



TECHNICAL GUIDE

Engine Cylinder Head Group: Faults, Replacement & Maintenance

On a truck diesel a blown gasket, cracked head or coolant mixing into the oil starts here: how the cylinder head group works, diagnosis, replacement and care.

On a heavy commercial vehicle, the cylinder head is the area of the engine that carries the greatest load and is exposed to the highest temperatures and pressures. Most of the problems described in the field as "it's leaking, coolant is mixing in, it blew the gasket" come to a head in this group. A tractor unit stranded on the road or a municipal vehicle out of service often starts here. This guide was prepared to help the field technician recognise the engine cylinder head group, read the symptoms correctly, carry out the replacement by the book and extend its service life.

This document was prepared by the VADEN technical team, based on field experience with heavy commercial vehicle engines and OE manufacturer data. The torque, pressure and temperature ranges given are general reference values only; for exact figures, always rely on the current OE service manual for the specific vehicle and engine. Last updated: September 2026. Component sizing is based on the relevant international standard family (ISO/EN/DIN/SAE) and the manufacturer OE specification.

What Is the Engine Cylinder Head Group? Function and Operating Principle

The engine cylinder head group is the main engine component that closes the top of the cylinder block, sealing the combustion chamber from above, and that carries the valves, valve springs, the rocker/camshaft mechanism and the oil and coolant passages. On heavy commercial vehicles it is manufactured from cast iron or aluminium alloy and forms the most critical region of the engine in terms of pressure, temperature and vibration.

The operating principle, in short, is this: during the piston's compression and combustion strokes the combustion chamber must be fully sealed from the top. The cylinder head closes this chamber from above; the cylinder head gasket keeps the gas, coolant and engine oil passages between the head and the block separate and leak-tight. Through the passages inside the head, coolant circulates to draw off combustion heat while oil galleries lubricate the valve mechanism. The intake and exhaust valves open and close on the seating surfaces (valve seats) on the head, managing charging and exhaust.

Considered as a group, the cylinder head is not a single part but a family of components that work together. The basic components are:

- **Cylinder head (body):** The main casting that closes the combustion chamber from above; heavy commercial heads of the cylinder-head type may be one piece or separate per cylinder.
- **Cylinder head gasket:** The multi-layer steel (MLS) or composite gasket that separates gas/coolant/oil between the block and the head.
- **Intake and exhaust valves, valve springs, guides and seals:** The moving group that manages gas exchange.
- **Rocker shaft / rockers and camshaft (in overhead-cam types):** The mechanism that transmits the valve opening and closing motion.
- **Injector/glow plug bores, heater flange and manifold seating surfaces.**
- **Valve cover (top cover) and its gasket:** The topmost cover that provides oil sealing.

Cast iron or aluminium head?

In heavy commercial diesel engines, cast iron heads have historically been dominant; they offer high resistance to high compression pressure and thermal load, but are heavy. Some new-generation engines use aluminium alloy heads for weight and cooling efficiency. Aluminium heads are more sensitive to thermal expansion and overheating; once they have "run hot", flatness (planarity) can degrade rapidly. Replacement and torque procedures differ between the two materials.

One-piece head or a separate head per cylinder?

Some heavy commercial engines have a one-piece head covering all cylinders, while others have a separate head for each cylinder. The separate-head design allows only the affected head to be removed when a single cylinder fails, providing a great advantage in the field. Part selection and gasket type vary according to this configuration.

OE context and supply

The cylinder head group and the surrounding parts (gasket sets, valve group, thermostat/cooling components) are, on most heavy commercial engines, associated with well-known OE suppliers. Gaskets and sealing elements are generally linked to multi-layer steel technology, the cooling side to Behr/Mahle-equivalent solutions, the fuel/injection side to Bosch-type equipment, and the brake and chassis side to Knorr/Bendix-type systems. VADEN ORIGINAL head group products are positioned to be compatible with this OE context.

Head / gasket type	Typical use	Key feature
One-piece cast iron head	Classic heavy commercial diesel (tractor unit, truck)	High thermal resistance, heavy
Aluminium alloy head	New-generation, weight-optimised engines	Light, heat-sensitive, precise torque
Separate head per cylinder	Modular heavy commercial engines	Individual removal, field convenience
MLS (multi-layer steel) gasket	Modern high-pressure diesel	Resistance to repeated clamping
Composite / elastomer-coated gasket	Older-generation and mid-segment	Conforms to surface tolerance

Part number verification is essential. Cylinder head and gasket selection varies according to engine code, year of manufacture, head type (one-piece / separate) and gasket thickness. Even on the same vehicle model, different engine variants require different heads and gaskets. Before installation, always match by the vehicle's engine number and OE part number; the wrong gasket thickness upsets the compression ratio and sealing.

Fault Symptoms and Diagnosis

Cylinder head group faults often begin insidiously: first a slight loss of performance, then coolant loss, and finally a serious leak. The table below sets out the most frequently encountered

symptoms in the field, their possible causes and verification methods together.

