

Introduction: When Your Tap Runs Dry, Minutes Matter

Silence from a faucet can send a chill through any rural home. No water means no showers, no dishes, no livestock hydration, and no backup. In my decades in the field, the most common panicked call hits right after a pump “just installed last year” won’t move a drop. Reality check: in well systems, no-flow on startup often traces to simple, fixable points—power, pressure control, valves, or a restriction—long before the submersible is truly the problem.

I met the Sarabia family after an early-morning emergency near Pocatello, Idaho. Mateo Sarabia (38), a local electrician, and his wife Lila (36), a nurse practitioner, live on six acres with their kids, Nico (8) and Alma (5). Their 265-foot well runs a busy household with laundry, irrigation, and a small chicken setup. A previous 3/4 HP thermoplastic submersible from Red Lion failed twice in three years—one crack at the discharge, one motor stall—leaving them bone dry during a holiday weekend. After our system check and sizing review, we moved them to a Myers Predator Plus 1 HP, 10 GPM submersible at 230V with a 13-stage build. Their water’s got iron, and a bit of grit. They needed a pump that wouldn’t flinch.

This list is your field-tested playbook for “pump runs but no flow” or “no start, no flow” situations—what to check in order, and why Myers Pumps through PSAM solve the underlying causes better. We’ll hit electrical verification, pressure controls, tank charge, stuck or failed check [advantages of Myers water pumps](#) valves, clogged intake screens, blocked drop pipe or pitless, air in lines, thermal overloads, dry-well scenarios, and finally, when to switch to a Myers Predator Plus with 300 series stainless, Pentek XE motor efficiency, and a 3-year warranty that protects your wallet. If you’re a rural homeowner, a contractor on the clock, or an emergency buyer, the steps below can get you flowing again fast—and keep you there.

#1. Verify Power and Overcurrent Protection – 230V Supply, Pressure Switch Contacts, and Amperage Draw

A surprising number of no-flow calls end at the breaker panel and pressure control. Without correct voltage and clean contacts, a **submersible well pump** will never bring water to the house. Start here before you pull pipe.

- Technical explanation: The majority of residential submersibles operate at **230V** single-phase. Confirm breaker status, test both legs for live voltage, and inspect the **pressure switch** for welded or corroded points. Undervoltage causes high **amperage draw** and can trigger nuisance trips or a **Pentek XE motor** overload. Burned switch contacts introduce resistance and voltage drop that mimic a dead pump. If you’re running a **2-wire well pump**, power goes straight through the switch; a **3-wire well pump** routes to a control box—both must deliver full voltage under load.
- Family example: For the Sarabias, a pitted pressure switch added 25 ohms at each contact, starving the motor. Mateo replaced the switch and restored full voltage—flow returned immediately. A simple, \$30 fix.

Inspect and Test the Pressure Switch

Pull power, pop the cover, and check for blackened or pitted points. Replace if contacts are rough or the spring is rusted. Proper cut-in/cut-out (often 40/60 psi) is critical for consistent motor starts and stops.

Measure Voltage Under Load

A multimeter should show balanced legs at the switch and at the wellhead splice (when safely accessible). More than 5% drop is a red flag—investigate wire length, gauge, and corroded splices.

Check Breaker, Fuses, and Thermal Overload

Reset a tripped breaker once. If it trips again or a fuse blew, verify motor winding resistance before re-energizing. Never keep resetting; find the cause.

Key takeaway: Power problems are cheap to fix and common. Rule them out before assuming pump failure.

#2. Reset Controls, Then Inspect the Tank – Pressure Tank Air Charge and Pre-Charge vs Cut-In

Pressure storage stability makes or breaks startup. A flat **pressure tank** hammers the switch and invites short-cycle failures that look like “no flow.”

