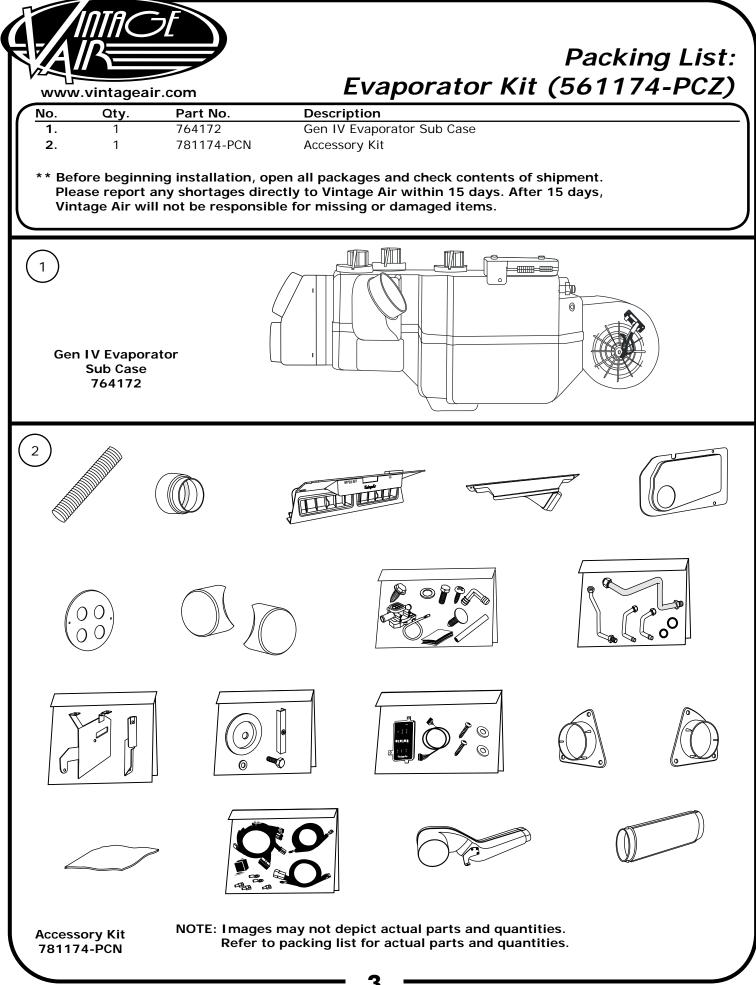


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# Important Notice—Please Read

For Maximum System Performance, Vintage Air Recommends the Following:

NOTE: Vintage Air systems are designed to operate with R134a refrigerant only. Use of any other refrigerant could damage your A/C system and/or vehicle, and possibly cause a fire, in addition to potentially voiding the warranties of the A/C system and its components.

#### Refrigerant Capacities:

Vintage Air System: 1.8 lbs. (28.8 oz.) or 816 grams of **R134a**, charged by weight with a quality charging station or scale. **NOTE: Use of the proper type and amount of refrigerant is critical to system operation and performance.** 

Other Systems: Consult manufacturer's guidelines.

#### Lubricant Capacities:

New Vintage Air-Supplied Sanden Compressor: No additional oil needed (Compressor is shipped with proper oil charge).

All Other Compressors: Consult manufacturer (Some compressors are shipped dry and will need oil added).

#### Safety Switches

Your Vintage Air system is equipped with a binary pressure safety switch. A binary switch disengages the compressor clutch in cases of extreme low pressure conditions (refrigerant loss) or excessively high head pressure (406 PSI) to prevent compressor damage or hose rupture. A trinary switch combines Hi/Lo pressure protection with an electric fan operation signal at 254 PSI, and should be substituted for use with electric fans. Compressor safety switches are extremely important since an A/C system relies on refrigerant to circulate lubricant.

#### Service Info:

**Protect Your Investment:** Prior to assembly, it is critical that the compressor, evaporator, A/C hoses and fittings, hardlines, condenser and receiver/drier remain capped. Removing caps prior to assembly will allow moisture, insects and debris into the components, possibly leading to reduced performance and/or premature failure of your A/C system. This is especially important with the receiver/drier.

Additionally, when caps are removed for assembly, **BE CAREFUL!** Some components are shipped under pressure with dry nitrogen.

**Evacuate the System for 35-45 Minutes:** Ensure that system components (Drier, compressor, evaporator and condenser) are at a temperature of at least 85°F. On a cool day, the components can be heated with a heat gun *or* by running the engine with the heater on before evacuating. Leak check and charge to specifications.

#### Bolts Passing Through Cowl and/or Firewall:

To ensure a watertight seal between the passenger compartment and the vehicle exterior, for all bolts passing through the cowl and/or firewall, Vintage Air recommends coating the threads with silicone prior to installation.

#### Heater Hose (not included with this kit):

Heater hose may be purchased from Vintage Air (Part#31800-VUD) or your local parts retailer. Routing and required length will vary based on installer preference.



### **Important Wiring Notice—Please Read**

Some vehicles may have had some or all of their radio interference capacitors removed. There should be a capacitor found at each of the following locations:

- 1. On the positive terminal of the ignition coil.
- 2. If there is a generator, on the armature terminal of the generator.
- 3. If there is a generator, on the battery terminal of the voltage regulator.

Most alternators have a capacitor installed internally to eliminate what is called "whining" as the engine is revved. If whining is heard in the radio, or just to be extra cautious, a radio interference capacitor can be added to the battery terminal of the alternator.

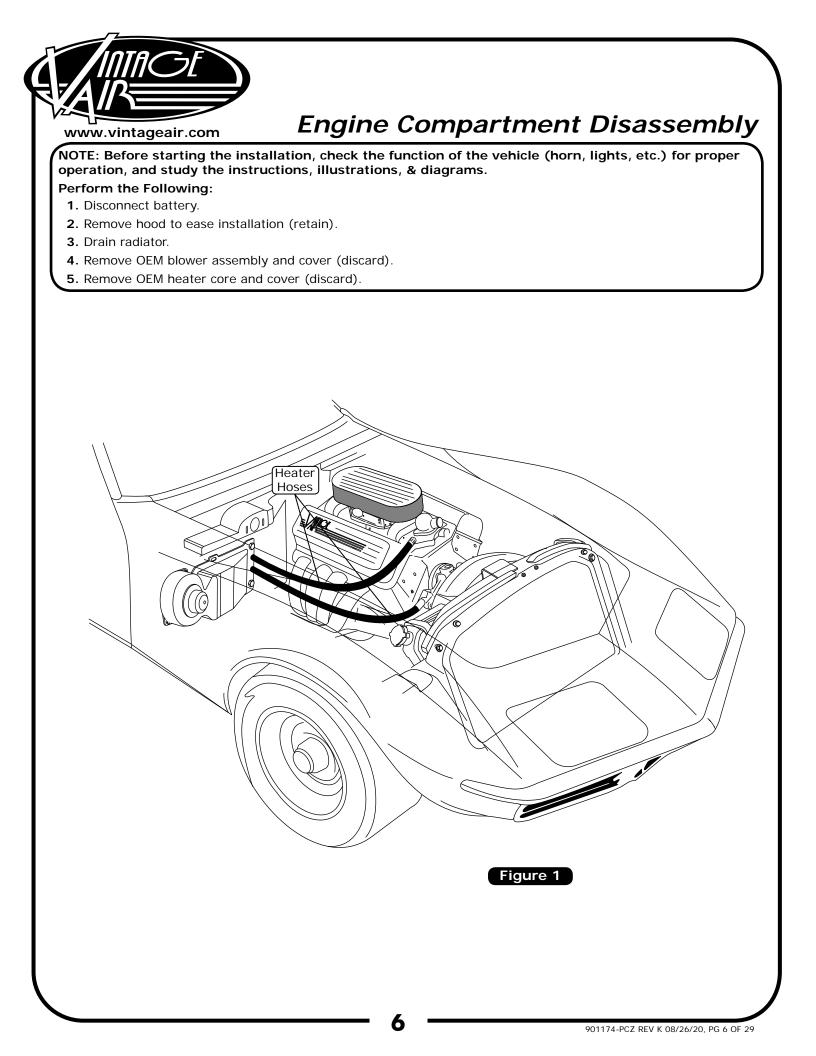
It is also important that the battery lead is in good shape and that the ground leads are not compromised. There should be a heavy ground from the battery to the engine block, and additional grounds to the body and chassis.