Symptom	Possible cause	Check / verification
Bubbles / gas leak in the expansion tank	Cylinder head gasket breached on the combustion chamber side	Coolant check with an exhaust gas test kit (CO ₂ test); pressure test
Oil in the coolant, water in the oil (brown emulsion)	Gasket leak between oil and coolant passages; crack in the head	Dipstick and filler cap inspection; system pressure test
White, sweet-smelling exhaust smoke	Coolant leaking into the combustion chamber	Pressure-drop test; check for wetness in the plug/injector bore
Overheating, running hot	Crack in the head or gasket leak; disrupted coolant circulation	Temperature measurement, air-lock check, flatness measurement
Uneven running per cylinder, loss of power	Burnt valve, low compression, gasket leak	Per-cylinder compression / leak-down test
External oil leak around the head	Valve cover gasket or loss of head clamping torque	Visual leak tracing, torque check, gasket age check
Tapping/ticking on cold start, easing when warm	Valve clearance out of adjustment, rocker wear	Valve clearance measurement (feeler gauge), rocker/guide check
Continuous coolant loss (no external leak)	Internal gasket leak, head crack	Pressure test + dye/pressure monitoring; eliminating other leak points

Compression and leak-down test

For per-cylinder power loss, the most reliable method is the compression and leak-down test. The compression test finds the low cylinder; the leak-down test tells you where the leak is going: if air reaches the intake manifold, suspect the intake valve; if it reaches the exhaust, the exhaust valve; if bubbles appear in the expansion tank, a gasket or head crack comes to mind. This distinction is critical for a correct diagnosis before removing the head.

Gasket verification with an exhaust gas (CO₂) test

The practical way to determine whether there is combustion gas in the coolant is a colour-changing liquid test kit fitted to the expansion tank. If the liquid changes colour, gas is leaking from the combustion chamber into the cooling system; this almost certainly points to a gasket or head problem. This test, which can be done without dismantling the engine, prevents unnecessary disassembly.

Flatness and crack check

Once the head is removed, the flatness (planarity) of the seating surface is measured with a straight edge and a feeler gauge. If the permitted deviation is exceeded, the head must be resurfaced or replaced. When a crack is suspected, a coloured penetrant (dye) or pressure test is applied; the bridges between the valve seats and injector bores in particular must be examined carefully.

Further reading

For a plain-language technical overview of this subject, see the reference article on [Wikipedia](#). Always confirm specific figures and procedures against the vehicle manufacturer service data.

Replacement / Installation Steps

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and safety. Do not begin work until the engine has fully cooled; hot coolant causes serious burns. Slowly depressurise the pressurised cooling system. Use work gloves, safety goggles and safety footwear. Disconnect the battery and depressurise the fuel system. When lifting the heavy head, use a suitable lifting device and a second person for support; the risk of back and hand injury is high. The steps below are a general flow; the OE service manual for each engine takes precedence.

- 1 Preparation and draining:** Cool the engine, disconnect the battery, and drain the coolant and, where necessary, the engine oil into suitable containers. Collect waste fluids in accordance with environmental regulations.
- 2 Removing surrounding components:** Remove the intake and exhaust manifolds, turbo connections, injector/fuel lines, glow plug/sensor wiring and coolant hoses, marking as you go. Label every connection.
- 3 Valve cover and mechanism:** Remove the valve (rocker) cover. Remove the rocker shaft, push rods and, if present, camshaft connections in sequence, marking them; do not mix up their positions.
- 4 Timing reference:** Note the crankshaft and camshaft timing marks. Secure the timing belt/chain or gear as specified by the manufacturer so the timing does not shift during reassembly.
- 5 Loosening the head bolts:** Loosen the cylinder head bolts strictly in the sequence specified by the manufacturer (generally outside-to-inside, in stages). Sudden and uneven loosening can warp the head.
- 6 Lifting the head:** Lift the head straight up with a lifting device. Do not force it sideways while lifting; the gasket may be stuck, do not pry with a screwdriver (the surface gets damaged).
- 7 Cleaning and measurement:** Clean off old gasket residue from the block and head surfaces without scratching the surface. Measure flatness, cracks and valve condition. If necessary, have the head resurfaced or replace it with a new one.
- 8 Seating the new gasket:** Fit the new cylinder head gasket of the correct thickness and correct orientation (dry, without applying sealant unless the manufacturer states otherwise). Pay attention to the "TOP/OBEN" mark and the dowel holes.

- 9 Seating the head and NEW bolts:** Lower the head, aligning it on the dowels. Stretch-type (torque-to-yield) bolts are single-use; if the manufacturer recommends it, always use new bolts. Lightly lubricate the threads and seating surfaces with the specified oil.
- 10 Staged torque and angle tightening:** Tighten the bolts with a torque wrench according to the manufacturer's sequence and stages, first to the pre-torque and then by the angle (degree) method. Never skip the sequence or the stages.
- 11 Assembly, filling and checking:** Refit the mechanism, manifolds and lines, adjust the valve clearances, fill the coolant and oil, and bleed the air lock. On first start-up, check for leaks, overheating and noise; some engines require a torque/clearance check after warm-up.

