SEAKEEPER SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE PLAN

Seakeepers are designed to require minimal maintenance since most of the critical components operate in a sealed enclosure, protected from the corrosive moisture involved with life on the water. Outside of the sphere, the closed-loop hydraulic circuit and the cooling circuit should be periodically inspected.

Every 200 Hours or 3 Months
Replace Zinc Anode (Seakeeper 5, 6, 9, 16, 18, 26, 35, and 40)
Every 1000 Hours or Annually
Inspect hydraulic manifold components and fittings
Inspect hydraulic cylinders and hoses
Inspect brake bushings
Inspect heat exchanger, cooling hoses and confirm proper glycol level
Inspect all electrical connections, cables, components
Inspect all mounting hardware/bolts
Inspect isolators, clevis assemblies, bushings, pins & clips (Seakeeper 26, 35, and 40)
Clean/Descale heat exchanger
Confirm proper seawater flow
Confirm hydraulic oil pressure (Seakeeper 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 16, 18, 26, 35, and 40)*
Inspect and lubricate the latch assembly (Seakeeper 1)*
Every 2000 Hours
Inspect the Igus chain assembly (Seakeeper 1)*
Flush the glycol cooling circuit (Every 2000 Hours or 5 Years)*
Replace brake bushings*
Replace heat exchanger*
Replace the latch assembly (Seakeeper 1)*
Safety latch performance check (Seakeeper 4, 4.5,10,14)

*These tasks must be performed by a certified Seakeeper Dealer. Find a local Dealer at www.seakeeper.com/find-us

Perform the Recommended Maintenance after the indicated number of Running [RUN] hours or Years since last maintenance, whichever occurs first.

For detailed instructions on performing an annual inspection, please refer to Technical Bulletin - Seakeeper Annual Inspection.
https://www.seakeeper.com/technical-library/?type=&product=&search=90747

The single cylinder hydraulic brake systems on the Seakeeper 1, 4, 4.5, 10, and 14 require minimal service with only an inspection every 12 months, and a bushing replacement every 2000 hours.

Seakeepers are designed for use in a marine environment and to withstand occasional water spray or splash. Prolonged exposure to seawater, however, can cause premature wear and damage to the unit; therefore, it is important to apply a gentle fresh water rinse following exposure to seawater. https://www.seakeeper.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/SB_90106-2-Fresh-Water-Rinse-1.pdf

The service intervals are based on 'average' use, including operating in various Sea conditions, such as zero or low-speed usage in/ around marinas and anchorages vs. different speeds while underway in light or heavy sea conditions. If the customer's normal operating conditions include extended SEA operation, more frequent service should be considered.