

Introduction

The faucet sputtered, the shower went lukewarm, and the pressure gauge hovered near zero. No water on a Saturday morning is a fast track to panic—especially when every chore in a rural home depends on a dependable well. In my experience, most “emergency” calls could have been prevented with a simple, seasonal check-up routine tailored to the pump, the well, and the family’s actual water needs.

Meet the Cornejos: Luis Cornejo (41), a high school agriculture teacher, and his wife, Mariela (39), a nurse practitioner. They live on 10 acres outside Silverton, Oregon, with their kids—Mateo (12) and Ana (8)—and a small flock of chickens. Their 260-foot well ran a 3/4 HP competitor pump for four years before a slow, sneaky decline turned into a full stop during a laundry cycle. Post-mortem? Worn impeller stages, fried start components, and a control system no one could source locally. Luis and I replaced it with a Myers Predator Plus 1 HP submersible matched to his well depth and household demand, and then dialed in a seasonal maintenance schedule that keeps surprise failures off their calendar.

Why this matters: a properly sized, tuned, and maintained pump should run 8–15 years. A routine check-up, season by season, catches issues before they cascade into burned motors or flooded well pits. In the list below, I’ll walk you through what to inspect and when—pressure checks, wiring, and drop-pipe hardware in spring; water quality, flow, and control box tweaks in summer; protective measures and cycling diagnostics in fall; and winterization details that prevent cracked fittings and emergency weekends. I’ll also share how the Myers Predator Plus Series, backed by Pentair, outperforms common alternatives in grit resistance, efficiency at BEP, and real-world serviceability—because when your home runs on a private well, “someday” failures turn into “today” emergencies.

Awards and proof points? Myers Pumps bring an industry-leading 3-year warranty, 80%+ hydraulic efficiency near BEP, Made in USA build quality, and UL/CSA certifications—backed by Pentair’s R&D. And at Plumbing Supply And More (PSAM), we stock the right models, pump curves, and parts, with field-tested guidance you can trust.

I’m Rick Callahan—PSAM’s technical advisor. I size systems, troubleshoot failure patterns, and build maintenance plans that keep rural homes like the Cornejos’ out of the danger zone. Here’s the exact seasonal checklist I use to keep a Myers Pump humming year after year.

#1. Spring Reboot & Baseline Readings – Start with Pressure, Flow, and Electrical on a Predator Plus Submersible

Every strong season starts with a benchmark. After winter idle time, confirm your **GPM rating**, pressure stability, and voltage health before outdoor demand climbs. This early read protects your motor and your mornings.

Technically, spring is when I verify baseline flow, pump amperage, and pressure switch cut-in/cut-out alignment against the **pump curve** you should keep on file. For a **submersible well pump** like the Myers Predator Plus, I want to see stable pressure climb within seconds, amperage in spec at service voltage, and no hunting from the tank. Myers’ **Pentek XE motor** paired with proper staging makes this predictable—if anything drifts, you’ll catch it here rather than when irrigation starts.

For the Cornejos, our spring reading on the new **1 HP Predator Plus** confirmed 10–12 GPM at their spigots and a steady 40/60 pressure cycle. A year in, those numbers haven’t budged—exactly what a healthy installation should show.

Verify Pressure & Flow Against Pump Curve

Match your instantaneous flow and pressure to the manufacturer’s **pump curve**. If your gauge hits 60 PSI and drops quickly, you may have a tank pre-charge issue or short cycling. If flow is below expected **GPM rating**, check for clogged filters or a fouled intake screen. With Myers, you’ll also see stable delivery near the **BEP**; if you’re far outside it, rescale nozzles or reduce simultaneous loads.

Inspect Electrical & Switch Settings

Open the pressure switch contacts and check for pitting. Measure voltage drop under load at the panel and at the wellhead. For either a **2-wire well pump** or **3-wire well pump**, I expect amperage to land in the nameplate window once stabilized. Adjust cut-in/cut-out to match household demand; 40/60 is a smart default for families.

