



Advanced Troubleshooting Guide for Air Brake Compressors*

The guide consists of an introduction to air brake charging system components, a table showing recommended vehicle maintenance schedules, and a troubleshooting symptom and remedy section with tests to diagnose most charging system problems.

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Note: The technical bulletins referenced in this document are available at www.Bendix.com.

If completing the self testing in this document does not resolve the charging system issue, contact the Bendix Tech Team at 1-800-AIR-BRAKE (1-800-247-2725) option 2 for additional troubleshooting support..

*This guide is only for vehicles that use desiccant air dryers.

Introduction to the Air Brake Charging System

Powered by the vehicle engine, the **air compressor** builds the air pressure for the air brake system. The air compressor is typically cooled by the engine coolant system and lubricated by the engine oil supply.

As the atmospheric air is compressed, all the water vapor originally in the air is carried along into the air system, as well as a small amount of the lubricating oil as vapor.

The compressor's unloader mechanism and **governor** (along with a synchro valve for the Bendix® DuraFlo 596™ air compressor) control the brake system air pressure between a preset maximum and minimum pressure level by monitoring the pressure in the service (or "supply") reservoir. When the air pressure becomes greater than that of the preset "cut-out", the governor controls the unloader mechanism of the compressor to stop the compressor from building air and also causes the air dryer to purge. As the service reservoir air pressure drops to the "cut-in" setting of the governor, the governor returns the compressor back to building air and the air dryer to air drying mode.

The **duty cycle** is the ratio of time the compressor spends building air to the total engine running time. Air compressors are designed to build air (run "loaded") up to 25% of the time. Higher duty cycles cause conditions that affect air brake charging system performance which may require additional maintenance. Factors that add to the duty cycle are: air suspension; additional air accessories; use of an undersized compressor; frequent stops; or excessive leakage from fittings, connections, lines, chambers or valves, etc.

The **discharge line** allows the air, water-vapor, and oil-vapor mixture to cool between the compressor and air dryer. The typical size of a vehicle's discharge line, (see column 2 of Table A on page 3) assumes

a compressor with a normal ($\leq 25\%$) duty cycle and operating in a temperate climate. See *Bendix and/or other air dryer manufacturer guidelines as needed*.

When the **temperature** of the compressed air that enters the air dryer is within the normal range, the air dryer can remove most of the charging system moisture. If the temperature of the compressed air is above the normal range, oil — as oil-vapor — is able to pass through the air dryer and into the air system. Larger diameter discharge lines and/or longer discharge line lengths can help reduce the temperature.

The discharge line must maintain a **constant slope** down from the compressor to the air dryer inlet fitting to avoid low points where ice may form and block the flow. If, instead, ice blockages occur at the air dryer inlet, insulation may be added here; or if the inlet fitting is a typical 90 degree fitting, it may be changed to a straight or 45 degree fitting. For more information on how to help prevent discharge line freeze-ups, see *Bendix Bulletin TCH-008-021* (available on www.bendix.com). Shorter discharge line lengths, or insulation, may be required in cold climates.

The **air dryer** contains a filter that collects oil droplets, and a desiccant bed that removes almost all of the remaining water vapor. The compressed air is then passed to—and stored in—the air brake service (supply) reservoir. The oil droplets, and the water collected, are automatically purged when the governor reaches its "cut-out" setting and sends a signal to the air dryer. For vehicles with accessories that are sensitive to small amounts of oil, we recommended installation of a Bendix® PuraGuard® oil coalescing filter, designed to further minimize the amount of oil present.

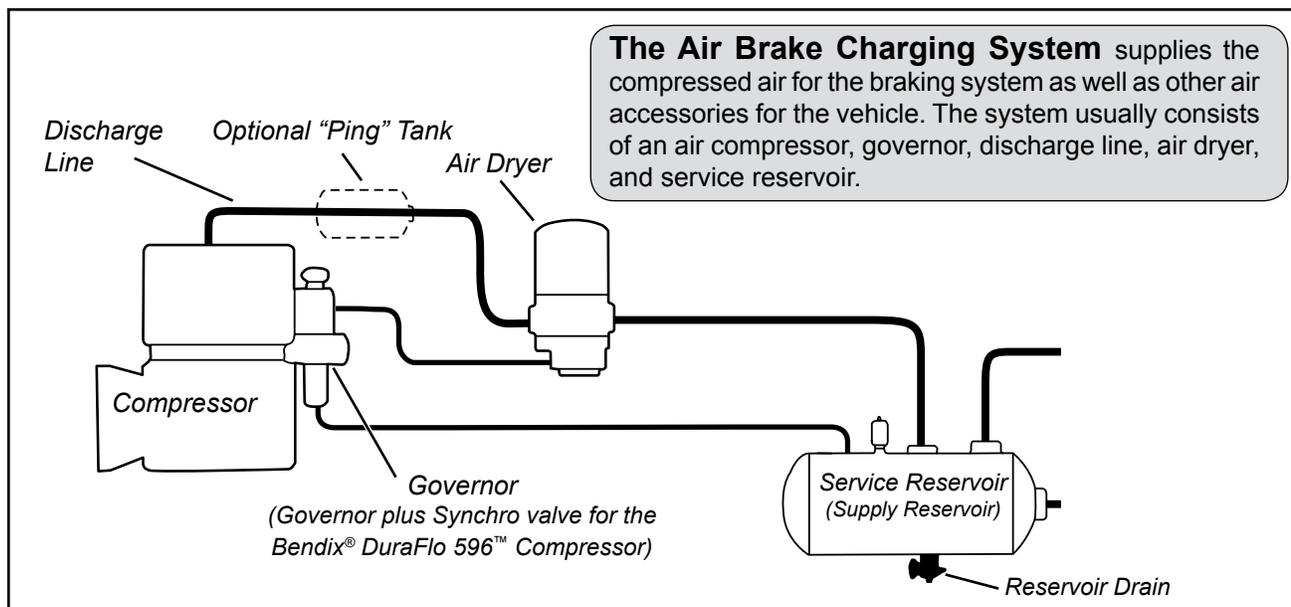
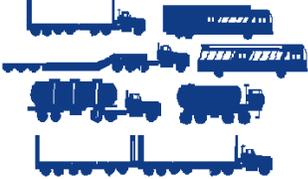
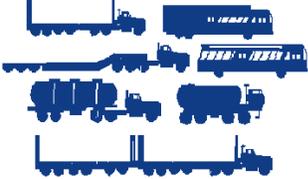


Table A: Maintenance Schedule and Usage Guidelines

Regularly scheduled maintenance is the single most important factor in maintaining the air brake charging system.

