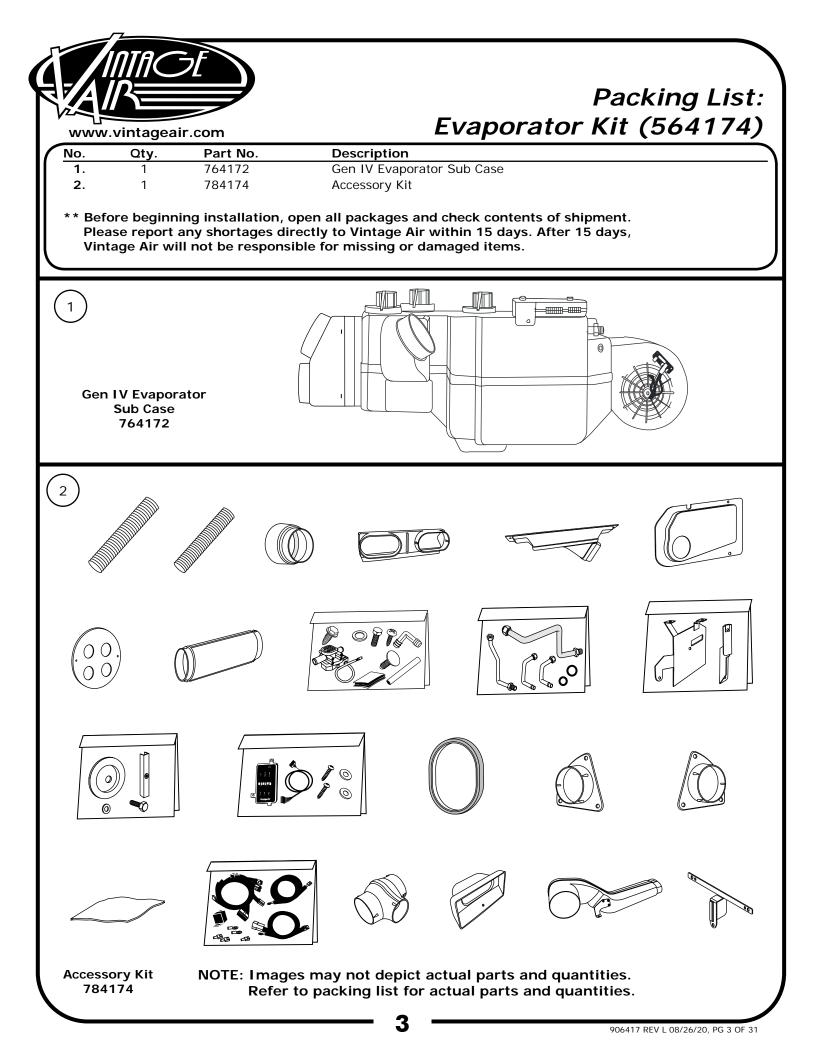




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Important Notice—Please Read

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.

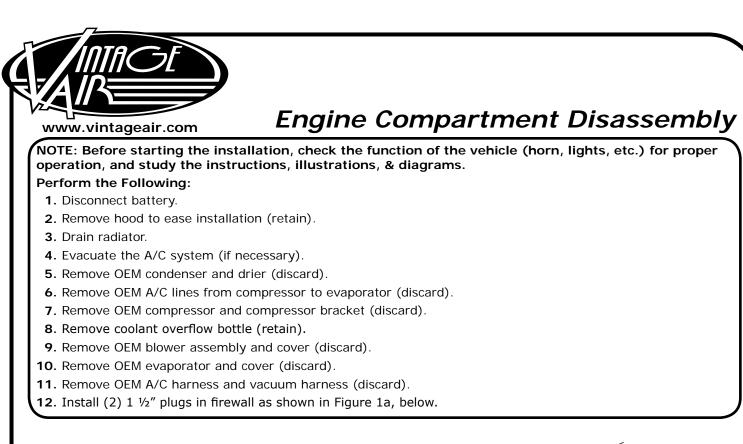
It is also important that the battery lead is in good shape and that the ground leads are not compromised. There should be a heavy ground from the battery to the engine block, and additional grounds to the body and chassis.

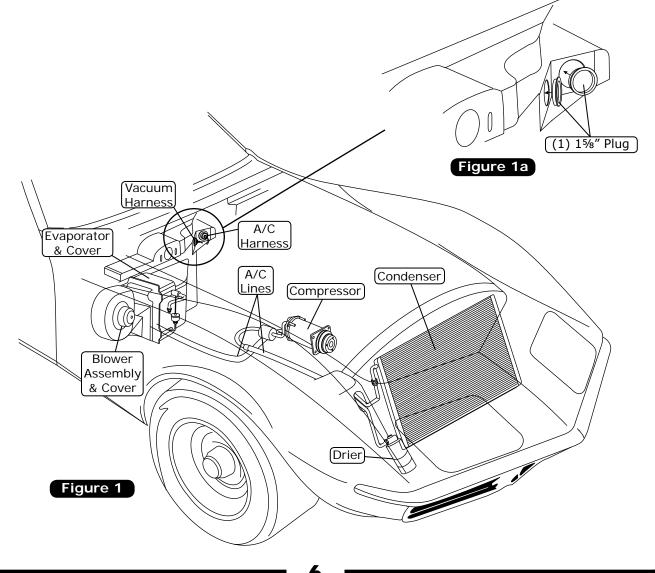
If these precautions are not observed, it is possible for voltage spikes to be present on the battery leads. These spikes come from ignition systems and charging systems, and from switching some of the vehicle's other systems on and off. Modern computer-operated equipment can be sensitive to voltage 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.





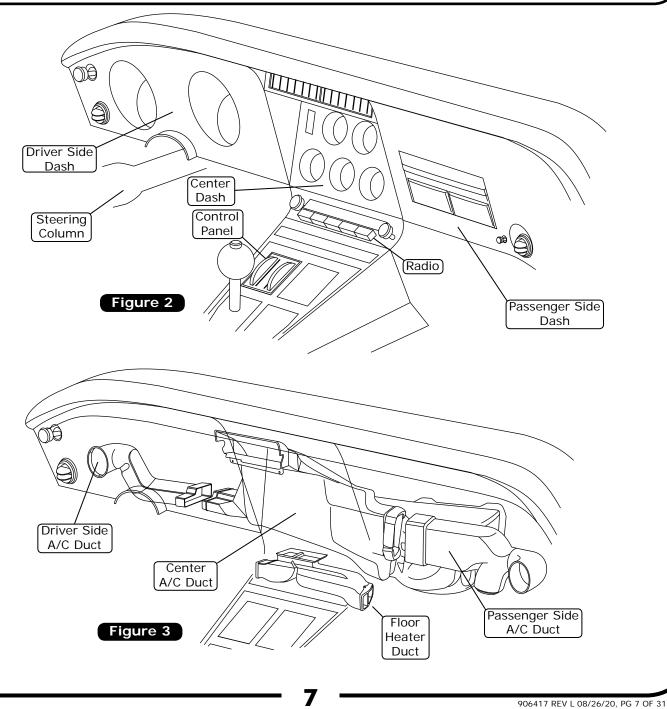


Passenger Compartment Disassembly

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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 A/C duct (discard duct).
- **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 passenger side, center and driver side A/C ducts as shown in Figure 3, below (discard).
- 8. Remove the floor heater duct as shown (discard).