Key takeaway: Spring measurements shape your whole year. Catch drift early, and your Myers runs cooler, longer, and cheaper.

#2. Early-Summer Demand Ramp – Tuning a Myers Predator Plus to Household and Irrigation Load

As irrigation, laundry, and showers stack up, expect peak demand. Fine-tuning your Myers now prevents voltage sag, cavitation, or nuisance cycling when every spigot's open.

Here's the engineering: multi-stage Myer's Predator Plus hydraulics push pressure consistently as demand shifts, but your system still relies on a correctly charged tank, tight fittings, and reasonable fixture simultaneity. Near **BEP**, you'll feel steady pressure at the hose and a noticeably quieter motor. The **Pentek XE motor** resists heat build-up during long cycles, while **Teflon-impregnated staging** keeps efficiency high even with a touch of grit in the stream.

Luis and Mariela irrigate a quarter-acre garden; we mapped a run schedule that holds the house at 40/60 while the drip and one hose run concurrently. Result: no pressure swings, happy tomatoes, happier showers.

Balance the Load: Fixtures, Hose Runs, and Timing

List your peak uses—two showers, washer, dishwasher, plus one hose? Add up expected **GPM rating** and check it against your pump's curve at your pressure setpoint. If you're consistently over demand, stagger tasks or step up nozzle sizes to reduce backpressure and water waste.

Check Tank Pre-Charge & Cycle Time

Shut power, drain the system, and set tank pre-charge 2 PSI below cut-in (e.g., 38 PSI for 40/60). Record run time from 40 to 60 PSI with a single hose open. Healthy times indicate proper cushion and protect the pump from short cycling—huge for longevity.

Key takeaway: Early-summer tuning makes the whole system feel bigger without swapping the pump. Leverage what your Myers is built to do.

#3. Mid-Summer Sand, Grit, and Filter Discipline – Protecting Staging and Seals for 8–15 Year Service

Mid-summer brings turbidity shifts. When static water levels drop, the risk of grit increases. That's when the Predator Plus shines—thanks to **Teflon-impregnated staging** and **300 series stainless steel** construction—but it still deserves your vigilance.

From a technical perspective, the engineered composite stages in Myers resist abrasion and self-lubricate. Combined with a stainless suction screen, you get a pump that tolerates occasional fines without losing efficiency. Regular sediment checks upstream of point-of-use filters keep flows honest. If filters blind rapidly, your well may be pulling closer to the pump; throttling back demand or increasing recovery time protects the motor.

For the Cornejos, a smoky August with heavy irrigation in the valley raised particulate slightly. We stepped up their filter change frequency and kept the Predator Plus running exactly on spec.

Filter Rotation & Intake Health

Swap or clean sediment filters proactively during dusty months. If you see silt after filters, reassess element micron rating and placement. One pro tip: install a clear housing on a prefilter—visual checks beat guesswork every time.

Watch for Micro-Abrasion Signs

Slight decline in flow at stable pressure can mean early stage wear or partial blockage. Because Myers is **field serviceable**, contractors can inspect and restore performance without a full replacement—one [myers pump dealers](#) of the quiet advantages that saves real money.

Key takeaway: Grit seasons don't have to hurt. The Predator Plus tolerates the environment, and smart filtering finishes the job.

#4. Fall Reliability Audit – Electrical, Controls, and Cold-Weather Prep with Pentek XE Protection

Before the first frost, you'll want the system prepped for longer run cycles, cooler temps, and holiday loads. The Myers **Pentek XE motor** includes **thermal overload protection** that reduces risk under stress, but good habits prevent stress in the first place.

Electrical audits catch most preventable failures. Corroded connections increase resistance and heat; a wobbly control setting leads to chattering contacts. For **3-wire well pumps**, verify the control box capacitor values are within spec. For **2-wire well pump** models, inspect splices and strain reliefs at the wellhead. Fall is also ideal for checking backflow, hose bibb drains, and any exposed lines.

