

A cold shower that goes from weak pressure to zero flow will stop a household in its tracks. I've walked into that scene more times than I can count—kids lined up with shampoo in their hair, dishes piled high, livestock buckets sitting dry—only to find a burned motor or a pump that never should've been on that well in the first place. When the grid goes down and the well goes quiet, an undersized generator turns a fixable power outage into a water emergency.

Two weeks ago, I worked with the Narvaez family outside Ellensburg, Washington. Diego Narvaez (37), a remote network engineer, and his wife Lila (35), a school nurse, live on 6 acres with their two kids—Mateo (8) and Sofi (5). After a rolling outage during wildfire season, their older Red Lion submersible split at the thermoplastic housing seam. No water, no warning, and no backup power. Their 265-foot well needed a smarter plan. We installed a Myers Predator Plus submersible, then matched a properly sized generator so they could run water regardless of what the grid decides to do.

This guide is the exact, field-tested process I've used for years to right-size generators for a Myers Pump. We'll cut through the noise and focus on real numbers: starting watts, running amps, voltage, and the difference between 2-wire and 3-wire control schemes. We'll account for your home's other standby loads, altitude, and fuel choices. We'll talk wire gauge, transfer switches, and why the Myers Predator Plus with the Pentek XE motor gives you a friendlier starting profile than most pumps in its class. And yes—we'll compare how this all stacks up against Franklin Electric, Goulds, and Red Lion in the generator sizing conversation.

Get these 10 steps right and your home stays hydrated when the power goes dark.

## #1. Nail the Electrical Basics First – Running Watts vs. Starting Surge for a Submersible Well Pump

A generator that runs your pump on paper but trips on startup in real life is money wasted. Understanding the pump's running watts versus its starting surge is step one.

Most Myers residential systems use a 4-inch submersible motor at 230 volts. A 1 HP motor typically draws 7–9 amps running, but starts at 3–5 times that—call it 25–40 amps for a fraction of a second. That's your inrush. The good news: the Myers Predator Plus paired with the **Pentek XE motor** uses high-thrust, efficient windings that keep inrush in check compared to many standard motors. In real-world terms, the XE's smarter starting characteristics let your generator be right-sized instead of upsized “just in case.”

For Diego and Lila Narvaez, we replaced their failed Red Lion with a 1 HP **Myers Pumps** Predator Plus set at 230V. The running draw measured 8.4A with a clamp meter and startup landed reliably below 35A. That profile allowed us to select a generator that didn't “bog,” even with short cycling during a dishwashing-and-shower overlap.

### Determine Running Current (Nameplate Matters)

Check the motor nameplate or the Myers curve sheet for running amps. For a 1 HP at 230V, assume 8–9A continuous. Multiply volts by amps to get running watts. Example:  $230V \times 8.5A \approx 1,955$  watts. Give yourself 10–15% overhead for temperature and altitude.

### Estimate Starting Surge (Inrush)

Use a 3x–5x rule-of-thumb on motor FLA (full-load amps). A conservative 4x on 8.5A = 34A surge. At 230V, that's roughly 7,800 surge watts—but only for milliseconds. A quality inverter generator with strong transient response handles this better than open-frame units with soft regulators.

### Confirm With Field Tools

I recommend a clamp meter plus a power quality analyzer if you have access. If not, lean on Myers' engineering data and my rule-of-thumb multipliers. At PSAM, we'll help run the math for your exact model.

Key takeaway: match continuous watts and respect inrush. That's how you pick a generator that starts the pump every time.

## #2. Match Horsepower and Voltage – Why 1 HP at 230V Doesn't Mean Any 230V Generator Will Do

Horsepower and voltage determine the electrical “ask” of your pump; the generator must comfortably deliver both the steady demand and the surge. With a **1 HP** or **1.5 HP** Myers motor on **230V**, the generator needs robust 120/240 capability, not just a 120V receptacle with a cheater cord.

Myers Predator Plus submersibles are engineered for residential reliability, and their electrical loads are predictable. A 1.5 HP unit might run 10–12A at 230V with 40–55A inrush. This is where generator construction matters. Generators with better voltage regulation and lower total harmonic distortion keep motor heat down and starting torque up.

The Narvaez well sits at 265 feet of depth; their 1 HP Predator Plus lives at 230V single-phase. Once the proper voltage was confirmed at the pressure switch lugs, we specified a generator with a 120/240V L14-30 outlet—no compromises, no adapters that starve the motor.