If these precautions are not observed, it is possible for voltage spikes to be present on the battery leads. These spikes come from ignition systems and charging systems, and from switching some of the vehicle's other systems on and off. Modern computer-operated equipment can be sensitive to voltage spikes on the power leads, which can cause unexpected resets, strange behavior and/or permanent damage.

Vintage Air strives to harden our products against these types of electrical noise, but there is a point where a vehicle's electrical system can be degraded so much that nothing can help.

Radio interference capacitors should be available at most auto and truck parts suppliers. They typically are cylindrical in shape, a little over an inch long and a little over a half inch in diameter, and they have a single lead coming from one end of the cylinder with a terminal on the end of the wire, as well as a mounting clip which is screwed into a good ground on the vehicle. The specific value of the capacitance is not too significant in comparison to ignition capacitors that are matched with the coil to reduce pitting of the points.

- Care must be taken, when installing the compressor lead, not to short it to ground. The compressor lead must not be connected to a condenser fan or to any other auxiliary device. Shorting to ground or connecting to a condenser fan or any other auxiliary device may damage wiring or the compressor relay, and/or cause a malfunction.
- When installing ground leads on Gen IV systems, the blower control ground and ECU ground must be connected directly to the negative battery post.
- For proper system operation, the heater control valve must be connected to the ECU.



