



Modern Automotive Technology Chapter 76

Heating and Air Conditioning Service



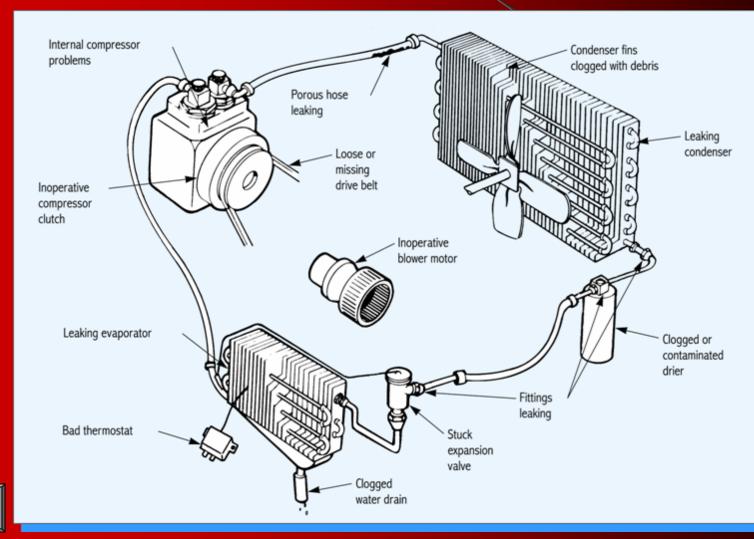


Learning Objectives

- Visually inspect a heating and air conditioning system and locate obvious troubles.
- Diagnose common heating and air conditioning problems.
- Describe the functions and uses of air conditioning test equipment.
- Locate air conditioning and heating system leaks.
- Explain how to replace major heating and air conditioning components.
- Describe the general procedures for evacuating and charging an air conditioning system.
- Demonstrate safe working practices when servicing heating and air conditioning equipment.



