RCS Rotary Cylinder Service Manual

RCS 40, 55, 65, AND 85 SERIES
Hazard Warning Definitions

<table>
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<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
<th>A warning describes hazards or unsafe practices which could result in severe personal injury or death.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAUTION</td>
<td>A caution describes hazards or unsafe practices which could result in personal injury or product or property damage.</td>
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<td>NOTE</td>
<td>A note gives key information to make following a procedure easier or quicker.</td>
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Disclaimer

This Service Manual has been prepared by TRW Commercial Steering Division for reference and use by mechanics who have been trained to repair and service steering components and systems on heavy commercial vehicles. TRW Commercial Steering Division has exercised reasonable care and diligence to present accurate, clear and complete information and instructions regarding the TRW Commercial Steering RCS Series Rotary Cylinders. Since this is a general Service Manual, the photographs and illustrations may not look exactly like the rotary cylinder being serviced. The procedures, therefore, must be carefully read and understood before servicing.

If inspection or testing reveals evidence of abnormal wear or damage to the RCS rotary cylinder, or if you encounter circumstances not covered in the Manual, Stop - Consult the vehicle manufacturer's Service Manual and warranty. Do not try to repair or service an RCS rotary cylinder which has been damaged or includes any part that shows excessive wear unless the damaged and worn parts are replaced with original TRW replacement and service parts and the unit is restored to TRW's specifications for the RCS rotary cylinder.

It is the responsibility of the mechanic performing the maintenance, repairs or service on a particular RCS rotary cylinder to (a) inspect the rotary cylinder for abnormal wear and damage, (b) choose a repair procedure which will not endanger his/her safety, the safety of others, the vehicle, or the safe operation of the vehicle, and (c) fully inspect and test the RCS rotary cylinder and the vehicle steering system to ensure that the repair or service of the rotary cylinder has been properly performed and that the rotary cylinder and system will function properly.

Patents

TRW Commercial Steering Division RCS rotary cylinders are covered by several United States and foreign patents, either issued or pending.

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Section 2 Initial Installation

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Initial RCS Installation

- Bolt cylinder to frame, torque to vehicle manufacturer's recommendation.
- Connect the auxiliary ports from the main gear to the appropriate RCS ports.
- Install pitman arm on output shaft, torque bolt to vehicle manufacturer’s recommendation.

Initial Poppet Setting

For this procedure to work correctly, you must have: A new cylinder received from TRW or your vehicle manufacturer’s aftermarket system, or a used cylinder on which poppet seats have been replaced or reset during disassembly procedures. **Also:** A fixed stop screw installed in the housing, or a poppet adjusting screw installed so that it duplicates the fixed stop screw length.

1. With the engine at idle and the vehicle unloaded, turn the steering wheel to full travel in one direction until axle stop contact is made. Maximum input torque to be applied during this procedure is 40 lb rim pull (178 N) on a 20 in. (508mm) diameter steering wheel.

2. Follow the same procedure while turning the steering wheel in the other direction. The poppets are now positioned to trip and reduce pressure as the steered wheels approach the axle stops in either direction.

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**CAUTION**

The axle stops and all steering linkage must be set according to vehicle manufacturer's specifications, and the pitman arm must be correctly aligned on the sector shaft for poppets to be set correctly.

**NOTE**

If you encounter excess rim pull effort, allow the vehicle to roll forward or jack up the vehicle at the front axle.
Maintenance Tips

Never high-pressure wash or steam clean a power steering gear or rotary cylinder while on or off the vehicle. Doing so could force contaminants inside the gear and cause it to malfunction.

Make sure vehicle wheel cut or clearances meet manufacturer’s specifications, and make sure pitman arm timing marks are aligned properly to prevent internal bottoming of the steering gear and rotary cylinder.

Regularly check the fluid and the fluid level in the power steering reservoir.

Keep tires inflated to correct pressure.

Never use a torch to remove pitman arm.

Investigate and immediately correct the cause of any play, rattle, or shimmy in any part of the steering system.

Make sure the steering column is aligned properly.

Encourage drivers to report any malfunctions or accidents that could have damaged steering components.

Do not attempt to weld any broken steering component. Replace the component with original equipment only.

Do not cold straighten, hot straighten, or bend any steering system component.

Always clean off around the reservoir filler cap before you remove it. Prevent dirt or other foreign matter from entering the hydraulic system.

Investigate and correct any external leaks, no matter how minor.

Replace reservoir filters according to requirements.

If you feel the vehicle is developing excessively high hydraulic fluid temperatures, consult with your vehicle manufacturer for recommendations.

Maintain grease pack behind the sector shaft dirt and water seal as a general maintenance procedure at least twice a year, in the Spring and Fall. Grease fitting is provided in housing trunnion. Use only NLGI grade 1 or 2 multipurpose chassis lube, and use only a hand operated grease gun on fitting. Add grease until it begins to extrude past the sector shaft dirt and water seal.