Vehicle Used for:	No. of Axles	Column 1	Column 2		Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
		Typical Compressors Spec'd	Discharge Line		Recommended Air Dryer Cartridge Replacement ¹	Recommended Reservoir Drain Schedule ²	Acceptable Reservoir Oil Contents ³ at Regular Drain Interval
			I.D.	Length			
Low Air Use		Bendix® BA-921 [®] air compressor	1/2 in.	6 ft.	Every three (3) years	Recommended every month - Max of every 90 days	Bendix® BASIC™ test acceptable range: 3 oil units per month. See appendix A.
Compressor with less than 15% duty cycle e.g. Line haul single trailer w/o air suspension; air over hydraulic brakes 				5 or less			
Compressor with up to 25% duty cycle e.g. Line haul single trailer with air suspension; school bus 		Bendix® Tu-Flo® 550 air compressor	1/2 in.	9 ft.	Every two (2) years	Every month	For the Bendix BASIC Test Kit, order Bendix P/N 5013711
Compressor with up to 25% duty cycle e.g. Double/triple trailer; open highway coach/RV; (most) pick-up & delivery; yard or terminal jockey; off-highway; construction; loggers; concrete mixer; dump truck; fire truck 				8 or less			
Compressor with up to 25% duty cycle e.g. City transit bus; refuse; bulk unloaders; low boys; urban region coach; central tire inflation 		Bendix® BA-922 [®] , or DuraFlo 596™ air compressor	5/8 in.	12 ft.	Every year	Every month	BASIC test acceptable range: 5 oil units per month. See appendix A.
Compressor with up to 25% duty cycle e.g. City transit bus; refuse; bulk unloaders; low boys; urban region coach; central tire inflation 		Bendix® Tu-Flo® 750 air compressor		12 ft.			

Footnotes:

- 1 With increased air demand, the air dryer cartridge needs to be replaced more often.
- 2 Use the drain valves to slowly drain all reservoirs to zero psi.
- 3 Allow the oil/water mixture to fully settle before measuring oil quantity.
- 4 To counter above normal temperatures at the air dryer inlet, (and resultant oil-vapor passing upstream in the air system) replace the discharge line with one of a larger diameter and/or longer length. This helps reduce the air's temperature. If sufficient cooling occurs, the oil-vapor condenses and can be removed by the air dryer. Discharge line upgrades are not covered under warranty. **Note:** To help prevent discharge line freeze-ups, shorter discharge line lengths, or insulation, may be required in cold climates. (See Bendix Bulletin TCH-008-021, available on www.bendix.com.)
- 5 For certain vehicles/applications, where turbo-charged inlet air is used, a smaller size compressor may be permissible.

Note: Compressor and/or air dryer upgrades are recommended in cases where duty cycle is greater than the normal range (for the examples above).

For Bendix® compressors, unloader service is recommended every 250,000 miles.

Air Brake Charging System Troubleshooting

How to use this guide:

Find the symptom(s) that you see, then move to the right to find the possible causes ("What it may indicate") and remedies ("What you should do").

Review the warranty policy before performing any intrusive compressor maintenance. Unloader or cylinder head gasket replacement and resealing of the bottom cover plate are usually permitted under warranty. Follow all standard safety procedures when performing any maintenance.

Look for:

 **Normal**

Normal - Charging system is working within normal range.

 **Check**

Check - Charging system needs further investigation.

GENERAL SAFETY GUIDELINES

⚠ WARNING! PLEASE READ AND FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS ⚠

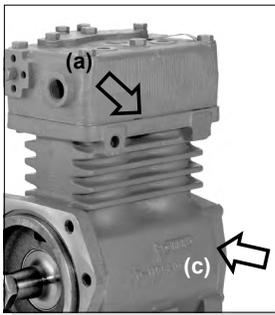
TO AVOID PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH:

When working on or around a vehicle, the following guidelines should be observed AT ALL TIMES:

- ▲ Park the vehicle on a level surface, apply the parking brakes and always block the wheels. Always wear personal protection equipment.
- ▲ Stop the engine and remove the ignition key when working under or around the vehicle. When working in the engine compartment, the engine should be shut off and the ignition key should be removed. Where circumstances require that the engine be in operation, EXTREME CAUTION should be used to prevent personal injury resulting from contact with moving, rotating, leaking, heated or electrically-charged components.
- ▲ Do not attempt to install, remove, disassemble or assemble a component until you have read, and thoroughly understand, the recommended procedures. Use only the proper tools and observe all precautions pertaining to use of those tools.
- ▲ If the work is being performed on the vehicle's air brake system, or any auxiliary pressurized air systems, make certain to drain the air pressure from all reservoirs before beginning ANY work on the vehicle. If the vehicle is equipped with a Bendix® AD-IS® air dryer system, a Bendix® DRM™ dryer reservoir module, or a Bendix® AD-9si® air dryer, be sure to drain the purge reservoir.
- ▲ Following the vehicle manufacturer's recommended procedures, deactivate the electrical system in a manner that safely removes all electrical power from the vehicle.
- ▲ Never exceed manufacturer's recommended pressures.
- ▲ You should consult the vehicle manufacturer's operating and service manuals, and any related literature, in conjunction with the Guidelines above.
- ▲ Never connect or disconnect a hose or line containing pressure; it may whip and/or cause hazardous airborne dust and dirt particles. Wear eye protection. Slowly open connections with care, and verify that no pressure is present. Never remove a component or plug unless you are certain all system pressure has been depleted.
- ▲ Use only genuine Bendix® brand replacement parts, components and kits. Replacement hardware, tubing, hose, fittings, wiring, etc. must be of equivalent size, type and strength as original equipment and be designed specifically for such applications and systems.
- ▲ Components with stripped threads or damaged parts should be replaced rather than repaired. Do not attempt repairs requiring machining or welding unless specifically stated and approved by the vehicle and component manufacturer.
- ▲ Prior to returning the vehicle to service, make certain all components and systems are restored to their proper operating condition.
- ▲ For vehicles with Automatic Traction Control (ATC), the ATC function must be disabled (ATC indicator lamp should be ON) prior to performing any vehicle maintenance where one or more wheels on a drive axle are lifted off the ground and moving.
- ▲ The power MUST be temporarily disconnected from the radar sensor whenever any tests USING A DYNAMOMETER are conducted on a vehicle equipped with a Bendix® Wingman® system.

