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Hydraulic fluid power — Determination of characteristics of motors —

Part 1:
At constant low speed and at constant pressure

Transmissions hydrauliques — Détermination des caractéristiques des moteurs —

Partie 1: Essai à pression constante et basse vitesse constante

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 4392-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 131, *Hydraulic fluid power.*

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Hydraulic fluid power — Determination of characteristics of motors —

Part 1: At constant low speed and at constant pressure

0 Introduction

In hydraulic fluid power systems power is transmitted and controlled through a fluid under pressure within an enclosed circuit.

Hydraulic motors are units which transform hydraulic energy into mechanical energy, usually with a rotary output.

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 4392 describes a method of determining the low speed characteristics of positive displacement rotary fluid power motors, of either fixed or variable displacement types.

The method involves testing at slow speeds which may generate frequencies having a significant influence upon the steady continuous torque output of the motor and affect the system to which the motor would be connected. The accuracy of measurement is divided into 3 classes, A, B and C which are explained in the annex.

2 References

ISO 1219, *Fluid power systems and components — Graphic symbols.*

ISO 3448, *Industrial liquid lubricants — ISO viscosity classification.*

ISO 4391, *Hydraulic fluid power — Pumps, motors and integral transmissions — Parameter definitions and letter symbols.*

ISO 4409, *Hydraulic fluid power — Positive displacement pumps, motors and integral transmissions — Test methods for the determination of steady-state performance.*

ISO 5598, *Fluid power systems and components — Vocabulary.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 4392, the definitions given in ISO 4391 and ISO 5598, and the following definition apply.

complete motor cycle: The total angular movement of the motor output shaft needed to achieve a repetitive leakage and/or torque recording. In most motors this will be 360°; however, in some, such as gear motors, it may be several shaft revolutions.

4 Symbols

4.1 The physical quantity letter symbols and their suffixes used in this part of ISO 4392 are in accordance with ISO 4391.

4.2 The graphical symbols used in the figure are in accordance with ISO 1219.

5 Test installation

5.1 Hydraulic test circuit

5.1.1 A hydraulic test circuit similar to that shown in the figure shall be used.

NOTES

1 Although the figure illustrates a basic circuit to test a bidirectional motor, a similar, but suitably modified, circuit is acceptable for testing unidirectional motors.

2 An additional booster pump circuit may be necessary when testing piston-type motors.

3 The basic circuit shown in the figure does not incorporate all the safety devices necessary to protect against damage in the event of component failure. It is important that those responsible for carrying out these tests give due consideration to safeguarding both staff and equipment.

5.1.2 A hydraulic supply (**1a** and **1b**) shall be used and pressure-relief valves (**2a** and **2b**) shall be installed which satisfy the requirements of 8.2

5.1.3 A fluid conditioning circuit shall be installed which provides the filtration necessary to protect the test motor and the other circuit components and which will maintain the fluid temperatures specified in clause 7.

5.1.4 If the test motor is equipped with an external case drain, the drain shall be connected to the test motor return line so as to measure total flow [see 5.3.1 a)].

Should the safe pressure for the motor casing be exceeded by the above method, the separate case drain flow and return line flow shall be measured simultaneously.

5.1.5 As an alternative to 5.1.4, a high pressure flowmeter [see 5.3.1 c)] may be installed in the motor inlet line to measure the total flow.

5.1.6 The hydraulic ports of the test motor shall be connected to the hydraulic circuit in such a manner that the motor shaft will rotate in the same direction as the constant speed load.

5.2 Test apparatus

5.2.1 A test rig shall be set up which makes use of the test circuit specified in 5.1 and provides the equipment shown in the figure.

5.2.2 A positive locking device shall be provided on continuously variable displacement motors to prevent the displacement inadvertently changing during the pertinent portion of each test.

