

Things to be aware of when servicing / repairing A/C systems

1

Compressor:

Is the heart of the A/C. Secures the pressure needed and circulation of gas and liquids in the system.

Important:

- After compressor breakdown you need to flush the system to rinse for shavings and fragments which have settled in the system
- Most errors in A/C are NOT compressor failures
- Other causes can be in the pulley, clutch hub or clutch coil
- Always check the oil stand. Too little oil will damage the compressor



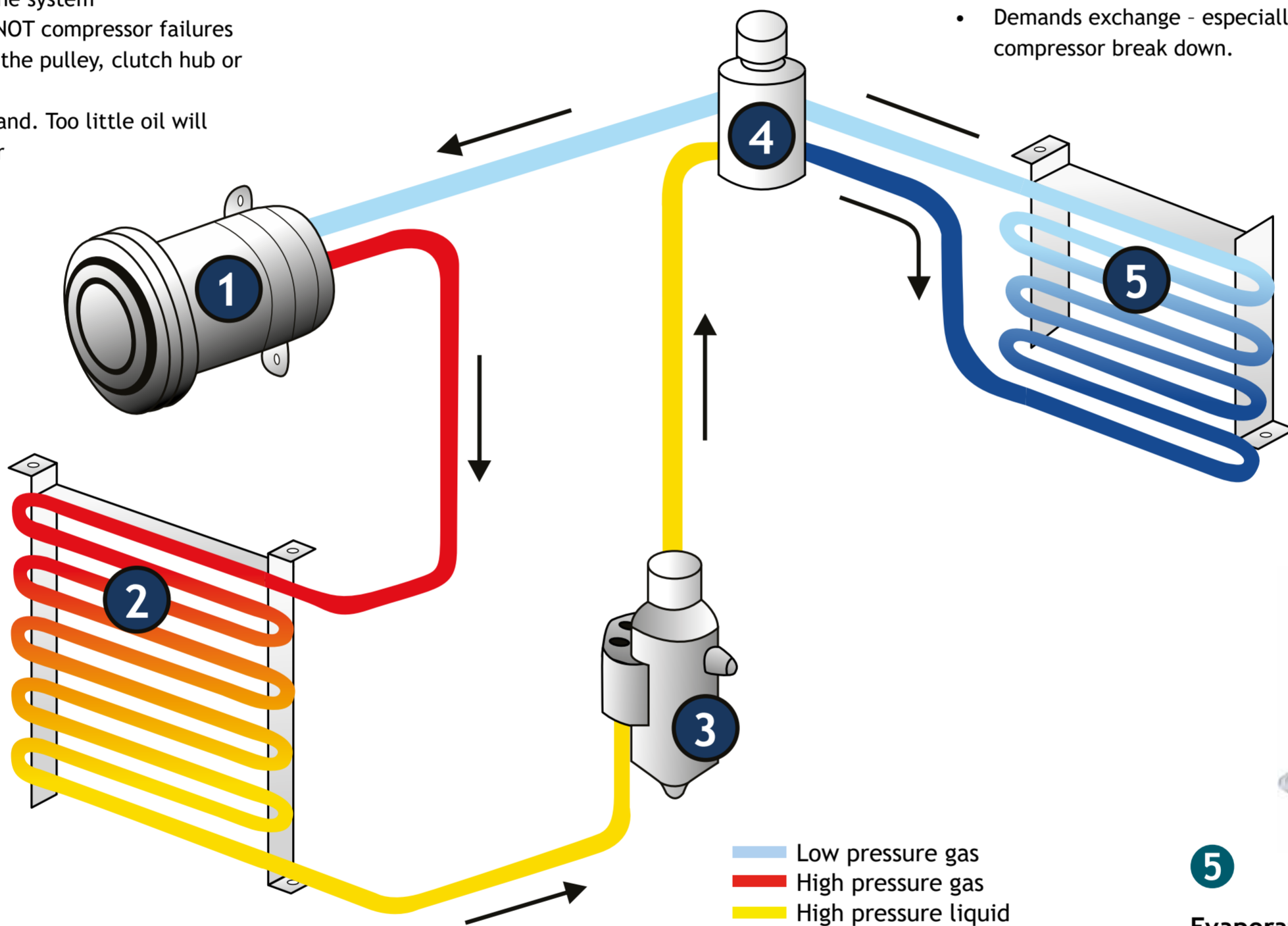
4

Expansion valve:

Creates the drop of pressure in R134a liquid = temperature falls. Controls the flow of cold R134a to the evaporator

Important:

- Most common failures are fragments and contaminants preventing the valve from functioning properly.
- Demands exchange - especially after compressor break down.



— Low pressure gas
— High pressure gas
— High pressure liquid
— Low pressure liquid



5

Evaporator:

Part of to the cabin heater and eliminates heat and humidity from the cabin. The reheated R134a becomes a gas again and is returned to the compressor

Important:

- Failures are seldom.
- Typical errors are leaks or can be blocked by fragments and contaminants which in both cases demands exchange.

2

Condensers:

Cools down the R134a gas coming from the compressor

Important:

- To be tested after repairs to see if cooling function is OK
- Corrosion by water and salt is the most frequent reason for leaks
- Can also be blocked by leaves preventing sufficient circulation of air
- Leaks are the most common failure in the condenser.
- After compressor break down: always replace condenser as most are so narrow that fragments etc. get stuck when flushing the system = continued failure.



3

Dryer:

Separates gas and liquids and secures clean R134a liquid into the expansion valves. Absorbs humidity and contaminants

Important:

- Dryers are ALWAYS to be shifted when the system has been opened - also important according to complaints/warranty

