AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM

AC

PRECAUTIONS

1. **When handling refrigerant (R-12), the following precautions should be observed:**
   (a) Always wear eye protection.
   (b) Keep the refrigerant container (service drum) below 40°C (104°F).
   (c) Do not handle refrigerant in an enclosed area where there is an open flame.
   (d) Discharge refrigerant slowly when purging the system.
   (e) Be careful that the liquid refrigerant does not get on your skin.
2. **If liquid refrigerant gets in the eyes or on the skin:**
   (a) Do not rub the eye or skin.
   (b) Wash the area with a lot of cool water.
   (c) Apply clean petroleum jelly to the skin.
   (d) Rush to a physician or hospital for immediate professional treatment.
   (e) Do not attempt to treat yourself.
3. **When tubing:**
   (a) Apply a few drops of compressor oil to the seats of the O-ring fittings.
   (b) Tighten the nut using two wrenches to avoid twisting the tube.
   (c) Tighten the O-ring fitting to the specified torque.

Tightening torque for O-ring fittings

Fitting size	Torque
0.31 in. Tube	135 kg-cm (10 ft-lb, 13 N·m)
0.50 in. Tube	225 kg-cm (16 ft-lb, 22 N·m)
0.62 in. Tube	325 kg-cm (24 ft-lb, 32 N·m)

TROUBLESHOOTING

Problem	Possible cause	Remedy	Page
No cooling or warm air	Magnetic clutch does not engage		
	(a) A/C fuse blown	Replace fuse and check for short	
	(b) Magnetic clutch faulty	Check magnetic clutch	AC-19
	(c) A/C switch faulty (w/ Heater)	Check switch	AC-37
	(d) Temperature control resistor (w/o Heater)	Check resistor	AC-37
	(e) Thermistor faulty	Check thermistor	AC-38
	(f) Idling stabilizer amplifier faulty	Check amplifier	AC-39
	(g) Wiring or ground faulty	Repair as necessary	AC-9, 10
	(h) Empty refrigerant	Check refrigerant pressure (Pressure should be 2.1 kg/cm^2 30 psi or 206 kPa minimum)	AC-38
		Check pressure switch	
	Compressor does not rotate properly		
	(a) Drive belt loose or broken	Adjust or replace drive belt	AC-31
	(b) Compressor faulty	Check compressor	AC-19
	Blower does not operate	Troubleshoot heater	BE-38
	Expansion valve faulty	Check expansion valve	AC-35
	Leak in system	Leak test system	AC-13
	Fusible plug on receiver blown or clogged screen	Check receiver	AC-33

TROUBLESHOOTING (Cont'd)

Problem	Possible cause	Remedy	Page
Cool air comes out intermittently	Magnetic clutch slipping	Check magnetic clutch	AC-19
	Expansion valve faulty	Check expansion valve	AC-35
	Wiring connection faulty	Repair as necessary	AC-9, 10
	Excessive moisture in the system	Evacuate and charge system	AC-12
Limited amount of cool air at high speed	Thermistor faulty	Check thermistor	AC-38
	Idling stabilizer amplifier faulty	Check amplifier	AC-39
Cool air comes out only at high speed	Condenser clogged	Check condenser	AC-32
	Drive belt slipping	Check or replace drive belt	AC-31
	Compressor faulty	Check compressor	AC-19
	Insufficient or too much refrigerant	Check refrigerant charge	AC-11
	Air in system	Evacuate and charge system	AC-12
Insufficient cooling	Condenser clogged	Check condenser	AC-32
	Drive belt slipping	Check or replace drive belt	AC-31
	Magnetic clutch faulty	Check magnetic clutch	AC-19
	Compressor faulty	Check compressor	AC-19
	Expansion valve faulty	Check expansion valve	AC-35
	Thermistor faulty	Check thermistor	AC-38
	Idling stabilizer amplifier faulty	Check amplifier	AC-39
	Insufficient or too much refrigerant	Check refrigerant charge	AC-11
	Air or excessive compressor oil in system	Evacuate and charge system	AC-12
	Receiver clogged	Check receiver	AC-33
	Temperature control resistor faulty (w/o Heater)	Check resistor	AC-37
	Water valve set faulty	Replace water valve cable set	
Insufficient velocity of cooled air	Evaporator clogged or frosted	Check evaporator	AC-35
	Air leakage from cooling unit or air duct	Repair as necessary	
	Air inlet blocked	Repair as necessary	
	Blower motor faulty	Replace blower motor	

Checking of Refrigeration System with Manifold Gauge

This is a method in which the trouble is located by using a manifold gauge.

Read the manifold gauge pressure with the following established conditions:

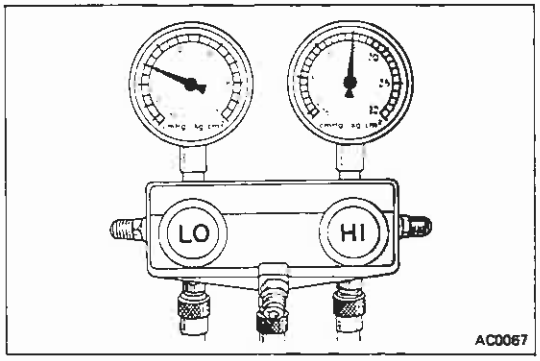
(a) Temperature at the air inlet 30–35° C (86–95° F)

(b) Engine at 2,000 rpm

(c) Blower speed at high

(d) Temperature control lever set at cool

NOTE: It should be noted that the gauge indications may vary slightly due to ambient temperature conditions.

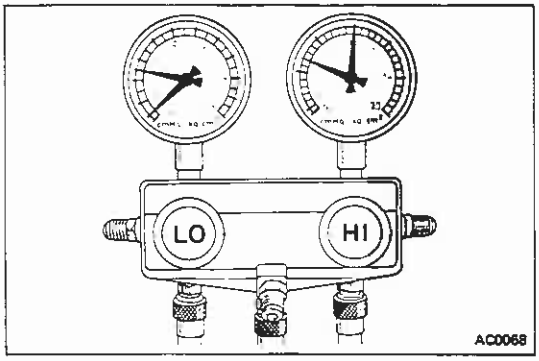


1. NORMALLY FUNCTIONING REFRIGERATION SYSTEM

Gauge reading:

Low pressure side 1.5 – 2.0 kg/cm² (21 – 28 psi, 147 – 196 kPa)

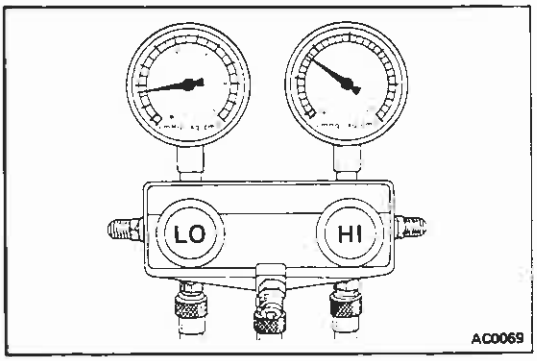
High pressure side 14.5 – 15.0 kg/cm² (206 – 213 psi, 1,422 – 1,471 kPa)



2. MOISTURE PRESENT IN REFRIGERATION SYSTEM

Condition: Periodically cools and then fails to cool

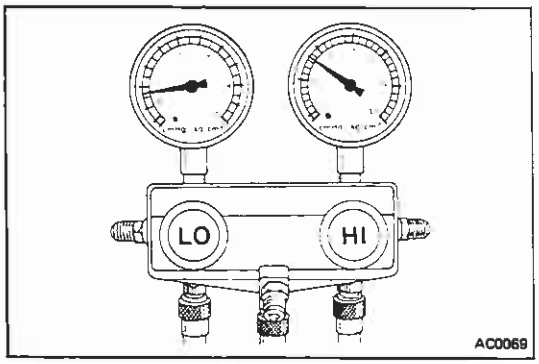
Symptom seen in refrigeration system	Probable cause	Diagnosis	Remedy
During operation, pressure at low pressure side sometimes becomes a vacuum and sometimes normal	Moisture entered in refrigeration system freezes at expansion valve orifice and temporarily stops cycle, but normal state is restored after a time when the ice melts	Drier in oversaturated state ↓ Moisture in refrigeration system freezes at expansion valve orifice and blocks circulation of refrigerant	(1) Replace receiver and drier (2) Remove moisture in cycle through repeated vacuum purging (3) Charge new refrigerant to proper amount



3. INSUFFICIENT REFRIGERANT

Condition: Insufficient cooling

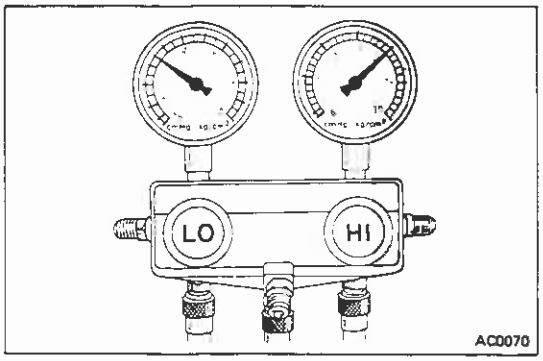
Symptom seen in refrigeration system	Probable cause	Diagnosis	Remedy
Pressure low at both low and high pressure sides Bubbles seen in sight glass Insufficient cooling performance	Gas leakage at some place in refrigeration system	Insufficient refrigerant in system ↓ Refrigerant leaking	Check with leak tester and repair Charge refrigerant to proper amount



4. POOR CIRCULATION OF REFRIGERANT

Condition: Insufficient cooling

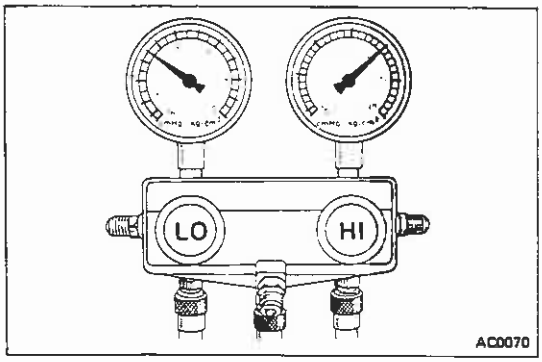
Symptom seen in refrigeration system	Probable cause	Diagnosis	Remedy
Pressure low at both low and high pressure sides Frost on tubes from receiver to unit	Refrigerant flow obstracted by dirt in receiver	Receiver clogged	Replace receiver



5. REFRIGERANT OVERCHARGED OR INSUFFICIENT COOLING OF CONDENSER

Condition: Does not cool sufficiently

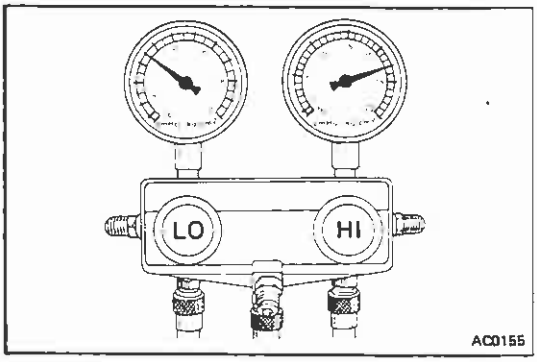
Symptom seen in refrigeration system	Probable cause	Diagnosis	Remedy
Pressures too high at both low and high pressure sides	Unable to develop sufficient performance due to excessive refrigerant in system Condenser cooling insufficient	Excessive refrigerant in cycle → refrigerant overcharged Condenser cooling insufficient → condenser fins clogged or fan motor faulty	(1) Clean condenser (2) Check fan motor operation (3) If (1) and (2) are in normal state, check refrigerant amount NOTE: Vent out refrigerant through gauge manifold low pressure side by gradually opening valve.



6. EXPANSION VALVE IMPROPERLY MOUNTED/HEAT SENSING TUBE DEFECTIVE (OPENS TOO WIDE)

Condition: Insufficient cooling

Symptom seen in refrigeration system	Probable cause	Diagnosis	Remedy
Pressures too high at both low and high pressure sides Frost or large amount of dew on piping at low pressure side	Trouble in expansion valve or heat sensing tube not installed correctly Refrigerant flow out of adjustment	Excessive refrigerant in low pressure piping ↓ Expansion valve opened too wide	(1) Check heat sensing tube installed condition (2) If (1) is normal, test expansion valve in unit form Replace if defective

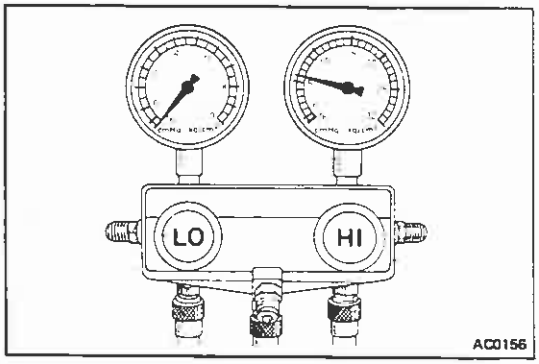


7. AIR PRESENT IN REFRIGERATION SYSTEM

Condition: Does not cool down sufficiently

NOTE: These gauge indications are shown when the refrigeration system has been opened and the refrigerant charged without vacuum purging.