Symptom:	What it may indicate:	What you should do:
<p>1.0 Oil Test Card results.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; width: 60px; height: 60px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 10px;">  </div> <div style="font-size: 48px; margin-right: 10px;">X</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; width: 60px; height: 60px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 10px;">  </div> <div style="font-size: 48px; margin-right: 10px;">✓</div> </div>	<p>Not a valid test.</p> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">Bendix® BASIC™ Test - use this cup to measure "oil units"</p>	<p>Discontinue using this test.</p> <p>Do not use this card test to diagnose compressor "oil passing" issues. They are subjective and error prone. Use only the <u>Bendix® Air System Inspection Cup (BASIC™)</u> test and the methods described in this guide for advanced troubleshooting.</p> <p>The Bendix BASIC test should be the definitive method for judging excessive oil fouling/oil passing. (See Appendix, on page 17 for a flowchart and expanded explanation of the checklist used when conducting the BASIC test.)</p>

Symptom:	What it may indicate:	What you should do:
2.0 Oil on the outside of the compressor.	Engine and/or other accessories leaking onto compressor.	Find the source, repair and clean. Return the vehicle to service.
2.1 Oil leaking at compressor / engine connections:	(a) Oil leak at the front or rear (fuel pump, etc.) mounting flange.	⇒ Repair or replace as necessary. If the mounting bolt torques are low, replace the gasket.
	(b) Oil leak at air inlet fitting.	⇒ Replace the fitting gasket. Inspect the inlet hose and replace as necessary. Check for excessive intake vacuum and compressor operation.
	(c) Oil leak at air discharge fitting.	⇒ Replace gasket or fitting as necessary to ensure good seal.
	(d) Loose/broken oil line fittings.	⇒ Inspect and repair as necessary.
2.2 Oil leaking from compressor:	(a) Excessive oil leak at head gasket.	⇒ <i>Go to Test 1 on page 14.</i>
	(b) Oil leak at bottom cover plate.	⇒ Reseal the bottom cover plate using RTV silicone sealant or Bendix replacement gasket.
	(c) Oil leak at internal rear flange gasket.	⇒ Replace compressor or gasket. (The standard gasket for most applications is Bendix part no. 298730.)
	(d) Oil leak through crankcase.	⇒ Replace compressor.
	If unable to tell source of leak.	⇒ Clean compressor and check periodically.



Head gasket (a) and rear flange gasket (c) locations.

? Check

3.0 Oil at air dryer purge/exhaust or surrounding area.	Air brake charging system functioning normally.	⇒ Air dryers remove water and oil from the air brake charging system. Check that regular maintenance is being performed. Return the vehicle to service.
----------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

✓ Normal

Symptom:**What it may indicate:****What you should do:****4.0 Oil in supply or service reservoir (air dryer installed).****Maintenance**

- (a) If air brake charging system maintenance has not been performed. That is, reservoir(s) have not been drained per the schedule in Table A on page 3, Column 4, and/or the air dryer maintenance has not been performed as in Column 3.
- (b) If the vehicle maintenance has been performed as recommended in Table A on page 3, some oil in the reservoirs is normal.



See Table A, on page 3, for maintenance schedule information.



Drain all air tanks (reservoirs) into the Bendix® BASIC™ test cup. (Bendix kit P/N 5013711).

- ⇒ Drain all air tanks and check the vehicle at next service interval using the Bendix® BASIC™ test. See Table A on page 3, column 3 and 4, for recommended service schedule.

? Check

- ⇒ Drain all air tanks into Bendix BASIC test cup (Bendix Air System Inspection Cup). If less than one unit of reservoir contents is found, the vehicle can be returned to service. **Note: If more than one oil unit of water (or a cloudy emulsion mixture) is present, change the air dryer cartridge, check for air system leakage (Go to Test 2, page 14) stop the inspection and check again at the next service interval.**

See the BASIC test kit for full details.

If less than one "oil unit" of water (or water/cloudy emulsion mixture) is present, use the BASIC cup chart on the label of the cup to determine if the amount of oil found is within the acceptable level.

- ⇒ If within the normal range, return the vehicle to service. For vehicles with accessories that are sensitive to small amounts of oil, consider a Bendix® PuraGuard® oil coalescing filter.
- ⇒ If outside the "normal range" shown on the cup, go to Symptom 4.0 (c).

Also, see Table A on page 3, Column 3 for recommended air dryer cartridge replacement schedule.

Duty cycle too high

- (c) Air brake system leakage.
- (d) Compressor may be undersized for the application.

- ⇒ Go to Test 2 on page 14.
- ⇒ See Table A Column 1, on page 3 for recommended compressor sizes.
- ⇒ If the compressor is "too small" for the vehicle's application (for example, where a vehicle's use has changed or service conditions exceed the original vehicle or engine OE spec's) a compressor upgrade is recommended. Note: The costs incurred (e.g. installing a larger capacity compressor, etc.) are not covered under original compressor warranty.
- ⇒ If the compressor is correct for the vehicle, go to Symptom 4.0 (e).

The **duty cycle** is the ratio of time the compressor spends building air to total engine running time. Air compressors are designed to build air (to "run loaded") up to 25% of the time. Higher duty cycles cause conditions that affect air brake charging system performance which may require additional maintenance. Factors that add to the duty cycle are: air suspension; additional air accessories; use of an undersized compressor; frequent stops; or excessive leakage from fittings, connections, lines, chambers or valves, etc.

Symptom:

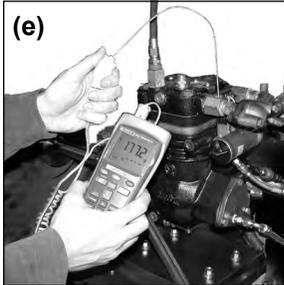
What it may indicate:

What you should do:

4.0 Oil in supply or service reservoir* (air dryer installed) (continued).

Temperature

- (e) Air compressor discharge and/or air dryer inlet temperature too high.
- (f) Insufficient coolant flow.



Testing the temperature at the discharge fitting.



Inspecting the coolant hoses.

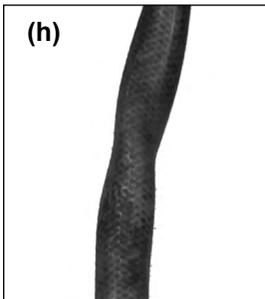
- (g) Restricted discharge line.



Kinked discharge line shown.