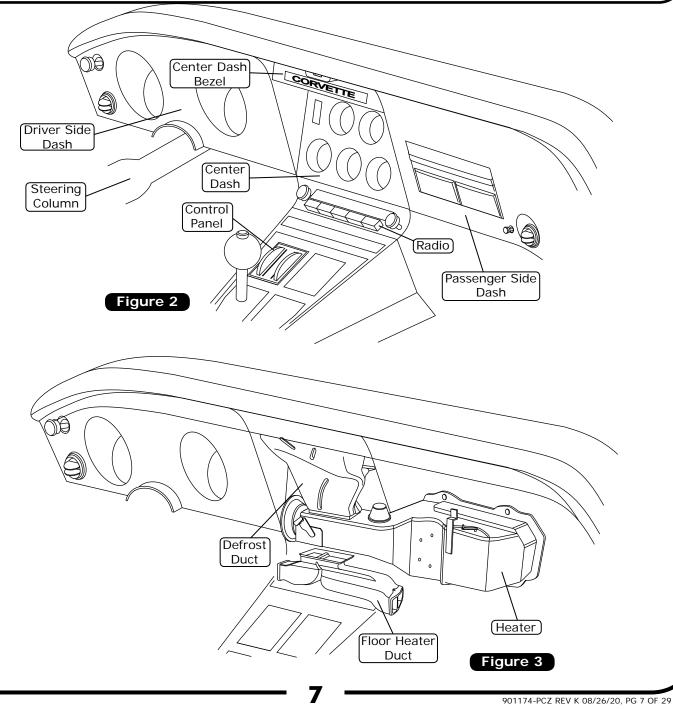


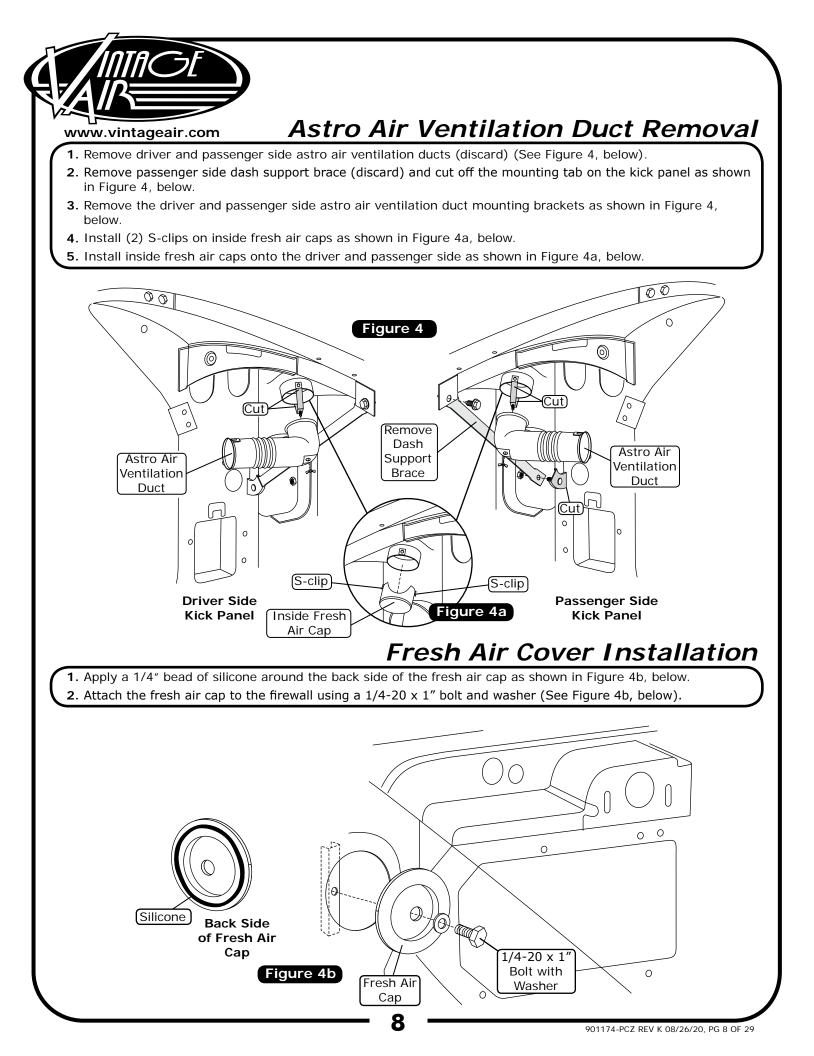
### Passenger Compartment Disassembly

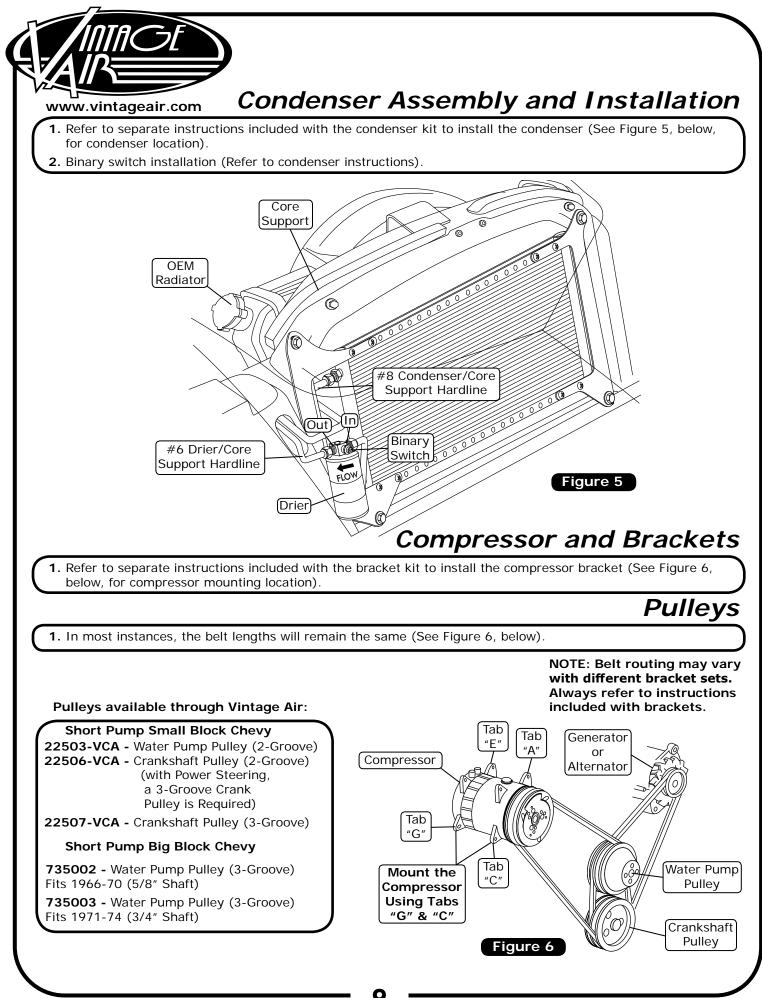
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#### Perform the Following:

- 1. Remove the passenger side dash (retain).
- 2. Disconnect the center dash (retain) and pull forward to remove the OEM center dash bezel (discard).
- **3.** Remove the OEM radio (retain).
- **4.** Remove the OEM control panel (discard panel, retain mounting support bracket). Refer to control panel kit instruction for installation of new control panel.
- **5.** Drop the steering column from the console.
- 6. Disconnect the driver side dash and pull forward.
- 7. Remove the defrost duct and floor heater duct (discard) (See Figure 3, below) .
- 8. Remove the heater (discard).





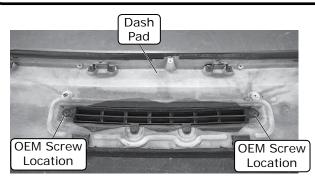


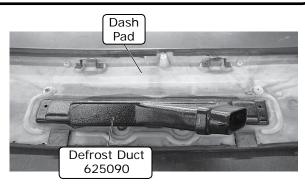


### Defrost Duct Replacement

### 1. Remove screws attaching the OEM defrost duct (retain (2) screws attaching the duct to the dash pad) (See Photo 1, below).

- 2. Remove remaining screws attaching the dash pad to the dash, and remove the dash pad from the vehicle (retain) (See Photo 1, below).
- 3. Place new defrost duct on the dash pad, in place of the OEM defrost duct (See Photo 2, below).
- **4.** Attach using (2) screws removed in Step #1. Tighten and reinstall the dash pad using the OEM screws previously removed (See Photo 3, below).