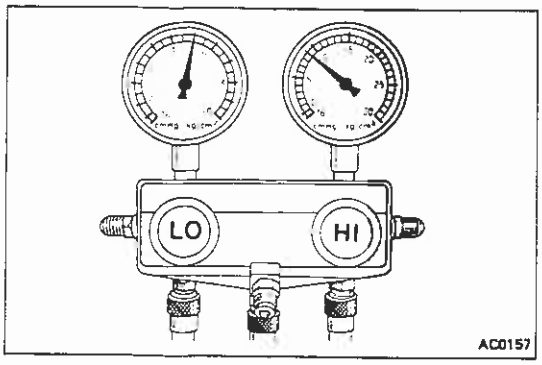
Symptom seen in refrigeration system	Probable cause	Diagnosis	Remedy
Pressure too high at both low and high pressure sides	Air entered in refrigeration system	Air present in refrigeration system ↓ Insufficient vacuum purging	(1) Replace receiver and drier (2) Check compressor oil to see if dirty or insufficient (3) Vacuum purge and charge new refrigerant



8. REFRIGERANT DOES NOT CIRCULATE

Condition: Does not cool (Cools from time to time in some cases)

Symptom seen in refrigeration system	Probable cause	Diagnosis	Remedy
Vacuum indicated at low pressure side, very low pressure indicated at high pressure side Frost or dew seen on piping before and after receiver and drier or expansion valve	Refrigerant flow obstructed by moisture or dirt in refrigerant freezing or adhering to expansion valve orifice Refrigerant flow obstructed by gas leakage from expansion valve heat sensing tube	Expansion valve orifice clogged ↓ Refrigerant does not flow	Allow to stand for sometime and then restart operation to determine if trouble is caused by moisture or dirt If caused by moisture refer to step 2 on page AC-4 If caused by dirt, remove expansion valve and clean off dirt by blowing with air. If unable to remove dirt, replace valve Vacuum purge and charge new refrigerant to proper amount For gas leakage from heat sensing tube, replace expansion valve



9. INSUFFICIENT COMPRESSION

Condition: Does not cool

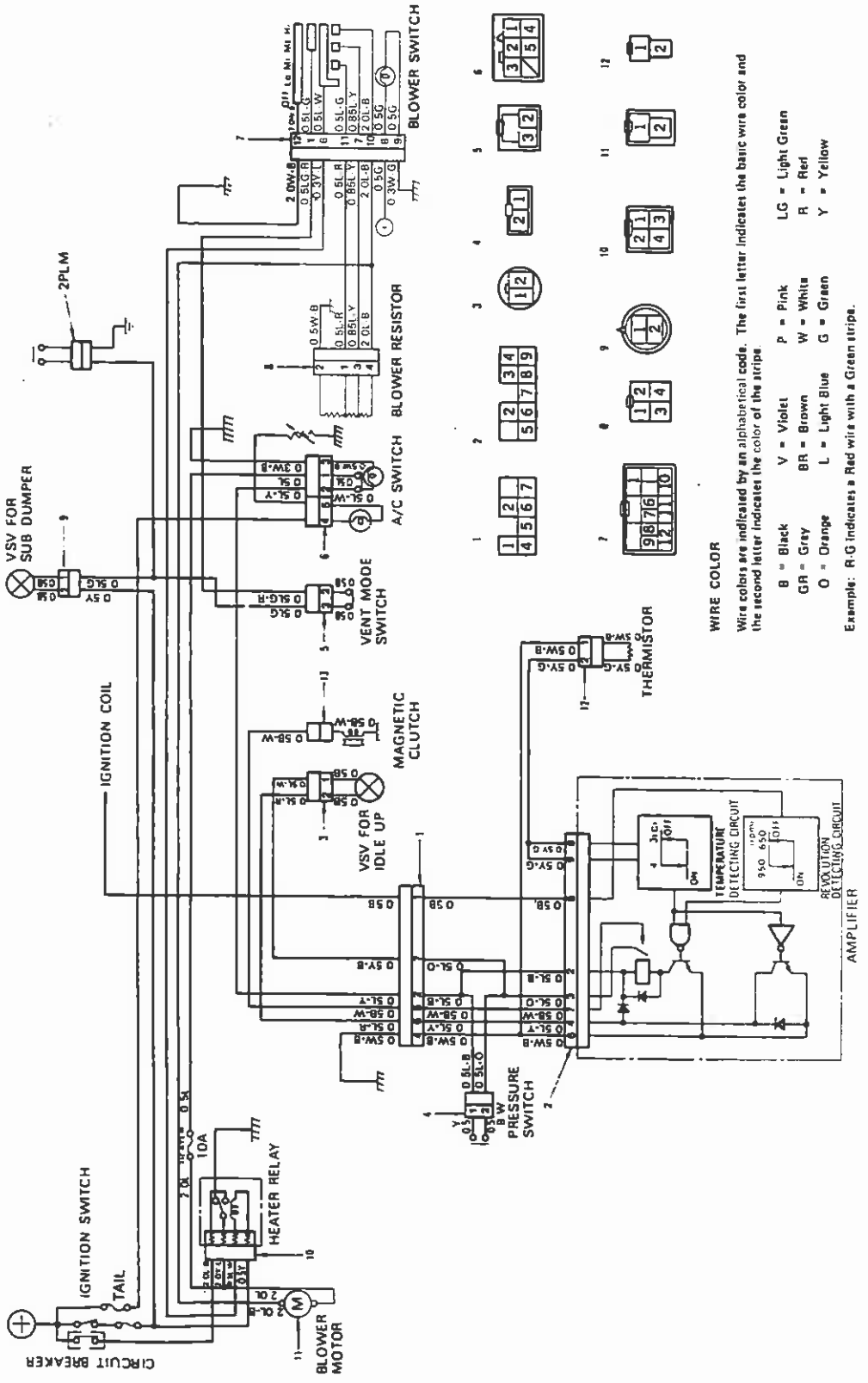
Symptom seen in refrigeration system	Probable cause	Diagnosis	Remedy
Pressure too high at low pressure side Pressure too low at high pressure side	Internal leak in compressor	Compression defective ↓ Valves leaking or broken, sliding parts (piston, cylinder, gasket, connecting rod, etc.)	Replace compressor

SPECIAL TOOLS AND TEST EQUIPMENT

Tool	SST No.	Use
Manifold gauge set	07110-78010	To evacuate and charge system
Ohmmeter		To check magnetic clutch
P-type magnetic clutch tool kit	07110-77011	To repair magnetic clutch
Pressure plate remover	07112-71010	To remove pressure plate
Snap ring pliers	07114-84020	To remove pressure plate
Shaft plate remover	07112-15010	To remove shaft plate
Shaft seal remover	07114-15010	To remove shaft seal
Shaft plate installing tool	07112-25010	To install shaft plate
Hexagon wrench set	07110-61050	To remove service valves and front housing
Key installing tool		To install shaft key
Shaft plate replacer	07114-35010	To install seal plate
Key press tool	07114-45010	To install key

AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM CIRCUIT

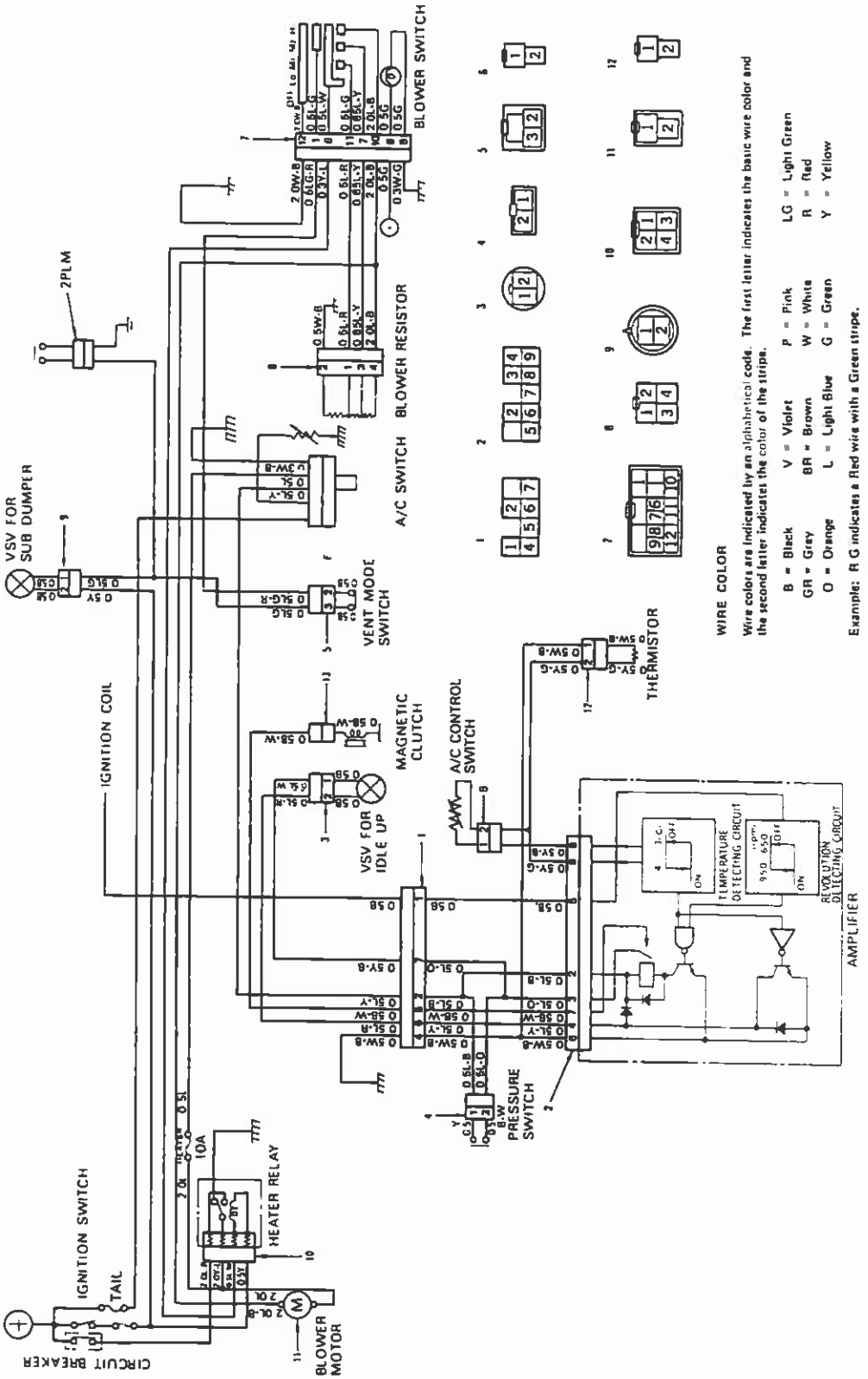
w/ HEATER



AC0340

AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM CIRCUIT (Cont'd)

w/o HEATER



AC0341

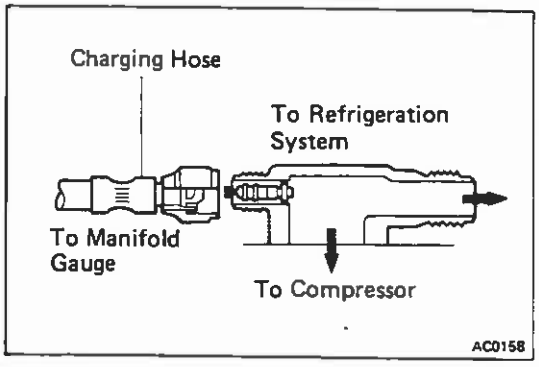
REFRIGERATION SYSTEM

Checking of Refrigerant Charge

1. RUN ENGINE AT FAST IDLE
2. OPERATE AIR CONDITIONER AT MAXIMUM COOLING FOR A FEW MINUTES
3. CHECK AMOUNT OF REFRIGERANT

   Observe the sight glass on the receiver.

Item	Symptom	Amount of refrigerant	Remedy
1	Bubbles present in sight glass	Insufficient	Check for leak with gas leak tester
2	No bubbles present in sight glass	None, sufficient or too much	Refer to items 3 and 4
3	No temperature difference between compressor inlet and outlet	System is empty or nearly empty	Evacuate and charge system. Then check for leak with gas leak tester
4	Temperature between compressor inlet and outlet is noticeably different	Proper or too much	Refer to items 5 and 6
5	Immediately after the air conditioner is turned off, refrigerant in sight glass stays clear	Too much	Discharge the excess refrigerant to specified amount
6	When the air conditioner is turned off, refrigerant foams and then stays clear	Proper	—



Installation of Manifold Gauge Set

NOTE: Fittings for attaching the manifold gauge set are located on the compressor service valves.

1. CLOSE BOTH HAND VALVES OF MANIFOLD GAUGE SET
2. INSTALL CHARGING HOSES OF GAUGE SET TO SERVICE VALVES

   Connect the low pressure hose to the suction service valve and the high pressure hose to the discharge service valve. Tighten the hose nuts by hand.

   NOTE: Do not apply compressor oil to the seat of the connection.

Discharging of Refrigeration System

1. CONNECT MANIFOLD GAUGE SET TO COMPRESSOR
2. PLACE FREE END OF CENTER HOSE IN A SHOP TOWEL
3. DISCHARGE SYSTEM
   (a) Slowly open the high pressure hand valve to adjust refrigerant flow. Do not open valve very much.

   CAUTION: If refrigerant is allowed to escape too fast, compressor oil will be drawn out of the system.

   (b) Check the shop towel to make sure no oil is being discharged.

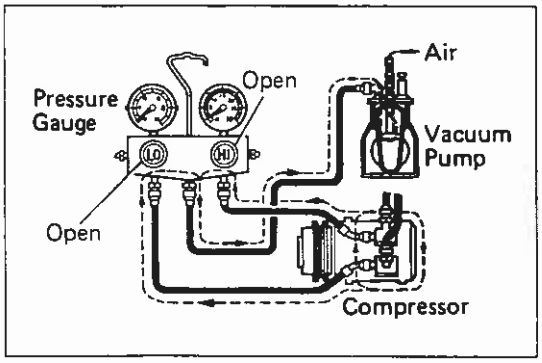
   If oil is present , partially close the hand valve.

   (c) After the manifold gauge reading drops below 3.5 kg/cm² (50 psi, 343 kPa), slowly open the low pressure valve.

   (d) As the system pressure drops, gradually open both high and low valves until both gauges read 0 kg/cm² (0 psi, 0 kPa).

Evacuating and Charging of Refrigeration System

NOTE:
- Whenever the air conditioning system has been exposed to the atmosphere, it must be evacuated.
- After installation of a component, the system should be evacuated for approximately 15 minutes. A component in service that has been opened for repair should be evacuated for 30 minutes.



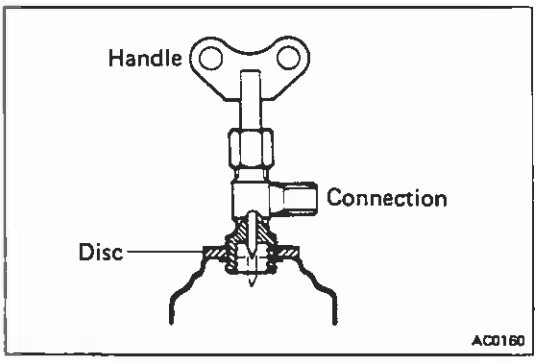
1. EVACUATE SYSTEM
   (a) Connect the manifold gauge set. (See page AC-11)
   (b) Install the center hose of gauge set on the vacuum pump inlet.
   (c) Run the vacuum pump, and then open both hand valves.
   (d) After about ten minutes, check that the low pressure gauge reads more than 600 mmHg (23.62 in. Hg, 80.0 kPa) of vacuum.

   If the reading is not more than 600 mmHg (23.62 in. Hg, 80.0 kPa), close both valves and stop the vacuum pump. Check the system for leaks and repair as necessary.

   If no leaks are found, continue evacuating the system.

   (e) After the low pressure gauge indicates more than 700 mmHg (27.56 in. Hg, 93.3 kPa) of vacuum, continue evacuating for 15 minutes.
   (f) Close both hand valves, and stop the vacuum pump. Disconnect the hose from the vacuum pump.

   The system is now ready for charging.



2. INSTALL REFRIGERANT CONTAINER TAP VALVE

CAUTION: Observe the precautions listed in the front of this section.

(a) Before installing the valve on the refrigerant container, turn the handle counterclockwise until the valve needle is fully retracted.

(b) Turn the disc counterclockwise until it reaches its highest position.

