

SECTION HA

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When you read wiring diagrams:

- Read GI section, "HOW TO READ WIRING DIAGRAMS".
- See EL section, "POWER SUPPLY ROUTING" for power distribution circuit.

When you perform trouble diagnoses, read GI section, "HOW TO FOLLOW FLOW CHART IN TROUBLE DIAGNOSES" and "HOW TO PERFORM EFFICIENT DIAGNOSIS FOR AN ELECTRICAL INCIDENT".

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PRECAUTIONS AND PREPARATION

Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) "AIR BAG" and "SEAT BELT PRE-TENSIONER"

The Supplemental Restraint System "Air Bag" and "Seat Belt Pre-tensioner", used along with a seat belt, help to reduce the risk or severity of injury to the driver and front passenger in a frontal collision. The Supplemental Restraint System consists of air bag modules (located in the center of the steering wheel and on the instrument panel on the passenger side), seat belt pre-tensioners, a diagnosis sensor unit, warning lamp, wiring harness and spiral cable. Information necessary to service the system safely is included in the **RS section** of this Service Manual.

WARNING:

- To avoid rendering the SRS inoperative, which could increase the risk of personal injury or death in the event of a collision which would result in air bag inflation, all maintenance must be performed by an authorized INFINITI dealer.
- Improper maintenance, including incorrect removal and installation of the SRS, can lead to personal injury caused by unintentional activation of the system.
- Do not use electrical test equipment on any circuit related to the SRS unless instructed to in this Service Manual. SRS wiring harnesses are covered with yellow insulation either just before the harness connectors or for the complete harness, for easy identification.

Precautions for Working with HFC-134a (R-134a)

WARNING:

- CFC-12 (R-12) refrigerant and HFC-134a (R-134a) refrigerant are not compatible. These refrigerants must never be mixed, even in the smallest amounts. If the refrigerants are mixed, compressor failure is likely to occur.
- Use only specified lubricant for the HFC-134a (R-134a) A/C system and HFC-134a (R-134a) components. If lubricant other than that specified is used, compressor failure is likely to occur.
- The specified HFC-134a (R-134a) lubricant rapidly absorbs moisture from the atmosphere. The following handling precautions must be observed:
 - a: When removing refrigerant components from a vehicle, immediately cap (seal) the component to minimize the entry of moisture from the atmosphere.
 - b: When installing refrigerant components to a vehicle, do not remove the caps (unseal) until just before connecting the components. Connect all refrigerant loop components as quickly as possible to minimize the entry of moisture into system.
 - c: Only use the specified lubricant from a sealed container. Immediately reseal containers of lubricant. Without proper sealing, lubricant will become moisture saturated and should not be used.
 - d: Avoid breathing A/C refrigerant and lubricant vapor or mist. Exposure may irritate eyes, nose and throat. Remove R-134a from the A/C system, using certified service equipment meeting requirements of SAE J2210 (R-134a recycling equipment), or J2209 (R-134a recovery equipment). If accidental system discharge occurs, ventilate work area before resuming service. Additional health and safety information may be obtained from refrigerant and lubricant manufacturers.
 - e: Do not allow lubricant (Nissan A/C System Oil Type S) to come in contact with styrofoam parts. Damage may result.

General Refrigerant Precautions

WARNING:

- Do not release refrigerant into the air. Use approved recovery/recycling equipment to capture the refrigerant every time an air conditioning system is discharged.
- Always wear eye and hand protection (goggles and gloves) when working with any refrigerant or air conditioning system.
- Do not store or heat refrigerant containers above 52°C (125°F).
- Do not heat a refrigerant container with an open flame; if container warming is required, place the bottom of the container in a warm pail of water.
- Do not intentionally drop, puncture, or incinerate refrigerant containers.
- Keep refrigerant away from open flames: poisonous gas will be produced if refrigerant burns.
- Refrigerant will displace oxygen, therefore be certain to work in well ventilated areas to prevent suffocation.
- Do not introduce compressed air to any refrigerant container or refrigerant component.

PRECAUTIONS AND PREPARATION

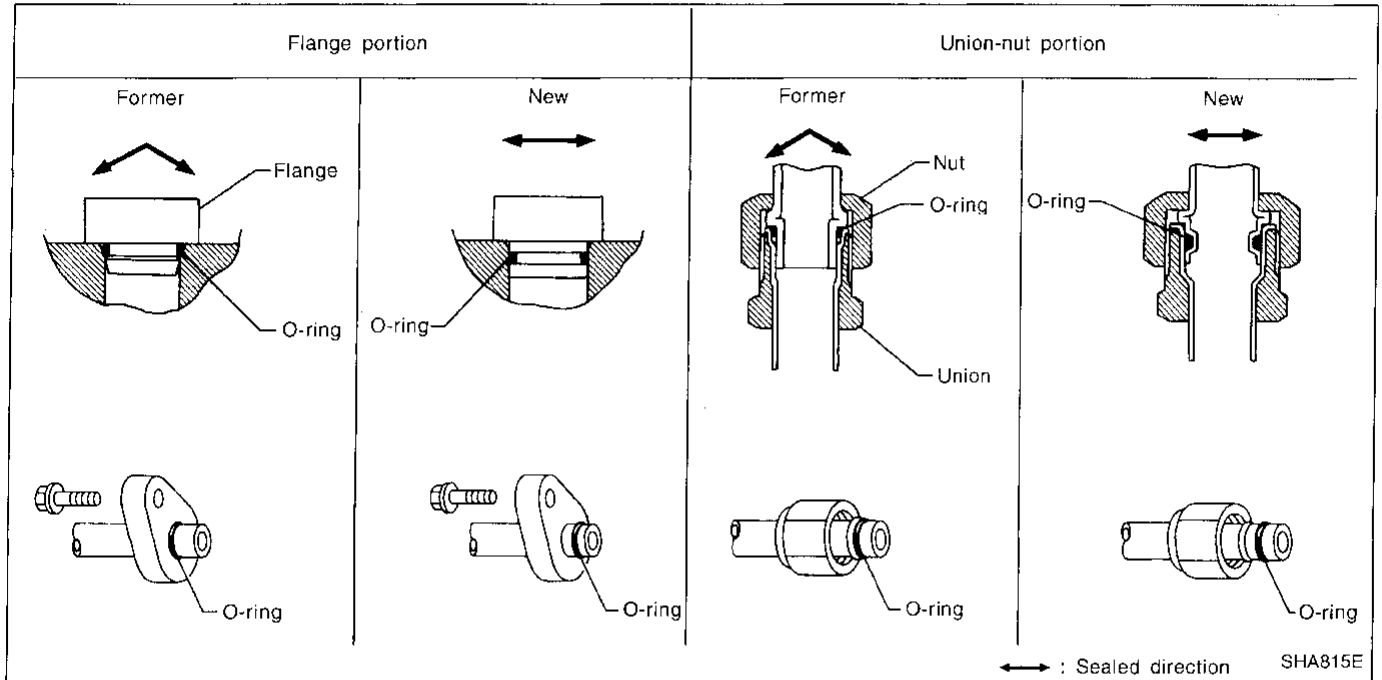
Precautions for Refrigerant Connection

A new type refrigerant connection has been introduced to all refrigerant lines except the following location.

- Expansion valve to cooling unit
- Condenser to liquid tank

FEATURES OF NEW TYPE REFRIGERANT CONNECTION

- The O-ring has been relocated. It has also been provided with a groove for proper installation. This eliminates the chance of the O-ring being caught in, or damaged by, the mating part. The sealing direction of the O-ring is now set vertically in relation to the contacting surface of the mating part to improve sealing characteristics.
- The reaction force of the O-ring will not occur in the direction that causes the joint to pull out, thereby facilitating piping connections.



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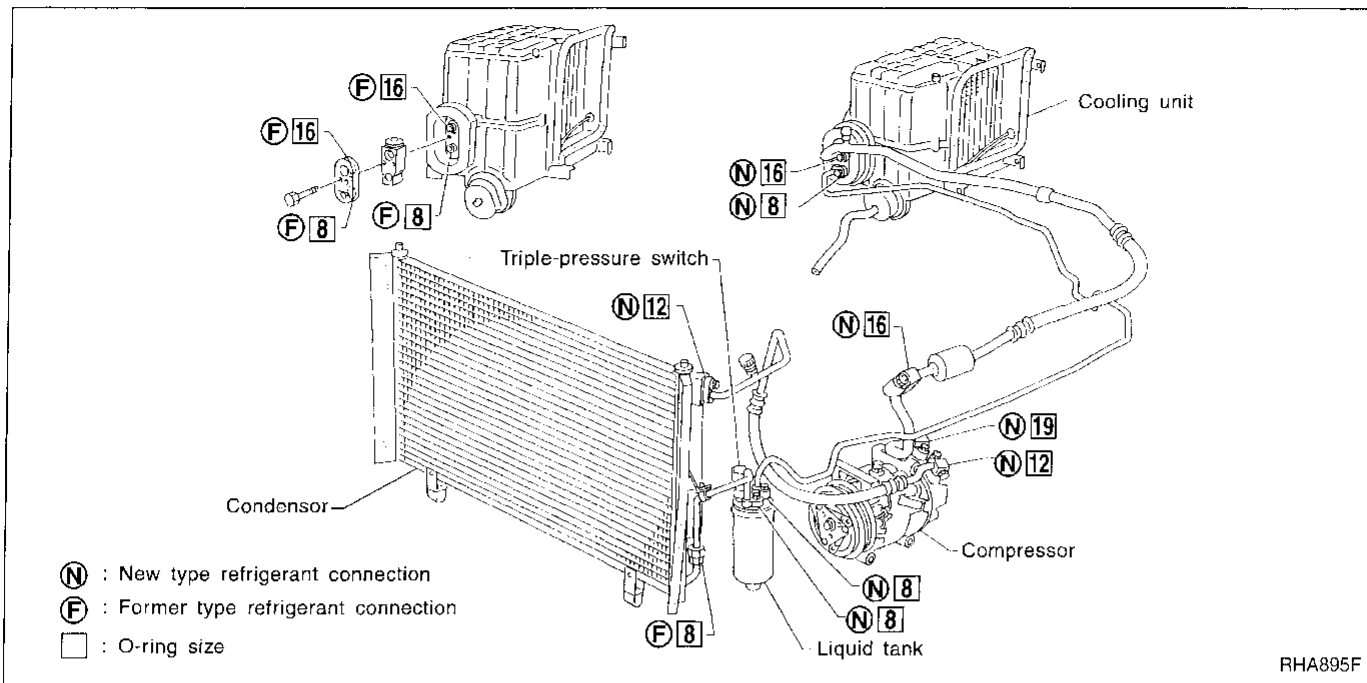
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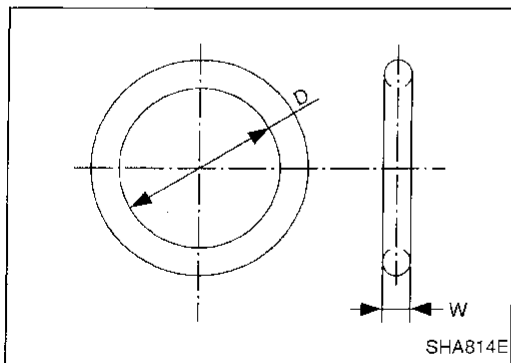
PRECAUTIONS AND PREPARATION

Precautions for Refrigerant Connection (Cont'd) O-RING AND REFRIGERANT CONNECTION



CAUTION:

The new and former refrigerant connections use different O-ring configurations. Do not confuse O-rings since they are not interchangeable. If a wrong O-ring is installed, refrigerant will leak at, or around, the connection.



O-ring part numbers and specifications

Connection type	O-ring size	Part number	D	mm (in)	W	mm (in)
New	[8]	92471 N8210	6.8	(0.268)	1.87	(0.0736)
Former		92470 N8200	6.07	(0.2390)	1.78	(0.0701)
New	[12]	92472 N8210	10.9	(0.429)	2.43	(0.0957)
Former		92475 71L00	11.0	(0.433)	2.4	(0.094)
New	[16]	92473 N8210	13.6	(0.535)	2.43	(0.0957)
Former		92475 72L00	14.3	(0.563)	2.3	(0.091)
New	[19]	92474 N8210	16.5	(0.650)	2.43	(0.0957)
Former		92477 N8200	17.12	(0.6740)	1.78	(0.0701)

PRECAUTIONS AND PREPARATION

Precautions for Refrigerant Connection (Cont'd)

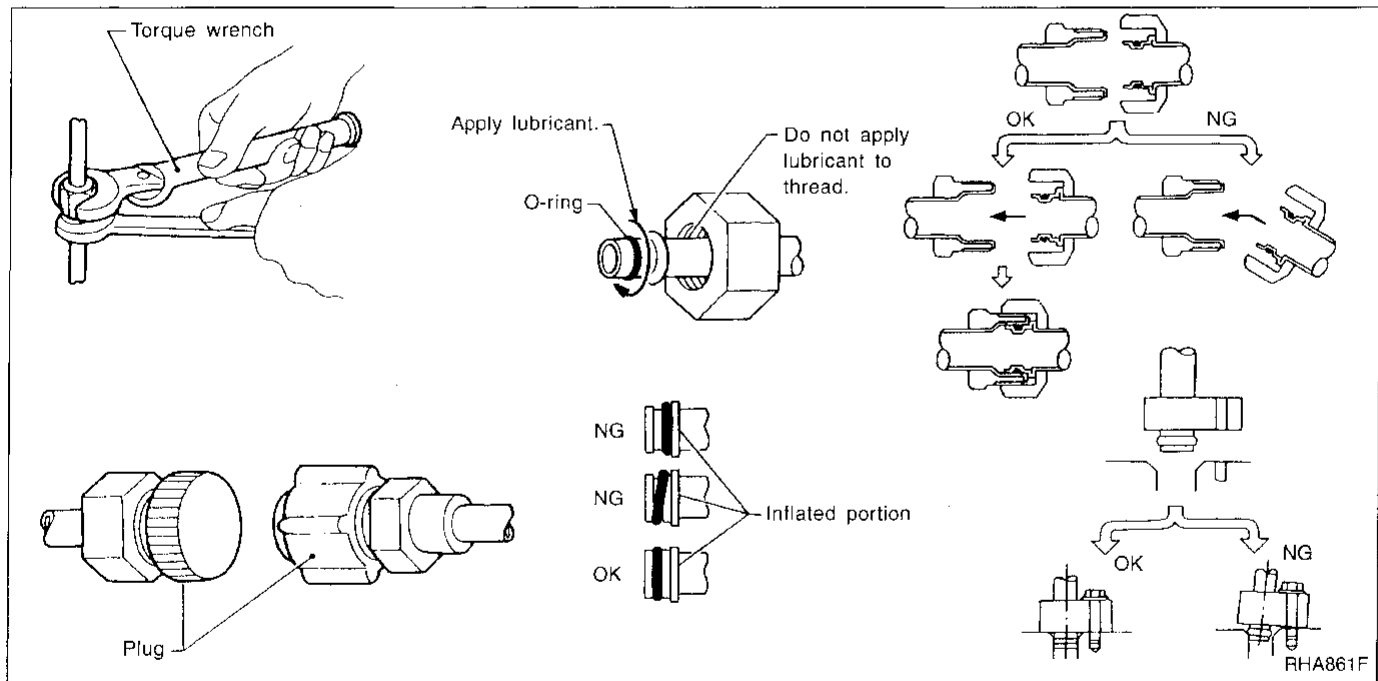
WARNING:

Make sure all refrigerant is discharged into the recycling equipment and the pressure in the system is less than atmospheric pressure. Then gradually loosen the discharge side hose fitting and remove it.

CAUTION:

When replacing or cleaning refrigerant cycle components, observe the following.

- When the compressor is removed, store it in the same position as it is when mounted on the car. Failure to do so will cause lubricant to enter the low pressure chamber.
- When connecting tubes, always use a torque wrench and a back-up wrench.
- After disconnecting tubes, immediately plug all openings to prevent entry of dirt and moisture.
- When installing an air conditioner in the vehicle, connect the pipes as the final stage of the operation. Do not remove the seal caps of pipes and other components until just before required for connection.
- Allow components stored in cool areas to warm to working area temperature before removing seal caps. This prevents condensation from forming inside A/C components.
- Thoroughly remove moisture from the refrigeration system before charging the refrigerant.
- Always replace used O-rings.
- When connecting tube, apply lubricant to circle of the O-rings shown in illustration. Be careful not to apply lubricant to threaded portion.
Lubricant name: Nissan A/C System Oil Type S
Part number: KLH00-PAGS0
- O-ring must be closely attached to dented portion of tube.
- When replacing the O-ring, be careful not to damage O-ring and tube.
- Connect tube until you hear it click, then tighten the nut or bolt by hand until snug. Make sure that the O-ring is installed to tube correctly.
- After connecting line, conduct leak test and make sure that there is no leakage from connections. When the gas leaking point is found, disconnect that line and replace the O-ring. Then tighten connections of seal seat to the specified torque.



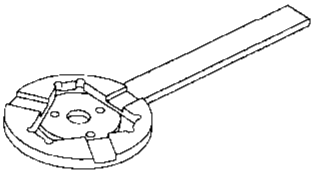
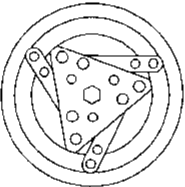
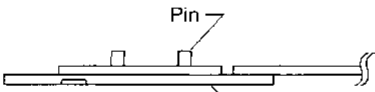
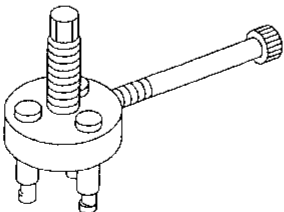
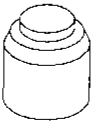
PRECAUTIONS AND PREPARATION

Precautions for Servicing Compressor

- Plug all openings to prevent moisture and foreign matter from entering.
- When the compressor is removed, store it in the same position as it is when mounted on the car.
- When replacing or repairing compressor, follow "Maintenance of Lubricant Quantity in Compressor" exactly. Refer to HA-106.
- Keep friction surfaces between clutch and pulley clean. If the surface is contaminated, with lubricant, wipe it off by using a clean waste cloth moistened with thinner.
- After compressor service operation, turn the compressor shaft by hand more than five turns in both directions. This will equally distribute lubricant inside the compressor. After the compressor is installed, let the engine idle and operate the compressor for one hour.
- After replacing the compressor magnet clutch, apply voltage to the new one and check for normal operation.

Special Service Tools

The actual shapes of Kent-Moore tools may differ from those of special service tools illustrated here.

Tool number (Kent-Moore No.) Tool name	Description
KV99106100 (J-41260) Clutch disc wrench	Removing center bolt  NT232  <p>When replacing the magnet clutch in the above compressor, use a clutch disc wrench with the pin side on the clutch disc to remove it.</p>  NT378 Pin Clutch disc wrench
KV99232340 (J-38874) or KV992T0001 (—) Clutch disc puller	Removing clutch disc  NT376
KV99106200 (J-41261) Pulley installer	Installing pulley  NT235

PRECAUTIONS AND PREPARATION

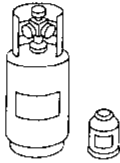

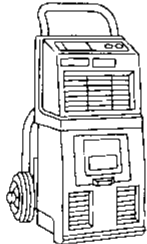
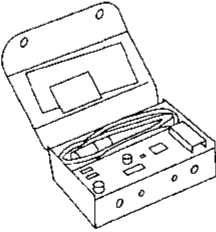
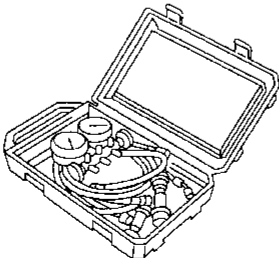
HFC-134a (R-134a) Service Tools and Equipment

Never mix HFC-134a refrigerant and/or its specified lubricant with CFC-12 (R-12) refrigerant and/or its lubricant.

Separate and non-interchangeable service equipment must be used for handling each type of refrigerant/lubricant.

Refrigerant container fittings, service hose fittings and service equipment fittings (equipment which handles refrigerant and/or lubricant) are different between CFC-12 (R-12) and HFC-134a (R-134a). This is to avoid mixed use of the refrigerants/lubricant.

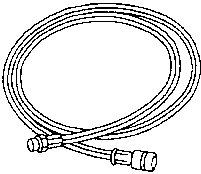
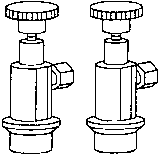
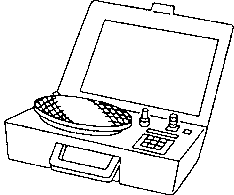
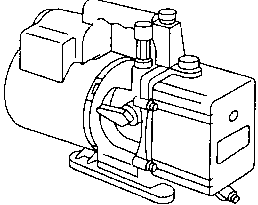
Adapters that convert one size fitting to another must never be used: refrigerant/lubricant contamination will occur and compressor failure will result.

Tool number (Kent-Moore No.) Tool name	Description	Note
HFC-134a (R-134a) refrigerant	 NT196	Container color: Light blue Container marking: HFC-134a (R-134a) Fitting size: Thread size <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● large container 1/2"-16 ACME
KLH00-PAGS0 (—) Nissan A/C System Oil Type S	 NT197	Type: Poly alkylene glycol oil (PAG), type S Application: HFC-134a (R-134a) swash plate (piston) compressors (Nissan only) Lubricity: 40 ml (1.4 US fl oz, 1.4 Imp fl oz)
(J-39500-INF) Recovery/Recycling Recharging equipment (ACR4)	 NT195	Function: Refrigerant Recovery and Recycling and Recharging
(J-39400) Electrical leak detector	 NT198	Power supply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DC 12V (Cigarette lighter)
(J-39183) Manifold gauge set (with hoses and couplers)	 NT199	Identification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The gauge face indicates R-134a. ● Fitting size: Thread size ● 1/2"-16 ACME

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PRECAUTIONS AND PREPARATION

HFC-134a (R-134a) Service Tools and Equipment (Cont'd)

Tool number (Kent-Moore No.) Tool name	Description	Note
Service hoses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High side hose (J-39501-72) ● Low side hose (J-39502-72) ● Utility hose (J-39476-72) 	 <p style="text-align: center;">NT201</p>	Hose color: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Low hose: Blue with black stripe ● High hose: Red with black stripe ● Utility hose: Yellow with black stripe or green with black stripe Hose fitting to gauge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1/2"-16 ACME
Service couplers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High side coupler (J-39500-20) ● Low side coupler (J-39500-24) 	 <p style="text-align: center;">NT202</p>	Hose fitting to service hose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● M14 x 1.5 fitting is optional or permanently attached.
(J-39650) Refrigerant weight scale	 <p style="text-align: center;">NT200</p>	For measuring of refrigerant Fitting size: Thread size <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1/2"-16 ACME
(J-39649) Vacuum pump (Including the isolator valve)	 <p style="text-align: center;">NT203</p>	Capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Air displacement: 4 CFM ● Micron rating: 20 microns ● Oil capacity: 482 g (17 oz) Fitting size: Thread size <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1/2"-16 ACME

PRECAUTIONS AND PREPARATION

Precautions for Service Equipment

RECOVERY/RECYCLING EQUIPMENT

Be certain to follow the manufacturer's instructions for machine operation and machine maintenance. Never introduce any refrigerant other than that specified into the machine.

ELECTRONIC LEAK DETECTOR

Be certain to follow the manufacturer's instructions for tester operation and tester maintenance.

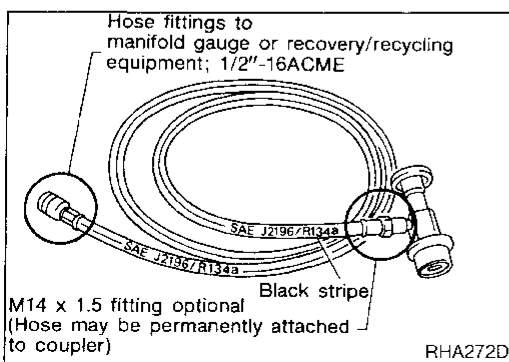
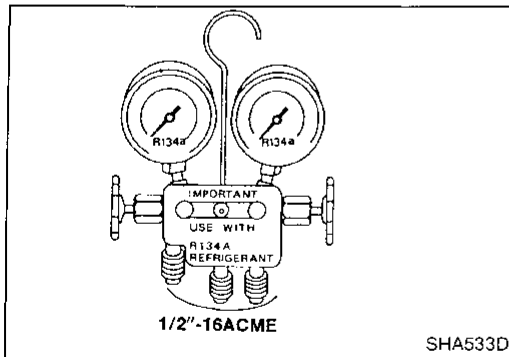
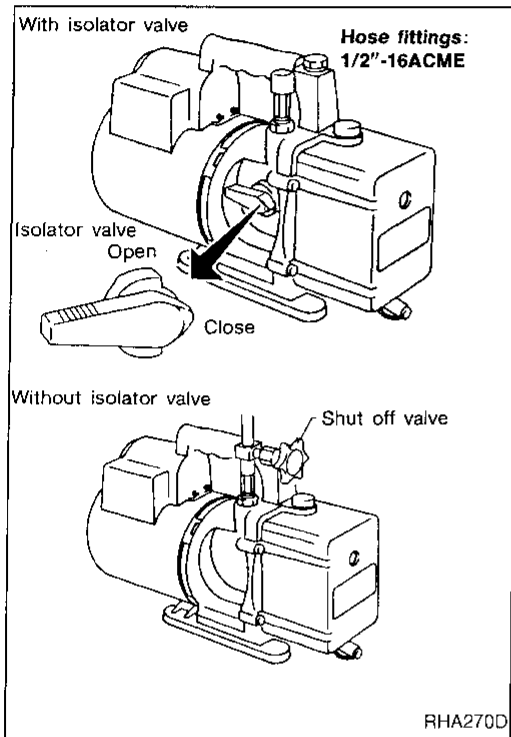
VACUUM PUMP

The lubricant contained inside the vacuum pump is not compatible with the specified lubricant for HFC-134a (R-134a) A/C systems. The vent side of the vacuum pump is exposed to atmospheric pressure. So the vacuum pump lubricant may migrate out of the pump into the service hose. This is possible when the pump is switched off after evacuation (vacuuming) and hose is connected to it.

To prevent this migration, use a manual valve placed near the hose-to-pump connection, as follows.

- Usually vacuum pumps have a manual isolator valve as part of the pump. Close this valve to isolate the service hose from the pump.
- For pumps without an isolator, use a hose equipped with a manual shut-off valve near the pump end. Close the valve to isolate the hose from the pump.
- If the hose has an automatic shut off valve, disconnect the hose from the pump. As long as the hose is connected, the valve is open and lubricating oil may migrate.

Some one-way valves open when vacuum is applied and close under a no vacuum condition. Such valves may restrict the pump's ability to pull a deep vacuum and are not recommended.



MANIFOLD GAUGE SET

Be certain that the gauge face indicates R-134a or 134a. Be sure the gauge set has 1/2"-16 ACME threaded connections for service hoses. Confirm the set has been used only with refrigerant HFC-134a (R-134a) and specified lubricants.

SERVICE HOSES

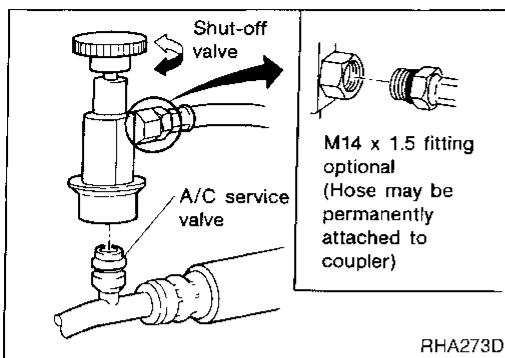
Be certain that the service hoses display the markings described (colored hose with black stripe). All hoses must include positive shut off devices (either manual or automatic) near the end of the hoses opposite the manifold gauge.

PRECAUTIONS AND PREPARATION

Precautions for Service Equipment (Cont'd)

SERVICE COUPLERS

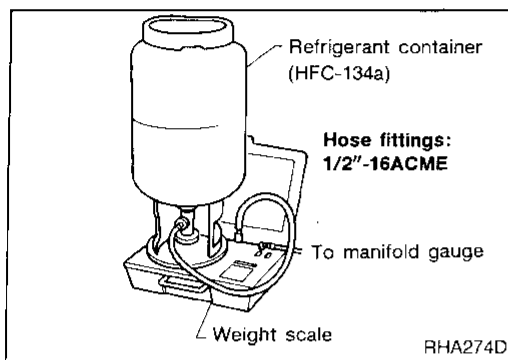
Never attempt to connect HFC-134a (R-134a) service couplers to an CFC-12 (R-12) A/C system. The HFC-134a (R-134a) couplers will not properly connect to the CFC-12 (R-12) system. However, if an improper connection is attempted, discharging and contamination may occur.



Shut off valve rotation	A/C service valve
Clockwise	Open
Counterclockwise	Close

REFRIGERANT WEIGHT SCALE

Verify that no refrigerant other than HFC-134a (R-134a) and specified lubricants have been used with the scale. If the scale controls refrigerant flow electronically, the hose fitting must be 1/2"-16 ACME.



CHARGING CYLINDER

Using a charging cylinder is not recommended. Refrigerant may be vented into air from cylinder's top valve when filling the cylinder with refrigerant. Also, the accuracy of the cylinder is generally less than that of an electronic scale or of quality recycle/recharge equipment.

DESCRIPTION

Refrigeration Cycle

REFRIGERANT FLOW

The refrigerant flow is in the standard pattern. Refrigerant flows through the compressor, condenser, liquid tank, evaporator, and back to the compressor.

The refrigerant evaporation through the evaporator coil is controlled by an externally pressure equalized expansion valve, located inside the evaporator case.

FREEZE PROTECTION

Under normal operating conditions, when the AUTO is switched ON, the compressor runs continuously, and the evaporator pressure, and therefore temperature, is controlled by the V-6 variable displacement compressor to prevent freeze up.

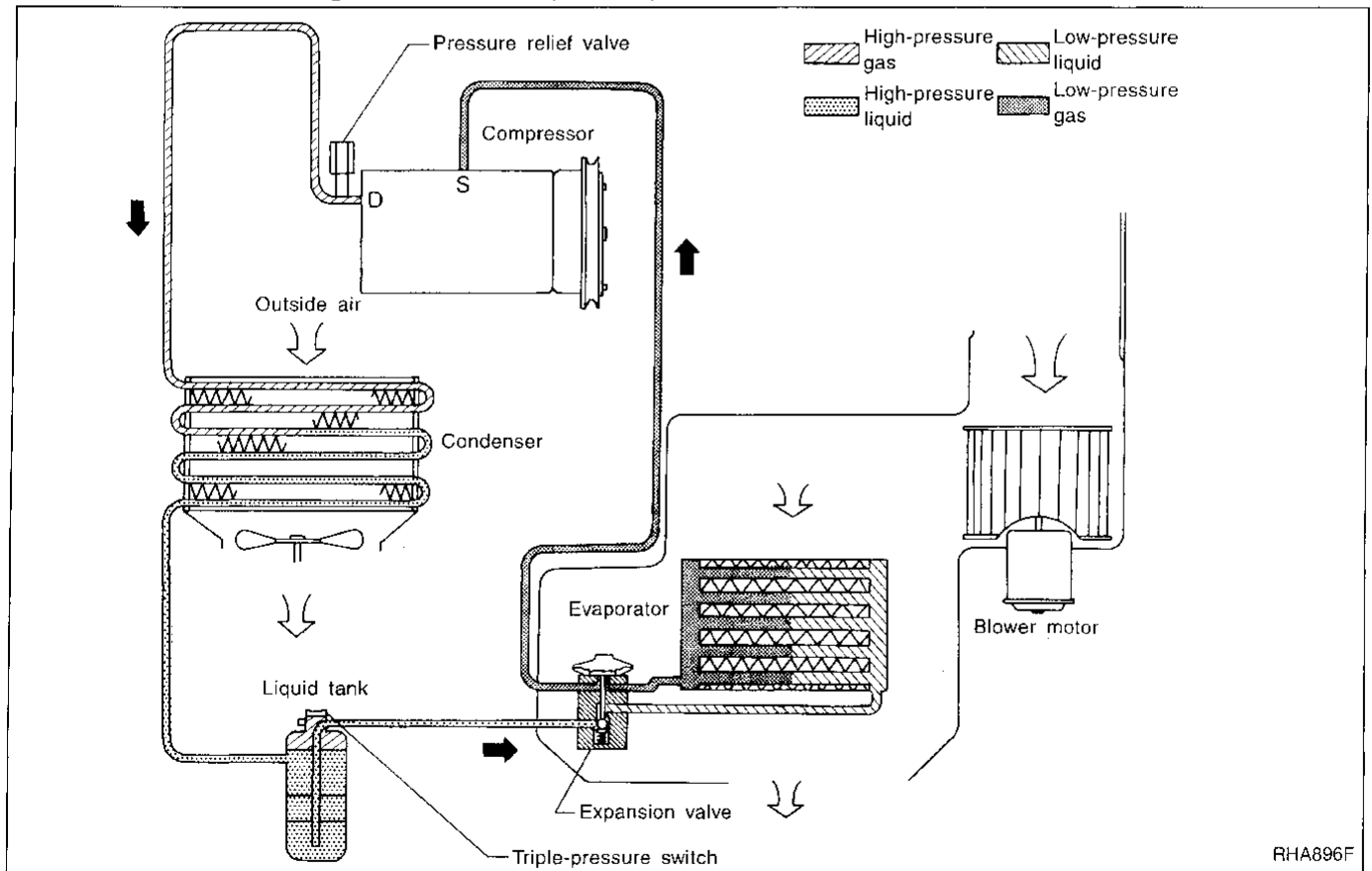
REFRIGERANT SYSTEM PROTECTION

Triple-pressure switch

The triple-pressure switch is located on the liquid tank. If the system pressure rises or falls out of specifications, the switch opens to interrupt compressor clutch operation. Triple-pressure switch closes to turn on the cooling fan to reduce system pressure.

Fusible plug

Opens at temperatures above 105°C (221°F), thereby discharging refrigerant to the atmosphere. If this plug is melted, check the refrigerant line and replace liquid tank.



DESCRIPTION

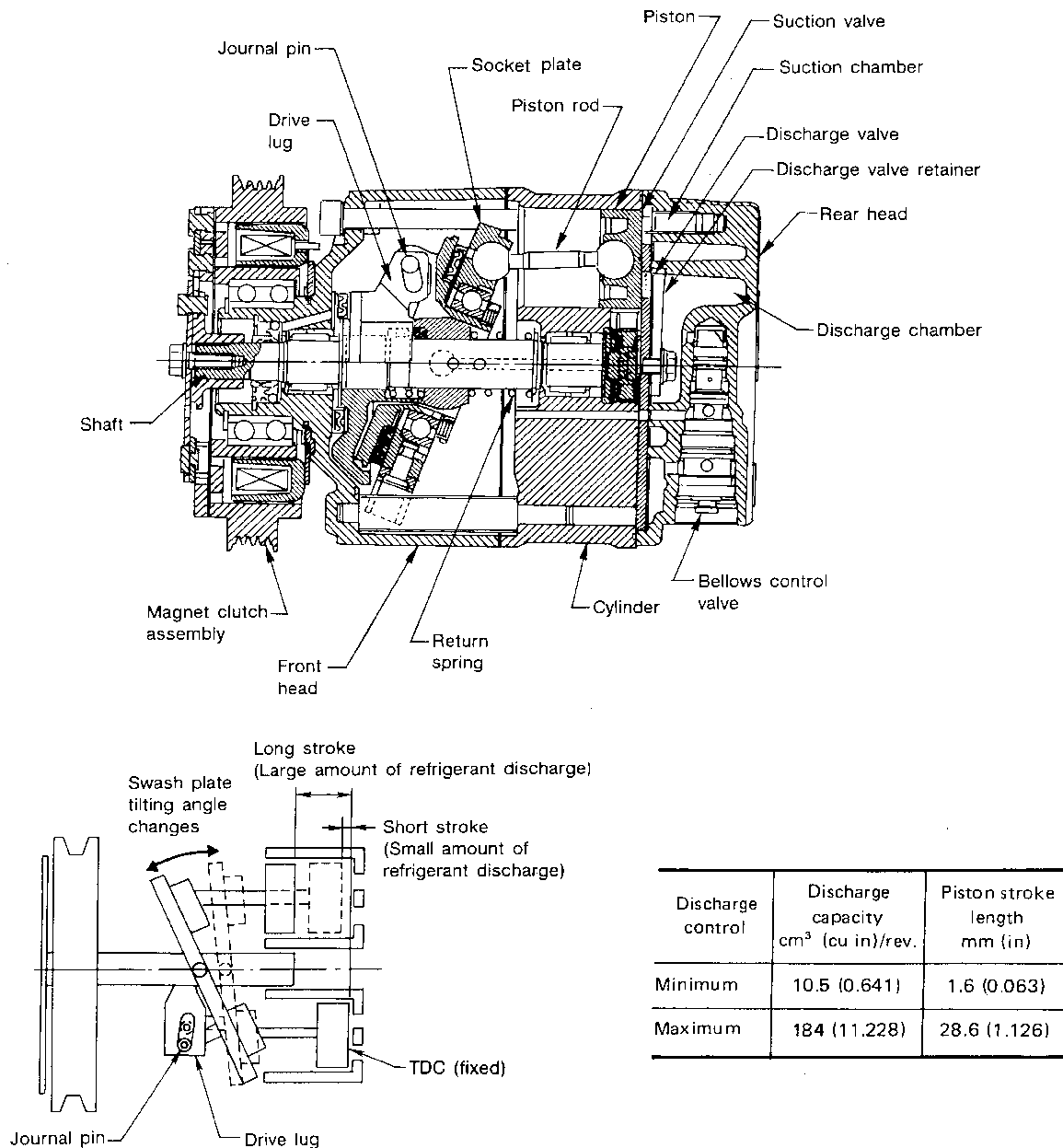
V-6 Variable Displacement Compressor

DESCRIPTION

General

The variable compressor is basically a swash plate type that changes piston stroke in response to the required cooling capacity.

The tilt of the swash plate allows the piston's stroke to change so that refrigerant discharge can be continuously changed from 10.5 to 184 cm³ (0.641 to 11.228 cu in).



Discharge control	Discharge capacity cm ³ (cu in)/rev.	Piston stroke length mm (in)
Minimum	10.5 (0.641)	1.6 (0.063)
Maximum	184 (11.228)	28.6 (1.126)

RHA037DA

DESCRIPTION

V-6 Variable Displacement Compressor (Cont'd)

Operation

1. Operation control valve

Operation control valve is located in the suction port (low-pressure) side, and opens or closes in response to changes in refrigerant suction pressure.

Operation of the valve controls the internal pressure of the crankcase.

The angle of the swash plate is controlled between the crankcase's internal pressure and the piston cylinder pressure.

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2. Maximum cooling

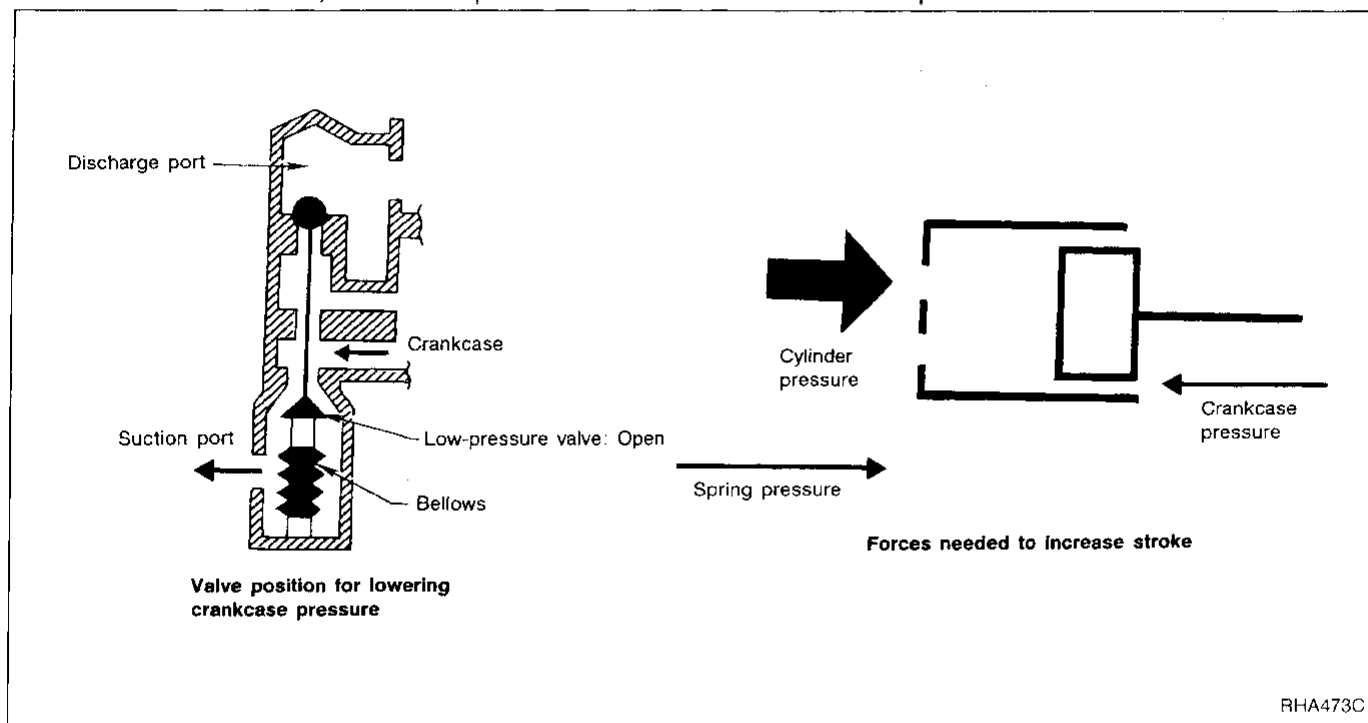
Refrigerant pressure on the low-pressure side increases with an increase in heat loads.

When this occurs, the control valve's bellows compress to open the low-pressure side valve and close the high-pressure side valve.

This causes the following pressure changes:

- the crankcase's internal pressure to equal the pressure on the low-pressure side;
- the cylinder's internal pressure to be greater than the crankcase's internal pressure.

Under this condition, the swash plate is set to the maximum stroke position.



DESCRIPTION

V-6 Variable Displacement Compressor (Cont'd)

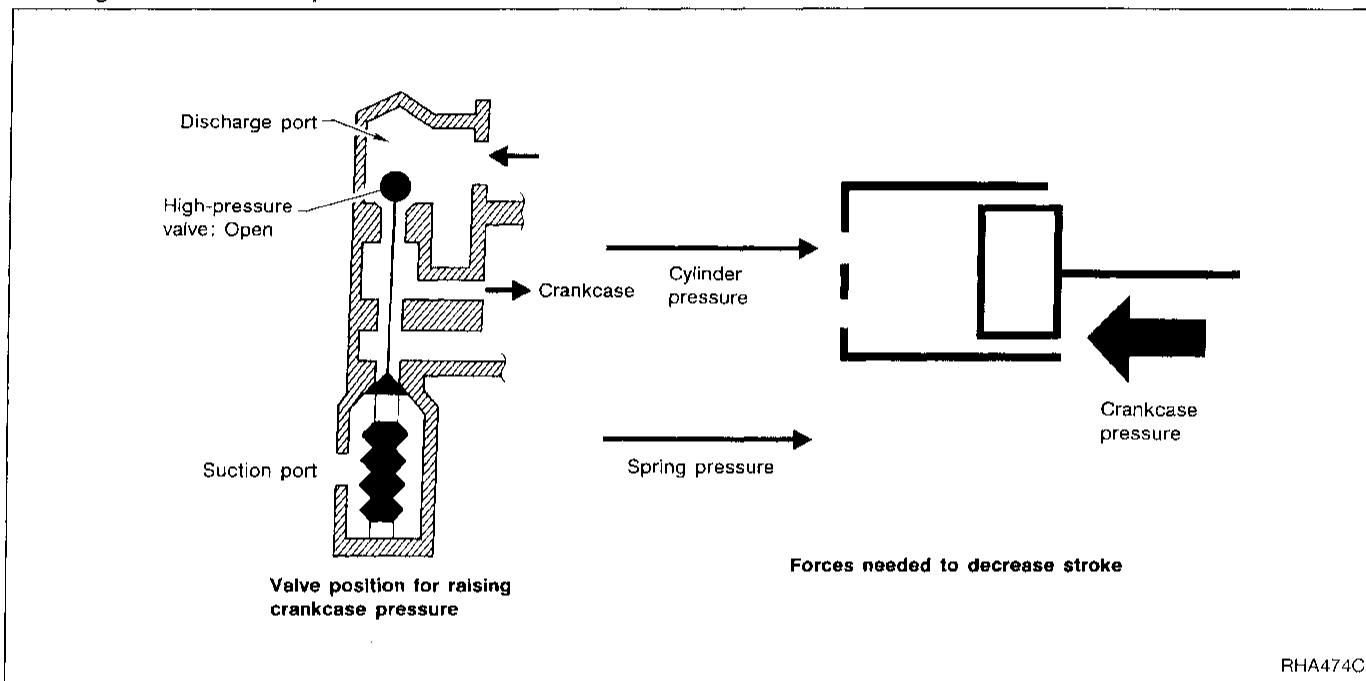
3. Capacity control

- Refrigerant pressure on suction side is low during high speed driving or when ambient or interior temperature is low.
- The bellows expands when refrigerant pressure on the suction pressure side drops below approximately 177 kPa (1.77 bar, 1.8 kg/cm², 26 psi).

Since suction pressure is low, it makes the suction port close and the discharge port open. Thus, crankcase pressure becomes high as high pressure enters the crankcase.

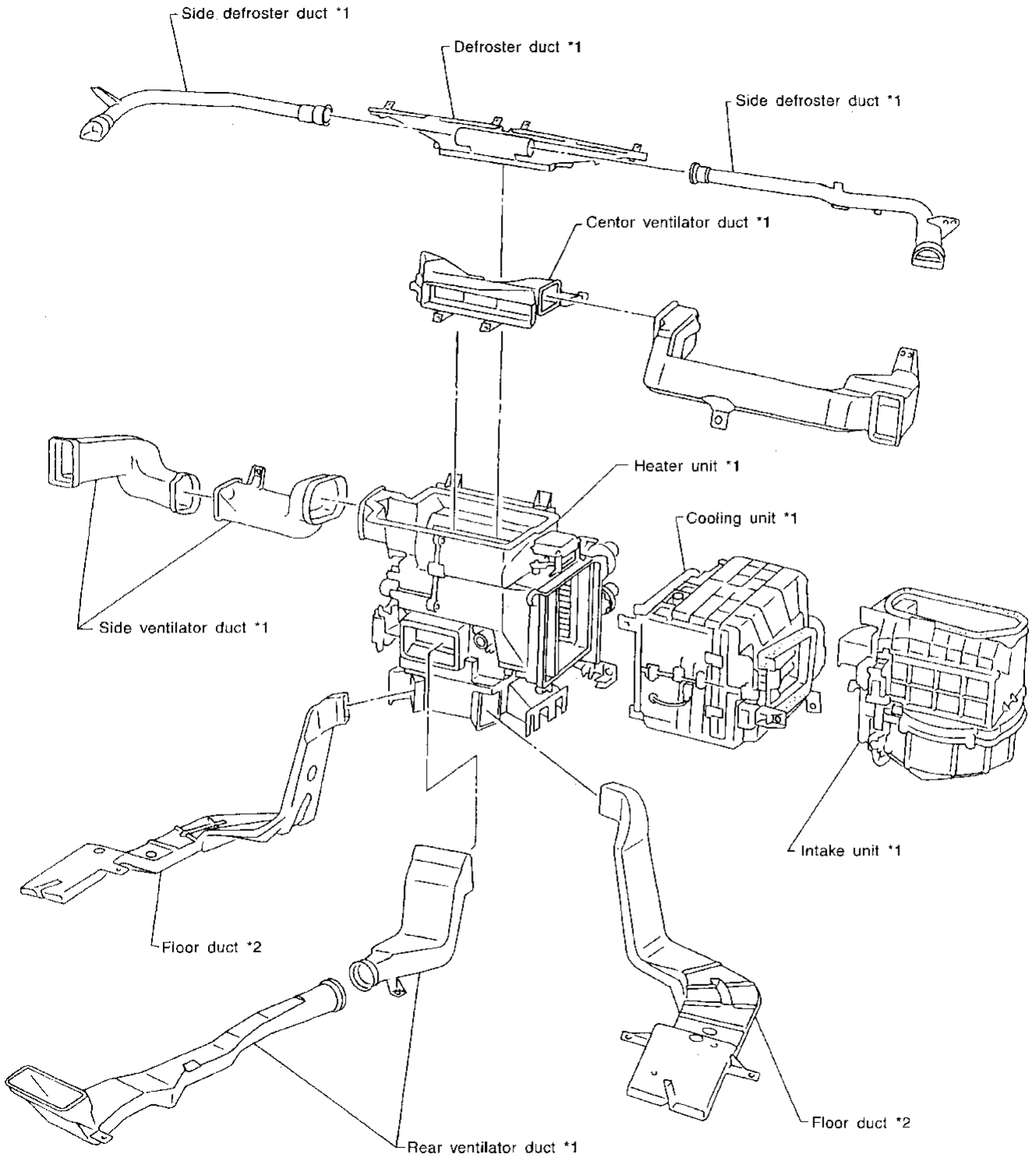
- The force acts around the journal pin near the swash plate, and is generated by the pressure difference before and behind the piston.

The drive lug and journal pin are located where the piston generates the highest pressure. Piston pressure is between suction pressure P_s and discharge pressure P_d , which is near suction pressure P_s . If crankcase pressure P_c rises due to capacity control, the force around the journal pin makes the swash plate angle decrease and also the piston stroke decrease. In other words, crankcase pressure increase triggers pressure difference between the piston and the crankcase. The pressure difference changes the angle of the swash plate.



Component Layout

SEC. 270•271•272•273



GI
MA
EM
LC
EC
FE
AT
PD
FA
RA
BR
ST
RS
BT
HA
EL
DX

*1 : For removal, it is necessary to remove instrument assembly.

*2 : For removal, it is necessary to remove front seat.

Introduction

The Automatic Temperature Control (ATC) system provides automatic regulation of the vehicles interior temperature. The operator selects "set temperature", on which the regulation is based, regardless of the outside temperature changes. This is done by utilizing a microcomputer, also referred to as the automatic amplifier, which receives input signals from several sensors. The automatic amplifier uses these input signals (including the set temperature) to automatically control the ATC system's outlet air volume, air temperature, air distribution, bi-level door position and rear vent door position.