Other

- (h) Restricted air inlet (not enough air to compressor).



Partly collapsed inlet line shown.

⇒ Check temperature as outlined in Test 2 on page 14. If temperatures are normal, go to 4.0(h).

⇒ Inspect coolant line. Replace as necessary (I.D. is 1/2").

⇒ Inspect the coolant lines for kinks and restrictions and fittings for restrictions. Replace as necessary.

⇒ Verify coolant lines go from engine block to compressor and back to the water pump. Repair as necessary.

⇒ If discharge line is restricted or more than 1/16" carbon build-up is found, replace the discharge line. See Table A, column 2, on page 3 for recommended size. Replace as necessary.

⇒ The discharge line must maintain a **constant slope** down from the compressor to the air dryer inlet fitting to avoid low points where ice may form and block the flow. If, instead, ice blockages occur at the air dryer inlet, insulation may be added here, or if the inlet fitting is a typical 90 degree fitting, it may be changed to a straight or 45 degree fitting. For more information on how to help prevent discharge line freeze-ups, see Bendix Bulletin TCH-008-021. Shorter discharge line lengths or insulation may be required in cold climates.

⇒ Check compressor air inlet line for restrictions, brittleness, soft or sagging hose conditions etc. Repair as necessary. Inlet line size is 3/4 ID. Maximum restriction requirement for compressors is 25 inches of water.

⇒ Check for presence and operation of an Inlet Check Valve (ICV).

⇒ Check the engine air filter and service if necessary (if possible, check the air filter usage indicator).

? Check

Symptom:**What it may indicate:****What you should do:****4.0 Oil in supply or service reservoir* (air dryer installed (continued)).****Other (cont.)**

- (i) Poorly filtered inlet air (poor air quality to compressor).



Inspect the engine air cleaner.

- (j) Governor malfunction or setting.
(k) Compressor malfunction.

Crankcase Flooding

Consider installing a compressor bottom drain kit (where available) in cases of chronic oil passing where all other operating conditions have been investigated. Bendix® compressors are designed to have a 'dry' sump and the presence of excess oil in the crankcase can lead to oil carryover.

- ⇒ Check for leaking, damaged or defective compressor air inlet components (e.g. induction line, fittings, gaskets, filter bodies, etc.). Repair inlet components as needed.
Note: Dirt ingestion will damage compressor and is not covered under warranty.

? Check

- ⇒ Go to Test 3 on page 15.
⇒ If you found excessive oil present in the service reservoir in step 4.0 (b) above and you did not find any issues in steps 4.0 (c) through 4.0 (j) above, the compressor may be passing oil.

Replace the compressor. If still under warranty, follow normal warranty process.
Note: After replacing a compressor, residual oil may take a considerable period of time to be flushed from the air brake system.

5.0 Oil present at valves (e.g. at exhaust, or seen during servicing).

Air brake system valves are required to tolerate a light coating of oil.

✓ Normal

- ⇒ A small amount of oil does not affect SAE J2024** compliant valves.
⇒ Check that regular maintenance is being performed and that the amount of oil in the air tanks (reservoirs) is within the acceptable range shown on the Bendix® BASIC™ test cup (also see column 5 of Table A on page 3). Return the vehicle to service.

For oil-sensitive systems, see page 2.

** SAE J2024 outlines the tests all air brake system pneumatic components need to be able to pass, including minimum levels of tolerance to contamination.



Genuine Bendix® valves are all SAE J2024 compliant.

Symptom:	What it may indicate:	What you should do:
6.0 Excessive oil consumption in engine.	<p>A problem with engine or other engine accessory.</p>  <p>The engine service manual has more information.</p>	<p>⇒ See engine service manual.</p> <p>? Check</p>
7.0 Oil present at air dryer cartridge during maintenance.	<p>Air brake charging system is functioning normally.</p>  <p>Oil shown leaking from an air dryer cartridge.</p> <p>✓ Normal</p>	<p>⇒ Air dryers remove water and oil from the air brake charging system. A small amount of oil is normal. Check that regular maintenance is being performed and that the amount of oil in the air tanks (reservoirs) is within the acceptable range shown by the BASIC™ Test (<i>also see column 5 of Table A on page 3</i>). Replace the air dryer cartridge as needed and return the vehicle to service.</p>
8.0 Oil in ping tank or compressor discharge aftercooler.	<p>Air brake charging system is functioning normally.</p> <p>✓ Normal</p>	<p>⇒ Follow vehicle OE maintenance recommendation for these components.</p>
9.0 Air brake charging system seems slow to build pressure.	<p>(a) Air brake charging system functioning normally.</p> <p>✓ Normal</p> <p>(b) Air brake system leakage.</p> <p>(c) Compressor may be undersized for the application.</p> <p>(d) Compressor unloader mechanism malfunction.</p> <p>(e) Damaged compressor head gasket.</p>	<p>⇒ Using dash gauges, verify that the compressor builds air system pressure from 85-100 psi in 40 seconds or less with engine at full governed rpm. Return the vehicle to service.</p> <p>⇒ <i>Go to Test 2 on page 14.</i></p> <p>⇒ <i>See Table A Column 1, on page 3 for some typical compressor applications.</i> If the compressor is "too small" for the vehicle's role, for example, where a vehicle's use has changed, then upgrade the compressor. Note: <i>The costs incurred (e.g. installing a larger capacity compressor, etc.) are not covered under original compressor warranty.</i></p> <p>⇒ <i>Go to Test 5 on page 15.</i></p> <p>⇒ An air leak at the head gasket may indicate a downstream restriction such as a freeze-up or carbon blockage and/or could indicate a defective or missing safety valve. Find blockage (<i>go to 9.0 (f) for details</i>) and then replace the compressor or compressor head gasket. Do not reuse the safety valve without testing. <i>See Symptom 12.0 (a).</i></p>

Symptom:**What it may indicate:****What you should do:**

9.0 Air brake charging system seems slow to build pressure. (continued)



Dash gauges.

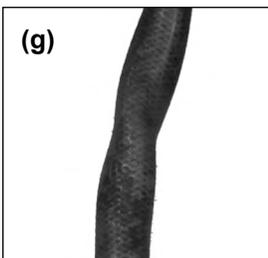
(f) Restricted discharge line.

? Check



Kinked discharge line shown.