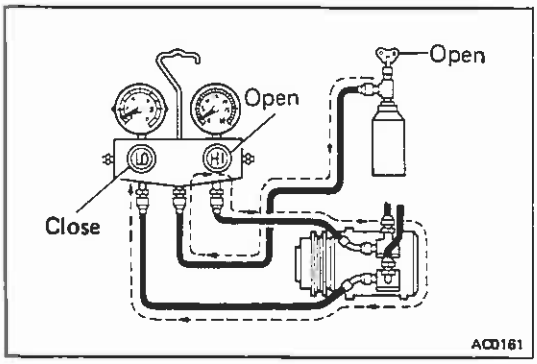
Screw down the valve on the refrigerant container.

(c) Connect the center hose to the valve fitting. Turn the disc fully clockwise by hand.

(d) Turn the handle clockwise to make a hole in the sealed tap.

(e) Turn the handle fully counterclockwise to fill the center hose with gas. Do not open the high and low pressure valves.

(f) Loosen the center hose nut connected to the center fitting of the manifold gauge until a hiss can be heard. Allow air to escape for a few seconds, and then tighten the nut.



3. TEST SYSTEM FOR LEAKS

NOTE: After the evacuating the system, check for leaks.

(a) Install the refrigerant container tap valve as described in step 2.

(b) Open the high pressure valve to charge the system with refrigerant vapor.

(c) When the low pressure gauge reads 1 kg/cm² (14 psi, 98 kPa), close the high pressure valve.

(d) Using a halide gas leak detector, propane torch, or electric leak detector, check the system for leaks.

If a leak is found, repair the faulty component or connection.

(e) After checking and repairing the system, perform the following:

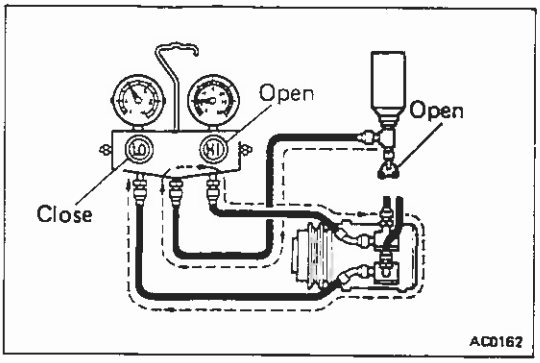
- Turn the container tap handle fully clockwise.
- Disconnect the center hose from the can valve fitting.
- Evacuate the system for at least 15 minutes. (See step 1 on page AC-12)

4. CHARGE EMPTY SYSTEM (LIQUID)

NOTE: This step is to charge an empty system through the high pressure side with refrigerant in a liquid state. When the refrigerant container is held upside down, refrigerant will enter the system as a liquid.

CAUTION:

- **Never run the engine when charging the system through the high pressure side.**
- **Do not open the low pressure valve when the system is being charged with liquid refrigerant.**



(a) Close both high and low pressure valves completely after the system is evacuated.

(b) Install the refrigerant container tap valve as described in step 2.

(c) Open the high pressure valve fully, and keep the container upside down.

(d) Charge the system with more than one container 400 g (0.9 lb) to the specified amount. Then, close the high pressure valve.

Specified amount: 650 – 750 g (1.4 – 1.7 lb)

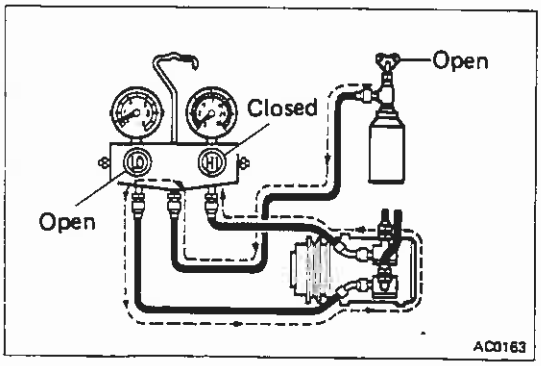
NOTE:

- A fully charged system is indicated by the receiver sight glass being free of any bubbles.
- If the low pressure gauge does not show a reading, the system is clogged and must be repaired.

5. CHARGE EMPTY SYSTEM OR PARTIALLY CHARGED SYSTEM (VAPOR)

NOTE:

- This step is to charge the system through the low pressure side with refrigerant in a vapor state. When the refrigerant container is placed rightside up, refrigerant will enter the system as a vapor.
- Put the refrigerant container in a pan of warm water (maximum temperature 40°C or 104°F) to keep vapor pressure in the container slightly higher than vapor pressure in the system.



(a) Install refrigerant container tap valve as described in step 2.

(b) Open the low pressure valve. Adjust the valve so that the low pressure gauge does not read over 4.2 kg/cm² (60 psi, 412 kPa).

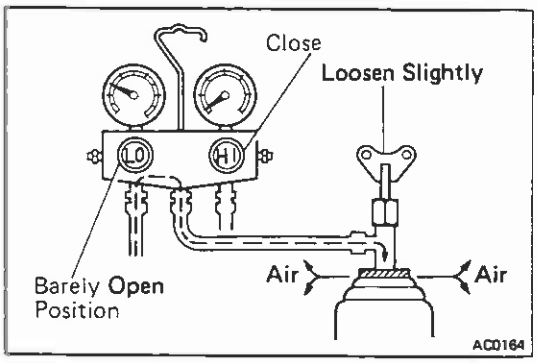
(c) Run the engine at fast idle, and operate the air conditioner.

CAUTION: Be sure to keep the container in the upright position to prevent liquid refrigerant from being charged into the system through the suction side, resulting in possible damage to the compressor.

(d) Charge the system with more than one container 400 g, 0.9 lb) to the specified amount. Then close the low pressure valve.

Specified amount: 650 – 750 g (1.4 – 1.7 lb)

NOTE: A fully charged system is indicated by the receiver sight glass being free of any bubbles.



6. **IF NECESSARY, CHARGE SYSTEM WITH ANOTHER CONTAINER**

(a) When the refrigerant container is empty, close the pressure valves.

(b) Remove the container tap valve from the container.

(c) Attach the container tap valve to a new refrigerant container.

(d) Purge the air from the center hose by barely opening the low pressure valve and loosening the valve disc.

(e) Make a hole in the sealed tap of the new container and charge the system.

CAUTION: Be careful not to overcharge the refrigerant as it may cause failure of the bearings and belt.

7. **WHEN SYSTEM IS FULLY CHARGED, DISCONNECT MANIFOLD GAUGE SET**

(a) Close both low and high pressure valves.

(b) Close valve at refrigerant container. If using one pound containers of R-12, allow remaining refrigerant to escape by slowly removing the charge line.

(c) Turn off the engine.

(d) Using a shop rag, quickly remove both hoses from the compressor service valves.

WARNING: Care must be taken to protect eyes and skin when removing the high pressure hose.

(e) Put the cap nuts on the service valve fittings.

Performance Test

1. INSTALL MANIFOLD GAUGE SET
   (a) Close the HI and LO hand valves.
   (b) Connect the red charging hose to the discharge service valve of the compressor.
   (c) Connect the blue charging hose to the suction service valve of the compressor.

2. RUN ENGINE AND OPERATE AIR CONDITIONER
   (a) Run the engine at 2,000 rpm.
   (b) Set the blower switch at HI, temperature level at COOL, and air flow control level up.
   (c) Keep all windows and doors open.

3. POSITION THERMOMETERS
   (a) Place a dry bulb thermometer in the cool air outlet.
   (b) Place a psycrometer close to the inlet of the cooling unit.

4. WAIT UNTIL AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM STABILIZES
   (a) Check that reading on high pressure gauge is 14.0 – 15.5 kg/cm² (199 – 220 psi, 1,373 – 1,520 kPa).

   If the reading is too high, pour water on the condenser. If the reading is too low, cover the front of the condenser.

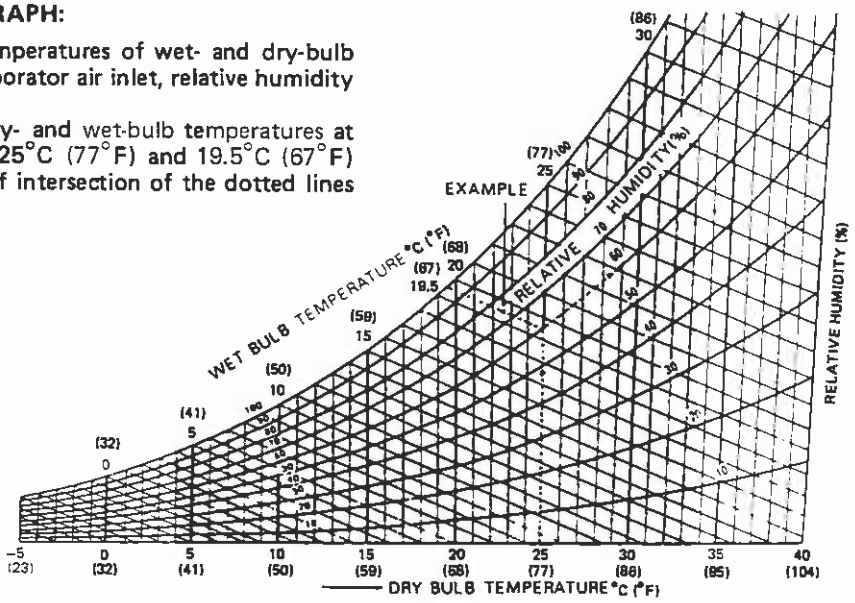
   (b) Check that reading on dry bulb thermometer at the air inlet is 25 – 35°C (77 – 95°F).

5. CHECK PERFORMANCE OF AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM

(a) Calculate the relative humidity from the psychrometric chart by comparing the wet and dry bulb readings of the psychrometer at the air inlet.

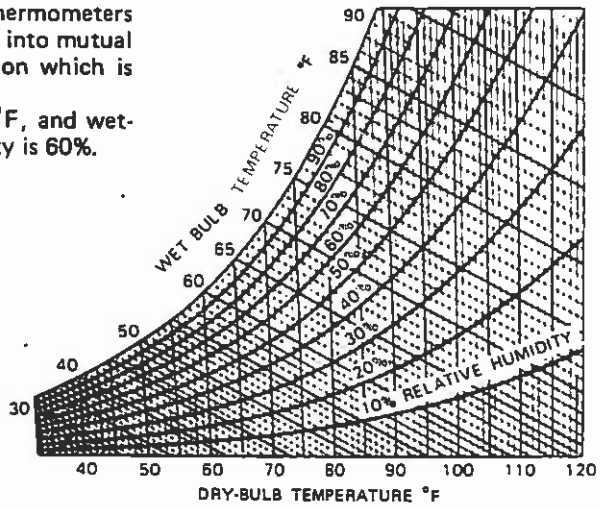
HOW TO READ THE GRAPH:

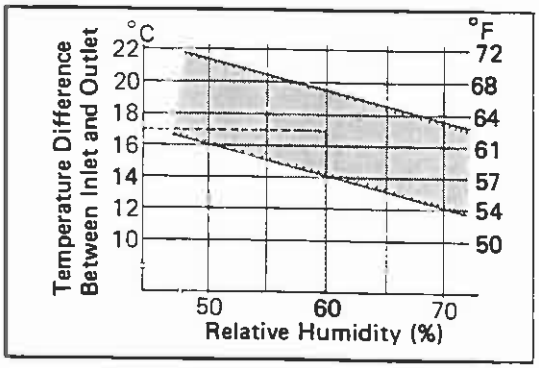
After measuring the temperatures of wet- and dry-bulb thermometers at the evaporator air inlet, relative humidity (%) can be obtained.
Example: Supposing dry- and wet-bulb temperatures at evaporator air inlet are 25°C (77°F) and 19.5°C (67°F) respectively, the point of intersection of the dotted lines in the graph is 60%.



HOW TO GET RELATIVE HUMIDITY:

Measure temperatures of dry- and wet-bulb thermometers at air inlet (evaporator inlet), and bring them into mutual relation on the chart to find the intersection which is relative humidity.
For example, if dry-bulb temperature is 90°F, and wet-bulb temperature is 78°F, the relative humidity is 60%.



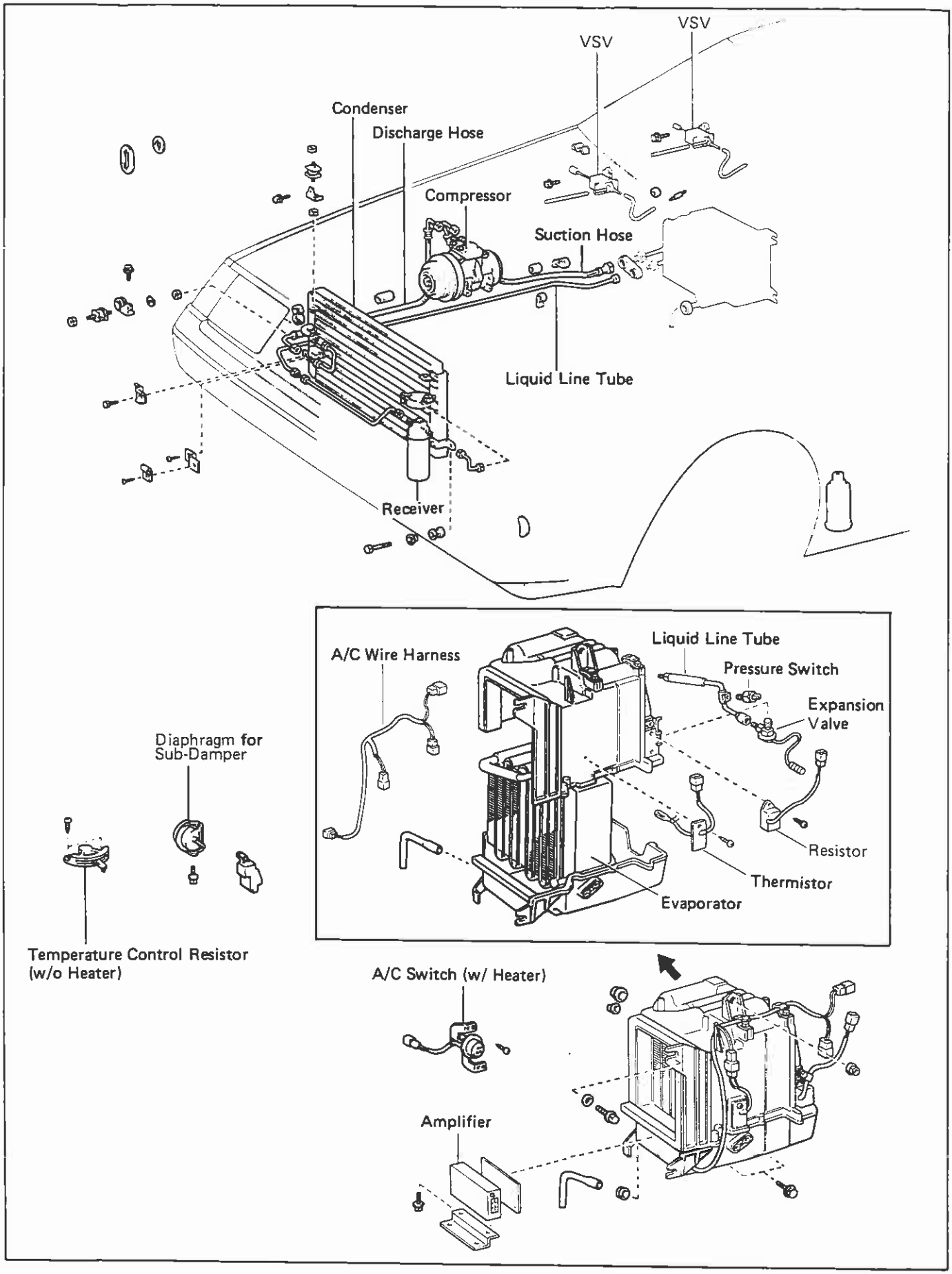


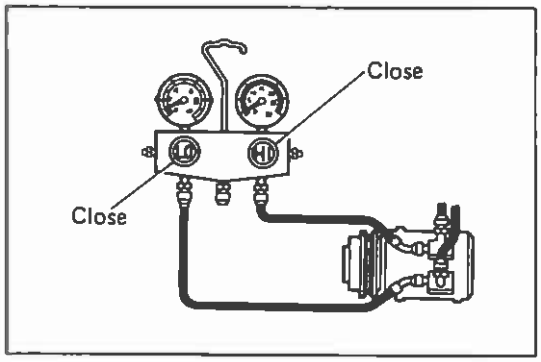
(b) Measure the dry-bulb temperature at the cool air outlet, and calculate the difference between the inlet dry-bulb and outlet dry-bulb temperatures.

