

EDITORIAL

How do we complete a repair? A point of view.

Repairs in hydraulics are usually difficult and quite expensive, even though many of the beneficiaries consider that they can only offer up to 2-3 percent of the initial price for a repair service. Of course, the problem of repairs is neither simple nor easy, but it is not the most complicated activity in the technical - technological field, too.



Ph.D.Eng. Petrin DRUMEA
MANAGING EDITOR

The first difficult issue is finding the fault, since basically we have to fix what does not work, that is to intervene where there is an irregularity that influences the proper functioning of the machine. Therefore, it has to be determined right from the beginning whether the failure is caused by the wear and tear of a piece of equipment or by a mechanical, electrical or cleaning accident.

After the malfunction is determined, the specialist determines how to remedy it, and he / she also indicates by whom and where the repair should be done. As a general recommendation, I believe that the repair is to be done by industry specialists who have tools and devices, as well as a properly equipped laboratory. Such a laboratory shall be equipped with stands and devices to certify the quality of the repair. I do not think it is acceptable to check the correctness of the repair of a piece of hydraulic equipment directly on the machine in which it is included. Under these conditions, the conclusion is that the repair will be completed with a separate functional test, conducted in a specialized laboratory.

Being a repair, the level and complexity of the tests do not have to cover the whole range of parameters checked in the case of type testing, not even in batch testing; they shall only be limited to achieving operation, reaching the flow rate and reaching the working pressure specified in the product catalog.

The test stands and devices should not be equipped with computer control systems and sensing technology of a too high level, either, because this would lead to a non-rewarding increase in repair which will include the costs of control tests and checking. It is important that following this laboratory check there is a certainty of proper functioning and at the performance level required to ensure the working parameters of the machine to which the hydraulic system belongs.

This material refers mainly to corrective maintenance rather than predictive maintenance, that is, to faults that have occurred and not to those that might occur in running of a machine over time.

In conclusion, we note that it is not right to make repairs without performing final tests and functional checks in a dedicated laboratory.