- ⇒ If discharge line is restricted:
 - ⇒ By more than 1/16" carbon build-up, replace the discharge line (see *Table A, column 2, on page 3 for recommended size*) and go to *Test 2 on page 14*.
 - ⇒ By other restrictions (e.g. kinks). Replace the discharge line. See *Table A, column 2, on page 3 for recommended size*. Retest for air build. Return vehicle to service or, if problem persists, go to 9.0(a).
- ⇒ The discharge line must maintain a **constant slope** down from the compressor to the air dryer inlet fitting to avoid low points where ice may form and block the flow. If, instead, ice blockages occur at the air dryer inlet, insulation may be added here, or if the inlet fitting is a typical 90 degree fitting, it may be changed to a straight or 45 degree fitting. *For more information on how to help prevent discharge line freeze-ups, see Bendix® Bulletin TCH-008-021*. Shorter discharge line lengths or insulation may be required in cold climates.



Partly collapsed inlet line shown.

(g) Restricted air inlet (not enough air to compressor).

? Check

- ⇒ Check compressor air inlet line for restrictions, brittleness, soft or sagging hose conditions etc. Repair as necessary. Refer to vehicle manufacturer's guidelines for inlet line size.
- ⇒ Check the engine air filter and service if necessary (if possible, check the air filter usage indicator).

(h) Poorly filtered inlet air (poor air quality to compressor).

? Check

- ⇒ Check for leaking, damaged or defective compressor air inlet components (e.g. induction line, fittings, gaskets, filter bodies, etc.). Repair inlet components as needed. **Note:** *Dirt ingestion will damage compressor and is not covered under warranty.*

(i) Compressor malfunction.

? Check

- ⇒ Replace the compressor only after making certain that none of the preceding conditions, 9.0 (a) through 9.0 (h), exist.

Symptom:	What it may indicate:	What you should do:
10.0 Air charging system doesn't build air.	(a) Governor malfunction*.	⇒ Go to Test 3 on page 15.
	(b) Restricted discharge line.	⇒ See 9.0 (f).
	(c) Air dryer malfunction:	⇒ See Bendix AD-IS air dryer Service Data sheet SD-08-2418.
	(d) Compressor malfunction.	⇒ Replace the compressor only after making certain the preceding conditions do not exist.

* Note: For the Bendix® DuraFlo 596™ air compressor, not only the governor, but also the SV-1™ synchro valve used would need to be tested. See Bendix Bulletin TCH-001-048.

11.0 Compressor safety valve releases air (compressor builds too much air).

(a) Restricted discharge line.

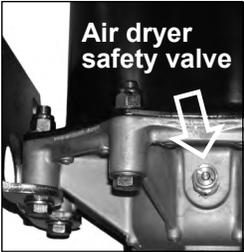
? Check



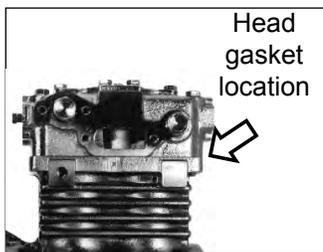
Damaged discharge line shown.

- ⇒ If discharge line is restricted:
 - ⇒ By more than 1/16" carbon build-up, replace the discharge line (see Table A, column 2, on page 3 for recommended size) and go to Test 2 on page 14.
 - ⇒ By other restrictions (e.g. kinks). Replace the discharge line. See Table A, column 2, on page 3 for recommended size.
- ⇒ The discharge line must maintain a **constant slope** down from the compressor to the air dryer inlet fitting to avoid low points where ice may form and block the flow. If, instead, ice blockages occur at the air dryer inlet, insulation may be added here, or if the inlet fitting is a typical 90 degree fitting, it may be changed to a straight or 45 degree fitting. For more information on how to help prevent discharge line freeze-ups, see Bendix Bulletin TCH-008-021. Shorter discharge line lengths or insulation may be required in cold climates.

- (b) Downstream air brake system check valves or lines may be blocked or damaged. ⇒ Inspect air lines and verify check valves and safety valves are operating properly.
- (c) Air dryer lines incorrectly installed. ⇒ Ensure discharge line is installed into the inlet of the air dryer and delivery is routed to the service reservoir.
- (d) Compressor safety valve malfunction. ⇒ Verify relief pressure is 250 psi. Replace if defective.
- (e) Compressor unloader mechanism malfunction. ⇒ Go to Test 5 on page 15.
- (f) Governor malfunction. ⇒ Go to Test 3 on page 15.

Symptom:	What it may indicate:	What you should do:
<p>12.0 Air dryer safety valve releases air.</p>  <p>Air dryer safety valve</p>  <p>Technician removes governor.</p>	<p>(a) Restriction between air dryer and reservoir.</p> <p>(b) Air dryer safety valve malfunction.</p> <p>(c) Air dryer maintenance not performed.</p> <p>(d) Air dryer malfunction.</p> <p>(e) Improper governor control line installation to the reservoir.</p> <p>(f) Governor malfunction.</p>	<p>⇒ Inspect delivery lines to reservoir for restrictions and repair as needed.</p> <p>⇒ Verify relief pressure is at vehicle or component manufacturer specifications. Replace if defective.</p> <p>⇒ See <i>Maintenance Schedule and Usage Guidelines (Table A Column 3, on page 3)</i>.</p> <p>⇒ Verify operation of air dryer. Follow vehicle O.E. maintenance recommendations and component Service Data information.</p> <p>⇒ Go to <i>Test 4 on page 15</i>.</p> <p>⇒ Go to <i>Test 3 on page 15</i>.</p>
<p>13.0 Reservoir safety valve releases air.</p>	<p>(a) Reservoir safety valve malfunction.</p> <p>(b) Governor malfunction.</p> <p>(c) Compressor unloader mechanism malfunction.</p>	<p>⇒ Verify relief pressure is at vehicle or component manufacturer's specifications (typically 150 psi). Replace if defective.</p> <p>⇒ Go to <i>Test 3 on page 15</i>.</p> <p>⇒ Go to <i>Test 5 on page 15</i>.</p>
<p>14.0 Air dryer doesn't purge. (Never hear exhaust from air dryer.)</p>	<p>(a) Air dryer malfunction.</p> <p>(b) Governor malfunction.</p> <p>(c) Air brake system leakage.</p> <p>(d) Improper governor control line installation to the reservoir.</p>	<p>⇒ Verify operation of air dryer. Follow vehicle OE maintenance recommendations.</p> <p>⇒ Go to <i>Test 3 on page 15</i>.</p> <p>⇒ Go to <i>Test 2 on page 14</i>.</p> <p>⇒ Go to <i>Test 4 on page 15</i>.</p>
<p>15.0 Compressor constantly cycles (compressor remains unloaded for a very short time.)</p>	<p>(a) Air brake charging system maintenance not performed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">? Check</p> <p>(b) Compressor unloader mechanism malfunction.</p> <p>(c) Air dryer purge valve or delivery check valve malfunction.</p> <p>(d) Air brake system leakage.</p>	<p>⇒ Available reservoir capacity may be reduced by build-up of water etc. Drain and perform routine maintenance per Table A, columns 3 & 4, on page 3.</p> <p>⇒ Go to <i>Test 5 on page 15</i>.</p> <p>⇒ Verify operation of air dryer. Follow vehicle OE maintenance recommendations and component Service Data information.</p> <p>⇒ Go to <i>Test 2 on page 14</i>.</p>

