Motor HP	200-208 volts / 3 phase		230-240 volts / 3 phase		440-480 volts / 3 phase	
	Full Load Amps	Locked Rotor Current	Full Load Amps	Locked Rotor Current	Full Load Amps	Locked Rotor Current
1/2	2.3	13.8	2	12	1	6
3/4	3.2	19.2	2.8	16.8	1.4	8.4
1	4.15	24.9	3.6	21.6	1.8	10.8
1-1/2	6	36	5.2	31.2	2.6	15.6
2	7.8	46.8	6.8	40.8	3.4	20.4
3	11	66	9.6	57.6	4.8	28.8
5	17.5	105	15.2	91.2	7.6	45.6
7-1/2	25	150	22	132	11	66
10	32	192	28	168	14	84
15	48	288	42	252	21	126
20	62	372	54	324	27	162
25	78	468	68	408	34	204
30	92	552	80	480	40	240
40	120	720	104	624	52	312
50	150	900	130	780	65	390
60	177	1062	154	924	77	462
75	221	1326	192	1152	96	576
100	285	1710	248	1488	124	744
125	358	2148	312	1872	156	936
150	415	2490	360	2160	180	1080
200	550	3300	480	2880	240	1440
250	687.5	4125	600	3600	300	1800
300	825	4950	720	4320	360	2160

NOTES:

1. NFPA-20 (1993) 6-3.3 states that "where power supply protective devices (fuses or circuit breakers) are installed in the power supply circuits at private power stations and utility service connections ahead of the fire pump feeder circuits, such devices shall not open at the sum of the locked rotor currents of the fire pump motor(s) and the maximum plant load."

2. Motor in-rush current (locked rotor current) is approximately 6 times the full load amps (FLA) when using an across-the-line type full voltage fire pump controller. Reduced voltage controllers are available which can reduce the amount of in-rush current the motor draws during start-up but are more expensive than the across-the-line type controller.