Air Conditioning System Problems





1. Electronic Leak Detectors locate refrigerant leaks by producing a sound or light signal.

2. A/C System Evacuation uses a vacuum pump to remove air and moisture from the inside of the A/C system.



Air Conditioning System Leak Detectors





Ultra-Violet

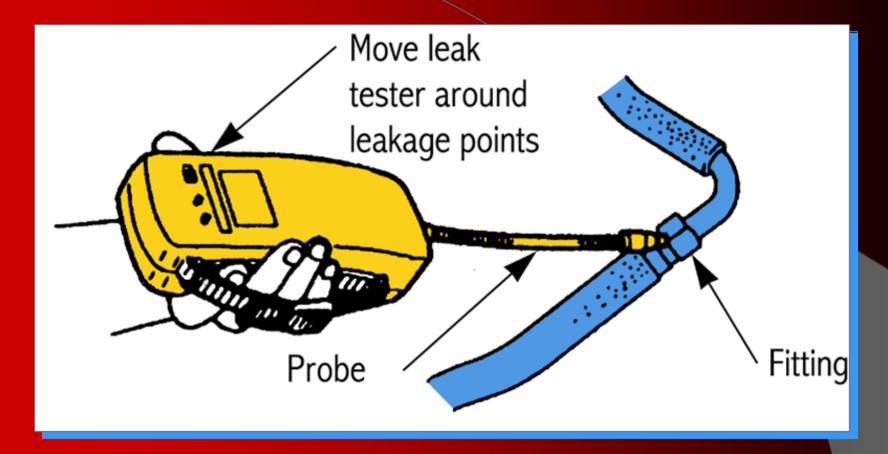
Leak Detector

Electronic

Leak Detector



Electronic Leak Detector

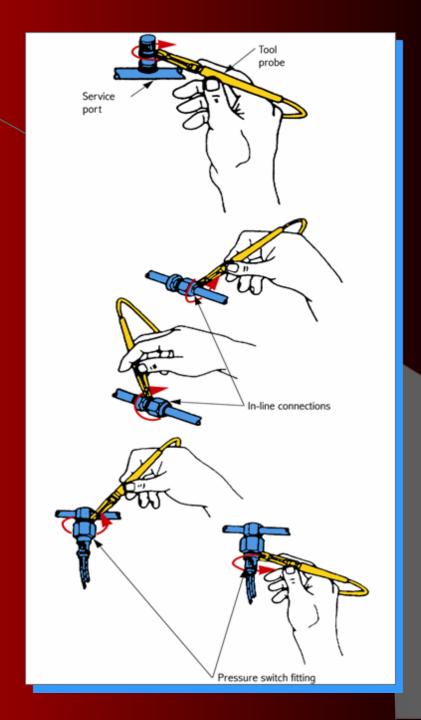


Produces a sound or light signal when refrigerant is detected



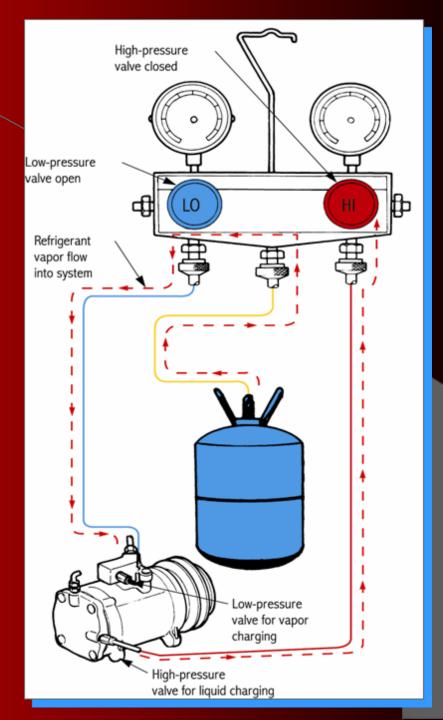
Leak Detection

Probing with an electronic leak detector



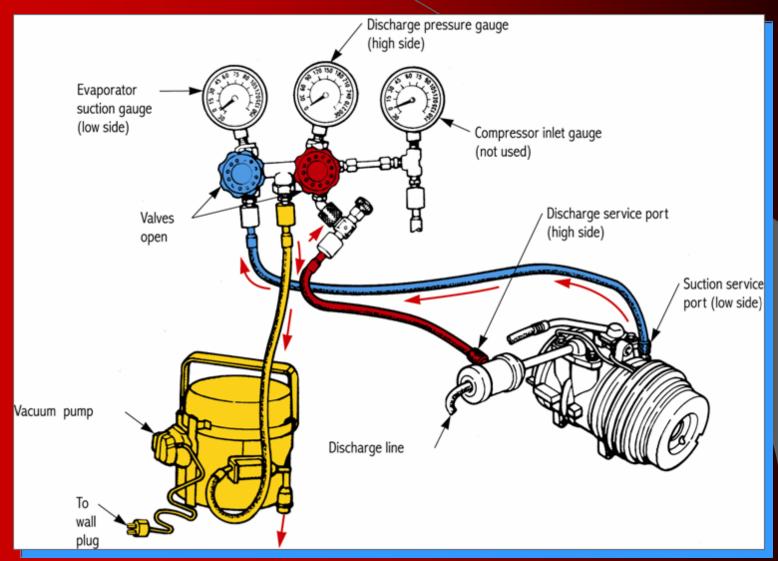


Equipment Connections





Evacuating the System





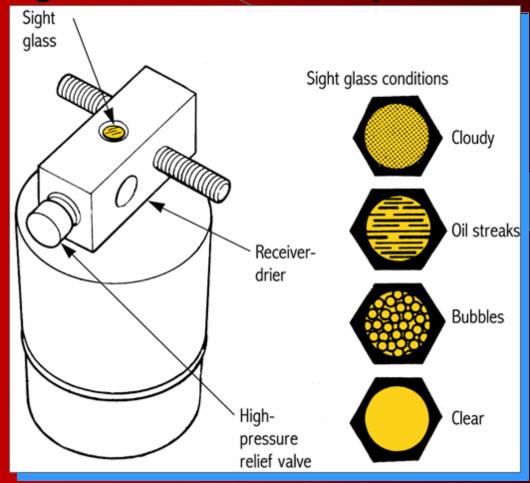
3. A Bubbling Sight Glass indicates the A/C system is low on refrigerant and that air is in the system.