Symptom:	What it may indicate:	What you should do:
16.0 Compressor leaks air.  Testing for leaks with soap solution.	(a) Compressor leaks air at connections or ports.	⇒ Check for leaking, damaged or defective compressor fittings, gaskets, etc. Repair or replace as necessary.
	(b) Compressor unloader mechanism malfunction.	⇒ Go to Test 5 on page 15.
	(c) Damaged compressor head gasket.	⇒ An air leak at the head gasket may indicate a downstream restriction such as a freeze-up or carbon blockage and/or could indicate a defective or missing safety valve. Find blockage (<i>go to 9.0 (f) for details</i>) and then replace the compressor. Do not re-use the safety valve without testing. See Symptom 12.0 (a).
17.0 Compressor leaks coolant.	(a) Improperly installed plugs or coolant line fittings.	⇒ Inspect for loose or over-torqued fittings. Reseal and tighten loose fittings and plugs as necessary. If over-torqued fittings and plugs have cracked ports in the head, replace the compressor.
	(b) Damaged compressor head gasket.	⇒ An air leak at the head gasket may indicate a downstream restriction such as a freeze-up or carbon blockage and/or could indicate a defective, or missing, safety valve. Find blockage (<i>go to 9.0 (f) for details</i>) and then replace the compressor and safety valve See Symptom 12.0 (a).
	(c) Porous compressor head casting.	⇒ If casting porosity is detected, replace the compressor.
18.0 Noisy compressor.	(a) Damaged compressor.	⇒ Replace the compressor.



Other Miscellaneous Areas to Consider

This guide attempts to cover most compressor system problems. Here are some rare sources of problems not covered in this guide:

- Turbocharger leakage. Lubricating oil from leaking turbocharger seals can enter the air compressor intake and give misleading symptoms.
- Where a compressor does not have a safety valve installed, if a partial or complete discharge line blockage has occurred, damage can occur to the connecting rod bearings. Damage of this kind may not be detected and could lead to compressor problems at a later date.

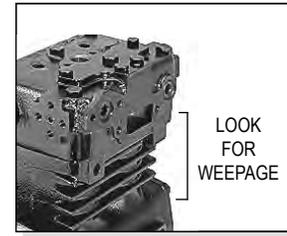
Tests

Test 1: Excessive Oil Leakage at the Head Gasket

Oil weepage at the head gasket does not prevent the compressor from building air.

Observe the amount of weepage from the head gasket.

If the oil is only around the cylinder head area, it is acceptable (return the vehicle to service), but, if the oil weepage extends down to the nameplate area of the compressor, the gasket can be replaced.



Test 2: Air Compressor Discharge Temperature and Air Dryer Inlet Temperature*

Caution: The temperatures used in this test are not normal vehicle conditions.

Above normal temperatures can cause oil (as vapor) to pass through the air dryer into the air brake system.

This test is run with the engine at normal operating temperature, with engine at max. rpm. If available, a dynamometer may be used.

1. Allow the compressor to build the air system pressure to governor cut-in.
2. Pump the brakes to bring the dash gauge pressure to 90 psi.
3. Allow the compressor to build pressure from 95 to 105 psi gauge pressure and maintain this pressure range by cycling the brakes for **five (5) minutes**.

4. Then, while maintaining max rpm and pressure range, measure and **record the surface temperature** of the **ittings**:

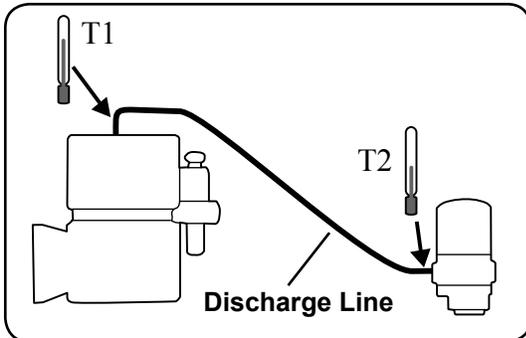
⇒ at the compressor discharge port. (T1).

⇒ at the air dryer inlet fitting. (T2).

Use a touch probe thermocouple for measuring the temperature.

5. See *table below*.

6. Retest before returning the vehicle to service.



T1 Compressor Discharge Fitting	T2 Air Dryer Inlet Fitting	Action
under 360°F	under 200°F	Temperatures are within normal range for this test, check other symptoms. <i>Go to 4.0 (h)</i> .
under 360°F	over 200°F	This could indicate a discharge line problem (e.g. restriction). Call 1-800-AIR-BRAKE (1-800-247-2725) option 2 and speak with our Tech Team.
over 360°F	—	Compressor is running hot. Check coolant 4(f) and/or discharge line 4(g).

Reference BW-110-A for alternative temperatures and guidelines.

Tests (continued)

Test 3: Governor Malfunction

1. Inspect control lines to and from the governor for restrictions (e.g. collapsed or kinked). Repair as necessary.
2. Ensure the governor exhaust port is not plugged
3. Using a calibrated external gauge in the supply reservoir, service reservoir, or reservoir port of the Bendix® D-2® governor, verify cut-in and cut-out pressures are within vehicle OEM specification.
4. If the governor is malfunctioning, replace it.

Test 4: Governor Control Line

1. Ensure that the governor control line from the reservoir is located at or near the top of the reservoir. (This line, if located near the bottom of the reservoir, can become blocked or restricted by the reservoir contents e.g. water or ice.)
2. Perform proper reservoir drain intervals and air dryer cartridge maintenance per Maintenance Schedule and Usage Guidelines (*Table A on page 3*).
3. Return the vehicle to service.