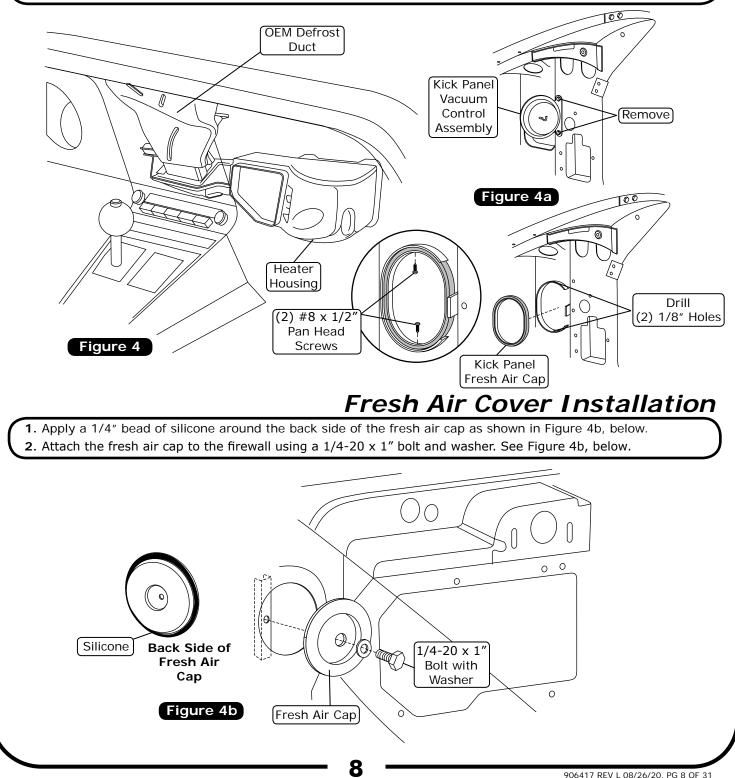


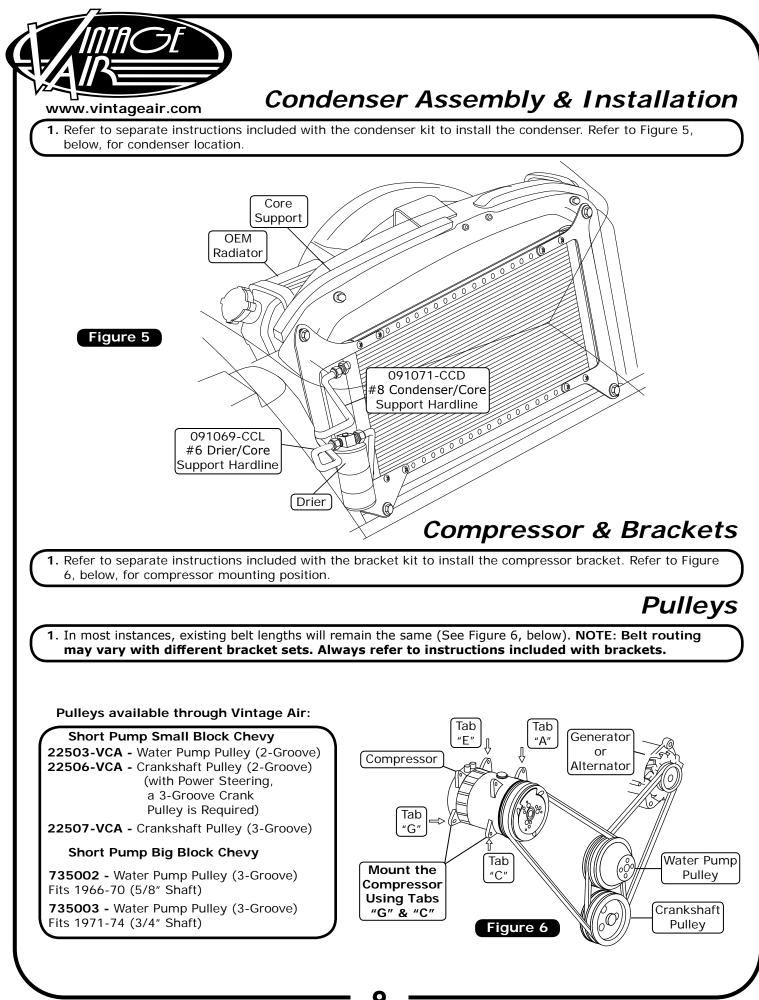


Passenger Compartment Disassembly (Cont.)

Perform the Following:

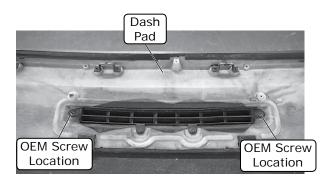
- 1. Remove the OEM defrost duct (discard).
- 2. Remove the heater housing from under the dash.
- 3. Remove the kick panel vacuum control assembly (discard) (See Figure 4a, below).
- 4. Using (2) #8 x 1/2" pan head screws, install the kick panel fresh air cap as shown in Figure 4a, below. Prior to final installation, mark and drill (2) 1/8" holes using the kick panel fresh air cap as a template.







- 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).