4. A Cloudy Sight Glass may indicate the drying agent in the receiver-drier or accumulator has broken down and is circulating through the system.





Sight Glass Inspection



Sight glass may be in the top of the receiverdrier or in the line



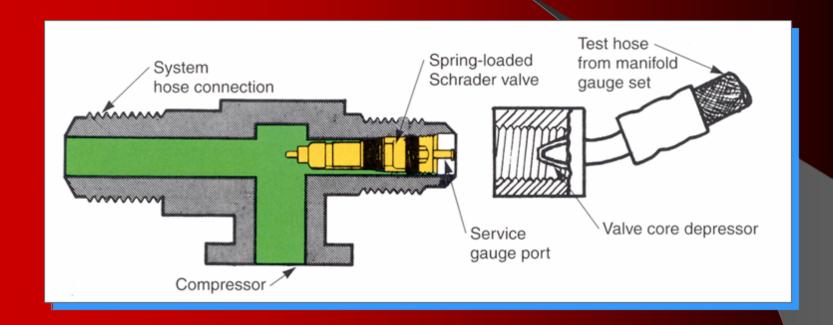
5. A Schrader Type Service Valve is a spring-loaded valve, similar to the air valve in a tire.

6. Pressure Gauge Assembly typically consists of two pressure gauges, a manifold, two on-off valves, and three service hoses.





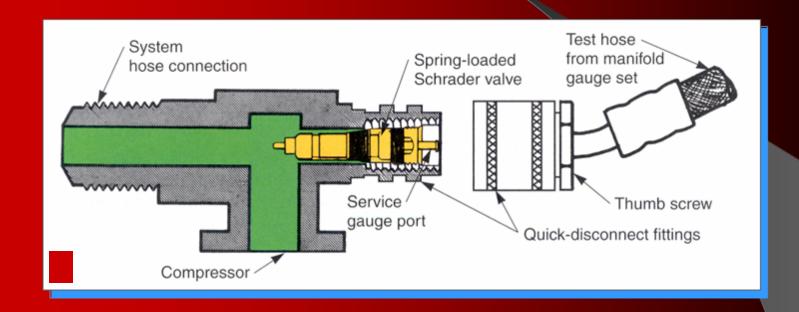
Schrader Service Valve



Depressor in the service hose opens the spring-loaded valve



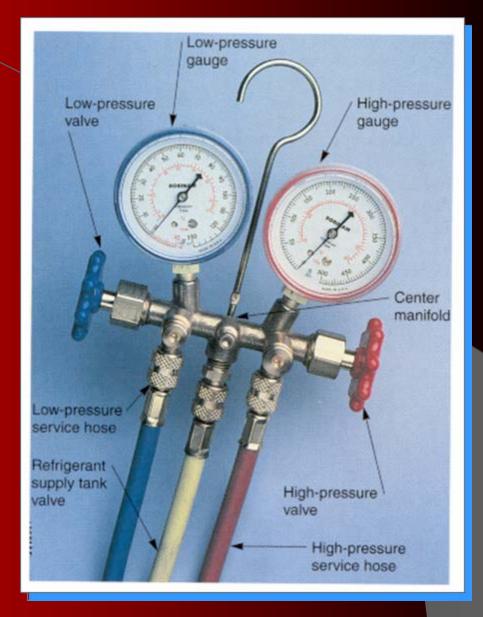
R-134a Service Valve



Attach the quick-connect fitting using the sleeve, then tighten the thumb screw to depress the valve