5.3 Instrumentation

5.3.1 Measuring instruments shall be selected and installed to measure the following test motor data:

a) total flow (see 5.1.4);

b) inlet and outlet temperatures;

c) inlet and outlet pressure;

d) inlet flow (see 5.1.5);

e) output torque;

f) output shaft speed and angular displacement.

5.3.2 The systematic errors of the measuring instruments shall be consistent with the chosen class of measurement accuracy (see the annex).

5.3.3 Appropriate recording instruments shall be selected and installed which are capable of resolving signals at frequencies greater than 10 times the highest expected fundamental data frequency.

6 Pretest data

6.1 Using the motor manufacturer's data and other known facts, gather the pretest data as follows:

a) calculate the rated (geometric or theoretical) torque of the motor, $T_{g,n}$ or $T_{i,n}$, based upon its geometric or theoretical displacement at rated pressure, using the formula

$$T_{g,n} = \frac{\Delta p_n \times V_g}{2\pi}$$

or

$$T_{i,n} = \frac{\Delta p_n \times V_i}{2\pi}$$

where

Δp_n is the rated differential pressure,

V_g is the geometric swept volume,

V_i is the derived swept volume;

b) determine the number of displacement pulses per revolution of the motor shaft, taking into account any gearing which would influence the frequency;

c) calculate the fundamental data frequency, f_e, in hertz, using the formula

$$f_e = \frac{n_e}{60} \times \text{number of displacement pulses}$$

where

n_e is the test speed, in reciprocal minutes;

the number of displacement pulses is taken from 6.1 b).

6.2 Using the motor manufacturer's recommended value for rated speed, n_n, calculate the ideal (geometric or theoretical) flow at rated speed, $q_{V_{g,n}}$ or $q_{V_{i,n}}$, using the formula

$$q_{V_{g,n}} = n_n \times V_g$$

or

$$q_{V_{i,n}} = n_n \times V_i$$

6.3 Determine the fluid viscosity in accordance with ISO 3448.

6.4 Estimate the maximum output torque expected to be produced by the motor during the test using the rated torque, $T_{g,n}$ or $T_{i,n}$ as determined in 6.1 a).

7 Test conditions

The following test conditions shall apply:

a) fluid temperature, θ, at motor inlet: either 50 °C or 80 °C;

b) inlet pressures: 100 % and 50 % of rated pressure;

c) output shaft speed: the minimum rotational speed in a given direction recommended by the motor manufacturer, or, if not available, 1 min^{-1};

d) displacements: for variable displacement motors, the maximum possible and the minimum recommended by the manufacturer.

8 Test procedure

8.1 Connect the instrumentation and recording apparatus to record differential pressure (or, optionally, inlet and outlet pressure), output torque and total flow (see 5.1.5 for option when outlet pressure exceeds safe limit for case pressure).

NOTE — Before starting the test, fill the motor case with fluid, if necessary.

8.2 Maintain the measured inlet and outlet pressure constant to ± 2 % of the reading, or 1 bar[1)] (0,1 MPa), whichever is the greater.

8.3 Maintain the output shaft speed within ± 2 % of the mean.

8.4 Maintain the measured inlet fluid temperature constant to ± 2 °C for the duration of a recording. Alternatively, ensure that data are recorded only during those periods when the temperature is within those limits.

8.5 Establish thermal equilibrium before recording each set of test data.

NOTE — This may, for example, be achieved by:

a) disconnecting the motor from the constant speed load;

b) operating the motor at rated speed while maintaining the inlet fluid temperature until outlet fluid temperature has stabilized;

c) reconnecting the constant speed load and recording data for the desired combination of test values.

8.6 Make separate simultaneous recordings of each of the variables listed in 8.1 for each combination of test values of differential pressure, inlet temperature, displacement and direction of rotation.

8.7 Extend the recording to as many revolutions as are necessary to achieve one complete motor cycle.

8.8 Record the actual measured values and test values of the corresponding parameters.

8.9 Make a note on the recordings of any tendency of the motor to operate in a jerky or non-uniform manner.

8.10 When using digital data acquisition techniques, select a sample interval which provides 95 % confidence that the maximum and minimum values of leakage and torque have been determined by pretesting.