(c) Check that the crossing point of the relative humidity and temperature difference is between the two hatched lines.

If the crossing point is within the two lines, the cooling performance is satisfactory.

SYSTEM COMPONENTS





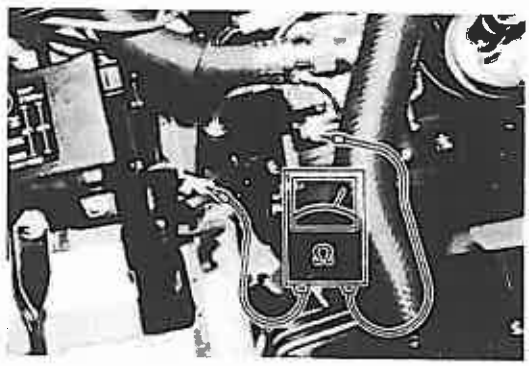
COMPRESSOR

(See page AC-18)

ON-VEHICLE INSPECTION

1. INSTALL MANIFOLD GAUGE SET
   (a) Close the HI and LO hand valves.
   (b) Connect the red charging hose to the discharge service valve of the compressor.
   (c) Connect the blue charging hose to the suction service valve of the compressor.
2. RUN ENGINE AT FAST IDLE
3. CHECK COMPRESSOR FOR FOLLOWING:
   (a) High pressure gauge reading is not low and low pressure gauge reading is not higher than normal.
   (b) Metallic sound.
   (c) Leakage from the shaft seal.

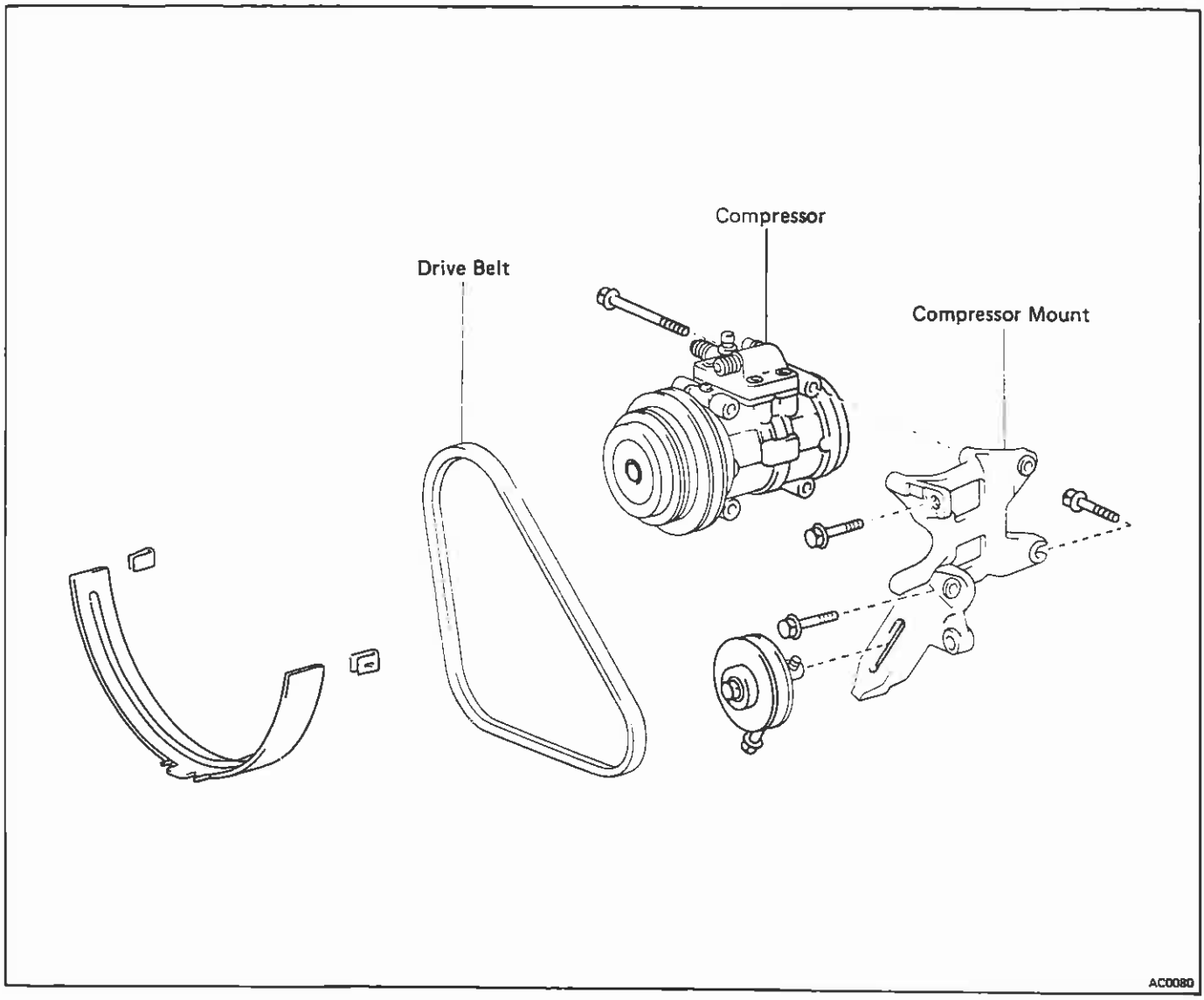
   If any of the above checks are faulty, repair the compressor.
4. CHECK MAGNETIC CLUTCH
   (a) Inspect the pressure plate and the rotor for signs of oil.
   (b) Check the clutch bearings for noise and grease leakage.



   (c) Using an ohmmeter, measure the resistance of the stator coil between the clutch lead wire and ground.

   If the resistance is not within tolerance, replace the coil.

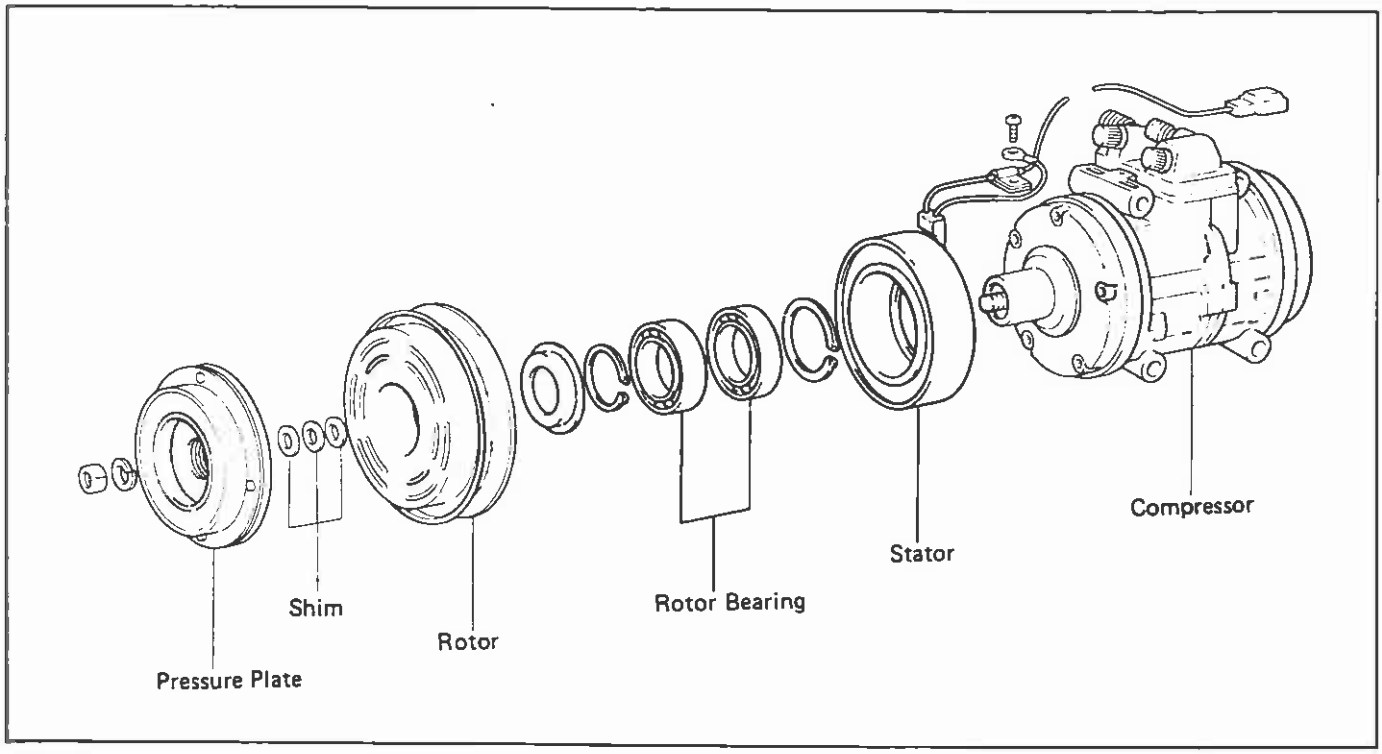
   Standard resistance: 3.7 ± 0.2 Ω at 20°C (68°F)

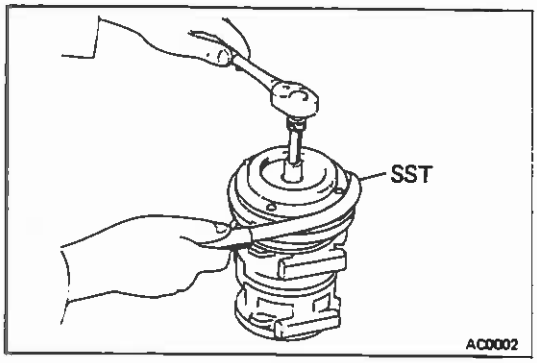


REMOVAL OF COMPRESSOR

1. RUN ENGINE AT IDLE WITH AIR CONDITIONING ON FOR 10 MINUTES
2. DISCONNECT NEGATIVE CABLE FROM BATTERY
3. DISCONNECT CLUTCH LEAD WIRE FROM WIRING HARNESS
4. DISCHARGE REFRIGERANT FROM REFRIGERATION SYSTEM (See page AC-12)
5. DISCONNECT TWO HOSES FROM COMPRESSOR SERVICE VALVES

   Cap the open fitting immediately to keep moisture out of the system.
6. REMOVE COMPRESSOR
   (a) Loosen the drive belt.
   (b) Remove the compressor mounting bolts and the compressor.



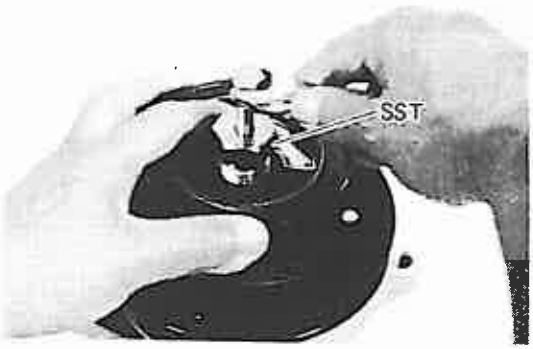


DISASSEMBLY OF MAGNETIC CLUTCH

1. REMOVE PRESSURE PLATE

(a) Using SST and a socket, remove the shaft nut.

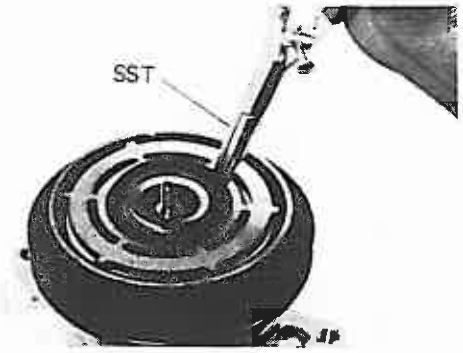
SST 07110-77011



(b) Using SST and a socket, remove the pressure plate.

SST 07112-71010

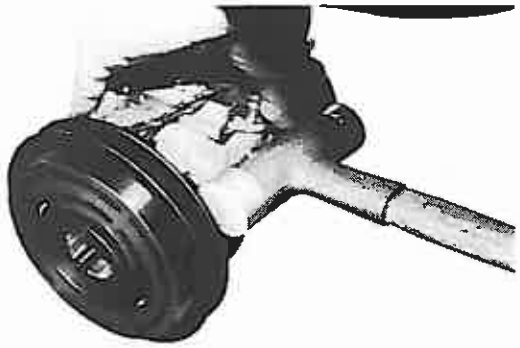
(c) Remove the shims from the shaft.



2. REMOVE ROTOR

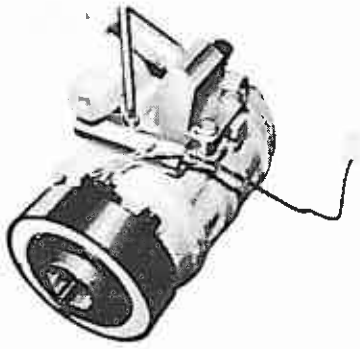
(a) Using SST, remove the snap ring.