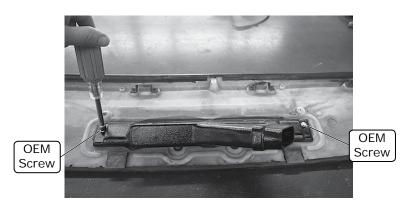
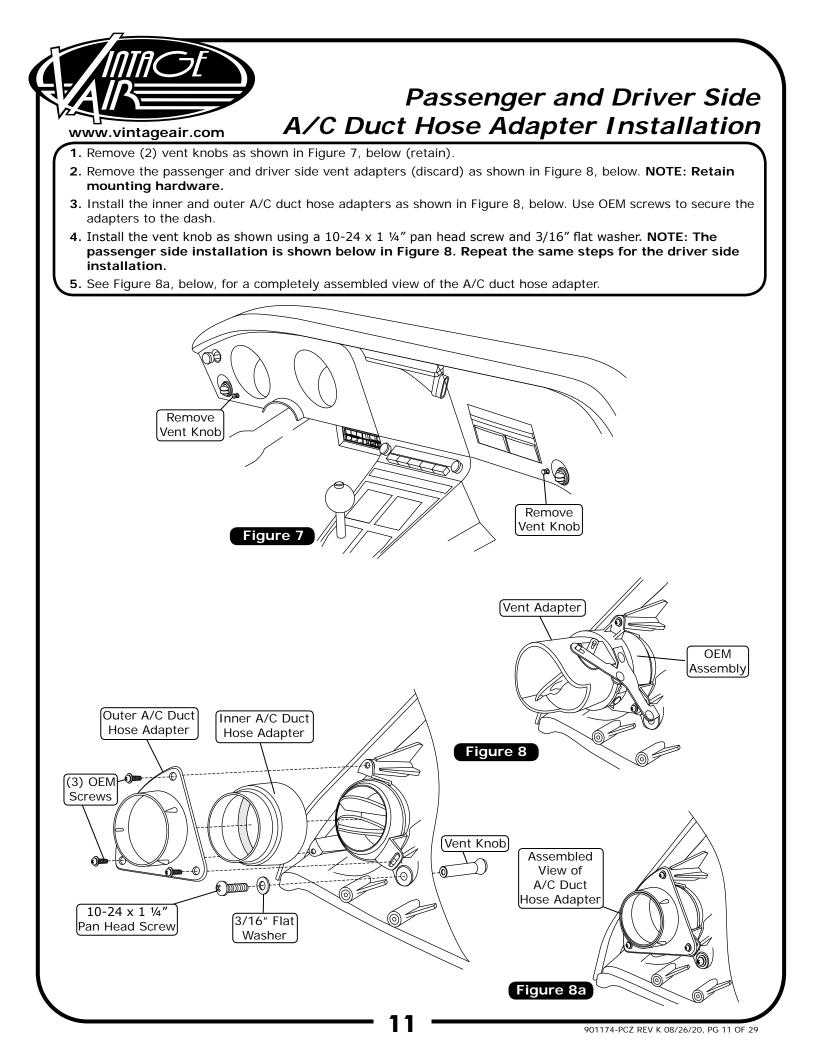
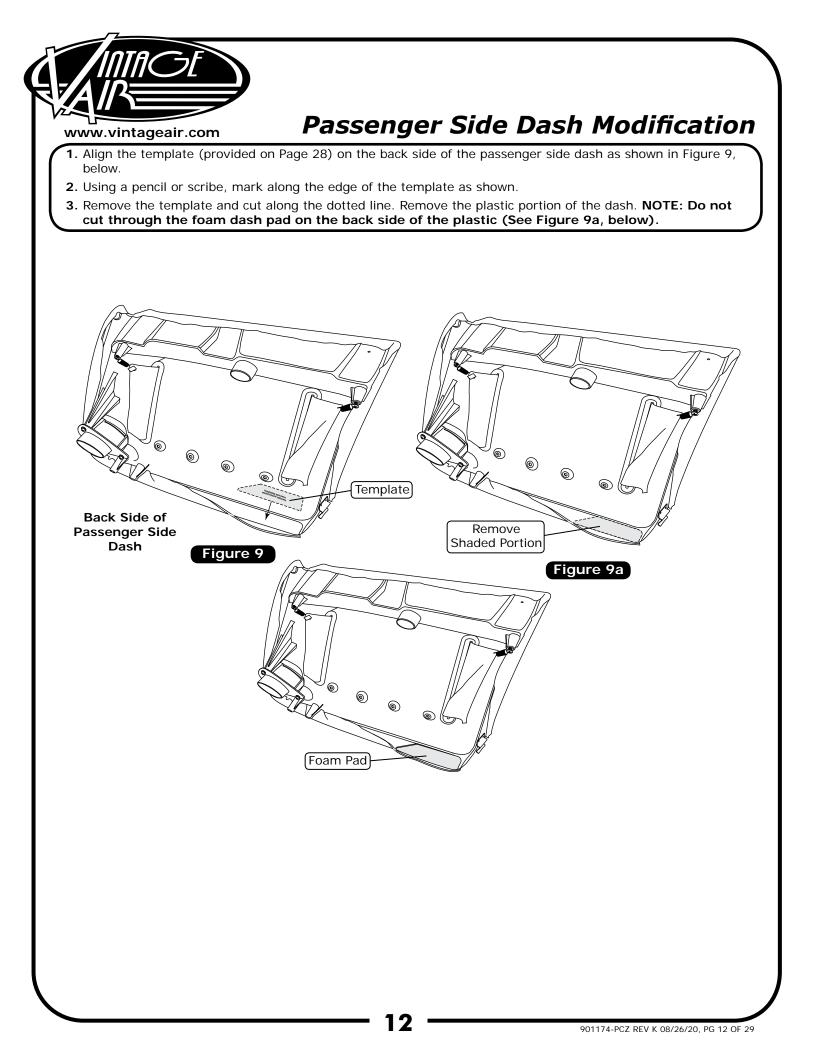
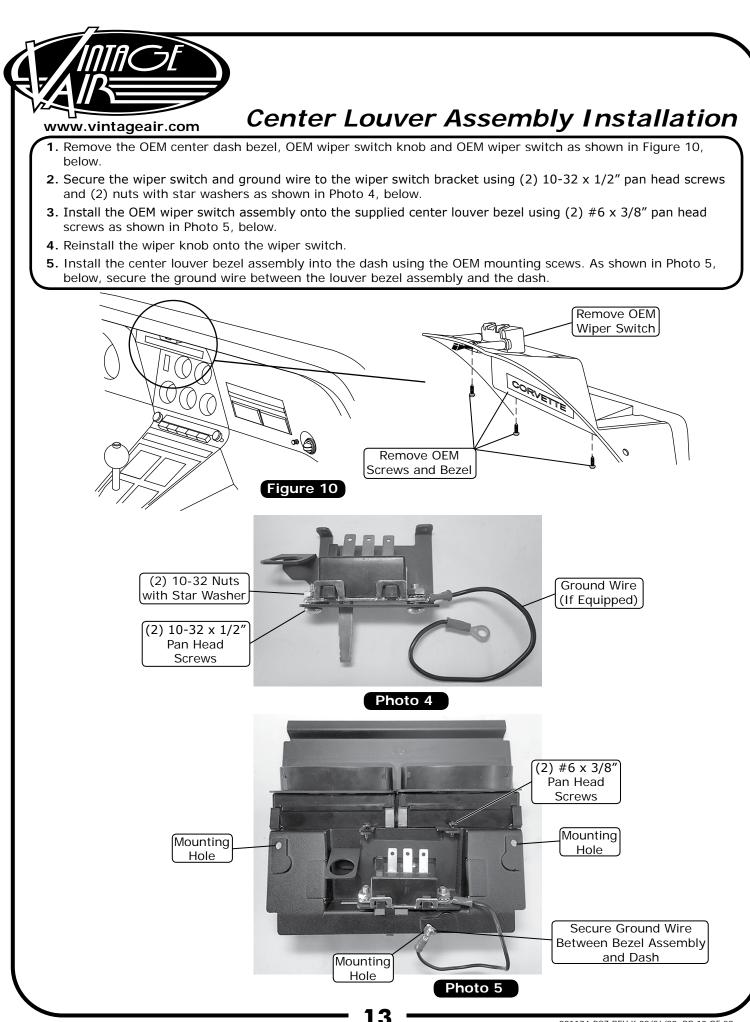
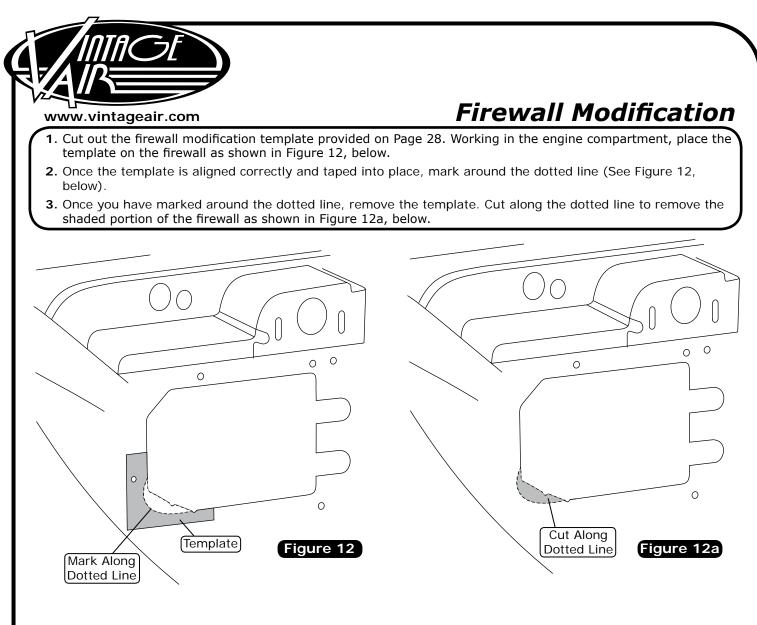


Photo 3









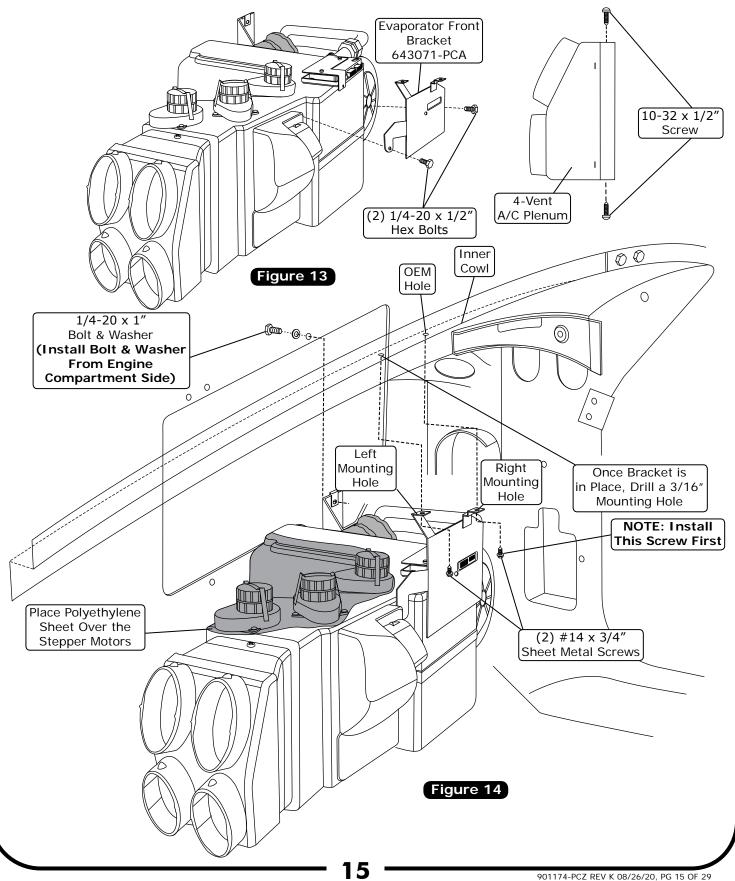
### **Evaporator Installation**

NOTE: To ensure a watertight seal between the passenger compartment and the vehicle exterior, for all bolts passing through the firewall, Vintage Air recommends coating the threads with silicone prior to installation.