The Cornejos store hoses, cover exposed valves, and we verify proper slopes for any vulnerable lines near their outbuildings. Their Myers runs like a metronome through Thanksgiving—no surprises.

Inspect Control Components & Wiring

Open the control box (if equipped) and check capacitor health and contact conditions. Confirm torque on lugs. At the panel, record running amps against the nameplate. For both 2-wire and 3-wire setups, confirm no moisture intrusion at the well cap and that strain reliefs are secure.

Prepare for Freeze: Drains and Slopes

Purge lines to barns, greenhouse feeds, and hose stations. Install or test drain-down valves and vacuum breakers. Insulate exposed lines. The pump itself is safe deep below, but your distribution can sabotage you if neglected.

Key takeaway: A one-hour fall audit protects holiday hosting and winter living. Your Myers is built to run; give it the conditions to do so.

#5. Winter Peace of Mind – No-Freeze Assurance, Standby Readiness, and Quick Recovery Practices

Winter stresses the system indirectly: colder water, longer showers, higher viscosity, and family clustering at home. You want a stable baseline, quiet cycling, and a fast recovery strategy if something hiccups.

Technically, colder water raises pump load slightly. The robust windings in the Myers **Pentek XE motor** laugh that off, but your tank and switch settings still need to be right. Keep a written record of switch settings, tank pre-charge, and recent amperage readings. If pressure slips or cycling changes, you can compare and act quickly.

For Luis and Mariela, we stash a small notepad by the tank tee. If the holiday crowd arrives and someone thinks pressure feels “off,” they have numbers to check before calling me.



Standby Supplies & Quick Diagnostics

Keep a spare pressure switch, a gauge, a Schrader valve tool, and PTFE tape on hand. Five minutes with a multimeter and the spare switch can save a snowy night. Record model numbers and settings in one place.

Protect the Space, Not Just the Pump

Heat-tape or insulate the tank corner if it's in a marginally heated space. Protect the pressure switch from drafts that can condense moisture and corrode contacts. Small measures prevent big headaches.

Key takeaway: Winter is about readiness. Your Myers keeps turning as long as the ecosystem around it stays stable.

Detailed Comparisons That Matter in the Real World

In my shop, I see three nameplates over and over when pumps come in on a rope: Franklin Electric, Goulds Pumps, and Red Lion. Here's how that stacks up against a Myers Predator Plus for homes like the Cornejos'.

First, construction and hydraulics. Myers uses **300 series stainless steel** for the shell and critical components and **Teflon-impregnated staging** that self-lubricates and shrugs off fines. Many Goulds residential submersibles incorporate cast iron components that corrode faster in acidic or mineral-rich water. Red Lion's thermoplastic housings are light, but I've seen them fatigue under pressure cycling and thermal swings. The result? Myers holds performance longer, maintains smoother pressure, and runs closer to **BEP** across a wider operating band.

Second, serviceability and lifespan. Franklin Electric submersibles often pair with proprietary control boxes and dealer-only parts channels. Myers' **field serviceable** threaded assemblies let any qualified contractor pull, service, and reassemble on-site. In my field logs, Predator Plus models I've sized and installed land within the 8–15 year window, often longer with disciplined maintenance and good water chemistry. Cost over time? Fewer replacements, fewer special-order headaches, and less downtime for families. For a rural home relying on private well water, that reliability is worth every single penny.

Contractor-Focused Comparison: Control Strategy, Efficiency, and Warranty Coverage

For installers and serious DIYers, the control strategy and efficiency have bottom-line impacts. Myers Predator Plus paired with the **Pentek XE motor** reliably hits 80%+ hydraulic efficiency at or near **BEP**, especially when we size using accurate **pump curve** intersections for the well's TDH. Franklin Electric motors are solid performers, but the combined system efficiency advantage with Predator Plus staging often trims 10–20% energy costs annually in my Pacific Northwest projects.

