

TESTING THE DRIVE MOTORS

PROBLEM – For units that travel slow or will not climb a small incline

1. Check and compare the oil leak quantity of the two drive motors.
2. Bring the machine to operating temperature.
3. Block the drums so the machine will not move when the drive lever is brought to the forward or reverse position.
4. Connect a pressure gauge to each of the two pressure ports on the pump, “**Ref. #1** on the Drive Motor Diagram”.
5. Disconnect the case drain line at one of the drive motors and connect a test hose approximately three feet long to the motor and put the other end of the test hose into a five gallon bucket, “**Ref. #2** on the Drive Motor Diagram”.
6. **IMPORTANT:** Check hydraulic oil level before doing this test and add oil if needed. Do the following test for a very short time only, in order not to waste too much oil.
7. From the operator’s seat, you can now move the drive lever to the forward or reverse position and simultaneously watch the pressure gauge and the oil leaking out of the case drain line.
8. With the drive lever in either the forward or reverse position, the hydraulic oil pressure should come up to approximately **5400 - 5500 psi (385 bar)**, this will indicate a good motor.
9. Disconnect the test hose and reconnect the case drain line to the drive motor and repeat the test on the other drive motor.
10. Should one of the motors be defective, you will find an excessive volume of oil running out of the motor case drain line during the test, and the rated system pressure will most likely not be reached.