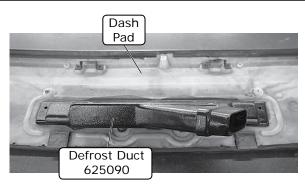
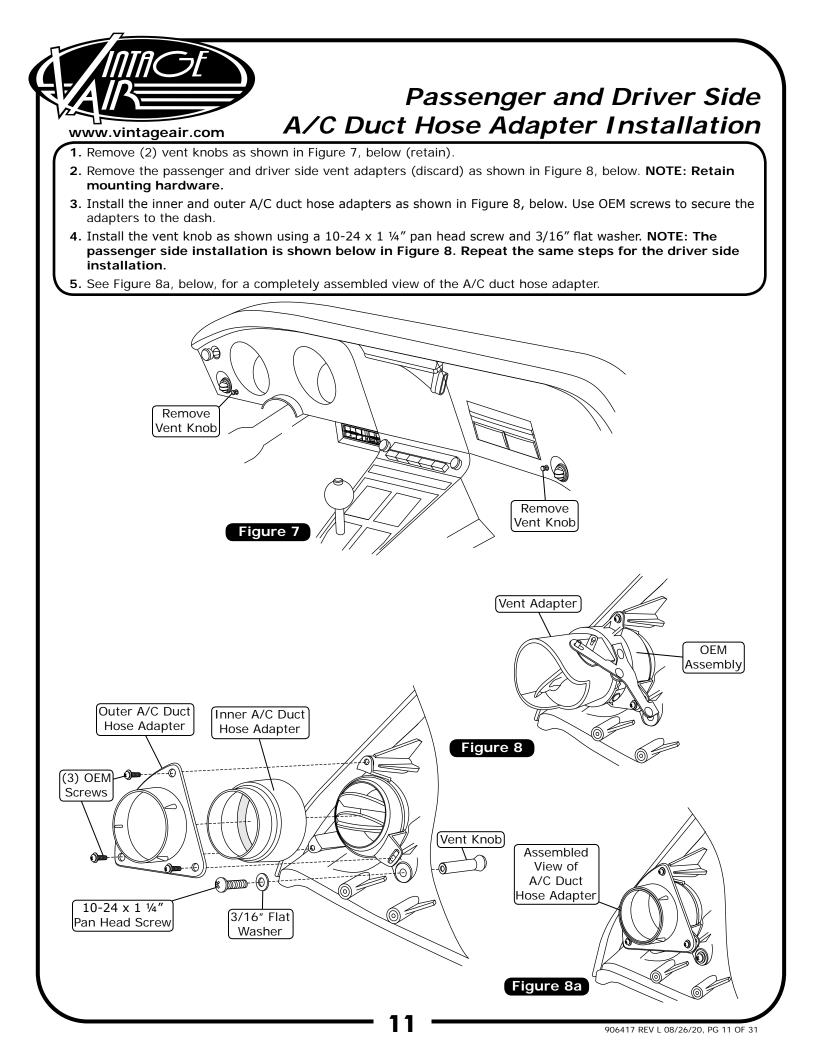