8.11 Make a note of any tendency of the motor to be non-repeatable in either torque or leakage.

9 Expression of results

NOTE — Refer to clause 4 for a fuller explanation of letter symbols and suffixes.

9.1 Determine the volume flow rate $q_{V_{e,\varphi}}$, through the test motor for each recording at selected shaft positions, equally divided over one complete motor cycle.

It should be noted that in the formula

$$q_{V_{e,\varphi}} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} V_{i,\varphi} + q_{V_{s,\varphi}}$$

since the angular velocity, $\omega = 2\pi n$, is very small and the contribution of volumetric losses at the selected shaft position, $q_{V_{s,\varphi}}$, is predominant;

$V_{i,\varphi}$ is the derived swept volume at the selected shaft position.

9.2 Calculate the mean flow over one complete motor cycle $q_{V_{e,ma}}$, using the following formula:

$$q_{V_{e,ma}} = \frac{q_{V_{e,\varphi 1}} + q_{V_{e,\varphi 2}} + q_{V_{e,\varphi 3}} + \dots + q_{V_{e,\varphi z}}}{z}$$

where

the suffixes $\varphi 1$, $\varphi 2$, $\varphi 3$ ... φz are the respective selected shaft positions;

z is the number of readings per revolution.

9.3 Calculate the flow irregularity at each selected shaft position, $\Delta q_{V_{e,\varphi}}$, using the following formula:

$$\Delta q_{V_{e,\varphi}} = |q_{V_{e,ma}} - q_{V_{e,\varphi}}|$$

1) 1 bar = 10^5 Pa; 1 Pa = 1 N/m^2

9.4 Calculate the mean flow irregularity over one complete motor cycle, $\Delta q_{V_{e,ma}}$, using the following formula:

$$\Delta q_{V_{e,ma}} = \frac{\Delta q_{V_{e,\varphi 1}} + \Delta q_{V_{e,\varphi 2}} + \Delta q_{V_{e,\varphi 3}} + \ldots + \Delta q_{V_{e,\varphi z}}}{z}$$

9.5 Determine the flow irregularity index, Ir_{qV}, using the following formulae:

$$Ir_{qV} = \frac{\Delta q_{V_{e,ma}}}{q_{V_{e,ma}}}$$

or

$$Ir_{qV} = \frac{|q_{V_{e,ma}} - q_{V_{e,\varphi 1}}| + |q_{V_{e,ma}} - q_{V_{e,\varphi 2}}| + |\ldots| + |q_{V_{e,ma}} - q_{V_{e,\varphi z}}|}{q_{V_{e,\varphi 1}} + q_{V_{e,\varphi 2}} + \ldots + q_{V_{e,\varphi z}}}$$

9.6 Calculate the average volumetric efficiency, $\eta_{v,ma}$, for the minimum of one motor revolution using the following formula:

$$\eta_{v,ma} = \frac{V_{i,ma} \times \frac{\omega}{2\pi}}{q_{V_{ma}}}$$

where

$V_{i,ma}$ is the average derived swept volume;

ω is the angular velocity;

$q_{V_{ma}}$ is the average volume flow rate.

9.7 Calculate the relative peak-to-peak value of flow, δq_{V_e}, using the following formula:

$$\delta q_{V_e} = \frac{q_{V_{e,max}} - q_{V_{e,min}}}{q_{V_{e,ma}}}$$

9.8 Determine the output torque of the motor for each recording at the selected shaft positions, $T_{e,\varphi}$, equally divided over one complete motor cycle using the following formula:

$$T_{e,\varphi} = \Delta p \times \frac{V_{i,\varphi}}{2\pi} - T_{s,\varphi}$$

where

Δp is the differential pressure;

$V_{i,\varphi}$ is the derived swept volume at the selected shaft position;

$T_{s,\varphi}$ is the torque loss at the selected shaft position.