Features

Air mix door control

The air mix door is automatically controlled so that in-vehicle temperature will reach, and be maintained at the operator selected "set temperature". For a given set temperature, the air mix door position will depend on: Ambient temperature, in-vehicle temperature, amount of sunload, and intake air temperature.

Fan speed control

Blower speed is automatically controlled based on temperature setting, ambient temperature, in-vehicle temperature, intake air temperature, amount of sunload and air mix door position.

With FAN switch set to "AUTO", the blower motor starts to gradually increase air flow volume.

When engine coolant temperature is low, the blower motor operation is delayed to prevent cool air from flowing.

Intake door control

The intake door position will be determined by: Ambient temperature, in-vehicle temperature, and whether the compressor is on or off.

Outlet door control

The outlet door position will be determined by: Ambient temperature, in-vehicle temperature, intake air temperature, and amount of sunload.

Bi-level door control

Auto amplifier operates bi-level door based on mode door position, air mix door position and each sensor. Then it determines the discharge air temperature from VENT or DEF.

Rear vent door control

Rear vent door is controlled and operated by auto amplifier.

Compressor clutch control

The compressor operation (ON-OFF) is automatically controlled by the ambient sensor to prevent compressor damage in very cold ambient temperatures.

Self-diagnostic system

The self-diagnostic system consists of five steps. Each step can be accessed by pushing the switches on the automatic amplifier.

STEP 1: Checks LEDs and segments of the display.

STEP 2: Checks each sensor circuit for open or short circuit.

STEP 3: Checks mode door position and intake door position.

STEP 4: Checks operation of each actuator.

STEP 5: Checks temperature detected by each sensor, and detects multiplex communication error.

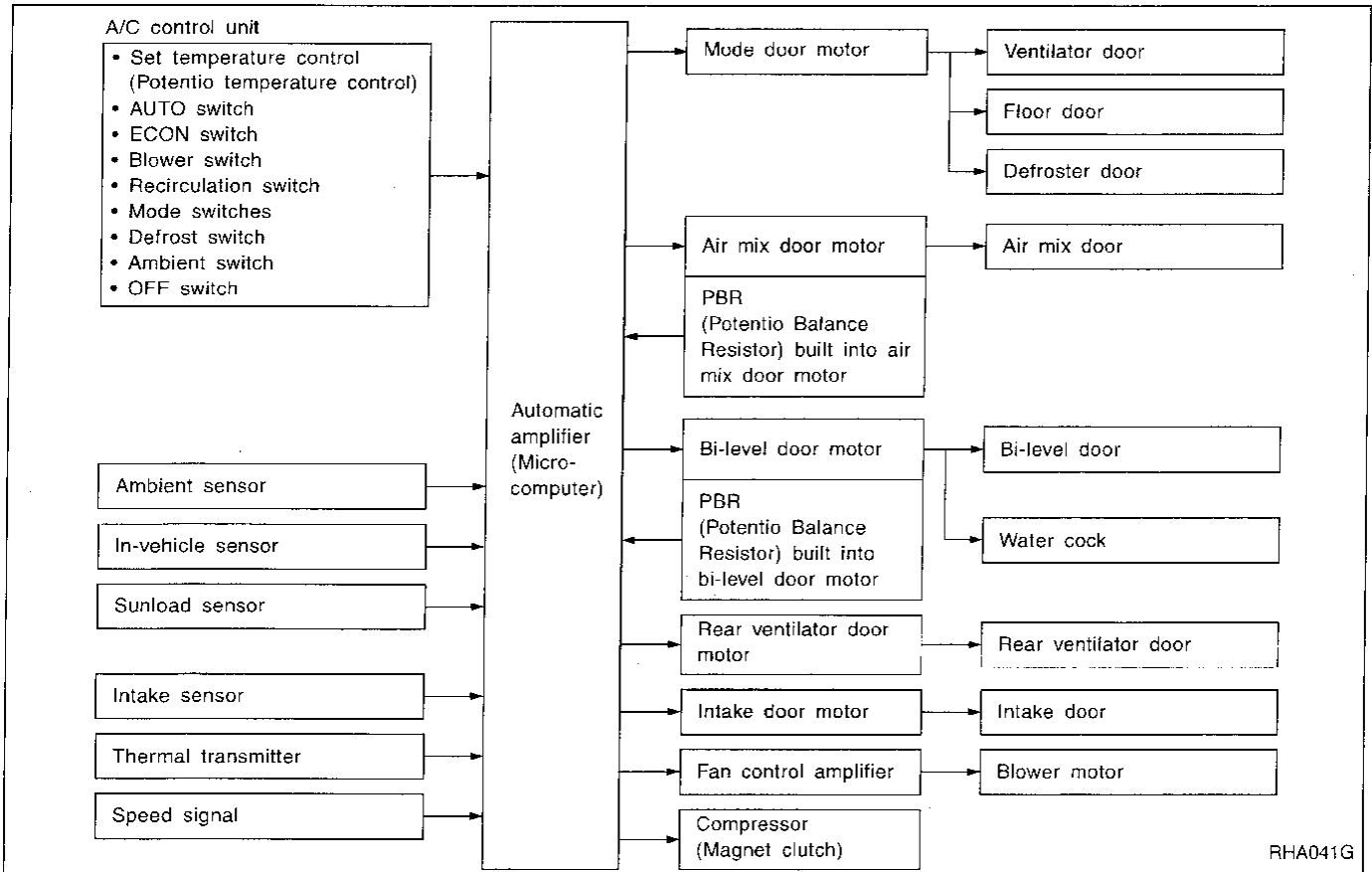
AUXILIARY TRIMMER MECHANISM: Set temperature trimmer.

Memory function

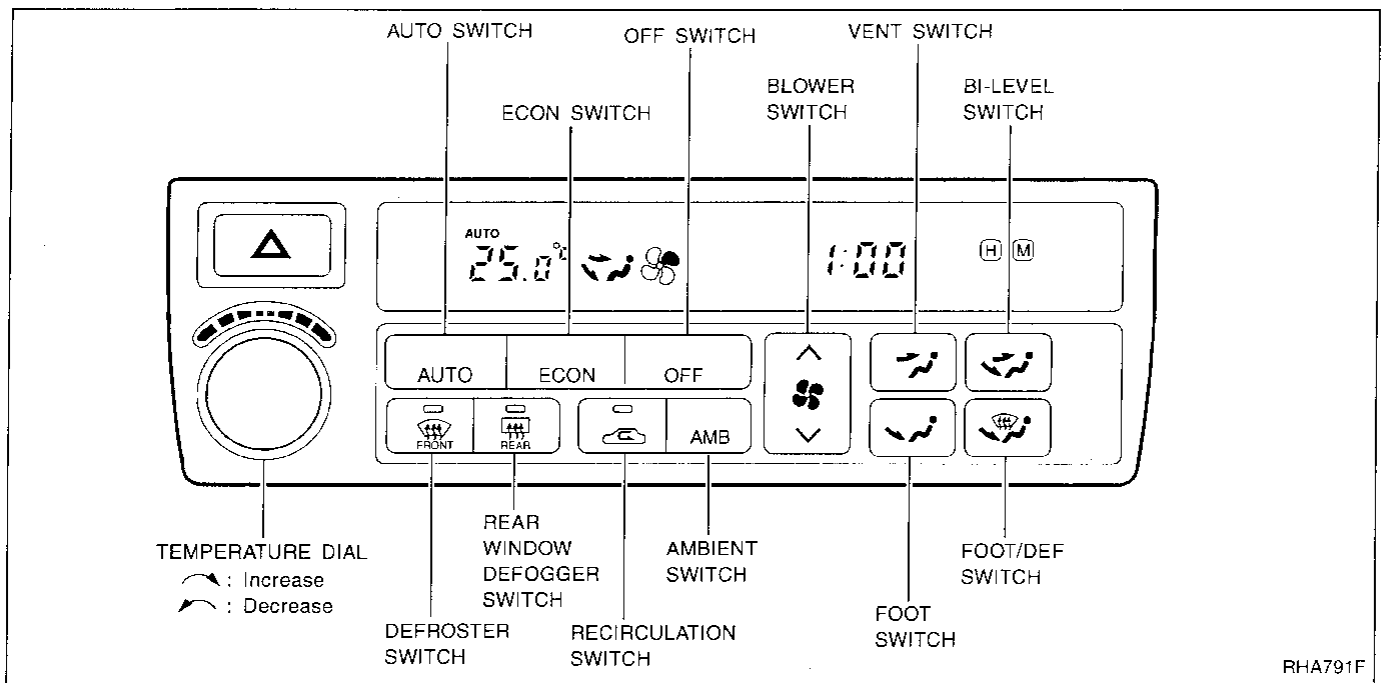
With ignition switch turned OFF, the auto amplifier stores in memory the set temperature and inputs of various switches. When the ignition switch is turned ON, the system begins operation with the information stored in memory. The system, then immediately compensates for the actual operating conditions.

Overview of Control System

The control system consists of input sensors, switches, the automatic amplifier (microcomputer) and outputs. The relationship of these components is shown in the diagram below:



Control Operation



DESCRIPTION

Control Operation (Cont'd)

Display screen

Displays the operational status of the system.

AUTO switch

The compressor, intake doors, air mix door, outlet doors, and blower speed are automatically controlled so that the in-vehicle temperature will reach, and be maintained at the set temperature selected by the operator.

ECON switch

By pressing the ECON switch once, the auto amplifier decides whether to turn the compressor ON or OFF, depending on the ambient temperature and target temperature. Display should indicate ECON.

By pressing the ECON switch once more, the compressor always turns OFF. Display should not indicate ECON. With the compressor OFF, the system will not remove heat (cool) or de-humidify. The system will maintain the in-vehicle temperature at the set temperature when the set temperature is above the ambient (outside) temperature. The system will set the intake doors to the outside air position.

Temperature (increase/decrease) dial





Increases or decreases the set temperature.

OFF switch

The compressor and blower are OFF, the intake doors are set to the outside air position, and the air outlet doors are set to the foot (76% foot and 24% defrost) position.

BLOWER switch

Manual control of the blower speed. Four speeds are available for manual control (as shown on the display screen):

low  , medium low  , medium high  , high 

AMBIENT switch

Shows the ambient (outside) air temperature on the display screen for 5 seconds.

RECIRCULATION switch

OFF position: Outside air is drawn into the passenger compartment.

ON position: Interior air is recirculated inside the vehicle.

DEFROSTER switch

Positions the air outlet doors to the defrost position. Also positions the intake doors to the outside air position.

Rear window defogger switch

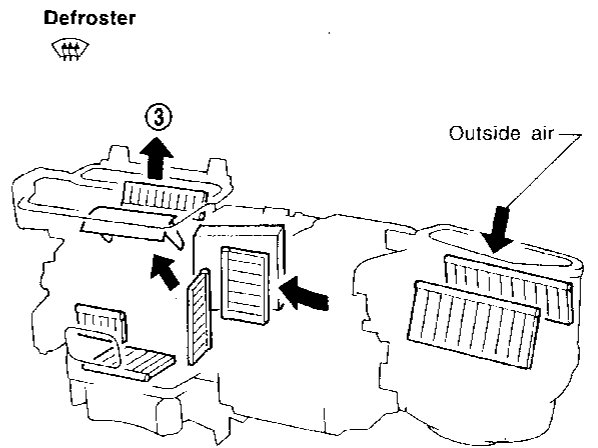
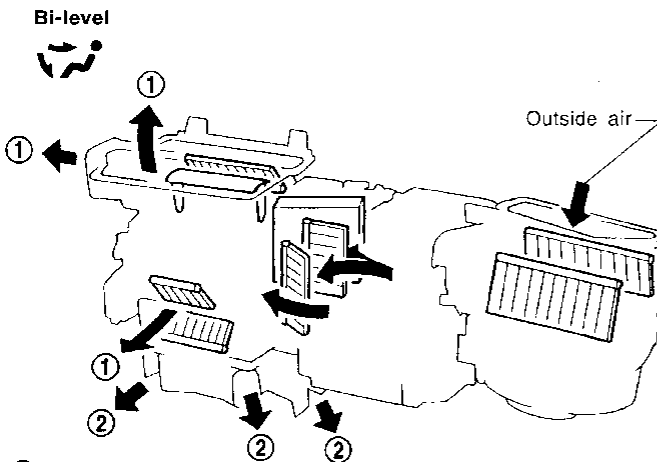
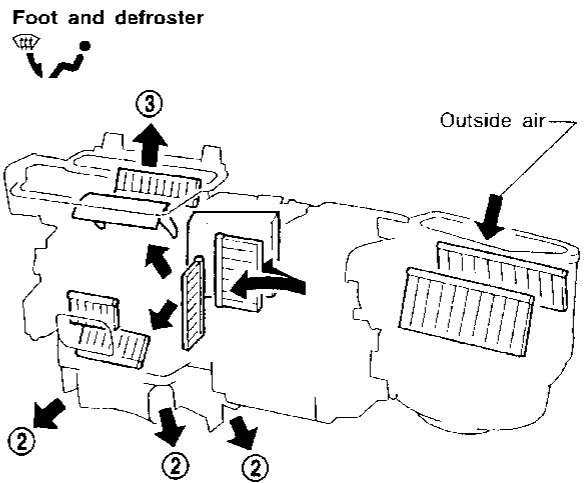
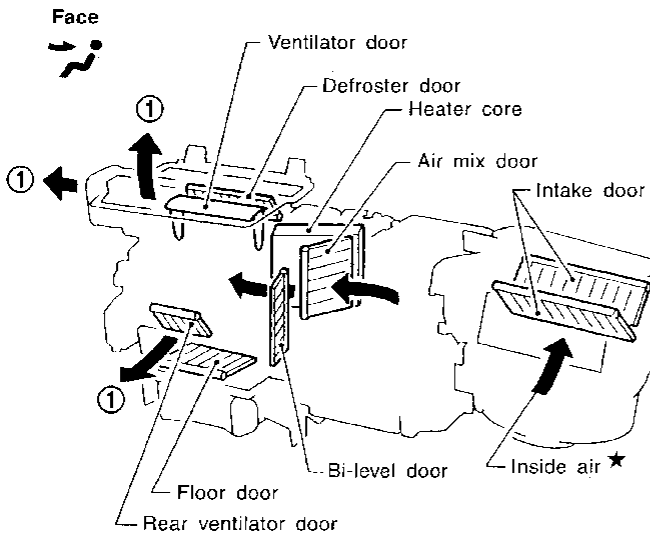
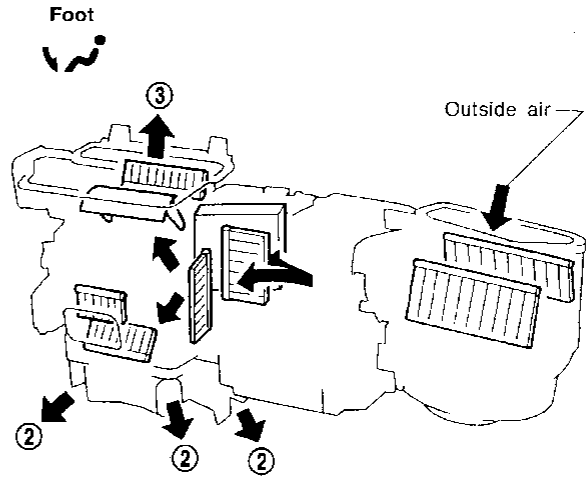
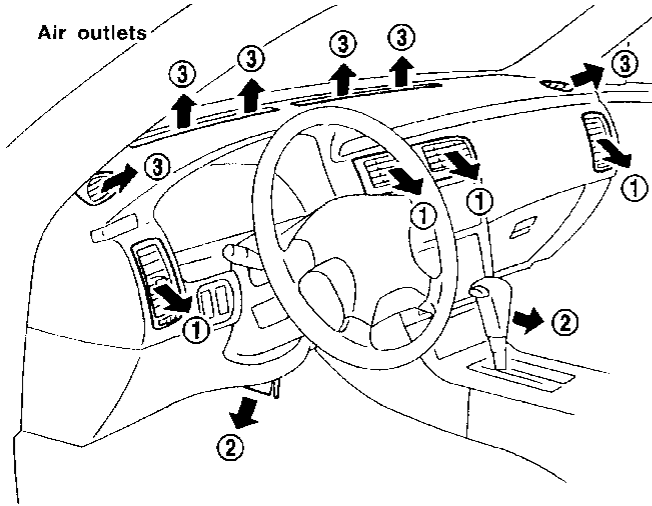
When illumination is ON, rear window is defogged.

MODE switches

Control the air discharge outlets.

DESCRIPTION

Discharge Air Flow

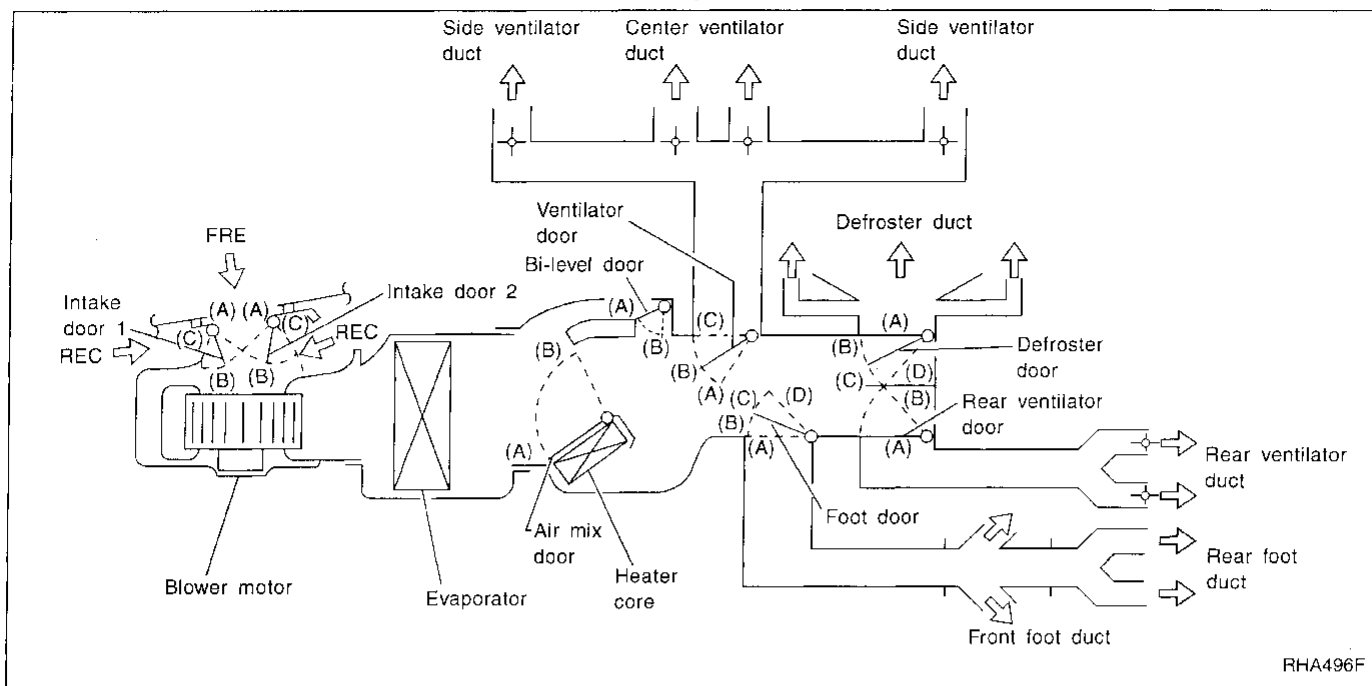


- ① : To face
- ② : To floor
- ③ : To defroster
- ★ : Air flow in REC position











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IDX

DESCRIPTION

Discharge Air Flow (Cont'd)



RHA496F

Position or switch	MODE SW					DEF SW		AUTO SW	ECON SW	REC SW		Temperature dial		
	VENT	B/L	B/L2*1	FOOT	F/D	ON	OFF			ON	OFF			
Door								AUTO	ECON			18.0°C (65°F)	-	32.0°C (85°F)
Ventilator door	(A)	(B)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)				-		-		
Foot door	(A)	(B)	(D)	(C)	(B)	(A)				-		-		
Defroster door	(A)	(A)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)				-		-		
Air mix door	-					-				-		(A)	AUTO	(B)
Bi-level door	(A)*2	AUTO			(A)	(A)	-	AUTO	AUTO	-		-		
Rear ventilator door	AUTO		(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)				-		-		
Intake door 1	-					(C)				(A)	*3 AUTO	-		
Intake door 2	-					(C)				(A)	*3 AUTO	-		

*1: The B/L2 mode is selected only when the mode door is automatically controlled.

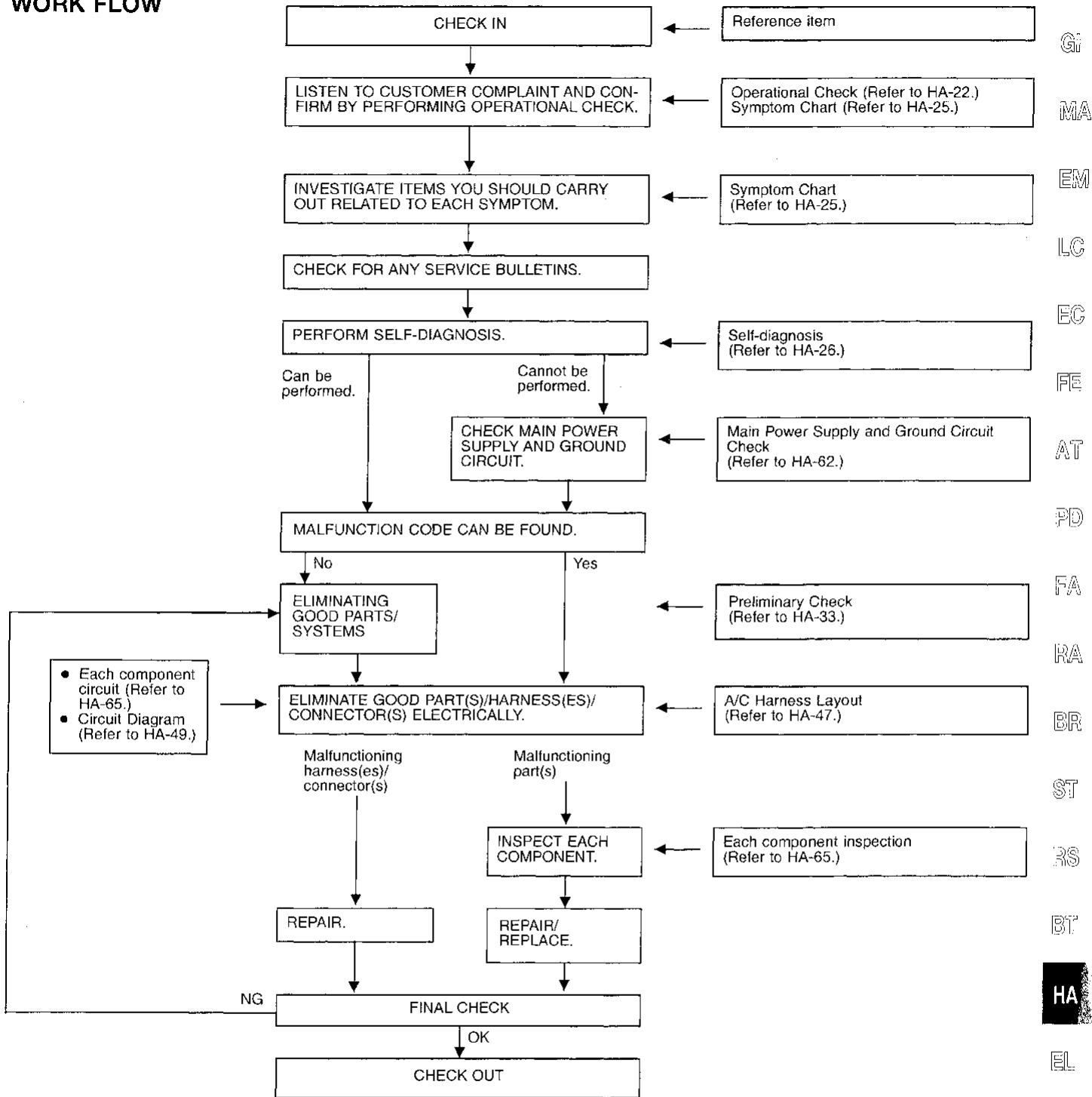
*2: When the air mix door is positioned at (A), the bi-level door is set at (B).

*3: Automatically controlled when REC switch is "OFF".

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

How to Perform Trouble Diagnoses for Quick and Accurate Repair

WORK FLOW



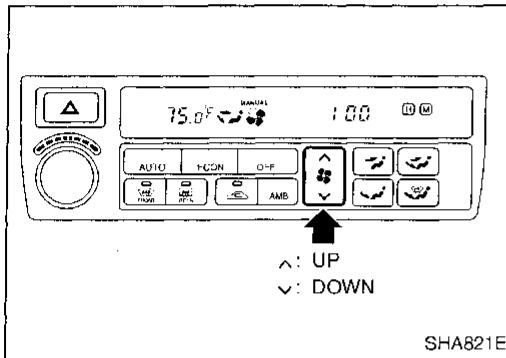
GI
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HA
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IDX

Operational Check

The purpose of the operational check is to confirm that the system operates properly.


CONDITIONS:

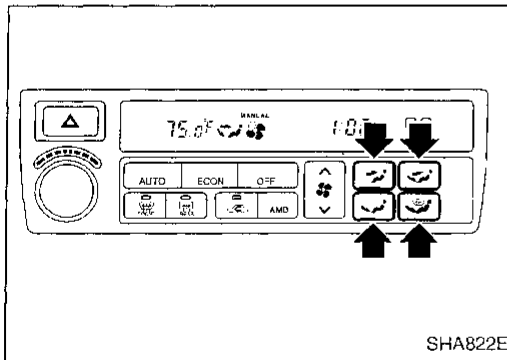
Engine running at normal operating temperature.



PROCEDURE:







1. Check blower

- 1) Press BLOWER switch (^ : Up) one time. MANUAL should appear on the display. Blower should operate on low speed, and the fan symbol should have one blade lit ().
- 2) Press BLOWER switch one more time.
- 3) Continue checking blower speed and fan symbol until all four speeds have been checked.
- 4) Leave blower on high speed.
- 5) Press BLOWER switch (v : Down) one time. Blower should operate in third speed.
- 6) Continue checking blower speed and fan symbol until all three speeds have been checked.



2. Check discharge air


- 1) Press each mode switch.

Discharge air flow					
Switch mode	Air outlet/distribution				
	Face	Front foot	Rear foot	DEF	Rear vent
	80%	—	—	—	20%
	50%	24%	13%	—	13%
	25%	45%	25%	—	—
	—	46%	30%	24%	—
	—	37%	23%	40%	—
	—	—	—	100%	—

- 2) Confirm that discharge air comes out according to the air distribution table at left.

Refer to "Discharge Air Flow", "DESCRIPTION" (HA-19).

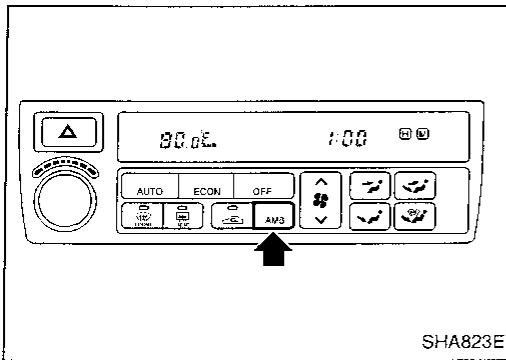
NOTE:

Confirm that the compressor clutch is engaged (visual inspection) and intake door position is at FRESH when the DEF  switch is pressed.

Confirm that the intake door position is at FRESH when the F/D  switch is pressed.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

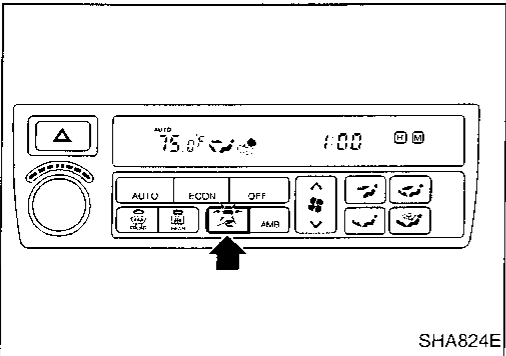
Operational Check (Cont'd)



3. Check ambient display

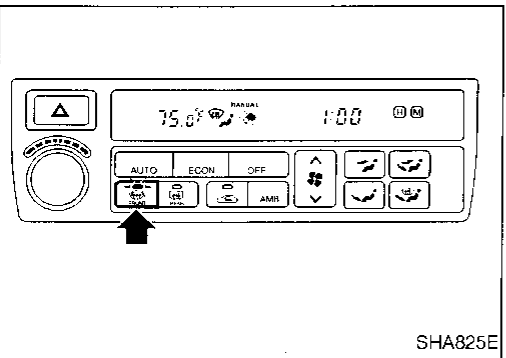
Press AMB switch.

Display should show the outside (ambient) temperature for approximately 5 seconds.



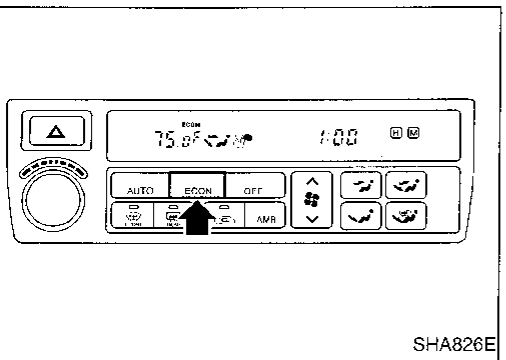
4. Check recirculation

- 1) Press RECIRCULATION switch.
Recirculation indicator should illuminate.
- 2) Listen for intake door position change (you should hear blower sound change slightly).



5. Check defroster

- 1) Press DEFROSTER switch.
- 2) Check that recirculation is canceled.
The discharge air should be coming only from the defrost vents.
- 3) Confirm that the compressor clutch is engaged (visual inspection).
The display should indicate AUTO, MANUAL, and defrost (☄).



6. Check ECON mode

- 1) Press ECON switch once.
Defrost should be canceled.
Discharge air outlet will depend on ambient, in-vehicle, and set temperatures.
Confirm that the compressor clutch is engaged (visual inspection).
Display should indicate ECON, AUTO (no MANUAL).
- 2) Press ECON switch once more.
Display should indicate AUTO (not ECON).
Confirm that the compressor clutch is not engaged (visual inspection).

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EC

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BR

ST

RS

BT

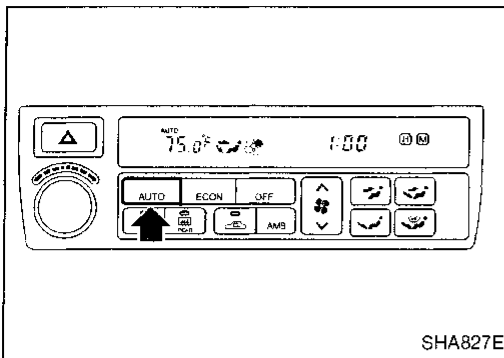
HA

EL

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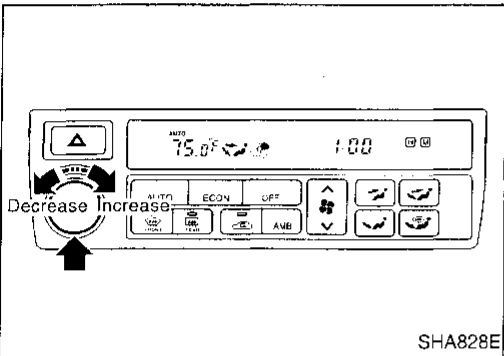
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Operational Check (Cont'd)



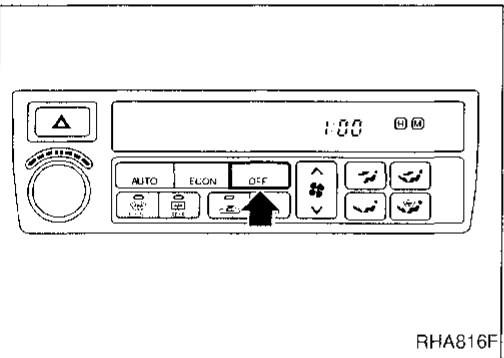
7. Check AUTO mode

- 1) Press AUTO switch.
- 2) Confirm that the compressor clutch engages (audio or visual inspection).
Display should indicate AUTO (no ECON, no MANUAL).
(Discharge air will depend on ambient, in-vehicle, and set temperatures).



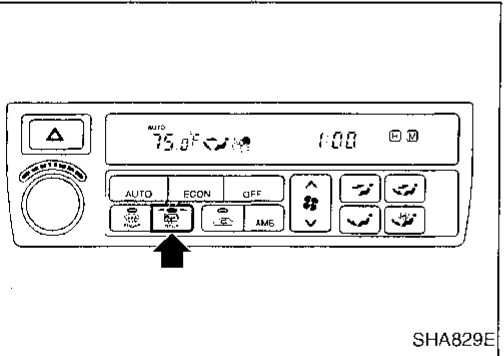
8. Check temperature decrease and increase

- 1) Turn temperature switch counterclockwise until 18°C (65°F) is displayed.
- 2) Check for cold air at discharge air outlets.
- 3) Turn temperature switch clockwise until 32°C (85°F) is displayed.
- 4) Listen for changes in blower speed as set temperature changes.
- 5) Check for hot air at discharge air outlets.



9. Check memory function

- 1) Press OFF switch.
- 2) Turn the ignition switch OFF.
- 3) Wait 15 seconds.
- 4) Turn the ignition switch ON.
- 5) Press the AUTO switch.
- 6) Confirm that the set temperature remained at 32°C (85°F).



10. Check rear window defogger

- 1) Press rear window defogger switch.
Rear window defogger indicator should come ON.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Symptom Chart

DIAGNOSTIC TABLE

PROCEDURE	Self-diagnosis					Preliminary Check								Diagnostic Procedure															
	STEP 1 (HA-27)	STEP 2 (HA-28)	STEP 3 (HA-29)	STEP 4 (HA-30)	STEP 5 (HA-30)	AUXILIARY MECHANISM (HA-32)	Preliminary Check 1 (HA-33)	Preliminary Check 2 (HA-34)	Preliminary Check 3 (HA-35)	Preliminary Check 4 (HA-36)	Preliminary Check 5 (HA-37)	Preliminary Check 6 (HA-38)	Preliminary Check 7 (HA-39)	Preliminary Check 8 (HA-40)	Self-diagnosis circuit (HA-64)	Ambient sensor circuit (HA-65)	In-vehicle sensor circuit (HA-66)	Intake sensor circuit (HA-71)	Sunload sensor circuit (HA-72)	Air mix door motor PBR circuit (HA-75)	Bi-level door motor PBR circuit (HA-77)	Mode door motor circuit (HA-79)	Intake door motor circuit (HA-84)	Air mix door motor circuit (HA-88)	Blower motor circuit (HA-91)	Magnet clutch circuit (HA-95)	Rear vent door motor circuit (HA-99)	Bi-level door motor circuit (HA-100)	
Air outlet does not change.	①	②	○	○	○	○	③								○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intake door does not change.	①	②		○	○		③								○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insufficient cooling	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	①							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insufficient heating	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		①						○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Blower motor operation is malfunctioning.	①	②		○	○					③					○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Magnet clutch does not engage.	①	②		○	○					③					○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Discharged air temperature does not change.	①	②		○	○							③			○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Noise													①																
Mode door motor does not operate normally.	①	②	③	④	○										○	○	○	○	○	○	⑤	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intake door motor does not operate normally.	①	②	③	④	○										○	○	○	○	○	○	○	⑤	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Air mix door motor does not operate normally.	①	②	③	○											○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	④	○	○	○	○	○	○
Blower motor operation is malfunctioning under out of Starting Fan Speed Control.	①	②		○	○					③					○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	④	○	○	○	○	○
Magnet clutch does not operate after performing Preliminary Check 6.	①	②		○	○					③					○										④				
Rear ventilator door motor does not operate normally.	①	②		③											○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	④		
Bi-level door motor does not operate normally.	①	②													○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	③	
Self-diagnosis cannot be performed.														①															
Multiplex communication error.	①	②		③										④															

①, ② : The number means checking order.


○: As for checking order, refer to each flow chart. (It depends on malfunctioning portion.)

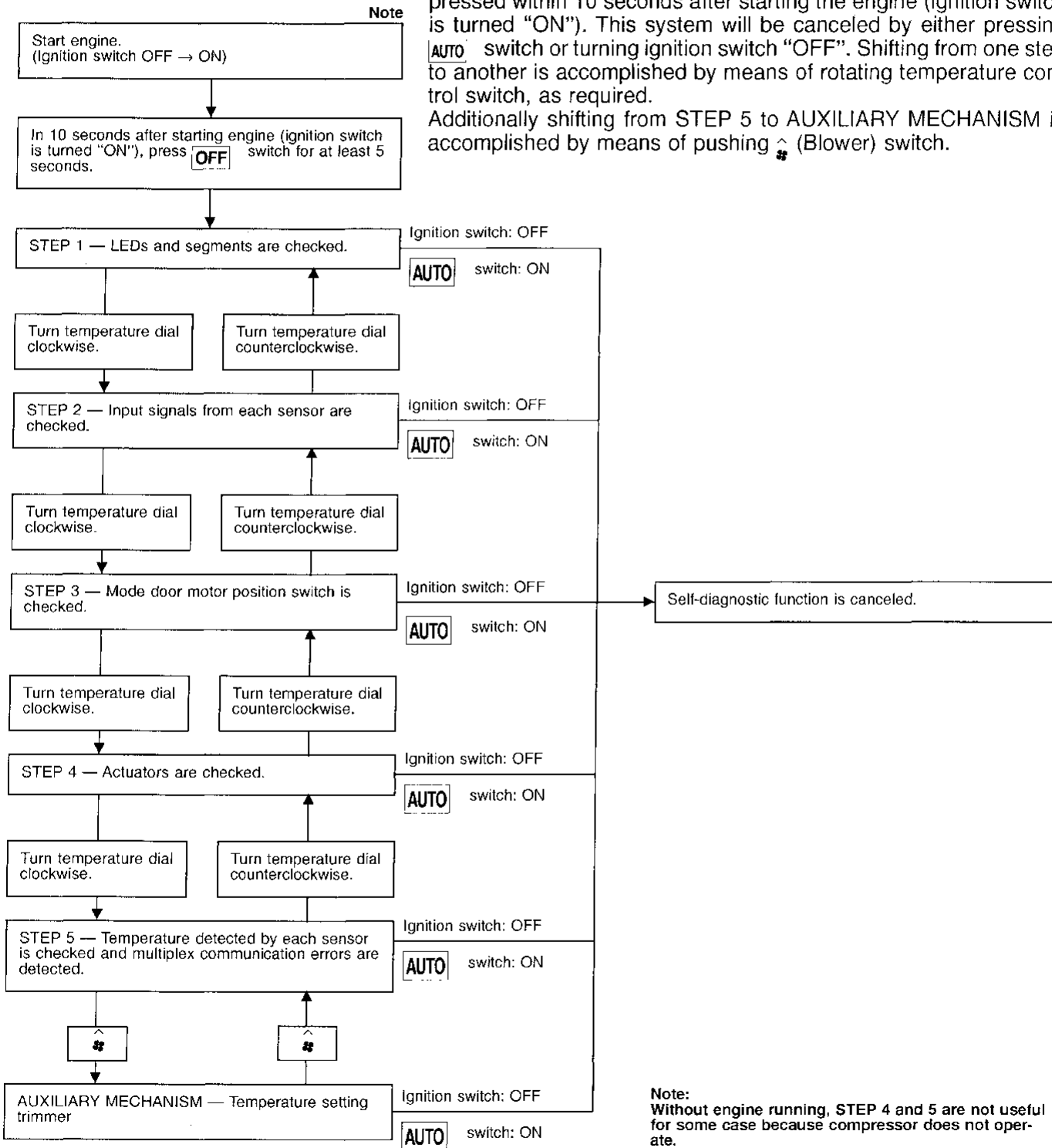
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Self-diagnosis

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The self-diagnostic system diagnoses sensors, door motors, blower motor and multiplex communication errors, etc. by system line. Refer to applicable sections (items) for details. Shifting from normal control to the self-diagnostic system is done as follows. Start the engine (turn the ignition switch from "OFF" to "ON"). And press **OFF** switch for at least 5 seconds. The **OFF** switch must be pressed within 10 seconds after starting the engine (ignition switch is turned "ON"). This system will be canceled by either pressing **AUTO** switch or turning ignition switch "OFF". Shifting from one step to another is accomplished by means of rotating temperature control switch, as required.

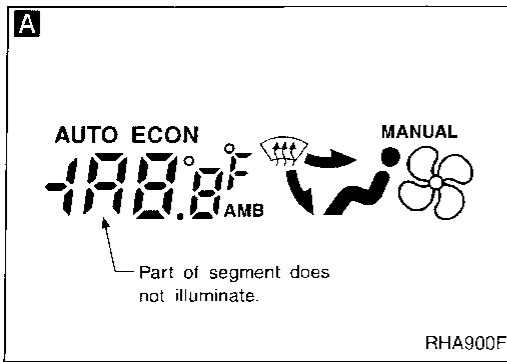
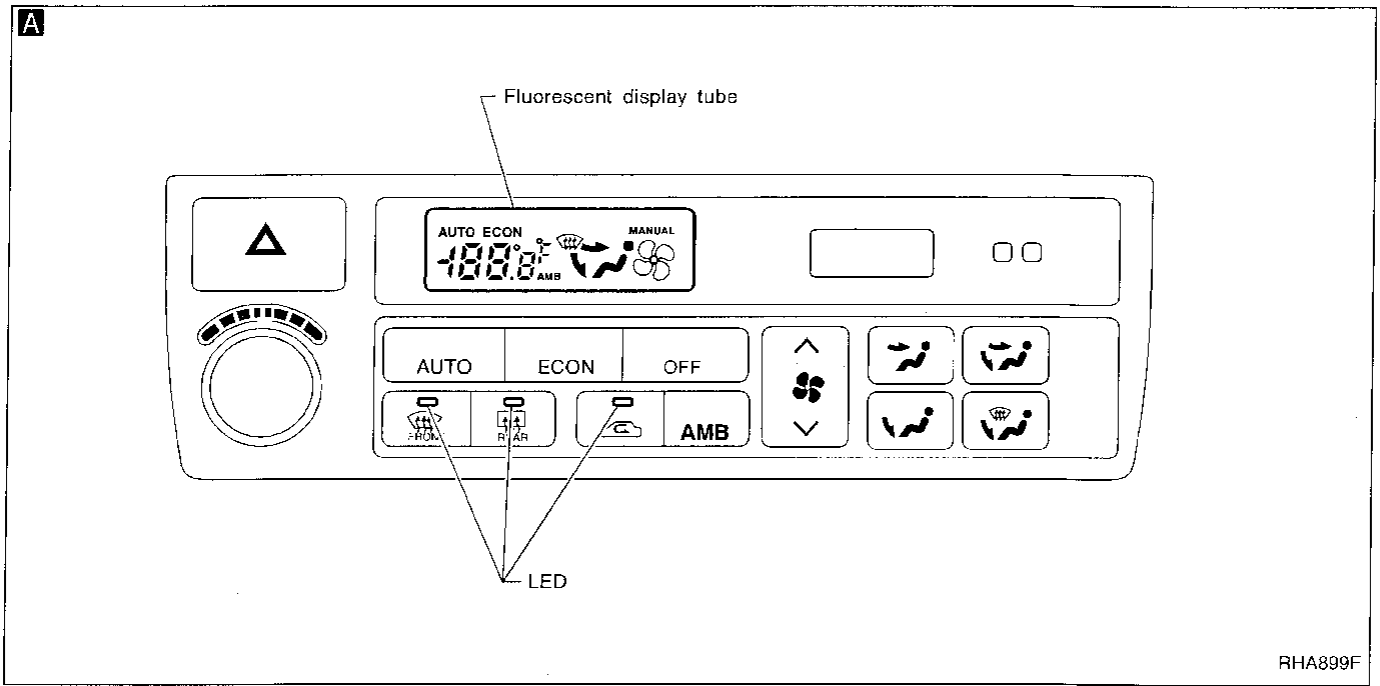
Additionally shifting from STEP 5 to AUXILIARY MECHANISM is accomplished by means of pushing  (Blower) switch.



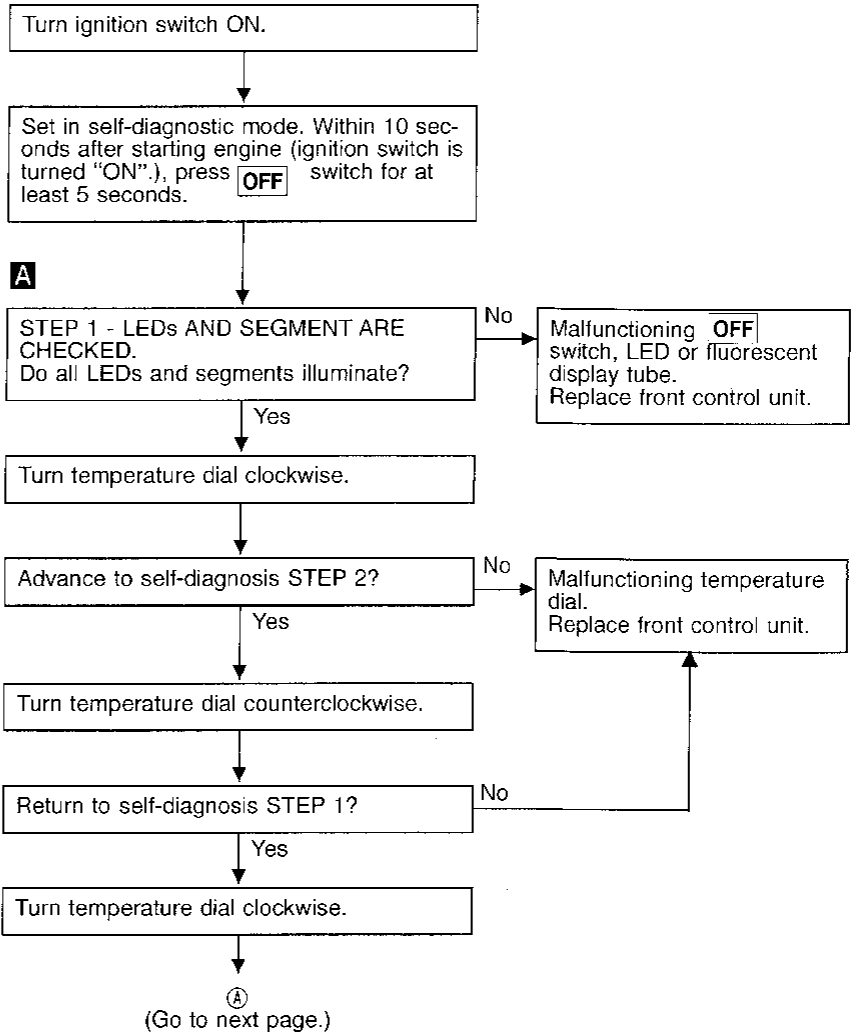
Note:
Without engine running, STEP 4 and 5 are not useful for some case because compressor does not operate.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Self-diagnosis (Cont'd)



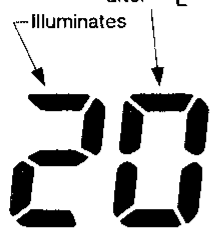
STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE



TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

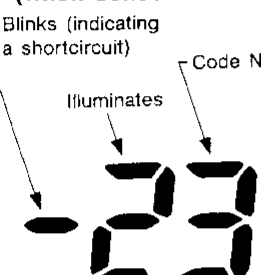
Self-diagnosis (Cont'd)

B Display (when all sensors are in good order) Illuminates 3 seconds after "2" is illuminated.



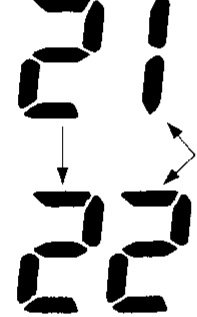
RHA970D

C Display (when sensor malfunctions) Blinks (indicating a shortcircuit) Code No. (blinks) Illuminates



RHA500A

C Each code No. blinks two times.



RHA501A

B STEP 2 - SENSOR CIRCUITS ARE CHECKED FOR OPEN OR SHORT CIRCUIT. Does code No. 20 appear on the display?

Yes
Turn temperature dial clockwise.

B
(Go to next page.)

No

C Refer to the following chart for malfunctioning code No. (If two or more sensors malfunction, corresponding code Nos. blink respectively two times.)

Code No.	Malfunctioning sensor (including circuits)	Reference page
21	Ambient sensor	HA-65
-21		
22	In-vehicle sensor	HA-68
-22		
24	Intake sensor	HA-71
-24		
25	Sunload sensor*1	HA-72
-25		
26	Air mix door motor PBR	HA-75
-26		
27	Bi-level door motor PBR	HA-77
-27		

***1: Conduct self-diagnosis STEP 2 under sunshine.**
When conducting indoors, aim a light (more than 60W) at sunload sensor, otherwise Code No. 25 will indicate despite that sunload sensor is functioning properly.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Self-diagnosis (Cont'd)

D Display (when all doors are in good order)

Illuminates 3 seconds after "3" is shown on display.

Illuminates

RHA869D

E Display (when a door is out of order)

Illuminates

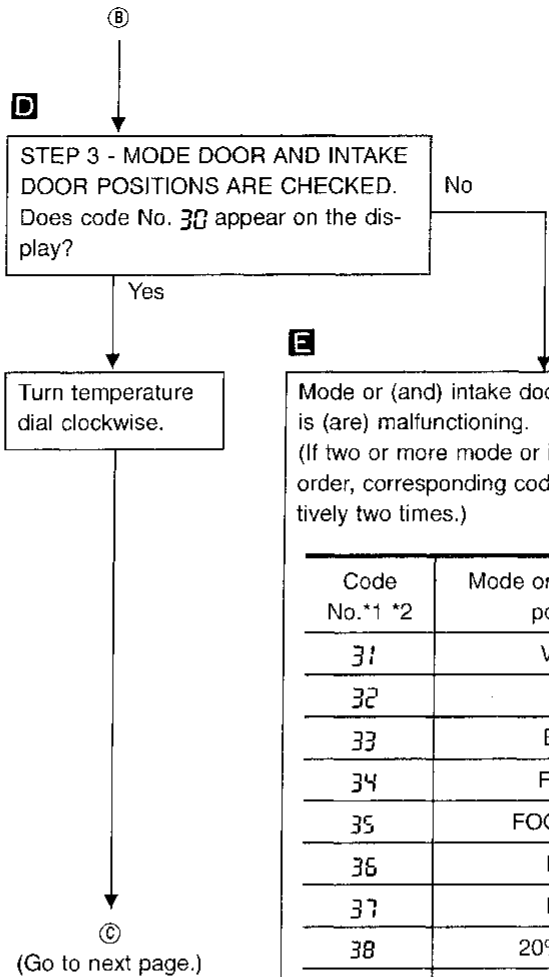
Code No. (blinks)

RHA497A

E

Each code No. blinks two times.