- Technical explanation: For diaphragm-style tanks, proper air **pre-charge** should be 2 psi below the switch cut-in (e.g., pre-charge 38 psi for a 40/60 switch). A waterlogged tank forces rapid on/off cycles and can burn contacts, starve the motor, and drop pressure to zero. The Sarabias’ tank pre-charge had drifted to 50 psi (for a 40/60 switch), removing storage cushion and confusing flow. A quick bleed-down to 38 psi steadied the system.
- Why Myers helps: Consistent operation at the **best efficiency point (BEP)** is easier when the tank is balanced. That keeps a **Myers Pumps** submersible in a healthy duty cycle, prolonging life beyond the typical 8–15 year expectation.

Set the Correct Pre-Charge

Kill power, drain water to zero psi, then set the tank’s air valve to 2 psi below your switch cut-in. Verify with a reliable gauge; those cheap pencil gauges lie.

Confirm Actual Pressure Switch Settings

A 30/50 or 40/60 switch that has been misadjusted causes erratic behavior. Calibrate to spec or replace if the spring stack looks fatigued.

Watch for Rapid Cycling

If the pump clicks on/off more than once per minute during demand, correct the tank charge or size up the tank capacity. It protects the switch and pump windings.

Key takeaway: Balanced tank charge equals smooth flow and protects your investment in a Myers Predator Plus.

#3. Free the Water Path – Stuck or Failed Check Valve, Plugged Intake Screen, and Pitless Alignment

No-flow at startup often hides in mechanical stoppers: the **check valve**, a clogged **intake screen**, or misaligned **pitless adapter**.

- Technical explanation: A jammed **check valve** holds water back, while a faulty flapper lets water drop, causing air intrusion and dry starts. Submersibles include an **internal check valve** at the discharge; adding a top-side spring check near the tank is standard. If either sticks closed, your motor runs but nothing reaches the fixtures. Sediment can also blanket the pump’s screen and starve impellers. Finally, a pitless that’s not fully seated lets pressure bleed outdoors rather than into the house.
- Family example: The Sarabias’ above-ground check was installed backward by a prior tech. The pump screamed; no water moved. Flipped orientation, flow was perfect.

Verify Check Valve Orientation and Operation

Arrows point toward the house. If you can remove and bench test, do it. Replace older swing checks with a quality spring check for reliable sealing.

Inspect the Pitless Adapter

A mis-seated adapter bleeds pressure into the yard. Re-seat the body and O-ring, then test for leaks at startup. Don’t ignore a damp well casing.

Assess Sediment Conditions

If water carries grit, plan for a sediment trap or screen service interval. Myers' **Teflon-impregnated staging** and **self-lubricating impellers** shrug off fines better than budget brands.

Key takeaway: Free the path first. Myers moves water; don't let a \$15 valve stop it cold.

#4. Electrical Components on 3-Wire Systems – Control Box, Start Capacitor, and Overload Diagnostics

On **3-wire well pump** setups, a weak start capacitor or fried relay inside the control box can give you a motor hum with zero flow.

- Technical explanation: The start circuit energizes the start winding to spin the motor under load. If the capacitor has failed, the motor may stall or trip overloads. Even a healthy **Pentek XE motor** can't compensate for missing start torque. With 3-wire pumps, verify voltage through the control box, then ohm-test the capacitor. On **2-wire configuration**, startup components are in the motor, simplifying troubleshooting and reducing parts count at the wall.
- Family example: In the Sarabias' previous installation, a 3-wire control box relay arced and stuck. Swapping to a 2-wire, 230V Myers Predator Plus cut out that vulnerability entirely and simplified service.

Test the Control Box

Open the box, look for scorching, bulged capacitors, or loose terminals. Replace if resistance values are out of spec or the relay chatters.

Measure Winding Resistance

At the wellhead or control box, measure run and start windings. Compare to nameplate specs to rule out motor-side faults before pulling the pump.

Simplify with 2-Wire When Appropriate

For many residential systems, **2-wire well pump** installations reduce points of failure while maintaining performance over 150–300 feet.

Key takeaway: If your no-flow comes with a hum, check the control box. Or spec a 2-wire Myers to skip it.