9.9 Calculate the mean torque, $T_{e,ma}$, over one revolution using the following formula:

$$T_{e,ma} = \frac{T_{e,\varphi 1} + T_{e,\varphi 2} + T_{e,\varphi 3} + \ldots + T_{e,\varphi z}}{z}$$

9.10 Calculate the torque irregularity at each selected shaft position, $\Delta T_{e,\varphi}$, using the following formula:

$$\Delta T_{e,\varphi} = T_{e,ma} - T_{e,\varphi}$$

9.11 Calculate the mean torque irregularity, $T_{e,ma}$, over one complete motor cycle using the following formula:

$$\Delta T_{e,ma} = \frac{\Delta T_{e,\varphi 1} + \Delta T_{e,\varphi 2} + \Delta T_{e,\varphi 3} + \ldots + \Delta T_{e,\varphi z}}{z}$$

9.12 Determine the torque irregularity index, Ir_T, using the following formulae:

$$Ir_T = \frac{\Delta T_{e,ma}}{T_{e,ma}}$$

or

$$Ir_T = \frac{|T_{e,ma} - T_{e,\varphi 1}| + |T_{e,ma} - T_{e,\varphi 2}| + |\ldots| + |T_{e,ma} - T_{e,\varphi z}|}{T_{e,\varphi 1} + T_{e,\varphi 2} + \ldots + T_{e,\varphi z}}$$

9.13 Calculate the mean hydraulic mechanical efficiency, $\eta_{hm,ma}$, using the following formula:

$$\eta_{hm,ma} = \frac{T_{e,ma}}{\Delta p \times \frac{V_i}{2\pi}}$$

9.14 Calculate the relative peak-to-peak value of torque, δT_e, using the following formula:

$$\delta T_e = \frac{T_{e,max} - T_{e,min}}{T_{e,ma}}$$

10 Test report

10.1 General

All the relevant test data at every test speed and test pressure, and the information listed in 10.3 shall be recorded in a test report.

10.2 Presentation of test data

All test measurements and the results of the calculations derived from the measurements shall be presented in tabular form and, where appropriate, graphically.

10.3 Test data

The following test data shall be included in the test report:

a) a description of the motor;

b) the class of measurement accuracy used (see the annex);

c) a description of the hydraulic test circuit and components;

d) a description of the test fluid;

e) the fluid viscosity (see 6.3);

f) the fluid temperature, θ [see clause 7 a)];

g) flow as a function of rotational angle at constant pressure and constant speed;

h) torque as a function of rotational angle at constant pressure, constant speed and constant temperature;

i) the geometric swept volume, V_g, or derived swept volume, V_i;

j) the mean flow over one complete motor cycle, $q_{V_{e,ma}}$ (see 9.2);

k) the mean flow irregularity over one complete motor cycle, $\Delta q_{V_{e,ma}}$ (see 9.4);

l) the flow irregularity index, Ir_{q_V} (see 9.5);

m) the volumetric efficiency at 1 min^{-1}, $\eta_{v,ma}$ (see 9.6);

n) the relative peak-to-peak value of flow, δq_{V_e} (see 9.7);