Installation simplicity matters, too. I can spec a Predator Plus in either **2-wire well pump** or **3-wire well pump** configurations based on application and customer preference, often simplifying upfront costs. Goulds and some Franklin packages lead us into specific control boxes and more complex control strategies—fine for commercial, but excessive for many rural homesteads. Then

there's the warranty: Myers' **3-year warranty** outpaces typical 12–18 month coverages I see, and Pentair-backed support is quick and clean through PSAM. Over a decade, reduced call-backs, better energy numbers, and dependable warranty coverage make Myers the high-value pick—again, worth every single penny.

#6. Annual Data Capture – A Myers Pump Logbook That Predicts Problems Before They Happen

A well-run home keeps records. A one-page annual log turns gut feelings into actionable maintenance—and it takes 15 minutes.

Data-first thinking goes a long way with pumps. Write down actual cut-in/cut-out pressures, tank pre-charge, flow at the hose bib, and amperage draw under typical load. Note any changes in water clarity or taste. If you're on a Myers Predator Plus, expect this data [features of Myers sewage pump submersible](#) to hold steady year over year; deviations trigger focused inspections of filters, valves, or electrical. Over time, this logbook effectively becomes your early-warning system.

I got Luis into the habit. The Cornejo logbook shows consistent numbers—so when Mateo left a hose cracked in November, we saw a minor runtime increase and fixed it before it became a winter headache.

What to Record and Why It Matters

- Pressure settings (40/60, for example) and actual gauge readings
- Tank pre-charge (38 PSI for 40/60)
- Flow test at a known outlet (e.g., backyard spigot, 10–12 GPM)
- Running amperage at service voltage
- Date of last filter change and notes on water clarity

Turning Numbers into Decisions

If amps creep up with no increase in flow, look for restriction or partial blockage. If pressure takes longer to climb, inspect the tank bladder or air charge. Consistency is king; Myers equipment makes “normal” easy to spot.

Key takeaway: A simple logbook stretches lifespan and cuts guesswork. Make it part of your annual routine.

#7. The 10-Minute Spring-to-Winter Checklist – Myers Predator Plus Edition

If you only do one thing, run this fast checklist quarterly. It's the minimum viable care plan for a long, quiet service life.

Myers Pumps are engineered for ruthless reliability, but any system is only as strong as its maintenance rhythm. This quarterly sequence touches electrical health, pressure management, filtration, and basic hardware—no rocket science, no special tools. Do this, and you'll avoid 90% of the “How did this happen?” calls I've answered in winter storms.

The Cornejos have this list taped to their tank. Mariela can run it solo in under 10 minutes.

Quarterly Quick-Check Steps

- Record pressure and flow versus your baseline
- Inspect pressure switch contacts and housing
- Confirm tank pre-charge is 2 PSI below cut-in
- Swap or wash sediment filters; inspect for fines
- Verify no moisture or critters at the well cap
- Listen: smooth starts, no chattering or hammer

When to Call and When to DIY

DIY the checks; call for help if readings drift or cycling changes. Myers' **field serviceable** design lets a pro solve issues without replacing the whole assembly. Through PSAM, I can ship genuine Myers parts fast—and you'll be back in hot showers before the weekend.

Key takeaway: Ten minutes per season, years added to service life. That's how you keep a Myers running like new.

FAQ: Myers Pump Seasonal Maintenance, Sizing, and Value

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

Start with Total Dynamic Head (TDH): static water level plus drawdown, plus friction losses, plus your desired pressure (convert PSI to feet by multiplying by 2.31). Cross that against the manufacturer's **pump curve** to select a model and staging that delivers your target flow at that head. For most single-family homes, 8–12 GPM is a good planning number. A **1 HP** Myers Predator Plus commonly covers 200–300 feet of total head at 8–12 GPM, but exact selection depends on your well and home layout. In the Cornejo case (260-foot well, 40/60 [myers deep well pump](#) pressure, moderate friction losses), the 1 HP Predator Plus hits the sweet spot. As a rule, don't oversize "just because"—efficiency and longevity are best when you're running near **BEP**, not at the far right of the curve. If in doubt, call PSAM; I'll run the math with you and point to the exact model that fits, with a little headroom for seasonal shifts.