- 1. On a workbench, install the evaporator rear bracket, and install the evaporator hardlines with properly lubricated O-rings (See Figure 22, Page 22, and Figure 17, Page 18).
- 2. Install the front mounting bracket onto the evaporator using (2) 1/4-20 x 1/2" hex bolts, and tighten as shown in Figure 13, Page 15.
- 3. Place the polyethylene sheet over the stepper motors (See Figure 14, Page 15).
- **4.** Lift the evaporator unit up under the dashboard (See Figure 14, Page 15). Secure loosely to the firewall using a 1/4-20 x 1" bolt and washer (See Figure 14, Page 15). **NOTE: To ensure proper drainage, it is very important that the evaporator is level, both left-right and fore-aft. Check for level on the flat portions of the case around the drain.**
- **5.** Using a #14 x 3/4" sheet metal screw, secure the front evaporator mounting bracket to the inner cowl by aligning the right hole in the front evaporator mounting bracket with the OEM hole in the inner cowl (See Figure 14, Page 15).
- 6. To secure the left side of the front mounting bracket, with the evaporator mounting bracket in place, drill a 3/16" hole in the inner cowl using the left mounting bracket hole as a guide. Secure the bracket to the inner cowl using a #14 x 3/4" sheet metal screw (See Figure 14, Page 15).
- 7. Verify that the evaporator unit is level and square to the dash; then tighten all mounting bolts. NOTE: Tighten the bolt on the firewall first. Then tighten the front mounting bracket screws.



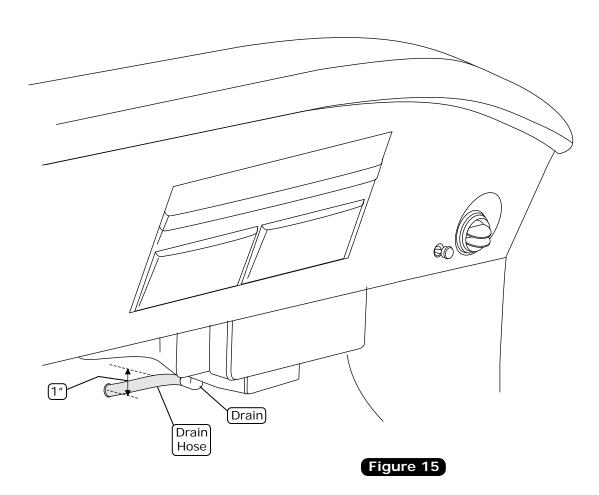
### **Evaporator Installation (Cont.)**

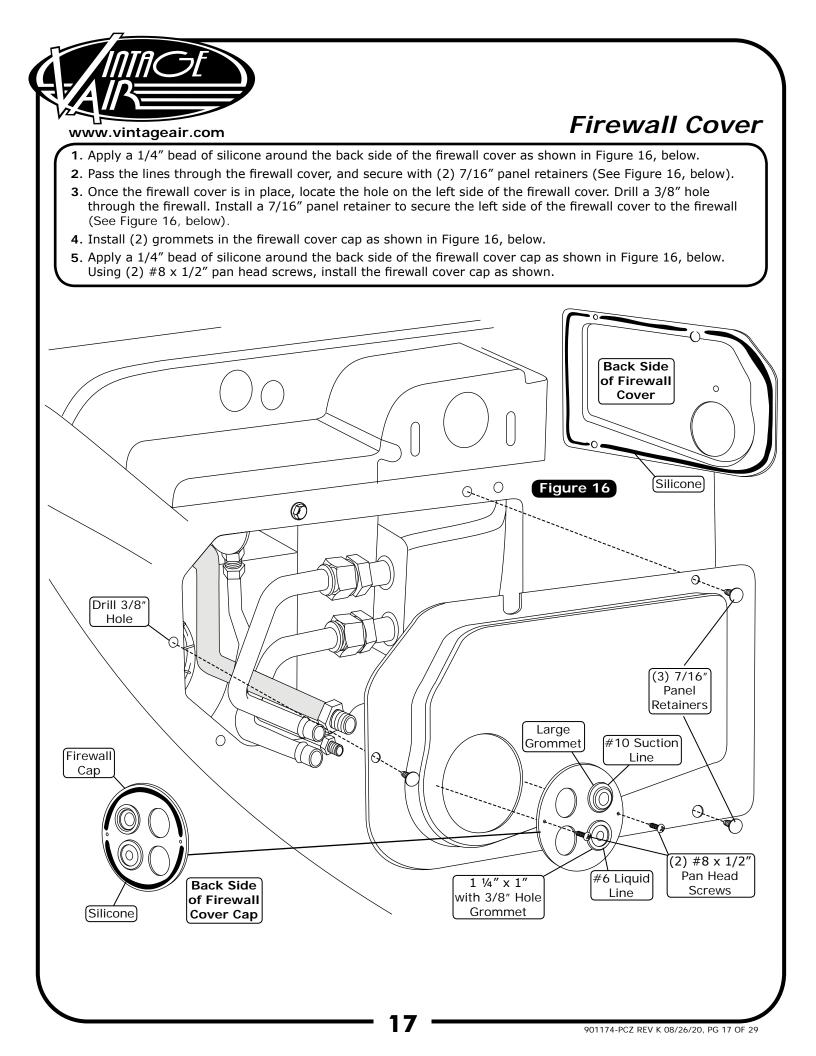




# Drain Hose Installation

- In line with the drain, lightly make a mark on the firewall. Measure 1" down and drill a 5/8" hole through the firewall (See Figure 15, below).
- 2. Install the drain hose to the bottom of the evaporator unit, and route through the firewall (See Figure 15, below).





### A/C Hose Installation

#### Standard Hose Kit:

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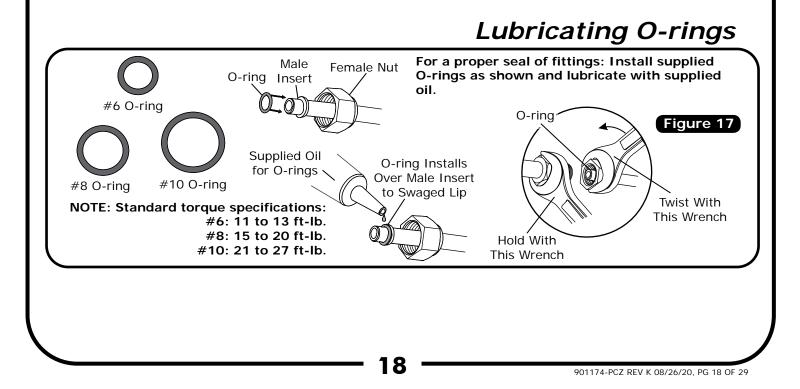
- Locate the #8 compressor A/C hose. Lubricate (2) #8 O-rings (See Figure 17, below) and connect the 135° female fitting to the #8 discharge port on the compressor. Then route the 45° female fitting to the #8 condenser hardline coming through the core support (See Figure 18, Page 19). Tighten each fitting connection as shown in Figure 17, below.
- 2. Locate the #10 compressor A/C hose. Lubricate (2) #10 O-rings (See Figure 17, below) and connect the 45° female fitting with 134a service port to the #10 suction port on the compressor. Then route the straight fitting to the #10 evaporator hardline coming through the firewall (See Figure 18, Page 19). Tighten each fitting connection as shown in Figure 17, below. NOTE: Wrap the #10 fitting connections at the firewall with press tape (See Figure 18, Page 19).
- **3.** Locate the #6 A/C hose. Lubricate (2) #6 O-rings (See Figure 17, below) and connect the 90° fitting to the #6 hardline coming through the core support from the drier. Attach the straight fitting with 134a service port to the #6 evaporator hardline coming through the firewall (See Figure 18, Page 19). Tighten each fitting connection as shown in Figure 17, below. Use a #6 Adel clamp to secure the #6 A/C hose to the inner fender well as shown in Figure 18, Page 19. Secure the Adel clamp to the inner fender using a 10-32 x 1/2" machine screw and nut.

