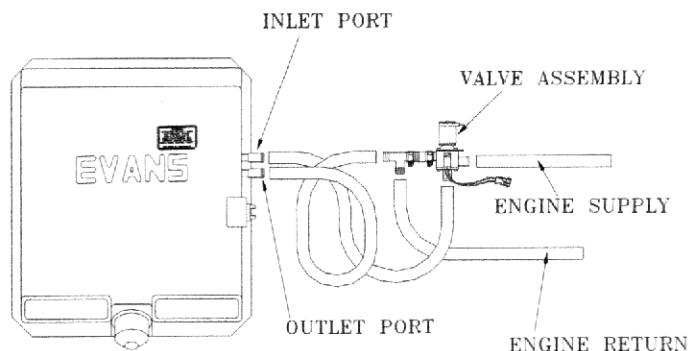
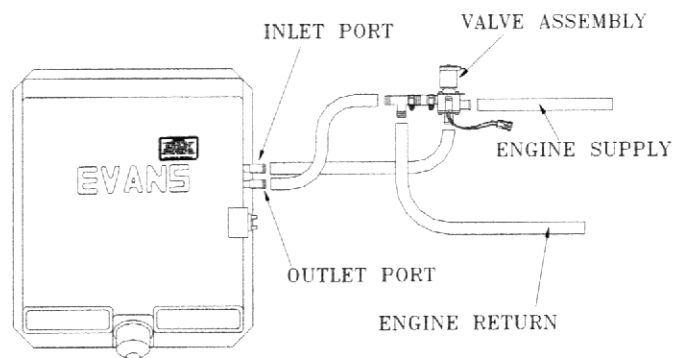


AIR CONDITIONING TROUBLESHOOTING

In Section III, troubleshooting the A/C compressor was discussed. Please refer to that section if the vehicle's A/C compressor will not operate. Other possible problems affecting the air conditioner's performance are discussed below.

Inadequate Cooling (Discharge Air From A/C Vents Is Only Slightly Cool)

- Check to see if coolant valve is properly installed. An improperly installed valve may allow heat convection to travel up the coolant hoses and into the heater core, thereby diminishing the cooling effects of the system. A properly installed valve should be no less than 4 inches above the inlet ports of the heater base unit, or should have anti-convection loops installed in the inlet and return hoses between the valve and heater base unit.
- Check for debris in the valve cylinder that may cause the valve to bind or not seal when closed.
- Check to insure system has the correct refrigerant charge. An overcharged system will cool poorly.
- Check for leaks in the refrigerant system. The system will not cool adequately if the charge is low (the compressor clutch will not engage if the system charge is excessively low).
- Check for moisture or air in the refrigerant system.
- Check for any type of restrictions in the Receiver Dryer or Liquid Line which would reduce the refrigerant flow to the evaporator.
- Check for road debris in the Condenser which would reduce its cooling capacity.
- Check the Condenser Fan to insure it is operating properly.
- Check for a defective Expansion Valve, or a defective, worn or leaking Compressor.
- Check for Evaporator icing (frost on fins) due to defective Thermostatic Switch



Inadequate Cooling During Hot Part Of The Day.

- Check for excessive moisture in the refrigerant system which could freeze in the Expansion Valve and restrict refrigerant flow to the Evaporator.

Gradual Loss Of Cooling And Air Flow During A/C Operation.

- Check to see if the Cold Control Thermostat Sensor is inserted into the Evaporator Core correctly (the sensor should be in the approximate center of the core), and that the Thermostat is not defective. An improperly placed Thermostat sensor or defective Thermostat will cause condensation on the Evaporator fins to freeze which will reduce cooling capacity and restrict airflow.

Compressor Clutch Cycles Too Rapidly Or Discharge Air Warms Excessively During Compressor Clutch "OFF" Cycle.

- Check for a defective Cold Control Thermostat.
- Check for refrigerant overcharge or undercharge.
- Check for a defective Binary Switch.