

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)*

Inspect Electric Seawater Valve (Seakeeper 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 18, 40)*

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.