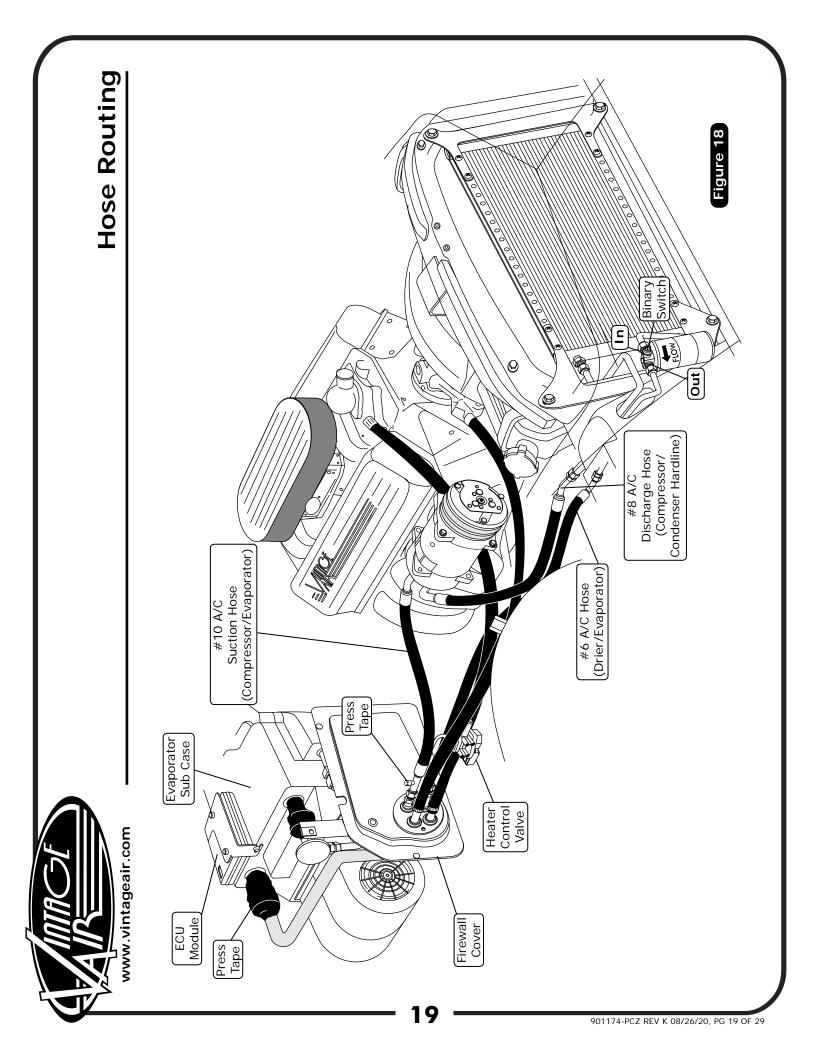
#### **Modified Hose Kit:**

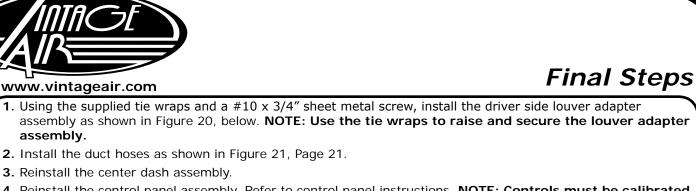
1. Refer to separate instructions included with modified hose kit.

#### Heater Hose & Heater Control Valve Installation

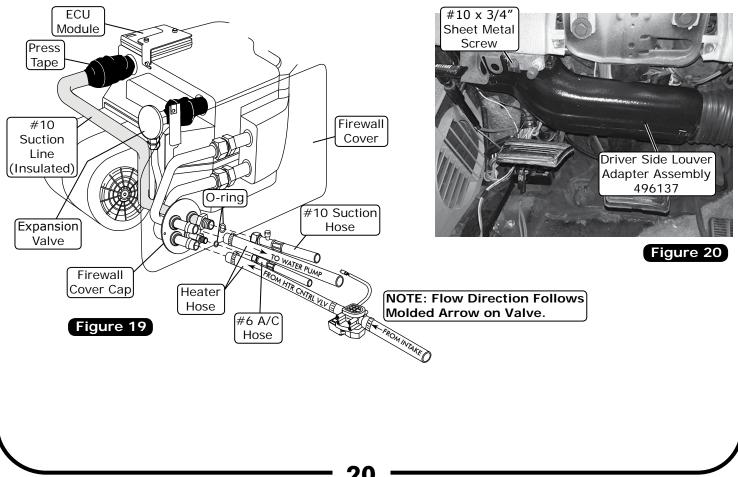
- **1.** Route a piece of heater hose from the water pump to the heater line coming through the firewall as shown in Figure 19, Page 20. Secure using hose clamps.
- 2. Route a piece of heater hose from the intake to the heater line coming through the firewall as shown in Figure 19, Page 20. NOTE: Install heater control value in line with the intake manifold (pressure side) heater hose, and secure using hose clamps as shown in Figure 19, Page 20. Also note proper flow direction.