Test 5: Compressor Unloader Leakage

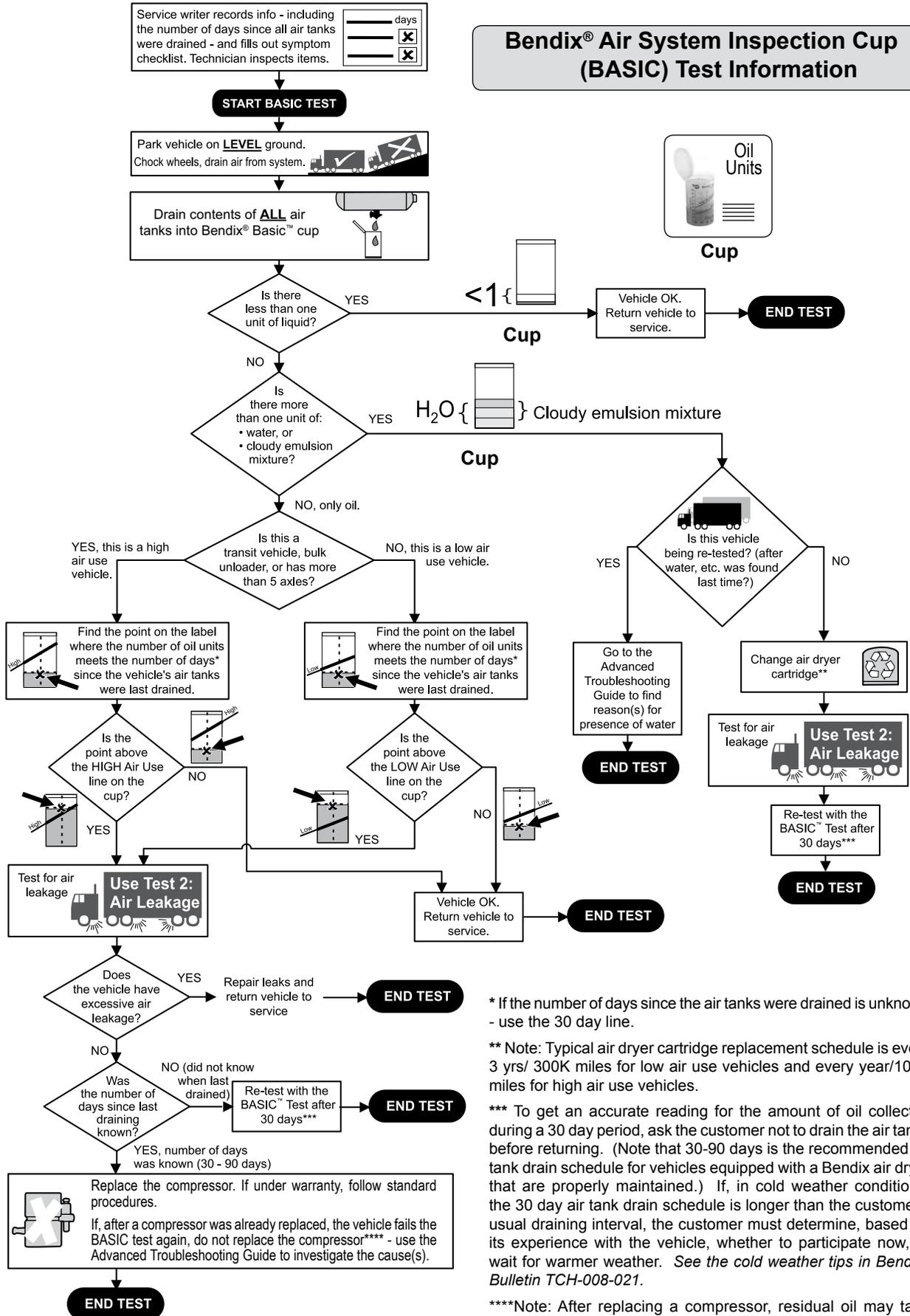
Bendix® Compressors: Park vehicle, chock wheels, and follow all standard safety procedures. Remove the governor and install a fitting to the unloader port. Add a section of air hose (min 1 foot long for a 1/2" diameter line) and a gauge to the fitting followed by a shut-off valve and an air source (shop air or small air tank). Open the shut off and charge the unloader port by allowing air pressure to enter

the hose and unload the compressor. Shut off the air supply and observe the gauge. A steady reading indicates no leakage at the unloader port, but a falling reading shows that the unloader mechanism is leaking and needs to be serviced. See *Bendix Technical Bulletin TCH-001-060* for more information on unloader pistons.

If completing the self testing in this document does not resolve the charging system issue, contact the Bendix Tech Team at 1-800-AIR-BRAKE (1-800-247-2725) option 2 for additional troubleshooting support.

Appendix: Information about the Bendix® BASIC™ Test Kit (Bendix P/N 5013711)

Bendix® Air System Inspection Cup (BASIC) Test Information



* If the number of days since the air tanks were drained is unknown - use the 30 day line.

** Note: Typical air dryer cartridge replacement schedule is every 3 yrs/ 300K miles for low air use vehicles and every year/100K miles for high air use vehicles.

*** To get an accurate reading for the amount of oil collected during a 30 day period, ask the customer not to drain the air tanks before returning. (Note that 30-90 days is the recommended air tank drain schedule for vehicles equipped with a Bendix air dryer that are properly maintained.) If, in cold weather conditions, the 30 day air tank drain schedule is longer than the customer's usual draining interval, the customer must determine, based on its experience with the vehicle, whether to participate now, or wait for warmer weather. See the cold weather tips in Bendix® Bulletin TCH-008-021.

****Note: After replacing a compressor, residual oil may take a considerable period of time to be flushed from the air brake system.

Appendix continued: Information about the BASIC™ Test Kit (Bendix P/N 5013711)

Filling in the Checklist for the Bendix® Air System Inspection Cup (BASIC) Test

Note: Follow all standard safety precautions. For vehicles using a desiccant air dryer.

The Service Writer fills out these fields with information gained from the customer

Number of Days Since Air Tanks Were Last Drained: _____ Date: _____ Vehicle #: _____
 Engine SN: _____ Vehicle Used for: _____ Typical Load: _____ (lbs.)
 No. of Axles: ____ (tractor) ____ (trailer) No. of Lift Axles: ____ Technician's Name: _____

Checklist for Technician
Have you confirmed complaint?