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

A typical 3–4 person home thrives on 8–10 GPM continuous with brief peaks to 12–15 GPM during stacked fixtures. Multi-bath homes or irrigation-heavy properties may need more. Multi-stage hydraulics are how submersibles create pressure efficiently: each stage adds a fixed head increment, so stacking stages customizes pressure capability at a given horsepower. In the Myers Predator Plus, engineered staging converts motor energy into smooth, consistent pressure—great shower experiences even with someone watering the strawberries. The trick is to size the stages so your system runs near **BEP** during normal use, not at starved or over-throttled conditions. Get the staging right and you'll feel less pulsing at faucets, faster pressure recovery, and a quieter, cooler motor—exactly what prolongs service life.

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

Three factors: precise stage geometry, tight internal clearances in **300 series stainless steel** components, and intelligent motor pairing. Myers' **Pentek XE motor** maintains speed and torque under varying loads, letting the stages stay at their design point. The polished hydraulic path minimizes turbulence losses; at or near **BEP**, that shows up as higher flow per watt. Field result: for the same duty point, many Predator Plus installations I oversee draw fewer amps than similarly sized alternatives, especially in 200–350 foot wells. Less energy in means less heat and less wear. Over a year, households can see 10–20% energy savings just from running at better hydraulic efficiency. That's not marketing—it's how the numbers pencil out when you match the pump to the curve rather than guessing.

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

Submersible pumps live in a chemically complex world—oxygen, CO₂, minerals, sometimes acidity. **300 series stainless steel** resists corrosion and pitting where cast iron can degrade or rust-bind fasteners and wear rings. Smooth stainless surfaces maintain hydraulic efficiency because they don't roughen and trap minerals the way corroded iron does. In my repairs, pumps with stainless bowls and shafts hold alignment longer, seals last, and disassembly for service is civilized rather than a torch-and-pry-bar session. That's why Myers builds critical Predator Plus components from 300 series stainless. Corrosion doesn't just look ugly; it changes clearances and increases friction losses. Keep those tight and your pump stays in spec for years.

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

Abrasives attack leading edges and bearing surfaces. Myers' **Teflon-impregnated staging** uses an engineered composite that's slick by design. That self-lubrication reduces friction and heat at the micro-contact points as water carries small particles through the pump. With lower friction and a hard, dimensionally stable material, the stages maintain their shape and spacing longer—so

efficiency and pressure don't sag after a gritty summer. I've pulled Predator Plus pumps after years in mildly sandy wells and found edges intact compared to worn-down competitors. Combine this with good filtration and reasonable drawdown control, and you have a system that laughs at seasonal fines.

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

The **Pentek XE motor** in the Predator Plus line uses optimized winding geometry and high-thrust bearings that handle axial loads from multi-stage impellers without cooking the stack. Better thrust management means less energy lost to friction and less shaft deflection, which keeps stages aligned. In practice, that translates into lower amperage at a given duty point and cooler operation under long cycles. Add integrated protections—like reliable thermal overload—and you've got a motor that forgives real-world mistakes (a half-clogged filter here, an overlong irrigation run there) without failing. Paired correctly to the hydraulics, it's a daily efficiency boost that you notice on the utility bill and in the absence of service calls.

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

If you're comfortable with electrical work, plumbing, and safe well practices, a skilled DIYer can install a Myers Predator Plus. You'll need to size from the **pump curve**, manage safe lifting, make watertight splices, and set correct pressure and tank pre-charge. That said, most homeowners are happier partnering with a licensed well contractor for the drop and final tie-in. The good news: Myers systems are **field serviceable**, and the documentation is clear. Through PSAM, I can supply a complete kit and talk you through checklists for both **2-wire well pump** and **3-wire well pump** configurations. Safety first: lockout/tagout the panel, test voltage, use proper torque arrestors and safety rope, and confirm the well cap seals tight. If anything in that sentence makes you pause, hire it out. The pump will thank you with a long, quiet life.