RHA498A



E Mode or (and) intake door motor position switch(es) is (are) malfunctioning. (If two or more mode or intake doors are out of order, corresponding code numbers blink respectively two times.)

Code No.*1 *2	Mode or intake door position	Reference page
31	VENT	HA-79
32	B/L	
33	B/L 2	
34	FOOT	
35	FOOT/DEF	
36	DEF	HA-84
37	FRE	
38	20% FRE	
39	REC	

*1: If mode door motor harness connector is disconnected, the following display pattern will appear.

→ 31 → 32 → 33 → 34 → 35 → 36

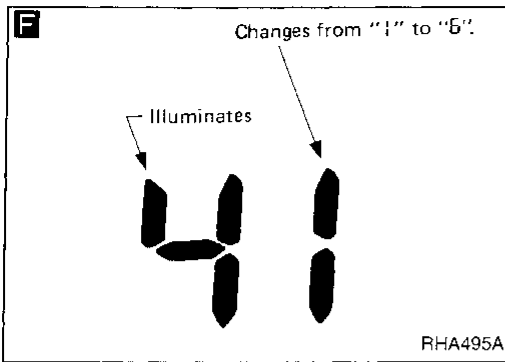
*2: If intake door motor harness connector is disconnected, the following display pattern will appear.

→ 37 → 38 → 39

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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Self-diagnosis (Cont'd)



F

STEP 4 - OPERATION OF EACH ACTUATOR IS CHECKED.
 Engine running.
 Press DEF switch, code No. of each actuator test is indicated on the display.

G Discharge air flow

Switch mode	Air outlet/distribution				
	Face	Front foot	Rear foot	DEF	Rear vent
	80%	—	—	—	20%
	50%	24%	13%	—	13%
	25%	45%	25%	—	—
	—	46%	30%	24%	—
	—	37%	23%	40%	—
	—	—	—	100%	—

RHA809F

G

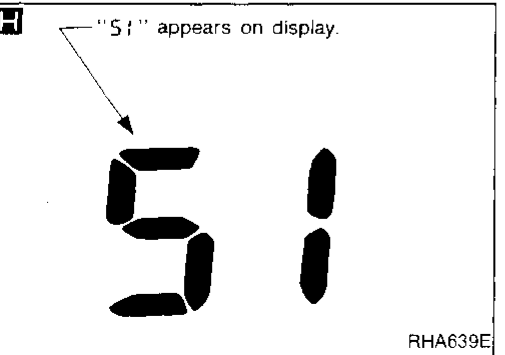
Refer to the following chart and confirm discharge air flow, air temperature, blower motor voltage and compressor operation. **Checks must be made visually, by listening to any noise, or by touching air outlets with your hand, etc. for improper operation.**

Code No.	Actuator test pattern						
	Mode door	Intake door	Air mix door	Blower motor	Compressor	Bi-level door	Rear vent door
41	VENT	REC	Full Cold	5V	ON	Open	Open
42	VENT	REC	Full Cold	5V	ON	Open	Closed
43	B/L	REC	Full Cold	12V	ON	Open	Closed
44	B/L	20% FRE	Full Hot	7 - 9V	OFF	Closed	Closed
45	B/L 2	20% FRE	Full Hot	7 - 9V	OFF	Closed	Closed
46	FOOT	FRE	Full Hot	7 - 9V	OFF	Closed	Closed
47	F/D	FRE	Full Hot	7 - 9V	ON	Closed	Closed
48	DEF	FRE	Full Hot	12V	ON	Closed	Closed

- NG
- Air outlet does not change. Go to preliminary check 1 (HA-33).
 - Intake door does not change. Go to preliminary check 2 (HA-34).
 - Discharge air temperature does not change. Go to preliminary check 7 (HA-39).
 - Magnet clutch does not engage. Go to preliminary check 6 (HA-38).
 - Blower motor operation is malfunctioning. Go to preliminary check 5 (HA-37).
 - Bi-level door motor does not operate normally. Go to "DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE" "Bi-level Door Motor Circuit" HA-101.
 - Rear vent door motor does not operate normally. Go to "DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE" "Rear Vent Door Motor Circuit" HA-99.

OK

Turn temperature dial clockwise.



H

STEP 5 - TEMPERATURE OF EACH SENSOR IS CHECKED.
 Code No. 51 appears on the display.

(Go to next page.)

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Self-diagnosis (Cont'd)

I

Temperature detected by ambient sensor.

U.S.A. model Canada model

RHA929F

J

Temperature detected by in-vehicle sensor.

U.S.A. model Canada model

RHA930F

K

Temperature detected by intake sensor.

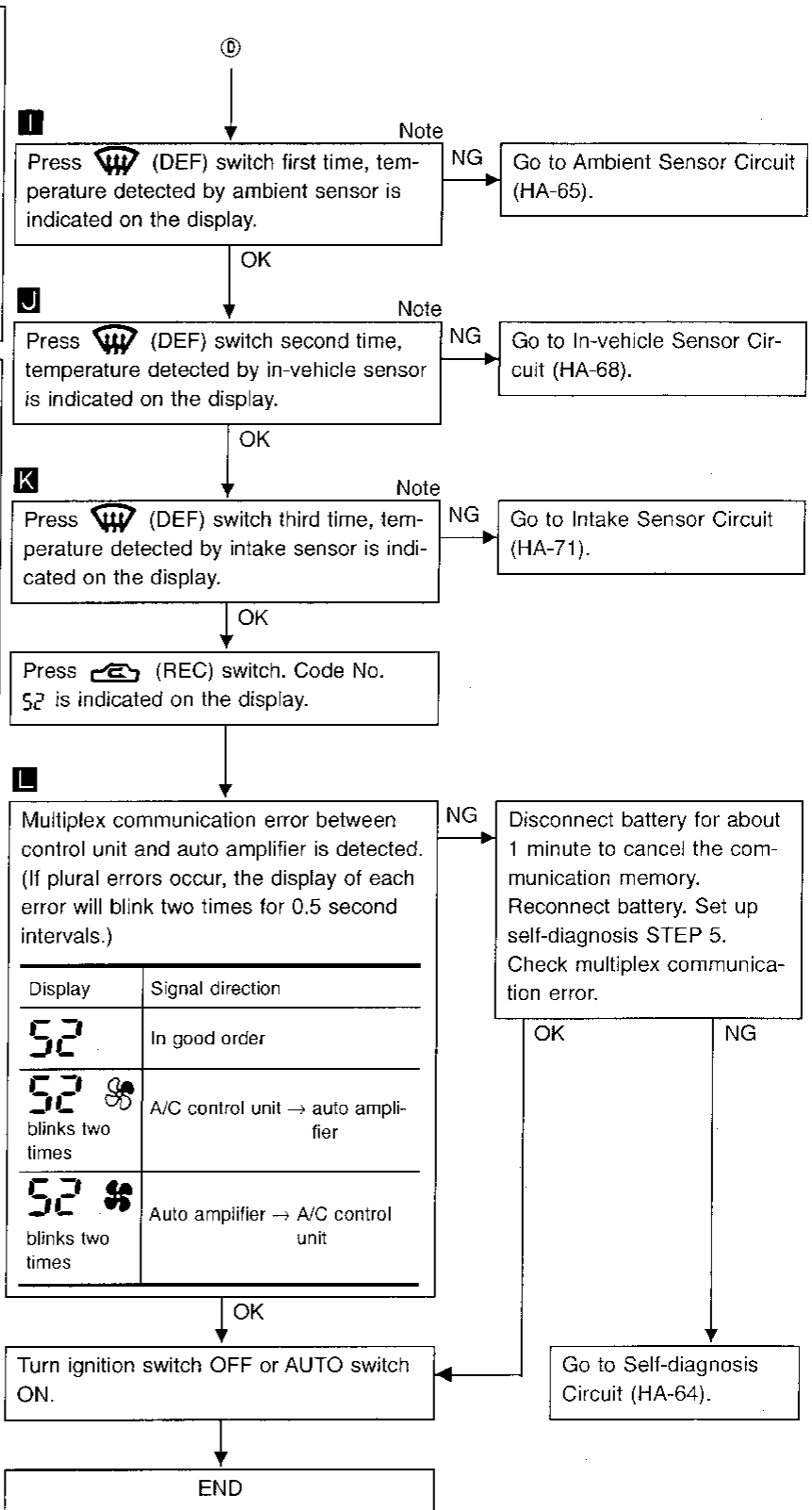
U.S.A. model Canada model

RHA931F

L

Display (multiplex communication properly functioning)

RHA056D



Note:
If temperature shown on display greatly differs from actual temperature, check sensor circuit first, then inspect sensor.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

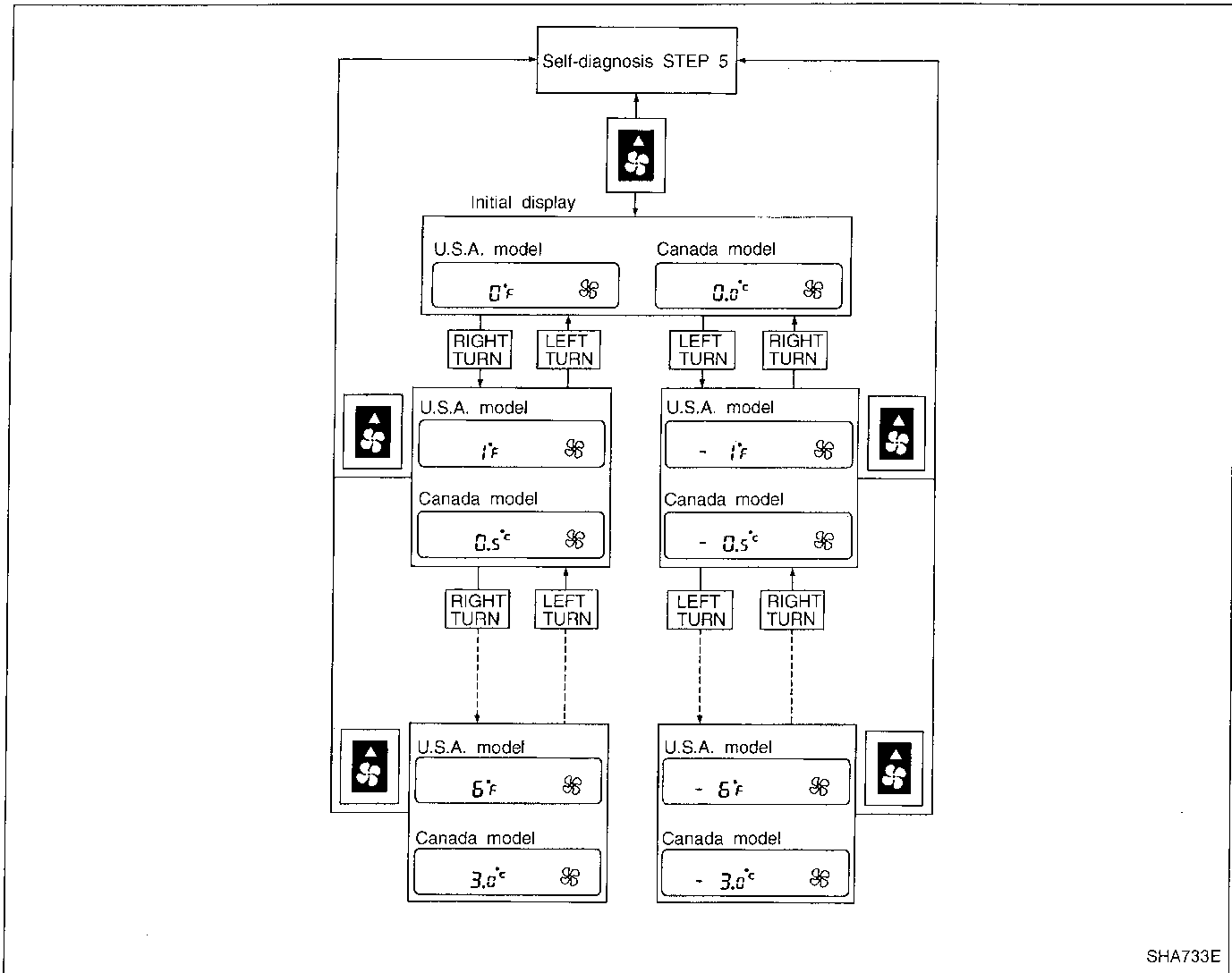
Self-diagnosis (Cont'd)

AUXILIARY MECHANISM: Temperature setting trimmer

This trimmer compensates for differences between temperature setting (displayed digitally) and temperature felt by driver in a range of $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\pm 6^{\circ}\text{F}$).

Operating procedures for this trimmer are as follows:

Starting with STEP 5 under "Self-diagnostic mode", press $\hat{*}$ (Blower) switch to set air conditioning system in auxiliary mode. Then, set temperature dial to desired temperature. Temperature will change at a rate of 0.5°C (1°F) each time a switch is turned.



SHA733E

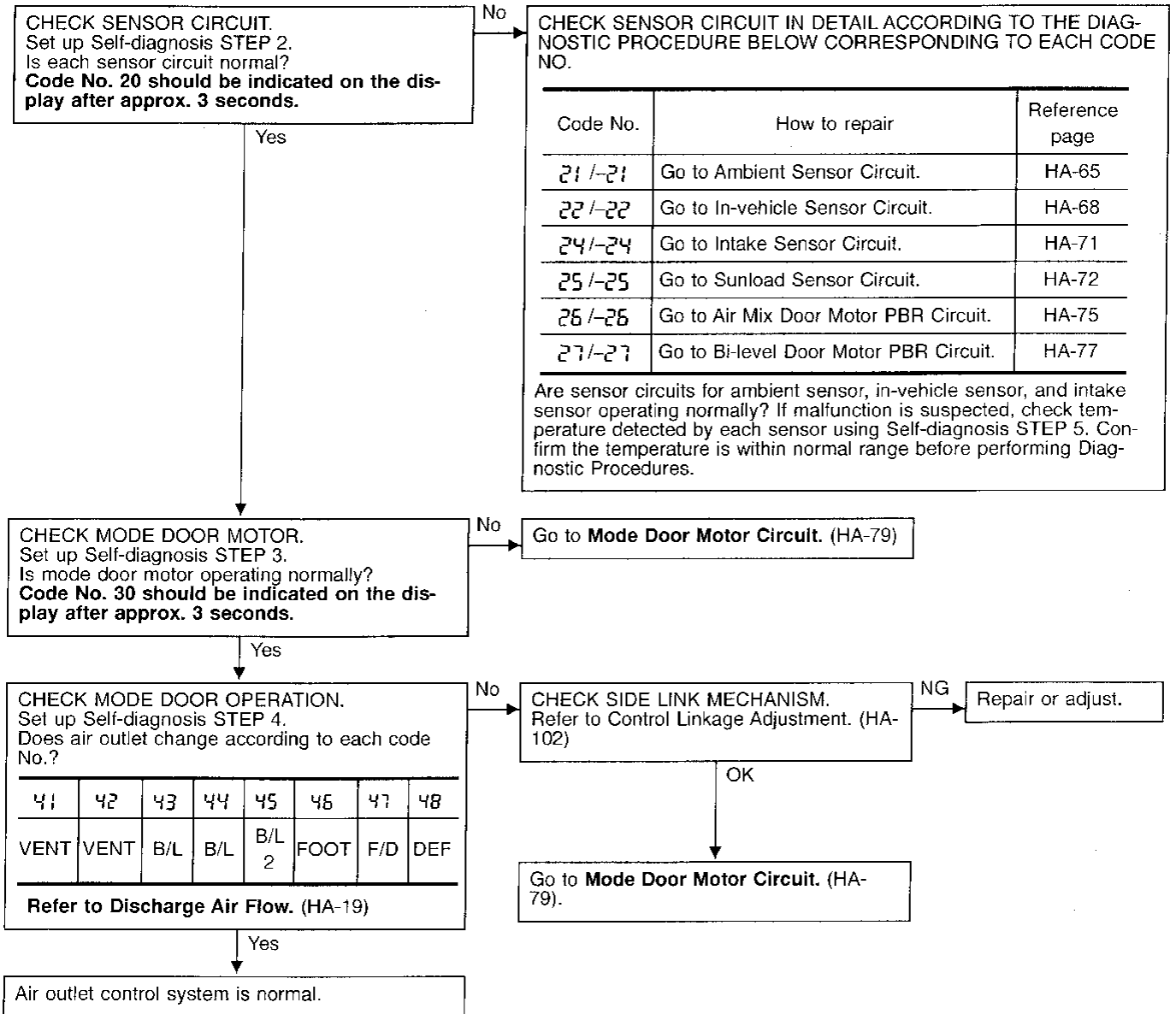
When battery cable is disconnected, trimmer operation is canceled and temperature set becomes that of initial condition, i.e. 0°C (0°F).

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Preliminary Check

PRELIMINARY CHECK 1

Air outlet does not change.



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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Preliminary Check (Cont'd)

PRELIMINARY CHECK 2

Intake door does not change.

CHECK SENSOR CIRCUIT.
Set up Self-diagnosis STEP 2.
Is each sensor circuit normal?
Code No. 20 should be indicated on the display after approx. 3 seconds later.

No

CHECK SENSOR CIRCUIT IN DETAIL ACCORDING TO THE DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE BELOW CORRESPONDED TO EACH CODE NO.

Code No.	How to repair	Reference page
21-21	Go to Ambient Sensor Circuit.	HA-65
22-22	Go to In-vehicle Sensor Circuit.	HA-68
24-24	Go to Intake Sensor Circuit.	HA-71
25-25	Go to Sunload Sensor Circuit.	HA-72
26-26	Go to Air Mix Door Motor PBR Circuit.	HA-75
27-27	Go to Bi-level Door Motor PBR Circuit.	HA-77

Are sensor circuits for ambient sensor, in-vehicle sensor, and intake sensor operating normally? If malfunction is suspected, check temperature detected by each sensor using Self-diagnosis STEP 5. Confirm the temperature is within normal range before performing Diagnostic Procedures.

Yes

CHECK INTAKE DOOR MOTOR OPERATION.
Set up Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
Does intake air change according to each code No.?

No

CHECK INTAKE DOOR ROD or LEVER MECHANISM.
Refer to Control Linkage Adjustment. (HA-103)

NG

Repair or adjust.

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
REC	REC	REC	20% FRE	20% FRE	FRE	FRE	FRE

OK

Go to Intake Door Motor Circuit. (HA-84)

Yes

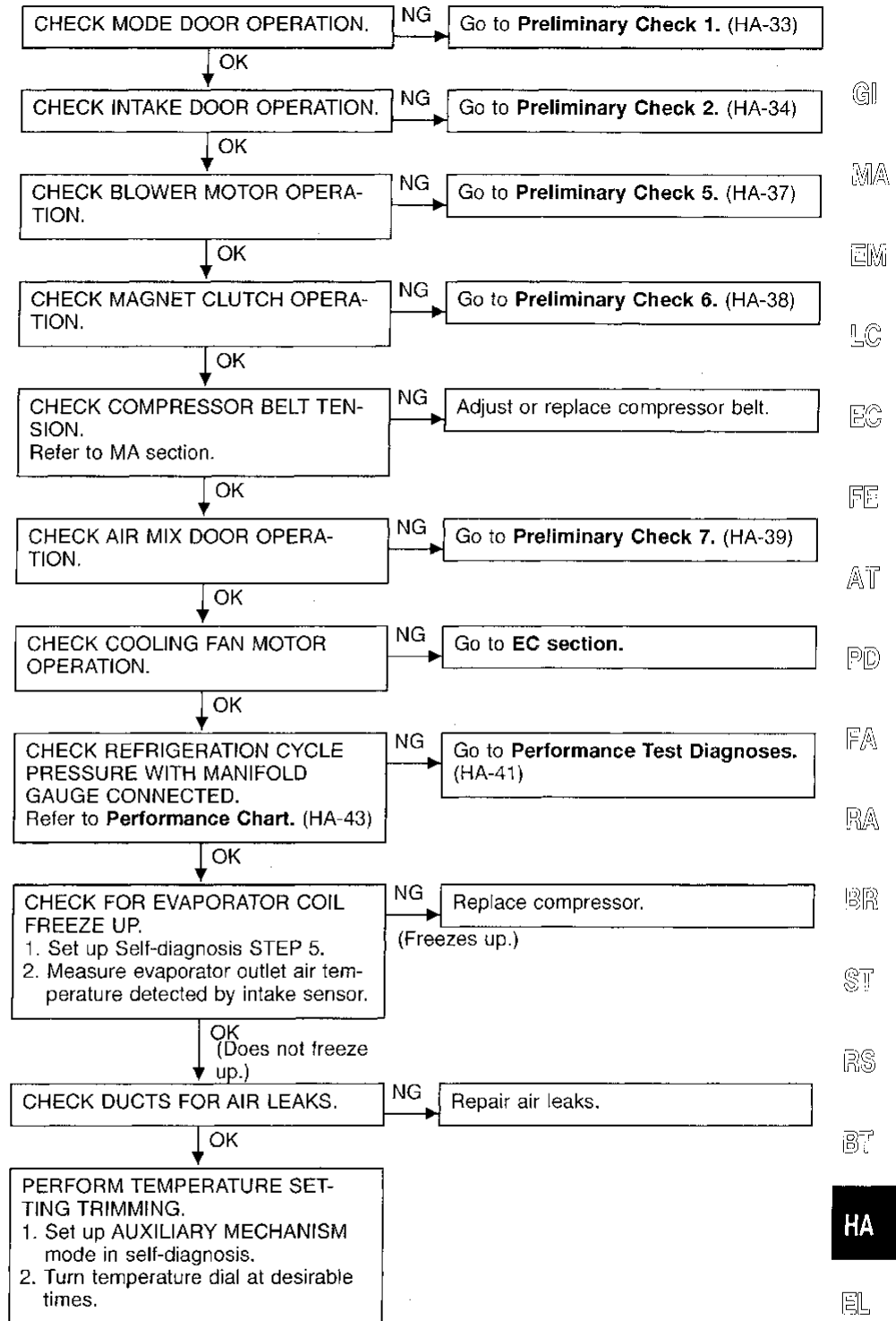
Intake door control system is normal.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Preliminary Check (Cont'd)

PRELIMINARY CHECK 3

Insufficient cooling



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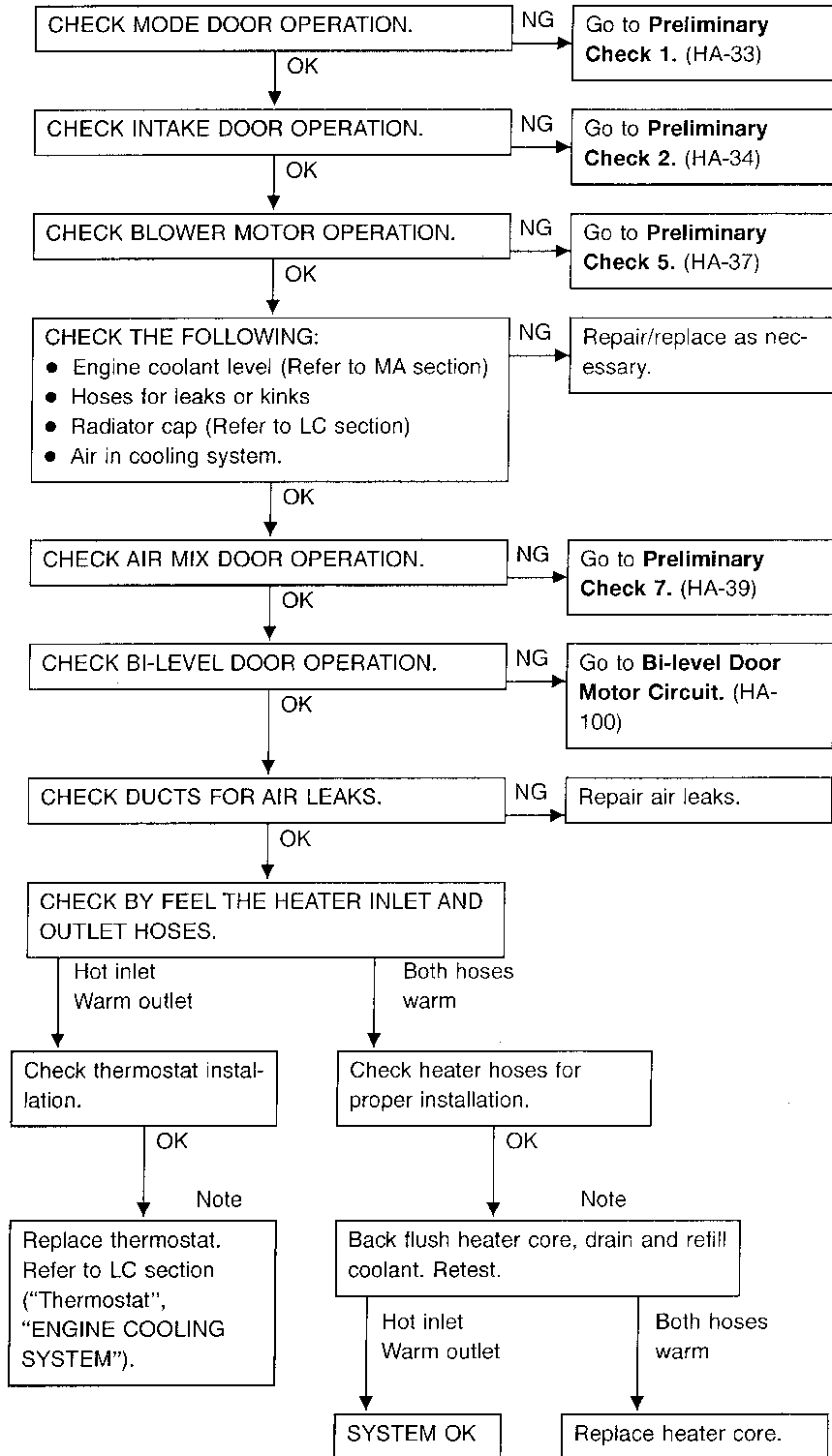
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Preliminary Check (Cont'd)

PRELIMINARY CHECK 4

Insufficient heating



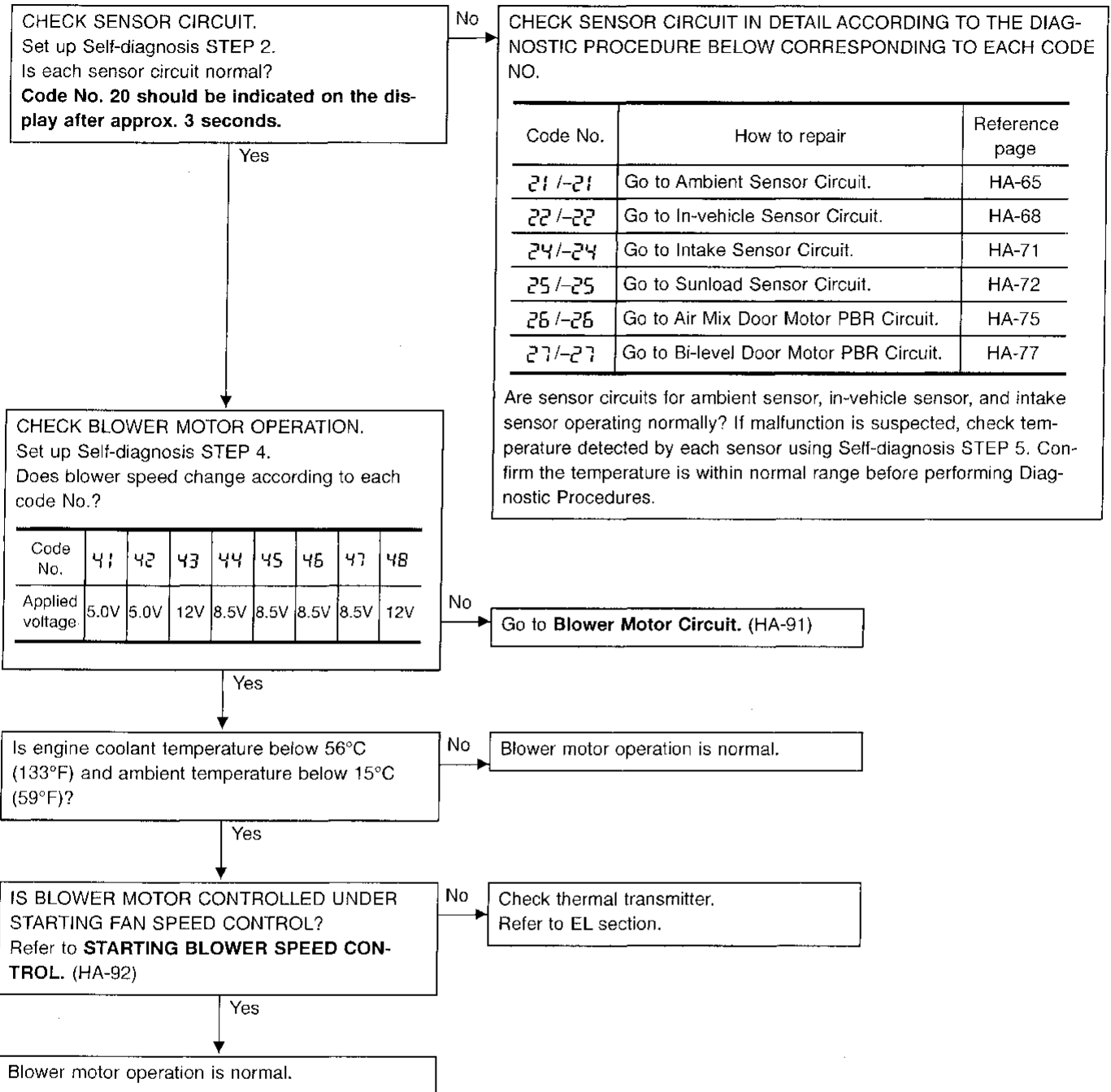
Note: To avoid unnecessary service of heating system, first perform TEMPERATURE SETTING TRIMMING. Refer to "AUXILIARY MECHANISM", "Self-diagnosis". (HA-32)

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Preliminary Check (Cont'd)

PRELIMINARY CHECK 5

Blower motor operation is malfunctioning.



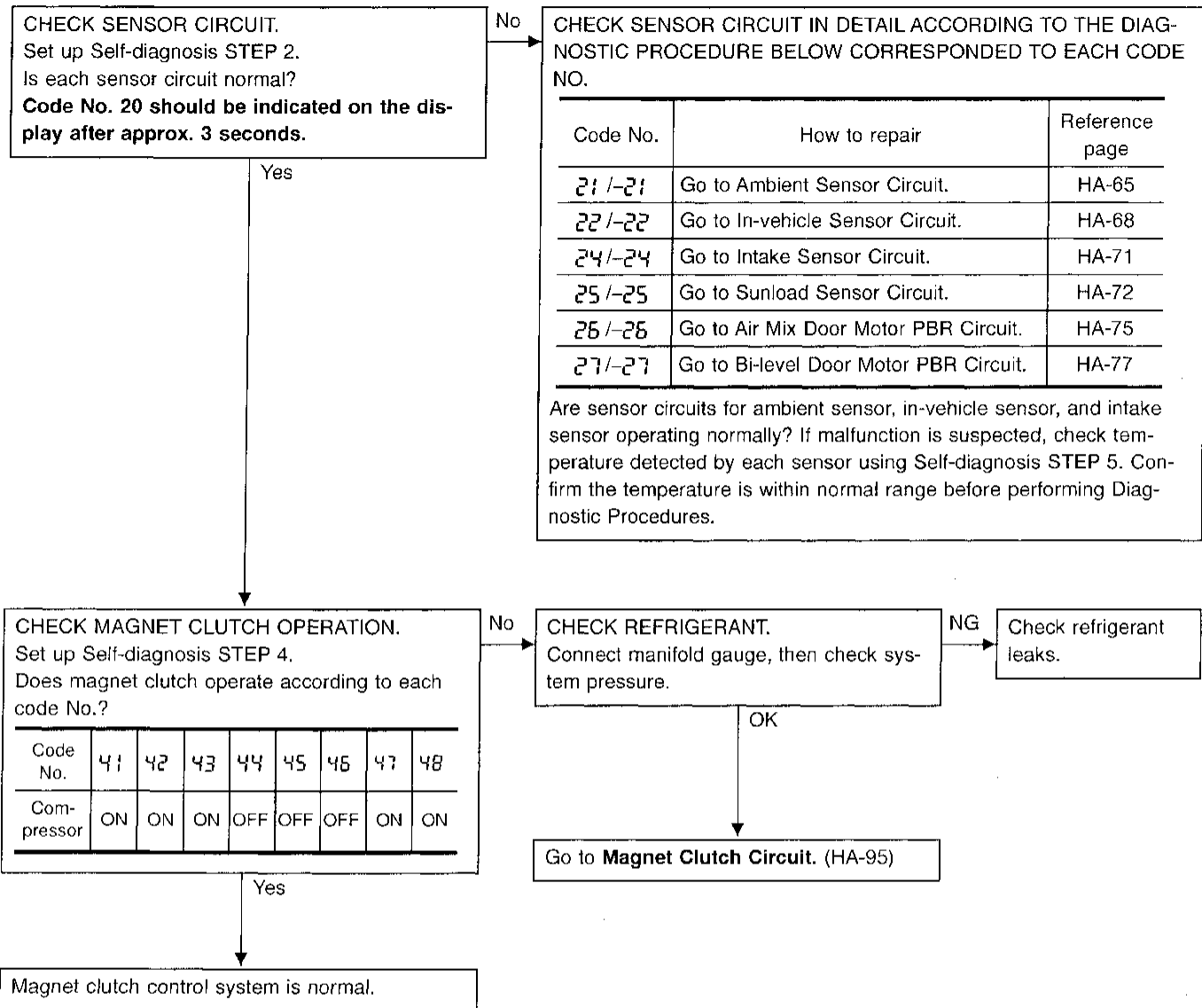
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Preliminary Check (Cont'd)

PRELIMINARY CHECK 6

Magnet clutch does not engage.

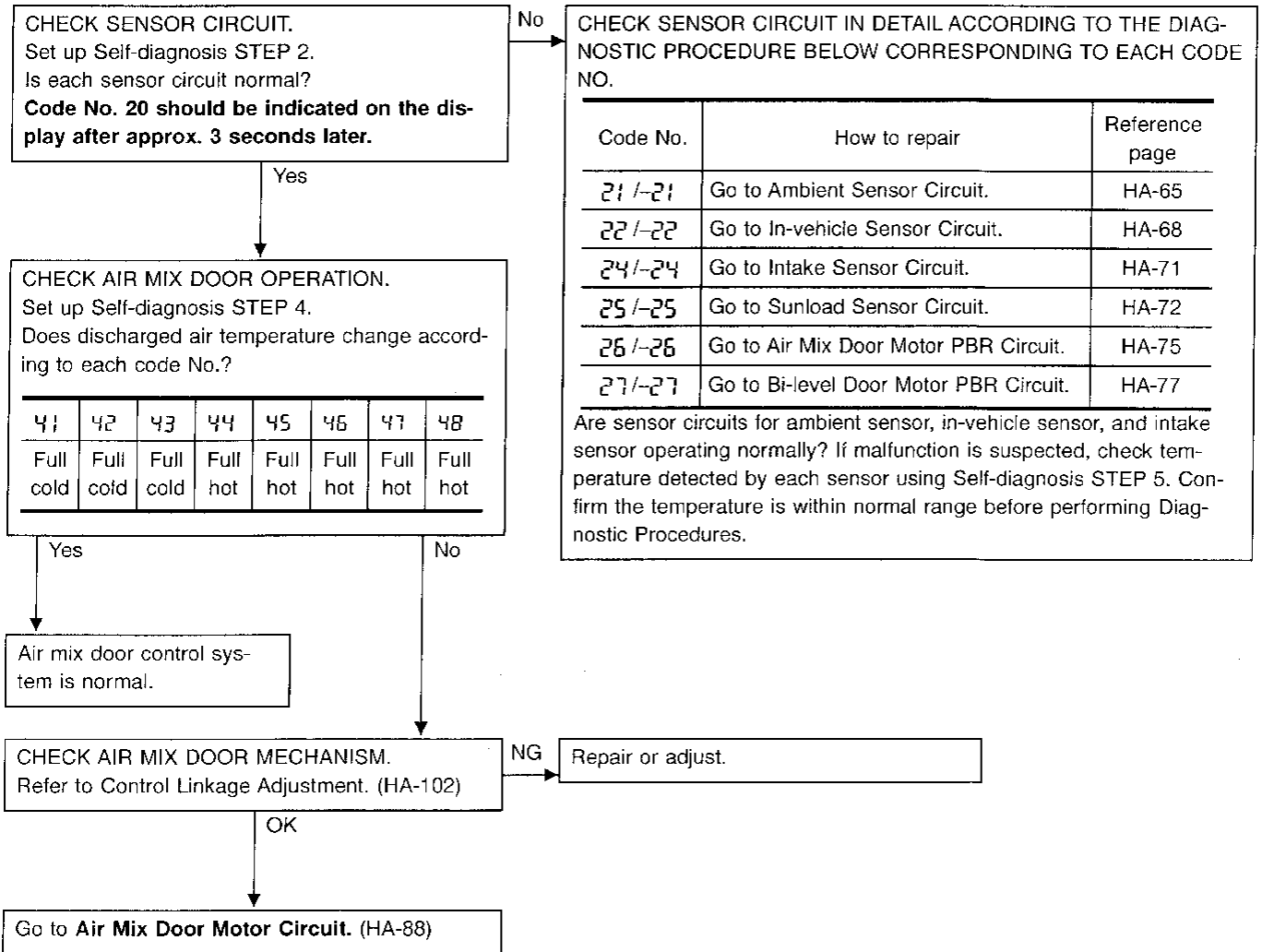


TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Preliminary Check (Cont'd)

PRELIMINARY CHECK 7

Discharged air temperature does not change.



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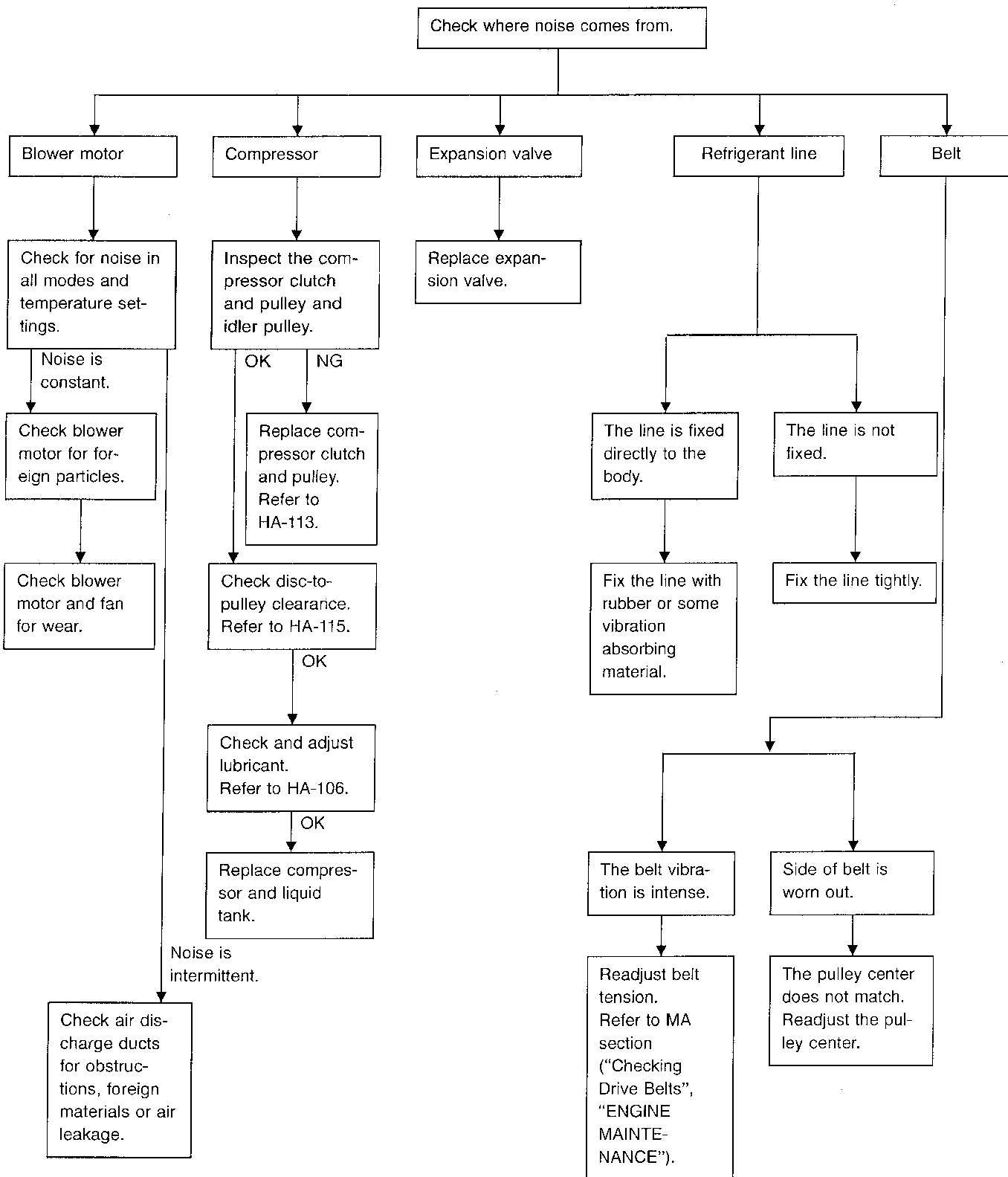
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Preliminary Check (Cont'd)

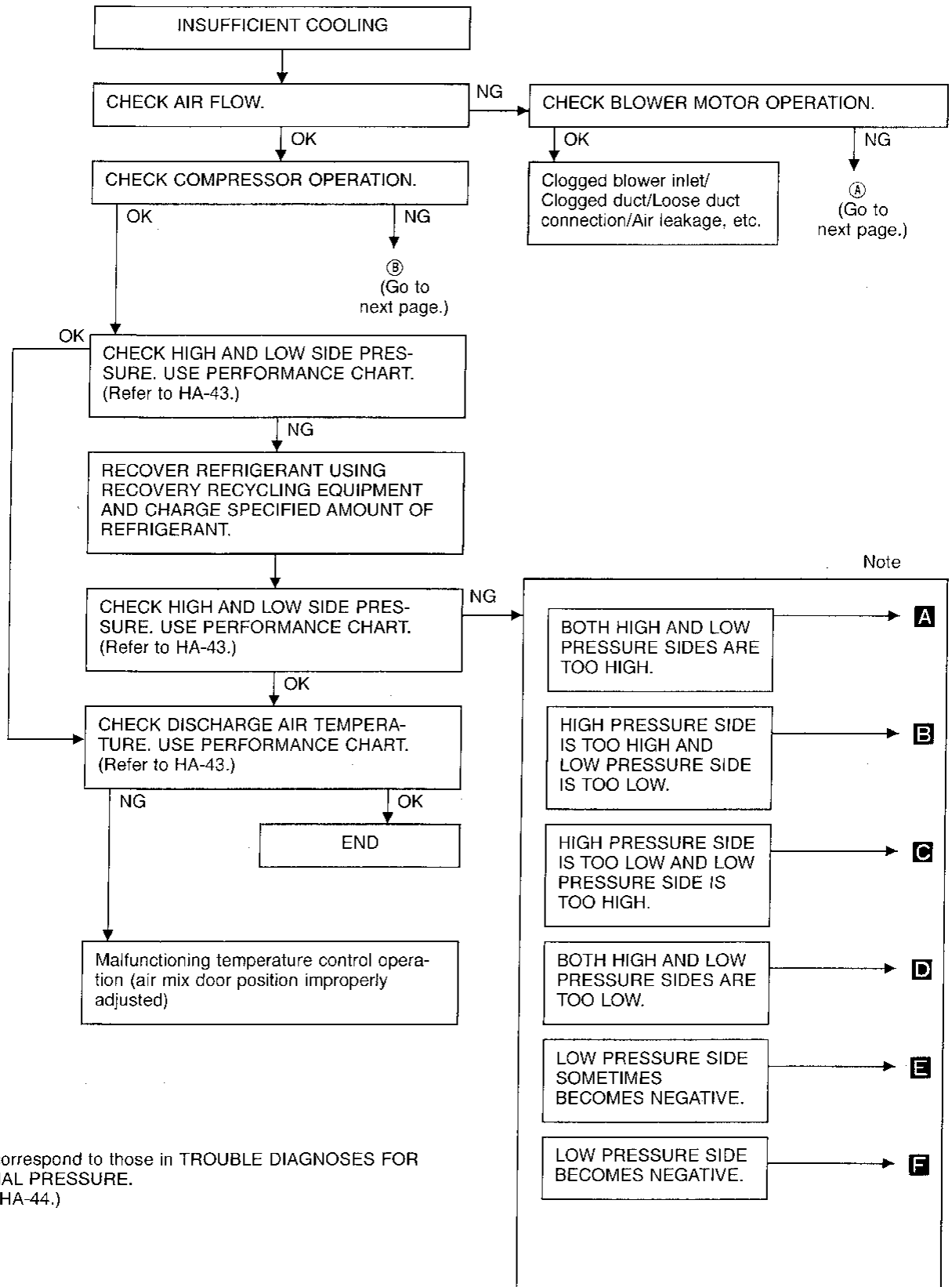
PRELIMINARY CHECK 8

Noise



TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Performance Test Diagnoses INSUFFICIENT COOLING

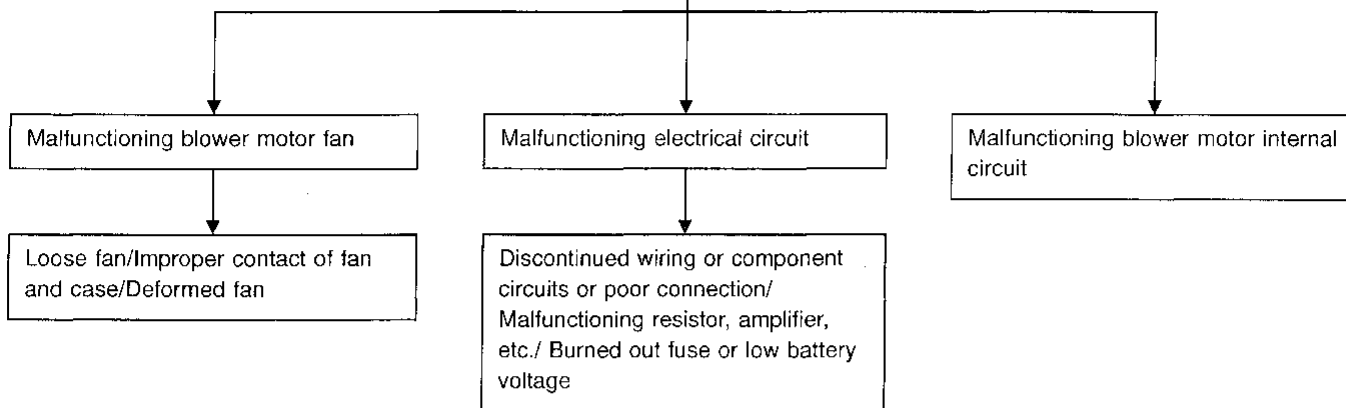


Note: **A-F** correspond to those in TROUBLE DIAGNOSES FOR ABNORMAL PRESSURE. (Refer to HA-44.)

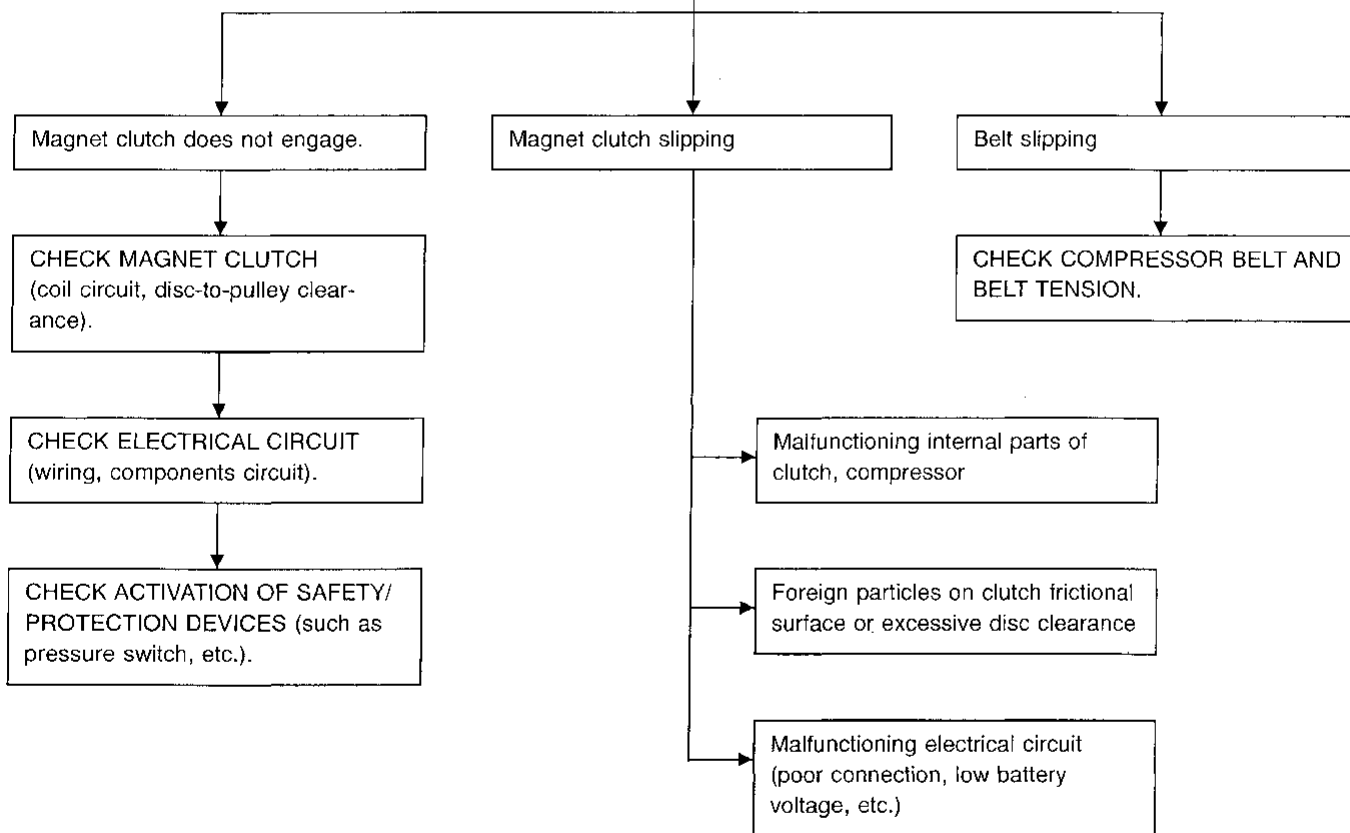
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Performance Test Diagnoses (Cont'd)

Ⓐ



Ⓑ



TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Performance Chart

TEST CONDITION

Testing must be performed as follows:

Vehicle location: Indoors or in the shade (in a well-ventilated place)

Doors: Closed

Door window: Open (Front driver side only)

Hood: Open


AUTO switch: ON

Temperature dial (PTC): Max. COLD set

Mode switch:  (Ventilation) set

Rear ventilator switch: ON

 (REC) switch:  (Recirculation) set

 (blower) switch: Max. speed set

Engine speed: Idle speed

Operate the air conditioning system for 10 minutes before taking measurements.