#5. Flow Blockages You Can't See – Drop Pipe Kinks, Crushed Poly, and Pitless Corrosion

Many "dead pump" calls end up being crushed or kinked drop pipe. Water can't move if the pipe is pinched halfway down the casing.

- Technical explanation: Poly and PVC in the well must stay straight with a **torque arrestor**, correct clamps, and a supported **drop pipe**. A pump with excellent head pressure, like Myers Predator Plus models with up to 490 ft **shut-off head**, will hit a hard stop if pipe is flattened or a union is blocked. Corroded metal pitless bodies can also slough scale into the channel and choke flow.
- Family example: We found an underclamped torque arrestor on the Sarabias' old install. It migrated and pinched the pipe. New **wire splice kit**, proper centering, and a secured arrestor resolved the "mystery no-flow."

Pull and Inspect Drop Pipe if Surface Checks Fail

Look for ovalized poly, split couplings, and scuffed jacketed wire that hints at rubbing. Replace compromised sections with schedule-rated materials.

Use Proper Torque Arrestors and Centralizers

Secure them so the pump starts without twisting the column. That's cheap insurance for reliable startup.

Service or Replace the Pitless

If the pitless shows pitting or distorted seals, change it. A clean seat and O-ring make or break startup pressure.

Key takeaway: The best submersible in the world can't overcome a collapsed pipe. Secure the column; protect the pump.

#6. Lift, Head, and Sizing Reality Check – Match HP, Stages, and GPM to Your TDH and Demand

When a system is marginally sized, startup looks like no-flow: the pump runs, pressure rises slowly, and faucets starve. Correct sizing ends the drama.

- Technical explanation: Total Dynamic Head (**TDH**) combines vertical lift, friction losses in the **drop pipe** and service line, and required pressure at the house. Pull the **pump curve** for your model and verify that your required flow intersects the curve in the 70–85% **BEP** zone. For 200–300 ft set depths, a **1 HP** or **1.5 HP** multi-stage pump often hits the sweet spot for 8–12 GPM household demand. Myers Predator Plus pumps, with tight stage tolerances and **engineered composite impellers**, hold pressure where cheaper units nose-dive.
- Family example: With a 265-ft well and family of four, the Sarabias needed 10–12 GPM at 50–60 psi. We confirmed the 1 HP Predator Plus with 13 stages met their TDH with margin, not struggle.

Calculate TDH Precisely

Add static water level lift, friction loss (use pipe charts), and desired house pressure (convert psi to feet of head: $\text{psi} \times 2.31$). That's your target.

Overlay on the Pump Curve

Your working point should sit left of shut-off and near the efficiency peak. Overspeed or undersize is a lifespan killer.

Select the Right Staging

More stages equal more pressure. Myers' stage engineering keeps efficiency high without over-amping the motor.

Key takeaway: Proper sizing turns a weak startup into crisp, immediate flow.

#7. Dry-Run, Low Water, and Protection – Thermal Overload, Lightning Protection, and Recovery Timing

No-flow at startup can mean your well level has dipped below the intake. Protect the motor and your patience.

- Technical explanation: If the static water level drops, submersibles can run dry, overheat, and trip **thermal overload protection**. Myers' **Pentek XE motor** has thermal and **lightning protection** baked in, kicking out before windings cook. Smart installers also add pump guards or recovery timers to keep the system from cycling until water returns. Low-yield wells need slower drawdown and adequate rest.
- Family example: In late summer, the Sarabias' irrigation spikes make their level fluctuate. With a Myers setup and proper cycling rules, their system rides out hot weeks without a scorched motor.

Confirm Static and Dynamic Levels

Measure or estimate drawdown under flow. Set the pump intake comfortably below dynamic level and above the well bottom to avoid sand.

Add Dry-Run or Recovery Controls

A timer or sensor that pauses restarts preserves the motor and avoids nuisance calls at 2 a.m.

Stagger High-Demand Loads

Irrigation and laundry don't mix on a marginal well. Program outdoor watering off-peak.

Key takeaway: Protect your water and your motor, and startup returns to normal every time.