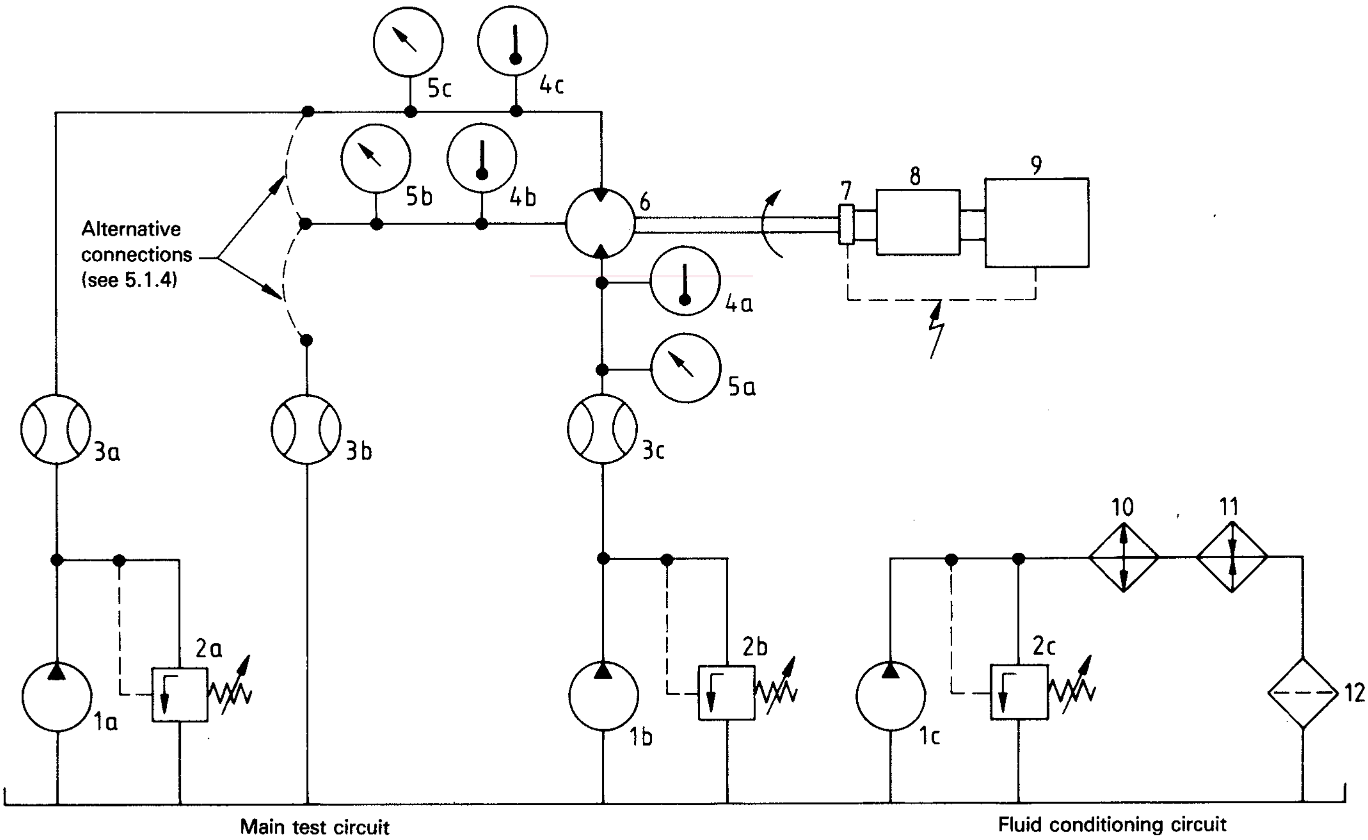
o) the mean torque over one complete motor cycle, $T_{e,ma}$ (see 9.9);

p) the mean torque irregularity over one complete motor cycle, $\Delta T_{e,ma}$ (see 9.11);

q) the torque irregularity index, Ir_T (see 9.12);

r) the mean hydraulic mechanical efficiency, $\eta_{hm,ma}$ (see 9.13);

s) the relative peak-to-peak value of torque, δT_e (see 9.14).



Key

1a, 1b, 1c	Circulating pumps
2a, 2b, 2c	Pressure-relief valves
3a, 3b, 3c	Flowmeters
4a, 4b, 4c	Temperature indicators
5a, 5b, 5c	Pressure indicators
6	Motor being tested
7	Speed and shaft angle control
8	Torque transducer
9	Constant speed load
10	Cooler
11	Heater
12	Filter

Figure — Typical hydraulic test circuit for bidirectional motor