SST 07114-84020



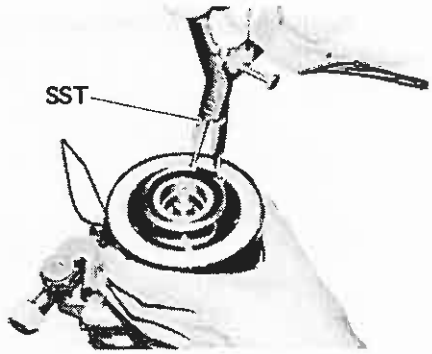
(b) Using a plastic hammer, tap the rotor off the shaft.

CAUTION: Be careful not to damage the pulley when tapping the rotor.



3. REMOVE STATOR

(a) Disconnect the stator lead wires from the compressor housing.



(b) Using SST, remove the snap ring. Remove the stator.

SST 07114-84020

4. REMOVE ROTOR BEARINGS

NOTE: Press the bearings out only if they are to be replaced.

(a) Remove the bearing snap ring from the rotor.

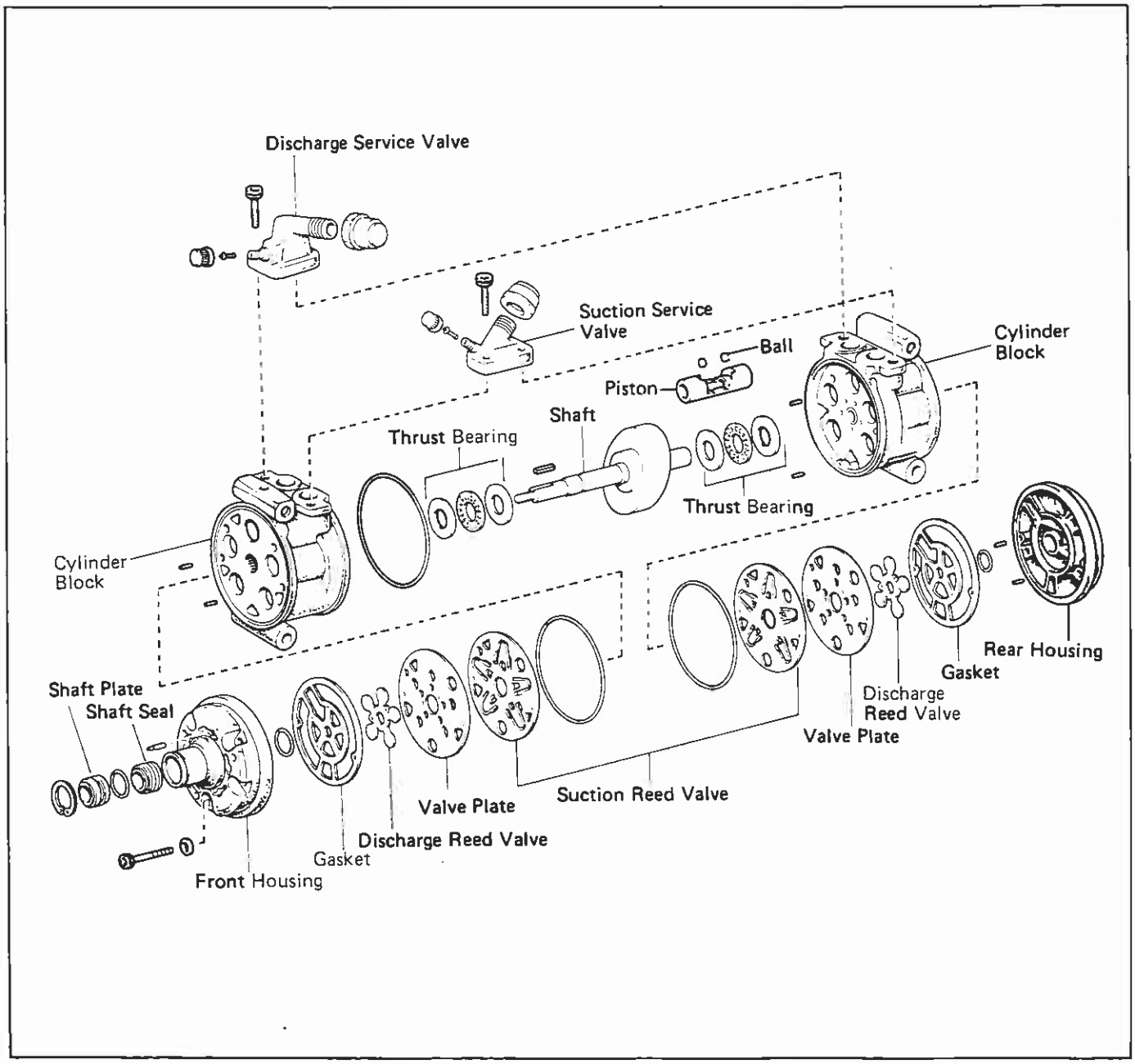
(b) Using SST, press out the two bearings.

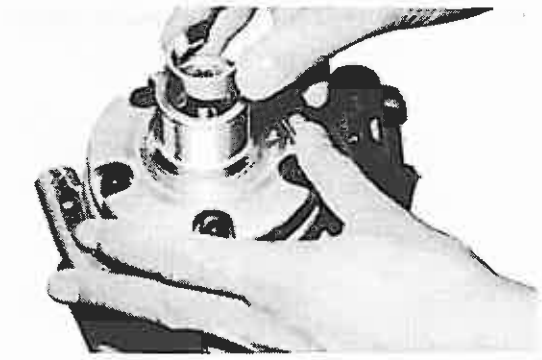
SST 07110-77011

5. INSPECT PRESSURE PLATE AND ROTOR

(a) Inspect the pressure plate and rotor surfaces for wear and scoring. Replace if necessary.

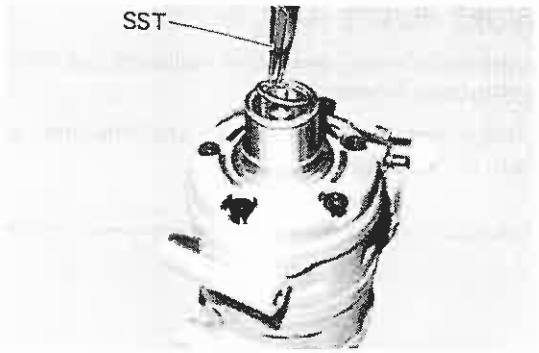
(b) Check the rotor bearings for wear and leakage of grease. Replace if necessary.





DISASSEMBLY OF COMPRESSOR

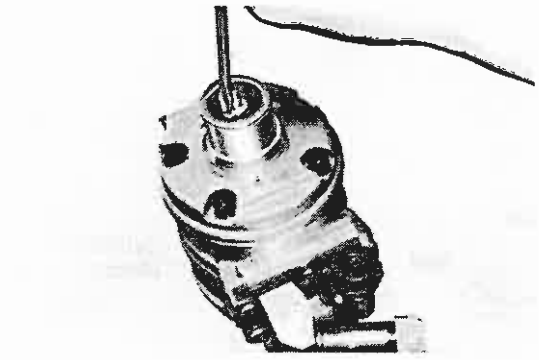
1. REMOVE FELT



2. REMOVE CIRCLIP

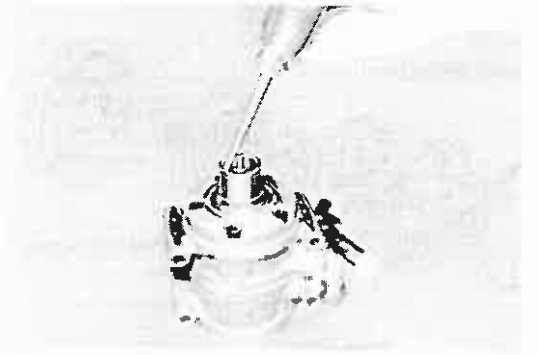
Using SST, remove the circlip.

SST 07114-84020



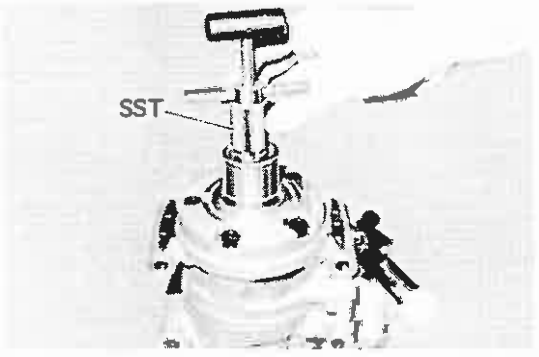
3. REMOVE KEY

Using a hammer and punch, drive the key from the shaft.



4. APPLY COMPRESSOR OIL TO INNER BORE

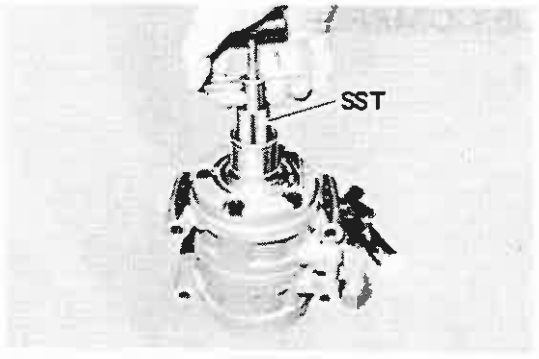
Apply compressor oil to the inner bore of the compressor.



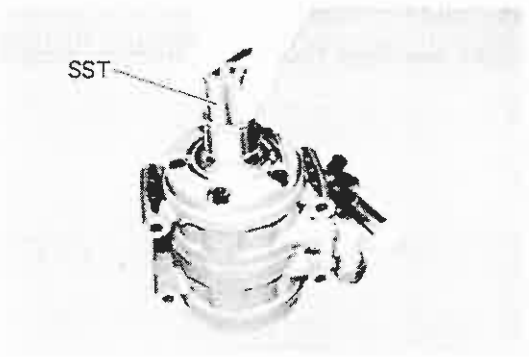
5. REMOVE SHAFT PLATE

(a) Insert SST against the shaft. Then push the holder ring downward.

SST 07112-15010



(b) Pull up the bar of the remover, and remove the shaft plate.

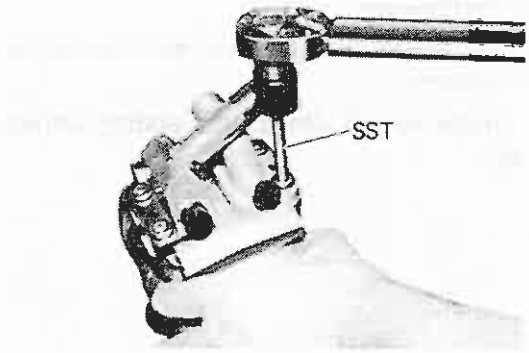


6. REMOVE SHAFT SEAL

Insert SST against the shaft, and turn it clockwise while pressing in the remover.

Then remove the shaft seal.

SST 07114-15010



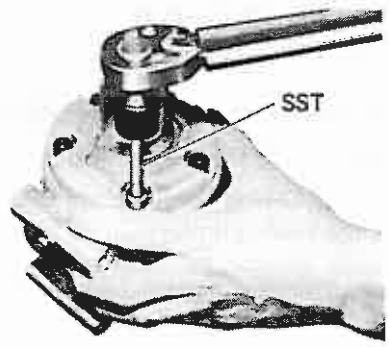
7. REMOVE TWO SERVICE VALVES

(a) Using SST, remove the bolts holding the two service valves.

SST 07110-61050

(b) Remove the O-rings from the service valves and discard them.

8. DRAIN OIL INTO CONTAINER

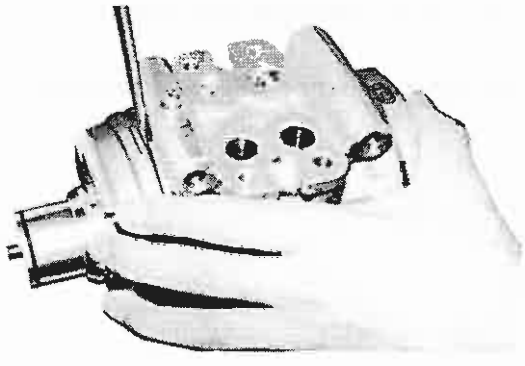


9. REMOVE FRONT HOUSING

(a) Using SST, remove the six through bolts.

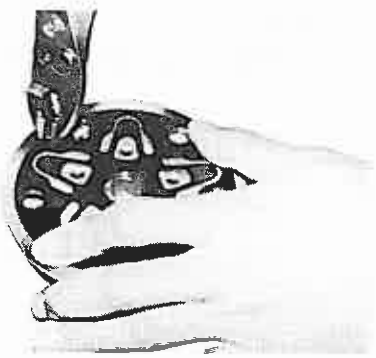
NOTE: Do not reuse the six washers.

SST 07110-61050



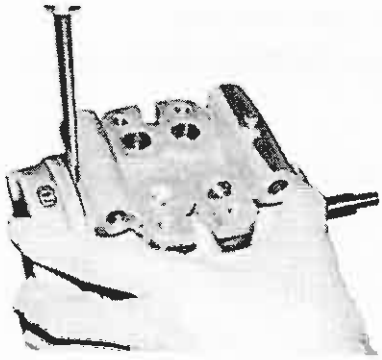
(b) Using a hammer and punch, remove the front housing by tapping on the protrusion.

CAUTION: Be careful not to scratch the sealing surface of the front housing.



10. REMOVE FRONT VALVE PLATE

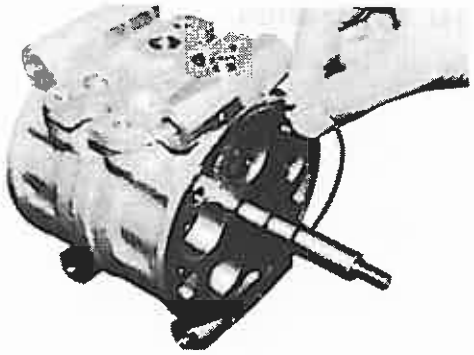
(a) Remove the two pins from the front housing. Discard the pins.



11. REMOVE REAR HOUSING

Using a hammer and punch, remove the rear housing by tapping on the protrusion.

CAUTION: **Be careful not to scratch the sealing surface of the rear housing.**

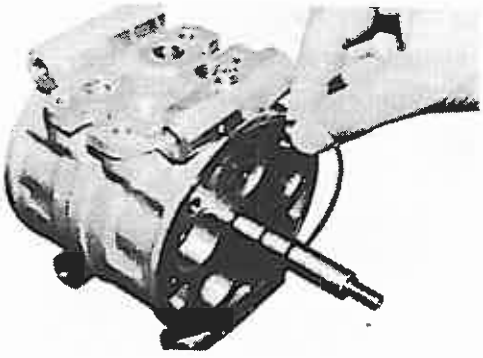


12. REMOVE FRONT AND REAR O-RINGS FROM CYLINDER BLOCK

Discard the O-rings.

