Flushing Procedure

Contamination in fluid of a hydraulic system is the primary cause of failure of a hydrostatic pump or motor. Before installing new major components, the system must be completely free of contamination. Changing the filter element and fluid is not enough to thoroughly clean the system. For this reason we have derived the following list of procedures that when followed step-by-step, will help to insure system cleanliness resulting in longer hydraulic component life.

This Is What You Do After Determining that the Hydraulic Component Needs to be Replaced:

(Remember: Keep It Clean)

Drain the hydraulic fluid from the lowest level in the system.

Remove the old hydraulic pumps and/or motors to be remanufactured.

Remove the filter elements.

Check all suction hoses for kinks, collapsed or deteriorating liners, or any other obstructions. Inspect all other hoses and fittings in the related system and replace as required.

Check the inside of the hydraulic reservoir for contamination (particles of steel or brass, sludge, dirt, etc.) and be sure that there are no obstructions in the suction or return system components.

Flush and blow out all hoses, pipes, tubing, and filter housings with a suitable cleaning solvent to remove any contamination.

After flushing out oil cooler with cleaning solvent, blow out with compressed air, and final flush with clean hydraulic oil.

Wipe out the inside of the hydraulic reservoir with a clean lint-free towel on reservoirs that allow access.

On reservoirs that do not allow access either replace reservoir with new or fabricate to gain access. Call with any questions on this.

Clean all pump and motor fittings to be replaced and install new "O-Rings" as required.

Replace all filter elements, gaskets, and seals as required.

Keep all hoses and fittings capped after cleaning to prevent contamination from entering the system.

Reinstall all pumps and motors