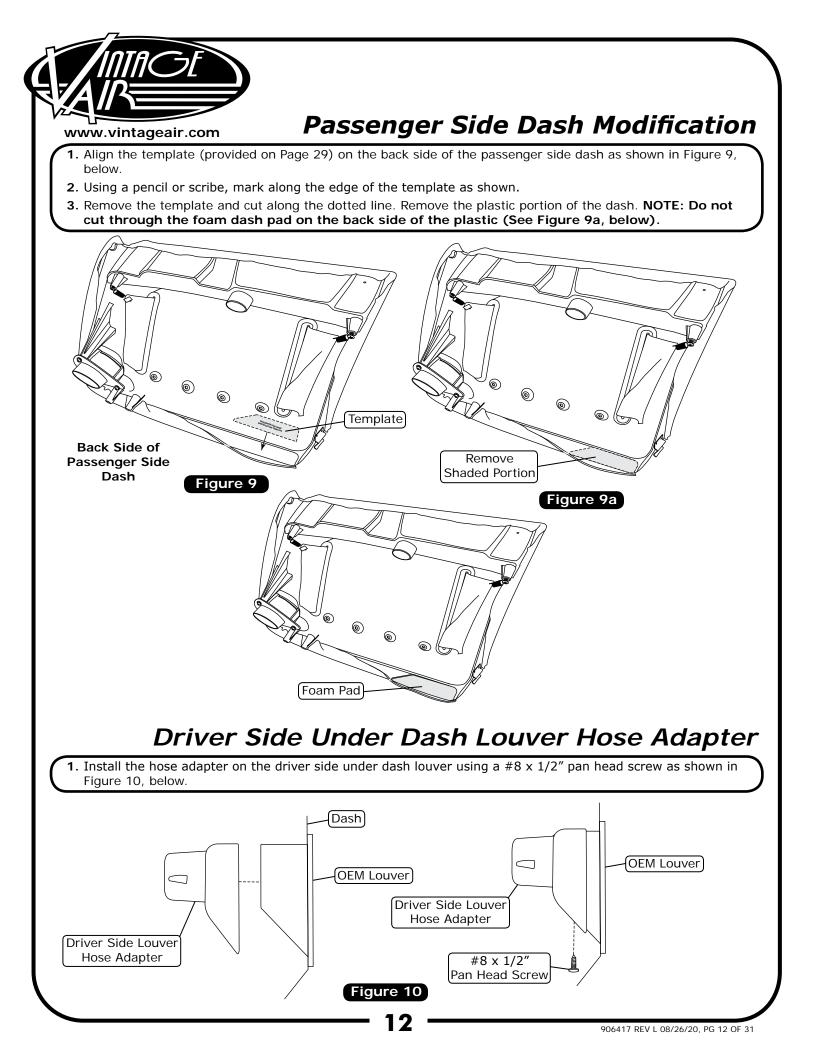


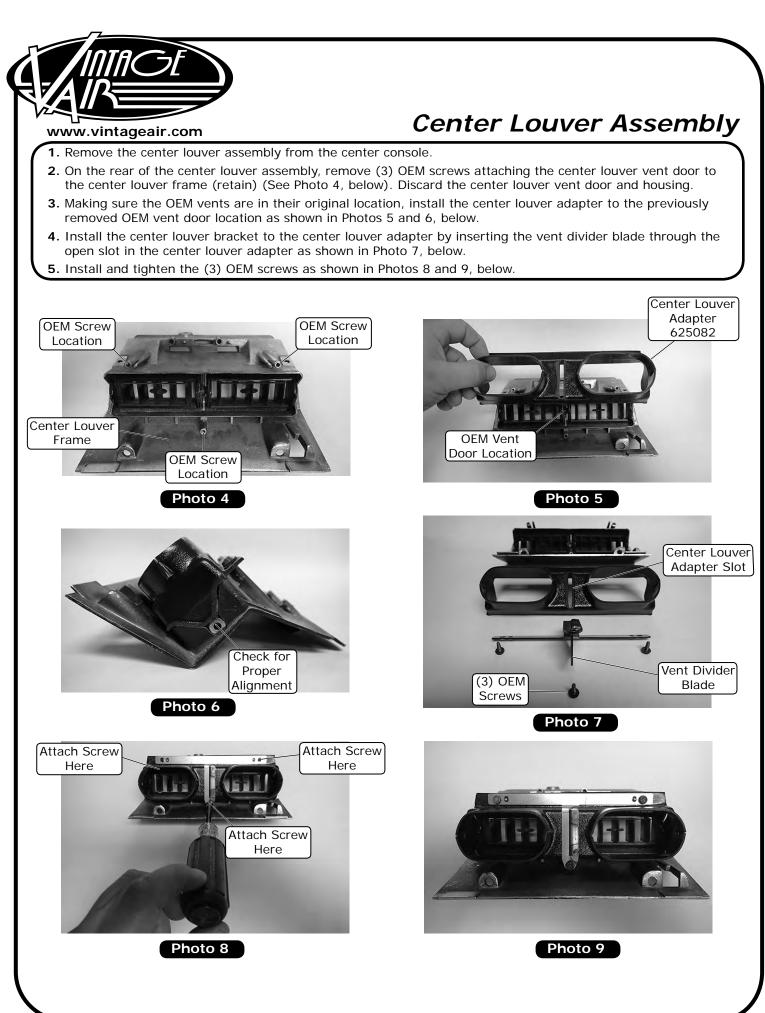


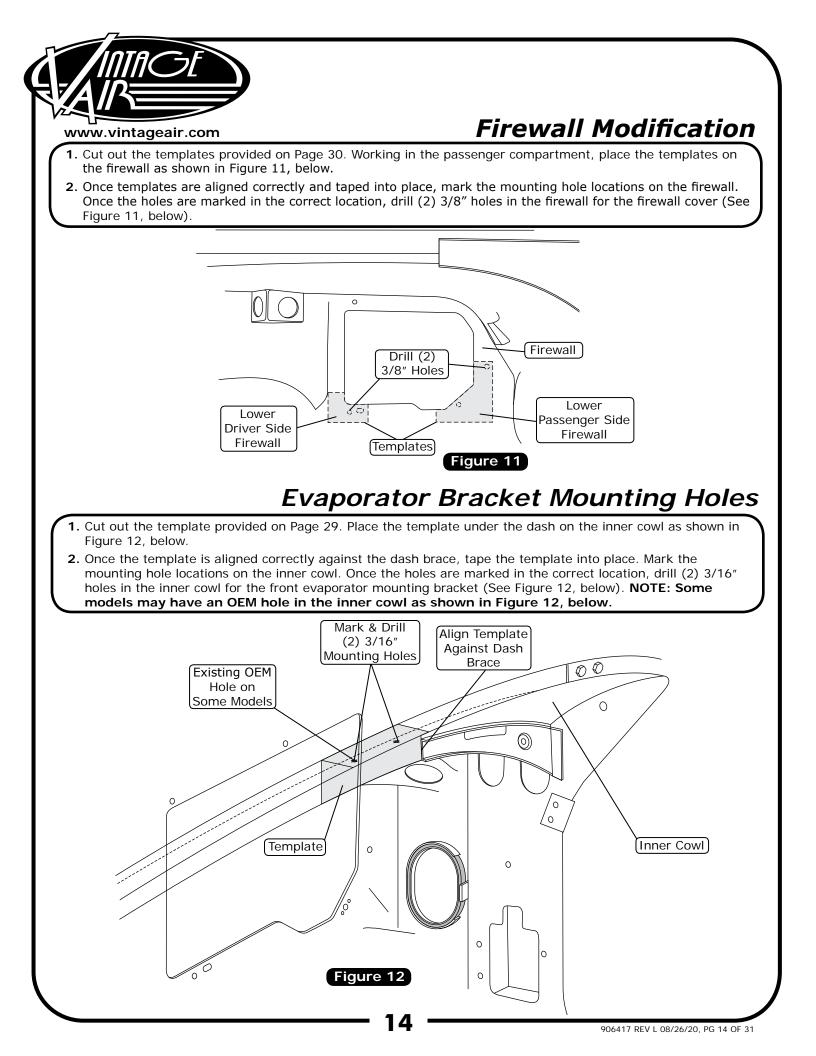


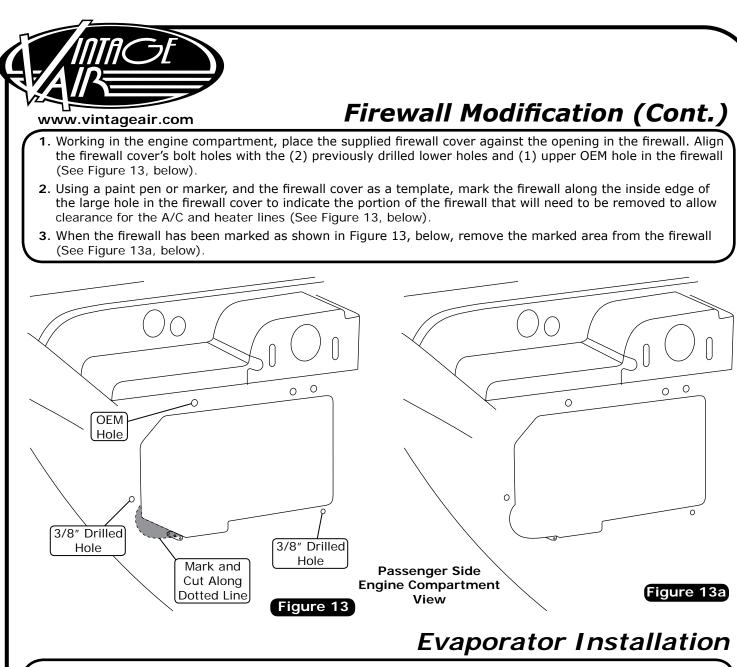
Photo 3









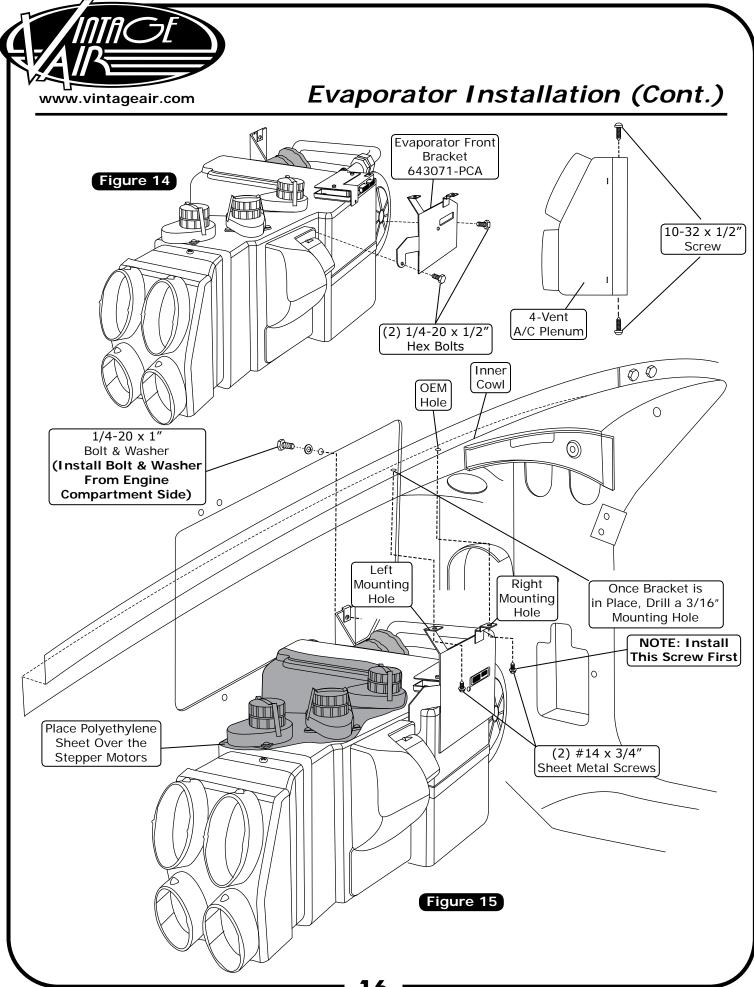


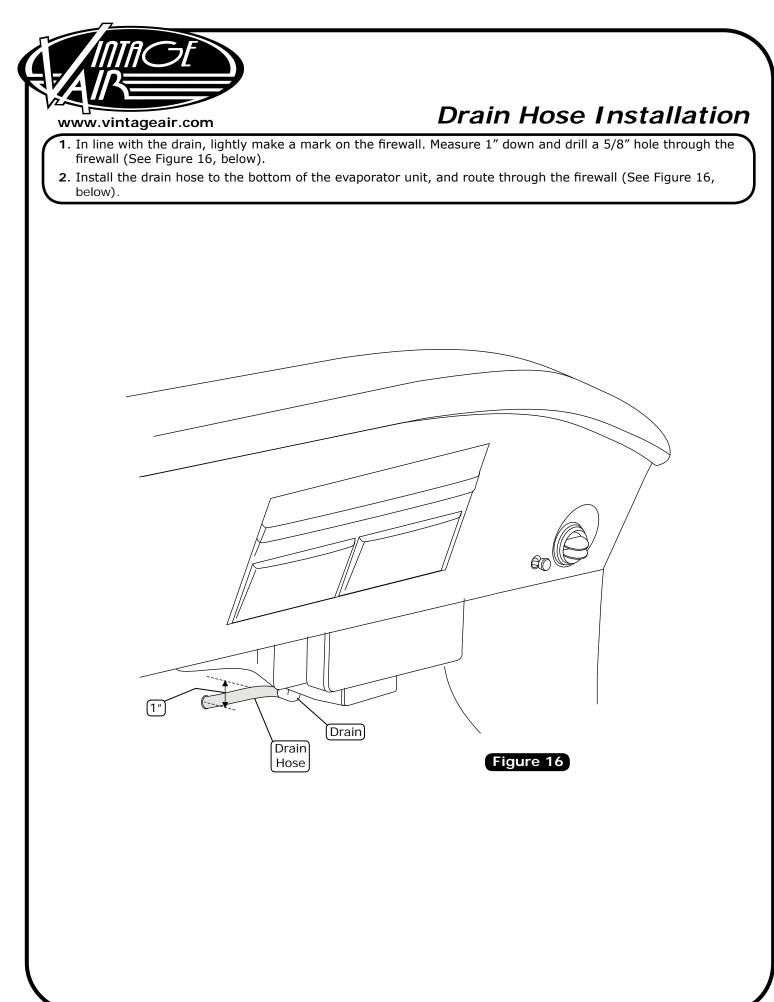
NOTE: To ensure a watertight seal between the passenger compartment and the vehicle exterior, for all bolts passing through the firewall, Vintage Air recommends coating the threads with silicone prior to installation.

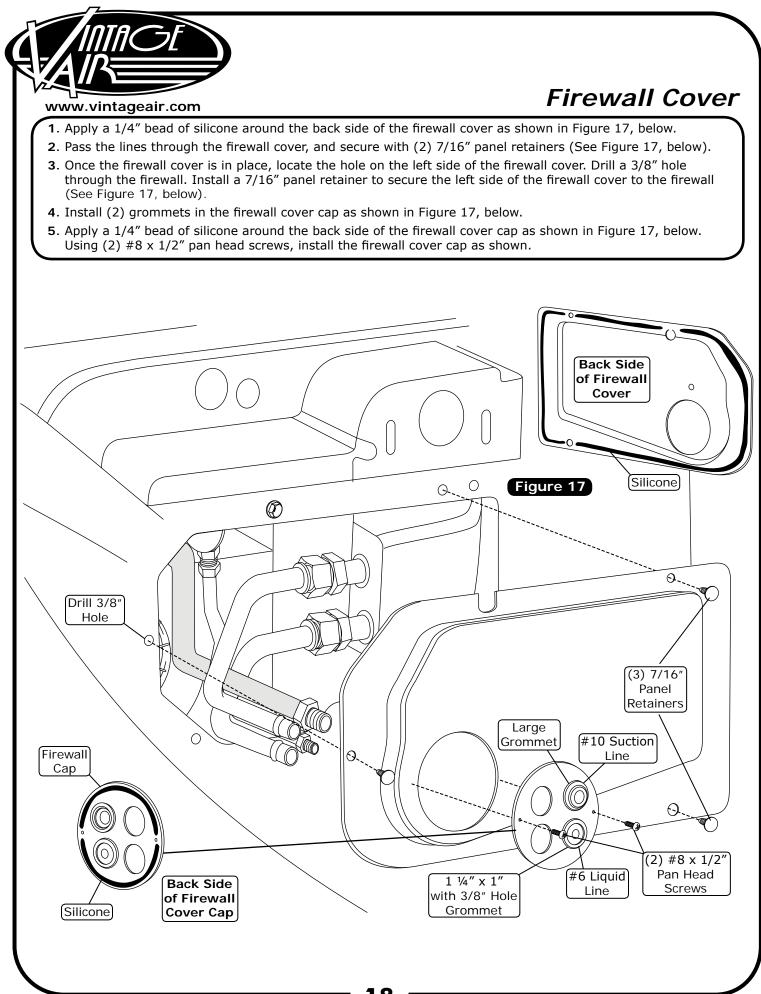
- **1.** On a workbench, install the evaporator rear bracket, and install the evaporator hardlines with properly lubricated O-rings (See Figure 18, Page 19, and Figure 23, Page 23).
- Install the front mounting bracket on the evaporator using (2) 1/4-20 x 1/2" hex bolts, and tighten as shown in Figure 14, Page 16.
- 3. Place polyethylene sheet over the stepper motors (See Figure 15, Page 16).
- 4. Lift evaporator unit up under the dashboard (See Figure 15, Page 16). Secure loosely to the firewall using a 1/4-20 x 1" bolt and washer (See Figure 15, Page 16). 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 15, Page 16).
- 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 15, Page 16).

