



Portable Power

Service Letter

SL: 40030
Date: 25 January 2013
Product: All Products
Subject: Turbocharger Troubleshooting Guide

Visual And Mechanical Checks



Turbochargers, operate at high speed and high temperatures. Keep fingers, tools and other objects away from the inlet and outlet ports. Avoid contact with hot surfaces.

W-2257-1196

Inspect the turbocharger exterior and installation. Listen for unusual mechanical noises. Visually check and test for leaks, blockage, high heat, restrictions or conditions that have allowed wheels to contact the housings. Leaks that are small and insignificant at idle or low power can greatly affect air / fuel ratios and pressures within the housing at full power. At full power, those leaks become problematic.

- Listen for unusual mechanical noise and watch for vibration.
- Listen for a high pitched noise that can indicate air or gas leaks.
- Listen for noise level cycling. It can indicate a restriction in the air cleaner or ducting.
- Inspect for missing or loose nuts, bolts, clamps and washers.
- Inspect for loose or damaged intake manifolds, exhaust manifolds, ducting and clamps.
- Inspect for damaged or restricted oil supply and drain lines.
- Inspect for cracked or deteriorating turbocharger housings.
- Inspect for external oil and coolant leakage; external dirt deposits (indicates air, oil, exhaust or coolant leakage).

- Inspect for obvious heat discoloration.
- Inspect the air filter for restrictions.
- Check the air charge cooler for dirt and debris.
- Check the wastegate for free movement and damage. Be sure that hoses are in good condition and that the connections are tight. Check the calibration and control system.

Remember that correcting these problems does not in itself remove any residues that were the indicators of the problem. The remaining residues often cause inaccurate turbocharger evaluation. Incorrect turbocharger evaluation may result after the situation has been corrected and the residues remain. For example, an air filter replaced just previous to your inspection would lead you to conclude that air blockage is not the problem even though the residue indicates blockage.

Common Symptoms

Turbochargers and engines have common problem symptoms. These include:

- Engine lacks power
- Engine exhaust smoke
- Oil consumption
- Noisy operation.

Any of these symptoms could be the result of an internal engine problem and might not involve the turbocharger at all.

The engine troubleshooting section provides details to determine the turbocharger condition and prevent unnecessary removal.

Main Reasons For Turbocharger Failure

- Lack of lubrication
- Contaminated oil
- High exhaust temperature
- Foreign objects
- Turbocharger problems

Engine Troubleshooting

Engine troubleshooting consists of several basic steps that should be taken before the turbocharger is removed from the engine. Any external or engine related faults found must be corrected before a replacement turbocharger is installed.

