MFP Seals' Guide to Identifing Seal Failures



IDENTIFICATION

The seal has lost all elasticity, is cracked and easily crumbles.

CONDITION

Excessive fluid temperature. Prolonged exposure to sunlight or ozone.

RESOLUTION

Reduce oil temperature. Check that seals are stored away from sources of ozone (electrical) and direct sunlight.

FRACTURING



IDENTIFICATION

The dynamic side of the seal has missing material.

CONDITION

Excessive back pressure.

RESOLUTION

Inspect pressure relief valves.



IDENTIFICATION

The dynamic side heal shows signs of extrusion.

CONDITION

Excessive gaps in mated surfaces (extrusion gaps). Worn bearings/wear rings. Excessive system pressure.

RESOLUTION

Use a backup ring. Inspect and replace worn bearings or wear rings. Find a seal better suited for this application.



The static side heal shows signs of extrusion.

CONDITION

Support surface is uneven. Backup ring used is the wrong size.

RESOLUTION

Check surfaces and machine to spec. Use correct size backup ring.

FRACTURING



IDENTIFICATION

The V portion of the seal shows long cracks or splits.

CONDITION

Temperature too low at startup. Frequent shock from excessive pressure spikes.

RESOLUTION

Increase startup temp.

Find a seal better suited for this application.

GROOVING



IDENTIFICATION

The dynamic lip shows signs of axial cuts and grooves.

CONDITION

Sharp foreign matter is present in the system fluid. May also be caused by imploding air bubbles.

RESOLUTION

Bleed air from system and/or flush system of contaminants.

FRACTURING



IDENTIFICATION

The dynamic side of the seal has broken off.

CONDITION

Material and/or fluid break-down.

RESOLUTION

Replace fluid.

Find a seal better suited for this application.

FRACTURING



IDENTIFICATION

The pressurized surfaces of the seal are burned or broken.

CONDITION

Dieseling, or an explosion of residual air at high pressure, may have occurred.

RESOLUTION

Inspect maximum pressure settings. Bleed air from system.

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IDENTIFICATION

The dynamic face of the seal is hardened showing cracks and glazing of the seal material.

CONDITION

High stroke speed generating excessive heat.

RESOLUTION

Reduce stroke speed, or use a material designed for speed and heat requirements.



IDENTIFICATION

The entire seal is hardened showing cracks and glazing, with loss of material elasticity.

CONDITION

Excessive fluid temperature. Fluid break-down. Incompatible fluid for seal material used.

RESOLUTION

Reduce Oil Temp. Replace Fluid. Use fluid compatible to seal material.

WEAR





IDENTIFICATION

The dynamic face of the seal is worn to a glossy mirror like shine.

CONDITION

Not enough lubrication.

RESOLUTION

Check viscosity of oil.

Find a seal better suited for this application.

SCARRING



IDENTIFICATION

The dynamic side of the seal shows excessive scratches.

CONDITION

Damage to the Rod or Cylinder Bore. Foreign material present in the fluid.

RESOLUTION

Hone, polish, or deburr rod and cylinder. Flush system of contaminants.



IDENTIFICATION

The dynamic lip is worn to a rounded, egg-shape.

CONDITION

The rod and cylinder bore are off-center, non-concentric.

RESOLUTION

Check for, and replace, worn rod or cylinder. Machine to seal specifications.

SWELLING



IDENTIFICATION

Seal material has become softened and misshapen.

CONDITION

Fluid has been absorbed by the seal material. Incompatible fluid or water in fluid.

RESOLUTION

Use fluid compatible to seal material. Flush system of contaminants.



Only one side of the dynamic lip is showing excessive wear.

CONDITION

Excessive lateral load caused by worn wear ring or bearing.

RESOLUTION

Inspect and replace worn bearings or wear rings. Bearing/Wear Ring surface area may need to be increased.