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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.







A/C Hose Installation

Standard Hose Kit:

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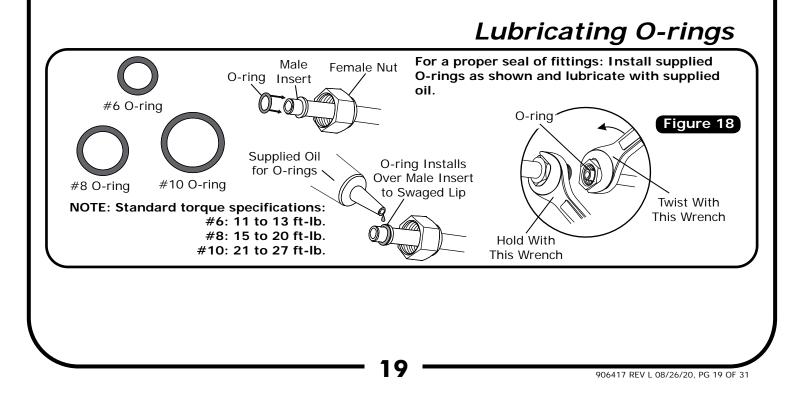
- Locate the #8 compressor A/C hose. Lubricate (2) #8 O-rings (See Figure 18, below) and connect the 135° female fitting to the #8 discharge port on the compressor. Then route the 45° female fitting to the #8 condenser hardline coming through the core support (See Figure 19, Page 20). Tighten each fitting connection as shown in Figure 18, below.
- 2. Locate the #10 compressor A/C hose. Lubricate (2) #10 O-rings (See Figure 18, 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 19, Page 20). Tighten each fitting connection as shown in Figure 18, below. NOTE: Wrap the #10 fitting connections at the firewall with press tape (See Figure 19, Page 20).
- **3.** Locate the #6 A/C hose. Lubricate (2) #6 O-rings (See Figure 18, 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 19, Page 20). Tighten each fitting connection as shown in Figure 18, below. Use a #6 Adel clamp to secure the #6 A/C hose to the inner fender well as shown in Figure 19, Page 20. Secure the Adel clamp to the inner fender using a 10-32 x 1/2" machine screw and nut.