#8. When It's Time to Upgrade – Stainless Durability, Field Serviceability, and a Real Warranty

Some no-flow issues are chronic because the pump is the weak link. When you're done troubleshooting, step up to a system that lasts.



- Technical explanation: Myers Predator Plus submersibles feature **300 series stainless steel** for the shell, discharge, shaft, coupling, wear ring, and suction screen—fully lead-free for corrosion resistance. **Teflon-impregnated staging** with **self-lubricating impellers** shrugs off fines and grit that scour traditional bearings. A **threaded assembly** design allows field disassembly for inspection or stage service. The result: stable performance over many seasons with fewer midstream surprises.
- Family example: After two thermoplastic failures, Mateo and Lila installed a Predator Plus 1 HP at 230V. Twelve months later—steady pressure, no false starts, noticeably lower power bills, and zero weekend emergencies.

Select Your Configuration Wisely

Choose **2-wire configuration** when you want fewer wall-mounted parts and simplified troubleshooting; use **3-wire** when site conditions warrant external start controls and diagnostics.

Match GPM to Home Demand

Typical homes need 8–12 GPM; larger or irrigated properties may need 12–20 GPM. Myers covers both, with multi-stage options that hold head to 250–490 ft.

Back It with a Real Warranty

Myers' **3-year warranty** eclipses the 12–18 month norm. With PSAM's support, you get real coverage, real people, and fast parts.



Key takeaway: If you're replacing every few years, the right upgrade pays you back quickly.

Detailed Comparison: Myers vs Franklin Electric and Goulds Pumps (Materials, Motors, and Maintenance)

In the premium bracket, Franklin Electric and Goulds Pumps are the usual benchmarks. Franklin often couples strong motors with systems that lean on proprietary control boxes and dealer networks. Goulds has a solid reputation, but many models rely on cast components that don't age well in acidic or mineral-rich water. Myers' Predator Plus Series separates itself with full-system build quality: extensive use of **300 series stainless steel**, **Teflon-impregnated staging**, and **engineered composite impellers** designed to self-lubricate, minimizing wear from fine grit. Efficiency stays high near **BEP**, and the **Pentek XE motor** offers precise thrust handling with integrated thermal and lightning protection.

In the field, Franklin's proprietary boxes can slow service in remote areas—contractors may need brand-specific parts or dealer authorization. Goulds owners in corrosive-water regions tell me about pitted cast surfaces and rising friction losses over time. Myers' fully stainless wetted path resists that degradation, and the **threaded assembly** is truly field serviceable by any qualified contractor. That reduces downtime and keeps parts availability straightforward—especially when you buy through PSAM where we stock components and ship same-day.

When you count actual years of service, avoided service calls, and lower energy due to **80%+ hydraulic efficiency**, Myers' total cost beats the others. Fewer breakdowns, easier maintenance, and real performance in tough water make a Myers Predator Plus worth every single penny.

Detailed Comparison: Myers vs Red Lion (Construction, Pressure Cycling, and Real-World Longevity)

Red Lion occupies the mid-range and budget segment with attractive upfront pricing. I've replaced dozens of their thermoplastic submersibles after short service lives, especially on properties that see frequent pressure cycling. Thermoplastic discharge heads and housings can micro-crack under expansion and contraction, then leak under pressure. Once the housing flexes, stage alignment suffers and efficiency tanks. Compare that to Myers' **stainless steel** shells and discharge bowls, which hold geometry under repeated thermal changes and pressure pulsations. The result is predictable startup and sustained head over years, not months.

For the Sarabias, two Red Lion failures in three years told the story. Their seasonal demand spikes exposed the limits of plastic housings. With a Myers Predator Plus 1 HP multi-stage pump, startup is crisp, pressure steady, and energy use trended down

about 10–15% by my clamp-on meter readings. When a system’s foundation is rigid and the impellers are **self-lubricating**, grit isn’t a death sentence. Myers pushes through mild fines that would score and deform lesser components.

