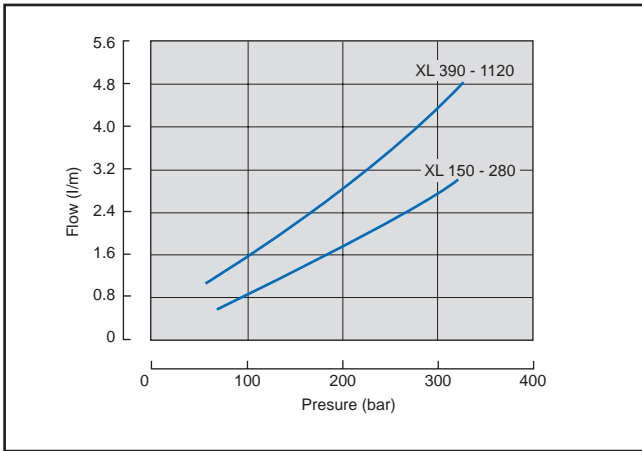


## CASE DRAIN FLOW

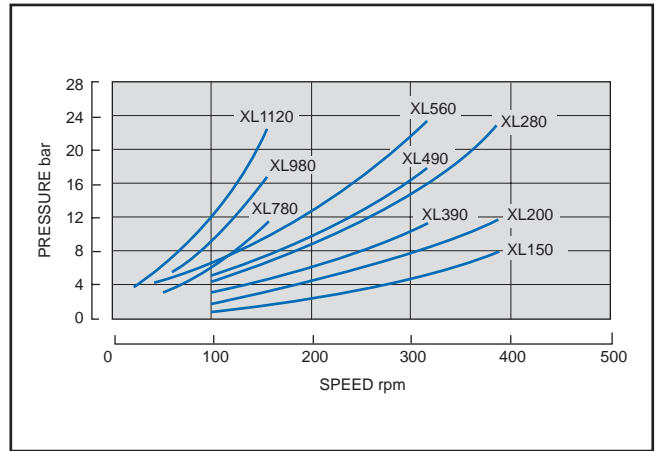


Case drain figures should be added to other circuit losses in closed loop systems to arrive at loop make-up requirements. Installation should be designed to prevent siphoning of oil from the motor case.

Where continuous operation is above 300 min<sup>-1</sup> it may be necessary to provide a cooling flow through the case, typically 1-2 litres/min. The need for cooling flow depends upon duty, fluid environment etc.

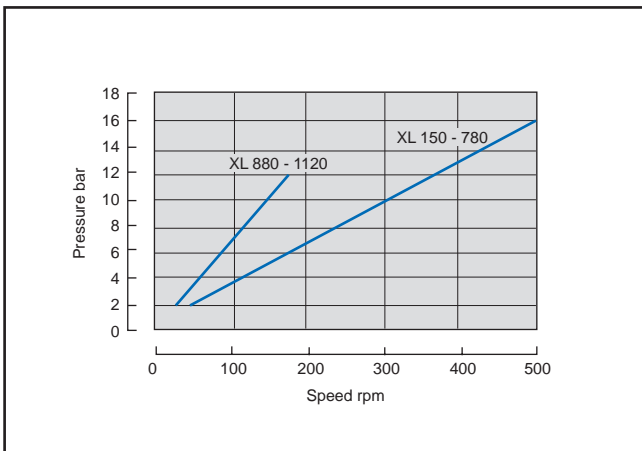
Case drain is located on the pintle and should be positioned uppermost.

## NO LOAD PRESSURE DROP



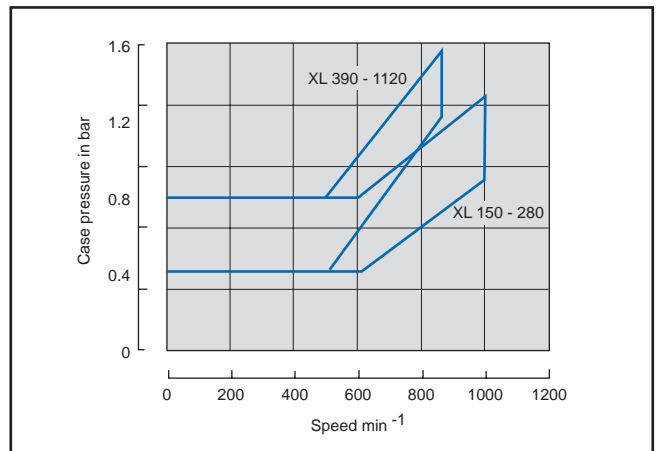
The differential pressure across the supply ports required to drive the motor over its speed range with the output shaft disconnected.

## BOOST PRESSURE



Where the load can overrun the motor (i.e. motor operating as a pump) it is important to ensure sufficient supply boost pressure to avoid incomplete filling of the cylinders and cavitation. The minimum boost pressure required at the motor inlet port is equal to the sum of the boost pressure from the graph and the actual case pressure.

## FREE WHEELING



Case pressure (differential over port pressure) required to retract the pistons for freewheeling operation is shown in the graph above. The transition into and out of the freewheeling mode is normally accomplished with the motor stationary.