TEST READING

Recirculating-to-discharge air temperature table

Inside air (Recirculating air) at blower assembly inlet		Discharge air temperature at center ventilator °C (°F)
Relative humidity %	Air temperature °C (°F)	
50 - 60	25 (77)	6.2 - 9.2 (43 - 49)
	30 (86)	10.4 - 13.5 (51 - 56)
	35 (95)	15.5 - 19.0 (60 - 66)
60 - 70	25 (77)	9.2 - 12.2 (49 - 54)
	30 (86)	13.5 - 17.0 (56 - 63)
	35 (95)	19.0 - 22.3 (66 - 72)

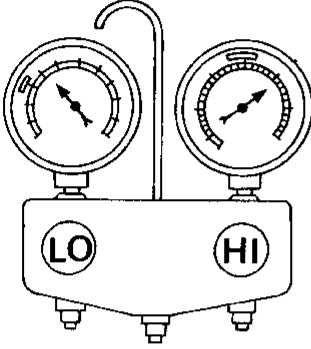
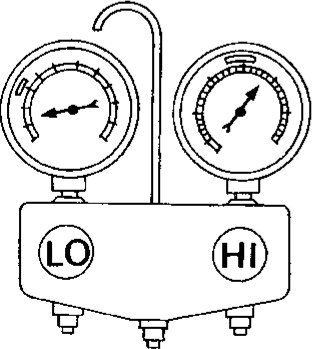
Ambient air temperature-to-operating pressure table

Ambient air		High-pressure (Discharge side) kPa (kg/cm ² , psi)	Low-pressure (Suction side) kPa (kg/cm ² , psi)
Relative humidity %	Air temperature °C (°F)		
50 - 70	25 (77)	1,089 - 1,500 (11.1 - 15.3, 158 - 218)	196 - 275 (2.0 - 2.8, 28 - 40)
	30 (86)	1,226 - 1,657 (12.5 - 16.9, 178 - 240)	245 - 324 (2.5 - 3.3, 36 - 47)
	35 (95)	1,383 - 1,844 (14.1 - 18.8, 201 - 267)	284 - 382 (2.9 - 3.9, 41 - 55)
	40 (104)	1,569 - 2,099 (16.0 - 21.4, 228 - 304)	343 - 451 (3.5 - 4.6, 50 - 65)

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

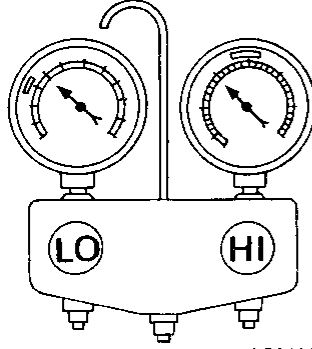
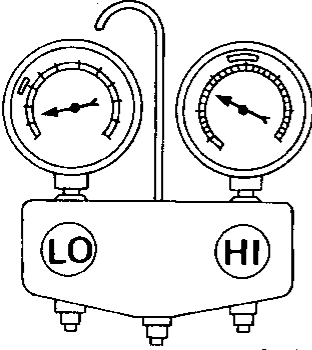
Trouble Diagnoses for Abnormal Pressure

Whenever system's high and/or low side pressure is abnormal, diagnose using a manifold gauge. The marker above the gauge scale in the following tables indicates the standard (normal) pressure range. Since the standard (normal) pressure, however, differs from vehicle to vehicle, refer to HA-43 ("Ambient air temperature-to-operating pressure table").

Gauge indication	Refrigerant cycle	Probable cause	Corrective action
<p>Both high and low-pressure sides are too high.</p> <p>A</p>  <p>AC359A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure is reduced soon after water is splashed on condenser. 	<p>Excessive refrigerant charge in refrigeration cycle</p>	<p>Reduce refrigerant until specified pressure is obtained.</p>
	<p>Air suction by cooling fan is insufficient.</p>	<p>Insufficient condenser cooling performance</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>① Condenser fins are clogged. ② Improper fan rotation of cooling fan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean condenser. Check and repair cooling fan as necessary.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-pressure pipe is not cold. When compressor is stopped high-pressure value quickly drops by approximately 196 kPa (2 kg/cm², 28 psi). It then decreases gradually thereafter. 	<p>Poor heat exchange in condenser (After compressor operation stops, high pressure decreases too slowly.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Air in refrigeration cycle</p>	<p>Evacuate repeatedly and recharge system.</p>
	<p>Engine tends to overheat.</p>	<p>Engine cooling systems malfunction.</p>	<p>Check and repair each engine cooling system.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An area of the low-pressure pipe is colder than areas near the evaporator outlet. Plates are sometimes covered with frost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive liquid refrigerant on low-pressure side Excessive refrigerant discharge flow Expansion valve is open a little compared with the specification. <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>① Improper thermal valve installation ② Improper expansion valve adjustment</p>	<p>Replace expansion valve.</p>
<p>High-pressure side is too high and low-pressure side is too low.</p> <p>B</p>  <p>AC360A</p>	<p>Upper side of condenser and high-pressure side are hot, however, liquid tank is not so hot.</p>	<p>High-pressure tube or parts located between compressor and condenser are clogged or crushed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check and repair or replace malfunctioning parts. Check lubricant for contamination.

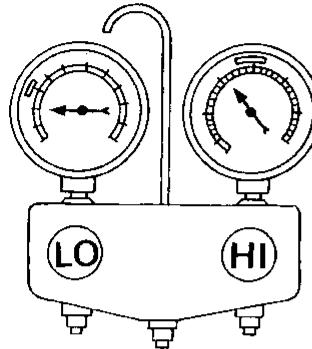
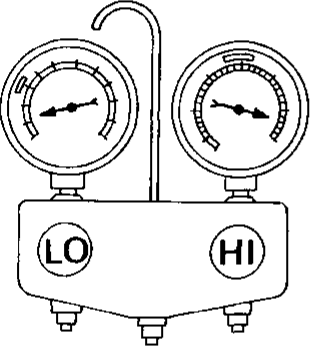
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Trouble Diagnoses for Abnormal Pressure (Cont'd)

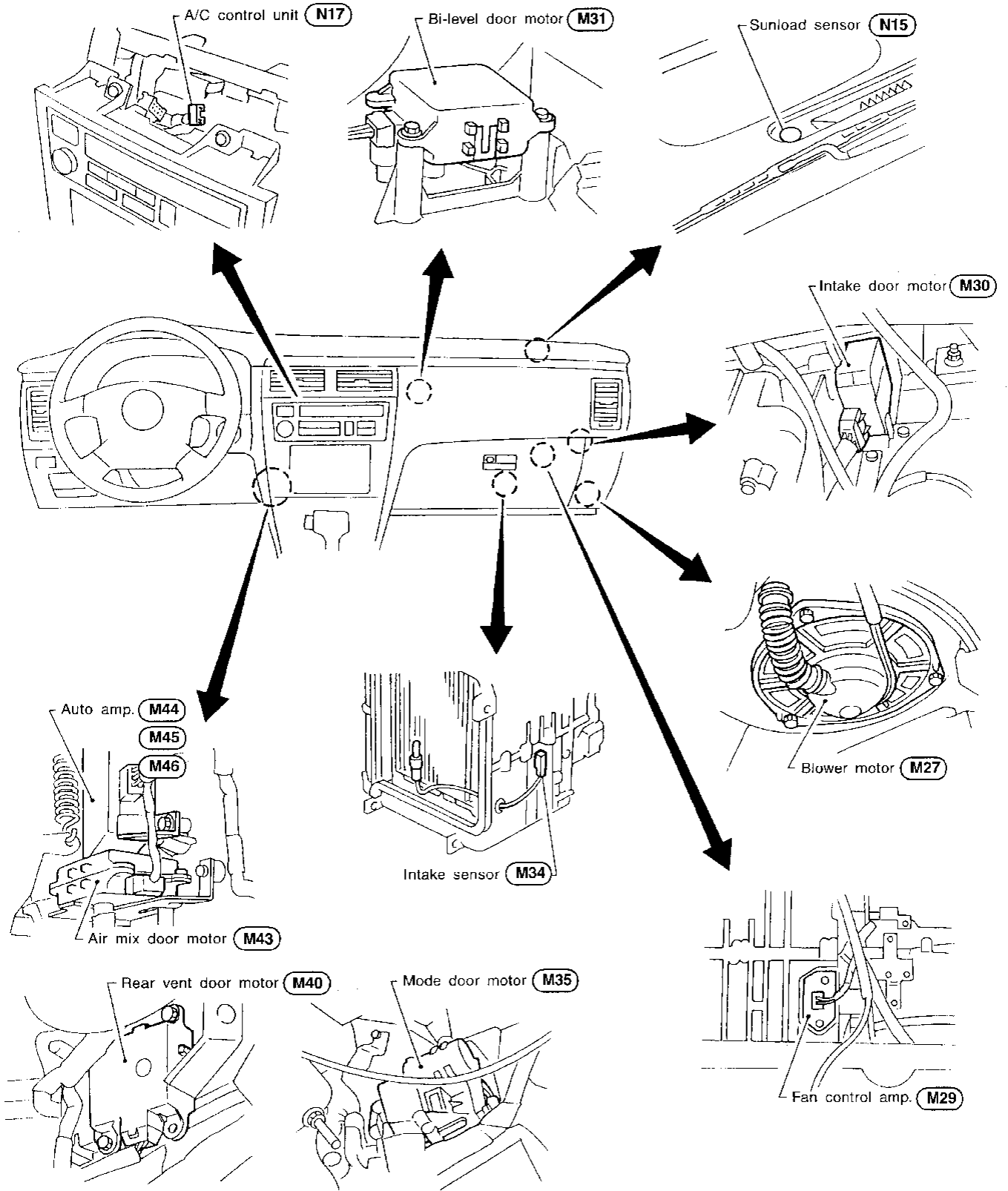
Gauge indication	Refrigerant cycle	Probable cause	Corrective action	
High-pressure side is too low and low-pressure side is too high. C  AC356A	High and low-pressure sides become equal soon after compressor operation stops.	Compressor pressure operation is improper. ↓ Damaged inside compressor packings	Replace compressor.	GI MA EM LC EC
	No temperature difference between high and low-pressure sides	Compressor pressure operation is improper. ↓ Damaged inside compressor packings.	Replace compressor.	
Both high- and low-pressure sides are too low. D  AC353A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a big temperature difference between receiver drier outlet and inlet. Outlet temperature is extremely low. • Liquid tank inlet and expansion valve are frosted. 	Compressor discharge capacity does not change. (Compressor stroke is set at maximum.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace liquid tank. • Check lubricant for contamination. 	FE AT PD FA RA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature of expansion valve inlet is extremely low as compared with areas near liquid tank. • Expansion valve inlet may be frosted. • Temperature difference occurs somewhere in high-pressure side 	High-pressure pipe located between receiver drier and expansion valve is clogged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check and repair malfunctioning parts. • Check lubricant for contamination. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion valve and liquid tank are warm or only cool when touched. 	Low refrigerant charge ↓ Leaking fittings or components	Check refrigerant for leaks. Refer to "Checking Refrigerant Leaks", HA-109.	BR
	There is a big temperature difference between expansion valve inlet and outlet while the valve itself is frosted.	Expansion valve closes a little compared with the specification. ↓ ① Improper expansion valve adjustment ② Malfunctioning thermal valve ③ Outlet and inlet may be clogged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove foreign particles by using compressed air. • Check lubricant for contamination. 	ST RS BT
	An area of the low-pressure pipe is colder than areas near the evaporator outlet.	Low-pressure pipe is clogged or crushed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check and repair malfunctioning parts. • Check lubricant for contamination. 	HA E-
	Air flow volume is not enough or is too low.	Evaporator is frozen. ↓ Compressor discharge capacity does not change. (Compressor stroke is set at maximum length.)	Replace compressor.	DX

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Trouble Diagnoses for Abnormal Pressure (Cont'd)

Gauge indication	Refrigerant cycle	Probable cause	Corrective action
<p>Low-pressure side sometimes becomes negative.</p> <p>E</p>  <p>AC354A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air conditioning system does not function and does not cyclically cool the compartment air. • The system constantly functions for a certain period of time after compressor is stopped and restarted. 	<p>Refrigerant does not discharge cyclically.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Moisture is frozen at expansion valve outlet and inlet.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Water is mixed with refrigerant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drain water from refrigerant or replace refrigerant. • Replace liquid tank.
<p>Low-pressure side becomes negative.</p> <p>F</p>  <p>AC362A</p>	<p>Liquid tank or front/rear side of expansion valve's pipe is frosted or dewed.</p>	<p>High-pressure side is closed and refrigerant does not flow.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Expansion valve or liquid tank is frosted.</p>	<p>Leave the system at rest until no frost is present. Start it again to check whether or not the problem is caused by water or foreign particles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If water is the cause, initially cooling is okay. Then the water freezes, causing a blockage. Drain water from refrigerant or replace refrigerant. • If due to foreign particles, remove expansion valve and remove the particles with dry and compressed air (not shop air). • If either of the above methods cannot correct the problem, replace expansion valve. • Replace liquid tank. • Check lubricant for contamination.

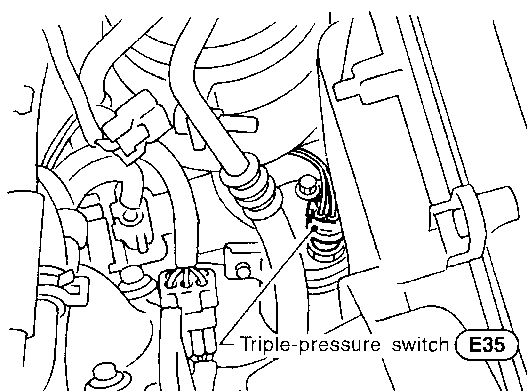
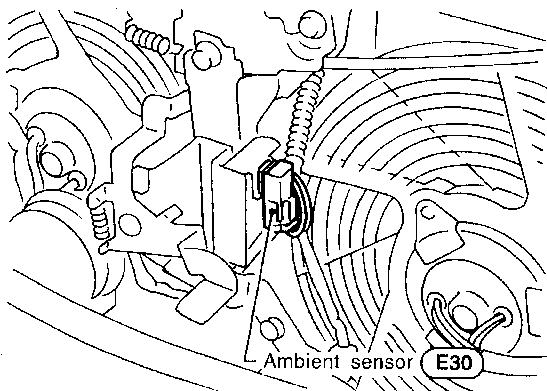
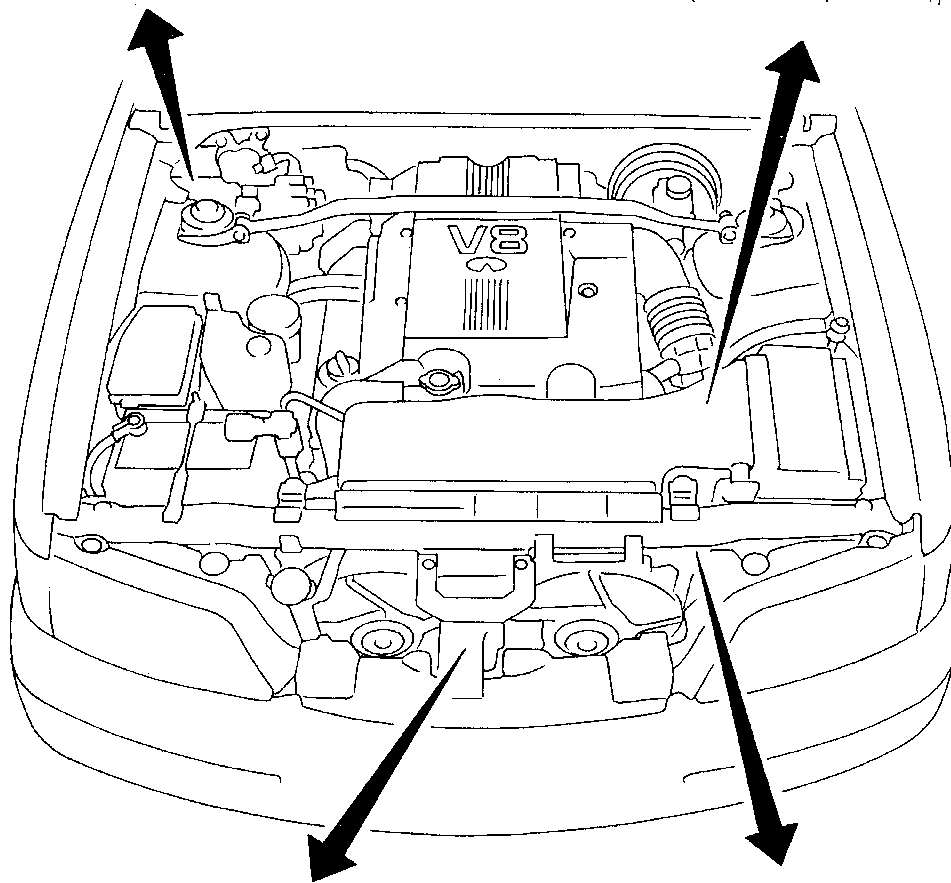
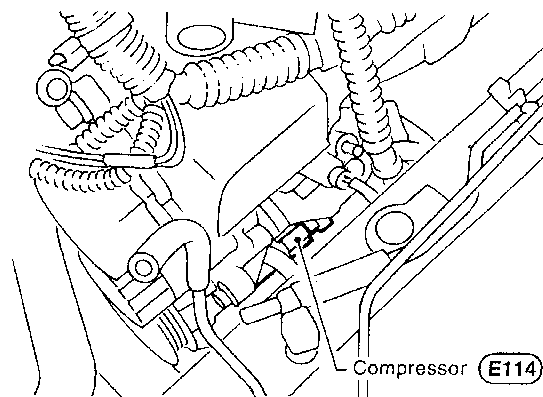
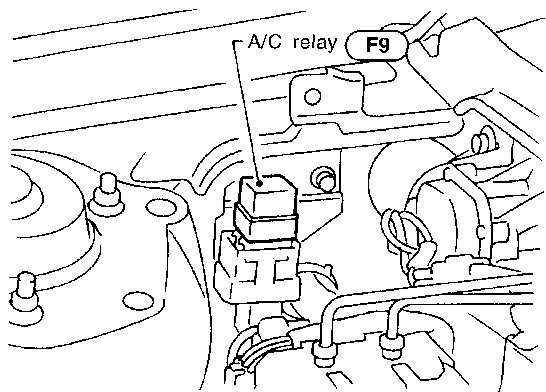
A/C Harness Layout



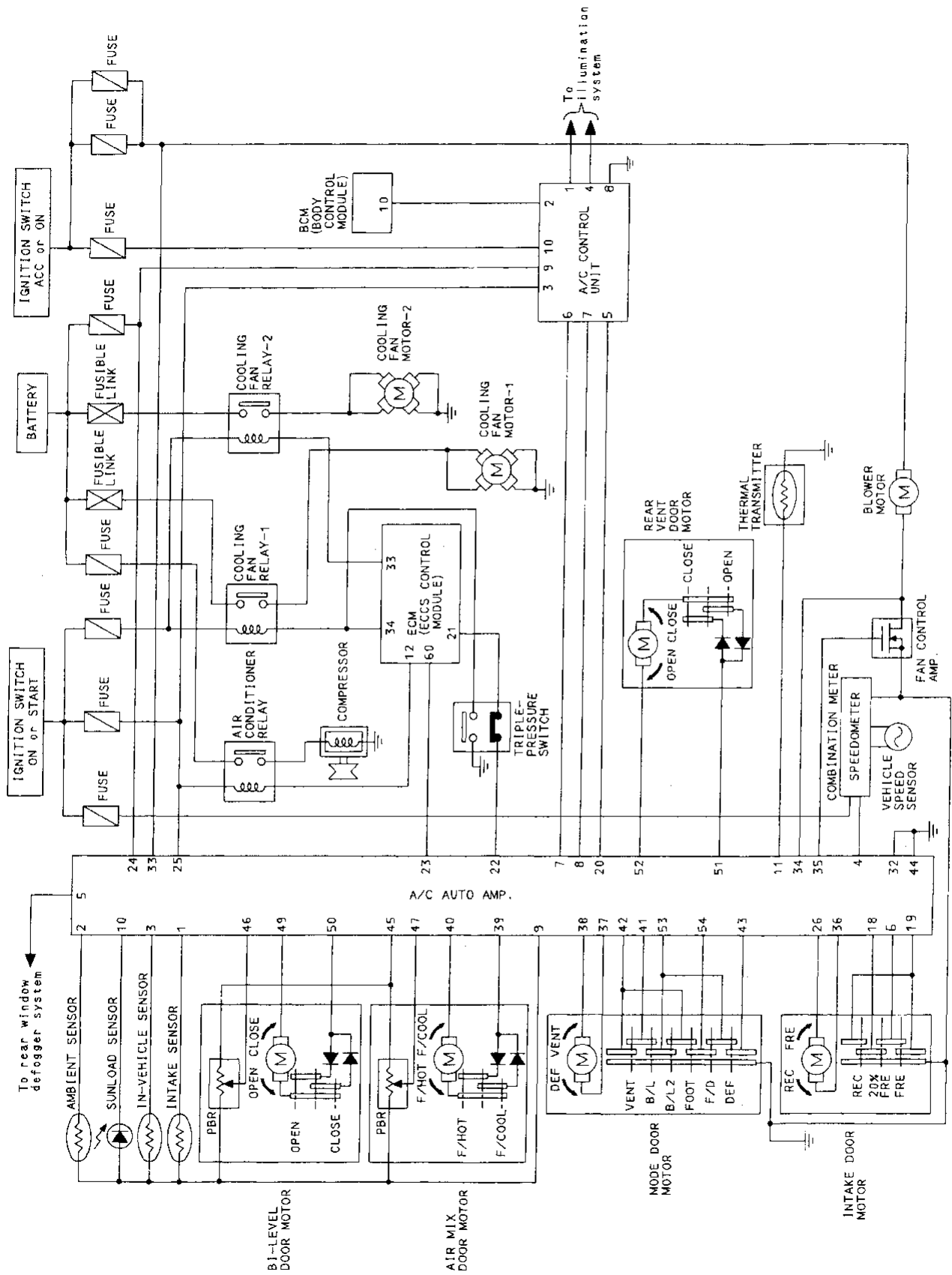
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

A/C Harness Layout (Cont'd)



Circuit Diagram

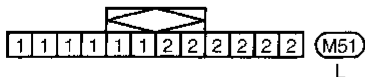
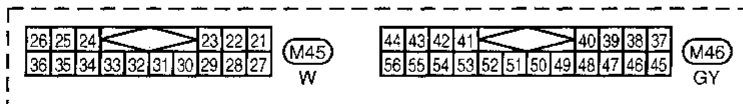
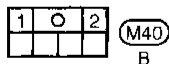
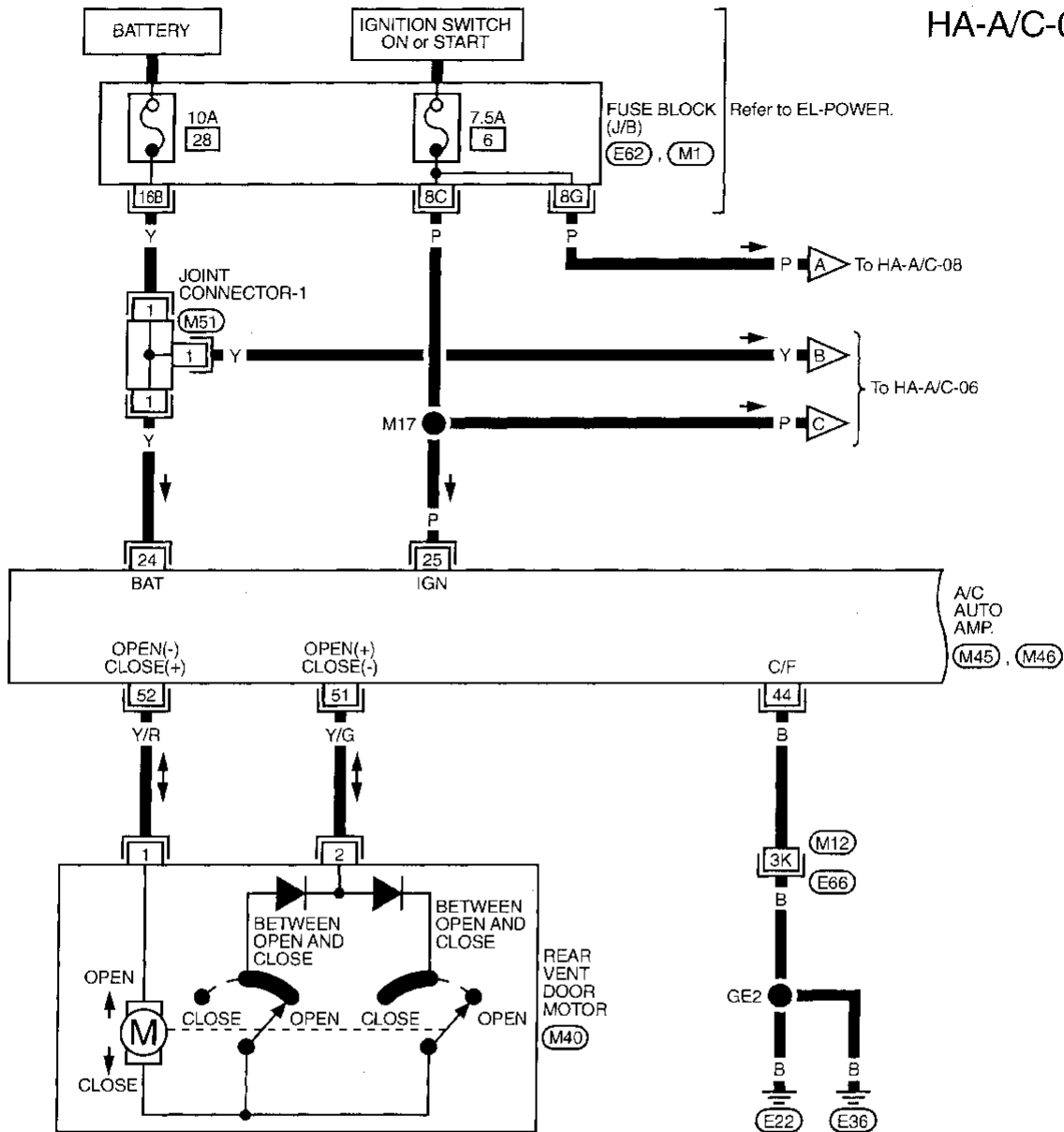


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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Wiring Diagram — A/C —

HA-A/C-01



Refer to last page (Foldout page).

E66, M12

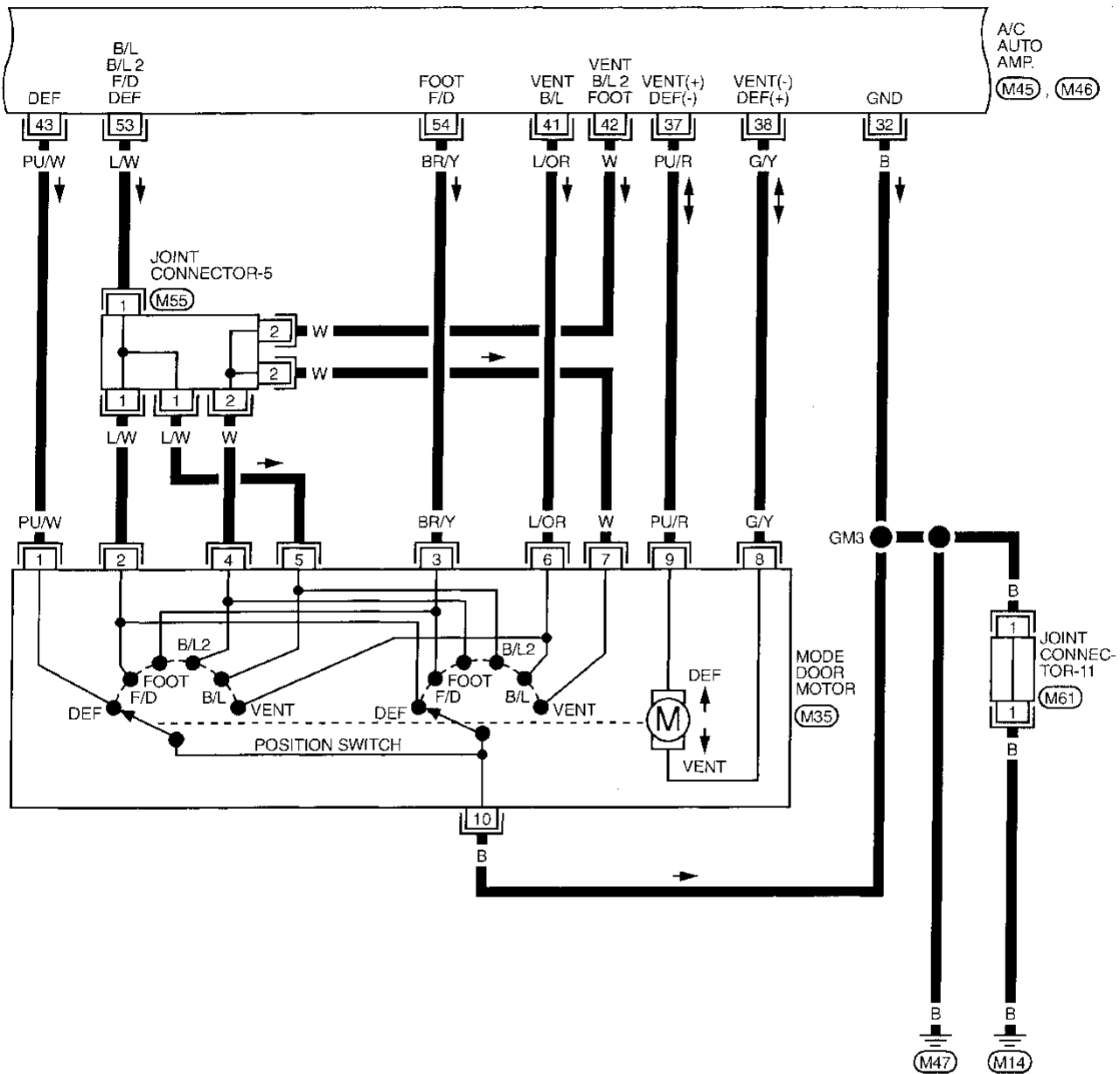
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M1

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Wiring Diagram — A/C — (Cont'd)

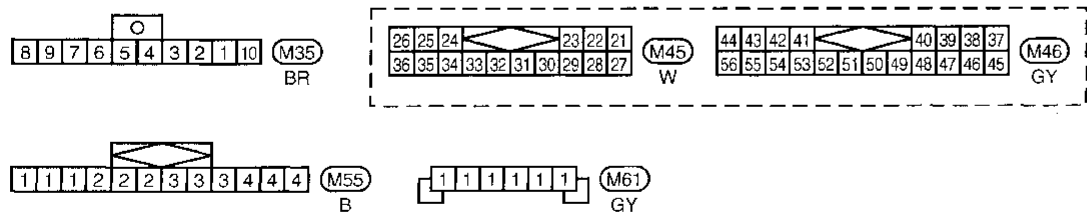
HA-A/C-02



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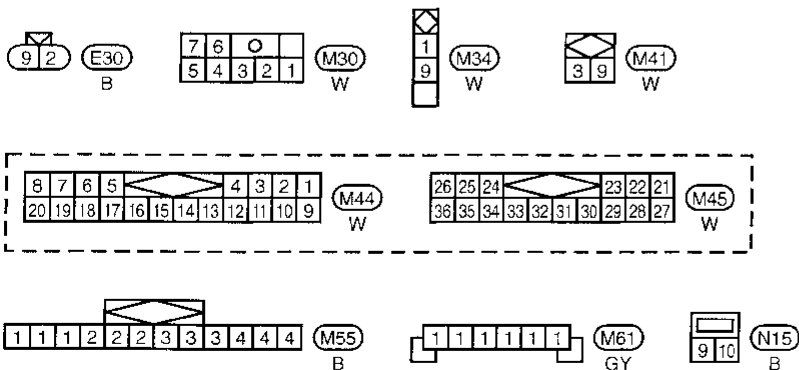
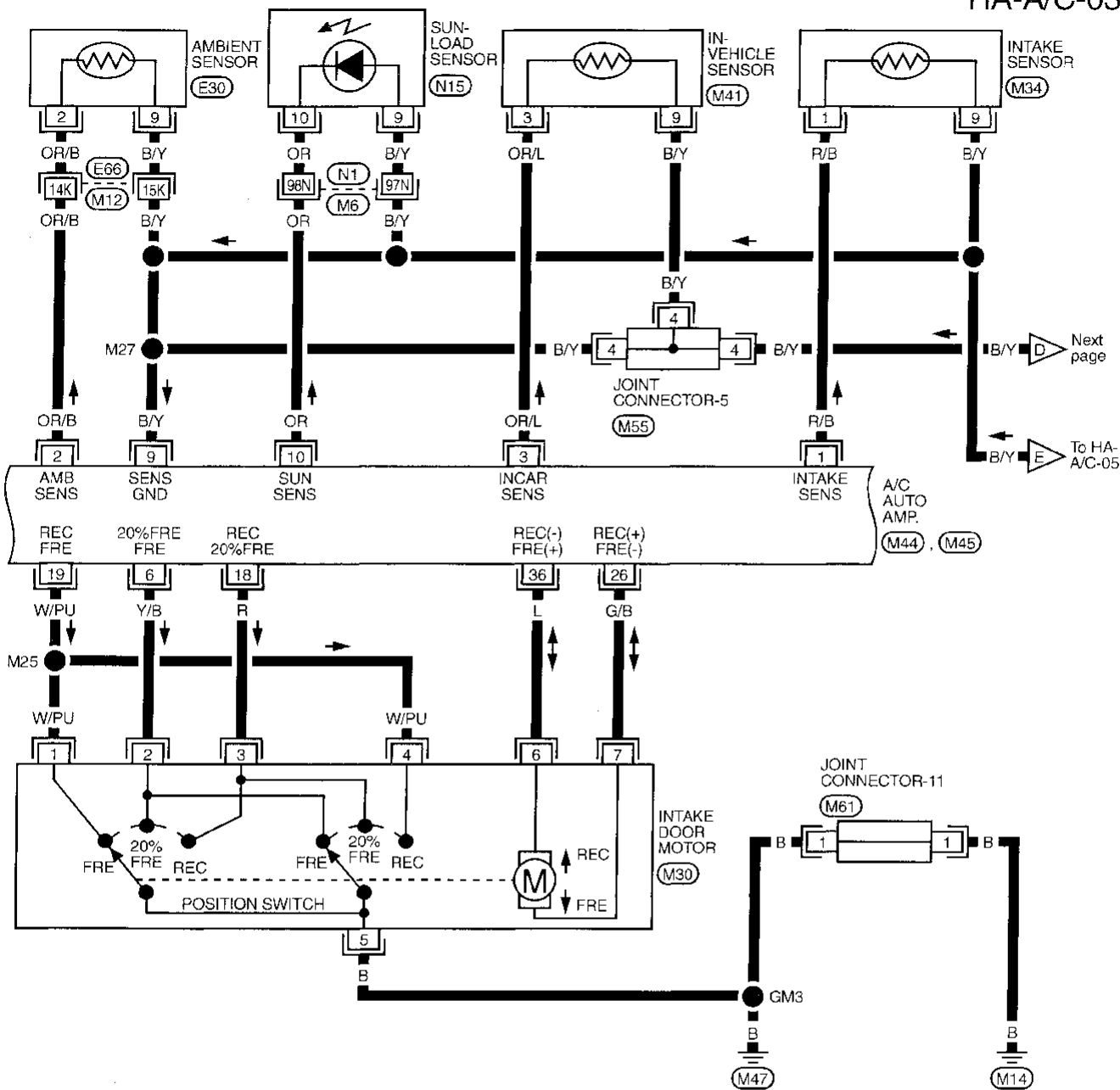
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Wiring Diagram — A/C — (Cont'd)

HA-A/C-03



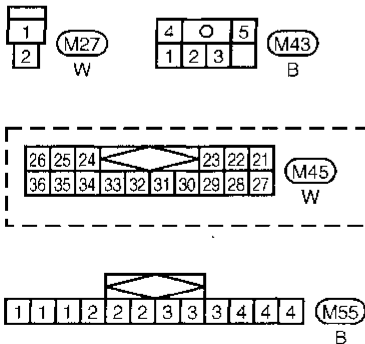
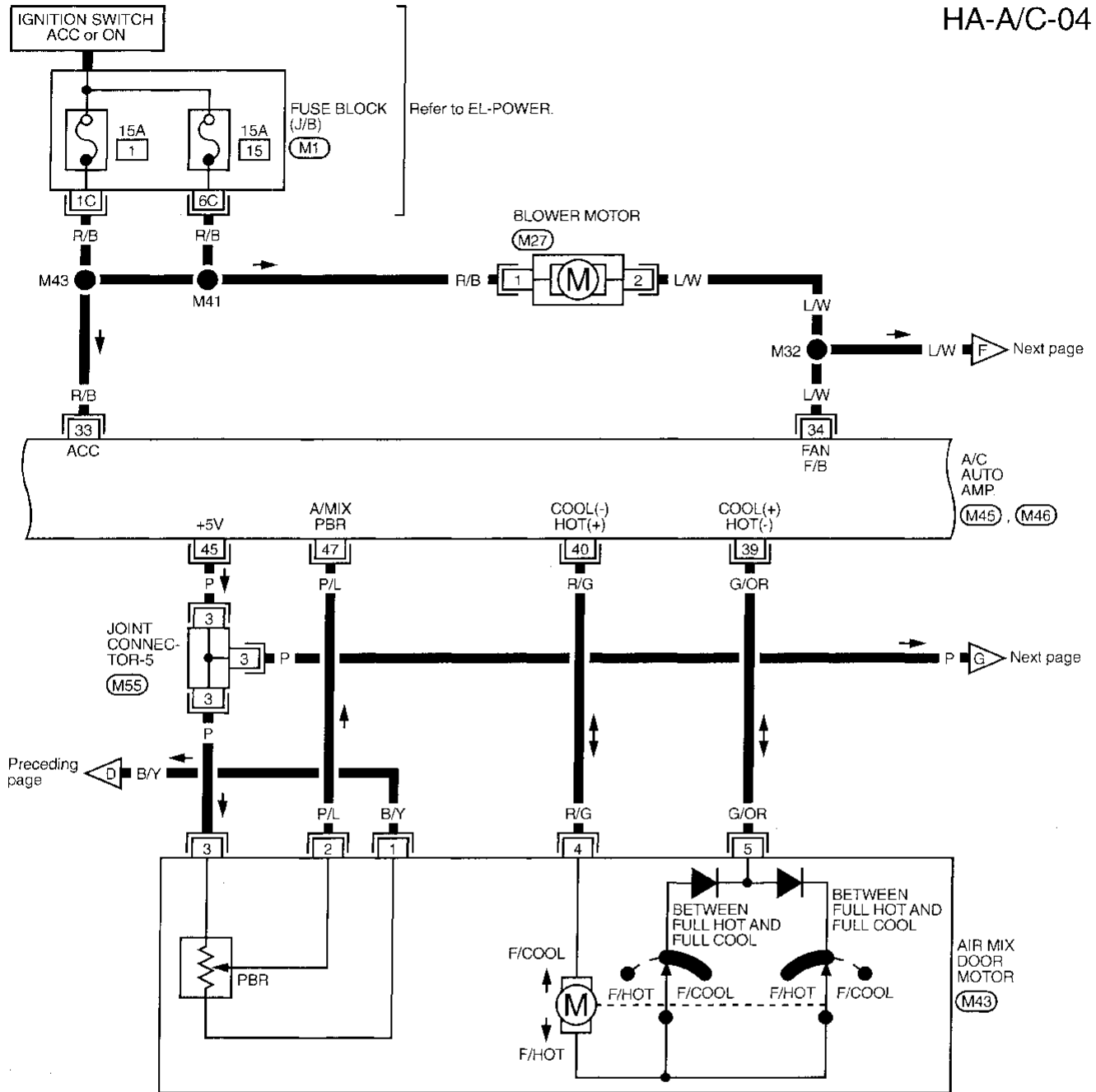
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E66, M12
M6, N1

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Wiring Diagram — A/C — (Cont'd)

HA-A/C-04



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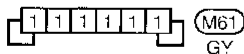
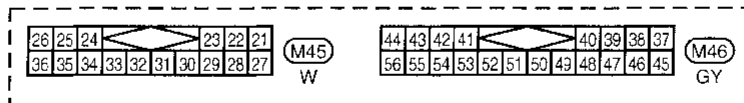
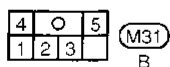
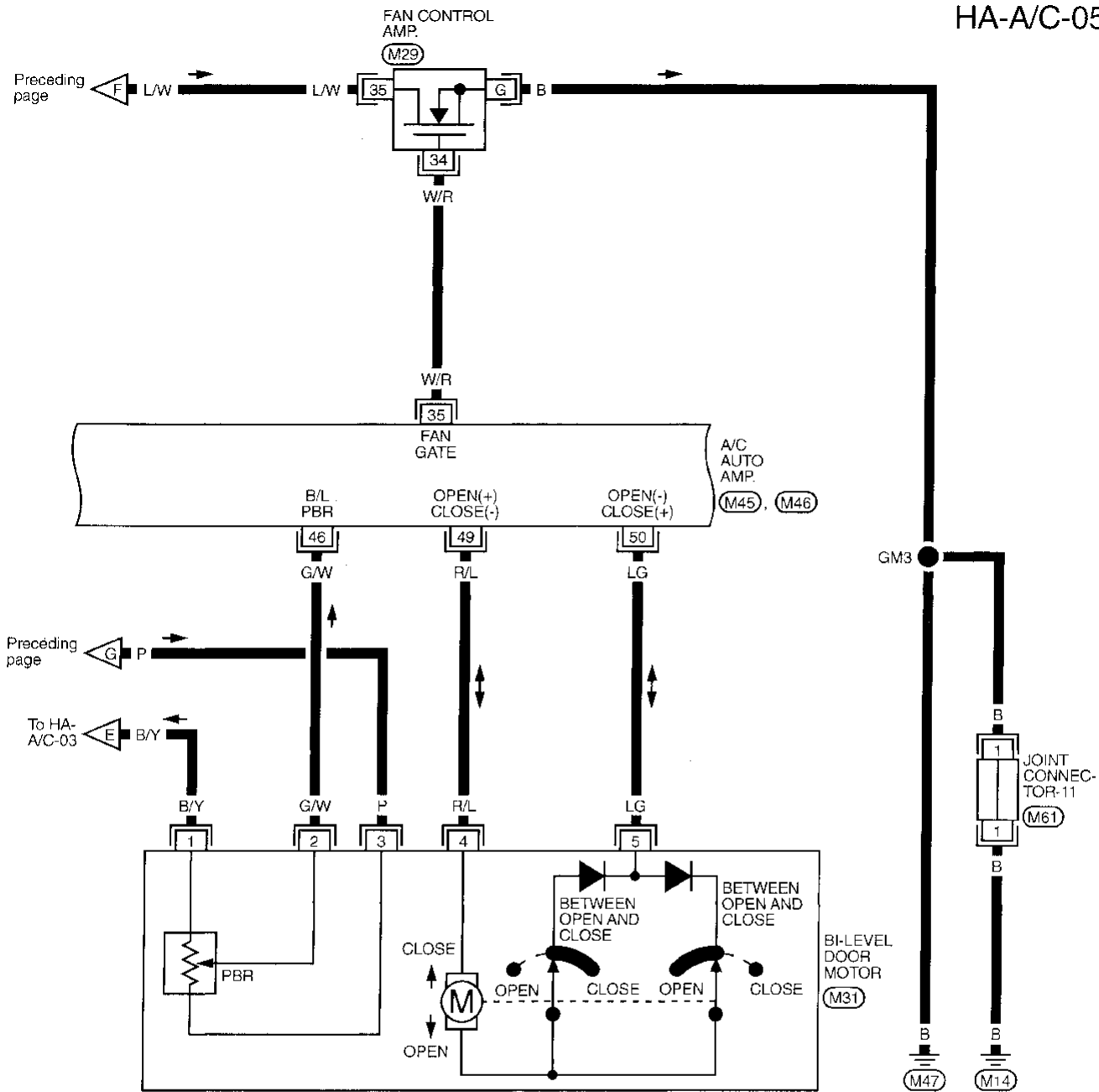
(M1)

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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Wiring Diagram — A/C — (Cont'd)

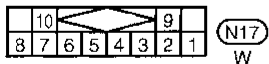
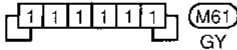
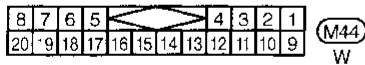
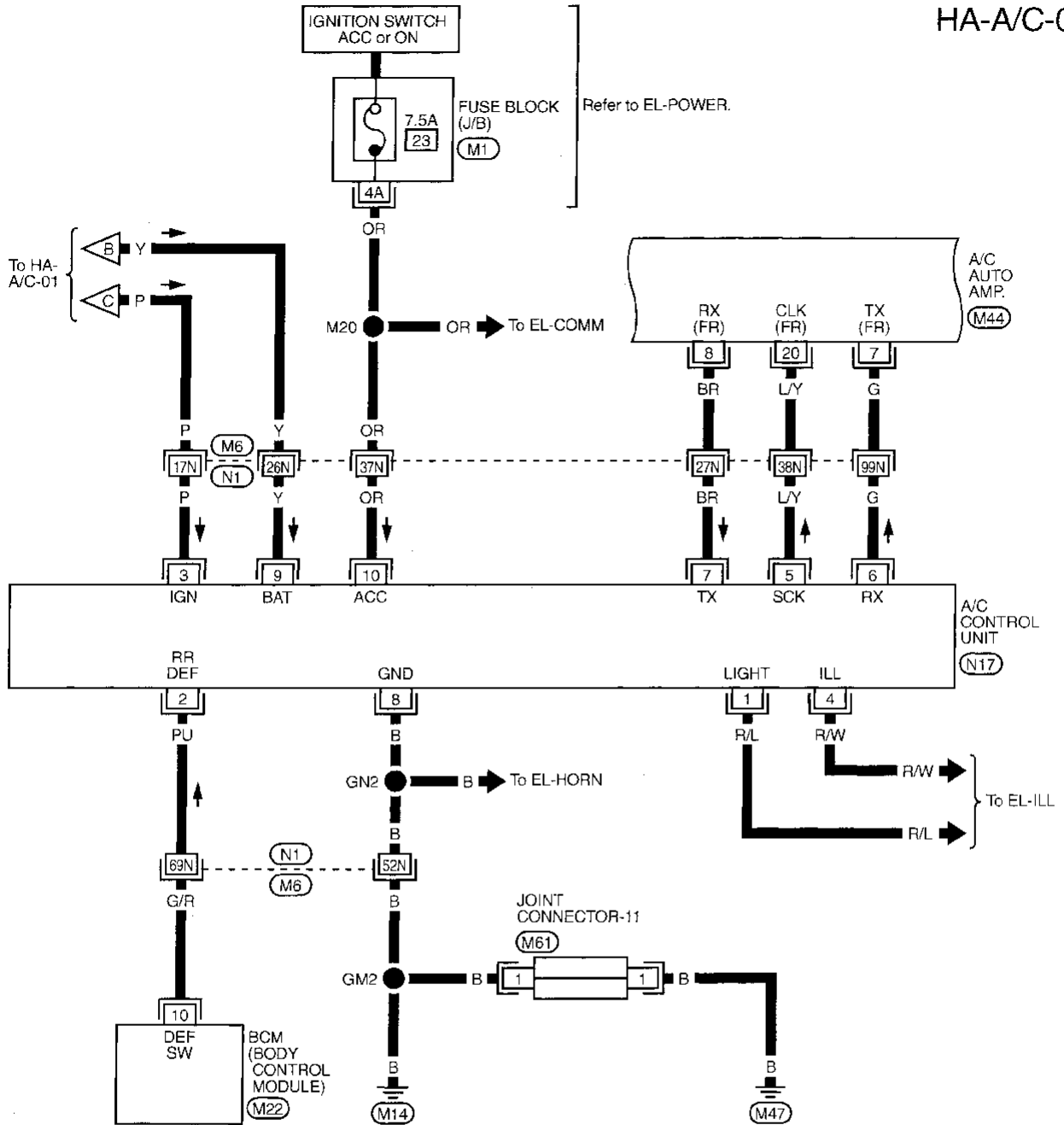
HA-A/C-05



TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Wiring Diagram — A/C — (Cont'd)

HA-A/C-06



Refer to last page (Foldout page).

