

NOTE: Before troubleshooting any system problem, check service literature published by the equipment and/or component manufacturers. Follow their instructions, if given, for checking any component other than the Torqmotor™ unit.

Preparation

Make your troubleshooting easier by preparing as follows:

- work in a clean, well-lighted place;
- have proper tools and materials nearby;
- have an adequate supply of clean petroleum-based solvent.

WARNING: SINCE SOLVENTS ARE FLAMMABLE, BE EXTREMELY CAREFUL WHEN USING ANY SOLVENT, EVEN A SMALL EXPLOSION OR FIRE COULD CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

WARNING: WEAR EYE PROTECTION AND BE SURE TO COMPLY WITH OSHA AND OTHER MAXIMUM AIR PRESSURE REQUIREMENTS.

Preliminary Checks

Hydraulic systems are often trouble-free. Hence, the problem an operator complains of could be caused by something other than the hydraulic components.

Thus, once you have determined that a problem exists, start with the easy-to-check items, such as:

- parts damaged from impact that were not properly repaired, or that should have been replaced; and
- improper replacement parts used in previous servicing
- mechanical linkage problems such as binding, broken, or loose parts or slipping belts

Hydraulic Components

If you think the problem is caused by a hydraulic component, start by checking the easy-to-reach items.

Check all hoses and lines for cracks, hardening, or other signs of wear. Reroute any usable hoses that are kinked, severely bent, or that rest against hot engine parts. Look for leaks, especially at couplings and fittings. Replace any hoses or lines that don't meet system flow and pressure ratings.

Next, go to the reservoir and filter or filters. Check fluid level and look for air bubbles. Check the filter(s). A filter with a maximum 50 micron filtration is recommended for the Torqmotor™ system.

Visually check other components to see if they are loosely mounted, show signs of leaks, or other damage or wear.

Excessive heat in a hydraulic system can create problems that can easily be overlooked. Every system has its limitation for the maximum amount of temperature. After the temperature is attained and passed, the following can occur:

- oil seal leaks
- loss of efficiency such as speed and torque
- pump loss of efficiency
- pump failure
- hoses become hard and brittle
- hose failure

A normal temperature range means an efficient hydraulic system. Consult the manuals published by equipment and/or component manufacturers for maximum allowable temperature and hydraulic tests that may be necessary to run on the performance of the hydraulic components. The Torqmotor™ is not recommended for hydraulic systems with maximum temperatures above 200°F (93.3°C).

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Oil Leakage	1. Hose fittings loose, worn or damaged.	Check & replace damaged fittings or “O” Rings. Torque to manufacturers specifications.
	2. Oil seal rings (4) deteriorated by excess heat.	Replace oil seal rings by disassembling Torqmotor™ unit.
	3. Special bolt (1, 1A, 1B or 1C) loose or its sealing area deteriorated by corrosion.	(a) Loosen then tighten single bolt to torque specification. (b) Replace bolt.
	4. Internal shaft seal (16) worn or damaged.	Replace seal. Disassembly of Torqmotor™ unit necessary.
	5. Worn coupling shaft (12) and internal seal (16).	Replace coupling shaft and seal by disassembling Torqmotor™ unit.
Significant loss of speed under load	1. Lack of sufficient oil supply	(a) Check for faulty relief valve and adjust or replace as required. (b) Check for and repair worn pump. (c) Check for and use correct oil for temperature of operation.
	2. High internal motor leakage	Replace worn rotor set by disassembling Torqmotor™ unit.
	3. Severely worn or damaged internal splines.	Replace rotor set, drive link and coupling shaft by disassembling Torqmotor™ unit.
	4. Excessive heat.	Locate excessive heat source (usually a restriction) in the system and correct the condition.
Low mechanical efficiency or undue high pressure required to operate Torqmotor™ unit	1. Line blockage	Locate blockage source and repair or replace.
	2. Internal interference	Disassemble Torqmotor™ unit, identify and remedy cause and repair, replacing parts as necessary.
	3. Lack of pumping pressure	Check for and repair worn pump.
	4. Excessive binding or loading in system external to Torqmotor™ unit.	Locate source and eliminate cause.

CAUTION: If the hydraulic system fluid becomes overheated [in excess of 200°F (93.3°C)], seals in the system can shrink, harden or crack, thus losing their sealing ability.