### Confirm Single-Phase 120/240V Output

Your pump requires a true split-phase generator. Look for a 4-prong L14-30 or 14-50 twist-lock rated for 120/240V. Avoid 120V-only models; they can't start a 230V submersible.

### Right-Size for HP Class

- 1 HP Myers at 230V: target 5,000–7,500 running watts with 8,000–10,000 surge.
- 1.5 HP Myers at 230V: target 7,500–9,000 running watts with 10,000–12,000 surge. Exact sizing depends on wire configuration and other home loads.

### Check Nameplate, Not Myths

Ignore internet chatter. Use the Myers motor nameplate and curve sheets. PSAM stocks spec sheets—ask and I'll send the exact doc for your model.

Bottom line: voltage and HP drive the generator decision. Start with those numbers and you won't chase gremlins later.

## #3. Use the Pump Curve and TDH to Predict Real Load – Efficient Pumps Pull Fewer VA at the Tap

Hydraulics dictate how hard the motor works. Higher **TDH** (total dynamic head) and higher **GPM rating** raise motor load—impacting generator capacity. If your plumbing system runs off the right side of the **pump curve**, the motor draws closer to full load; if you're near the **BEP** (best efficiency point), you'll see cooler motor temps and lower amps.

Myers Predator Plus submersibles are efficient by design, so at 10 GPM near BEP, current draw is typically lower than a pump fighting its own hydraulics. That's generator-friendly and bill-friendly.

At the Narvaez property, we modeled static water at 130 feet, a pressure setting of 50 PSI, and 265 feet to pump set depth. Accounting for friction losses, the selected stage count placed operation right around BEP at 8–10 GPM. That kept running current down, allowing a more compact generator that still starts confidently.

### Calculate Your TDH and Operating Point

$TDH \approx \text{vertical lift} + \text{pressure head (PSI} \times 2.31) + \text{friction losses}$ . Then consult your Myers **pump curve** to see where your GPM lands. Near-BEP operation usually means less amp draw.

### Don't Oversize the Hydraulics

A pump running far off its curve wastes watts and stresses the motor. Keep piping sizes correct, minimize elbows, and match stages to your well's depth and demand.

## Generator Implication

Lower running amps mean smaller continuous wattage needs. But starting surge remains the gating factor—so size the generator for start, confirm it cruises on run.

Takeaway: an efficient hydraulic point reduces the generator you need to live comfortably.

## #4. 2-Wire vs 3-Wire: Control Hardware Changes the Starting Profile—and Your Generator Size

Wire configuration affects starting characteristics. A **2-wire well pump** integrates start components inside the motor. A **3-wire well pump** uses an external **control box** with start capacitor and relay. The electrical difference shows up at the generator.

Many homeowners choose Myers 2-wire motors for simplicity and reliability—fewer boxes, fewer splices. Starting performance with the Pentek XE package is excellent, often with slightly tighter inrush than comparable 3-wire solutions. For deep wells or long cable runs, some installers favor 3-wire units to keep start components accessible topside.

The Narvaez installation used a 2-wire 1 HP at 230V. That configuration, plus the XE motor's smart start, let us specify a lighter generator without sacrificing headroom for other standby loads.

### 2-Wire: Compact and Capable

- Start components sealed in the motor.
- Cleaner installation; fewer enclosure points exposed to weather.
- Often lower perceived surge with XE motors, easing generator demands.

### 3-Wire: External Control Box

- Start gear in an above-ground control box.
- Slightly different start signature; depends on capacitor values and wire length.
- Serviceable start gear without pulling the pump.

## Generator Impact

Both systems can be powered reliably with a correctly sized generator. With Myers' modern designs, the 2-wire XE combo frequently requires less surge capacity than older 3-wire arrangements.



Conclusion: choose the configuration that fits your site and service plan; size the generator to the real start profile, not assumptions.

## #5. Add Up the Whole House Standby Plan – Pressure Switch Is Tiny, But Softener, Fridge, and UV Are Not

After the pump, the rest of your standby loads decide whether your generator coasts or groans. While a **pressure switch** draws almost nothing, a refrigerator, gas furnace blower, water softener, UV filter, and a few LED circuits add up—especially during motor start.

In the Narvaez home, standby priorities included the well pump, fridge, LED lighting, internet gear (Diego’s remote work), and a gas furnace blower. We budgeted 1,200 watts continuous for the house alongside the pump’s running load, then ensured the generator had the surge muscle to start the pump even if the fridge compressor kicked at the same moment.

