

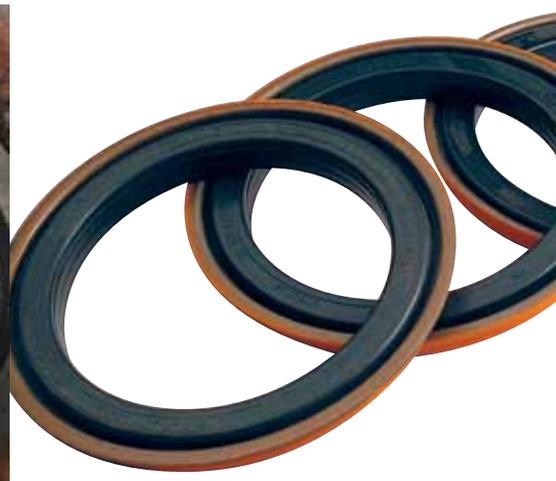
# Automotive TechTips

**TIMKEN**  
Where You Turn

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Maximizing bearing performance and life remains an objective throughout The Timken Company, from design teams and manufacturing associates to our field sales team and distributors. *TechTips* helps you install and maintain Timken® bearings, seals and components to take full advantage of their performance and the systems in which they operate. For more information regarding Timken automotive products and services, visit [www.timken.com](http://www.timken.com) or contact your local Timken distributor.

## SEAL TROUBLESHOOTING

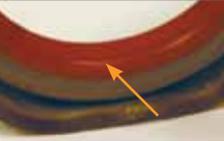


It can be challenging to properly troubleshoot potential seal problems. When attempting to diagnose a seal-related issue, ask these questions and then review the troubleshooting guide. The questions and guide will assist you with the evaluation and repair of seals.

### Questions to Ask

- How long has the problem occurred?
- Is the seal leaking from the outer or inner diameter?
- What is the surface finish of the shaft?
- Has the manufacturing process of the shaft changed?
- Has the shaft been reworked or machined?
- When and/or in what conditions does the problem occur?
- In what automotive application is the seal used?
- In what environment is the seal used?
- What was used to install the seal?
- How fast does the shaft turn?
- To what temperature was the seal exposed?
- What type of lubricant is being used and has it changed?

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Symptom	Example	Course of Action
Hardened sealing lip surface		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the operating temperature. Excessive temperatures can cause the seal lip to harden.</li> <li>• Check for inadequate lubrication or incompatibility with the sealed fluid.</li> </ul>
Brittle or cracked sealing lip		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the operating temperature of the lubricant.</li> <li>• Make sure the seal is properly sized. An overly tight fit on the shaft will cause overheating.</li> <li>• Check the adequacy of the lubricant for the type of seal used.</li> </ul>
Sealing lip shows excessive wear		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure the shaft finish is not too rough at the point of lip contact.</li> <li>• Make sure the seal was properly prelubricated before installation. Check the adequacy of the lubrication for the type of seal used.</li> <li>• Make sure the seal is the proper fit. An overly tight fit can cause overheating and rapid wear.</li> <li>• Make sure that shaft runout and misalignment do not exceed recommended limits.</li> <li>• Make sure the seal sits close to the bearings. Check for excessive looseness in the bearing or splines.</li> </ul>
Sealing lip worn on one side (directional helix marks worn off)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure there is no misalignment of the shaft to the bore. This can generate rapid wear at a single point on the sealing lip.</li> </ul>
Torn seal lip		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage may have been caused by improper assembly of related parts or the use of improper installation tools.</li> <li>• Confirm that the seal was guarded by a seal protector when installed over splines, keyways or snap ring grooves.</li> <li>• Make sure that proper installation tools and methods were used.</li> <li>• Damage can result from debris contacting the seal lip during operating conditions, which may be too severe for the type of seal being used.</li> </ul>
Nicked or scratched sealing lip		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage may have been caused by careless storage and handling or use of improper assembly tools.</li> <li>• Make sure the shaft was properly cleaned before installation.</li> <li>• Make sure that proper installation tools and methods were used.</li> <li>• Confirm that the seal was guarded by a seal protector when installed over splines, keyways or snap ring grooves.</li> </ul>
"Blown-out" sealing lip (or reversed direction of lip contact)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Look for excessive pressure buildup or plugged vents. Vents may become clogged if they are not covered during painting.</li> <li>• Check the lubricant level. Heating of the lubricant causes expansion and the pressure can blow out the seal.</li> </ul>
Softened sealing lip surface		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check compatibility of the fluid and the sealing element. Cross contamination of incompatible fluids can cause a rubber seal to swell and disintegrate.</li> </ul>

**⚠ WARNING** Failure to observe the following warning could create a risk of serious injury.

Proper maintenance and handling procedures are critical. Always follow installation instructions and maintain proper lubrication.

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