

# TECH TIP

## A/C SYSTEM LUBRICATION FAILURES

The failure of an A/C compressor can be the result of several factors. When a compressor needs to be replaced, care should be given to diagnose the reason for the failure. The replacement compressor might also fail rapidly if the problem, which caused the failure, has not been corrected. One of the more common failures is caused by the compressor functioning without the proper amount of lubricant. The technician installing a compressor needs to comply with the manufacturer's recommendation and insure that the proper amount of lubricant has been placed in the A/C system. When the compressor is operating normally, the lubricant does not stay in the compressor. The lubricant continually flows through the A/C system. The oil flowing through the system is necessary to keep the compressor properly lubricated. If a problem develops that impedes the proper flow of the lubricant, a rapid premature compressor failure will occur. There are many reasons why the lubricant's ability to flow might be changed.

The refrigerant takes small portions of the lubricant with it as it moves through the system. This flowing of oil keeps the A/C system working properly. As the compressor moves the refrigerant gas from the low side to the high side, it also carries the oil. If a failure occurs which lets the oil escape from the refrigerant's grip, or if some problem impedes the flow of oil, the A/C system is headed for failure.

- Compressors are shipped with a color coded label over the ports with instructions indicating whether it should be drained prior to installation or not. In all cases, add the correct type and amount of lubricant per manufacturer specifications.
- The A/C system with an improper amount of refrigerant can effect the flow of lubricant. If there is not enough refrigerant in the system, the movement of lubricant will be greatly affected. There will not be enough lubricant carried with the smaller amount of refrigerant. If the system is over charged, the flow of lubricant can be adversely affected by the higher head pressure, and there is the possibility of oil pooling in the condenser and or drier.
- If a leak develops anywhere in the pressurized system, the oil will also leak out. A considerable amount of oil can leak out in a very short period of time. In many systems, a compressor failure can occur after a very small amount of oil has leaked out.
- A problem can arise when the condenser has been impacted with a heavy load of contaminants. The installer flushes the condenser and assumes that since the flush came out clean the condenser was clean. Most modern condensers are "dual pass." This means that the high-pressure line from the compressor comes into the condenser at the top and splits into at least two parallel passages. If one of these passages happens to be clean, and the other is totally clogged, the flush will follow the path of least resistance and flow through the open side. This leaves a tremendous amount of contaminant in the system, which goes unnoticed by the installer. If a significant amount of these contaminants exit the condenser, they will flow to other components and will cause the slowing or stoppage of the lubricant flow. The proper installation of an in-line filter can help to avoid this problem.