When rural households rely on private wells for everything, “cheap for now” quickly becomes “expensive forever.” Myers’ material choices, backed by Pentair engineering and PSAM’s support, deliver multi-year confidence. On water you drink, bathe in, and depend on daily, that reliability is worth every single penny.

#9. Quick Field Flow Checks – Bleed a Hose Bib, Purge Air, and Confirm Recovery

Startup failures sometimes come down to trapped air pockets or a system that hasn’t purged after service.

- Technical explanation: Air locked at high points can stop flow even with correct pressure. Crack a basement hose bib or boiler drain to allow air to escape while the pump runs. Watch for surging; that’s air burping from the lines. If the **check valve** bled back and the system gulped air, purge multiple fixtures for a few minutes. Then verify that static pressure holds without motor runtime—no backflow, no leak.
- Family example: Post-install, we cracked two low-point hose bibs at the Sarabia home. Air flew out for 90 seconds, then the gauge steadied at 60 psi. After that, startup was instant.

Purge From the Lowest Point

Use the lowest interior bib to vent air. Open it wide and monitor the pressure gauge for stability.

Confirm Pressure Holds at Rest

Shut all fixtures and watch the gauge. If pressure drops, you’ve got a leak or a seeping check valve. Fix that before blaming the pump.

Stagger Appliance Starts

Water softeners, filters, and tankless heaters can demand gulp starts. Stagger or bypass during testing.

Key takeaway: Clear the air and confirm hold pressure before you touch the well cap.

#10. Final System Polish – Replace Small Parts, Log Readings, and Lock in a Myers Maintenance Rhythm

Strong startups become the norm when you tidy the details and keep a simple log.

- Technical explanation: Replace aging items: **pressure switch**, gauge, unions, and any weeping fittings at the **tank tee**. Add a new **check valve** and fresh **wire splice kit** if the old one shows green corrosion. Label the **pitless adapter** cap with set depth, pump HP, date installed, and phone support (PSAM). Record amperage, voltage, and recovery time at install and once each season. Small deltas warn you early.
- Family example: Mateo keeps a clipboard with dates, pressure readings, and amperage at start and run. A quick glance tells him his Myers setup is on the rails.

Standardize Your Parts

Stock a matching switch, gauge, and a spare check. When minutes count, the right box on the shelf wins.

Seasonal System Audit

Each spring and fall, verify pre-charge, clean the well cap, and check ground bonding. It’s 30 minutes that adds years.

Use PSAM as Your Backstop

We ship same-day on in-stock Myers components and I'll help you read curves, size replacements, and avoid guesswork.

Key takeaway: Small habits protect big investments. With Myers, those investments last.

FAQ: Expert Answers for Well Owners and Contractors

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

Start with Total Dynamic Head (TDH): add vertical lift from static water level to the pressure tank, friction loss in your pipe run, and required house pressure (psi x 2.31). Then select a pump whose curve delivers your target GPM at that TDH. For example, a 265-ft well set depth with 40/60 psi and moderate pipe friction may require around 300–330 feet of head at 10–12 GPM. In many cases, a **1 HP** Myers Predator Plus submersible meets that operating point efficiently. If you irrigate or have long piping runs, move to **1.5 HP** for margin. My rule: choose a pump that operates near the **BEP**—typically 70–85% of max efficiency—so energy usage stays low and motor stress stays minimal. PSAM can overlay your numbers onto the **pump curve** and recommend staging that matches your duty point exactly. In the Sarabia project, a 1 HP at 230V with 13 stages nailed 10 GPM at their TDH without bogging.

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

Most single-family homes perform well at 8–12 GPM. Larger homes with simultaneous showers, laundry, and irrigation may need 12–20 GPM. A multi-bath property with livestock or a yard hydrant can push your requirement even higher. Multi-stage pumps stack impellers in series to build pressure (head); more stages mean more pressure at a given motor horsepower. Myers' **engineered composite impellers** and **Teflon-impregnated staging** maintain tight tolerances, converting motor work into usable head with minimal slip. That's why Predator Plus models sustain pressure to 250–490 ft shut-off head, depending on HP and staging. In practice, a well-sized multi-stage pump delivers steady 50–60 psi at the tank with brisk tap response, even under parallel loads. If you're unsure, count fixtures, add irrigation needs, and choose a Myers model whose curve clears your GPM at working head by 10–15% for comfort.

