What Happens When Mounts Fail

1. Vibration
Worn mounts do not absorb vibration or the loads that result from normal engine and transmission operation. As a result, there is increased vibration transmitted to the passenger compartment. And with the advent of the front wheel drive, transverse mounted engine and even with the additional number of mounts used per vehicle, failed mounts still create noticeable vibration.

2. Accelerator Linkage Sticks
When a mount is broken, it can no longer support the engine in the proper manner. During acceleration it can lift up and cause the accelerator linkage to bind by varying degrees or may cause it to stick in the wide open position.

3. Fan Scrapes
Should the engine sag abnormally or rise during acceleration due to collapsed mounts, the fan may be far enough out of position to strike the radiator or the shroud.

4. Misalignment
Worn or broken mounts affect the true alignment between the powertrain and frame which is vital to efficient operation. If left unrepaired it will put added stress on other related components, including CV shafts, U-joints, bearings, etc.

5. Misaligned Transmission Linkage
Broken mounts cause misalignment of transmission linkages. This can result in harsh shifts. It can also cause shifts at improper speeds or cause slipping.

6. Road Debris
Under normal driving conditions dirt and debris can get lodged into the mount, causing premature wear and failure.

Why Mounts Fail:
- Rapid Acceleration
- Extreme Temperature Changes
- Age and Atmosphere
- Engine Torque and Vibration
- Sudden Braking
- Road Conditions
1. Rubber to Metal Bonded Mounts The mounts must be properly secured to do their job. Check to see that the stud on the mount is not forced to one side of the hole or slot. Also check the studs for shiny spots, as this indicates there is a problem. Look for separation or cracks between metal and rubber: when you see separation between the metal and the rubber bond portion of the mount, it should be replaced. If the rubber portion of the mount has cracks, it should be replaced. If the metal is cracked around a bolt hole, the metal could separate and it should be replaced.

2. Hydraulic Mounts Look for a collapsed mount with signs of leaking hydraulic fluid. This will affect the height and position of the engine or transmission and put undue stress on other related components.

3. Vacuum Actuated Mounts Look for a collapsed mount. You will experience excessive vibration at idle if this mount has collapsed and failed. This will affect the height and position of the engine or transmission and put undue stress on other related components.

4. Electronic Sensor Mounts Look for a computer code error message indicating a failure. You will experience excessive vibration at idle if the mount has a failed electronic sensor.

5. Center Support Bearings Look to make sure the bearing is properly seated in the rubber cushion. Over time the bearing can separate from the rubber cushion causing drive shaft misalignment and vibration.

6. Torque Strut Mounts Look at the bushings in the torque strut for looseness and wear. The adhesion of the inner bushing to the torque strut mount and bracket wear out over time due to constant torque and extreme engine heat.

Important Facts About Mounts

- **Proper form, fit and function is critical for a mount to properly maintain OE performance while eliminating noise, vibration and harshness.**

- Never overlook the possibilities of replacing worn, sagging and broken engine and transmission mounts. Although the OE units are manufactured to withstand a lot of abuse, they do wear out and deteriorate over time. Excess oil, water, heat and the constant workload that mounts encounter only adds to their deterioration. The end results – Failure!

- Faulty engine and transmission mounts are often the frequent cause of such customer complaints as: vibrations, thumping noises when braking or acceleration, clutch chatter, accelerator pedal sticking, exhaust system leaks or sags and faulty shift patterns with automatic transmissions. All of these could be the result of broken or worn out mounts.

- **Always follow the manufacturer's original torque specifications when installing a new mount.**