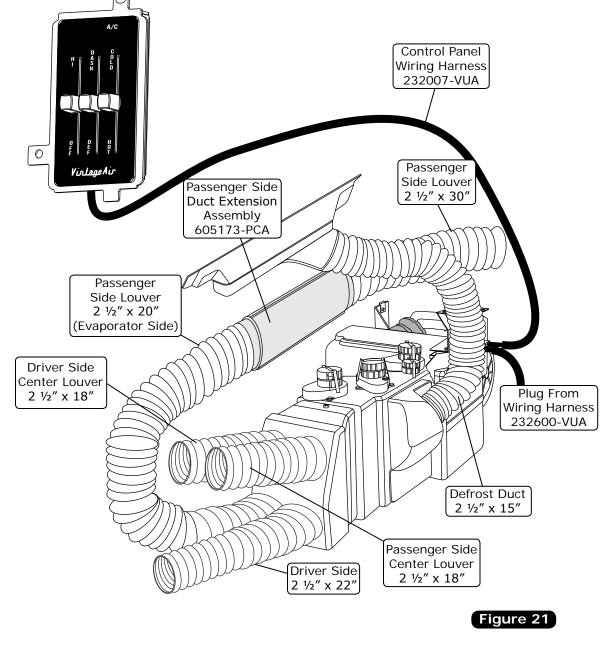


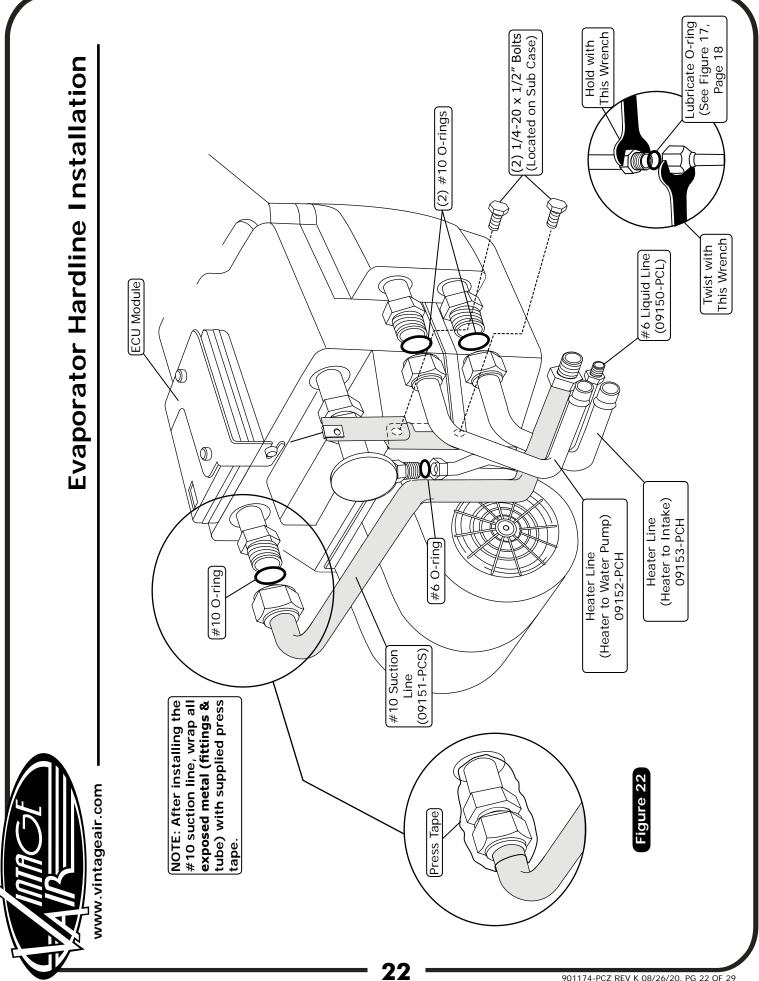


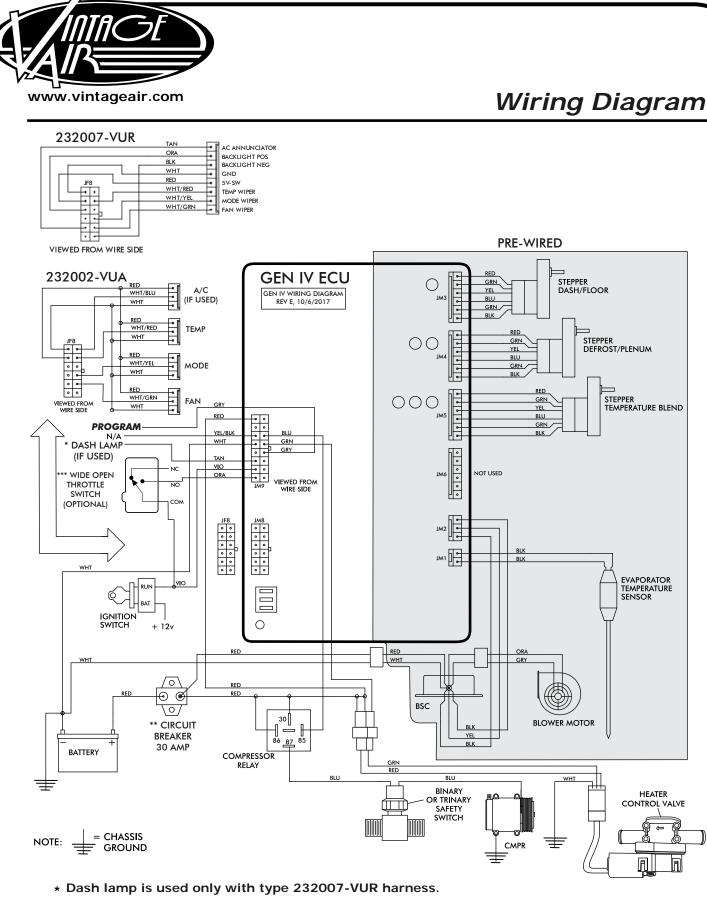
- 4. Reinstall the control panel assembly. Refer to control panel instructions. NOTE: Controls must be calibrated for proper operation. Refer to control panel instructions.
- 5. Plug the control panel harness into the ECU module on the sub case as shown in Figure 21, Page 21.
- **6.** Plug the wiring harnesses into the ECU module on the sub case. Wire according to wiring diagrams on Pages 23 & 24.
- 7. Reinstall all previously removed items.
- 8. Fill radiator with at least a 50/50 mixture of approved antifreeze and distilled water. It is the owner's responsibility to keep the freeze protection at the proper level for the climate in which the vehicle is operated. Failure to follow antifreeze recommendations will cause heater core to corrode prematurely and possibly burst in A/C mode and/or freezing weather, voiding your warranty.
- 9. Double check all fittings, brackets and belts for tightness.
- **10.** Vintage Air recommends that all A/C systems be serviced by a licensed automotive A/C technician.
- **11.** Evacuate the system for a minimum of 45 minutes prior to charging, and perform a leak check prior to servicing.
- **12.** Charge the system to the capacities stated on Page 4 of this instruction manual.
- **13.** See Operation of Controls procedures on Page 25.







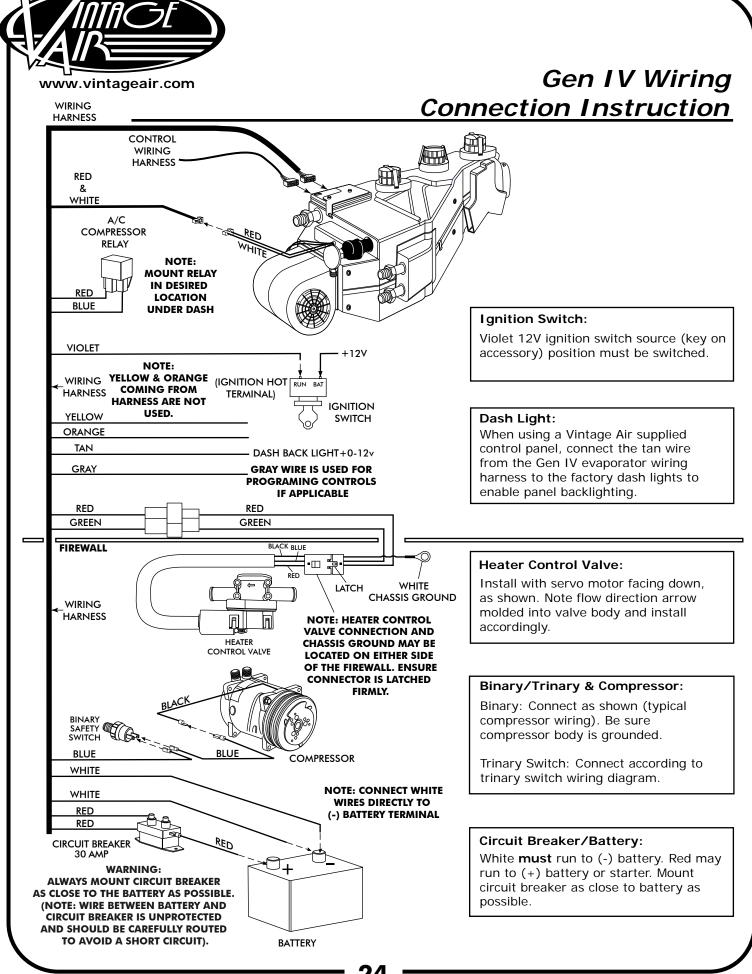




\*\* Warning: Always mount circuit breaker as close to the battery as possible. (NOTE: Wire between battery and circuit breaker is unprotected and should be carefully routed to avoid a short circuit).