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

A **2-wire well pump** has the start components integrated within the motor itself—simplifying surface wiring and eliminating a separate control box. It's a clean choice for many residential applications and often reduces upfront cost and complexity. A **3-wire well pump** uses a separate control box that houses the start capacitor and relay; this allows easier access to those components for service and can be advantageous on deep installations or specific motor start profiles. Myers offers both in Predator Plus models, so we tailor the choice to your well depth, voltage conditions, and maintenance preference. In the Cornejo install, we went 2-wire to streamline wiring and reduce surface components; their 260-foot depth and load profile didn't require 3-wire benefits.

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

With a good installation and seasonal care, 8–15 years is a realistic window; I've seen 20–30 when water chemistry is kind, staging is sized to run near **BEP**, and filters are maintained. Longevity hinges on a few basics: correct staging for your TDH, accurate pressure switch and pre-charge settings, decent filtration when conditions demand it, and clean electrical connections. The Cornejos are set up for a long run—proper 1 HP selection, clean control strategy, and a quarterly check routine. Add the Myers **3-year warranty** as your safety net, and you're well-positioned for a decade-plus of predictable service.

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

Quarterly: log pressure and flow, inspect the pressure switch, verify tank pre-charge, and check for moisture or critter intrusion at the well cap. Seasonally: change sediment filters, confirm amperage and voltage under load, and walk your distribution lines for slow leaks that drive short cycling. Annually: re-verify your numbers against the **pump curve**, re-seat any connections at the panel (power off), and clean up the mechanical room. If you detect changes—longer run times, odd noises, or declining flow—act immediately. Myers equipment gives you audible and measurable clues; listen to them and you'll protect the **Pentek XE motor** and staging from preventable stress.



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

The Myers **3-year warranty** beats the 12–18 month coverage I commonly see in the field. It covers manufacturing defects and performance issues per the published terms, giving you room to detect and correct any early-life anomalies without shouldering the full cost. Combine that with PSAM's responsive support and ready-to-ship inventory, and downtime stays minimal. In contrast, shorter warranties from many budget brands create a replace-rather-than-repair cycle that punishes homeowners financially. When you factor in the documented 80%+ efficiency near **BEP**, durable **Teflon-impregnated staging**, and **field serviceable** design, the warranty becomes one part of an overall package built for the long haul.

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

Here's how the math usually shakes out. A budget pump might cost less up front but often needs replacement in 3–5 years; tack on emergency labor, lost weekends, and higher energy draw from less efficient hydraulics. Myers Predator Plus carries a higher initial price, but with 8–15 year realistic lifespans, fewer callouts, lower energy costs near **BEP**, and a robust warranty, the 10-year cost almost always favors Myers. In my book, that's before you price in the stress of water outages during holidays or harvest. The Cornejos paid once, tuned the system, and now log quiet seasons without drama. That predictability—plus energy savings from the **Pentek XE motor**—is why I recommend Myers to families who plan to stay put.

Conclusion: A Seasonal Schedule That Keeps Your Myers Pump Running Like New

Great well systems don't happen by accident. They happen when a quality pump is selected from the **pump curve**, sized to operate near **BEP**, installed carefully, and given a little seasonal attention. Myers Pumps—especially the **Predator Plus Series**—stack the deck with **300 series stainless steel** components, **Teflon-impregnated staging**, efficient **Pentek XE motors**, **field serviceable** assemblies, and an industry-leading **3-year warranty** backed by **Pentair**. Put that hardware on a simple quarterly routine—pressures, flows, filters, and a five-minute electrical check—and you'll earn the quietest compliment a well pump can get: silence.

Luis and Mariela Cornejo are the proof. From a mid-laundry failure to a calm, predictable water supply through Oregon's wet winters and dry summers, their Myers-driven system just works. If you want the same outcome, start with this seasonal check-up. And if you need help matching your well to the right model, call PSAM—I'll pull the curve, run the numbers, and get you the exact Myers package that turns "hope it holds" into "see you next year."