Figure 1

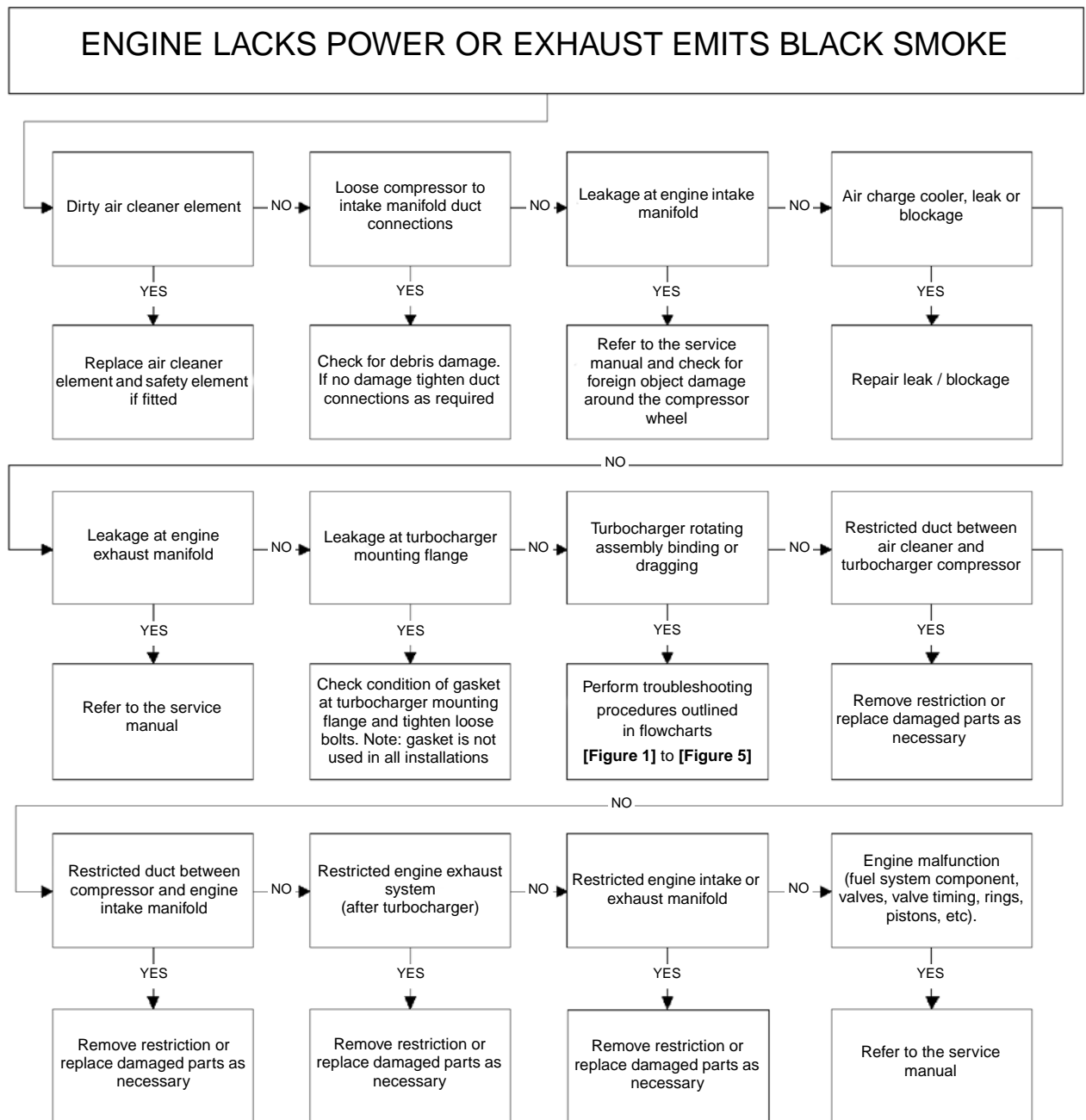