Points to Watch (Common Mistakes)

The most expensive mistake: reusing an old bolt. Stretch-type (torque-to-yield) head bolts elongate permanently when tightened. When reused, the correct preload cannot be achieved; the head leaks or works loose during operation. If the manufacturer says single-use, fit new bolts without exception.

Wrong gasket thickness and orientation error. Some engines use gaskets of different thicknesses (coded by the number of notches/holes) according to the piston protrusion. The wrong thickness upsets the compression ratio. If the gasket is fitted upside down or offset, the coolant/oil passages become blocked and the engine overheats.

- Tightening the head bolts by skipping the torque/sequence or with an air wrench; this causes warping and leakage.
- Trying to remove the head on a hot engine; the risk of warping on an aluminium head is high.
- Cleaning off old gasket residue by scratching the surface; every scratch is a new leak path.
- Fitting a new gasket without measuring flatness; a gasket fitted to a warped surface blows within a short time.
- Running the engine without bleeding the air from the cooling system; local overheating and gasket damage.
- Dismantling without noting the timing marks; the risk of valve-to-piston collision.
- Applying sealant needlessly to the gasket surface; it blocks the passages, and a piece of sealant gets into the oil circuit.

Technical Values and Check Points

The values below are typical/general reference ranges for heavy commercial diesel engines; the exact figure varies by engine code and the OE service manual takes precedence. The aim is to give the field technician an order of magnitude and a check point.

Check point	Typical / general reference range	Note
Cooling system operating pressure	~1.0–2.0 bar (~15–29 psi)	Varies with the cap/tank cap pressure

Check point	Typical / general reference range	Note
Thermostat opening temperature	~80–90 °C	Differs by engine type
Normal operating coolant temperature	~85–95 °C	Above this range is an overheating warning
Cylinder compression pressure (diesel)	Order of ~25–35 bar	The difference between cylinders should not exceed 10%
Head flatness tolerance	Order of ~0.03–0.10 mm	If exceeded, resurface/replace; the OE limit is decisive
Valve clearance (cold)	Order of intake ~0.2–0.4 mm / exhaust ~0.4–0.6 mm	Only the OE value is used

Torque values vary greatly according to head type and bolt diameter; the table below is for approximate magnitude only.

Connection	Typical approximation	Method
Cylinder head bolt (heavy commercial)	Pre-torque + staged angle (e.g. ~50 Nm pre + 2–3 angle stages)	Sequence + angle method, NEW bolt
Rocker shaft / bearing bolt	Order of ~20–45 Nm	In sequence, torque wrench
Valve cover bolt	Order of ~8–20 Nm	Over-tightening crushes the gasket
Manifold bolts	Order of ~20–40 Nm	Staged from centre outward

Torque and angle values vary according to engine code, bolt diameter and whether the threads are oiled or dry. The figures given are only intended to convey an order of magnitude. During installation, always apply the full torque table, tightening sequence and angle stages from the vehicle's OE service manual; use a calibrated torque and angle wrench.

For a quick field check:

- Distinguish internal/external leaks with a cooling system pressure test.
- Verify a gasket leak with a CO₂ test in the expansion tank.
- Measure per-cylinder health with a compression/leak-down test.
- Always measure flatness and cracks on the head surface before installation.
- Adjust the valve clearances to the OE value and check them after first start-up.

Maintenance and Service Life

The cylinder head group is not, as a rule, a periodically "replaced" part; on a correctly running engine it is long-lived. However, the real factor that determines its life is the health of the surrounding systems. What finishes off a head early is almost always neglected maintenance.

- **Watch the cooling system:** Overheating is the number one enemy of head and gasket life. Periodically check the antifreeze/water ratio, the thermostat, the radiator and the water pump.

- **Correct antifreeze and clean coolant:** Antifreeze of the proper specification prevents corrosion and passage blockage; dirty water blocks passages and creates local overheating.
- **Oil and oil change interval:** Timely oil changes slow the wear of the valve mechanism and the rockers.
- **Valve clearance check:** Adjusting the valves at the intervals specified by the manufacturer prevents valve burning and head damage.
- **Take early symptoms seriously:** A slight coolant loss, the first overheating warning or bubbles in the expansion tank are an opportunity to intervene before it turns into major damage.
- **Use quality gaskets and bolts:** OE-equivalent gaskets of the correct specification and single-use bolts directly determine how long the repair lasts.

In short, the service life of the cylinder head group depends largely on cooling and lubrication discipline. An operation that keeps heat under control, changes its oil on time and does not ignore the first warning signs will get hundreds of thousands of kilometres out of a head group. A single neglected overheating episode, on the other hand, can crack the head in one go.

The engine cylinder head group is the most critical sealing point at the heart of a heavy commercial vehicle; with correct diagnosis, the right part and installation in accordance with the rules, it runs for a long service life. The VADEN ORIGINAL Engine Cylinder Head Group product family, with its injector sleeves, injector pipes, cylinder head gaskets and plugs, valve bridge and valve adjusting shims, is positioned to meet the OE expectations of heavy commercial vehicles. Make your selection by verifying the part number that matches your vehicle's engine code.