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# Hydraulic fluid power — Determination of characteristics of motors —

Part 2: Startability

Transmissions hydrauliques — Détermination des caractéristiques des moteurs —

Partie 2: Essai de démarrage



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 4392 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 4392-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 131, *Fluid power systems*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Product testing*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 4392-2:1989), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

ISO 4392 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Hydraulic fluid power* — *Determination of characteristics of motors*:

- Part 1: At constant low speed and constant pressure
- Part 2: Startability
- Part 3: At constant flow and at constant torque

Annexes A, B and C form a normative part of this part of ISO 4392.

# 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. Startability, the ability of a motor to start, is an important property of hydraulic motors, when used for specific applications.