### Categorize Loads: Must-Have vs. Nice-to-Have

- Must: well pump, furnace blower (if gas), fridge/freezer, modem/router, minimal lights.
- Nice: microwave, garage opener, entertainment, extra circuits. Prioritize and lock your generator size to “must” plus headroom.

### Start Sequencing and Soft-Start Devices

Stagger high-inrush devices. If needed, conditioners or soft-start modules for appliances can reduce simultaneous demand spikes. Myers pumps rarely need add-on soft-starts when paired with a correct generator.

### Reality Check at the Panel

Label your interlock or transfer switch circuits. When the grid drops, you won’t be guessing.

Pro tip: if you plan on running a 1.5 HP pump and a furnace blower, don’t try to make a 5kW generator do gymnastics. Bump to 8–10kW and enjoy the quiet confidence.

## #6. Choose the Right Generator Platform – Inverter Cleanliness vs. Open-Frame Muscle for 120/240V

Generator form factor dictates voltage stability and motor longevity. Inverter generators produce cleaner power with more responsive surge handling. Open-frame units offer brute force at lower cost. For a 230V Myers **submersible well pump**, you

need a 120/240-capable unit either way.

For most 1–1.5 HP Myers Predator Plus installs, I specify a 7.5–10kW inverter for premium performance, or a 9–12kW open-frame for budget builds. Keep total harmonic distortion (THD) under 5% when possible—clean sine means cooler motors and happier electronics.

The Narvaez solution used a 9kW inverter, 120/240 split-phase, with robust peak capacity and automatic RPM response. Their pump starts cleanly even if the fridge decides to wake up.

## **120/240 Capability Is Non-Negotiable**

Verify your unit has a 4-prong 120/240 outlet and a stout alternator winding for starting motors. A 120V-only inverter won't run a 230V pump.

## **THD and Voltage Regulation**

Lower THD and tight voltage regulation matter. Motors hate dirty power. The **Pentek XE motor** appreciates clean voltage, starts stronger, and runs cooler.

## **Noise and Fuel Efficiency**

Inverters cost more but sip fuel and run quieter. Open-frames bark louder and drink more, but get it done. Pick based on your neighborhood and runtime goals.

Rule: clean power plus correct capacity equals longer motor life and reliable starts.

## **#7. Altitude, Heat, and Cable Length – Derating That Changes Your Math by 10–20%**

Generators lose capacity as altitude and temperature rise. Long well cable runs increase voltage drop and starting current demand. Ignore these, and you'll undersize.

In Ellensburg's Kittitas Valley, the Narvaez property sits around 1,500 feet. That's a mild derate—call it 5%. Summer attic heat near their panel adds another whisper of derate. We added 10% headroom to be safe, and verified the 240V leg balance under startup.

### **Altitude and Temperature Derating**

- Expect ~3–3.5% power loss per 1,000 feet elevation.
- High ambient temps reduce both engine output and alternator performance. Add 10–15% capacity for mountain cabins and hot garages.

### **Voltage Drop on Long Runs**

Long drop pipe plus long feeder can drop voltage at the motor under load. Upsize conductors and keep generator close to transfer input. Low voltage at startup amplifies current draw.

### **Practical Headroom**

After doing the math, add a cushion. Real systems have wrinkles—yours should have margin.

Quick tip: if you're at 5,000 feet with a 1.5 HP pump, skip the 7.5kW and go 10–12kW. You'll never regret the margin.

## **#8. Fuel Strategy and Runtime – Propane, Gas, or Diesel for Multi-Day Outages**

Capacity gets you started; fuel keeps you going. If your well is your only water source, a two-day outage shouldn't send you to the creek. Match fuel type and tank size to your pump's runtime profile.

The Narvaez family chose a dual-fuel inverter. During fire season outages, they run propane from a 250-gallon tank. At moderate loads, they see 12–14 hours per fill on portable cylinders and continuous runtime on the bulk tank. One start per hour at ~3 minutes of run time for household demand barely dents their consumption.

## **Propane Advantages**

Clean burn, long storage life, easy standby integration. Cold weather starting is better with proper regulators. Pair with a bulk tank and you're outage-proof.

## **Gasoline Realities**

High energy density but short shelf life. Stabilize and rotate. Great for portable units and short outages.