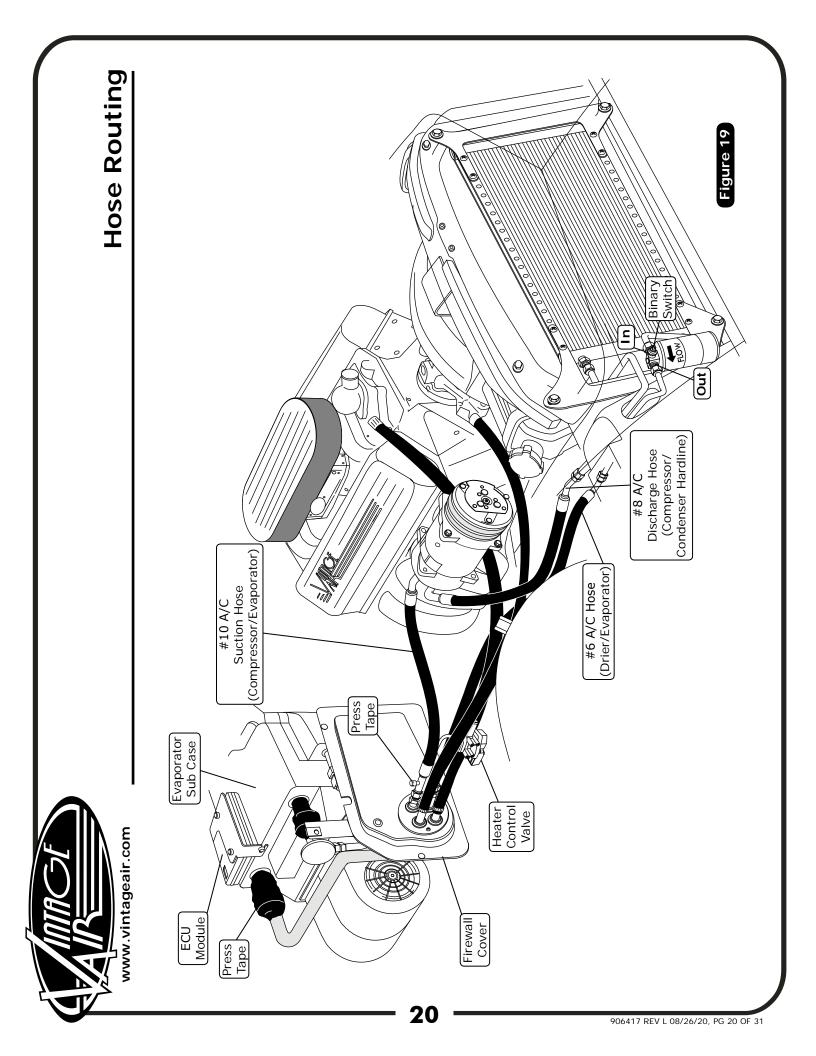
Modified Hose Kit:

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 20, Page 21. 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 20, Page 21. NOTE: Install heater control value in line with the intake manifold (pressure side) heater hose, and secure using hose clamps as shown in Figure 20, Page 21. Also note proper flow direction.





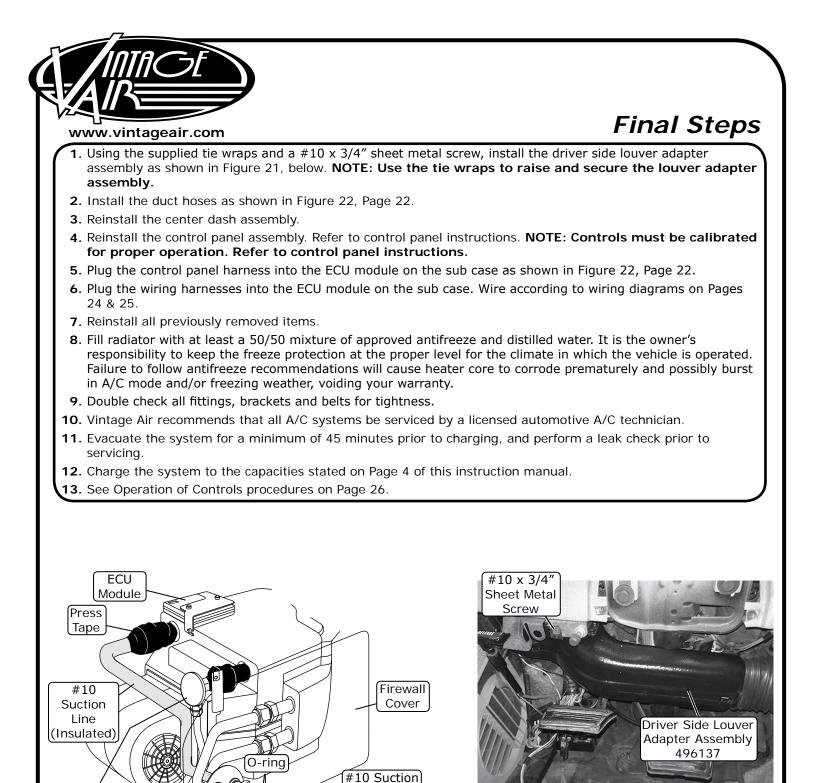


Figure 21

FROMINIARE

NOTE: Flow Direction Follows

Molded Arrow on Valve.