Customer's Complaint
(Please check all that apply)

↓

"Relay valve leaks oil / malfunctions" no yes*

"Dash valve leaks oil / malfunctions" no yes*

"Air dryer leaks oil" no yes*

"Governor malfunction" no yes*

"Oil in gladhands" no yes*
 how much oil did you find? _____

"Oil on ground or vehicle exterior" no yes*
 amount described: _____

"Short air dryer cartridge life"
 replaces every: _____ miles, kms, or months

"Oil in air tanks" amount described: _____
 We will measure amount currently found when we get to step B of the test.

"Excessive engine oil loss" amount described: _____

Is the engine leaking oil? no yes*

Is the compressor leaking oil? no yes*

Other complaint: _____

No customer complaint.

The Service Writer also checks off any complaints that the customer makes to help the Technician in investigating.

The Technician checks boxes for any of the complaints that can be confirmed.

*Note: A confirmed complaint above does NOT mean that the compressor must be replaced. The full BASIC test below will investigate the facts.

BASIC test starts here:

STEP A - Select one:

- This is a low air use vehicle: Line haul (single trailer) with 5 or less axles, or
- This is a high air use vehicle: Garbage truck, transit bus, bulk unloader, or line haul with 6 or more axles.

Then go to Step B.

The Technician selects the air use category for the vehicle. This decides which of the two acceptance lines on the cup will be used for the test below.

STEP B - Measure the Charging System Contents

1. Park and chock vehicle on level ground. Drain the air system by pumping the service brakes.
2. Completely drain ALL the air tanks into a single BASIC cup.
3. If there is less than one unit of contents total, end the test now and return the vehicle to service. Vehicle passes.
4. **If** more than one oil unit of water (or a cloudy emulsion mixture) is found:
 - (a) Change the vehicle's air dryer cartridge - see Footnote 1,
 - (b) Conduct the 4 minute leakage test (Step D),
 - (c) STOP the inspection, and check the vehicle again after 30 days - see Footnote 2.

Otherwise, go to Step C.



Note for returning vehicles that are being retested after a water/cloudy emulsion mixture was found last time and the air dryer cartridge replaced: If more than one oil unit of water or a cloudy emulsion mixture is found again, stop the BASIC test and consult the air dryer's Service Data sheet troubleshooting section.

For an accurate test, the contents of all the air tanks on the vehicle should be used.

Footnotes:

- 1 Typical air dryer cartridge replacement schedule is every 3 yrs/300K miles for low air use vehicles and every year/100K miles for high air use vehicles.
- 2 To get an accurate reading for the amount of oil collected during a 30 day period, ask the customer not to drain the air tanks before returning. (Note that 30-90 days is the recommended air tank drain schedule for vehicles equipped with a Bendix air dryer that are properly maintained.) If, in cold weather conditions, the 30 day air tank drain schedule is longer than the customer's usual draining interval, the customer must determine, based on its experience with the vehicle, whether to participate now, or wait for warmer weather. See the cold weather tips in Bendix® Bulletin TCH-008-021.

Appendix continued: Information about the BASIC™ Test Kit (Bendix P/N 5013711)

Filling in the Checklist for the Bendix® Air System Inspection Cup (BASIC) Test

Note: Follow all standard safety precautions. For vehicles using a desiccant air dryer.

STEP C - How to Use the BASIC Test

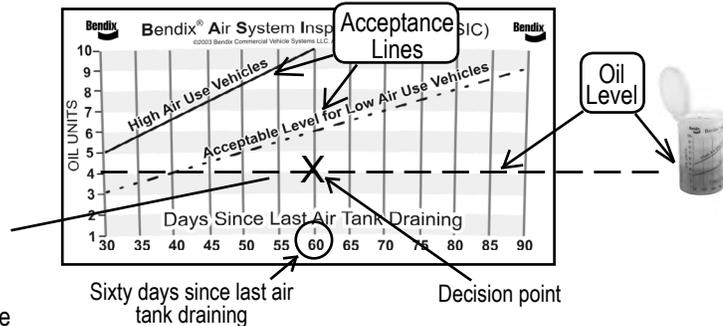
The Technician uses the chart (label) on the BASIC test cup to help decide the action to take, based on the amount of oil found. Use the lower acceptance line for low air use vehicles, and upper line for high air use vehicles (from Step A).

1. Record days since air tanks were last drained. _____ days	2. Record amount of oil found: _____ units	3. Action to take
If number of days is: 30-60 days (high air use) or 30-90 days (low air use) →	if oil level is at or below the acceptance line for number of days →	System OK. Return to service. STOP TEST
	if oil level is above acceptance line for number of days →	Go to Step D
Otherwise . . . → (if the number of days is unknown, or outside the limits above)	if oil level is at or below 30-day acceptance line →	System OK. Return to service. STOP TEST
	if oil level is above 30-day acceptance line →	Stop inspection. Test again after 30 days. STOP + CK See Footnote 2.

BASIC Test Example

An oil level of 4 units in a sixty-day period is within the acceptance area (at or below the line) for both low and high air use vehicles. Return the vehicle to service.

The Technician looks for the point where the number of days since the air tanks were drained meets the oil level. If it is at or below the (low or high use) acceptance line, the vehicle has passed the test. If the point is above the line, proceed to the leakage test.



STEP D - Air Brake System Leakage Test

Park the vehicle on level ground and chock wheels. Build system pressure to governor cut-out and allow the pressure to stabilize for one minute.

- Observe the dash gauges for two additional minutes without the service brakes applied.
- Apply service brakes for two minutes (allow pressure to stabilize) and observe the dash gauges.

If you see any noticeable decrease of the dash air gauge readings repair leaks. Repeat this test to confirm that air leaks have been repaired and return vehicle to service. Please repeat the BASIC test at the next service interval. Note: Air leaks can also be found in the charging system, parking brakes, and/or other components - inspect and repair as necessary.

Air leakage is the number one cause of compressors having to pump excessive amounts of air, in turn run too hot and pass oil vapor along into the system. Here the Technician conducts a four-minute test to see if leakage is a problem with the vehicle being tested.

If no air leakage was detected, and if you are conducting this test after completing Step C, go to Step E.

STEP E - If No Air Leakage Was Detected In Step D

Replace the compressor.

Note: If the compressor is within the warranty period, please follow standard warranty procedures. Attach the completed checklist to the warranty claim.

The Technician only reaches Step E if the amount of oil found, for the amount of time since the air tanks were last drained exceeds the acceptance level, AND the vehicle passes the four-minute leakage test (no noticeable leakage was detected).



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