

Weighted Energy Factor (WEF) is a measure of pump efficiency. It is calculated by dividing the product of the pump's flow rate and total head by the total horsepower. WEF is a dimensionless number that ranges from 0 to 1.0. A higher WEF indicates a more efficient pump.

### – WEIGHTED ENERGY FACTOR

Measure of energy efficiency. Similar to MPG in an automobile, the higher the WEF, the more efficient the pump. *Required to be labeled on pump.*

### – HYDRAULIC HORSEPOWER

Measure of pump's performance. The amount of water your pump can push to, and through, the pool. KWh equivalent to the motor horsepower. *While not required, Pentair is adding HHP to pump labels.*

Example: 92% efficiency

### – TOTAL HORSEPOWER

Measure of the total HP created at the motor shaft, not at the wet-end. This represents the *potential* output, not the *actual* output. *Each pump must be labeled with its THP.*



Product	Rated HP	Average HHP	% more flow*

- "If you are looking for a pump that is efficient and has a long life, look for a pump with a high WEF. A high WEF means the pump is using less energy to move the same amount of water, which means it will last longer and cost less to operate."
  - Z: Example of a pump with a high WEF. It has a rated HP of 1.5 and an average HHP of 1.0, which gives it a WEF of 0.67. This means it is 33% more efficient than a pump with a WEF of 0.5.
  - !: Example of a pump with a low WEF. It has a rated HP of 1.5 and an average HHP of 1.2, which gives it a WEF of 0.67. This means it is 33% less efficient than a pump with a WEF of 0.5.

- Unsanitary pool
- Poor water clarity
- Requires more chlorine
- Increased wear & tear
- Higher energy costs
- Shorter pump lifetime

\*Based on a pump with a WEF of 0.5. WEF is a measure of pump efficiency. It is calculated by dividing the product of the pump's flow rate and total head by the total horsepower.