Hose

Expansion

Valve

Firewall Cover Cap

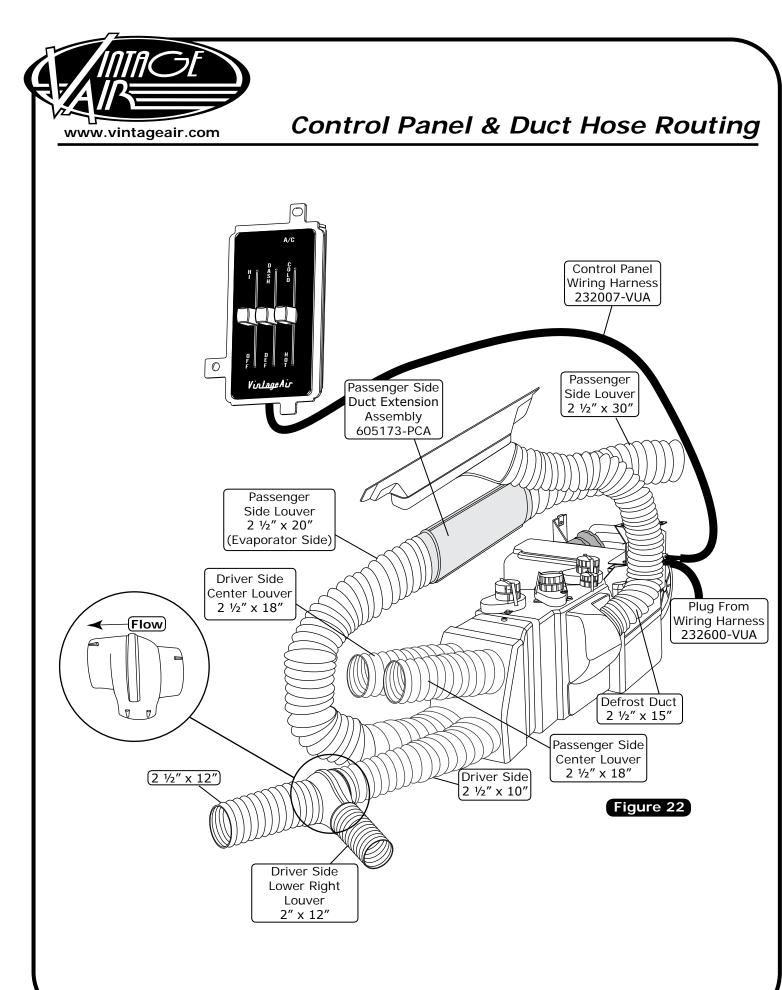
Figure 20

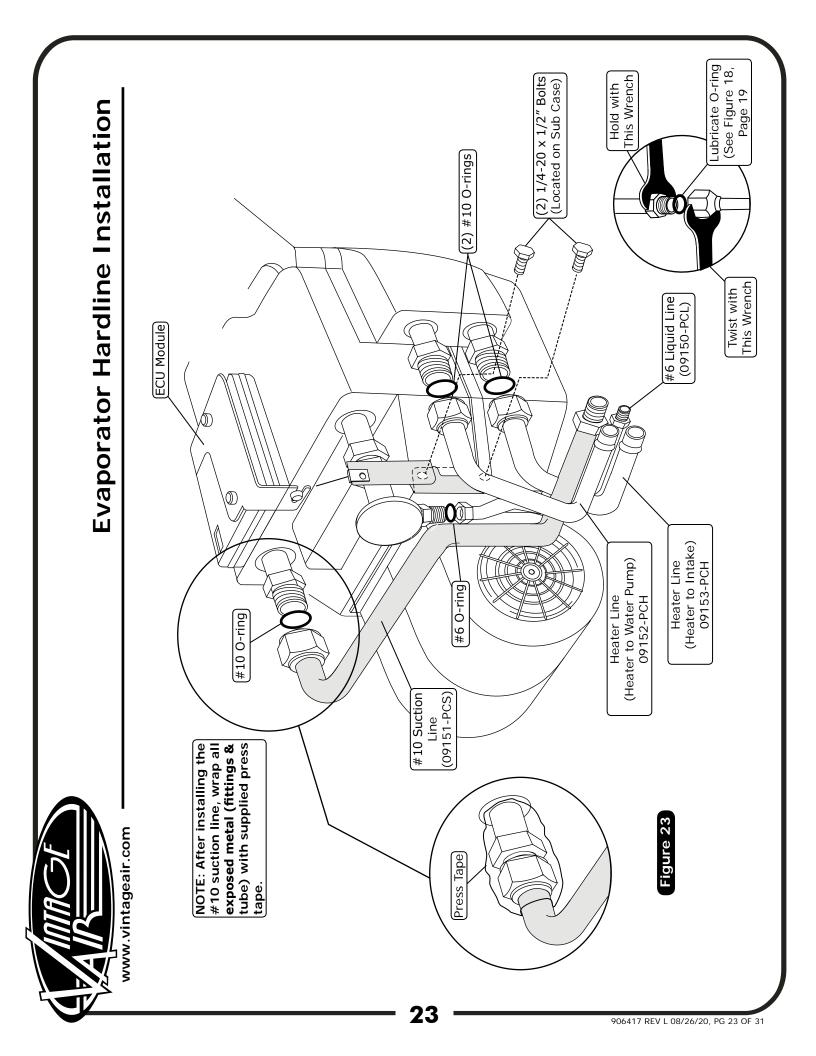
Heater

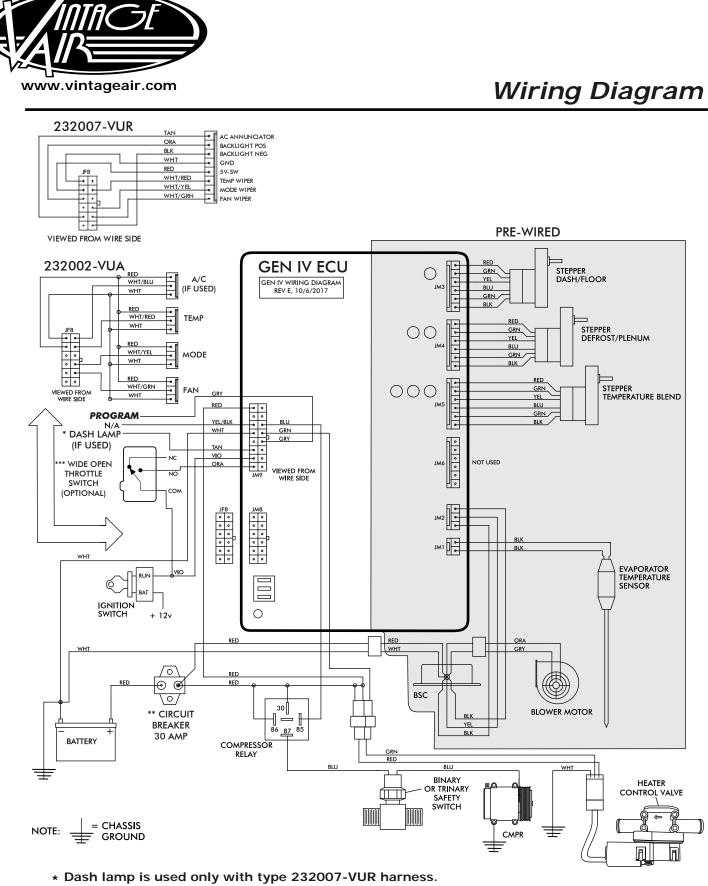
Hose

#6 A/C

Hose



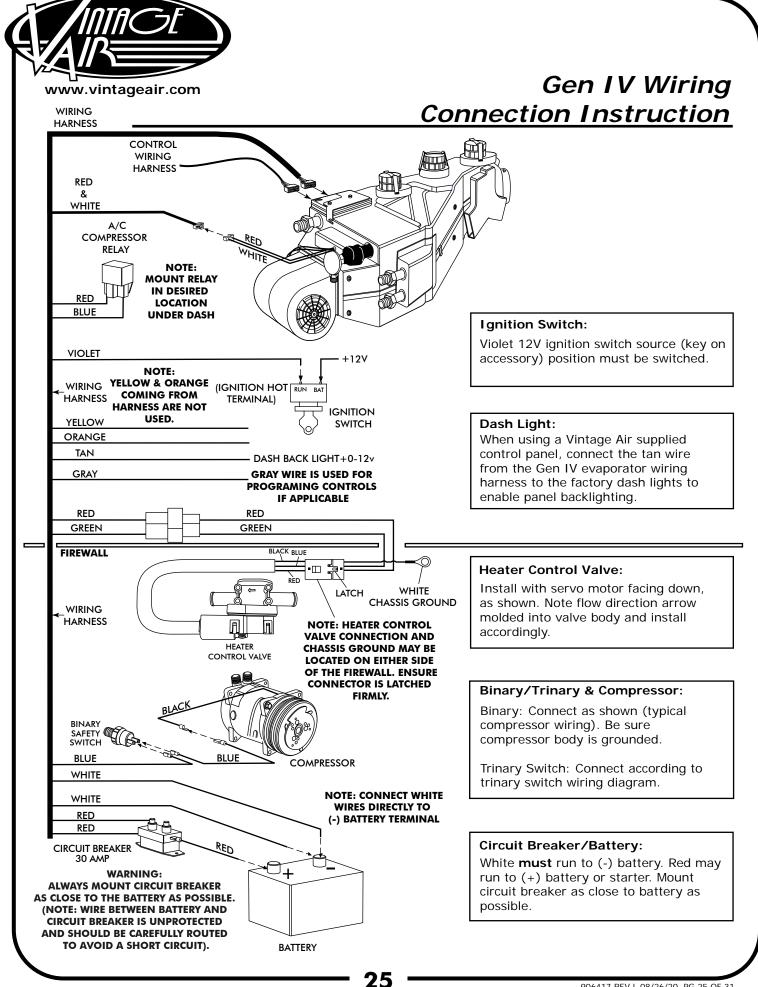




- ** Warning: Always mount circuit breaker as close to the battery as possible. (NOTE: Wire between battery and circuit breaker is unprotected and should be carefully routed to avoid a short circuit).
- *** Wide open throttle switch contacts close only at full throttle, which disables A/C compressor.

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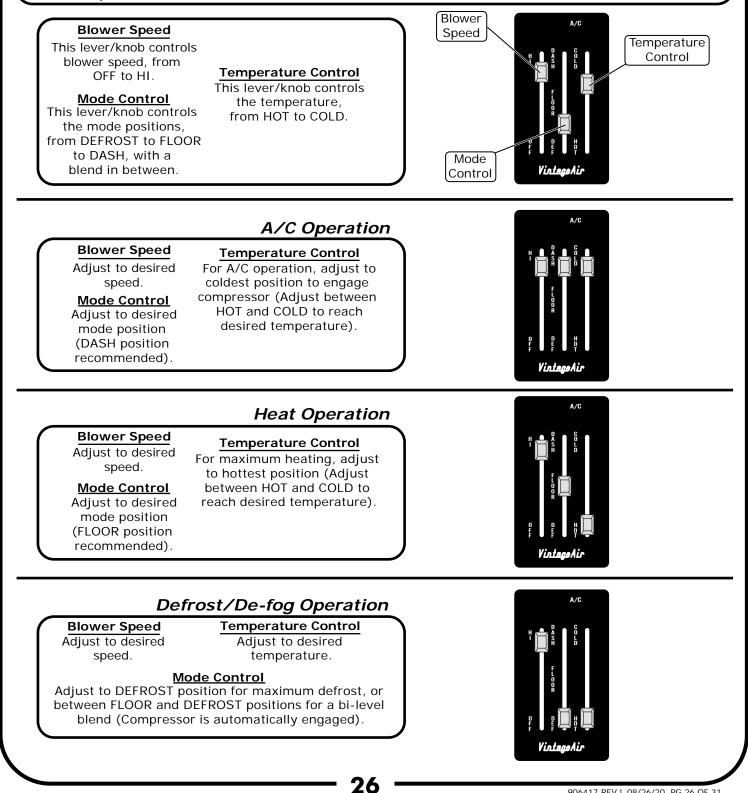
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Operation of Controls

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	e that no ontrol renders control head inoperable. See blower switch check procedure.	connected ECU. d or de blower ig. The f the is ground, No other part replacements should be necessary.	Danger: Never bypass safety switch with safety switch with safety switch with injury can result. To check for proper pot function, check voltage at white/blue wire. vhite/blue wire. Value will vary with pot Ever position. Disconnected or faulty thermistor will cause compressor to be	Red wire at A/C pot should have approximately 5V with ignition on. White wire will have continuity to chassis ground. White/ Blue wire should vary between OV and 5V when
Trouble	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. Replace BSC (This will require removal of evaporator from vehicle). 	 Charge system or bypass pressure switch. Check continuity to ground on white control head wire. Check for 5V on red control head wire. Check 2-pin connector at ECU housing. 	Repair or replace pot/control wiring.