ASSEMBLY OF COMPRESSOR

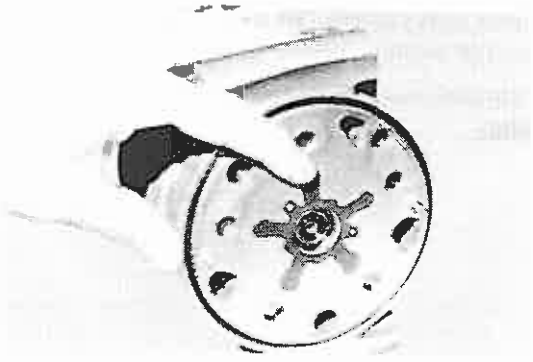
(See page AC-23)



1. INSTALL REAR VALVE PLATE ON REAR CYLINDER

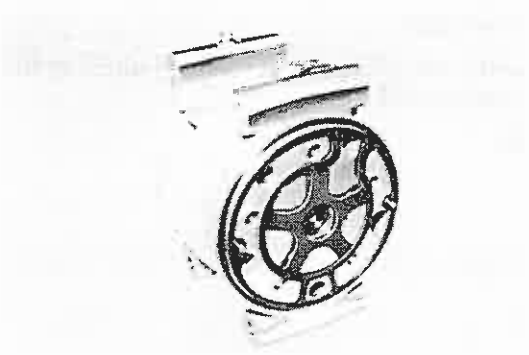
(a) Install the two pins in the rear cylinder.

(b) Lubricate a new O-ring with compressor oil. Install the O-ring in the rear cylinder.



(c) Install the rear suction valve over the pins on the rear cylinder.

NOTE: The front and rear suction valves are the same.

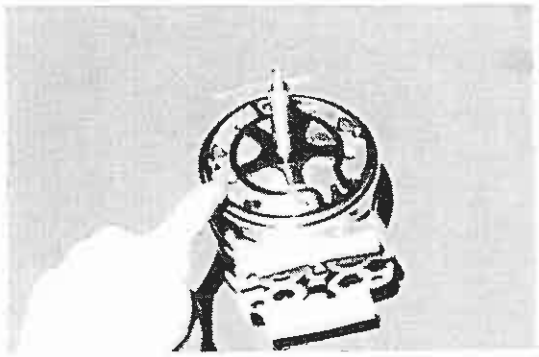


(d) Install the rear valve plate together with the discharge valve over the pins on the rear cylinder.

NOTE: The rear valve plate is marked "R".

(e) Lubricate the gasket with compressor oil. Install the gasket on the valve plate.

2. INSTALL REAR HOUSING ON REAR CYLINDER



3. INSTALL FRONT VALVE PLATE ON FRONT CYLINDER

(a) Install the two pins in the front cylinder.

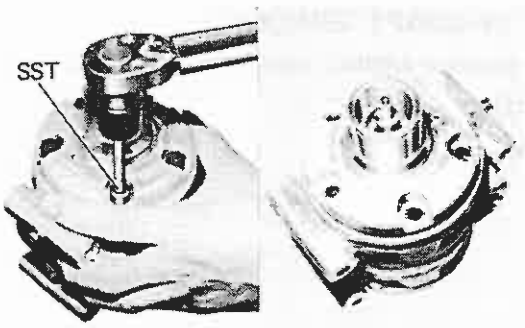
(b) Lubricate a new O-ring with compressor oil. Install the O-ring in the rear housing.

(c) Install the front suction valve over the pins on the front cylinder.

(d) Install the front valve plate together with the discharge valve over the pins on the front cylinder.

NOTE: The front valve plate is marked with an "F".

(e) Lubricate the gasket with compressor oil. Install the gasket on the valve plate.

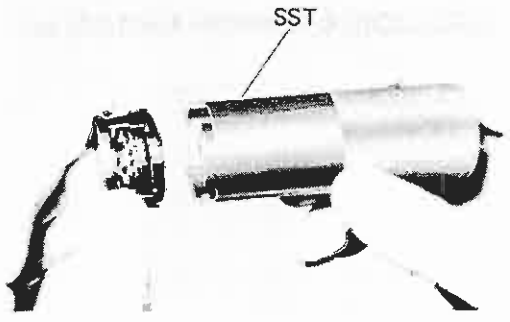


4. INSTALL FRONT HOUSING ON FRONT CYLINDER AND TIGHTEN SIX THROUGH BOLTS

Using SST and a torque wrench, gradually tighten the six through bolts in two or three passes.

SST 07110-61050

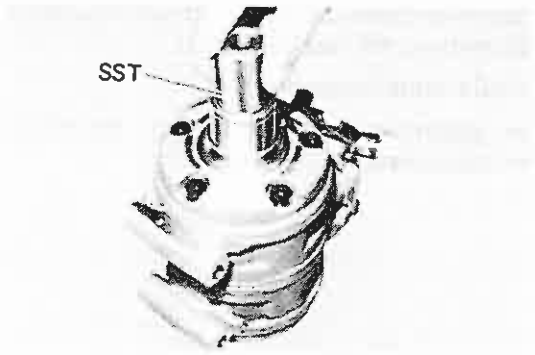
Torque: 260 kg-cm (19 ft-lb, 25 N·m)



5. INSTALL SHAFT SEAL

(a) Fit the shaft seal to SST.

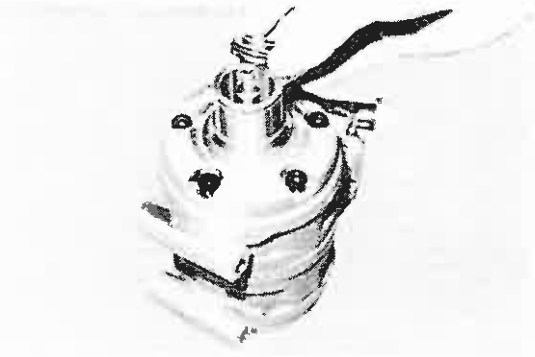
SST 07114-15010



(b) Apply oil to the bore.

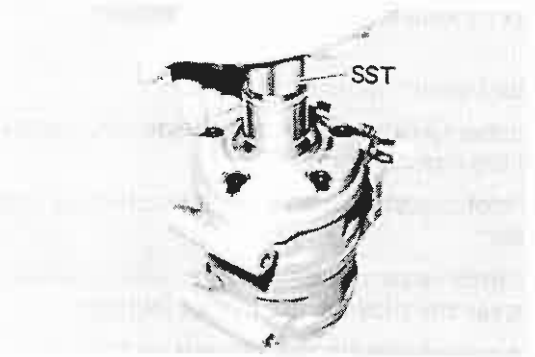
Insert SST, and turn it to the left while lightly pressing in. Then pull up SST.

SST 07114-15010



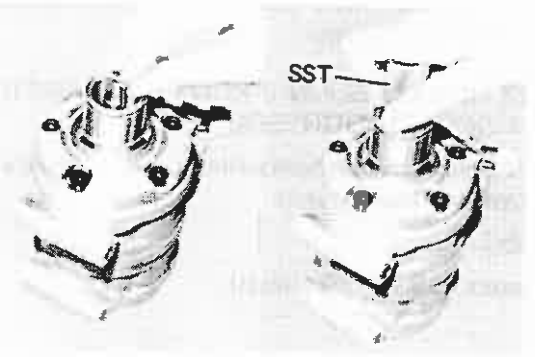
6. INSTALL SHAFT PLATE

(a) Put on the shaft plate.



(b) Press in SST.

SST 07112-25010

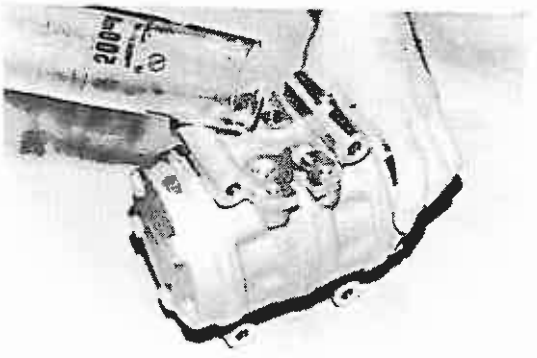


7. INSTALL KEY IN SHAFT GROOVE

Using SST and a plastic hammer, tap the key lightly.

SST 07114-45010

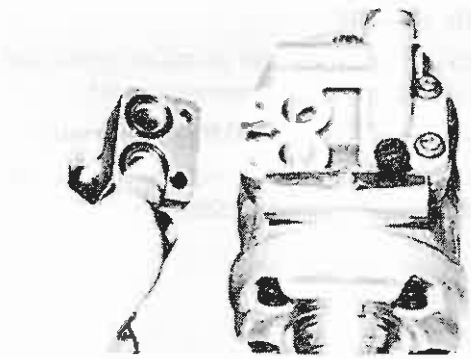
Put the felt inside the bore.



8. POUR COMPRESSOR OIL INTO COMPRESSOR

Compressor oil: DENSOOIL 6, SUNISO No.5 GS, or equivalent

Refill capacity: 10 – 20 cc (0.3 – 0.7 oz)



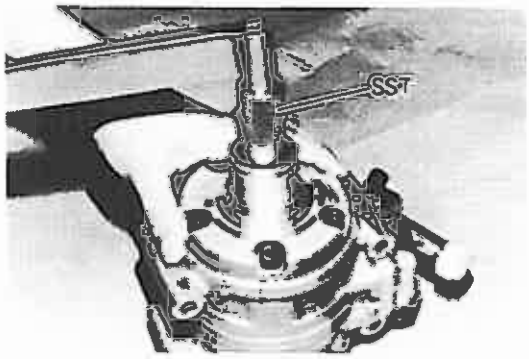
9. INSTALL SERVICE VALVES

(a) Lubricate new O-rings with compressor oil. Install the O-rings in the service valves.

(b) Install the service valves on the compressor. Using SST and a torque wrench, tighten the bolts.

SST 07110-61050

Torque: 260 kg-cm (19 ft-lb, 25 N·m)

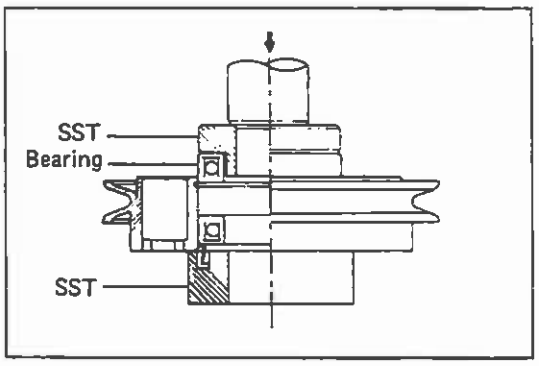


10. CHECK SHAFT ROTATING TORQUE

Torque: 30 kg-cm (26 in.-lb, 2.9 N·m) or less

ASSEMBLY OF MAGNETIC CLUTCH

(See page AC-21)

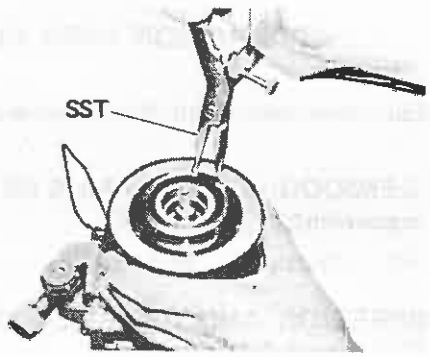


1. INSTALL TWO BEARINGS IN ROTOR

(a) Using SST, press a shield ring and two new bearings into the rotor boss until fully seated.

SST 07110-77011

(b) Install the bearing snap ring into the rotor groove.



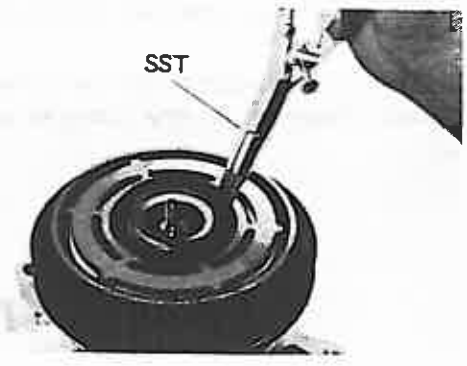
2. INSTALL STATOR

(a) Install the stator on the compressor.

(b) Using SST, install the snap ring.

SST 07110-77011

(c) Connect the stator lead wires to the compressor housing.



3. INSTALL ROTOR

(a) Install the rotor on the compressor shaft.

(b) Using SST, install the snap ring.

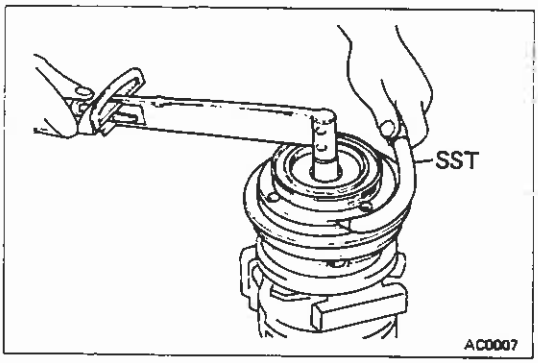
SST 07110-77011

4. INSTALL PRESSURE PLATE

(a) Adjust the clearance between the pressure plate and rotor by placing shims on the compressor shaft.

Standard clearance: 0.4 – 0.7 mm (0.016 – 0.028 in.)

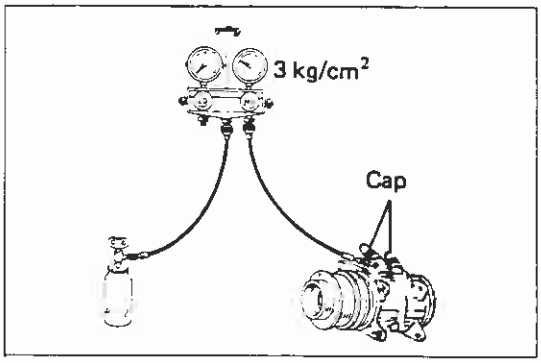
If the clearance is not within tolerance, add or reduce the number of shims to obtain the standard clearance.



(b) Using SST and a torque wrench, install the shaft nut.

SST 07110-77011

Torque: 163 kg-cm (12 ft-lb, 16 N·m)



PERFORMANCE TEST OF COMPRESSOR

1. PERFORM GAS LEAKAGE TEST

(a) Put caps on both service valves.

(b) Charge the compressor with refrigerant through the charging valve until the pressure is 3 kg/cm² (43 psi, 294 kPa).

(c) Using gas leak detector, check the compressor for leaks.

If leaks are found, check and replace the gasket, O-ring, or shaft seal.

2. IF NECESSARY, FILL COMPRESSOR WITH CLEAN COMPRESSOR OIL

Remove the service valve and drain the compressor oil. Fill with new oil.