(M6) (N1)

(M1)

(M22)

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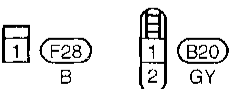
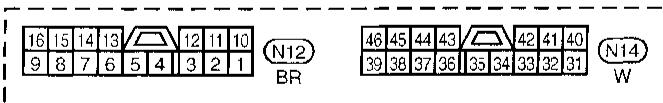
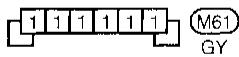
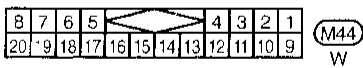
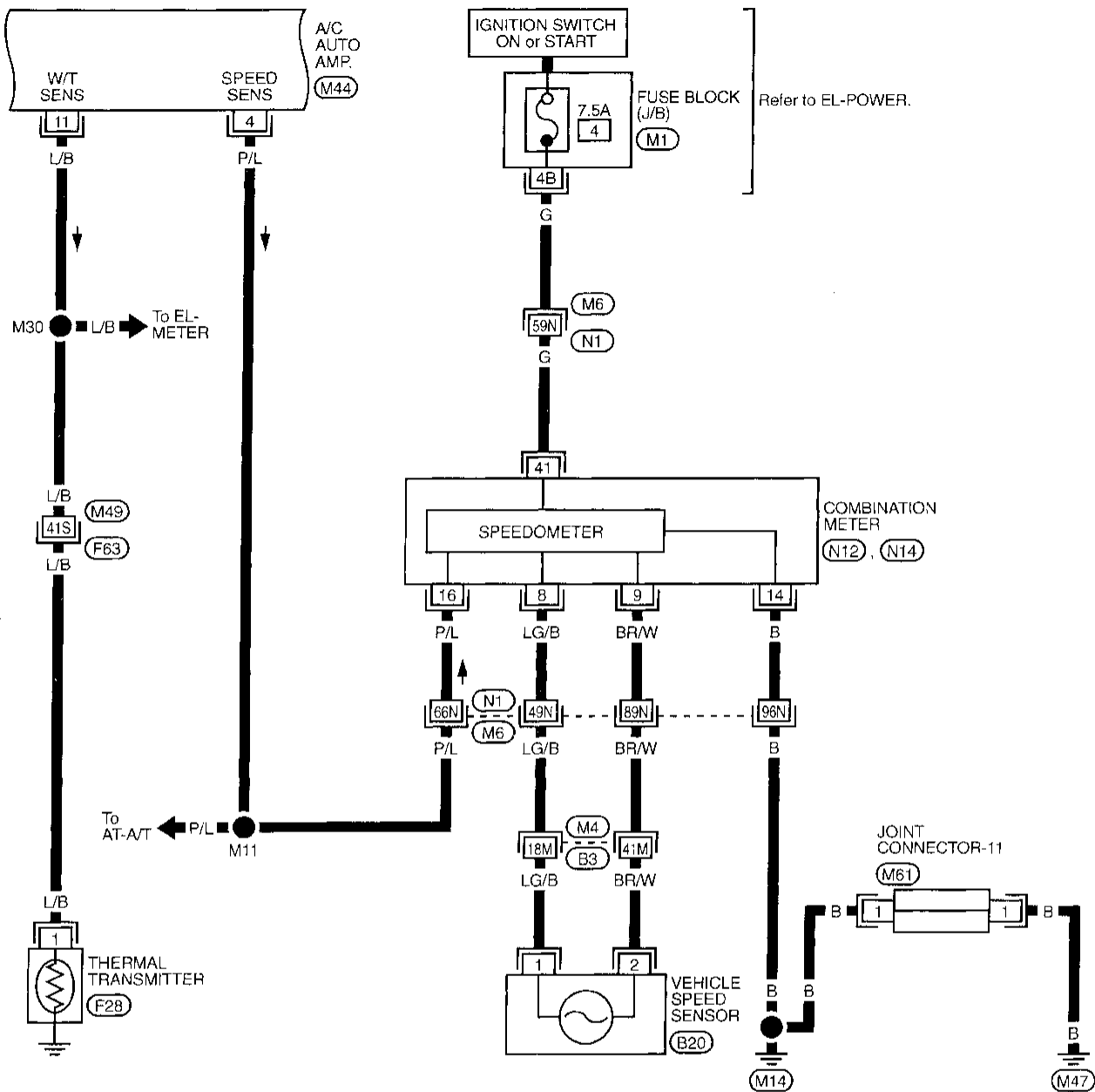
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Wiring Diagram — A/C — (Cont'd)

HA-A/C-07



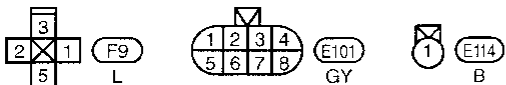
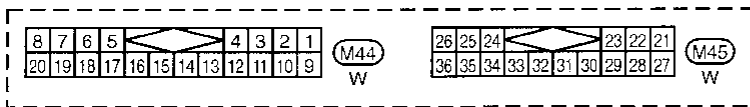
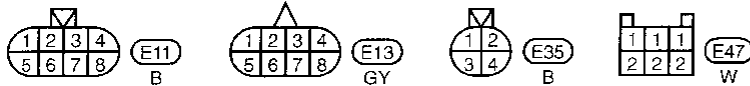
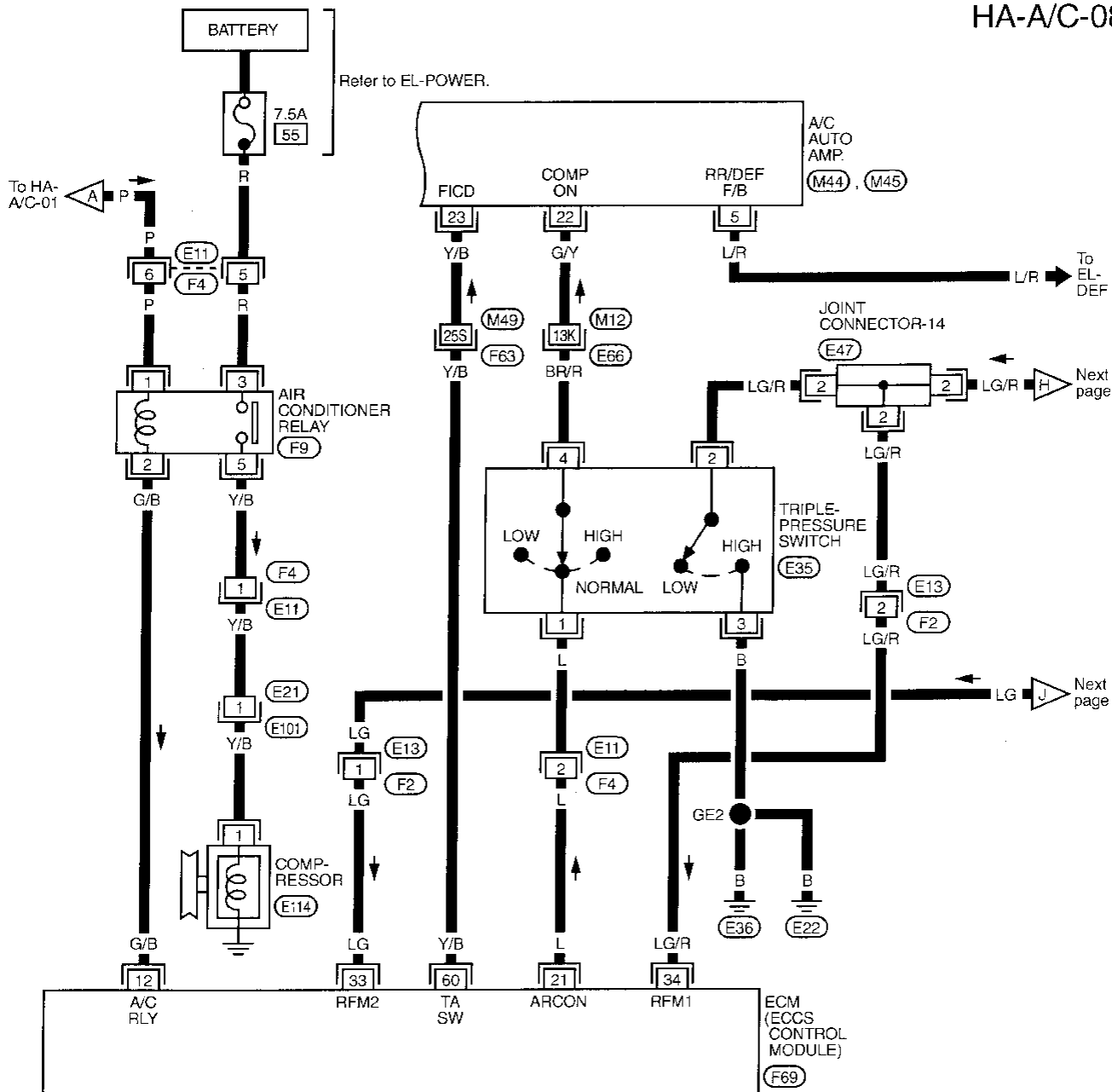
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- (M4) (B3)
- (M6) (N1)
- (M49) (F63)
- (M1)

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Wiring Diagram — A/C — (Cont'd)

HA-A/C-08



Refer to last page (Foldout page).

- (E66) (M12)
- (M49) (F63)
- (F69)

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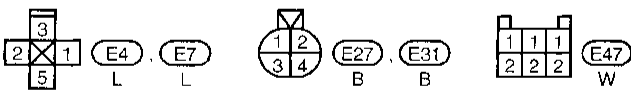
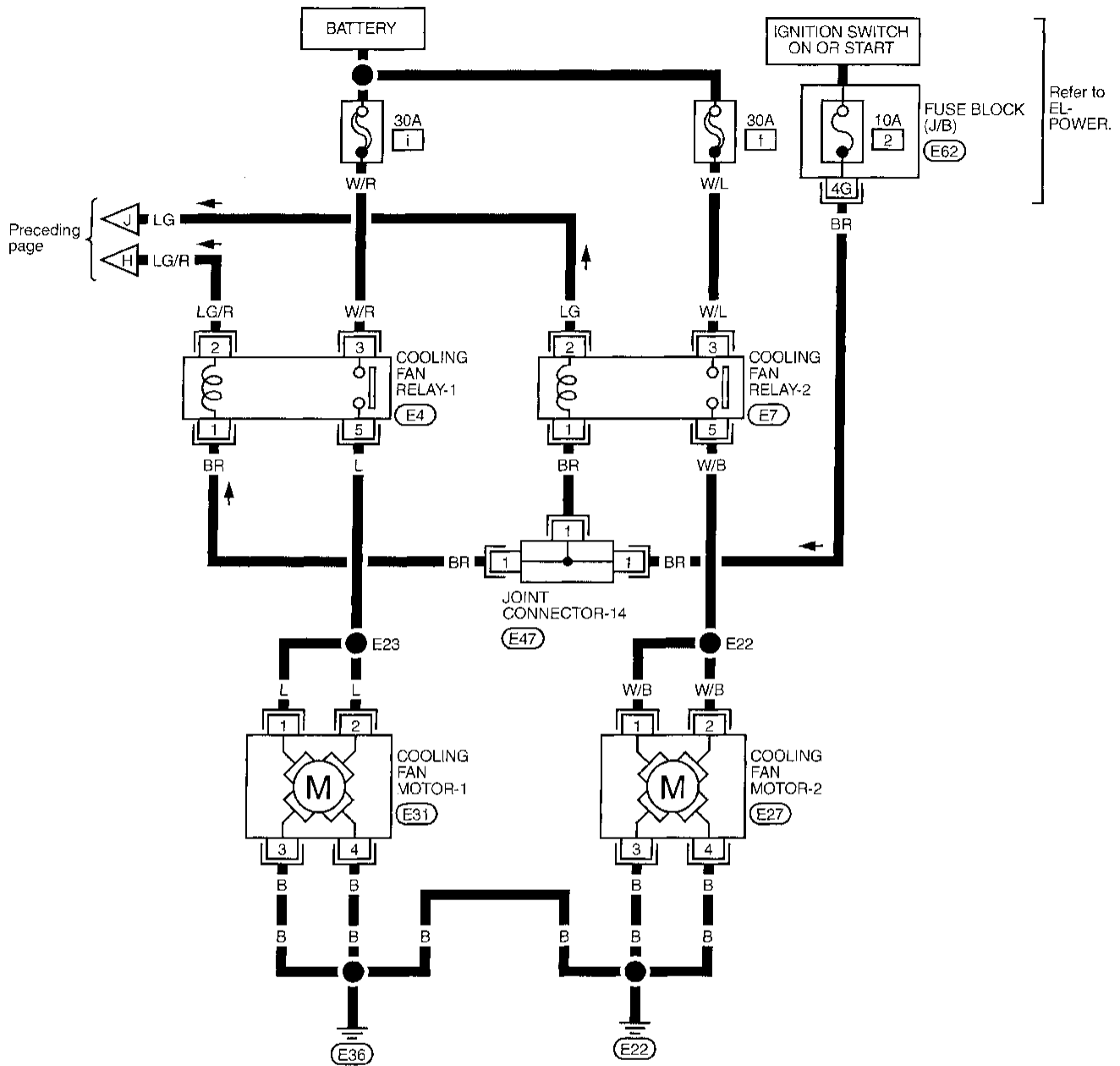
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Wiring Diagram — A/C — (Cont'd)

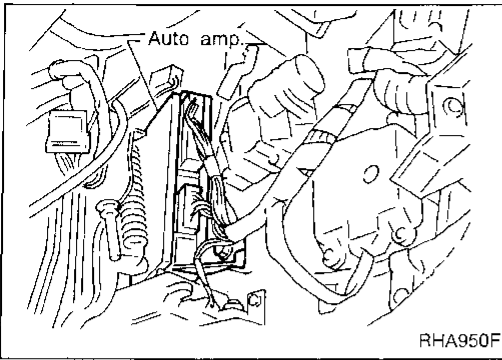
HA-A/C-09



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E62

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

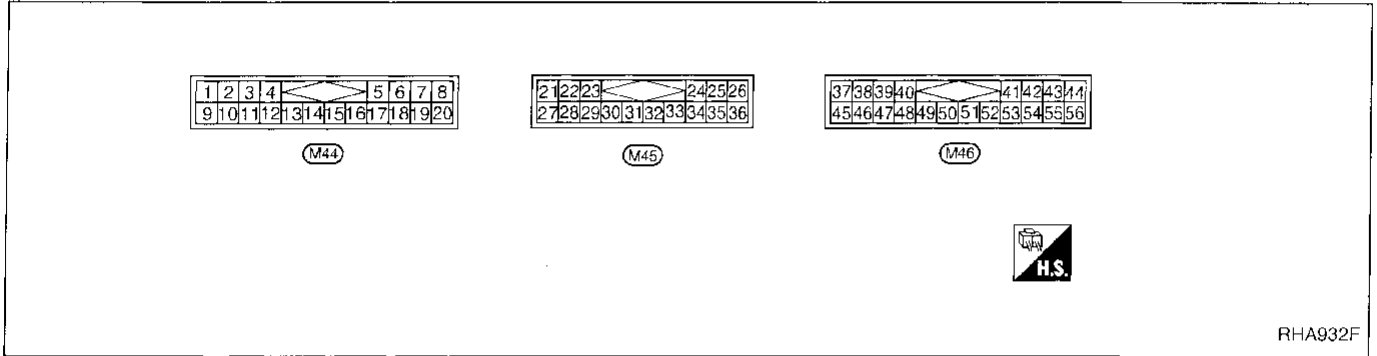


Auto Amp. Terminals and Reference Value

INSPECTION OF AUTO AMP.

- Measure voltage between each terminal and body ground by following "AUTO AMP. INSPECTION TABLE".

- Pin connector terminal layout
















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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Auto Amp. Terminals and Reference Value (Cont'd)

AUTO AMP. INSPECTION TABLE

TERMINAL NO.	ITEM	CONDITION		Voltage V	
1	Intake sensor	—		—	
2	Ambient sensor	—		—	
3	In-vehicle sensor	—		—	
4	Vehicle speed sensor	When moving vehicle at 2 to 3 km/h (1 to 2 MPH).		Varies from 0 to 5	
5	Rear window defogger		Defogger switch	ON	Approximately 12
				OFF	Approximately 0
6	Intake door position switch		Intake door position	FRESH or 20% FRESH	Approximately 0
				RECIRCULATION	Approximately 4.6
7	Multiplex communication (TX) signal	—		—	
8	Multiplex communication (RX) signal	—		—	
9	Sensor ground		—	Approximately 0	
10	Sunload sensor	—		—	
11	Thermal transmitter		Engine coolant temperature	Approximately 56°C (133°F)	Approximately 9.8
				Approximately 80°C (176°F)	Approximately 7 - 8
				Approximately 105°C (221°F)	Approximately 5.3
18	Intake door position switch		Intake door position	20% FRESH or RECIRCULATION	Approximately 0
				FRESH	Approximately 4.6
19	Intake door position switch		Intake door position	FRESH or RECIRCULATION	Approximately 0
				20% FRESH	Approximately 4.6
20	Multiplex communication (CLK) signal	—		—	
22	Compressor ON signal		Compressor	ON	Approximately 0
				OFF	Approximately 4.6
23	IACV-FICD solenoid valve		Ambient air temperature	Above 23.5°C (74.3°F)	Approximately 0
				Below 20.5°C (68.9°F)	Approximately 12
24	Power supply for BAT.		—	Approximately 12	
25	Power supply for IGN.	—		Approximately 12	
26	Power supply for intake door motor		Recirculation switch	OFF → ON	*1
32	Ground		—		Approximately 0
33	Power source for ACC		—	Approximately 12	
34	Blower motor feed back	Fan speed: Low		Approximately 7	
35	Fan control AMP. control signal		Fan speed	Low, Middle low or Middle high	Approximately 2.5 - 3.0
				High	Approximately 9.0
36	Power supply for intake door motor		Recirculation switch	ON → OFF	*1
37 38	Power supply for mode door motor		Mode switch	DEF → VENT	*1
			VENT → DEF		

*1: When the motor is working, approx. 0V will be indicated. When the motor stops, approx. 12V will exist.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

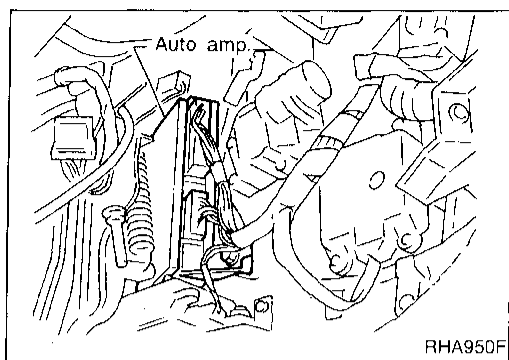
Auto Amp. Terminals and Reference Value (Cont'd)

TERMINAL NO.	ITEM	CONDITION		Voltage V
39	Power supply for air mix door motor	Set temperature	18°C (65°F)	Approximately 12
40			32°C (85°F)	Approximately 0
			18°C (65°F)	Approximately 0
			32°C (85°F)	Approximately 12
41	Mode door position switch	Mode door position	B/L or VENT	Approximately 0
42			DEF, F/D, FOOT or B/L 2	Approximately 4.6
	43	Mode door position switch	Mode door position	FOOT, B/L 2 or VENT
DEF, F/D or B/L				Approximately 4.6
44	Mode door position switch	Mode door position	DEF	Approximately 0
			F/D, FOOT, B/L 2, B/L or VENT	Approximately 4.6
45	Power supply for PBR	—		Approximately 4.6
46	Bi-level door motor PBR signal	Set temperature: 18°C (65°F)	Mode switch: VENT	Approximately 4.5
			Mode switch: B/L	Approximately 2.5
			Mode switch: F/D or DEF	Approximately 0.5
47	Air mix door motor PBR signal	Set temperature: 32°C (85°F)	Mode switch: FOOT	Approximately 0.5
			Set temperature	18°C (65°F)
49	Power supply for Bi-level door motor	Mode switch: VENT		32°C (85°F)
			Set temperature: 18°C (65°F)	Approximately 12
			Set temperature: 32°C (85°F)	Approximately 0
			Set temperature: 18°C (65°F)	Approximately 0
50	Power supply for rear vent door motor	Mode switch: VENT	Set temperature: 32°C (85°F)	Approximately 12
			Set temperature: 18°C (65°F)	Approximately 12
51	Power supply for rear vent door motor	Mode switch: VENT	Set temperature: 18°C (65°F)	Approximately 12
			Except above	
52	Mode door position switch	Mode door position	Set temperature: 18°C (65°F)	Approximately 0
			Except above	
53	Mode door position switch	Mode door position	DEF, F/D, B/L 2 or B/L	Approximately 0
			FOOT or VENT	Approximately 4.6
54	Mode door position switch	Mode door position	F/D or FOOT	Approximately 0
			DEF, B/L 2, B/L or VENT	Approximately 4.6



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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES



Main Power Supply and Ground Circuit Check

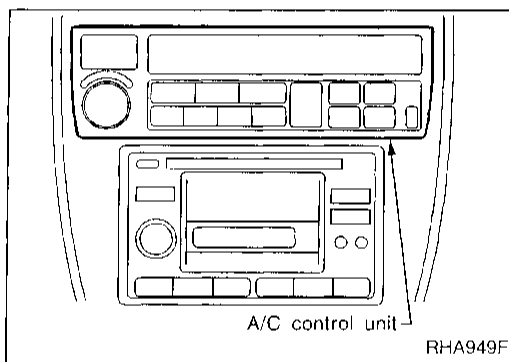
COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Automatic amplifier (Auto amp.)

The auto amplifier has a built-in microcomputer which processes information sent from various sensors needed for air conditioner operation. The air mix door motor, mode door motor, intake door motor, blower motor and compressor are then controlled.

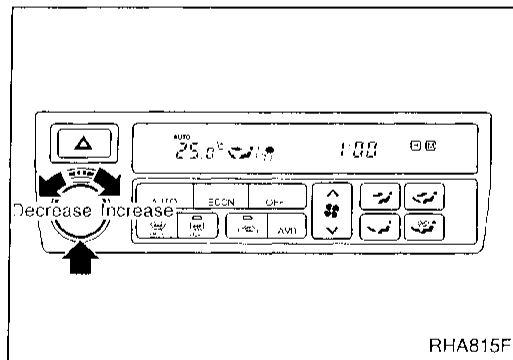
The auto amplifier is unitized with control mechanisms. Signals from various switches and Potentio Temperature Control (PTC) are directly entered into auto amplifier.

Self-diagnostic functions are also built into auto amplifier to provide quick check of malfunctions in the auto air conditioner system.



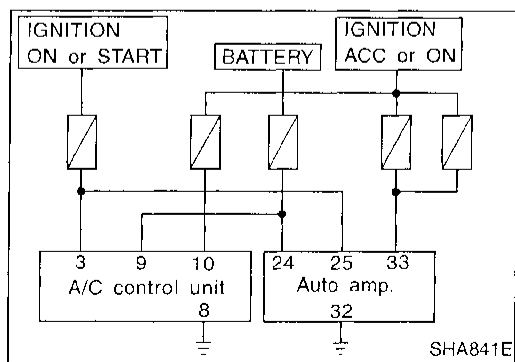
A/C control unit

By means of multiplex communication, the A/C control unit sends signals to the auto amp. the switch position and display mode.



Potentio temperature control (PTC)

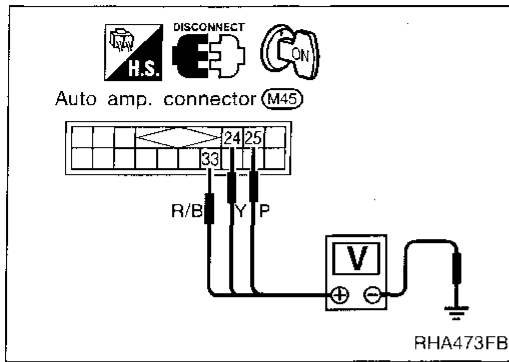
The PTC is built into the A/C control unit. It can be set at an interval of 0.5°C (1.0°F) in the 18°C (65°F) to 32°C (85°F) temperature range by rotating the temperature dial. The set temperature is digitally displayed.



DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

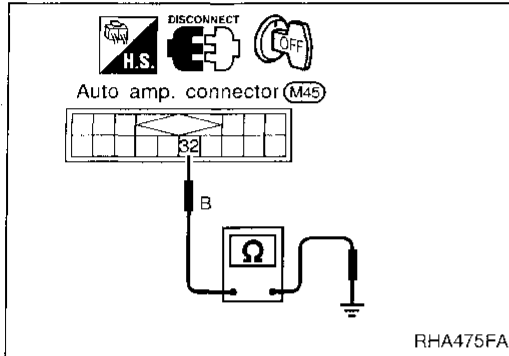
Main Power Supply and Ground Circuit Check (Cont'd)



Auto amp. check

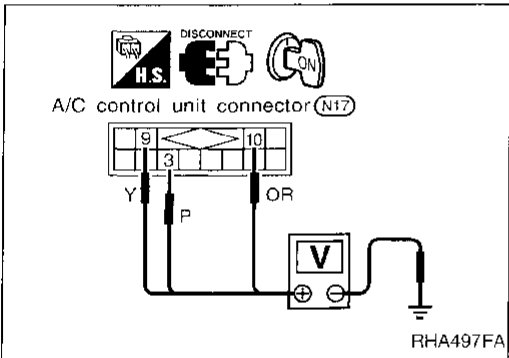
Check power supply circuit for auto amp. with ignition switch ON. Measure voltage across terminal Nos. ②④, ②⑤, ③③ and body ground.

Voltmeter terminal		Voltage
⊕	⊖	
②④	Body ground	Approx. 12V
②⑤		
③③		



Check body ground circuit for auto amp. with ignition switch OFF. Check for continuity between terminal No. ③② and body ground.

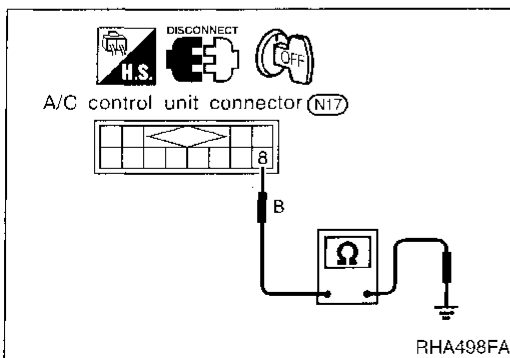
Ohmmeter terminal		Continuity
⊕	⊖	
③②	Body ground	Yes



A/C control unit check

Check power supply circuit for A/C control unit with ignition switch ON. Measure voltage across terminal Nos. ③, ⑨, ⑩ and body ground.

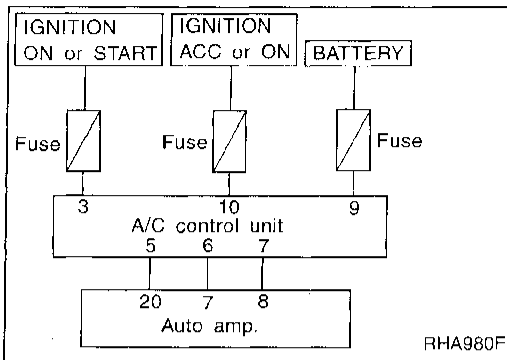
Voltmeter terminal		Voltage
⊕	⊖	
③	Body ground	Approx. 12V
⑨		
⑩		



Check body ground circuit for A/C control unit with ignition switch OFF. Check for continuity between terminal No. ⑧ and body ground.

Ohmmeter terminal		Continuity
⊕	⊖	
⑧	Body ground	Yes

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES



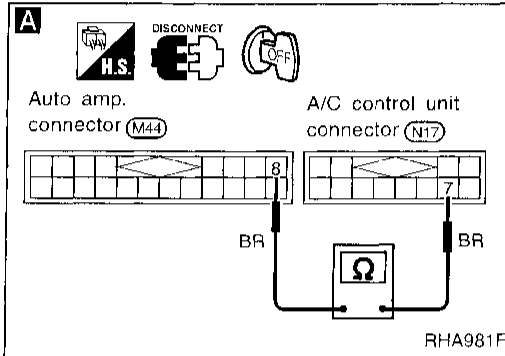
Self-diagnosis Circuit DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

For description of self-diagnosis, refer to HA-26.

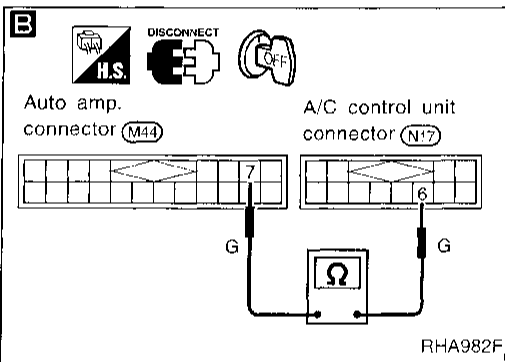
- SYMPTOM:**
- Self-diagnosis cannot be performed.
 - Multiplex communication circuit is open or shorted. (52 or 52 is indicated on the display as a result of conducting self-diagnosis STEP 5.)

CHECK MAIN POWER SUPPLY AND GROUND CIRCUIT FOR AUTO AMP. (Refer to HA-63.)

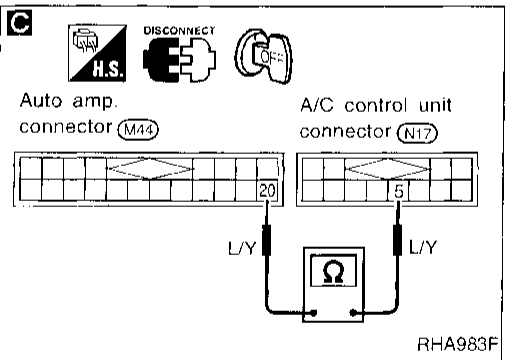
NG → Repair Main Power Supply and Ground Circuit.



Note
Check circuit continuity between auto amp. harness terminal No. ⑧ and A/C control unit harness terminal No. ⑦.
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.



Note
Check circuit continuity between auto amp. harness terminal No. ⑦ and A/C control unit harness terminal No. ⑥.
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.

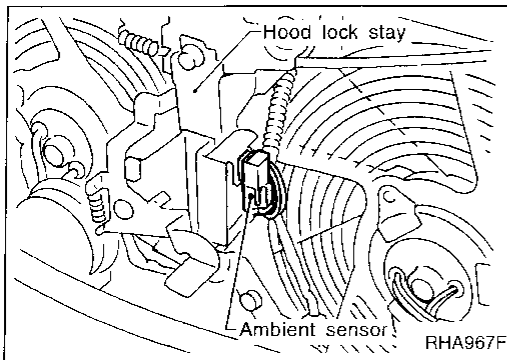


Note
Check circuit continuity between auto amp. harness terminal No. ⑳ and A/C control unit harness terminal No. ⑤.
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.

Replace auto amp.

Note:
If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES



Ambient Sensor Circuit

COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

The ambient sensor is attached in front of the driver's side condenser. It detects ambient temperature and converts it into a resistance value which is then input to the auto amplifier.

GI

MA

EM

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE INPUT PROCESS

The automatic amplifier includes a "processing circuit" for the ambient sensor input. However, when the temperature detected by the ambient sensor increases quickly, the processing circuit retards the auto amp. function. It only allows the auto amp. to recognize an ambient temperature increase of 0.33°C (0.6°F) per 100 seconds.

LC

EC

As an example, consider stopping for a cup of coffee after high speed driving. Although the actual ambient temperature has not changed, the temperature detected by the ambient sensor will increase. This is because the heat from the engine compartment can radiate to the front grille area, location of the ambient sensor.

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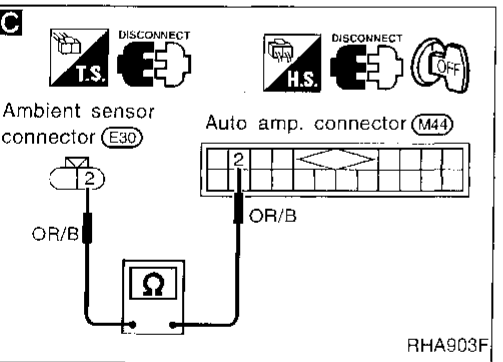
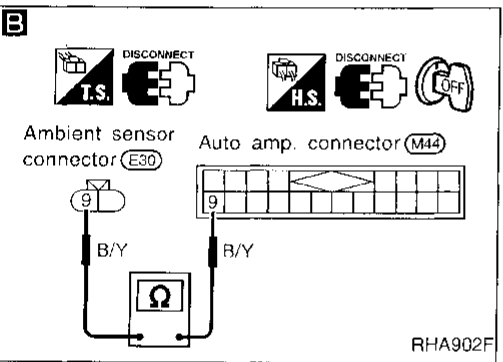
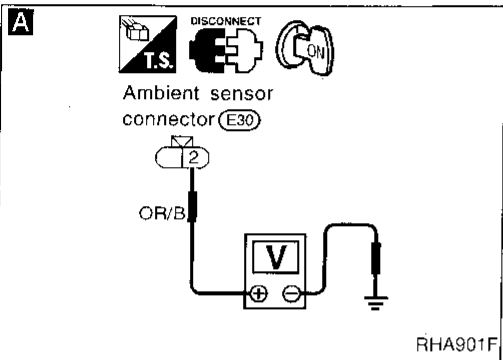
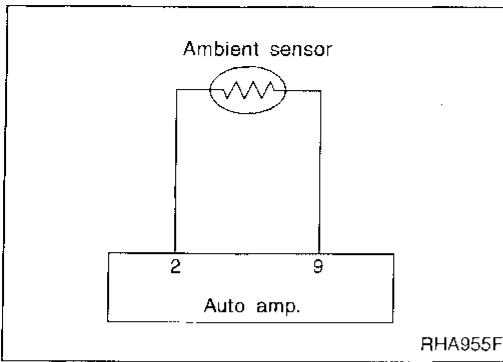
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Ambient Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Ambient sensor circuit is open or shorted. (2; or -2; is indicated on auto amp. as a result of conducting Self-diagnosis STEP 2.)



A

CHECK AMBIENT SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN AMBIENT SENSOR AND AUTO AMP.
Disconnect ambient sensor harness connector.
Do approx. 5 volts exist between ambient sensor harness terminal No.② and body ground?

No → Disconnect auto amp. harness connector.

C

Note
Check circuit continuity between ambient sensor harness terminal No.② and auto amp. harness terminal No.②.
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.

OK

Replace auto amp.

Yes

Disconnect auto amp. harness connector.

B

Note
Check circuit continuity between ambient sensor harness terminal No.⑨ and auto amp. harness terminal No.⑨.
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.

OK

CHECK AMBIENT SENSOR. (Refer to HA-67.)

NG → Replace ambient sensor.

OK

Replace auto amp.

Note:

If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

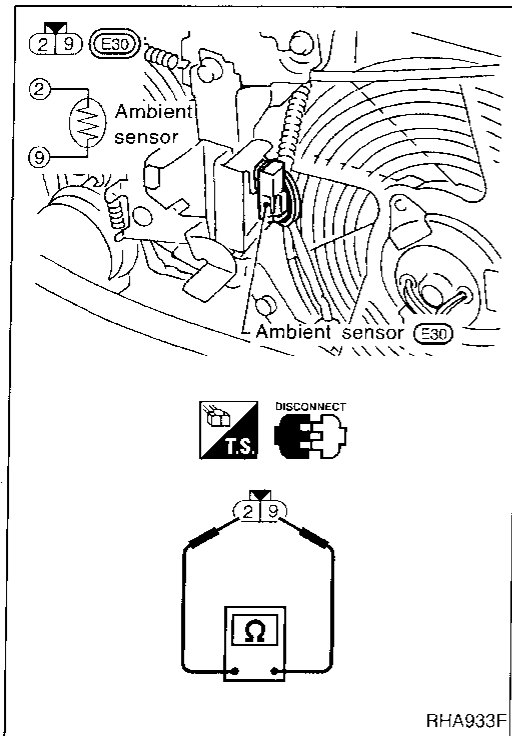
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Ambient Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)

COMPONENT INSPECTION

Ambient sensor

After disconnecting ambient sensor harness connector, measure resistance between terminals ⑨ and ② at sensor harness side, using the table below.



Temperature °C (°F)	Resistance kΩ
-35 (-31)	38.35
-30 (-22)	28.62
-25 (-13)	21.61
-20 (-4)	16.50
-15 (5)	12.73
-10 (14)	9.92
-5 (23)	7.80
0 (32)	6.19
5 (41)	4.95
10 (50)	3.99
15 (59)	3.24
20 (68)	2.65
25 (77)	2.19
30 (86)	1.81
35 (95)	1.51
40 (104)	1.27
45 (113)	1.07
50 (122)	0.91
55 (131)	0.77
60 (140)	0.66
65 (149)	0.57

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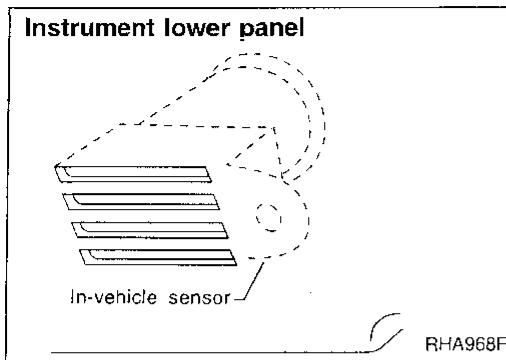
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

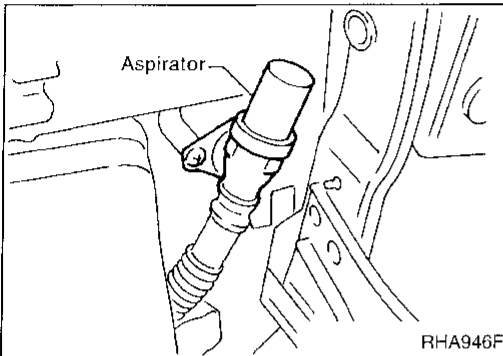


In-vehicle Sensor Circuit

COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

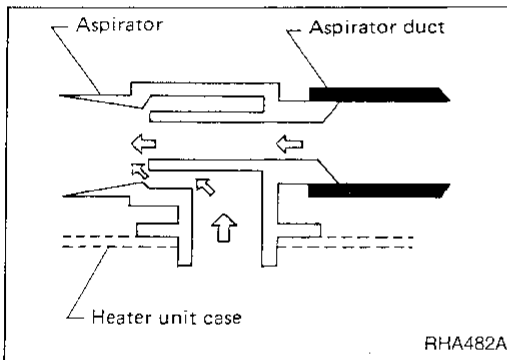
In-vehicle sensor

The in-vehicle sensor is located on instrument lower panel. It converts variations in temperature of compartment air drawn from the aspirator into a resistance value. It is then input into the auto amplifier.



Aspirator

The aspirator is located in front of heater unit. It produces vacuum pressure due to air discharged from the heater unit, continuously taking compartment air in the aspirator.

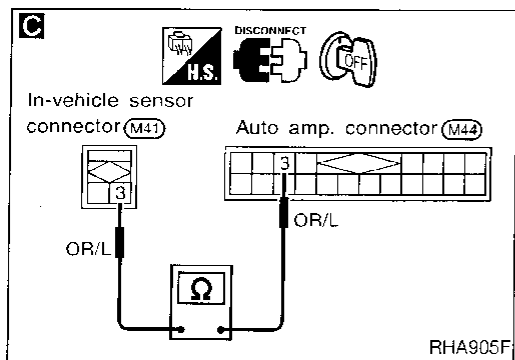
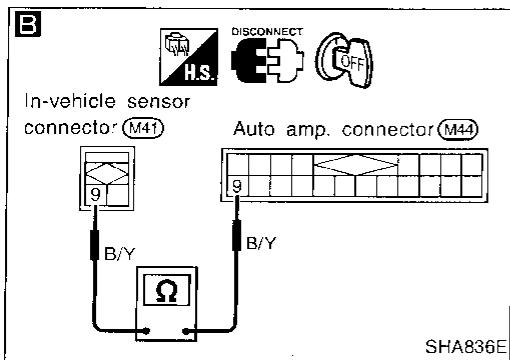
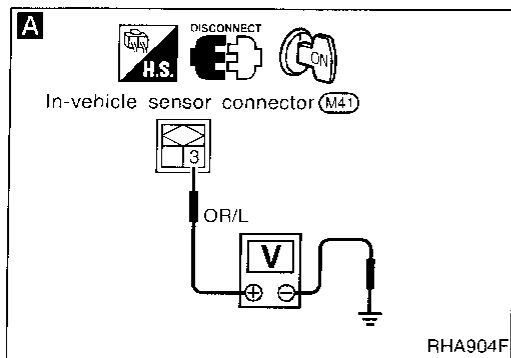
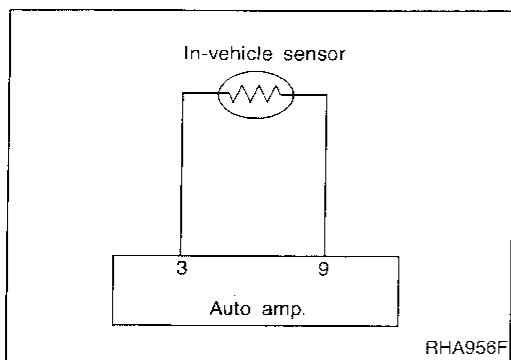


TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

In-vehicle Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: In-vehicle sensor circuit is open or shorted. (22 or -22 is indicated on auto amp. as a result of conducting Self-diagnosis STEP 2.)



A

CHECK IN-VEHICLE SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN IN-VEHICLE SENSOR AND AUTO AMP.
Disconnect in-vehicle sensor harness connector.

Do approx. 5 volts exist between in-vehicle sensor harness terminal No. ③ and body ground?

No → Disconnect auto amp. harness connector.

C

Note
Check circuit continuity between in-vehicle sensor harness terminal No. ③ and auto amp. harness terminal No. ③.
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.

OK

Replace auto amp.

Yes

Disconnect auto amp. harness connector.

B

Note
Check circuit continuity between in-vehicle sensor harness terminal No. ⑨ and auto amp. harness terminal No. ⑨.
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.

Note

OK

CHECK IN-VEHICLE SENSOR.
(Refer to HA-70.)

NG →

Replace in-vehicle sensor.

OK

Replace auto amp.

Note:

If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

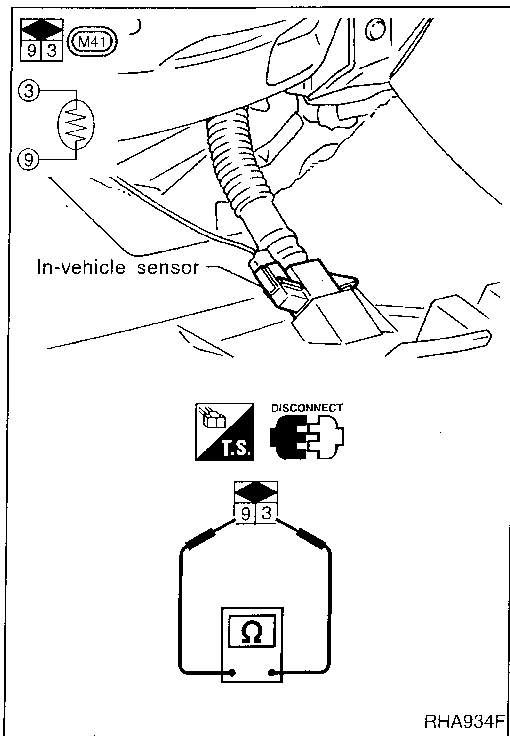
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

In-vehicle Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)

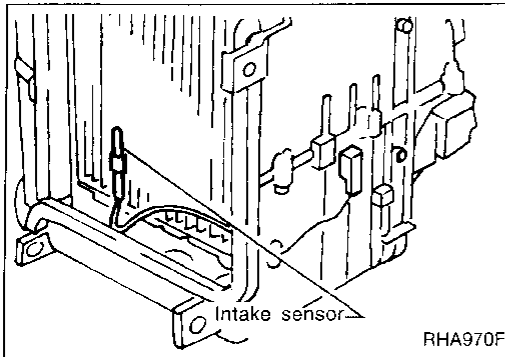
COMPONENT INSPECTION

In-vehicle sensor

After disconnecting in-vehicle sensor harness connector, measure resistance between terminals ③ and ⑨ at sensor harness side, using the table below.



Temperature °C (°F)	Resistance kΩ
-35 (-31)	38.35
-30 (-22)	28.62
-25 (-13)	21.61
-20 (-4)	16.50
-15 (5)	12.73
-10 (14)	9.92
-5 (23)	7.80
0 (32)	6.19
5 (41)	4.95
10 (50)	3.99
15 (59)	3.24
20 (68)	2.65
25 (77)	2.19
30 (86)	1.81
35 (95)	1.51
40 (104)	1.27
45 (113)	1.07
50 (122)	0.91
55 (131)	0.77
60 (140)	0.66
65 (149)	0.57



Intake Sensor Circuit

COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

The intake sensor is located on the cooling unit. It converts temperature of air after it passes through the evaporator into a resistance value. The value is then input to the auto amplifier.

CI

MA

EM

LC

EC

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AT

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FA

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BR

ST

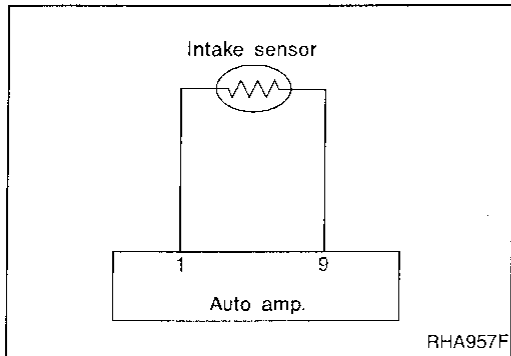
RS

BT

HA

EL

IDX



DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Intake sensor circuit is open or shorted. (24 or -24 is indicated on auto amp. as a result of conducting Self-diagnosis STEP 2.)

A

CHECK INTAKE SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN INTAKE SENSOR AND AUTO AMP.
Disconnect intake sensor harness connector.
Do approx. 5 volts exist between intake sensor harness terminal No.① and body ground?

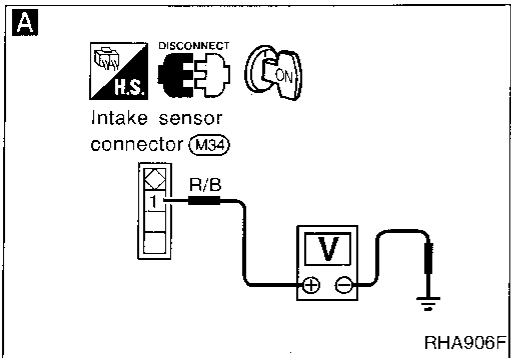
No → Disconnect auto amp. harness connector.

C Note

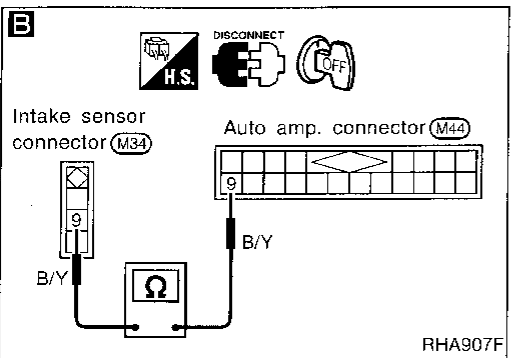
Check circuit continuity between intake sensor harness terminal No.① and auto amp. harness terminal No.①.
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.

OK

Replace auto amp.



Disconnect auto amp. harness connector.



B

Note
Check circuit continuity between intake sensor harness terminal No.⑨ and auto amp. harness terminal No.⑨.
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.

OK

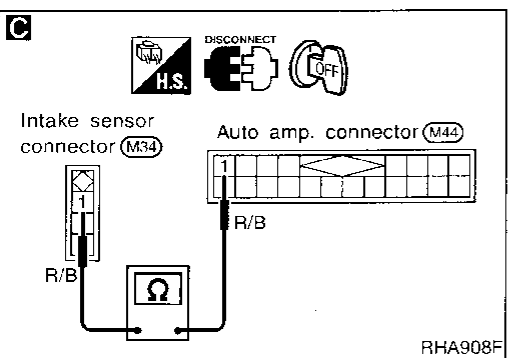
CHECK INTAKE SENSOR.
(Refer to HA-72.)

NG

Replace intake sensor.

OK

Replace auto amp.



Note:

If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

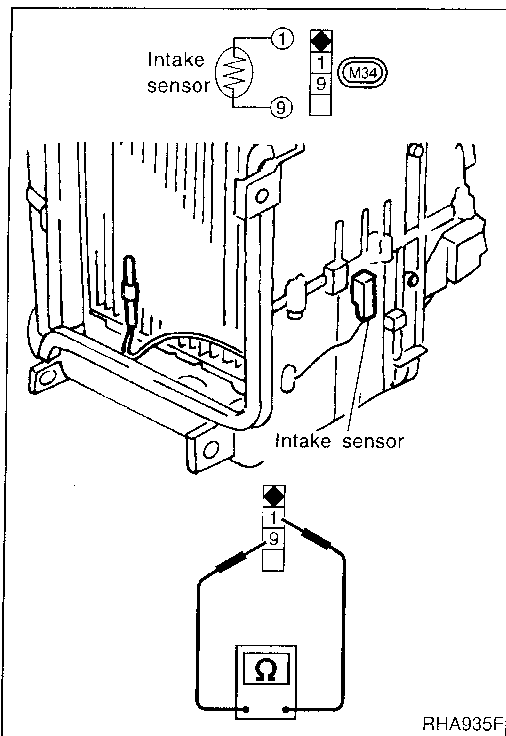
Intake Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)

COMPONENT INSPECTION

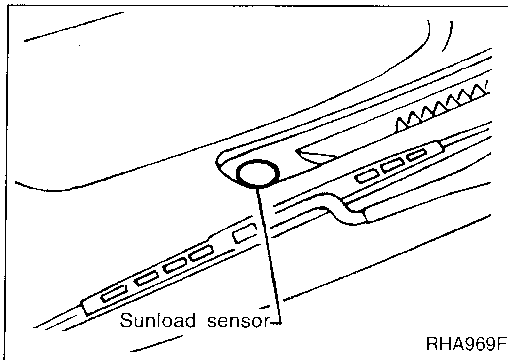
Intake sensor

After disconnecting intake sensor harness connector, measure resistance between terminals ① and ⑨ at sensor harness side, using the table below.

Temperature °C (°F)	Resistance kΩ
-20 (-4)	16.2
-10 (14)	9.8
0 (32)	6.0
10 (50)	3.94
20 (68)	2.64
25 (77)	2.12
30 (86)	1.82
40 (104)	1.27



RHA935F



RHA969F

Sunload Sensor Circuit

COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

The sunload sensor is located on the right defroster grille. It detects sunload entering through windshield by means of a photo diode. The sensor converts the sunload into a current value which is then input to the auto amplifier.

Measure voltage between auto amp. terminal ⑩ and body ground.

SUNLOAD INPUT PROCESS

The auto amp. also includes a processing circuit which "average" the variations in detected sunload over a period of time. This prevents drastic swings in the ATC system operation due to small or quick variations in detected sunload.