## **Diesel Durability**

Outstanding torque and fuel safety. Heavier, louder, and pricier. Excellent for fixed standby units that power a homestead or farm.

Choose the fuel you can store safely and replenish during the worst week of the year—not the best.

# **#9. Wiring, Transfer, and Protection – Make 230V Available and Safe Under Every Condition**

All the sizing in the world won't help if your wiring and transfer gear are wrong. A proper 120/240 transfer switch or interlock is mandatory for a 230V pump. Confirm neutral/ground bonding at one point only, verify leg voltage balance, and protect against backfeed.

For the Narvaez install, we used a 30A 120/240 inlet (L14-30), a listed interlock, and dedicated breakers for the pump circuit. We verified leg voltage at 121/121V with the generator online and checked startup sag. Clean, tight, safe.

## **Transfer Method**

- Interlock kit: budget-friendly and reliable when installed correctly.
- Manual transfer switch: dedicated and simple for non-technical users.
- Automatic transfer switch: convenience at a premium—best with fixed standby.

## **Grounding and Bonding**

Bond neutral at one location only (service equipment or generator per manufacturer instructions). Portable inverter generators vary—follow the manual and code requirements.

## **Surge and Motor Protection**

Supplement with quality surge protection. The Myers motor includes thermal protection and the XE design tolerates brownouts better than many. Still, protection is cheap insurance.

Do it right once. A clean transfer means your pump sees grid-quality power from your generator.

[myers pump submersible](#)

# **#10. Real-World Sizing Examples for Myers Predator Plus – From 1/2 HP to 1.5 HP at 230V**

Numbers you can use today. These are conservative pairings that start clean and run quiet for typical residential wells. Actual needs vary with wire configuration, TDH, cable length, and other standby loads—call PSAM for a final check.

- 1/2 HP Myers Predator Plus, **230V**, 2-wire: target 3,500–5,000 running watts, 5,500–7,500 surge.
- **1 HP** Myers Predator Plus, 230V, 2-wire: target 5,000–7,500 running watts, 8,000–10,000 surge.
- **1.5 HP** Myers Predator Plus, **230V**, 3-wire control box: target 7,500–9,000 running watts, 10,000–12,000 surge.

The Narvaez 1 HP 230V 2-wire lives perfectly on a premium 9kW inverter with 120/240 split-phase. It starts smooth even with the refrigerator cycling.

## Adjust for Altitude and Heat

If you're above 3,000 feet or in hot climates, step up one generator size. Give yourself 15–20% cushion.

## Account for House Loads

If you must run a furnace blower, fridge, and lights with the well, size up one tier. You'll thank yourself during a cold snap.

## Plan for the Worst Week

Storms and wildfires don't follow schedules. A little extra generator buys a lot of peace.

Bottom line: match HP and volts, respect inrush, then add headroom. That's the PSAM way.

## Detailed Competitor Comparisons

When you're sizing a generator around a submersible, starting characteristics and long-term efficiency determine how big you have to go—and how often you'll pull the pump for service. Myers Predator Plus, built on **Pentair** engineering, uses durable hydraulics and the **Pentek XE motor** to control inrush and keep running amps modest at BEP. Franklin Electric offers proven motors, but many of their submersible systems pair with proprietary control boxes that complicate field service and starting diagnostics. In installations where a dealer-only control strategy adds cost and time, a Myers field-serviceable approach simplifies troubleshooting and stabilizes start behavior. For generator buyers, that can translate into a smaller, cleaner power plant that still starts the pump without drama.

In my field experience, the Myers combination reduces nuisance trips and voltage sag on portable inverters. The simpler parts path means you're not waiting on a technician network when a capacitor ages out. Over 8–15 years, that matters—especially off-pavement. Factor in the 3-year warranty and you're looking at fewer surprises and more water-on when it counts. For a rural family dependent on private wells, that reliability is worth every single penny.

Goolds Pumps builds respected equipment, but many residential models still rely on cast iron components and conventional staging that don't love aggressive water chemistry or sand. Myers Predator Plus brings **300 series stainless steel** wetted parts and **Teflon-impregnated staging** to the table, resisting abrasion and corrosion long after iron-based designs show wear. Practically, pumps that hold their hydraulic efficiency keep amp draw steadier and startup cleaner over time—your generator feels that difference each season. Red Lion's thermoplastic housings, while affordable, have shown me more than a few split seams or fatigue points after repeated pressure cycling, particularly in homes with wide pressure switch differentials. Those early failures send homeowners right back to the store—and often into a bigger generator “just to be safe.” I'd rather install a Myers once, size a generator properly, and not see you again until you wave at me in the hardware aisle. That long-haul dependability is—again—worth every single penny.