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\*\*\* Wide open throttle switch contacts close only at full throttle, which disables A/C compressor.

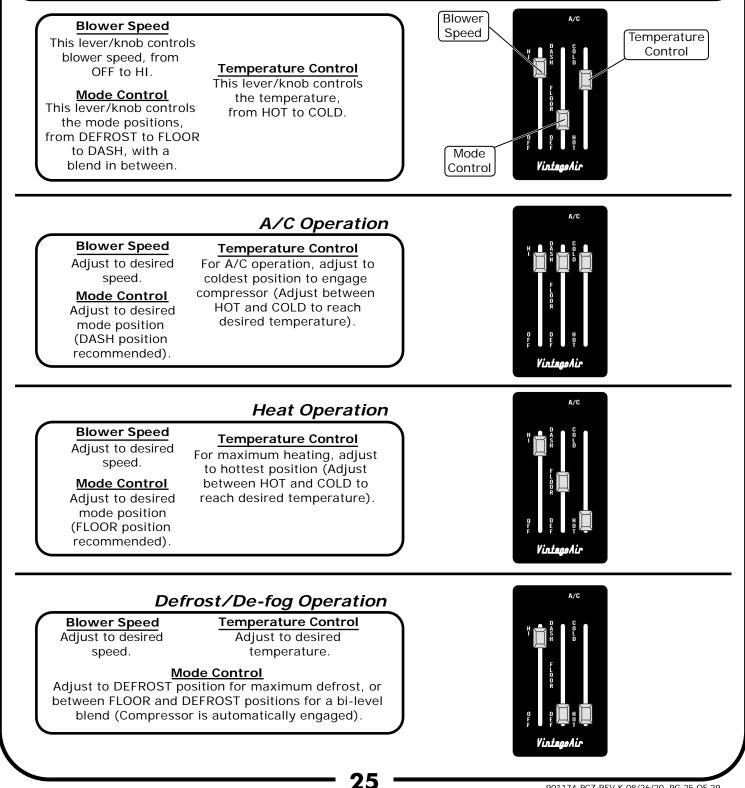


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# **Operation of Controls**

On Gen IV systems with three lever/knob controls, the temperature control toggles between heat and A/C operations. To activate A/C, move the temperature lever/knob all the way to cold and then back it off to the desired vent temperature. For heat operation, move the temperature lever/knob all the way to hot and then adjust to the desired vent temperature. The blower will momentarily change speed, each time you toggle between operations, to indicate the change. NOTE: For proper control panel function, refer to the control panel instructions for calibration procedure.



Troubleshooting Guide	Notes	no Loss of ground on this wire renders control head inoperable. See blower switch check procedure.	ted ver ind, No other part replacements		compressor to be disabled. Red wire at A/C pot should with ignition on. White wire will have continuity to chassis ground. White/ Blue wire should vary between OV and 5V when
Troublesh	Actions	Verify that all pins are inserted into plug. Ensure that no pins are bent or damaged in ECU. Verify continuity to chassis ground with white control head wire at various points.	Be sure the small, 20 GA white ground wire is connected to the battery ground post. If it is, replace the ECU. Check to ensure that no BSC wiring is damaged or shorted to vehicle ground. The BSC operates the blower by ground side pulse width modulation switching. The positive wire to the blower will always be hot. If the positive wire to the blower is shorted to chassis ground, the blower will run on HI.	<ul> <li>Charge system or bypass pressure switch.</li> <li>Check continuity to ground on white control head wire.</li> <li>Check for 5V on red control head wire.</li> <li>Check 2-pin connector at ECU housing.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Repair or replace pot/control wiring.</li> </ul>
	Checks	Check for damaged pins or wires in control head plug. Check for damaged ground wire (white) in control head harness. Check for damaged blower switch or potentiometer and associated wiring.	Unplug 3-wire BSC control connector from ECU. If blower shuts off, ECU is either improperly wired or damaged. Unplug 3-wire BSC control connector from ECU. If blower stays running, BSC is either	System must be charged for compressor to engage. Check for faulty A/C potentiometer or associated wiring (not applicable to 3-pot controls). Check for disconnected or faulty thermistor.	<ul> <li>Check for faulty A/C</li> <li>potentiometer or associated</li> <li>wiring.</li> </ul>
bair.com	Condition	No other functions work.		<ul> <li>System is not charged.</li> <li>System is charged.</li> </ul>	
www.vintageair.com	Symptom	<b>1a.</b> Blower stays on high speed when ignition is on.	<b>1b.</b> Blower stays on high speed when ignition is on or off.	2. Compressor will not turn on (All other functions work).	3. Compressor will not turn off (All other functions work).

www.vintageair.com	air.com		Troubleshooting Guide (Cont.)	iide (Cont.)
Symptom	Condition	Checks	Actions	Notes
4.	Works when engine is not running; shuts off when engine is started (typically early Gen IV, but possible on all	Noise interference from either ignition or alternator.	Install capacitors on ignition coil and alternator. Ensure good ground at all points. Relocate coil and associated wiring away from ECU and ECU wiring. Check for burned or loose plug wires.	Ignition noise (radiated or conducted) will cause the system to shut down due to high voltage spikes. If this is suspected, check with a guality oscilloscope. Spikes
System will not turn on, or runs intermittently.	Mversions). Will not turn on under	Verify connections on power lead, ignition lead, and both white ground wires.	Check for positive power at heater valve green wire and blower red wire. Check for ground on control head white wire.	greater trian Toy will shut down the ECU. Install a radio capacitor at the positive post of the ignition coil (see radio capacitor
	any conditions.	Verify battery voltage is greater than 10 volts and less than 16.	✓ Verify proper meter function by checking the condition of a known good battery.	installation bulletin). A faulty alternator or worn out battery can also result in this condition.
5. Loss of mode door	No mode change at all.	Check for damaged mode switch or potentiometer and associated wiring.		Typically caused by evaporator housing installed in a bind in the
	Partial function of mode doors.	Check for obstructed or binding mode doors. Check for damaged stepper motor or wiring.		vehicle. Be sure all mounting locations line up and don't have to be forced into position.
6. Blower turns on	Battery voltage is at least	Check for at least 12V at circuit breaker.	Ensure all system grounds and power connections are clean and tight.	System shuts off blower at 10V. Poor connections or
and off rapidly.	Battery voltage is less than 12V.	Check for faulty battery or alternator.	Charge battery.	weak battery can cause → shutdown at up to 11V.
<b>7.</b> Erratic functions of blower, mode, temp, etc.		Check for damaged switch or pot and associated wiring.	▲ Repair or replace.	
8. When ignition is turned on, blower momentarily comes on, then shuts off. This occurs with the blower switch in the OFF position.		This is an indicator that the system has been reset. Be sure the red power wire is on the battery post, and not on a switched source. Also, if the system is pulled below 7V for even a split second, the system will reset.	Run red power wire directly to battery.	

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