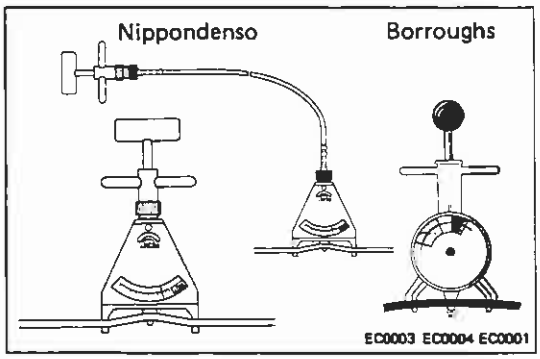
Compressor oil: DENSOOIL 6, SUNISO No. 5 GS or equivalent.

Refill capacity: 10 – 20 cc (0.3 – 0.7 oz)

3. EVACUATE COMPRESSOR AND CHARGE WITH REFRIGERANT (See page AC-12)

Make sure the caps are tight and free from moisture and contamination.

NOTE: When storing a compressor for an extended period, charge it with refrigerant or dry nitrogen gas to prevent corrosion.



INSTALLATION OF COMPRESSOR

(See page AC-20)

1. INSTALL COMPRESSOR WITH MOUNTING BOLTS

2. INSTALL DRIVE BELT

   (a) Install the drive belt to the pulley.

   (b) Adjust the belt with the adjusting bolts.

   (c) Using a belt tension gauge, check the drive belt tension.

   Belt tension gauge:
   Nippondenso BTG-20 (95506-00020) or
   Borroughs No. BT-33-73F

   Drive belt tension:
   New belt 125 ± 25 lb
   Used belt 80 ± 20 lb

   NOTE:
   - "New belt" refers to a brand new belt which has never before been used.
   - "Used belt" refers to a belt which has been used on a running engine for 5 minutes or more.

3. CONNECT TWO HOSES TO COMPRESSOR SERVICE VALVES

   Torque: Discharge line 225 kg-cm (16 ft-lb, 22 N·m)
   Suction line 325 kg-cm (24 ft-lb, 32 N·m)

4. CONNECT CLUTCH LEAD WIRE TO WIRING HARNESS

5. CONNECT NEGATIVE CABLE TO BATTERY

6. EVACUATE AND CHARGE REFRIGERATION SYSTEM (See page AC-12)

CONDENSER

(See page AC-18)

ON-VEHICLE INSPECTION

1. CHECK CONDENSER FINS FOR BLOCKAGE OR DAMAGE

   If the fins are clogged, wash them with a water and dry with compressed air.

   CAUTION: **Be careful not to damage the fins.**

   If the fins are bent, straighten them with a screwdriver or pliers.

2. CHECK CONDENSER FITTINGS FOR LEAKAGE

   Repair as necessary.

REMOVAL OF CONDENSER

1. DISCHARGE REFRIGERATION SYSTEM
   (See page AC-12)

2. REMOVE FRONT GRILLE AND HOOD LOCK BRACE

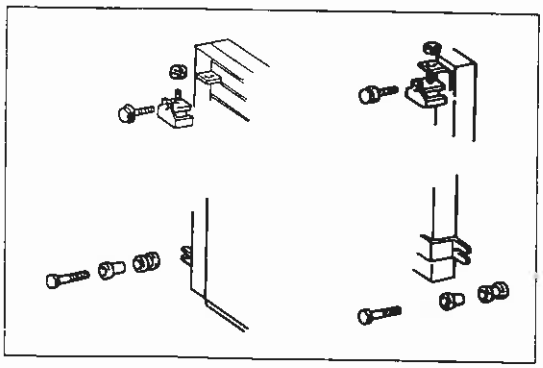
3. DISCONNECT DISCHARGE HOSE FROM CONDENSER INLET FITTING

4. DISCONNECT LIQUID LINE TUBE FROM CONDENSER OUTLET FITTING

   NOTE: Cap the open fittings immediately to keep moisture out of the system.

5. REMOVE CONDENSER

   Remove the four bolts.



INSTALLATION OF CONDENSER

1. INSTALL CONDENSER

   Install the four bolts making sure the rubber cushions fit on the mounting flanges correctly.

2. CONNECT LIQUID LINE TUBE AND DISCHARGE HOSE TO CONDENSER

   Torque:

Liquid line tube	135 kg-cm (10 ft-lb, 13 N·m)
Discharge hose	225 kg-cm (16 ft-lb, 22 N·m)

3. INSTALL FRONT GRILLE AND HOOD LOCK BRACE

4. IF CONDENSER IS REPLACED, ADD COMPRESSOR OIL TO COMPRESSOR

   Add 25 – 30 cc (0.8 – 1.0 oz)

5. EVACUATE, CHARGE AND TEST REFRIGERATION SYSTEM (See page AC-12)

RECEIVER

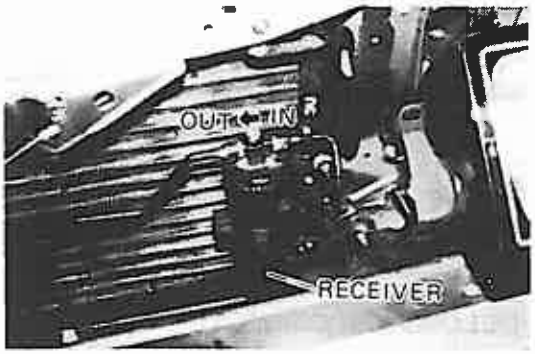
(See page AC-18)

ON-VEHICLE INSPECTION

CHECK SIGHT GLASS, FUSIBLE PLUG AND FITTINGS FOR LEAKAGE

Use a gas leak tester. Repair as necessary.

REMOVAL OF RECEIVER



1. DISCHARGE REFRIGERATION SYSTEM
(See page AC-12)

2. DISCONNECT TWO LIQUID LINE TUBES FROM RECEIVER

NOTE: Cap the open fittings immediately to keep moisture out of the system.

3. REMOVE RECEIVER FROM RECEIVER HOLDER

INSTALLATION OF RECEIVER

1. INSTALL RECEIVER IN RECEIVER HOLDER

NOTE: Do not remove the blind plugs until ready for connection.

2. CONNECT TWO LIQUID LINE TUBES TO RECEIVER

Torque: 135 kg-cm (10 ft-lb, 13 N·m)

3. IF RECEIVER IS REPLACED, ADD COMPRESSOR OIL TO COMPRESSOR

Add 10 – 20 cc (0.3 – 0.7 oz)

4. EVACUATE, CHARGE AND TEST REFRIGERATION SYSTEM (See page AC-12)

COOLING UNIT

(See page AC-18)

ON-VEHICLE INSPECTION OF EXPANSION VALVE

1. CONNECT MANIFOLD GAUGE TO COMPRESSOR

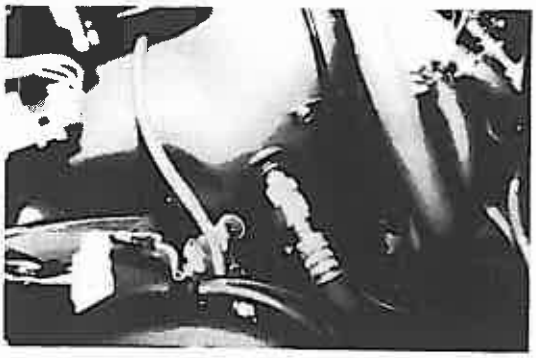
2. CHECK EXPANSION VALVE OPERATION

(a) Run the engine at fast idle with the air conditioning on.

(b) Check that reading on the low pressure is between 0.5 – 5.0 kg/cm² (7 – 71 psi, 49 – 490 kPa).

If the reading is too low, check and replace the expansion valve and/or receiver.

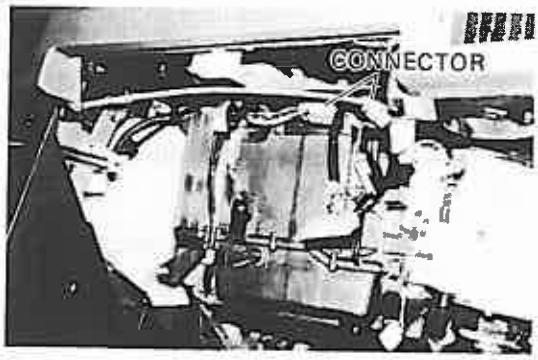
If the reading is too high, tighten the remote bulb holders and/or replace the expansion valve.



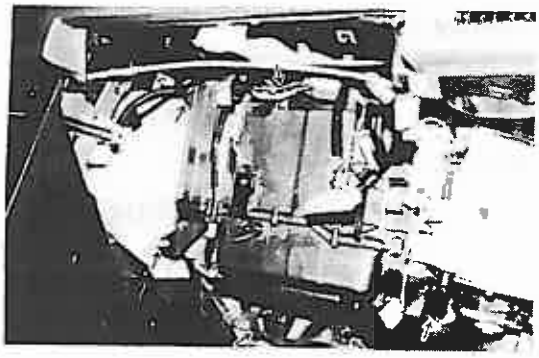
REMOVAL OF COOLING UNIT

1. DISCONNECT NEGATIVE CABLE FROM BATTERY
2. DISCHARGE REFRIGERATION SYSTEM
(See page AC-12)
3. DISCONNECT SUCTION FLEXIBLE HOSE FROM COOLING UNIT OUTLET FITTING
4. DISCONNECT LIQUID LINE TUBE FROM COOLING UNIT INLET FITTING

   NOTE: Cap the open fittings immediately to keep moisture out of the system.



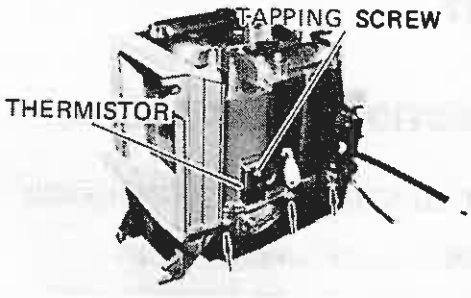
5. REMOVE GROMMETS FROM INLET AND OUTLET FITTINGS
6. REMOVE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS:
   (a) Glove box with undercover
   (b) Side air duct
7. DISCONNECT FOLLOWING CONNECTORS:
   (a) A/C connector
   (b) Blower resistor connector



8. REMOVE COOLING UNIT

   Remove the three nuts and four bolts.
9. REMOVE A/C AMPLIFIER
10. REMOVE A/C WIRE HARNESS FROM COOLING UNIT

DISASSEMBLY OF COOLING UNIT



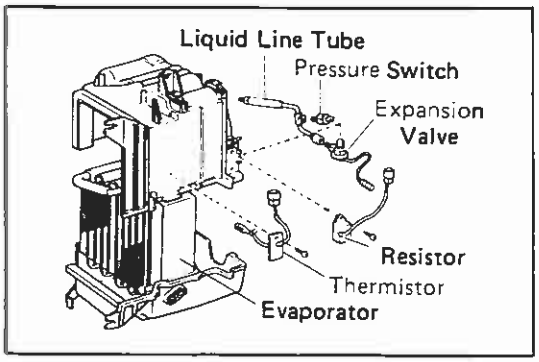
1. REMOVE THERMISTOR

   Unscrew the tapping screw.

2. REMOVE LOWER CASE

   Using a screwdriver, remove the four clamps and four screws.
3. REMOVE UPPER CASE FROM EVAPORATOR

   Remove the two screws.



4. REMOVE COMPONENTS FROM EVAPORATOR

(a) Remove the heat insulator and the clamp from the outlet tube.

(b) Disconnect the liquid line tube from inlet fitting of the expansion valve.

(c) Disconnect the expansion valve from the inlet fitting of the evaporator.

(d) Remove the pressure switch, if required.

Evaporator

INSPECTION OF EVAPORATOR

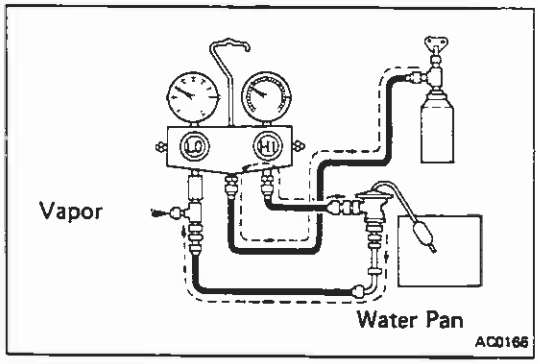
1. CHECK EVAPORATOR FINS FOR BLOCKAGE

If the fins are clogged, clean them with compressed air.

CAUTION: **Never use water to clean the evaporator.**

2. CHECK FITTINGS FOR CRACKS OR SCRATCHES

Repair as necessary.



Expansion Valve

INSPECTION OF EXPANSION VALVE

1. CONNECT MANIFOLD GAUGE

Connect the manifold gauge set to the expansion valve and refrigerant container as shown.

2. CHECK EXPANSION VALVE

(a) Close both manifold gauge hand valves.

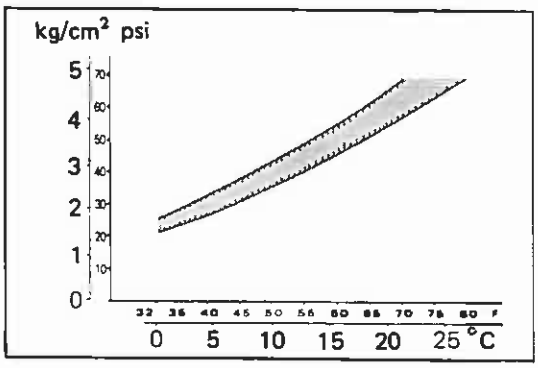
(b) Pierce the refrigerant container to release the pressure.

(c) Open the high pressure hand valve and adjust the high side pressure to approximately 5 kg/cm² (71 psi, 490 kPa).

(d) Dip the remote bulb of the expansion valve in a pan filled with water. While varying the temperature of the water, read the low pressure gauge and, at the same time, measure the temperature of the water with a thermometer.

(e) Compare the two readings on the chart.

If the intersection is not between the two lines, replace the expansion valve.



ASSEMBLY OF COOLING UNIT

1. INSTALL COMPONENTS ON EVAPORATOR

(a) Connect the expansion valve to the inlet fitting of the evaporator. Torque the nut.

Torque: 235 kg-cm (17 ft-lb, 23 N-m)

NOTE: Be sure that the O-ring is positioned on the tube fitting.

(b) Connect the liquid line tube to the inlet fitting of the expansion valve. Torque the nut.

Torque: 135 kg-cm (10 ft-lb, 13 N·m)

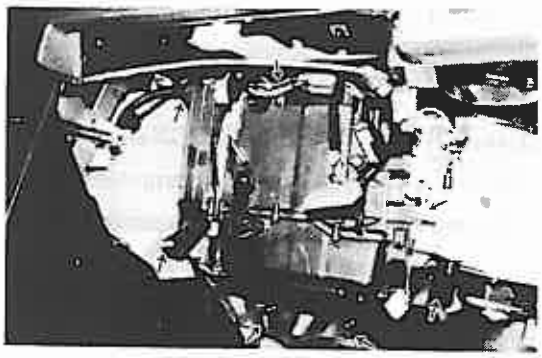
(c) Install the pressure switch, if removed.

