance is simple—keep voltage solid, ensure correct precharge on the **pressure tank**, verify control settings (e.g., 40/60), and check for rapid cycling. Avoid running the well dry and install surge protection. Those steps maintain operation near BEP on the **pump curve**, which reduces wear and heat. Versus budget pumps that fail in 3–5 years, Myers' durability and materials make long-term, steady pressure the norm—not the exception.

10) What maintenance tasks extend well pump lifespan and how often should they be performed?

- Annually: Check pressure tank precharge (2 PSI below cut-in), inspect switch contacts, and verify cycle time (no rapid short cycles).
- Every 2–3 years: Inspect wiring at the well cap and panel, test amperage draw against nameplate at typical load, and confirm your delivered PSI aligns with the original design point on the **pump curve**.
- After storms: Confirm no nuisance trips and scan for surge damage (hot motor smell, breaker trips). Staying on top of controls and electrical health prevents overheating and premature wear. In abrasive wells, a periodic water clarity check helps decide if filtration is warranted to protect those **self-lubricating impellers** over decades.

11) How does Myers' 3-year warranty compare to competitors and what does it cover?

The Myers industry-leading **3-year warranty** outpaces many competitors' 12–18 month coverage. It protects against manufacturing defects and performance issues under normal use. Combined with **Made in USA**, **UL listed**, and **CSA certified** standards, it's a strong vote of confidence. Practically speaking, a longer warranty reduces your risk curve, especially in that early-life window where hidden defects show up. When stacked against budget pumps with 1-year coverage, the Myers warranty is worth real money in avoided replacements and service calls. And at PSAM, we help you navigate any warranty claims quickly so you're not stuck without water.

12) What's the total cost of ownership over 10 years: Myers vs budget pump brands?

Up-front, a Myers can cost more than an entry-level pump. Over a decade, it typically costs less. Here's why: higher efficiency near BEP cuts kWh; stainless construction prevents the performance rot that wastes energy and kills pressure; **Teflon-impregnated staging** avoids early head loss; the **Pentek XE motor** resists heat and surges; and the **3-year warranty** shields you early. Budget units often fail in 3–5 years, driving repeated labor and downtime—not to mention spiking your electric bill in the interim. In households like the Khatris', I routinely see Myers deliver a lower ten-year total cost—and reliable, satisfying pressure the whole time.

Conclusion: The Straight Path to Strong, Stable Pressure

If you're fighting weak showers and inconsistent flow, you don't need guesswork—you need a well-engineered pump, sized by math, supported by parts and people who move fast. Myers Predator Plus combines **300 series stainless steel**, **Pentek XE motor** efficiency, durable **self-lubricating impellers**, and flexible 2-wire/3-wire configurations into a system that actually sustains your chosen PSI. Pair that with correct TDH sizing on the **pump curve** and well-set controls at the **pressure tank**, and your home feels like it's on city water—without the city bill.

That's exactly what we delivered for Raj and Marisol Khatri. It's what we ship every day from PSAM, backed by same-day shipping and the industry-leading **3-year warranty**. If you're ready to stop settling for lukewarm dribbles and start enjoying consistent, confident pressure throughout the house, a Myers well pump is the upgrade that pays you back—shower after shower, year after year.