## FAQs: Generator Sizing and Myers Pump Performance

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

Start with your well depth, static water level, and the flow you need at the house. For most homes, 7–12 GPM covers showers, laundry, and kitchen use. Translate your required flow at pressure into total dynamic head (vertical lift + pressure head + friction losses). Then choose a pump on the Myers curve that delivers your GPM at that TDH near BEP. Shallow-to-mid wells (80–180

feet) often run a 3/4–1 HP. Deep wells (180–300 feet) commonly use 1–1.5 HP. If your well is 265 feet with a 50 PSI setpoint, a 1 HP **Myers Pumps Predator Plus** at [installation of Myers submersible units 230V](#) is typically right. I recommend sharing well logs and plumbing details with PSAM; I'll map your **pump curve** point and confirm horsepower so your generator sizing is accurate, too. A properly selected HP prevents short cycling and keeps your generator choice reasonable.

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

A standard household does well at 7–10 GPM with a 40/60 PSI pressure regime. Families with irrigation or livestock may push 12–15 GPM. Multi-stage submersibles stack impellers to build head (pressure) efficiently; each stage adds incremental head. The Myers Predator Plus is a **submersible well pump** with robust staging, so a 10 GPM unit can hit the pressure you need without overspeeding or overheating. At your target **GPM rating**, pick the staging count that places your operating point near BEP on the curve—this keeps amps in check, which helps with generator sizing. For the Narvaez home, 8–10 GPM at their TDH balanced shower comfort with a modest electrical footprint.

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

Near BEP, Myers' hydraulic design, stage geometry, and tight clearances convert motor energy into water movement with minimal losses. The **Pentek XE motor** complements that with high-thrust bearings and optimized windings, so electrical input translates to hydraulic output efficiently. Competitors using broader-clearance impellers or mixed materials can see more slip and heat, meaning higher amps for the same water at the tap. Over months of runtime, that difference shows up as lower electric bills and more forgiving generator requirements. In practice, a 1 HP Predator Plus running at 8–10 GPM can draw 0.5–1.0A less than a similar-capacity pump operating off its curve—headroom that matters in an outage.

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

Submerged hardware lives with oxygen-poor, mineral-rich water. **300 series stainless steel** <https://www.plumbingsupplyandmore.com/1-2-hp-submersible-well-pump-9-stages-for-deep-wells.html> resists corrosion where cast iron pits, scales, and eventually sheds material into the flow path. As iron roughens, friction losses rise, amps creep up, and starting gets harsher. Stainless maintains surface integrity, protecting hydraulic efficiency and motor health. Goulds' cast iron components work fine in gentle water, but I've pulled more than a few iron-bodied pumps from acidic or high-iron wells that looked 15 years old at year six. Myers' stainless bowls, shafts, and screens hold spec, keep the flow clean, and preserve generator-friendly current profiles over the pump's 8–15 year service life.

## 5) How do Teflon-impregnated stages resist sand and grit damage?

Abrasive wear starts at the leading edge of impellers and diffusers. Myers' **Teflon-impregnated staging** and engineered composites are self-lubricating and abrasion-resistant, so grit glances off instead of chewing the surfaces. The result is slower performance decay and fewer creeping amps as clearances stay true. Pumps that keep their geometry start easier and run cooler—good news for your generator. In sandy Central Washington wells, I've seen Predator Plus units outlast conventional staging by years, with startup staying crisp and inrush consistent. That predictability lets me size a generator once and trust the numbers season after season.

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

The **Pentek XE motor** uses high-thrust bearings, optimized lamination stacks, and efficient windings to reduce copper and iron losses. Better thermal management keeps resistance stable, so running amps don't climb under normal loads. On startup, XE motors develop torque quickly, limiting the duration of inrush. In real terms, a 1 HP XE-driven Predator Plus at **230V** may start cleaner and run 0.5–1.0A lighter than older designs at the same hydraulic point. That can trim 500–800 watts off your generator's continuous requirement and reduce the surge margin needed for reliable starts. Over years, it also means a cooler, longer-lived motor.