Torque: 135 kg-cm (10 ft-lb, 13 N·m)

(d) Install the clamp and heat insulator to the outlet tube.

2. INSTALL UPPER AND LOWER CASES ON EVAPORATOR

3. INSTALL THERMISTOR



INSTALLATION OF COOLING UNIT

1. INSTALL A/C WIRE HARNESS TO COOLING UNIT

2. INSTALL COOLING UNIT

Install the cooling unit with the three nuts and four bolts.

CAUTION: Be careful not to pinch the wiring harness while installing the cooling unit.

3. INSTALL FOLLOWING COMPONENTS:

(a) Side air duct

(b) Glove box with undercover

4. INSTALL GROMMETS ON INLET AND OUTLET FITTINGS

5. CONNECT LIQUID LINE TUBE TO COOLING UNIT INLET FITTING

Torque: 135 kg-cm (10 ft-lb, 13 N·m)

6. CONNECT SUCTION FLEXIBLE HOSE TO COOLING UNIT OUTLET FITTING

Torque: 325 kg-cm (24 ft-lb, 32 N·m)

7. IF EVAPORATOR IS REPLACED, ADD COMPRESSOR OIL TO COMPRESSOR

Add 20 – 35 cc (0.7 – 1.2 oz)

8. CONNECT NEGATIVE CABLE TO BATTERY

9. EVACUATE, CHARGE AND TEST REFRIGERATION SYSTEM (See page AC-12)

REFRIGERANT LINES

(See page AC-18)

ON-VEHICLE INSPECTION

1. INSPECT HOSES AND TUBES FOR LEAKAGE

   Use a gas leak tester. Replace, if necessary.

2. CHECK THAT HOSE AND TUBE CLAMPS ARE NOT LOOSE

   Tighten or replace, as necessary.

REPLACEMENT OF REFRIGERANT LINES

1. DISCHARGE REFRIGERATION SYSTEM
   (See page AC-12)

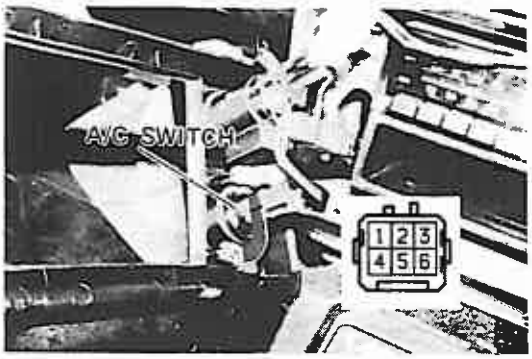
2. REPLACE FAULTY TUBE OR HOSE

   NOTE: Cap the open fittings immediately to keep moisture out of the system.

   Tightening torques for the O-ring fittings

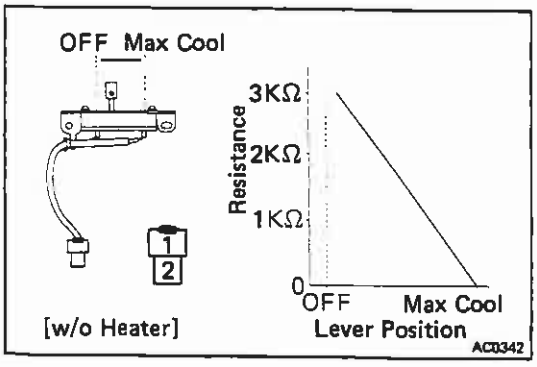
Fitting size	Torque
0.31 in. tube for liquid line	135 kg-cm (10 ft-lb, 13 N·m)
0.50 in. tube for distance line	225 kg-cm (16 ft-lb, 22 N·m)
0.62 in. tube for suction line	325 kg-cm (24 ft-lb, 32 N·m)

3. EVACUATE, CHARGE AND TEST REFRIGERATION SYSTEM (See page AC-12)



[w/ Heater]

Switch position \ Terminal No.	1	2	3	4	5
OFF		○	○	○	○
ON	○	○	○	○	○



A/C SWITCH (w/ Heater)
TEMPERATURE CONTROL RESISTOR (w/o Heater)

(See page AC-18)

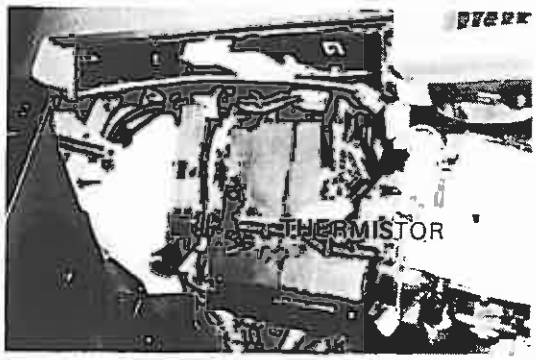
ON-VEHICLE INSPECTION

1. DISCONNECT NEGATIVE CABLE FROM BATTERY
2. REMOVE CENTER CLUSTER AND COVERS
3. DISCONNECT A/C SWITCH (TEMPERATURE CONTROL RESISTOR) CONNECTOR
4. CHECK A/C SWITCH (TEMPERATURE CONTROL RESISTOR) FOR CONTINUITY

   Using an ohmmeter, check continuity between the terminals for each switch position shown in the table.

   If there is no continuity, replace the A/C switch (temperature control resistor).

5. CONNECT A/C SWITCH (TEMPERATURE CONTROL RESISTOR) CONNECTOR
6. INSTALL CENTER CLUSTER AND COVERS
7. CONNECT NEGATIVE CABLE TO BATTERY



THERMISTOR

(See page AC-18)

REMOVAL OF THERMISTOR

1. DISCONNECT NEGATIVE CABLE FROM BATTERY
2. REMOVE GLOVE BOX WITH UNDERCOVER
3. REMOVE THERMISTOR
   (a) Disconnect the connector.
   (b) Remove the screw and thermistor from the cooling unit.

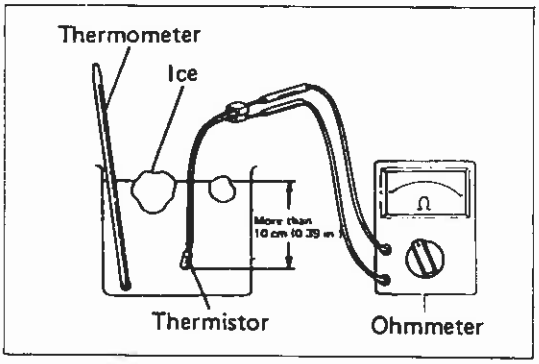
INSPECTION OF THERMISTOR

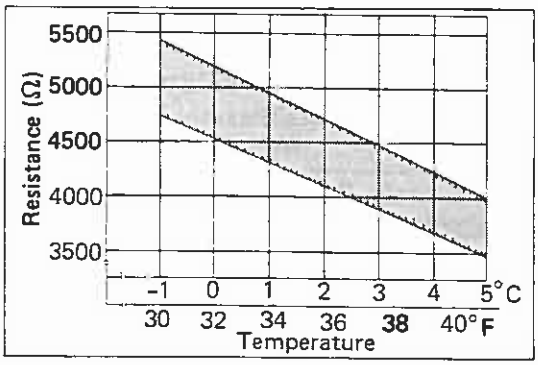
CHECK THERMISTOR OPERATION

(a) Place the thermistor in cold water. While varying the temperature of the water, measure the resistance at the connector and, at the same time, measure the temperature of the water with a thermometer.

(b) Compare the two readings on the chart.

If the intersection not between the two lines, replace the thermistor.





INSTALLATION OF THERMISTOR

1. INSTALL THERMISTOR
   (a) Install the thermistor with a screw.
   (b) Connect the connector.
2. INSTALL GLOVE BOX WITH UNDERCOVER
3. CONNECT NEGATIVE CABLE TO BATTERY

PRESSURE SWITCH

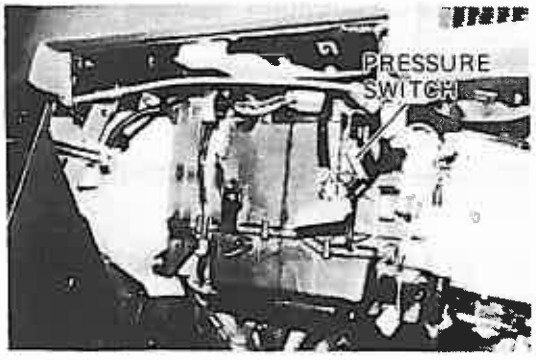
(See page AC-18)

INSPECTION OF PRESSURE SWITCH

1. CHECK REFRIGERANT PRESSURE
   (a) Connect the hoses of the manifold gauge set to the compressor service valves and observe the gauge reading.
   (b) The gauge reading must be more than 2.1 kg/cm² (30 psi, 206 kPa) when the ambient temperature is higher than 0°C (32°F).

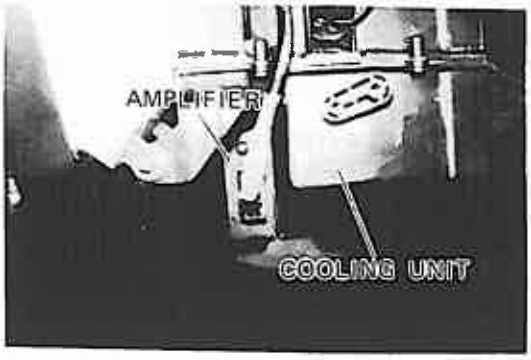
   If the pressure is less than 2.1 kg/cm² (30 psi, 206 kPa), charge the refrigerant. (See page AC-12)

2. CHECK PRESSURE SWITCH
   (a) Remove the glove box with the undercover.
   (b) Disconnect the lead wires of the pressure switch.
   (c) Check the continuity between the two terminals of the pressure switch with an ohmmeter.
   The ohmmeter must indicate zero ohm.



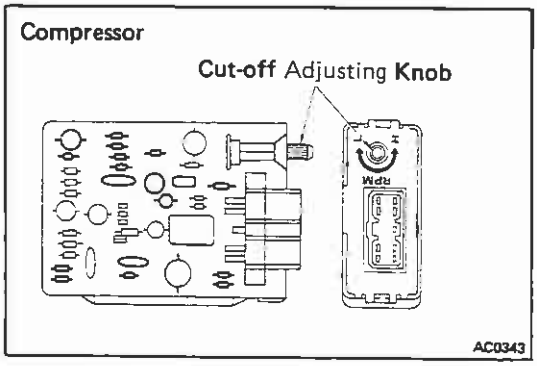
If there is no continuity, replace the pressure switch.
(See page AC-34)

3. REINSTALL REMOVED PARTS IN REVERSE ORDER



AIR CONDITIONER AMPLIFIER

(See page AC-18)



INSPECTION OF A/C AMPLIFIER

CHECK ENGINE SPEED DETECTING CIRCUIT

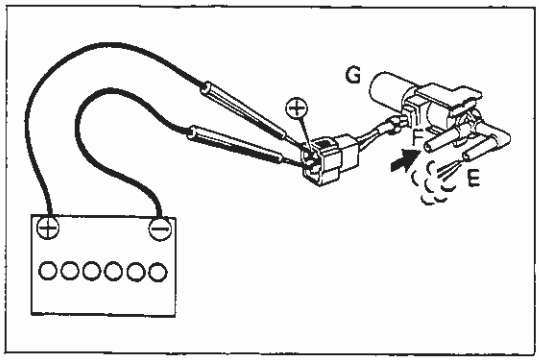
(a) Run the engine, and operate the air conditioner.

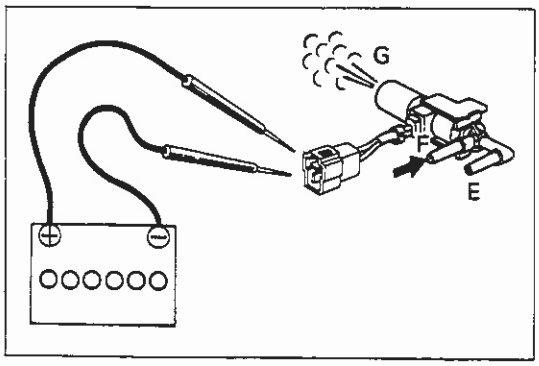
(b) Check that the magnetic clutch disengages at the specific engine revolution.

Cut-off rpm: 600 – 700 rpm

If the cut-off rpm is too high, turn the adjusting knob clockwise to adjust.

If the cut-off rpm is too low, turn the adjusting knob counterclockwise to adjust.





VACUUM SWITCHING VALVE (VSV)

(See page AC-18)

INSPECTION OF VACUUM SWITCHING VALVE

1. CHECK VACUUM CIRCUIT CONTINUITY IN VSV BY BLOWING AIR INTO PIPES

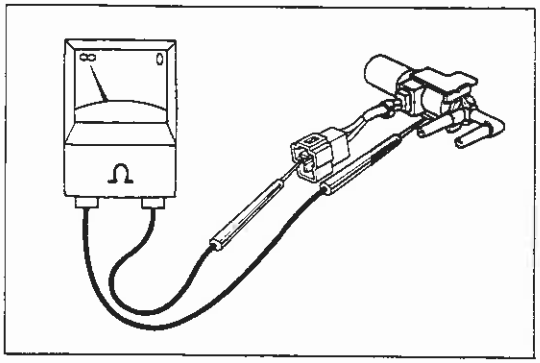
   (a) Connect the VSV terminals to the battery terminals as illustrated.

   (b) Blow into pipe "F" and check that air comes out of pipe "E".

   (c) Disconnect the battery.

   (d) Blow into pipe "F" and check that air comes out of filter "G".

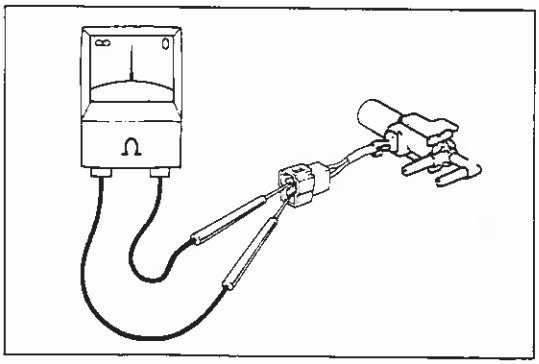
   If a problem is found, repair or replace the VSV.



2. CHECK FOR SHORT CIRCUIT

   Using an ohmmeter, check that there is no continuity between each terminal and the VSV body.

   If there is continuity, replace the VSV.



3. CHECK FOR OPEN CIRCUIT

   Using an ohmmeter, measure the resistance between the two terminals.

   Resistance: 38 – 43 Ω (cold)

   If resistance is not within specification, replace the VSV.