	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 wirthor	control C. If blower ither or damaged. C control CU. If blower CU. If blower CI is either C 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.	Check for faulty A/C potentiometer or associated wiring.
aair.com	Condition	No other functions work.		System is not charged.	
www.vintageair.com	Symptom	1a. Blower stays on high speed when ignition is on.	1b. 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 Symptom CC Works w running; engine is (typically but poss			• - - -	
	L mo		Iroubleshooting Guide (Cont.)	ide (Cont.)
Wo Eng but	Condition	Checks	Actions	Notes
	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 quality oscilloscope. Spikes
System will not turn on, or runs intermittently.	versions).	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 than 16V will shut down the ECU. Install a radio capacitor at the positive post of the ignition
any	Will not turn on under 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.	con (see radio capacitor 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 doors.	Partial function of mode doors.	Check for obstructed or binding mode doors. Check for damaged stepper motor or wiring.		venicle. Be sure all mounting locations line up and don't have to be forced into position.
5. Batt Blower turns on 12V. and off rapidly. Batt	ery voltage is at least ery voltage is less 12V.	Check for at least 12V at circuit breaker. Check for faulty battery or alternator.	 Ensure all system grounds and power connections are clean and tight. Charge battery. 	System shuts off blower at 10V. Poor connections or weak battery can cause shutdown at up to 11V.
r. Erratic functions of blower, mode, temp, etc.		Check for damaged switch or pot and associated wiring.	★ Repair or replace.	
3. When ignition is turned on, blower momentarily comes on, then shuts off. This 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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Passenger Compartment Modification Templates