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

If you're comfortable with electrical and plumbing codes, own the right tools, and can manage a safe pump pull, a skilled DIYer can install a Myers Predator Plus. That said, many states require permits and inspections. You'll need to handle watertight splices, correct torque arrestors, proper drop cable support, and verified leg voltage at the pressure switch. For generator integration, a listed interlock or transfer switch is non-negotiable. The average homeowner is best served by a licensed well contractor. At PSAM, we support both: I'll supply **control box** or splice kits if needed and help you match the generator. If you're unsure, hire the pro—one mistake at 200+ feet gets expensive fast.

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

A **2-wire well pump** houses the start capacitor and relay inside the motor, simplifying above-ground wiring. A **3-wire well pump** uses an external control box with start components accessible for service. Electrically, both can deliver excellent performance. The Myers 2-wire with Pentek XE starts clean, often with a slightly friendlier inrush for generator sizing. A 3-wire unit can be advantageous for deep installs where serviceability of start gear matters. For generator selection, size to the real starting profile of the chosen configuration: a 1 HP 2-wire at **230V** might be satisfied with a 7.5–9kW inverter; a 1.5 HP 3-wire may ask for 10–12kW, especially at altitude.

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

With correct sizing and installation, Myers Predator Plus pumps commonly deliver 8–15 years. In clean water and with gentle cycling, I've seen them run into the 20-year neighborhood. Key maintenance: set proper pressure switch differential, keep the pressure tank pre-charge correct, verify voltage at the contact points, and protect against lightning surges. The stainless build reduces corrosion, and the XE motor's thermal safeguards prevent many early failures. Compare that to budget brands that burn out in 3–5 years; the lifecycle math heavily favors Myers. Narvaez's new 1 HP unit should easily outlast their previous Red Lion by multiples.

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

Annually: check pressure tank pre-charge (typically 2 PSI below cut-in), inspect contacts at the pressure switch for pitting, and confirm tight, dry splices in the well cap. Every two years: confirm voltage and amp draw under load to catch rising resistance or failing capacitors (for 3-wire). After storms: test pump start and listen for changes in run tone. For generator users: exercise the generator monthly, verify 120/240 output, and log runtime. Replace filters and UV lamps per schedule so flow isn't throttled (which can alter pump run time). These small checks keep your **amperage draw** predictable and your generator right-sized.

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

Myers' industry-leading **3-year warranty** covers manufacturing defects and performance issues well beyond the 12–18 months typical of many competitors. That buffer matters in the real world where improper sizing or dirty power can expose weaker designs. Combined with Pentair's backing, access to parts, and PSAM's support, the warranty reduces lifetime cost and risk. In my experience, long coverage correlates with robust design—manufacturers don't extend warranties on fragile gear. For generator buyers, that means you can confidently invest in a cleaner, slightly larger inverter knowing the pump will be there to use that power for years.

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

Add up purchase price, electricity, service calls, and replacement cycles. A budget pump that lasts 3–5 years and runs hot will force 2–3 replacements in a decade. Parts and labor eat savings quickly, not to mention repeat generator sizing headaches if performance drifts. Myers Predator Plus, with efficient hydraulics, the **Pentek XE motor**, and stainless materials, typically runs cooler and longer. That stability means your generator remains right-sized, and you're not buying "extra" capacity to mask poor starts. In dollars, many homeowners see 15–30% lower total cost of ownership with Myers over 10 years, alongside better water pressure and fewer emergencies.

## Conclusion: The PSAM Way—Size It Once, Rely on It Always

Generator sizing for a well system isn't guesswork—it's disciplined math and field sense. Start with horsepower and **230V** requirements, map your operating point on the **pump curve**, respect inrush, then add practical headroom for altitude, heat, and household loads. Choose a clean, 120/240-capable generator that treats your motor kindly, and wire it with a proper transfer method. The Myers Predator Plus—stainless where it counts, **Teflon-impregnated** where grit lives, driven by the **Pentek XE motor**—gives you a friendlier starting profile and steadier amps year after year. That's why Diego and Lila Narvaez now have water every time they pull the cord, outage or not.

At Plumbing Supply And More (PSAM), I'll help you spec both the pump and the power—no fluff, just numbers and gear that work. Myers Pumps paired with a properly sized generator is a rural reliability strategy, not a gamble. Invest once, install right, and keep the taps running. If you're ready for a precise recommendation for your well depth and home loads, call PSAM—I'll run the numbers and make sure your setup is worth every single penny.