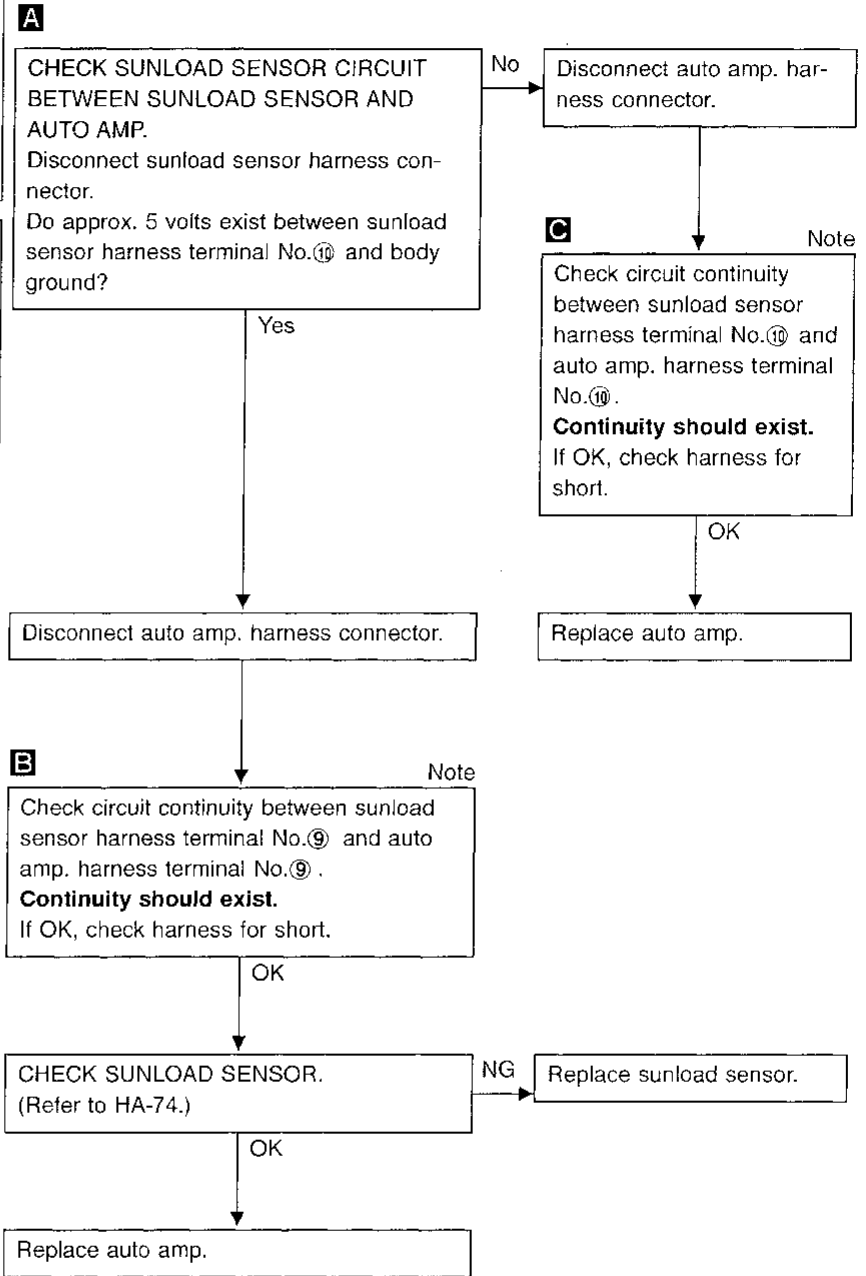
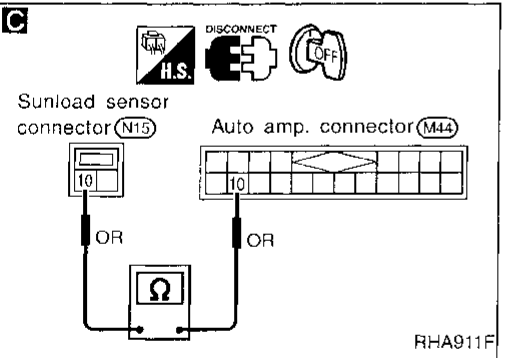
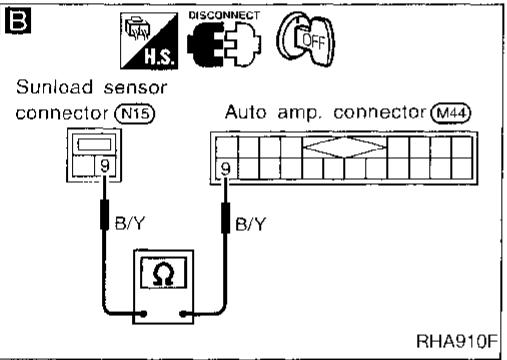
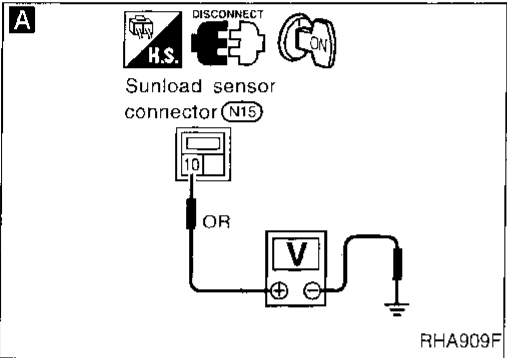
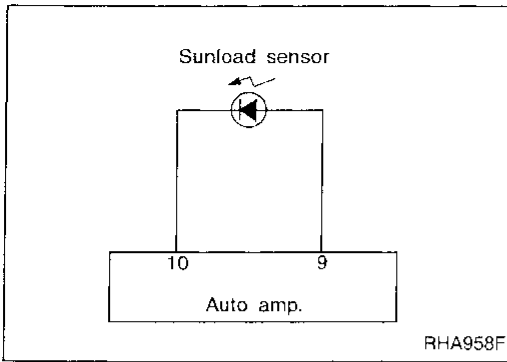
For example, consider driving along a road bordered by an occasional group of large trees. The sunload detected by the sunload sensor will vary whenever the trees obstruct the sunlight. The processing circuit averages the detected sunload over a period of time, so that the (insignificant) effect of the trees momentarily obstructing the sunlight does not cause any change in the ATC system operation. On the other hand, shortly after entering a long tunnel, the system will recognize the change in sunload, and the system will react accordingly.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Sunload Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Sunload sensor circuit is open or shorted. (25 or -25 is indicated on auto amp. as a result of conducting Self-diagnosis STEP 2.)



Note:

If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

CI
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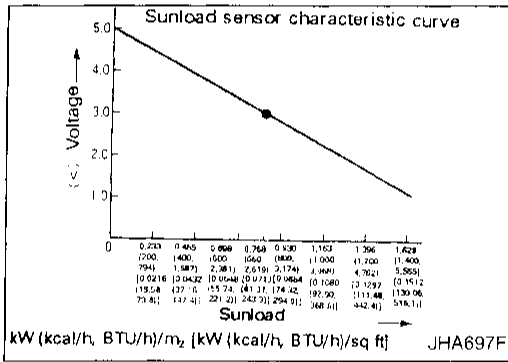
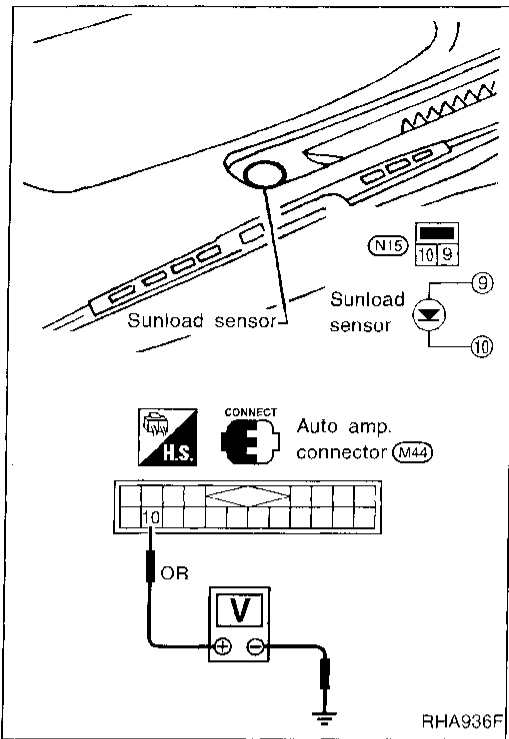
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Sunload Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)

COMPONENT INSPECTION

Sunload sensor

- When checking sunload sensor, select a place where sun shines directly on it.

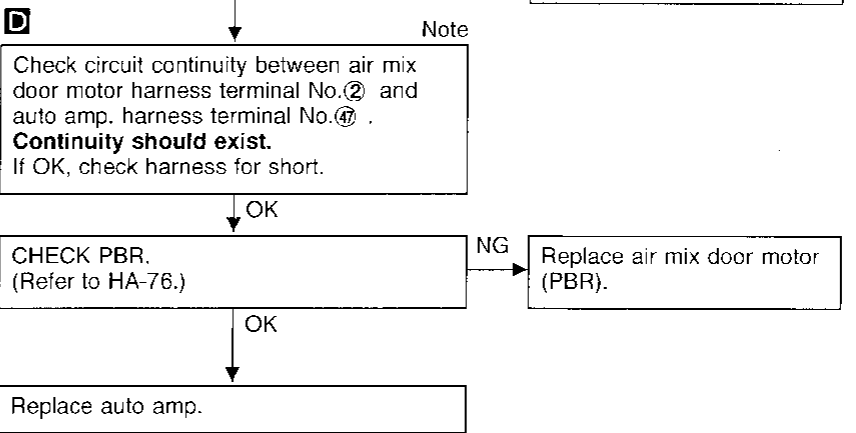
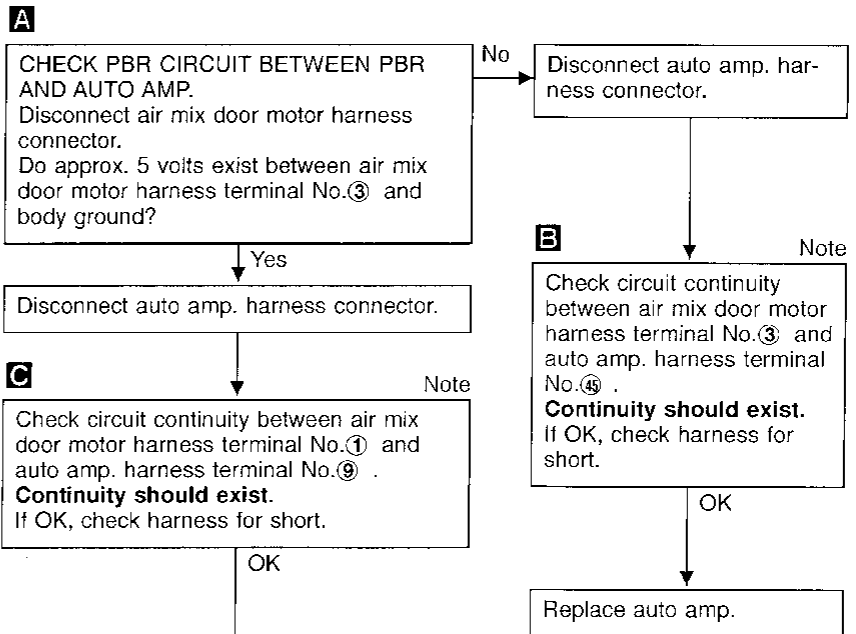
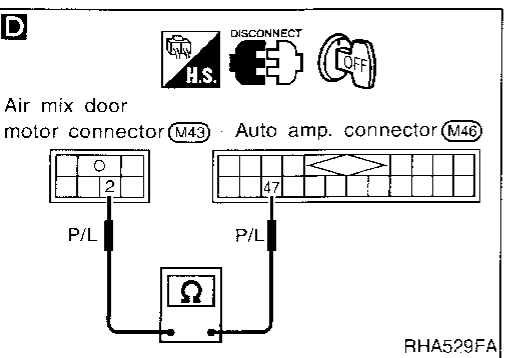
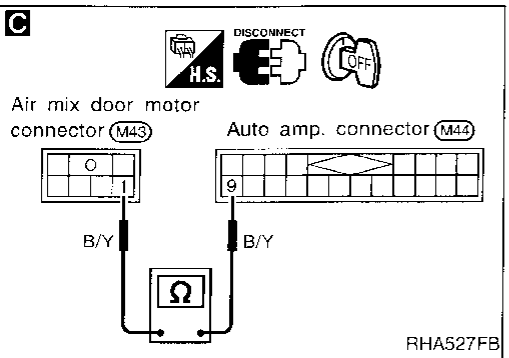
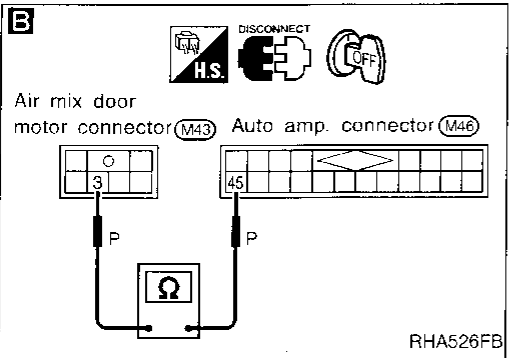
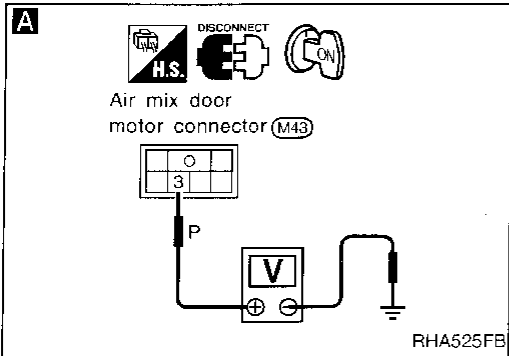
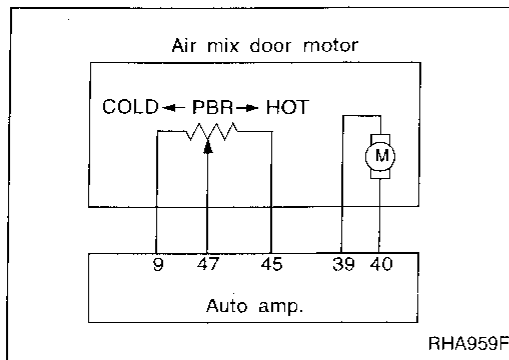


Air Mix Door Motor PBR Circuit

For description of air mix door motor circuit, refer to HA-88.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Air mix door motor PBR circuit is open or shorted. (25 or -25 is indicated on auto amp. as a result of conducting Self-diagnosis STEP 2.)



Note:
If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

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HA
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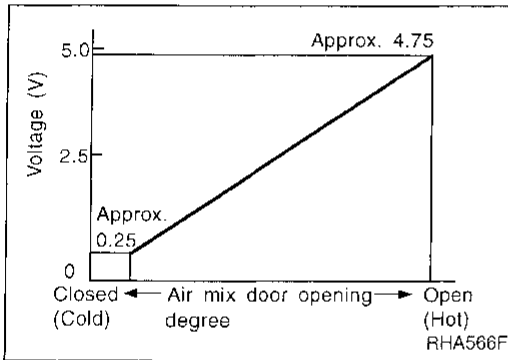
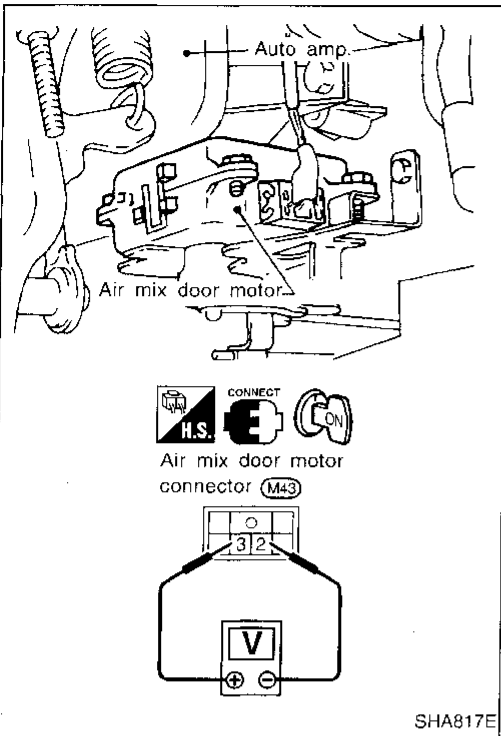
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Air Mix Door Motor PBR Circuit (Cont'd)

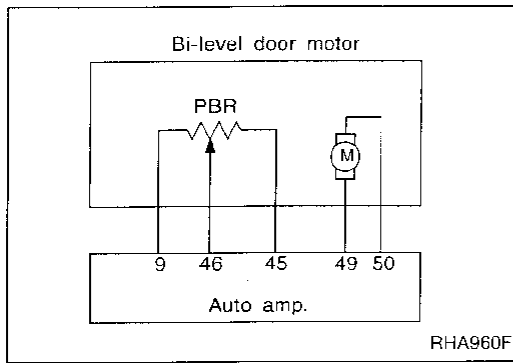
COMPONENT INSPECTION

PBR

Measure voltage between terminals ③ and ② at vehicle harness side.



TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

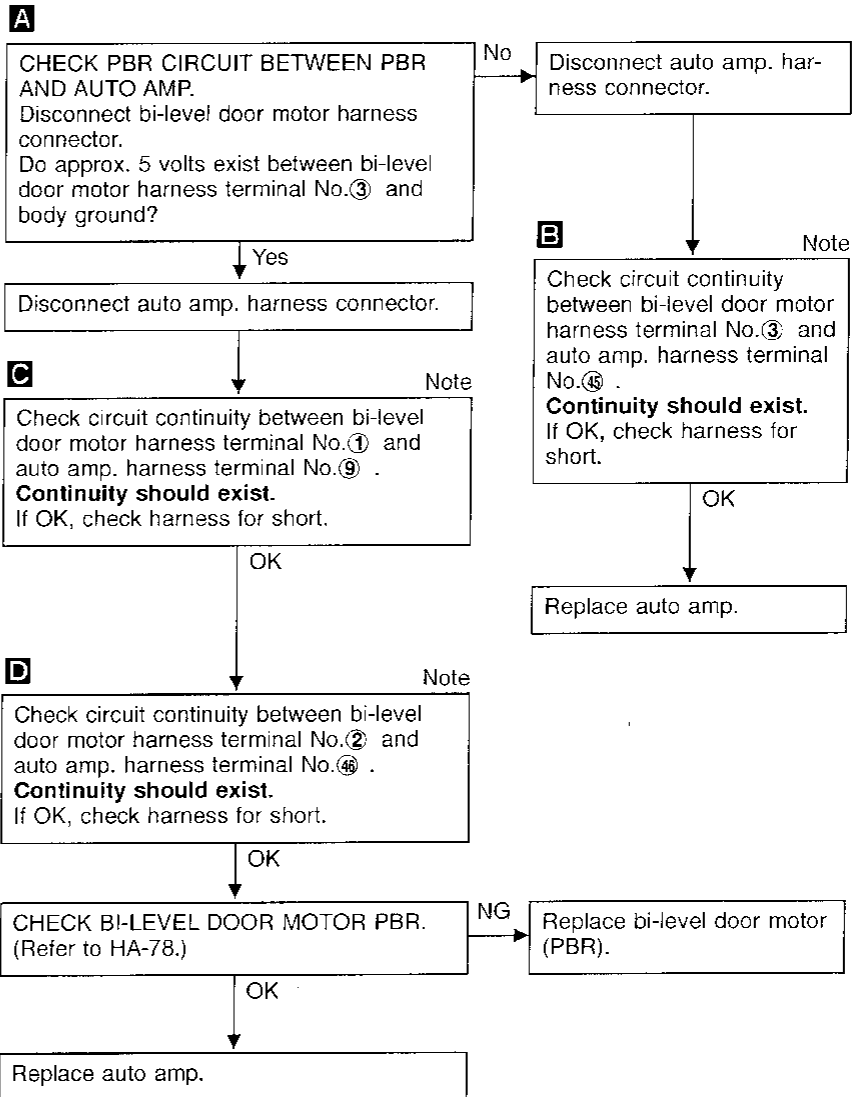
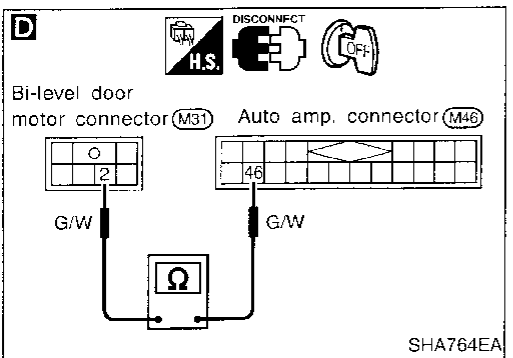
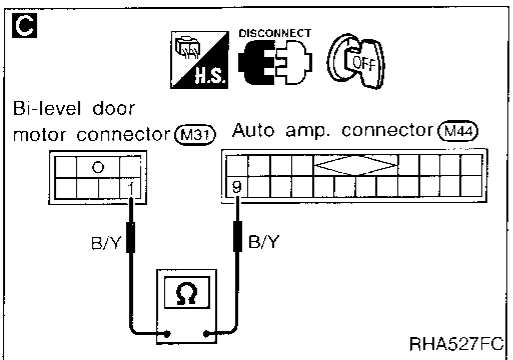
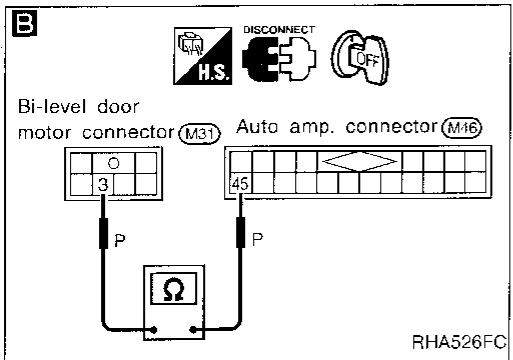
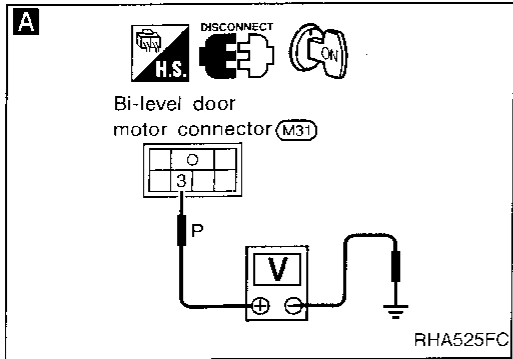


Bi-level Door Motor PBR Circuit

For description of bi-level door motor circuit, refer to HA-100.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Bi-level door motor PBR circuit is open or shorted. (P7 or -27 is indicated on auto amp. as a result of conducting Self-diagnosis STEP 2.)



Note:

If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

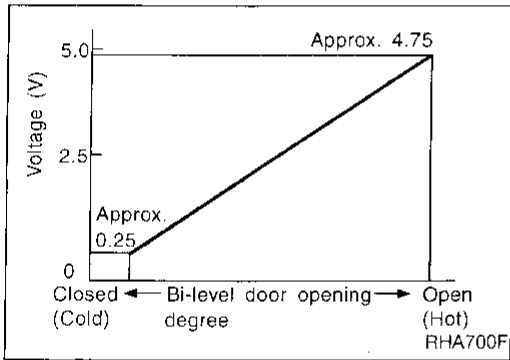
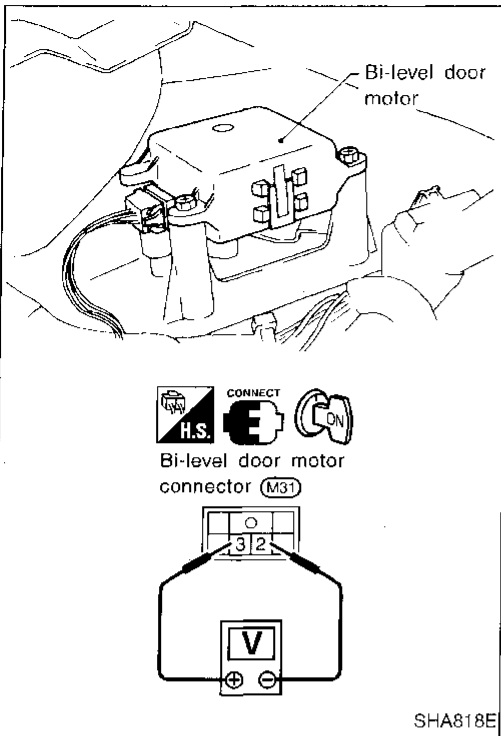
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Bi-level Door Motor PBR Circuit (Cont'd)

COMPONENT INSPECTION

PBR

Measure voltage between terminals ③ and ② at vehicle harness side.



Mode Door Motor Circuit

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Component parts

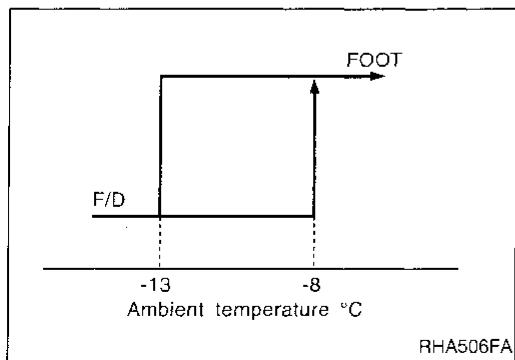
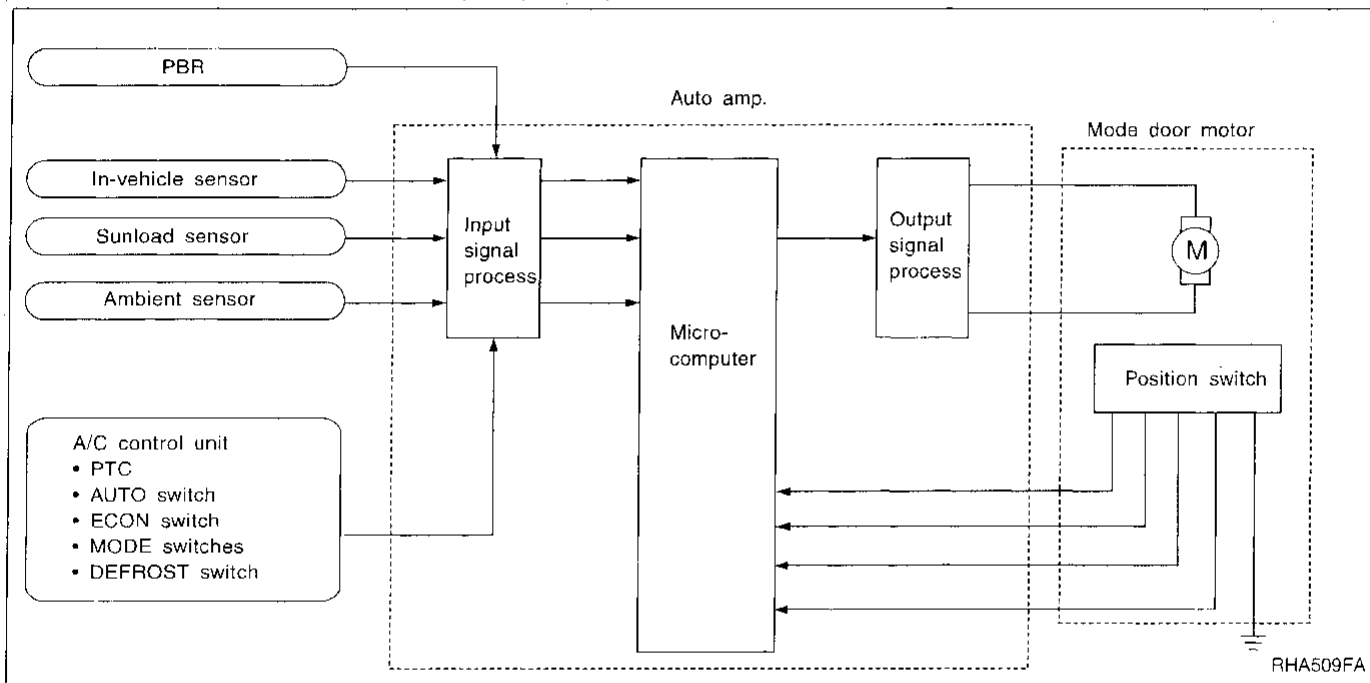
Mode door control system components are:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Auto amplifier 2) Mode door motor 3) PBR 4) In-vehicle sensor | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Ambient sensor 6) Sunload sensor 7) A/C control unit
(PTC and AUTO, ECON, MODE, DEF switches) |
|---|--|

System operation

The auto amplifier computes the air outlet conditions according to the ambient temperature and the in-vehicle temperature. The computed outlet conditions are then corrected for sunload to determine air outlet through which air is discharged into the passenger compartment.

The actual air outlet is either VENT, B/L, B/L 2, F/D or FOOT.



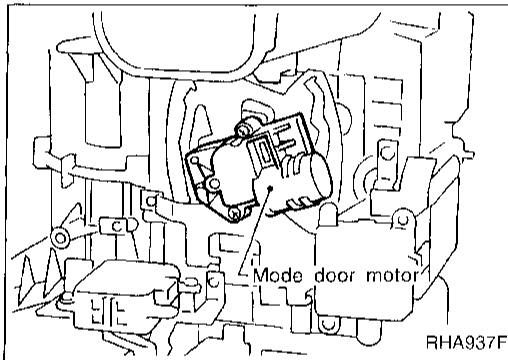
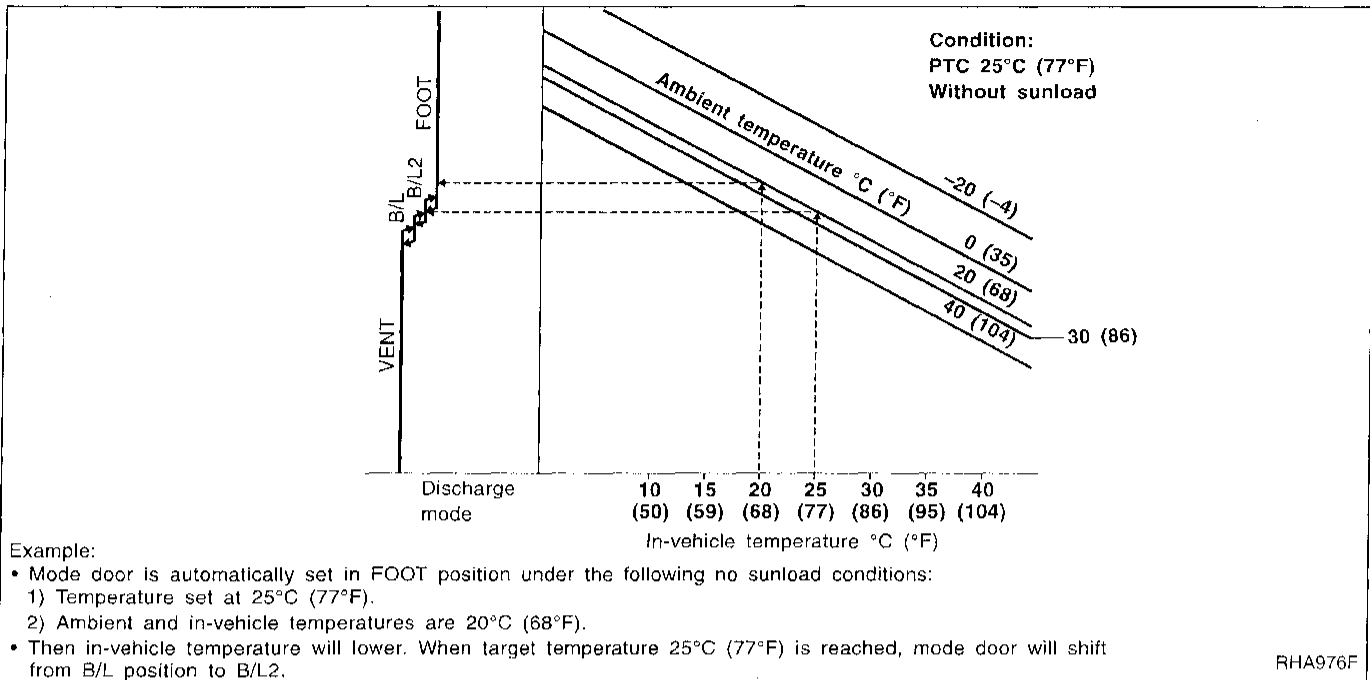
FOOT/DEF mode specification

- When the ambient temperature decreases to -13°C (9°F), air outlet is changed from FOOT to F/D.
- When the ambient temperature increases to -8°C (18°F), air outlet is changed from F/D to FOOT.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Mode Door Motor Circuit (Cont'd)

Mode door control specification



COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

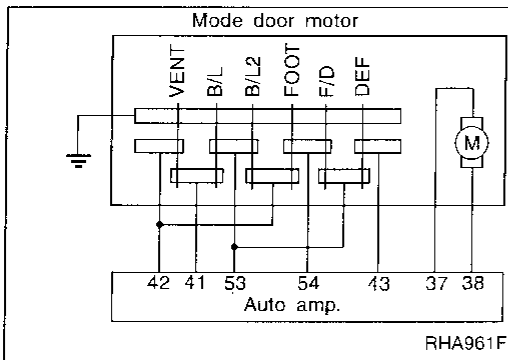
The mode door motor is attached to the heater unit. It rotates so that air is discharged from the outlet set by the auto amplifier. Motor rotation is conveyed to a link which activates the mode door.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Mode Door Motor Circuit (Cont'd)

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Mode door motor does not operate normally.



A

CHECK MODE DOOR MOTOR POSITION SWITCH.

1. Set up code No. 41 in Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
2. Disconnect auto amp. harness connector after turning ignition switch OFF.
3. Check if continuity exists between terminal No. ④ of auto amp. harness connector and body ground.
4. Using above procedure, check for continuity in other modes, as indicated in chart.

Code No.	Condition	Terminal No.		Continuity
		⊕	⊖	
41 or 42	VENT	④ or ⑥	Body ground	Yes
43 or 44	B/L	④ or ③		
45	B/L 2	④ or ③		
46	FOOT	④ or ③		
47	F/D	④ or ③		
48	DEF	④ or ③		

NG → Disconnect mode door motor harness connector.

B

CHECK BODY GROUND CIRCUIT FOR MODE DOOR MOTOR.

Does continuity exist between mode door motor harness terminal No. ⑩ and body ground?

Note

Yes

Reconnect auto amp. harness connector.

C

CHECK POWER SUPPLY FOR MODE DOOR MOTOR CONTROL CIRCUIT.

Do approx. 5 volts exist between mode door motor harness terminals and body ground?

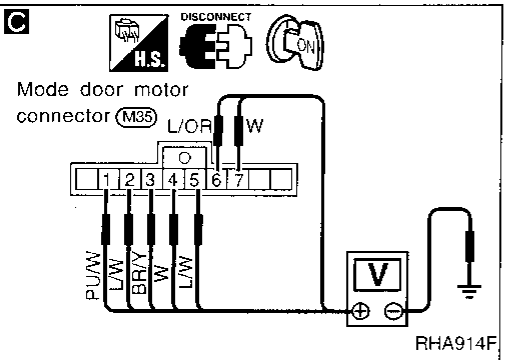
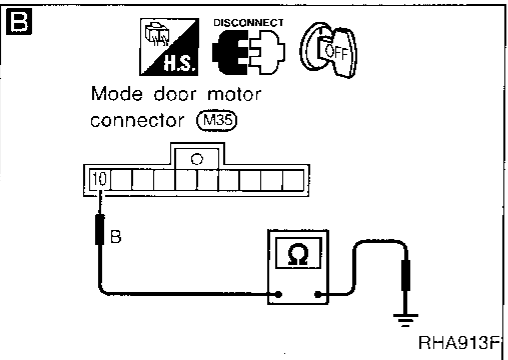
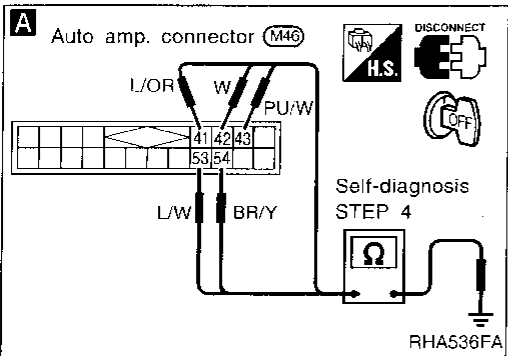
Terminal No.	Voltage	
	⊕	⊖
①	Body ground	Approx. 5V
②		
③		
④		
⑤		
⑥		
⑦		

Yes

Reconnect mode door motor harness connector.

No

(A) (B)
(Go to next page.)



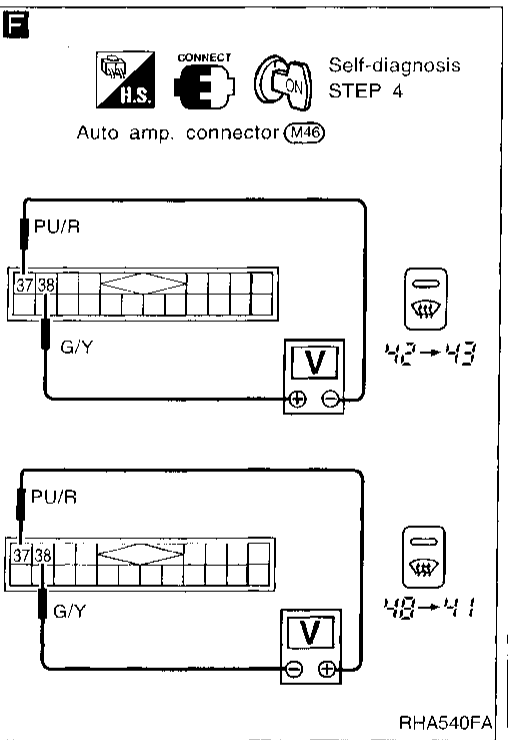
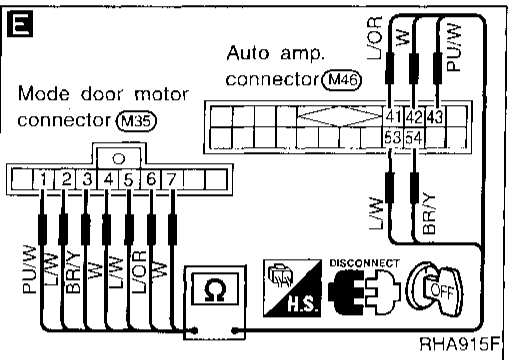
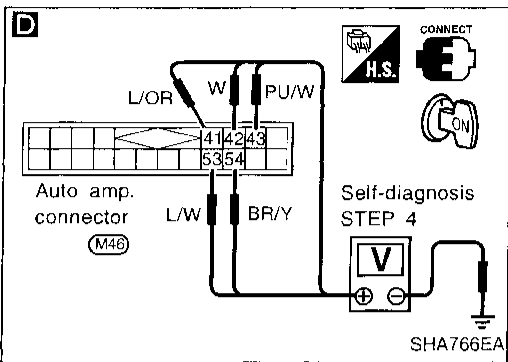
OK → INSPECTION END

Note:

If the result is No after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Mode Door Motor Circuit (Cont'd)



D

CHECK MODE DOOR MOTOR POSITION SWITCH.
Set up Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
Measure voltage across auto amp. harness terminals and body ground.

Code No.	Con- dition	Terminal No.					Body ground
		ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ	ⓓ	ⓔ	
41 or 42	VENT	0V	0V	5V	5V	5V	Yes
43 or 44	B/L	0V	5V	5V	0V	5V	
45	B/L2	5V	0V	5V	0V	5V	
46	FOOT	5V	0V	5V	5V	0V	
47	F/D	5V	5V	5V	0V	0V	
48	DEF	5V	5V	0V	0V	5V	

0V: Approx. 0V
5V: Approx. 5V

E

Note

Check circuit continuity between each terminal on auto amp. and on mode door motor.

Terminal No.		Conti- nuity
ⓐ	ⓑ	
Auto amp.	Mode door motor	Yes
ⓐ	ⓑ	
ⓐ	ⓒ or ⓓ	
ⓐ	ⓔ	
ⓑ	ⓐ	
ⓑ	ⓔ or ⓓ	
ⓒ	ⓑ	
ⓒ	ⓔ	

If OK, check harness for short.

OK →

NG →

Replace mode door motor.

OK →

Replace auto amp.

F

CHECK FOR OUTPUT OF AUTO AMP.
Do approx. 10.5 volts exist between auto amp. harness terminals No. ⓓ and ⓔ when code No. is switched from "42" to "43" or when code No. is switched from "48" to "41"?

Code No.	Mode door motor operation	Terminal No.		Voltage V
		ⓓ	ⓔ	
42 → 43	VENT → B/L	⊕	⊖	Approx. 10.5
48 → 41	DEF → VENT	⊖	⊕	
-	Stop	-	-	0

No →

Replace auto amp.

Yes →

Replace mode door motor.

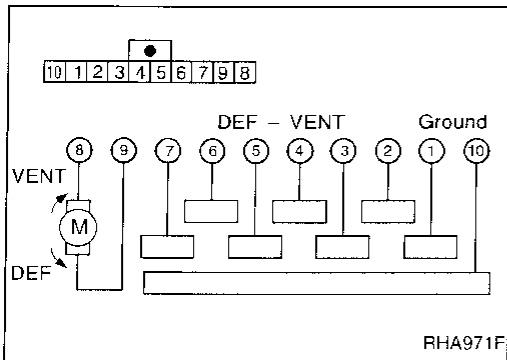
Note:
If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Mode Door Motor Circuit (Cont'd)

COMPONENT INSPECTION

Mode door motor



Terminal No.		Mode door operation	Direction of side link rotation
Ⓑ	Ⓒ		
⊕	⊖	VENT → DEF	Counterclockwise
-	-	STOP	STOP
⊖	⊕	DEF → VENT	Clockwise

GI

MA

EM

LC

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ST

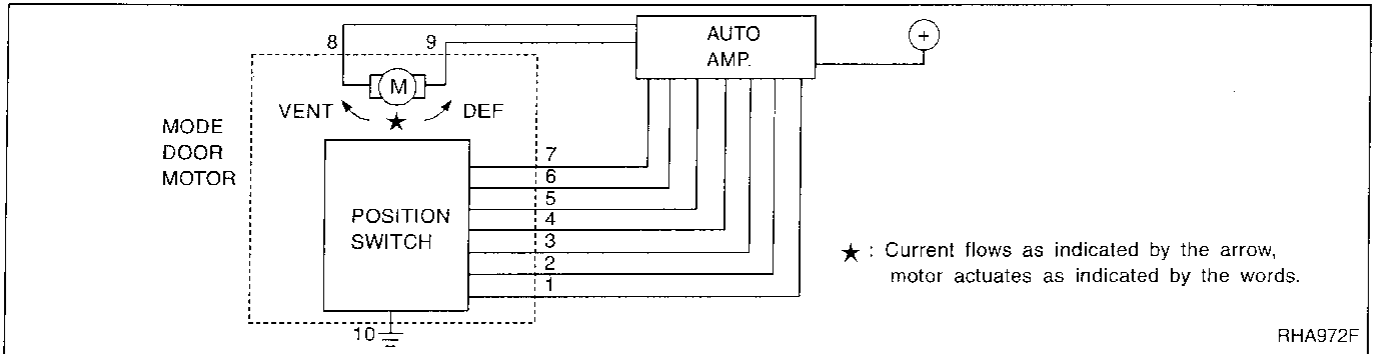
RS

BT

HA

EL

IDX



Intake Door Motor Circuit

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

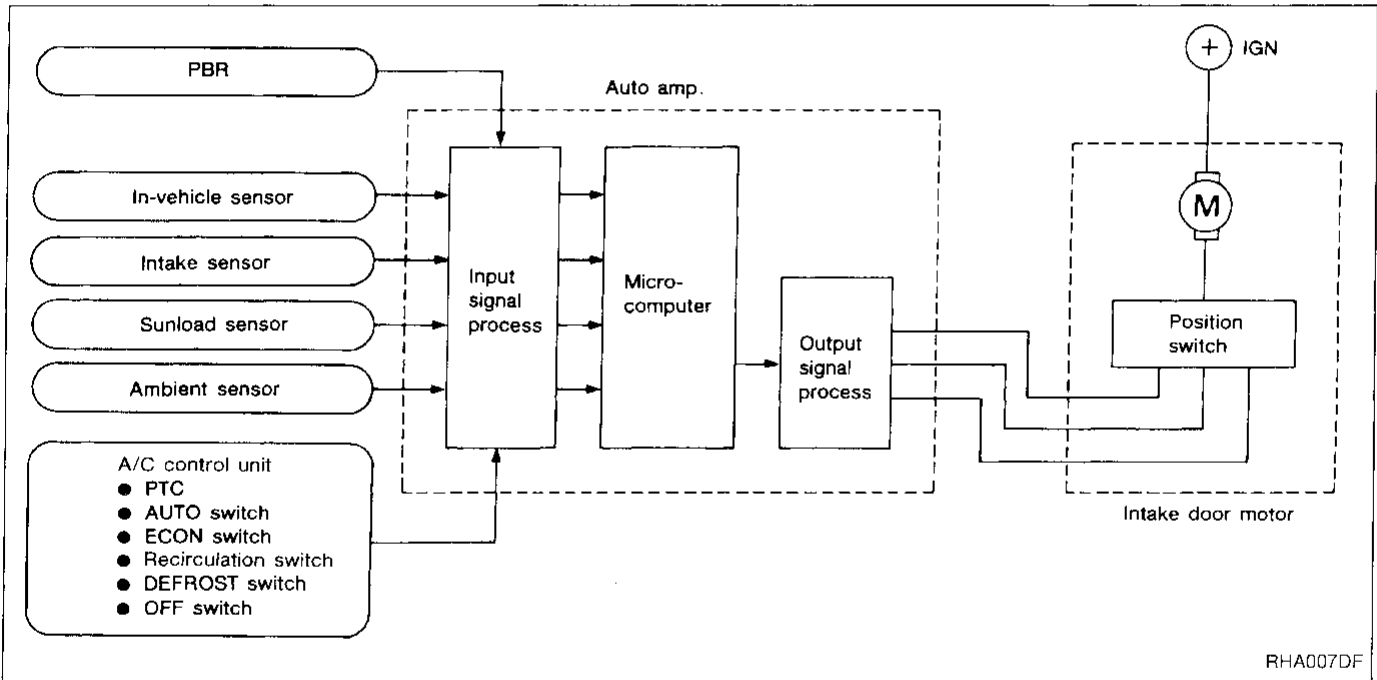
Component parts

Intake door control system components are:

- 1) Auto amplifier
- 2) Intake door motor
- 3) PBR
- 4) In-vehicle sensor
- 5) Ambient sensor
- 6) Sunload sensor
- 7) Intake sensor
- 8) A/C control unit (PTC, AUTO, ECON, DEFROST, REC, OFF switches)

System operation

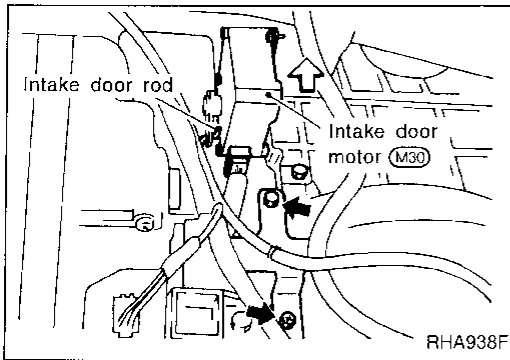
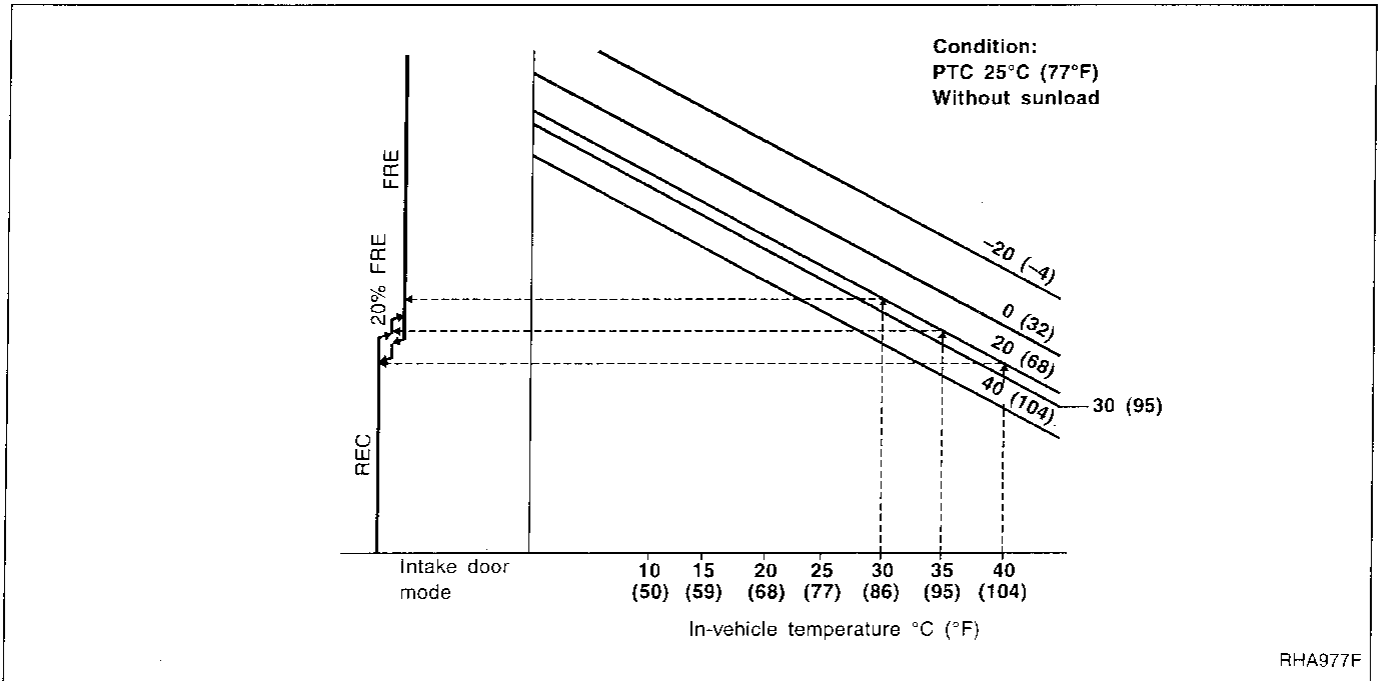
The intake door control determines intake door position based on the ambient temperature and the in-vehicle temperature. When the ECON, DEFROST, or OFF switches are pushed, the auto amplifier sets the intake door at the "Fresh" position.



TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Intake Door Motor Circuit (Cont'd)

Intake door control specification



COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

The intake door motor is attached to the intake unit. It rotates so that air is drawn from inlets set by the auto amplifier. Motor rotation is conveyed to a lever which activates the intake door.

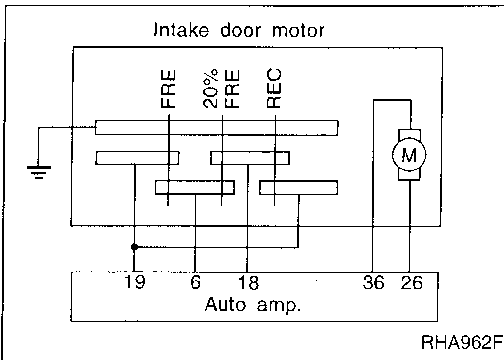
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Intake Door Motor Circuit (Cont'd)

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Intake door motor does not operate normally.