Pressure Gauge Assembly



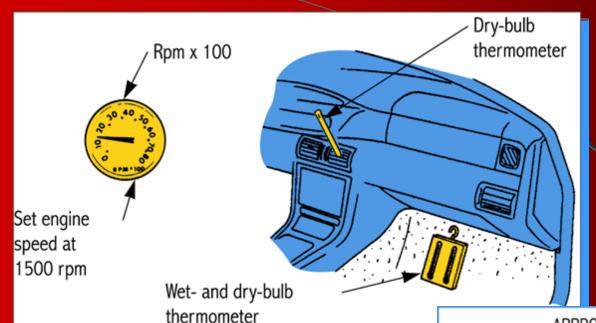


7. A Performance Test indicates A/C system condition by measuring system pressures with the engine running.

8. An AC Charging Station usually contains a vacuum pump, pressure gauge set, oil injection cylinder, and a charging tank of refrigerant.







Performance Test

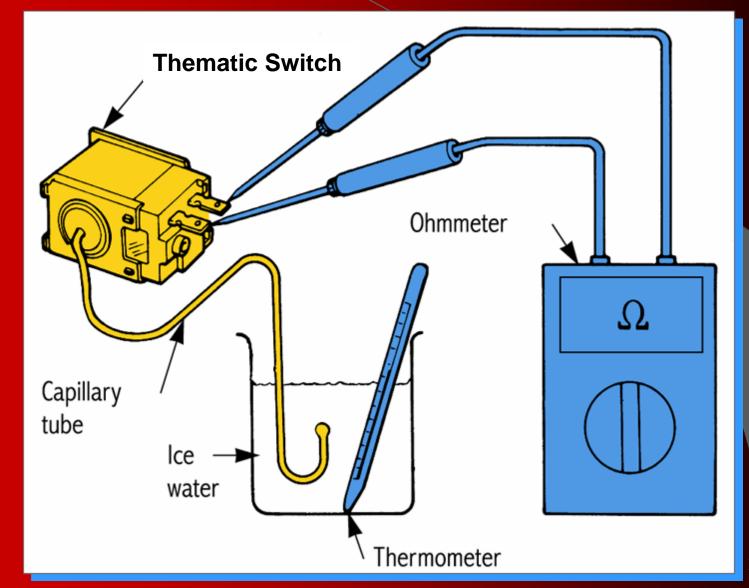
APPROXIMATE TEST PRESSURE RANGES FOR NORMAL FUNCTIONING SYSTEMS

Temperature/Pressure
Chart, Note Higher
Temperatures Result in
Higher AC System
Pressures



Outside temperatures	High-side pressures	Low-side pressures		
Ambient temperature in front of condenser 60 F 70 F 80 F	Psi at high pressure test fitting 120-170 150-250 180-275	Psi with STV, POA or VIR systems 28-31 28-31 28-31	Psi with expansion valve systems 7-15 7-15 7-15	Psi with orifice tube systems
90 F 100 F 110 F	200-310 230-330 270-360	28-31 28-35 28-38	7-15 10-30 10-35	24-32 24-32 24-32

Testing a Thematic Switch/Sensor





AC Charging Station

Refrigerant can be recovered, recycled, then charged back into the system when repairs are completed and include and usually contains a vacuum pump, pressure gauge set, oil injection cylinder, and a charging tank of refrigerant.





9. A Stem Type Service Valve is a manually opened and closed by screwing the valve stem in or out.

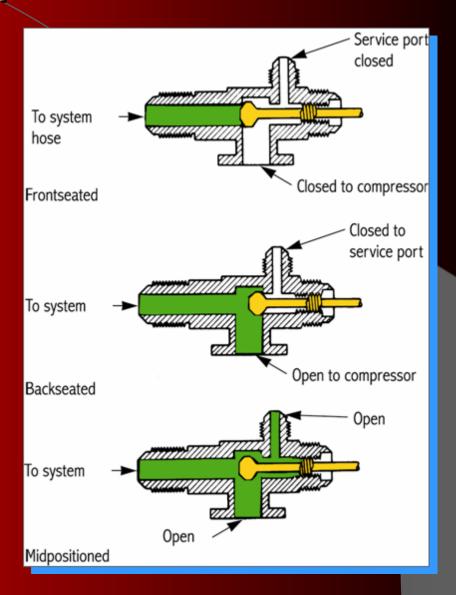
10. An Oil-Streaked Sight Glass denotes low refrigerant level, which is allowing excessive compressor oil to circulate through the system.