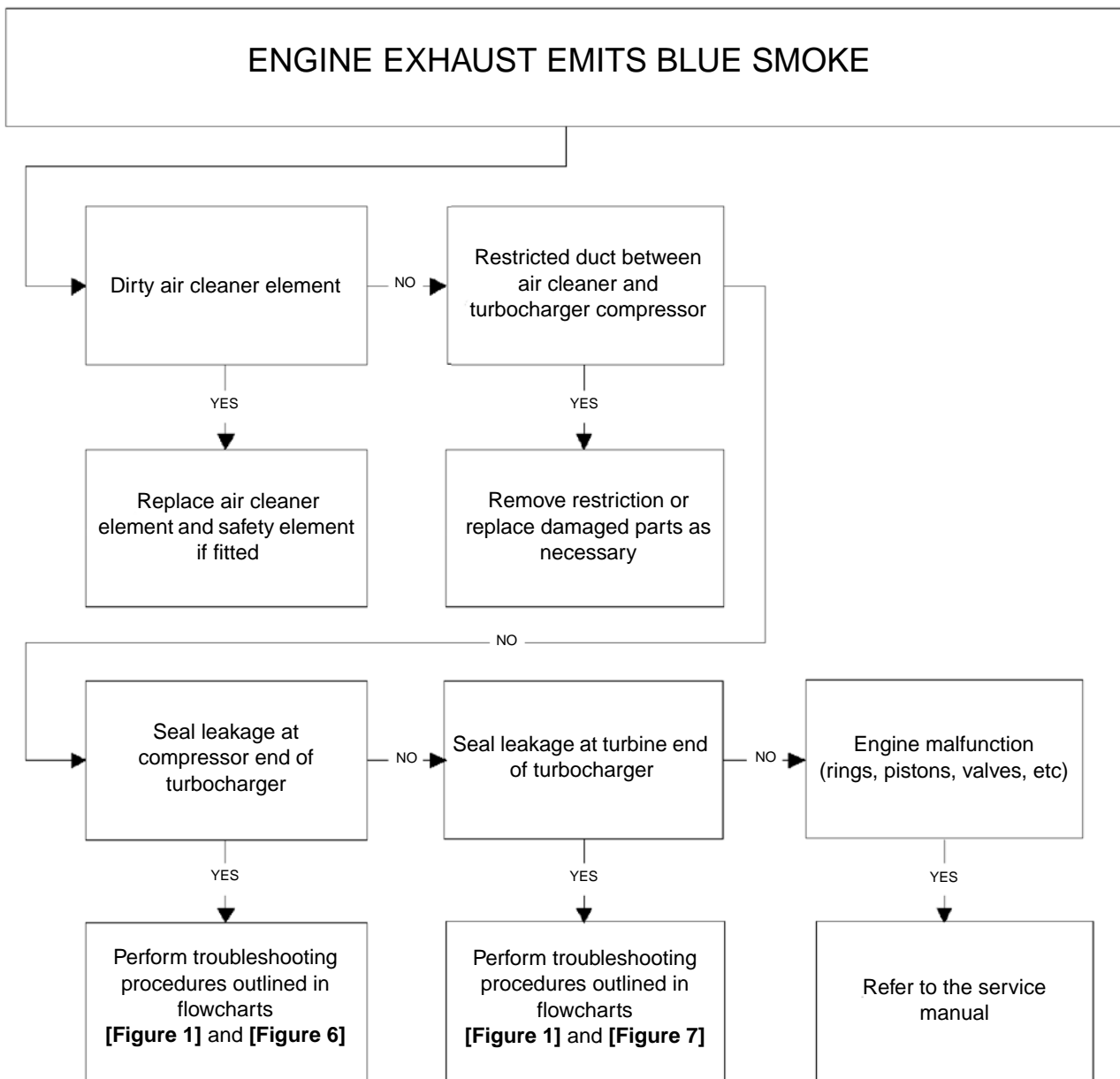