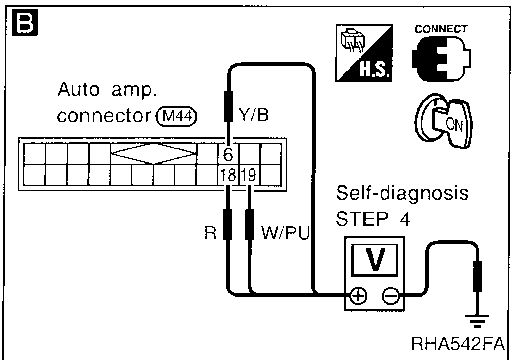
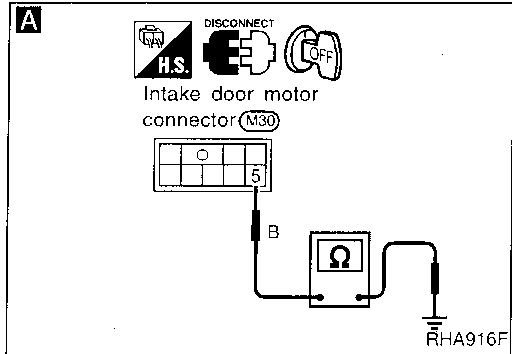


A Note

CHECK BODY GROUND CIRCUIT FOR INTAKE DOOR MOTOR.

Disconnect intake door motor harness connector.

Does continuity exist between intake door motor harness terminal ⑤ and body ground?



B Note

CHECK FOR AUTO AMP. OUTPUT.

Set up Self-diagnosis STEP 4.

Measure voltage across auto amp. harness terminals and body ground.

Code No.	Terminal No.		Condition	Voltage V
	⊕	⊖		
41	⑥	Body ground	REC	5
42	⑱ or ⑲			0
43				5
44	⑱	Body ground	20% FRE	5
45	⑥ or ⑱			0
46	⑱			5
47	⑥ or ⑱	Body ground	FRE	5
48				0

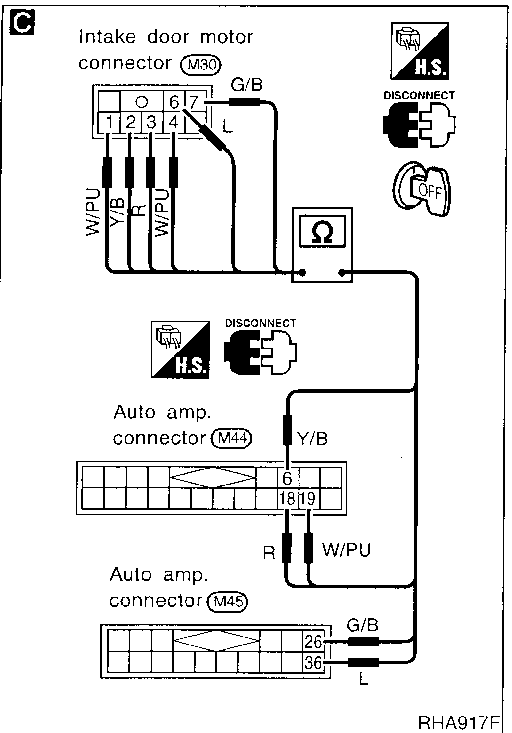
0V: Approx. 0V
5V: Approx. 5V

C Note

Check circuit continuity between each terminal on auto amp. and on intake door motor.

Terminal No.		Continuity
Auto amp.	Intake door motor	
⑱	④	Yes
⑥	②	
⑱	③	
⑱	①	
⑳	⑦	
㉑	⑥	
㉒	⑥	

If OK, check harness for short.



OK

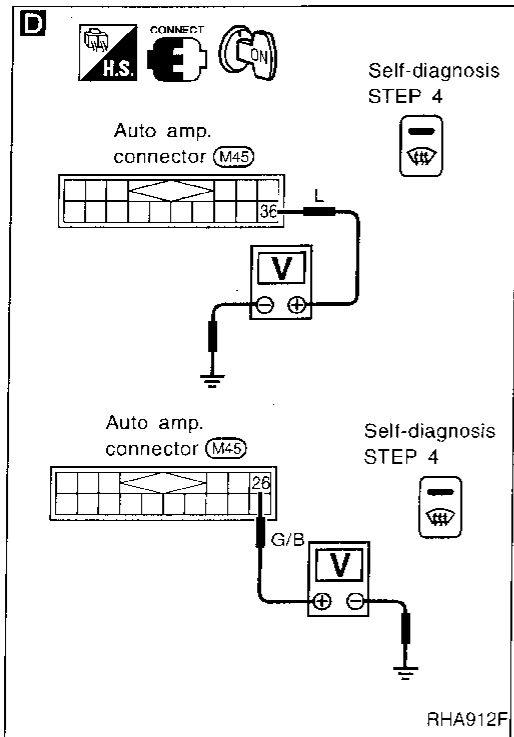
INSPECTION END

Note:
If the result is NG or No after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

(Go to next page.)

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Intake Door Motor Circuit (Cont'd)



D

Ⓐ

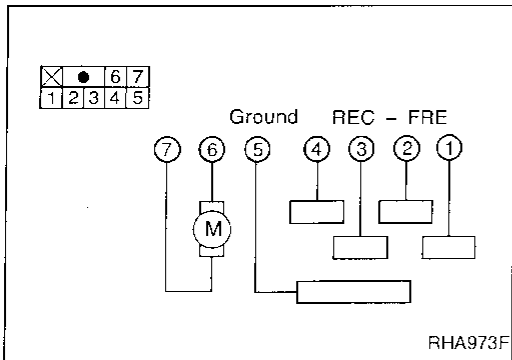
CHECK FOR AUTO AMP. OUTPUT.
Set up Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
Measure voltage across auto amp. harness terminals and body ground.

Code No.	Terminal No.		Condition	Voltage V
	⊕	⊖		
41	Ⓔ	Body ground	REC	12
42	⓫			0
43	⓫		FRE	0
45	Ⓔ	12		
47	⓫	0		
48	⓫			

0V: Approx. 0V
12V: Approx. 12V

NG → Replace auto amp.

OK → Replace intake door motor



COMPONENT INSPECTION

Intake door motor

6	7	Intake door operation	Movement of link rotation
⊕	⊖	REC → FRE	Counterclockwise
—	—	STOP	STOP
⊖	⊕	FRE → REC	Clockwise

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Air Mix Door Motor Circuit

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Component parts

Air mix door control system components are:

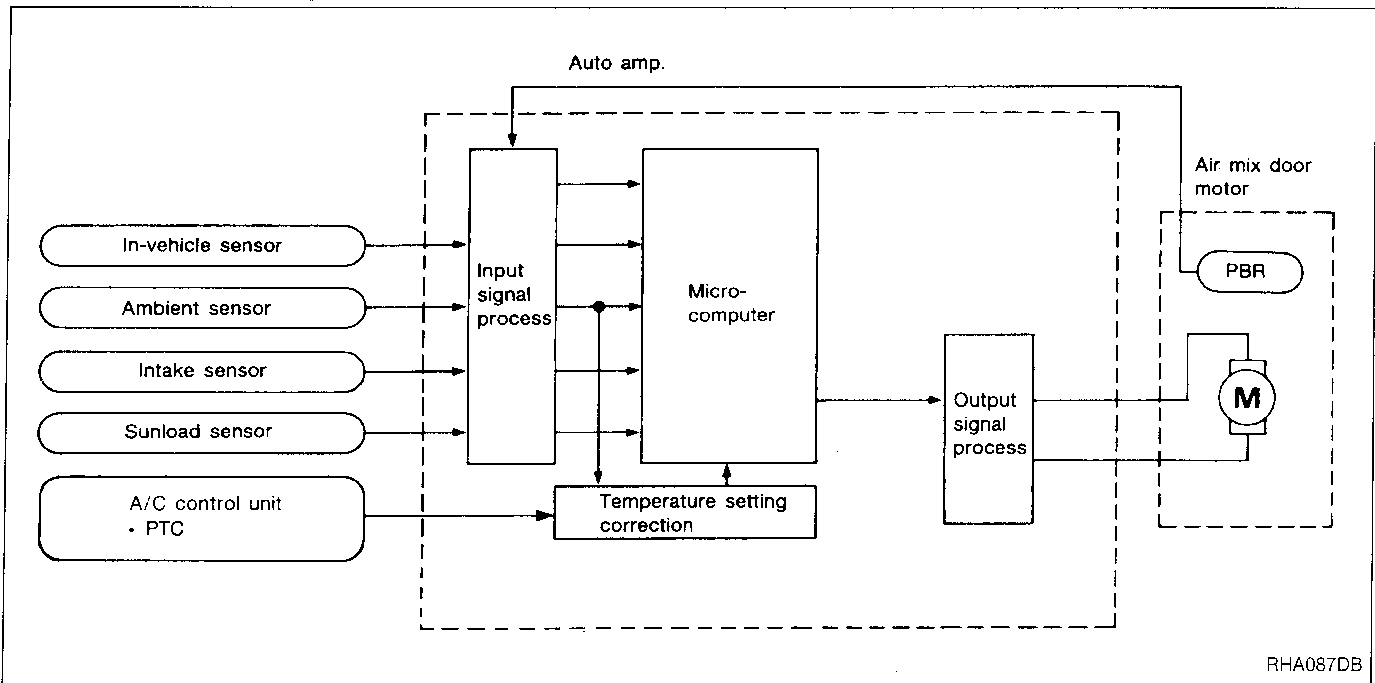
- 1) Auto amplifier
- 2) Air mix door motor (PBR)
- 3) In-vehicle sensor
- 4) Ambient sensor
- 5) Sunload sensor
- 6) Intake sensor
- 7) A/C control unit (PTC)

System operation

Temperature set by Potentio Temperature Control (PTC) is compensated through setting temperature correction circuit to determine target temperature.

Auto amplifier will operate air mix door motor to set air conditioning system in HOT or COLD position, depending upon relationship between conditions (target temperature, sunload, in-vehicle temperature and ambient temperature) and conditions (air mix door position and intake air temperature).

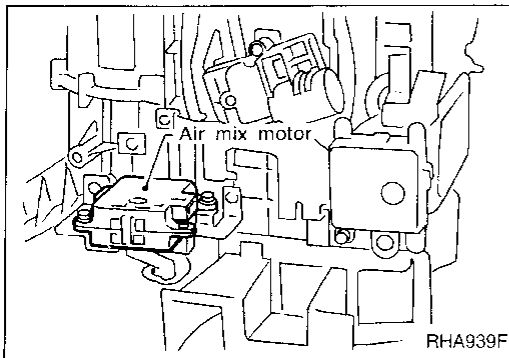
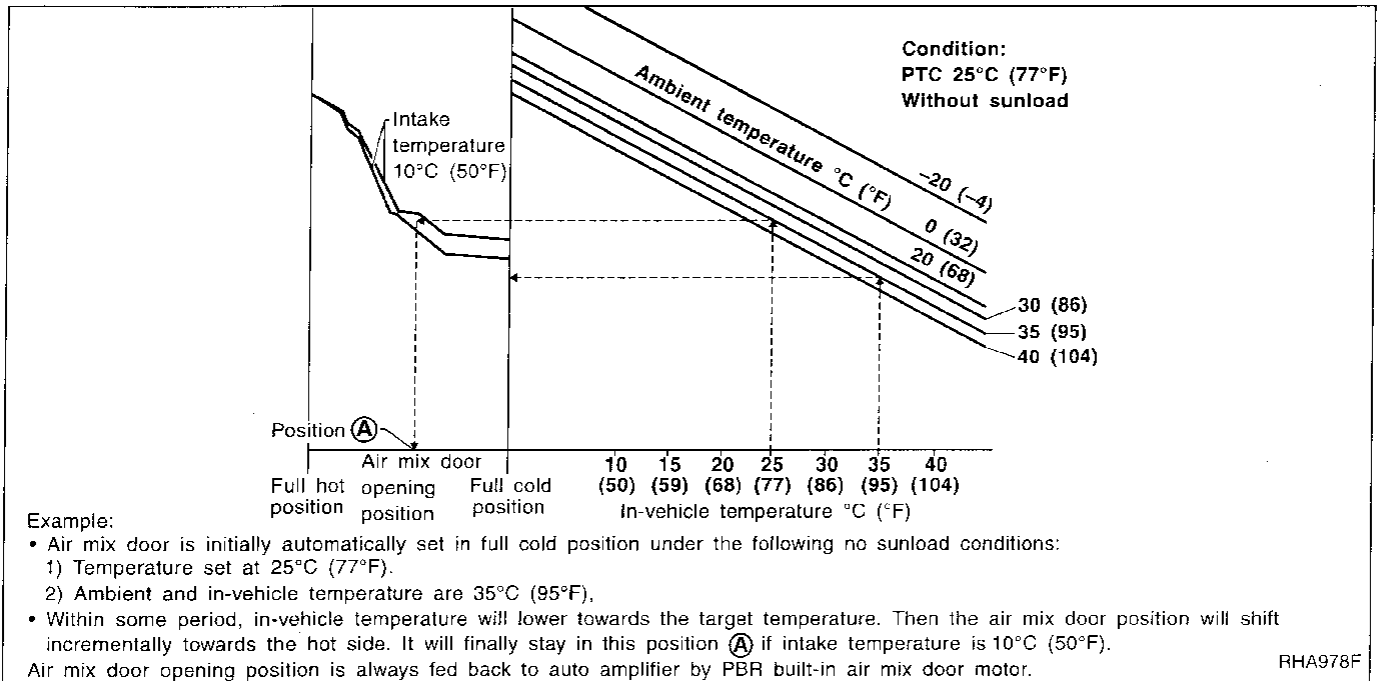
When target temperature is set at 18°C (65°F) or 32°C (85°F), air mix door opening position is fixed in full cold position or full hot position.



TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Air Mix Door Motor Circuit (Cont'd)

Air mix door control specification



COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

The air mix door motor is attached to the heater unit. It rotates so that the air mix door is opened or closed to a position set by the auto amplifier. Motor rotation is then conveyed through a shaft and the air mix door position is then fed back to the auto amplifier by PBR built-in air mix door motor.

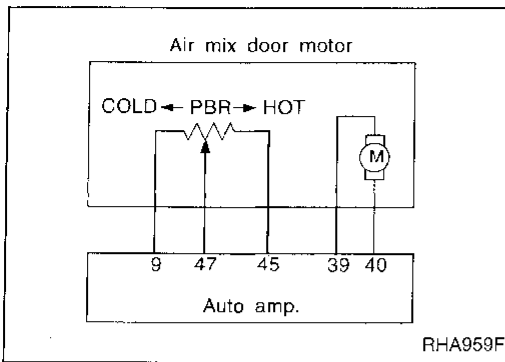
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

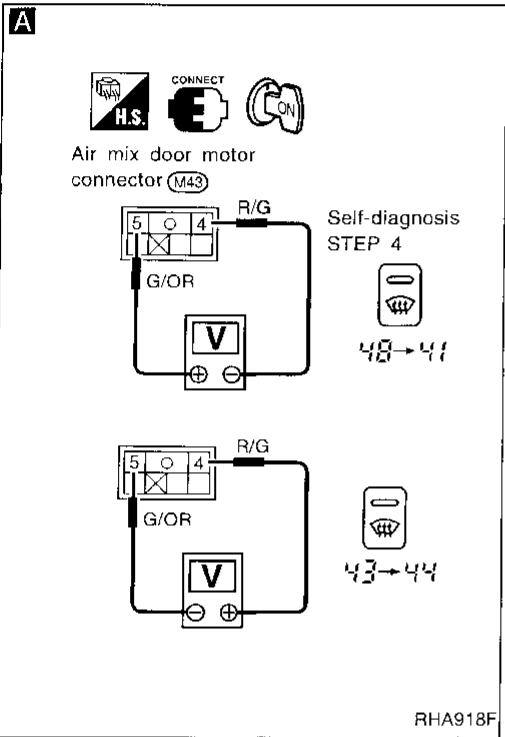
Air Mix Door Motor Circuit (Cont'd)

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Air mix door motor does not operate normally.



RHA959F



IS PBR OPERATING NORMALLY?
Refer to Self-diagnoses STEP 2.

No → CHECK PBR CIRCUIT.
(Refer to HA-75.)

Yes

A

CHECK FOR OUTPUT OF AUTO AMP.
Set up Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
Do approx. 10.5 volt exist between air mix door motor harness terminals No. ④ and ⑤ when code No. is switched from "43" to "44" or when code No. is switched from "48" to "41"?

No → Disconnect auto amp. and air mix door motor harness connectors.

Code No.	Air mix door operation	Terminal No.		Voltage V
		④	⑤	
43 →	Cold →	⊕	⊖	Approx. 10.5
44	Hot	⊖	⊕	
48 →	Hot →	⊖	⊕	0
41	Cold	⊕	⊖	
-	Stop	-	-	

B Note

Check circuit continuity between auto amp. harness terminal No. ③⑨ (④⑩) and air mix door motor harness terminal No. ⑤ (④).
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.

OK

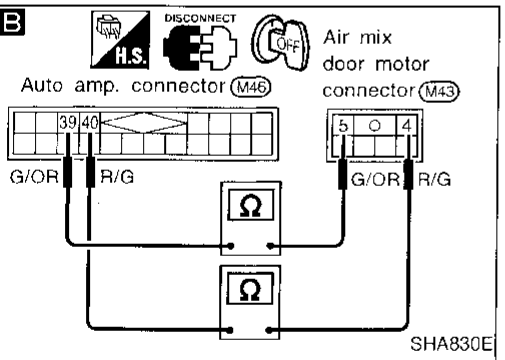
Replace auto amp.

Yes

Replace air mix door motor.

Note:

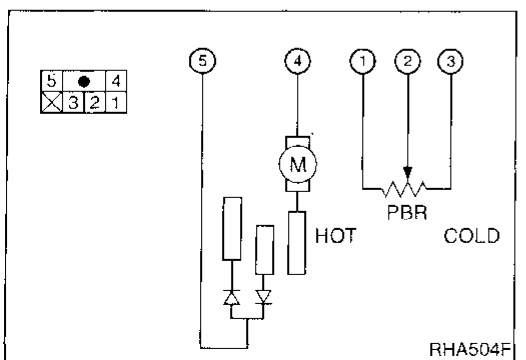
If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.



COMPONENT INSPECTION

Air mix door motor

4	5	Air mix door operation	Direction of lever movement
⊕	⊖	COLD → HOT	Clockwise (Toward passenger compartment)
—	—	STOP	STOP
⊖	⊕	HOT → COLD	Counterclockwise (Toward engine compartment)



Blower Motor Circuit

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

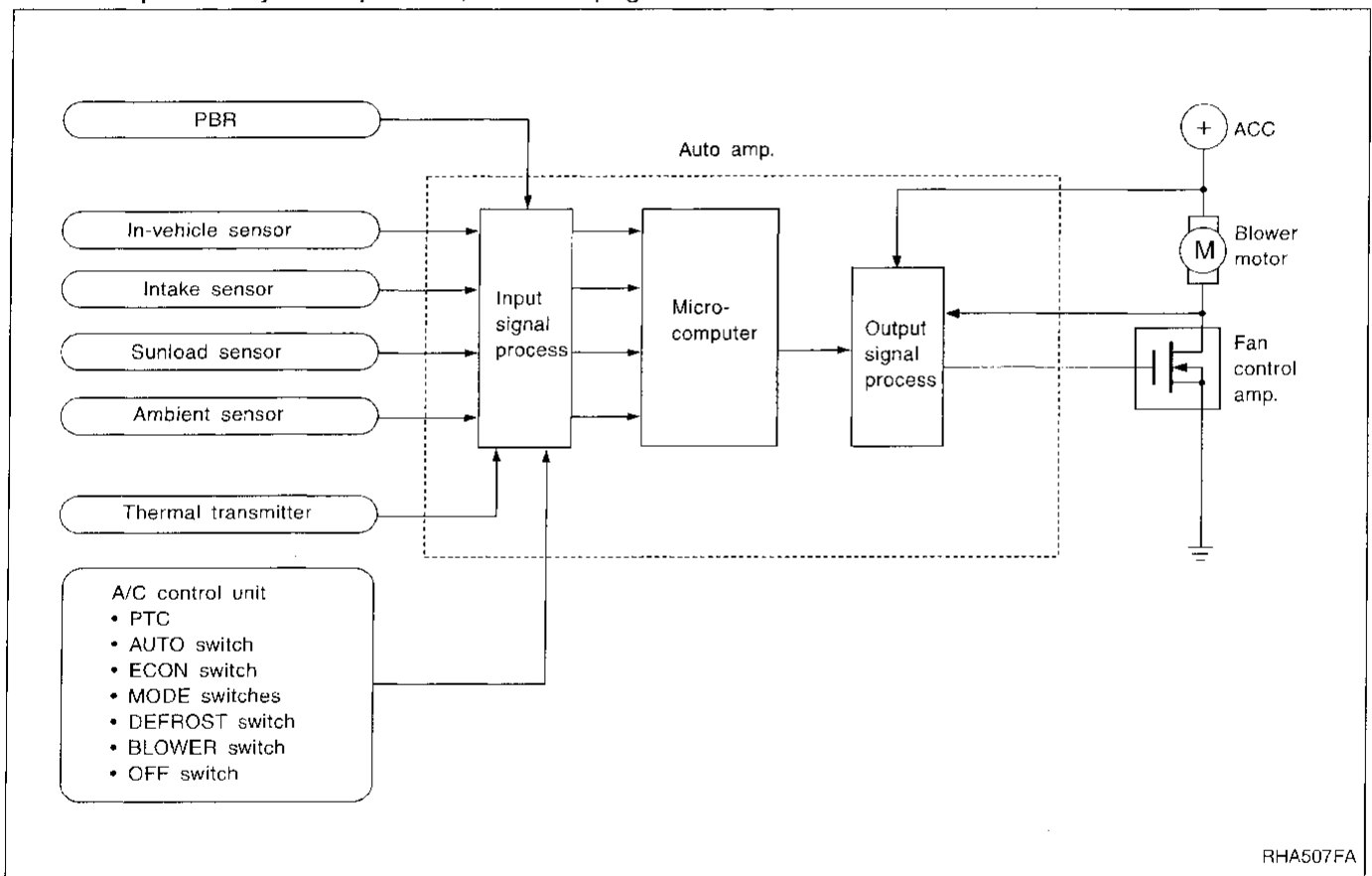
Component parts

Fan speed control system components are:

- 1) Auto amplifier
- 2) Fan control amplifier
- 3) PBR
- 4) In-vehicle sensor
- 5) Ambient sensor
- 6) Sunload sensor
- 7) Intake sensor
- 8) Thermal transmitter
- 9) A/C control unit (PTC, AUTO, ECON, MODE, DEFROST, BLOWER, OFF switches)

System operation

For description of system operation, see next page.



Automatic mode

In the automatic mode, the blower motor speed is calculated by the automatic amplifier based on inputs from the PBR, in-vehicle sensor, sunload sensor, and ambient sensor. The blower motor applied voltage ranges from approximately 4 volts (lowest speed) to 12 volts (highest speed).

The control blower speed (in the range of 4 to 12V), the automatic amplifier supplies a signal to the fan control amplifier. Based on this signal, the fan control amplifier controls the current flow from the blower motor to ground. If the computed blower voltage (from automatic amplifier) is above 10.5 volts, the high blower relay is activated. The high blower relay provides a direct path to ground (bypassing the fan control amplifier), and the blower motor operates at high speed.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Blower Motor Circuit (Cont'd)

Starting blower speed control

Start up from "COLD SOAK" condition (Automatic mode)

In a cold start up condition where the engine coolant temperature is below 56°C (133°F) and the ambient temperature is below 15°C (59°F), the blower will not operate for a short period of time (up to 90 seconds). The exact start delay time varies depending on the ambient and engine coolant temperature.

In the most extreme case (very low ambient) the blower starting delay will be 150 seconds as described above. After this delay, the blower will operate at low speed until the engine coolant temperature rises above 32°C (90°F), at which time the blower speed will increase to the objective speed.

Start up from normal or "HOT SOAK" condition (Automatic mode)

The blower will begin operation momentarily after the AUTO button is pushed. The blower speed will gradually rise to the objective speed over a time period of 3 seconds or less (actual time depends on the objective blower speed).

Blower speed compensation

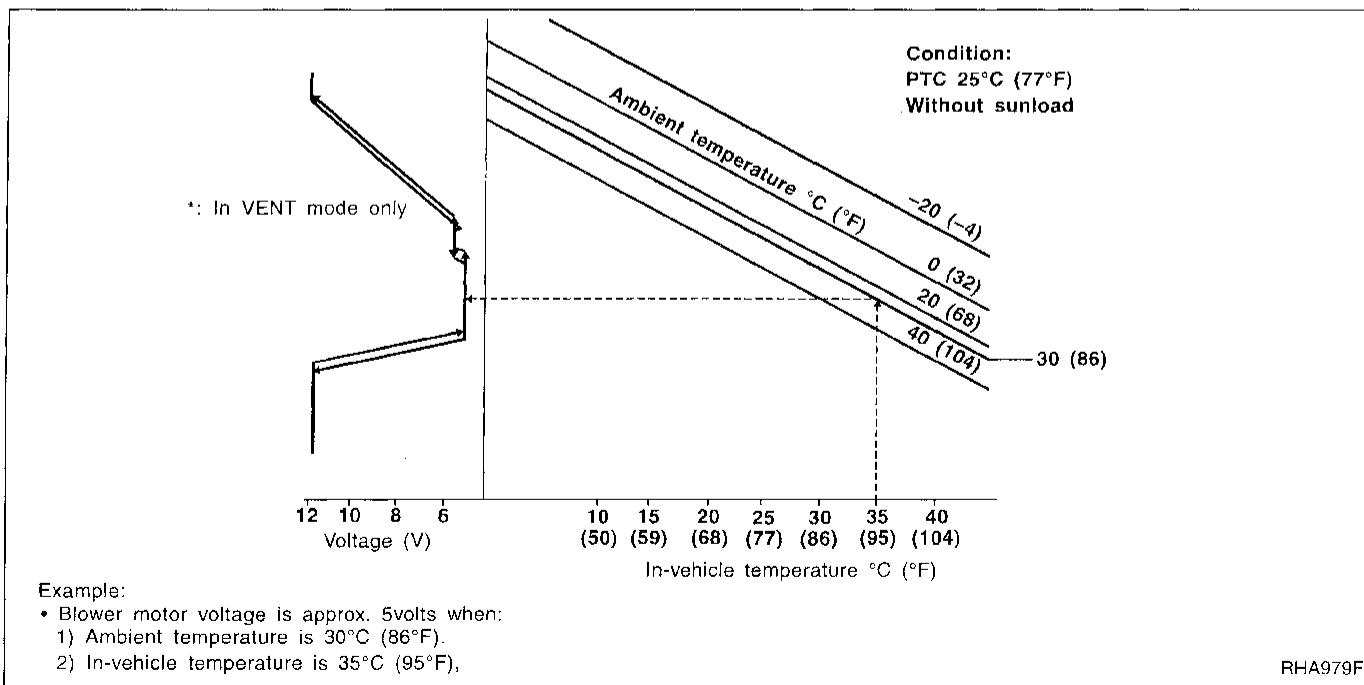
Sunload

When the in-vehicle temperature and the set temperature are very close, the blower will be operating at low speed. The low speed will vary depending on the sunload. During conditions of high sunload, the blower low speed is "normal" low speed (approx. 6V). During low or no sunload conditions, the low speed will drop to "low" low speed (approx. 5V).

Ambient

When the ambient temperature is in the "moderate" range [10 – 15°C (50 – 59°F)], the computed blower voltage will be compensated (reduced) by up to 3.5V (depending on the blower speed). In the "extreme" ambient ranges [below 0°C (32°F) and above 20°C (68°F)] the computed objective blower voltage is not compensated at all. In the ambient temperature ranges between "moderate" and "extreme" [0 - 10°C (32 - 50°F) and 15 - 20°C (59 - 68°F)], the amount of compensation (for a given blower speed) varies depending on the ambient temperature.

Fan speed control specification



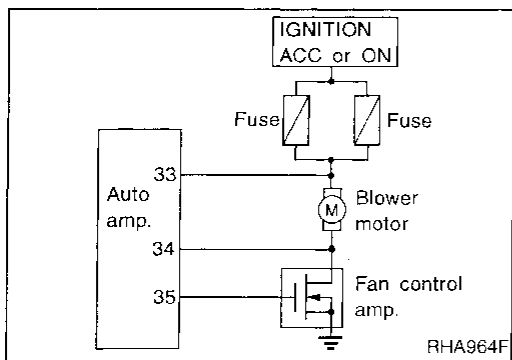
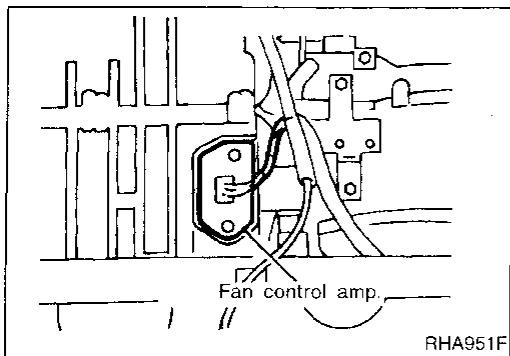
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Blower Motor Circuit (Cont'd)

COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

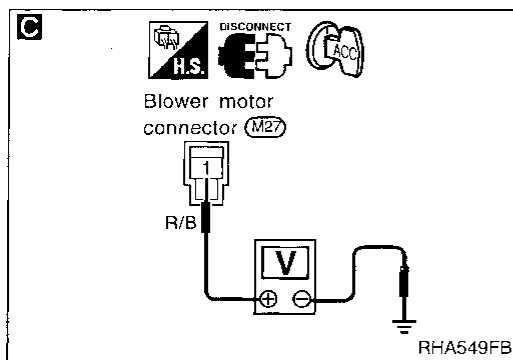
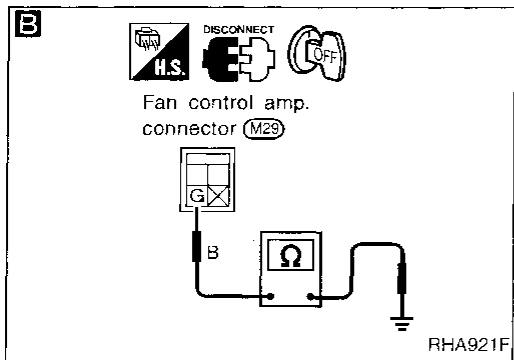
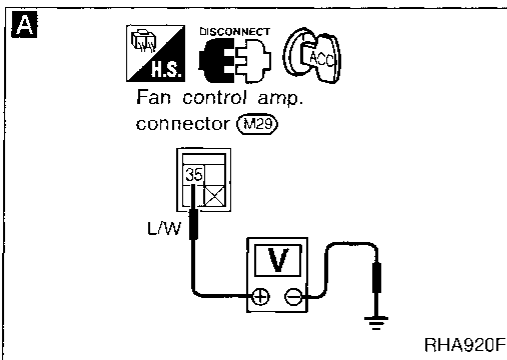
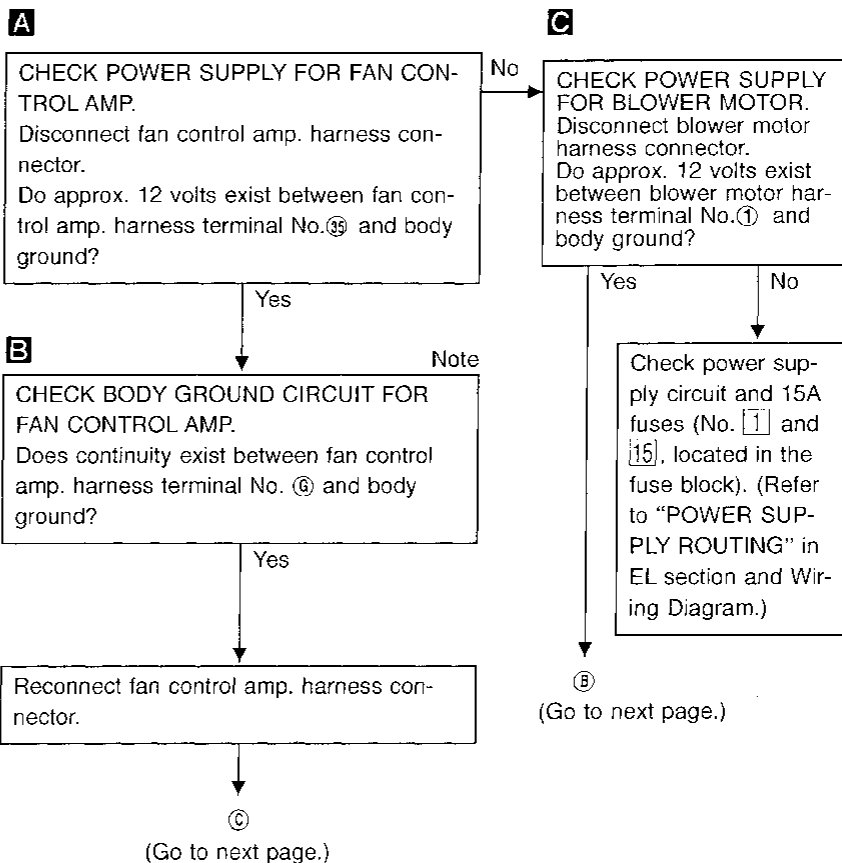
Fan control amplifier

The fan control amplifier is located on the cooling unit. It amplifies the base current flowing from the auto amplifier to change the blower speed within the range of 4V to 12V.



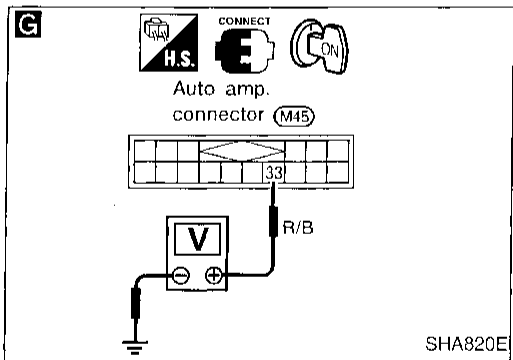
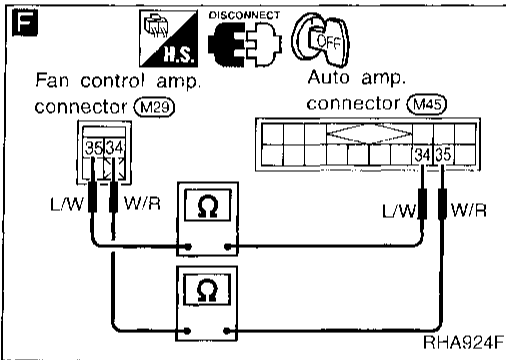
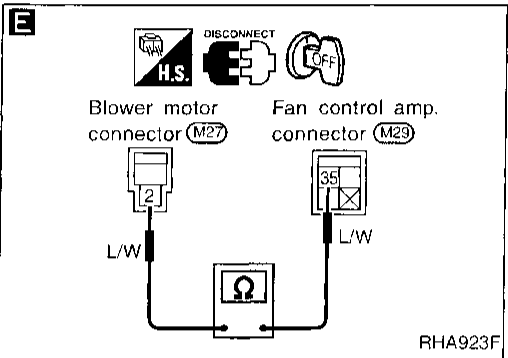
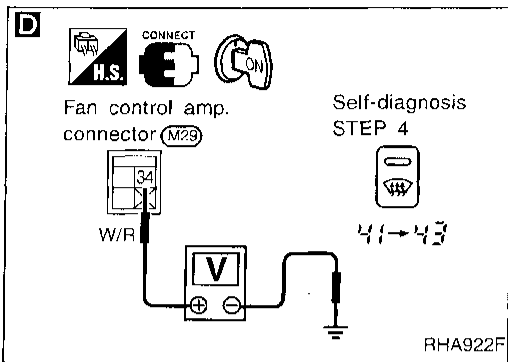
DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Blower motor operation is malfunctioning under out of starting Fan Speed Control.



TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Blower Motor Circuit (Cont'd)



D

ⓐ

CHECK FOR OUTPUT OF AUTO AMP.
Set up Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
Measure voltage across fan control amp. harness terminal No. ③④ and body ground.

Code No.	Terminal No.		Voltage
	⊕	⊖	
41 → 43	③④	Body ground	Approx. 2.5 → 9.0V

NG

OK

Replace fan control amp.

Disconnect auto amp. and fan control amp. harness connector.

E

ⓑ

Note

Check circuit continuity between blower motor harness terminal No. ② and fan control amp. harness terminal No. ③⑤.
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.

OK

OK

CHECK BLOWER MOTOR.
(Refer to HA-95.)

NG

Replace blower motor.

F

Note

Check circuit continuity between auto amp. harness terminal No. ③⑤ (③④) and fan control amp. harness terminal No. ③④ (③⑤).
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.

OK

G

CHECK FAN FEED BACK CIRCUIT.
Do approx. 12 volts exist between auto amp. harness terminal No. ③④ and body ground?

No

Check power supply circuit and 15A fuses (No. ① and ⑮), located in the fuse block.
Refer to EL section ("Wiring Diagram", "POWER SUPPLY ROUTING").

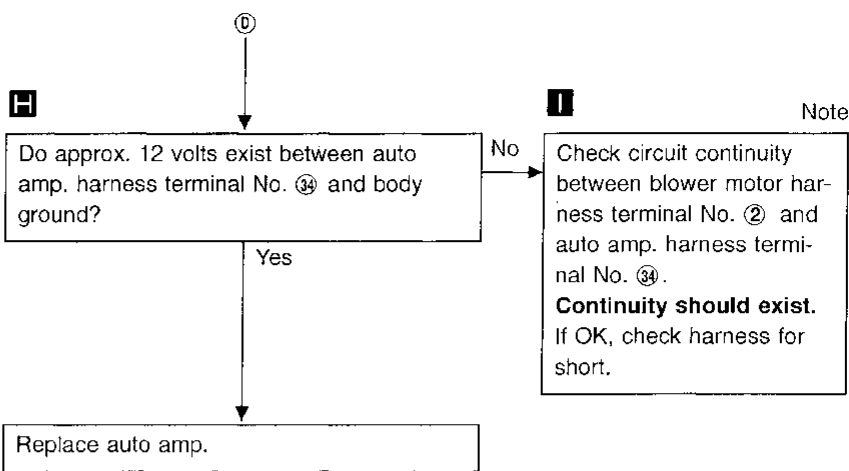
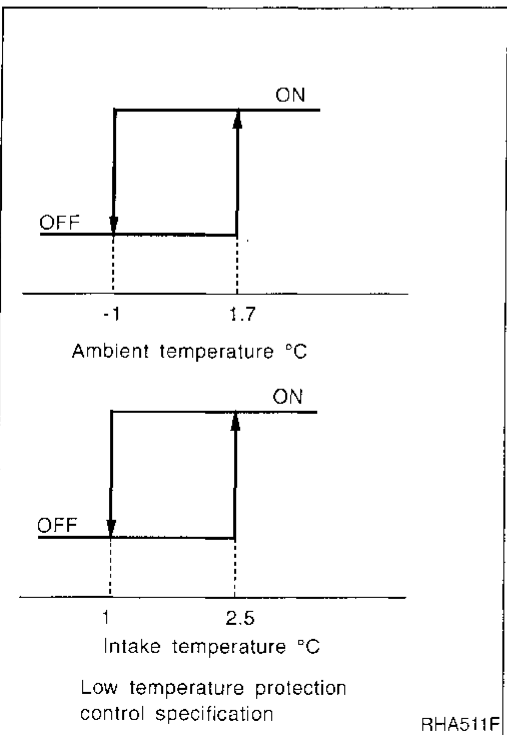
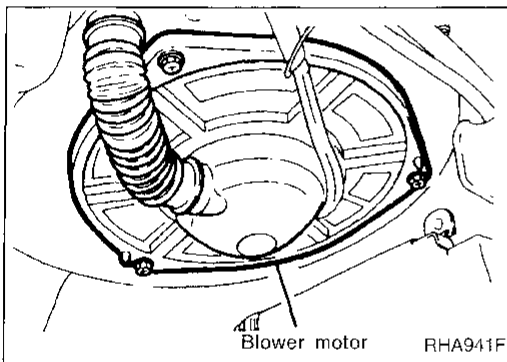
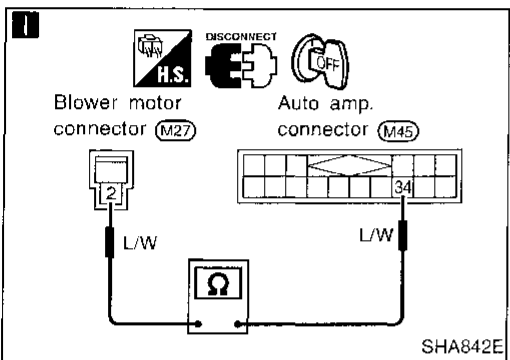
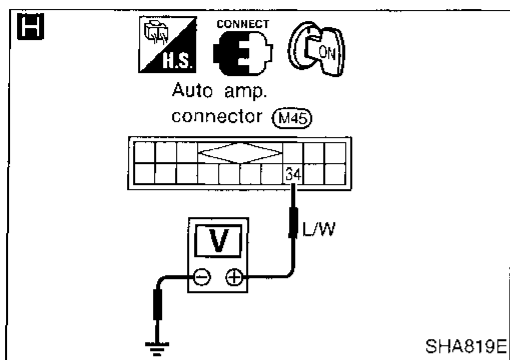
ⓓ

(Go to next page.)

Note:
If the result is No after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Blower Motor Circuit (Cont'd)



Note:

If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

COMPONENT INSPECTION

Blower motor

Confirm smooth rotation of the blower motor.

- Ensure that there are no foreign particles inside the intake unit.

Magnet Clutch Circuit

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Auto amplifier controls compressor operation by ambient temperature, intake temperature, and signal from ECM (ECCS control module).

Low temperature protection control

Auto amplifier will turn the compressor "ON" or "OFF" as determined by a signal detected by ambient sensor and intake sensor.

When ambient temperatures are greater than 1.7°C (35°F), the compressor turns "ON". The compressor turns "OFF" when ambient temperatures are less than -1°C (34°F).

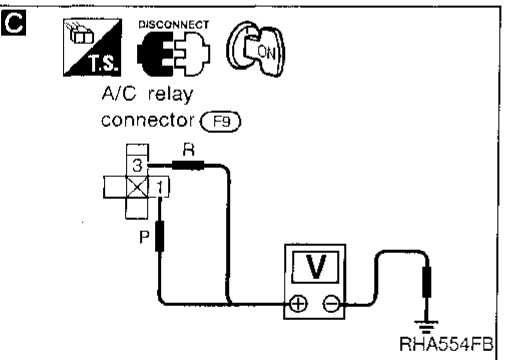
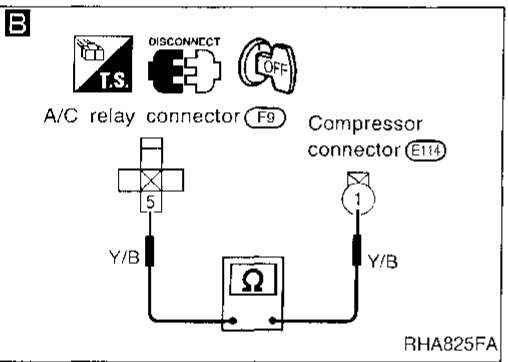
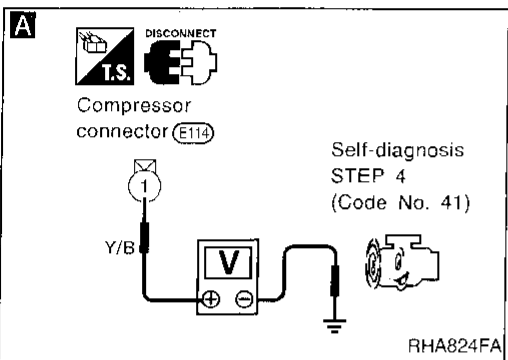
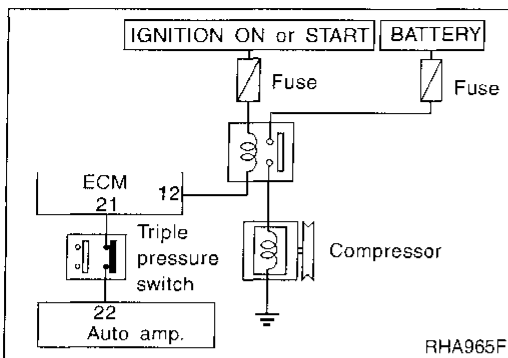
When ambient temperature is lower than 13°C (55°F) and the temperature detected by intake sensor is less than 7°C (45°F), the compressor turns OFF after receiving a signal from ECM (ECCS control module).

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Magnet Clutch Circuit (Cont'd)

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Magnet clutch does not engage after performing Preliminary Check 6.



A

CHECK POWER SUPPLY FOR COMPRESSOR.

1. Disconnect compressor harness connector.
2. Set up code No.41 in Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
3. Do approx. 12 volts exist between compressor harness terminal No.① and body ground?

No → Disconnect A/C relay harness connector.

Yes → Check magnet clutch.

B Note

Check circuit continuity between A/C relay harness terminal No.⑤ and compressor harness terminal No.①. **Continuity should exist.** If OK, check harness for short.

NG → Replace magnet clutch.

OK → Turn ignition switch OFF to cancel Self-diagnosis STEP 4.

C

CHECK POWER SUPPLY FOR A/C RELAY.

Disconnect A/C relay.

Do approx. 12 volts exist between A/C relay harness terminal No.①, ③ and body ground?

No → Check power supply circuit and 7.5A fuses (No. ⑥ and ⑤⑤), located in the fuse block). (Refer to "POWER SUPPLY ROUTING" in EL section and Wiring Diagram.)

Yes → Check A/C RELAY AFTER DISCONNECTING IT. (Refer to HA-98.)

NG → Replace A/C relay.

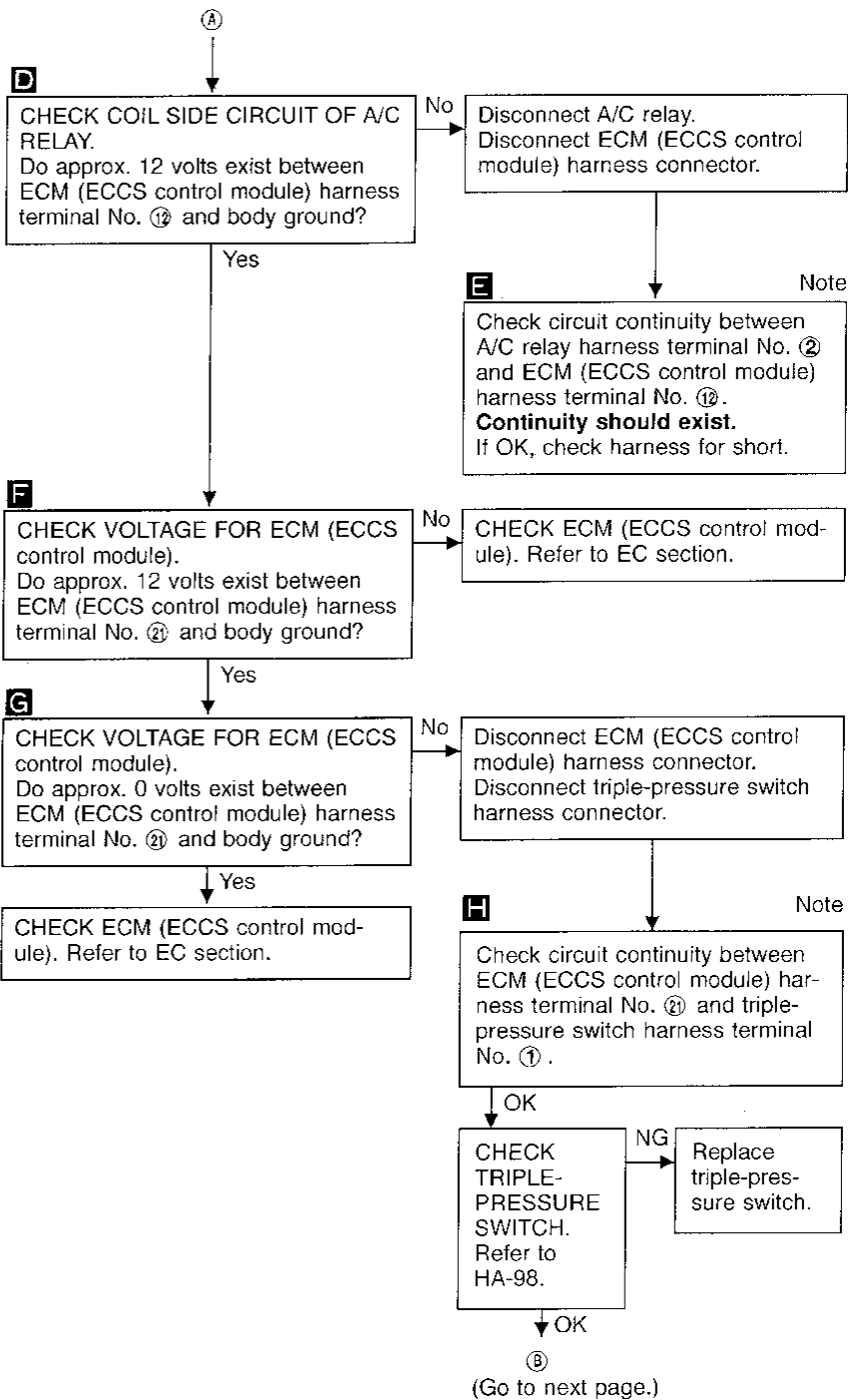
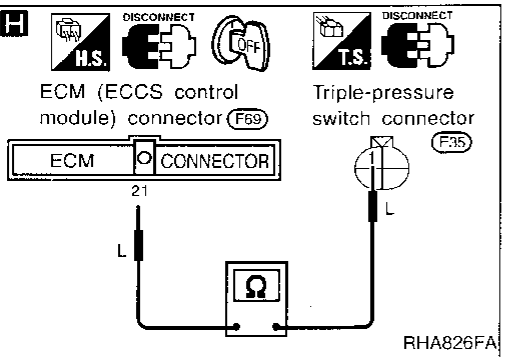
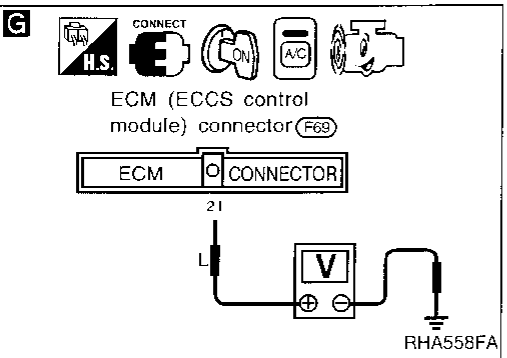
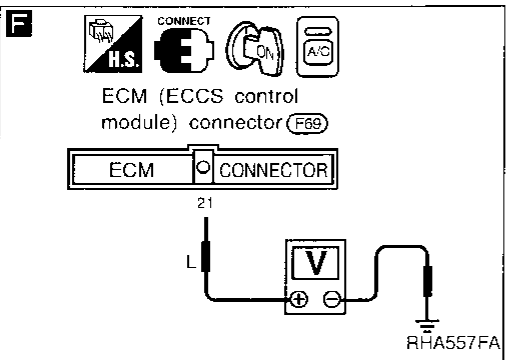
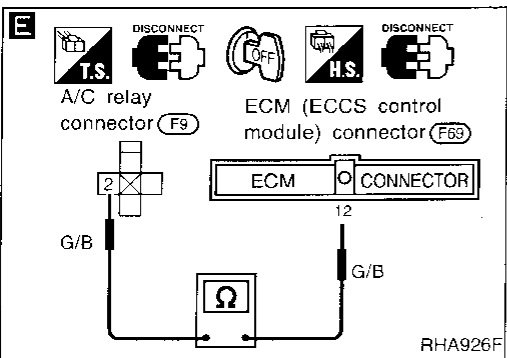
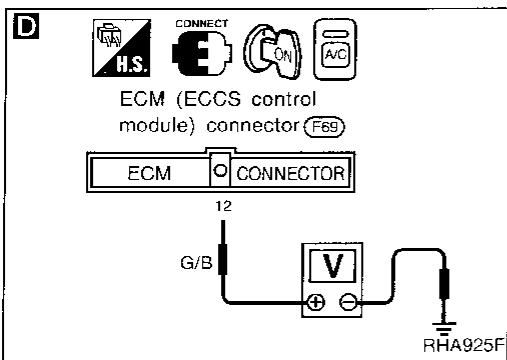
OK → Reconnect A/C relay.