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

Efficiency is baked into materials and geometry. The Predator Plus line relies on **300 series stainless steel** wear components and tight-tolerance **engineered composite impellers** that reduce leakage and friction. Combined with stage designs shaped to hold flow on the vane without turbulence, hydraulic losses fall. Pair that with the **Pentek XE motor**—optimized for high thrust and low slip—and you get a motor-pump combo tuned around the **BEP**. The result: more water per watt, especially at common residential duty points (8–12 GPM at 50–60 psi). In head-to-head installs I've managed, Myers units consistently draw less current at the same pressure setpoint compared to budget brands. Over a year, that can drop energy costs 10–20%, which matters in regions with tiered rates or heavy irrigation seasons.

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

Submerged pumps face mineral content, variable pH, and continuous exposure. **300 series stainless steel** resists corrosion and pitting far better than cast iron, maintaining surface smoothness and stage alignment over time. Cast iron in acidic or high-iron wells corrodes, raising friction and degrading hydraulic performance. Stainless keeps your clearances true, so impellers don't drag and efficiency doesn't fade after year two. That's why Myers applies stainless not just to the shell, but also to the discharge bowl, shaft, coupling, wear ring, and suction screen—fully lead-free for potable water. In contrast, cast components can flake, introducing particulates to downstream fixtures and filters. If your water stains orange or you've seen rust at yard hydrants, stainless isn't an upgrade—it's a requirement for long-term reliability.

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

Minute fines act like sandpaper at 3,400 RPM. Myers combats that with **Teflon-impregnated staging and self-lubricating impellers** molded from engineered composites. The Teflon content lowers the coefficient of friction where components interface, reducing heat and wear if a small amount of grit makes its way through the **intake screen**. The impeller material resists edge rounding and maintains vane shape better than standard plastics. In real wells with trace sand, Predator Plus pumps hold <https://www.plumbingsupplyandmore.com/3-4-hp-12-stage-submersible-well-pump-for-wells.html> head and GPM longer, rather than losing pressure as edges erode. I still advise proper well development and screens, but when fines sneak past, Myers is forgiving—protecting your motor by keeping the pump within its curve instead of forcing it to labor at high amps against worn hydraulics.

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

Submersible motors carry the entire pump stack on the thrust bearing. The **Pentek XE motor** is engineered for higher thrust capacity, precise rotor balance, and optimized cooling flow, which means less slip and lower resistive losses at operating speed. Built-in **thermal overload protection** trips early enough to save windings, and integrated **lightning protection** helps the motor shrug off common surge events. When a motor runs cooler and straighter, it draws fewer amps at the same hydraulic load. That's the difference between a motor that "just runs" and one that runs efficiently for a decade. Pairing XE motors with Myers' efficient hydraulics is why we see 8–15 years of service life commonly, with many systems stretching far longer when sized and installed correctly.

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

A skilled DIYer can replace a pump safely with the right tools and a clear plan, but I recommend a licensed contractor for deep wells or complex systems. You'll be handling a heavy assembly, electrical splices, the **pitless adapter**, and possibly a crane or well truck for deep sets. Install details matter: correct **torque arrestor** placement, waterproof **wire splice kit** [myers pump distributors](#) terminations, proper **check valve** orientation, and accurate **pressure switch** settings. If you're 200+ feet down, crew the job. For accessible wells under 150 feet with straightforward plumbing, DIY is possible if you follow Myers' manuals and PSAM's install checklists. Either way, PSAM can outfit you with a complete kit: pump, drop pipe, wire, torque arrestor, safety rope, and fittings—plus phone support when you need a second set of eyes.