Figure 2



NOTE: White smoke generally means the engine has water in the combustion chamber.
Possible causes:

- Bad head gasket
- Cracked head
- Cracked block
- Internal leak in EGR cooler

Figure 3

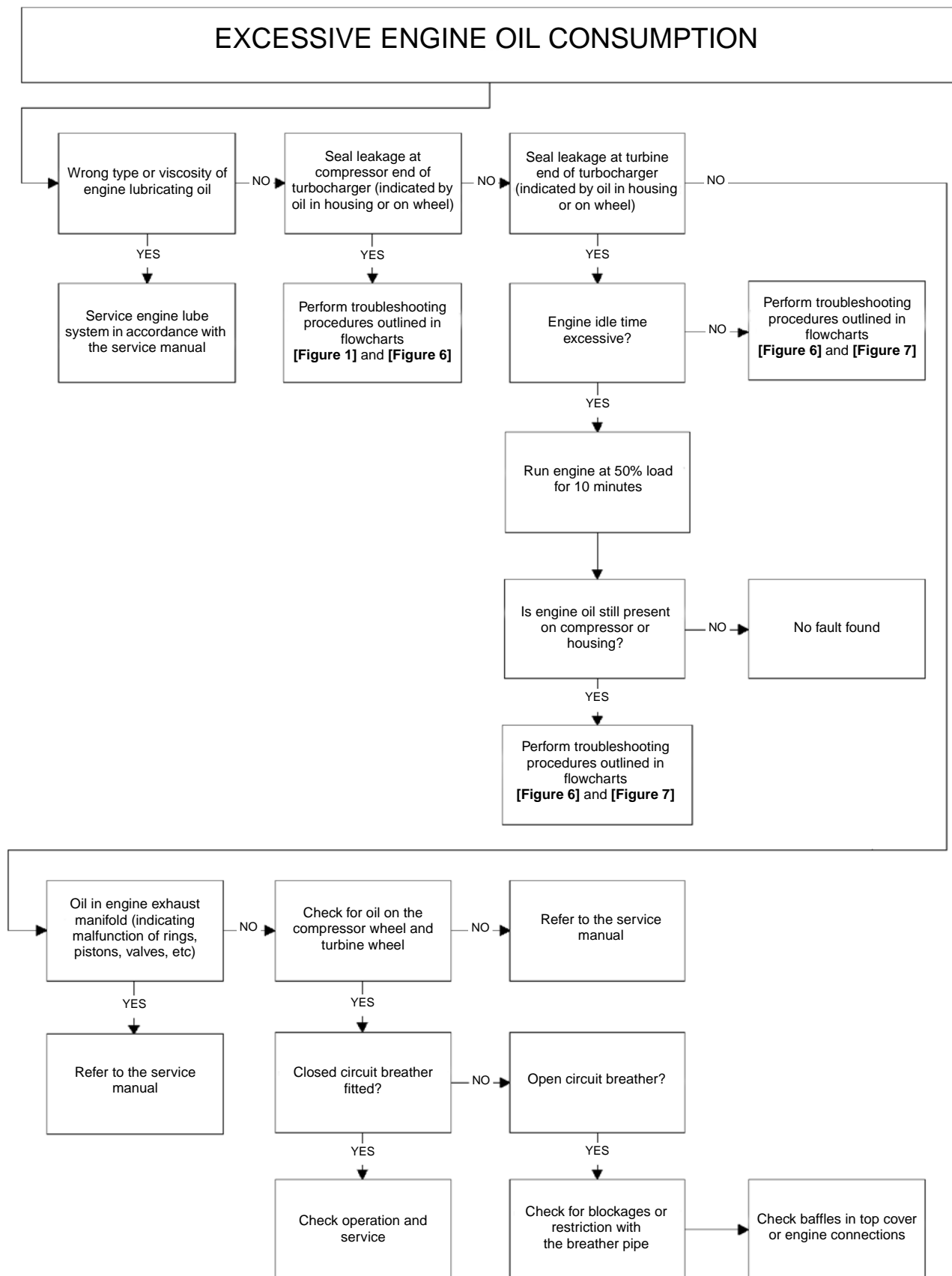


Figure 4

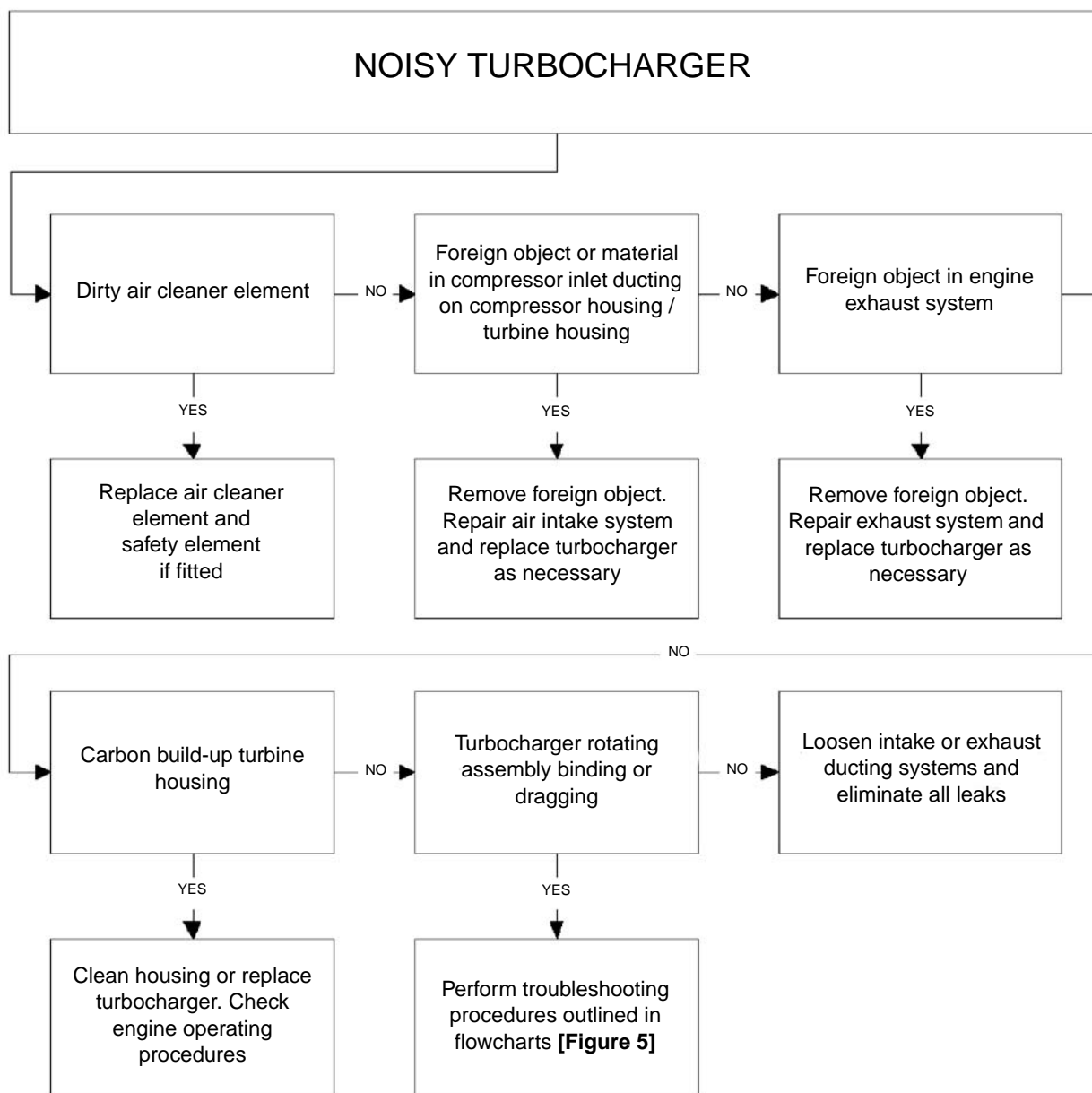


Figure 5

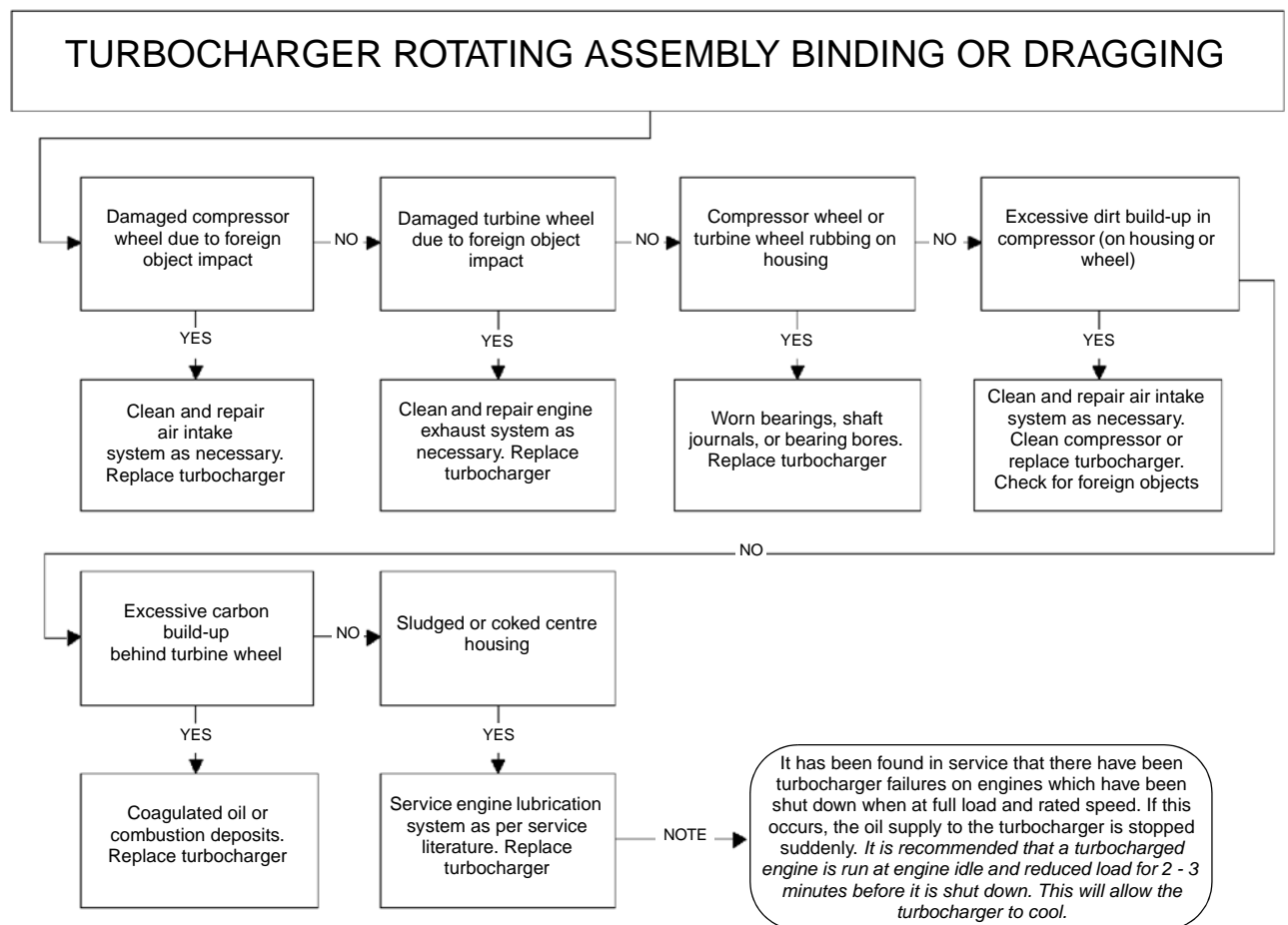


Figure 6

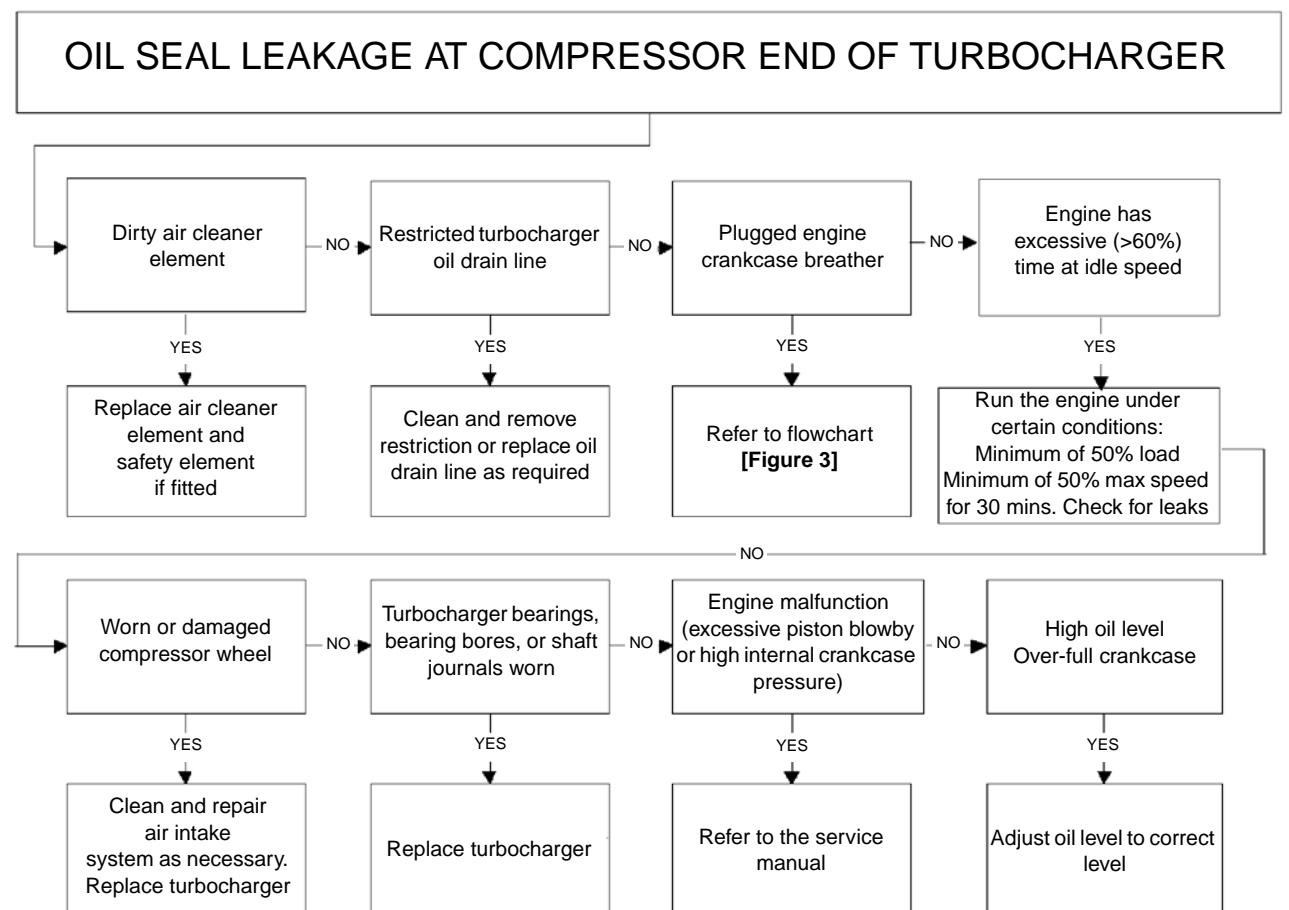
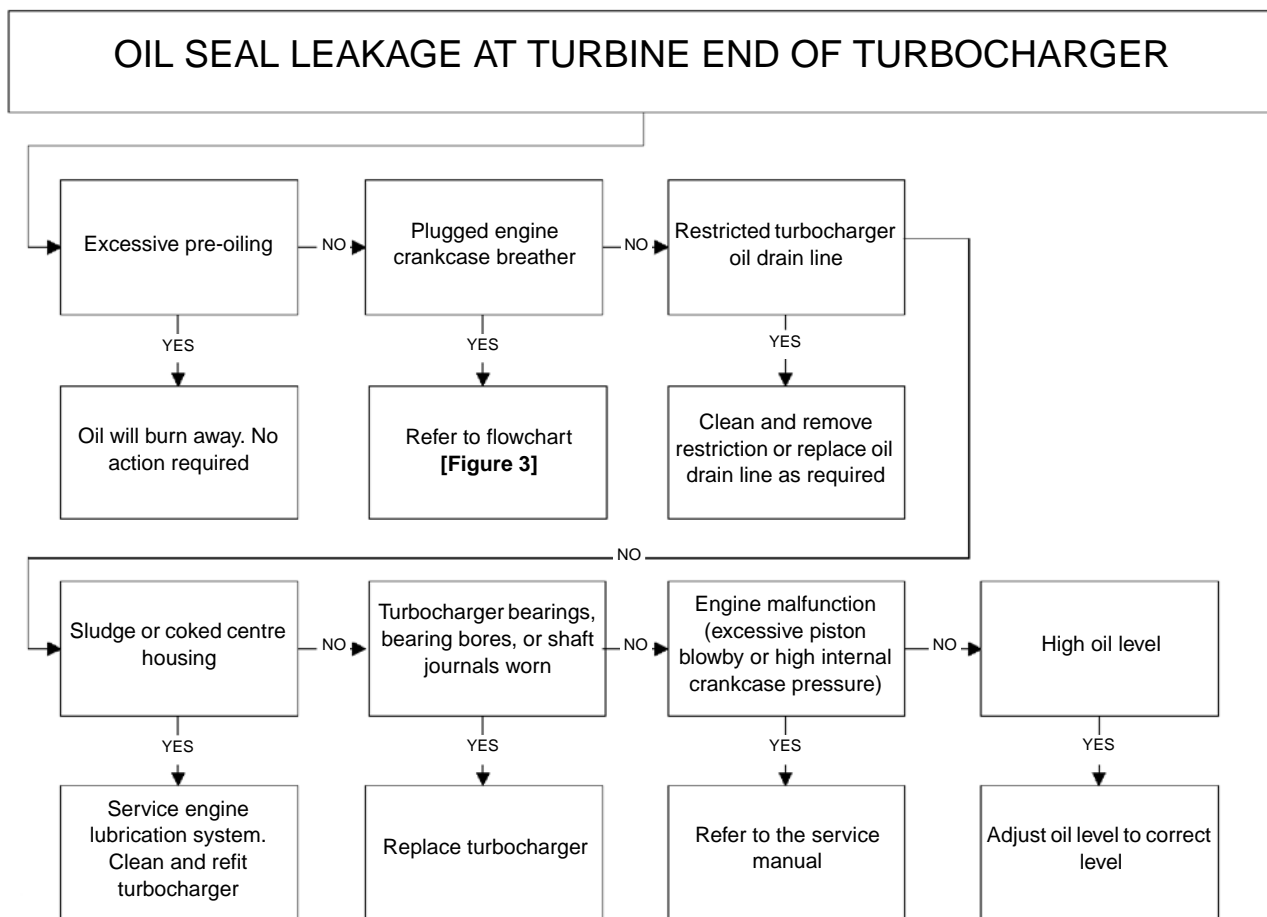


Figure 7



The following links point to turbocharger manufacturer websites where additional product specific information can be viewed:

- http://www.holset.co.uk/mainsite/files/4_3-Know%20your%20Turbocharger.php
- <http://www.turbobygarrett.com/turbobygarrett/troubleshooting>
- <http://www.turbodrive.com/en/turbofacts/troubleshooting.aspx>

This letter is provided as technical information only and does not alter warranty coverage.