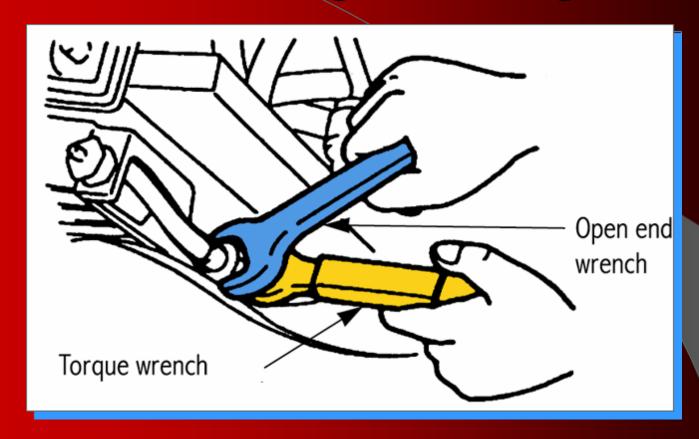
Stem-Type Valve

Manual valve that is opened and closed by screwing the valve stem in or out





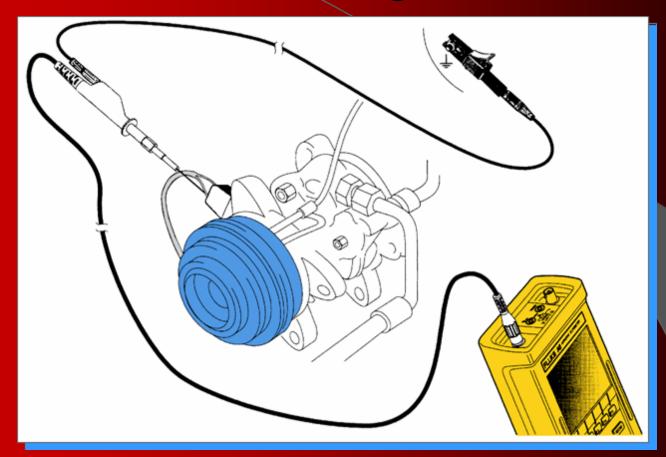
Servicing a Fitting



Tighten leaking fittings using a torque wrench and retest for leaks. Replace the hose or line if needed.



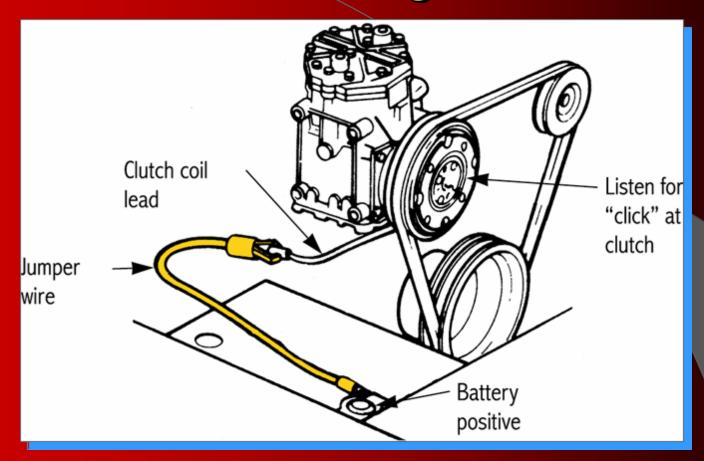
Clutch Diagnosis



Check for voltage and ground at the clutch connector



Clutch Diagnosis



Power the clutch through a jumper wire—clutch plate and pulley should lock together.

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