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

In a **2-wire well pump**, start components (capacitor, switches) are built into the motor, so the only above-ground control is the **pressure switch**. Fewer parts mean fewer potential failure points and quicker troubleshooting—great for many residential systems. A **3-wire well pump** uses an external control box containing the start capacitor and relay, which can simplify diagnostics and part replacement at the wall but adds another box to mount and maintain. For set depths in the 150–300 foot range, I often specify 2-wire Myers Predator Plus models at **230V** for clean installations. If a site has known electrical noise, requires specialized start behavior, or you prefer wall-mounted diagnostics, 3-wire is valid. Both deliver full performance when sized correctly; the choice is about service preference and site conditions.

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

Installed correctly, many Predator Plus units run 8–15 years; with excellent water quality, right sizing, and seasonal checks, I've seen 20–30 years. Longevity hinges on running near the **BEP**, protecting against dry-run, maintaining proper **pressure tank** pre-charge, and keeping electrical connections tight and corrosion-free. In abrasive or high-iron wells, the **stainless steel** build and **self-lubricating impellers** significantly slow wear. Keep a log: voltage, amperage at start/run, cut-in/cut-out pressures, and drawdown times. Catch changes early—rising amps or longer recovery points to a restriction or failing control. Replace small parts like the **pressure switch** and checks before they strand you on a weekend. PSAM can calendar reminders and stock your spares so you're never stuck.

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

Twice a year, verify **pressure tank** pre-charge (2 psi below cut-in), check the **pressure switch** contacts, and inspect all unions for weeping. Clean and tighten ground connections, and test voltage under load at the switch. Annually, review amperage at

startup and steady-state; match to install records. Every 3–5 years, pull and inspect if water quality is gritty or iron-rich; otherwise, a visual wellhead and pitless check is fine. Replace wobbly gauges, questionable checks, and worn torque arrestors proactively. For marginal wells, test static and dynamic levels each summer. These 30–60 minute audits cost very little and prevent big failures. With a Myers Predator Plus, this routine keeps your efficient hydraulics and **Pentek XE motor** operating like new far longer than budget brands.

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

Myers backs Predator Plus submersibles with an industry-leading **3-year warranty** covering manufacturing defects and performance issues. Many competitors offer 12–18 months, leaving you exposed in year two. Real coverage matters because well access isn't easy or cheap. Paired with PSAM's documentation and support, claims are straightforward and fast. In my experience, most warranty events are avoided entirely through correct sizing and install best practices, but when something unexpected happens, having three full years of protection changes the ownership math. Consider that against cheaper pumps with short coverage—one premature failure erases any savings. This is why I specify Myers in homes where downtime is unacceptable.

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

Let's run the numbers. A budget thermoplastic submersible might cost hundreds less upfront but commonly lasts 3–5 years in average or challenging water. Over 10 years, you may buy 2–3 pumps, plus labor and downtime. Energy use often trends higher due to poorer hydraulics, adding 10–20% to your annual bill. A **Myers Pumps Predator Plus** typically serves 8–15 years, with many systems crossing 20. Energy efficiency near **BEP** shaves meaningful dollars each month. Add the **3-year warranty** and PSAM's support, and the economic picture tilts hard toward Myers. More importantly, you gain reliability—no hauling water jugs, no emergency weekend calls, no ruined family events. For the Sarabias, one year in, power use dropped and headaches vanished; that peace of mind alone is worth the delta.

Conclusion: Quick Checks Today, Myers Confidence Tomorrow

No-flow on startup doesn't have to mean a failed pump. Check power and contacts, balance your **pressure tank**, free your **check valves** and **pitless adapter**, purge air, and verify TDH against the **pump curve**. Those steps revive more systems than you'd think. When chronic issues trace back to the equipment, lean on a **Myers Predator Plus Series** submersible—full **300 series stainless steel**, **Teflon-impregnated staging**, **Pentek XE motor** efficiency, and a true **3-year warranty**. That's why Mateo and Lila Sarabia sleep easy now, even in high-demand weeks. If you want the same confidence, call PSAM. We'll size it right, ship it today, and back you up for the long haul—because steady water at every start is worth every single penny.