Ⓐ (Go to next page.)

Note:
If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Magnet Clutch Circuit (Cont'd)



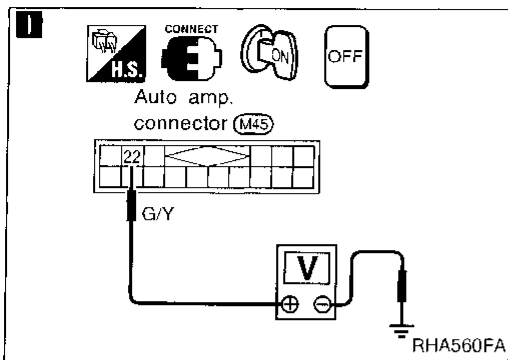
Note:

If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Magnet Clutch Circuit (Cont'd)



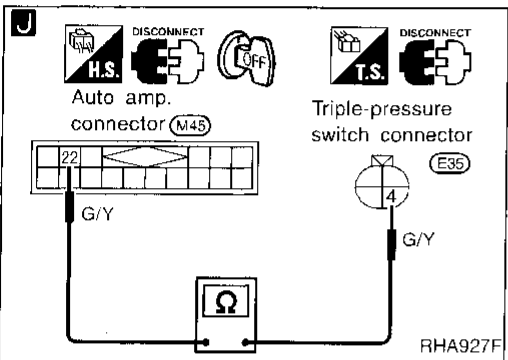
I

⑤

CHECK AUTO AMP. CIRCUIT BETWEEN TRIPLE-PRESSURE SWITCH AND AUTO AMP.
Do approx. 4 to 5 volts exist between auto amp. harness terminal No. ② and body ground?

J Note

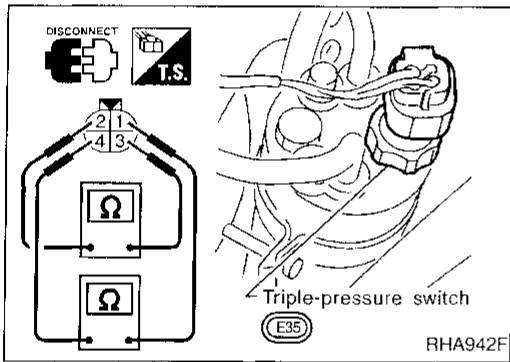
Check circuit continuity between auto amp. harness terminal No. ② and triple-pressure switch harness terminal No. ④ :
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.



Replace auto amp.

Note:

If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.



COMPONENT INSPECTION

Triple-pressure switch

	Terminals	High-pressure side line pressure kPa (kg/cm ² , psi)	Operation	Continuity
Low-pressure side	① - ④	Increasing to 152.0 - 201.0 (1.55 - 2.05, 22.0 - 29.2)	ON	Exists.
		Decreasing to 152.0 - 201.0 (1.55 - 2.05, 22.0 - 29.2)	OFF	Does not exist.
Medium-pressure side*	② - ③	Increasing to 1,422 - 1,618 (14.5 - 16.5, 206 - 235)	ON	Exists.
		Decreasing to 1,128 - 1,422 (11.5 - 14.5, 164 - 206)	OFF	Does not exist.
High-pressure side	① - ④	Decreasing to 2,059 - 2,256 (21 - 23, 299 - 327)	ON	Exists.
		Increasing to 2,648 - 2,844 (27 - 29, 384 - 412)	OFF	Does not exist.

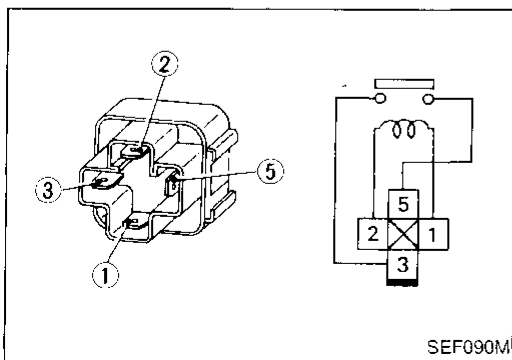
* For cooling fan motor operation.

A/C relay

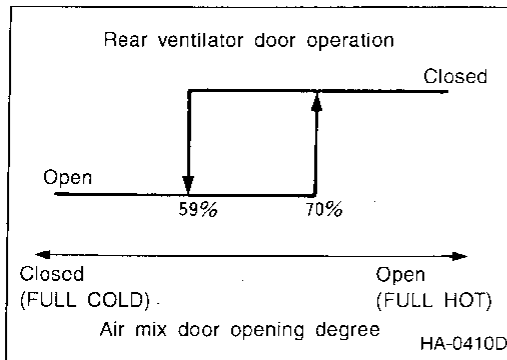
Check continuity between terminal Nos. ③ and ⑤ .

Conditions	Continuity
12V direct current supply between terminal Nos. ① and ② .	Yes
No current supply	No

If NG, replace relay.



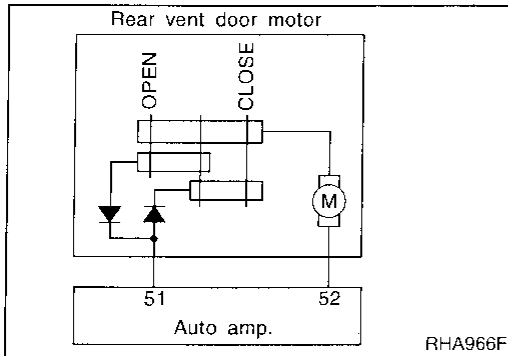
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES



Rear Vent Door Motor Circuit

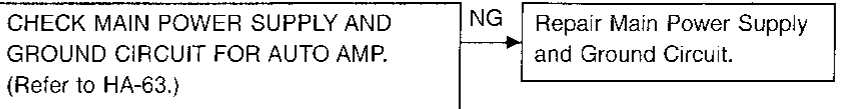
COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Rear vent door is opened or closed by rear vent door motor. Rear vent door operation is controlled by auto amplifier.



DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Rear vent door motor does not operate normally.

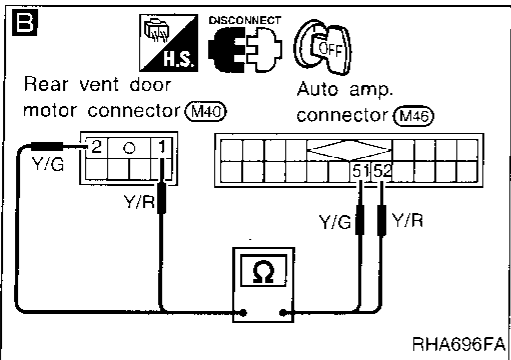
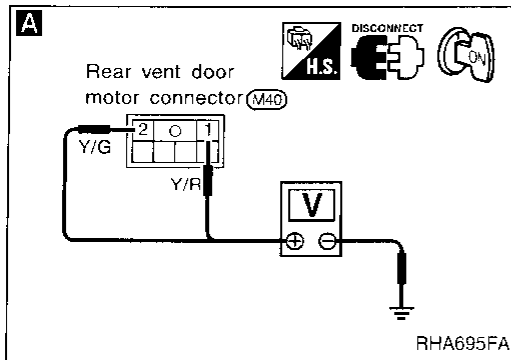


A CHECK FOR AUTO AMP. OUTPUT. Do approx. 12 volts exist between rear ventilator door harness terminal Nos. ①, ② and body ground?

Rear vent switch	Terminal No.		Voltage V
	⊕	⊖	
ON	①	Body ground	Approx. 12
	②		0
OFF	①	Body ground	0
	②		Approx. 12

B Check circuit continuity between auto amp. harness terminal No. ⑤ (⑧) and rear ventilator door motor harness terminal No. ② (①). **Continuity should exist.** if OK, check harness for short.

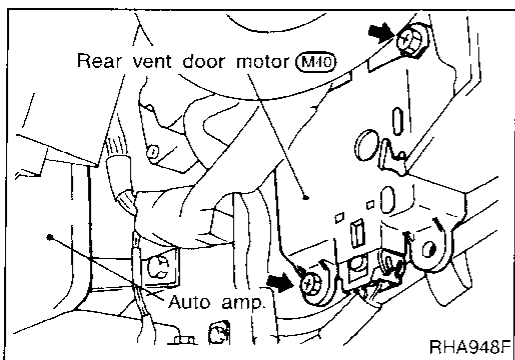
Yes → Replace auto amp.



C CHECK REAR VENT DOOR MOTOR.

Note:

If the result is No after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.



COMPONENT INSPECTION

Rear vent door motor

- Set up code No. 41 in Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
- Check rear ventilator door operates properly when changing code No. 41 to 48 by pushing DEF switch.

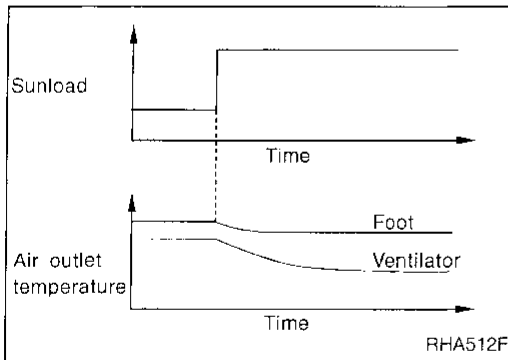
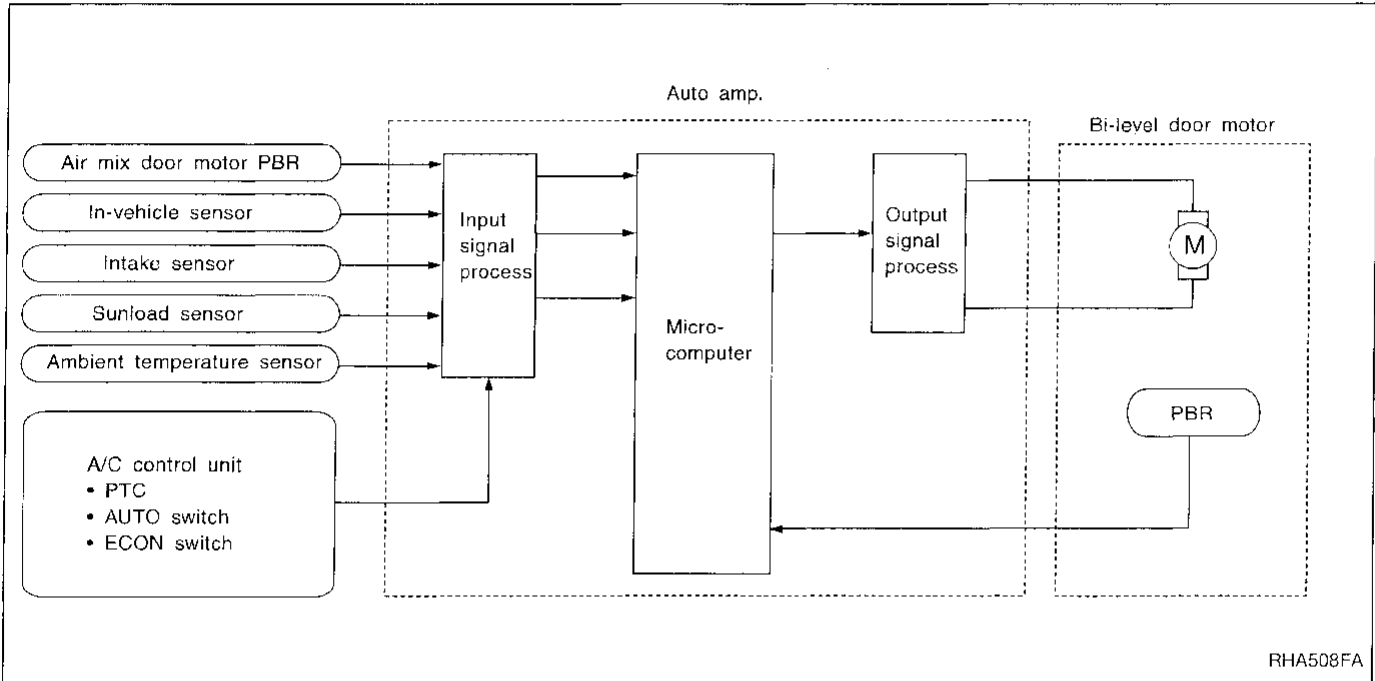
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Open							Close

Bi-level Door Motor Circuit

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

When the air outlet is at VENT and air mix door is in full cold position, Bi-level door is fully opened. Accordingly cooling performance is improved and air flow noise from heater unit is reduced. Additionally, Bi-level door is fully closed when air mix door is in any position other than full cold position.

In B/L or B/L2 mode, auto amplifier automatically computes target vent air temperature in relation to set temperature, ambient temperature, compartment temperature and sunload. It then determines whether relationship between inlet temperature, air-mix door position and current bi-level door position on one hand and target vent air temperature on the other hand, is adequate, thus opening, closing or stopping bi-level door as required. A constant level of warm air will then be discharged to foot level and cold air to head level.



When the amount of sunload suddenly changes, the extra heat caused by sunload is counteracted by adjusting the air outlet temperature, but leaving the temperature around foot area as it is.

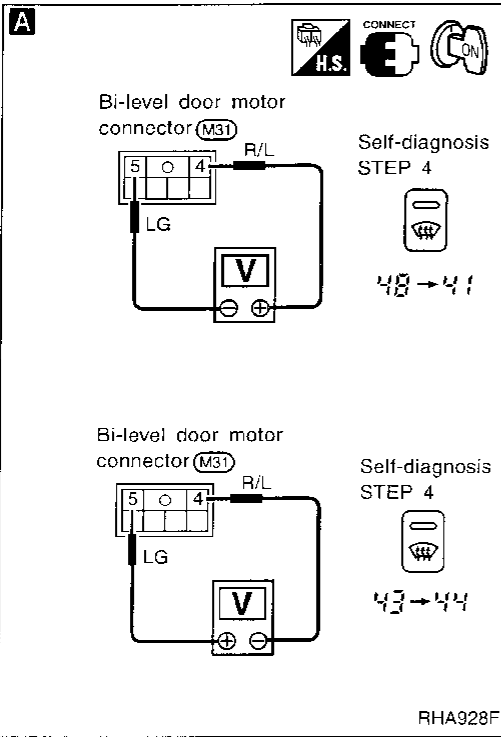
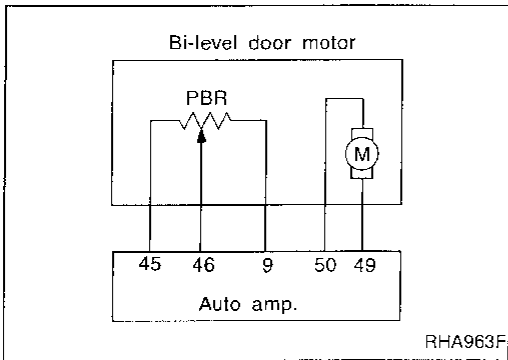
In FOOT mode, bi-level door is controlled according to blower operation. When blower is operating, auto amplifier automatically computes target DEF vent air temperature in relation to set temperature, ambient temperature, compartment temperature and sunload. It then determines whether relationship between inlet air temperature, air-mix door position and current bi-level door position on one hand, and target DEF vent air temperature on the other hand is adequate, thus opening, closing or stopping bi-level door as required. A moderate level (not too warm) of air temperature will then be discharged to head level. Bi-level door is held in fully closed position when air vents are set in F/D or DEF mode.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Bi-level Door Motor Circuit (Cont'd)

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Bi-level (B/L) door motor does not operate normally.



A

CHECK FOR AUTO AMP. OUTPUT.
Set up Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
Do approx. 12 volts exist between bi-level door motor harness terminals ④ and ⑤ when code No. is switched from "43" to "44" or when code No. is switched from "48" to "41"?

Yes → Replace bi-level door motor.

Code No.	Bi-level door condition	Terminal No.		Voltage V
		④	⑤	
43 →44	OPEN → CLOSE	⊖	⊕	Approx. 12
48 →41	CLOSE → OPEN	⊕	⊖	

No

Disconnect auto amp. harness connector and bi-level door motor harness connector.

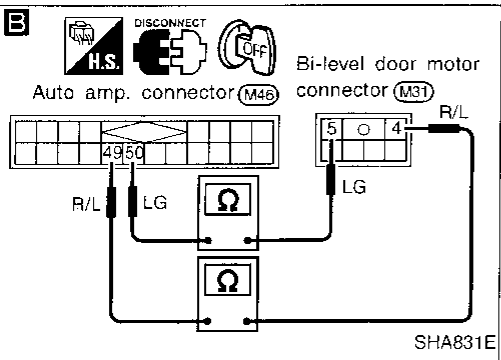
B

Note

Check circuit continuity between auto amp. harness terminal ④ (⑤) and bi-level door motor harness terminal ④ (⑤).
Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.

OK

Replace auto amp.



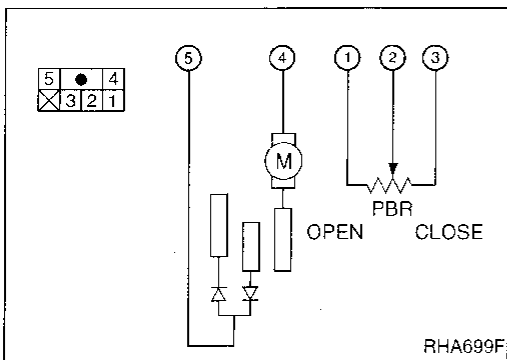
Note:

If the result is NG after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.

COMPONENT INSPECTION

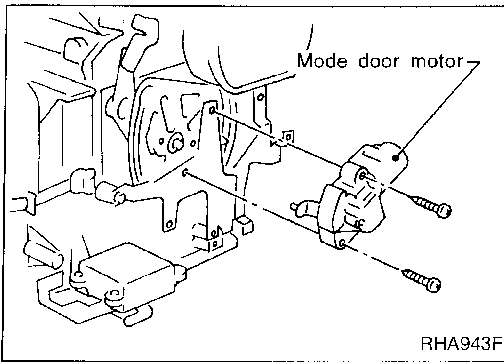
Bi-level door motor

④	⑤	Bi-level door operation	Direction of lever movement
⊕	⊖	OPEN	Clockwise
--	--	STOP	STOP
⊖	⊕	CLOSE	Counterclockwise




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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

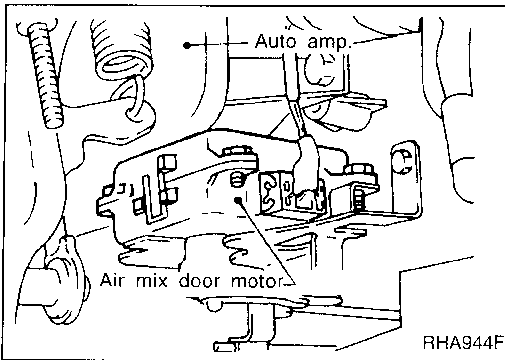


Control Linkage Adjustment


MODE DOOR

1. Install mode door motor to heater unit and connect it to body harness.
2. Attach mode door motor rod to side link holder.
3. Check mode door operates properly when changing code No. 41 to 48 by pushing  (DEF) switch.

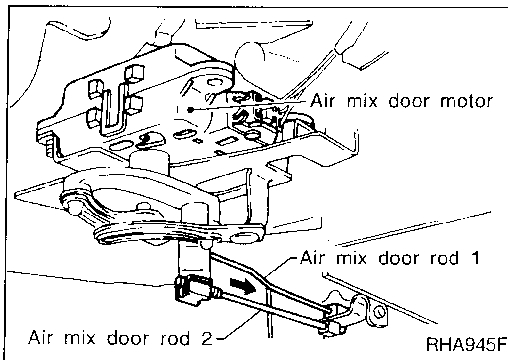
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
VENT	VENT	B/L	B/L	B/L2	FOOT	F/D	DEF



AIR MIX DOOR

1. Install air mix door motor to heater unit and connect it to body harness.
2. Set up code No. 41 in Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
3. Move air mix door lever by hand and hold it at full cold position.
4. Attach air mix door rod 1 to rod holder.
5. Push air mix door rod 2 in arrow direction.
6. Check air mix door operates properly when changing code No. 41 to 48 by pushing  (DEF) switch.

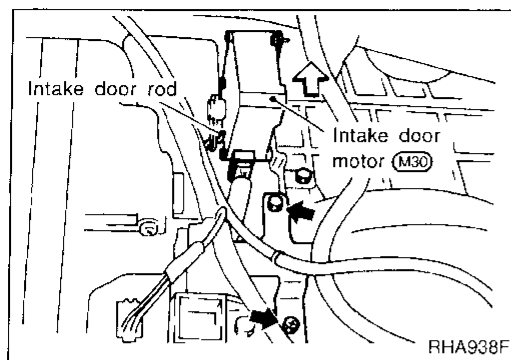
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Full Cold			Full Hot				



TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

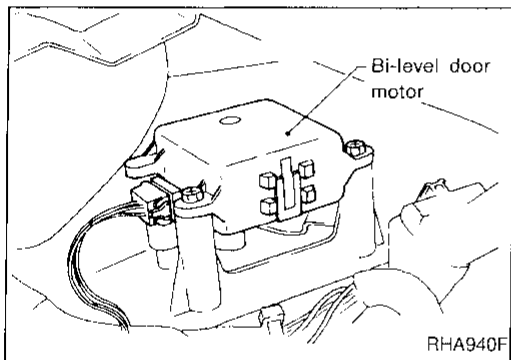
Control Linkage Adjustment (Cont'd)

INTAKE DOOR



1. Install intake door motor to intake unit and connect it to body harness.
2. Set up code No. 41 in Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
3. Move intake door link by hand and hold it at REC position.
4. Attach intake door lever to rod holder.
5. Check intake door operates properly when changing code No. 41 to 48 by pushing (DEF) switch.

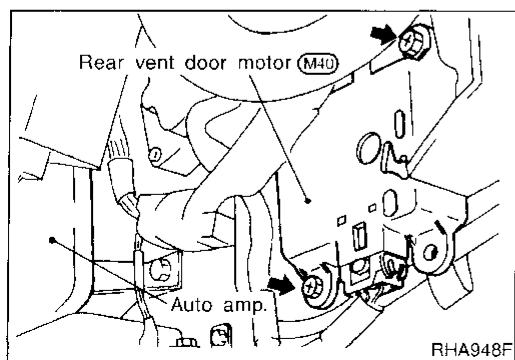
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
REC			20% FRE			FRE	



BI-LEVEL DOOR

1. Install bi-level door motor to heater unit and connect it to body harness.
2. Set up code No. 41 in Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
3. Move water valve rod by hand and hold it at closed position.
4. Attach water valve rod to rod holder.
5. Check bi-level door operates properly when changing code No. 41 to 48 by pushing (DEF) switch.

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Open			Close				



REAR VENTILATOR DOOR

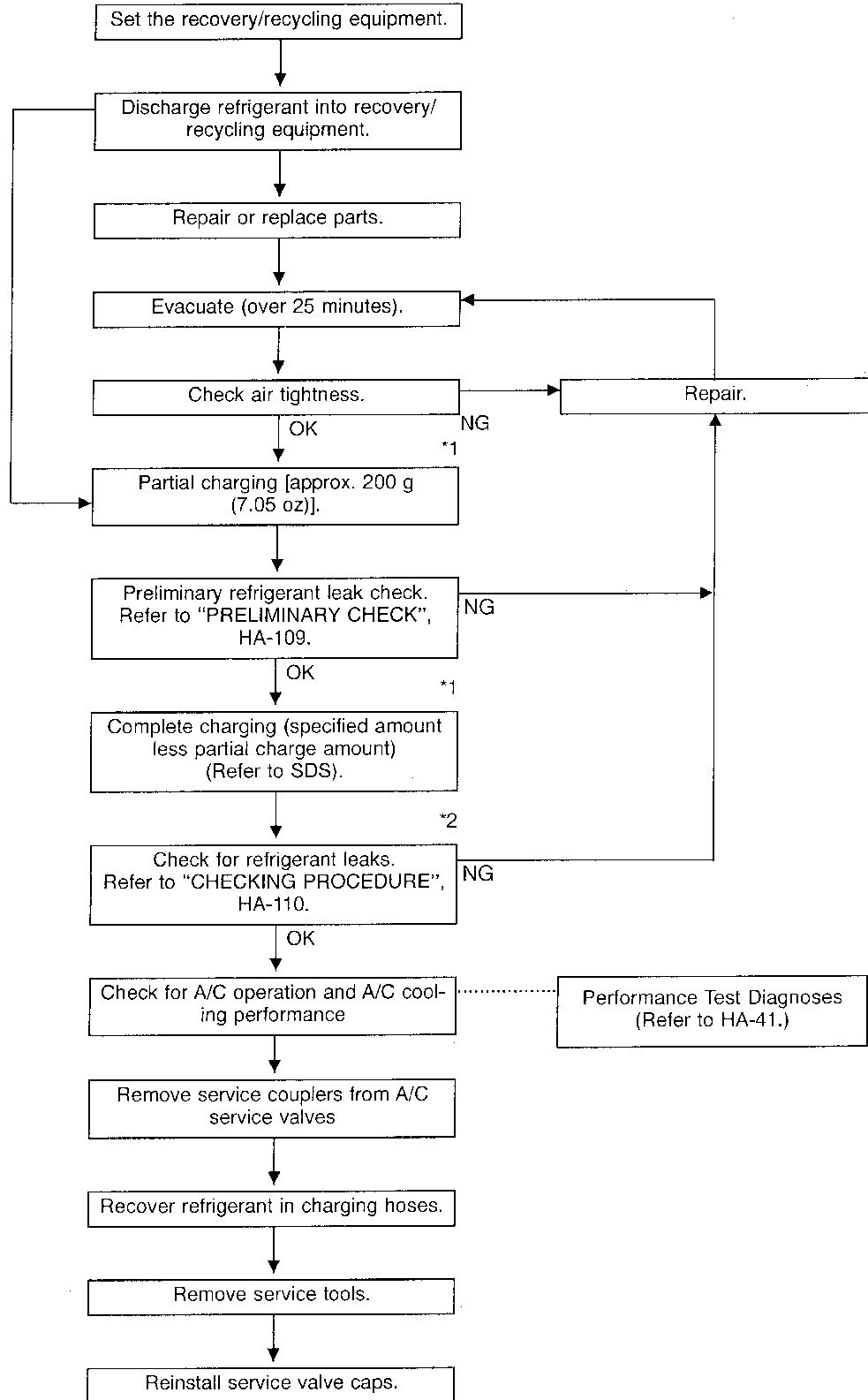
1. Install rear ventilator door motor to heater unit and connect it to body harness.
2. Set up code No. 41 in Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
3. Check rear ventilator door operates properly when changing code No. 41 to 48 by pushing (DEF) switch.

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Open		Close					

SERVICE PROCEDURES

HFC-134a (R-134a) Service Procedure

Recovered lubricant. Refer to CHECKING AND ADJUSTING (HA-106).



Note: *1 Before charging refrigerant, ensure engine is off.

*2 Before checking for leaks, start engine to activate air conditioning system then turn engine off. Service valve caps must be installed to prevent leakage.

SERVICE PROCEDURES

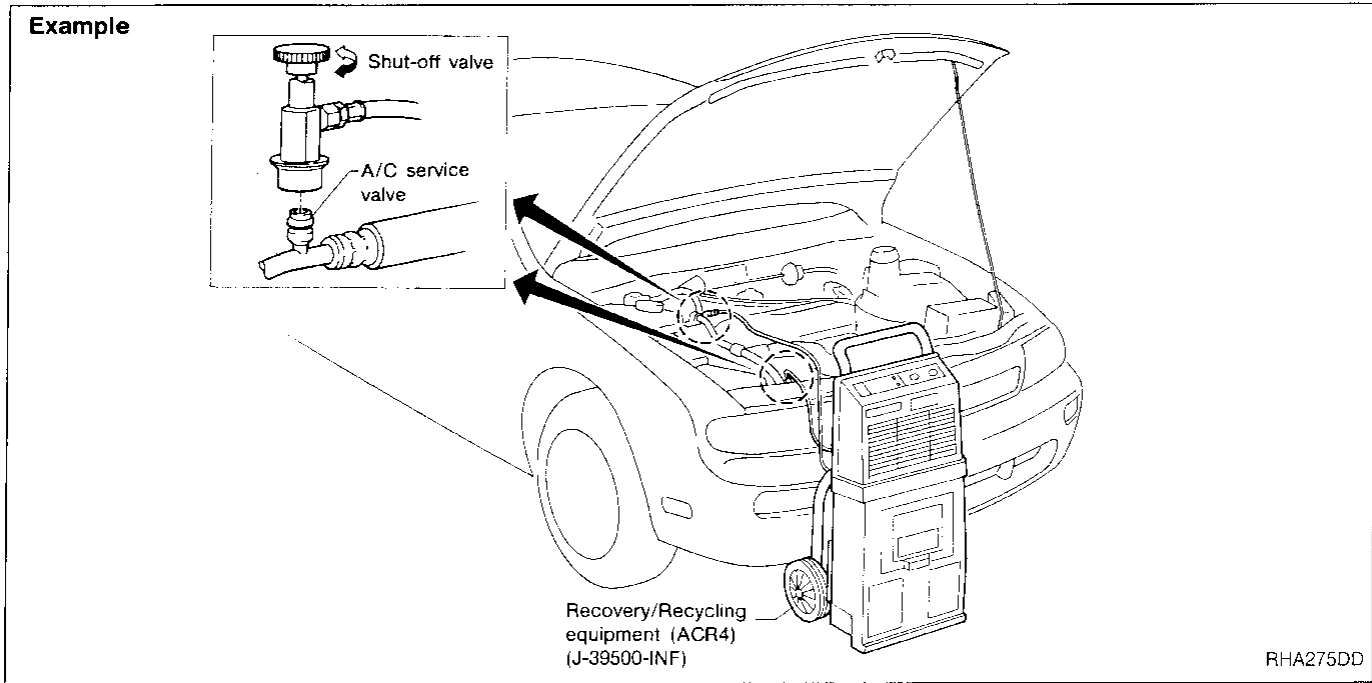
HFC-134a (R-134a) Service Procedure (Cont'd) SETTING OF SERVICE TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

DISCHARGING REFRIGERANT

WARNING:

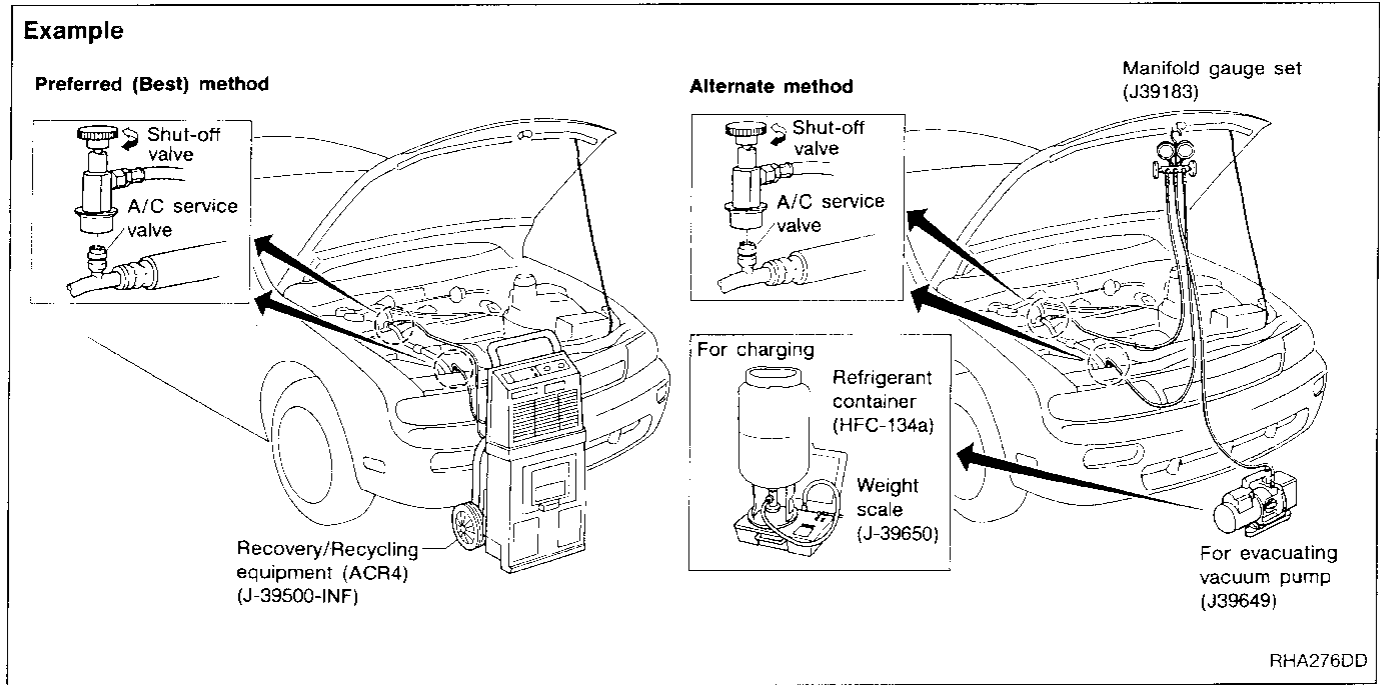
Avoid breathing A/C refrigerant and lubricant vapor or mist. Exposure may irritate eyes, nose and throat. Remove HFC-134a (R-134a) from A/C system using certified service equipment meeting requirements of SAE J2210 (R-134a recycling equipment), or J2209 (R-134a recovery equipment). If accidental system discharge occurs, ventilate work area before resuming service. Additional health and safety information may be obtained from refrigerant and lubricant manufacturers.

GI
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EVACUATING SYSTEM AND CHARGING REFRIGERANT

BR
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IDX



Maintenance of Lubricant Quantity in Compressor

The lubricant in the compressor circulates through the system with the refrigerant. Add lubricant to compressor when replacing any component or after a large gas leakage occurred. It is important to maintain the specified amount.

If lubricant quantity is not maintained properly, the following malfunctions may result:

- Lack of lubricant: May lead to a seized compressor
- Excessive lubricant: Inadequate cooling (thermal exchange interference)

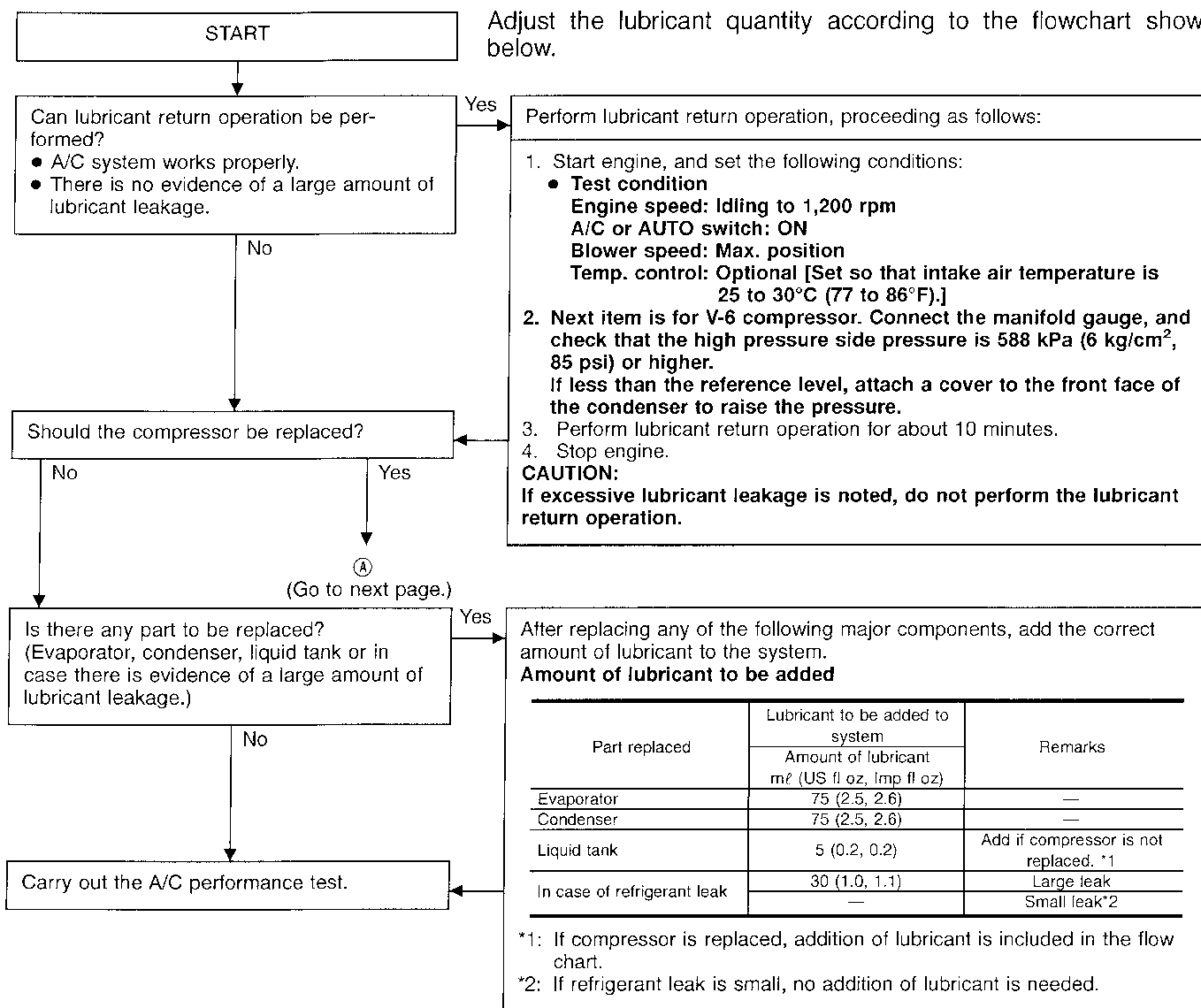
LUBRICANT

Name: Nissan A/C System Oil Type S

Part number: KLH00-PAGS0

CHECKING AND ADJUSTING

Adjust the lubricant quantity according to the flowchart shown below.



SERVICE PROCEDURES

Maintenance of Lubricant Quantity in Compressor (Cont'd)

A

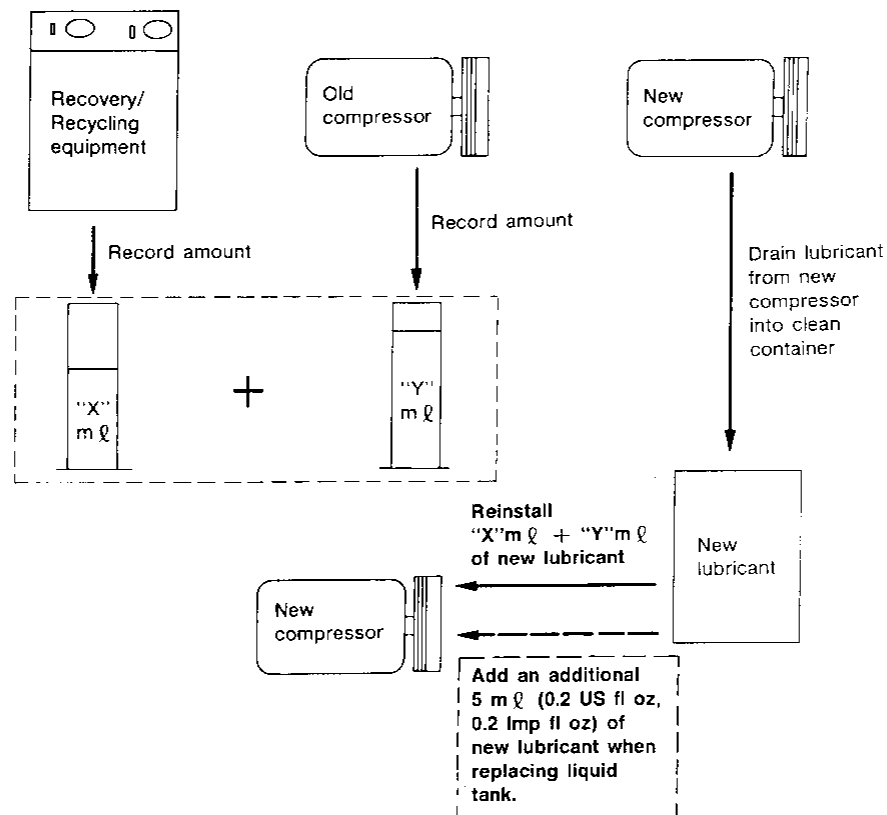
1. Discharge refrigerant into the refrigerant recovery/recycling equipment. Measure lubricant discharged into the recovery/recycling equipment.
2. Remove the drain plug of the "old" (removed) compressor (applicable only to V-6 or DKS-16H compressor). Drain the lubricant into a graduated container and record the amount of drained lubricant.
3. Remove the drain plug and drain the lubricant from the "new" compressor into a separate, clean container.
4. Measure an amount of new lubricant installed equal to amount drained from "old" compressor. Add this lubricant to "new" compressor through the suction port opening.
5. Measure an amount of new lubricant equal to the amount recovered during discharging. Add this lubricant to "new" compressor through the suction port opening.
6. Torque the drain plug.

V-6 compressor: 18 - 19 N·m (1.8 - 1.9 kg·m, 13 - 14 ft·lb)

DKS-16H compressor: 14 - 16 N·m (1.4 - 1.6 kg·m, 10 - 12 ft·lb)

7. If the liquid tank also needs to be replaced, add an additional 5 mℓ (0.2 US fl oz, 0.2 Imp fl oz) of lubricant at this time.
Do not add this 5 mℓ (0.2 US fl oz, 0.2 Imp fl oz) of lubricant if only replacing the compressor.

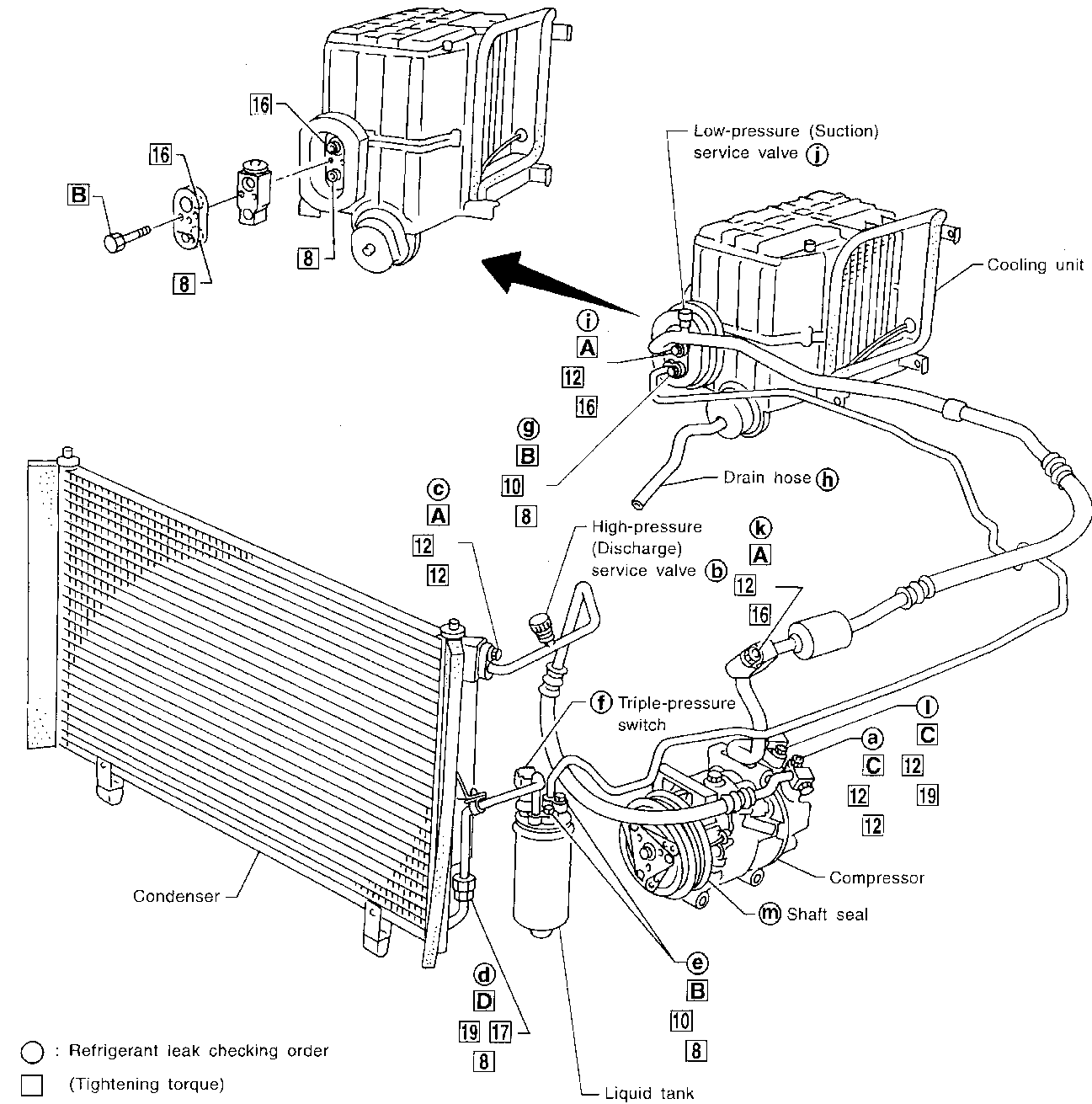
Lubricant adjusting procedure for compressor replacement



RHA065DD

Refrigerant Lines

- Refer to page HA-3 regarding "Precautions for Refrigerant Connection".



○ : Refrigerant leak checking order

□ (Tightening torque)

□ (Wrench size)

□ (O-ring size)

⊗ : N·m (kg-m, in-lb)

A : 10 - 20 (1.0 - 2.0, 87 - 174)

B : 3 - 4 (0.3 - 0.4, 26 - 35)

C : 8 - 11 (0.8 - 1.1, 69 - 95)

⊙ : N·m (kg-m, ft-lb)

D : 25 - 34 (2.5 - 3.5, 18 - 25)

Checking Refrigerant Leaks

PRELIMINARY CHECK

Perform a visual inspection of all refrigeration parts, fittings, hoses, and components for signs of A/C lubricant leakage, damage and corrosion.

CI

MA

EM

LC

EC

FE

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PD

FA

RA

BR

ST

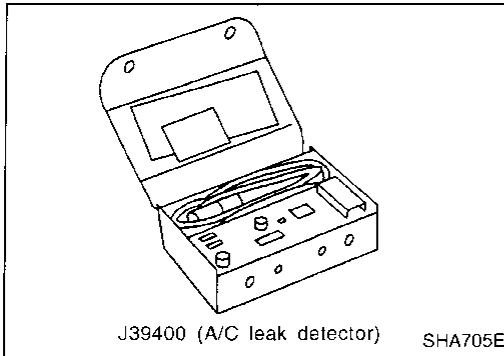
RS

BT

HA

EL

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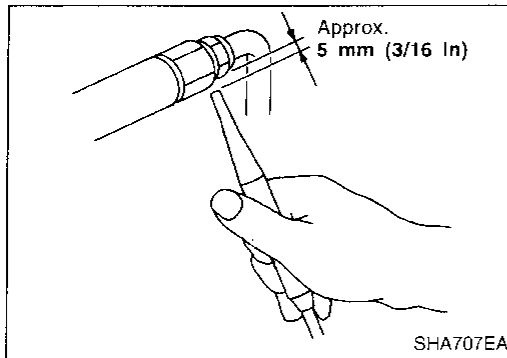


PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING LEAK DETECTOR

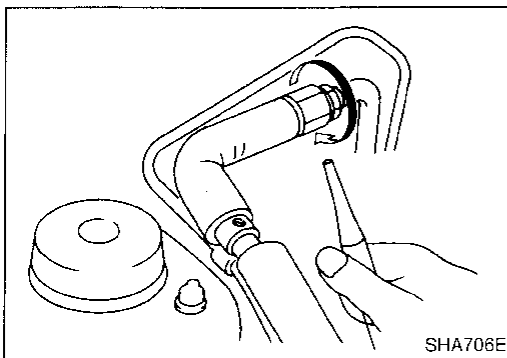
When performing a refrigerant leak check, use a J39400 A/C leak detector or equivalent. Ensure that the instrument is calibrated and set properly per the operating instructions.

The leak detector is a delicate device. In order to use the leak detector properly, read the operating instructions and perform any specified maintenance.

Other gases in the work area or substances on the A/C components, for example, anti-freeze, windshield washer fluid, solvents and cleaners, may falsely trigger the leak detector. Make sure the surfaces to be checked are clean. Do not allow the sensor tip of the detector to come into contact with any substance. This can also cause false readings and may damage the detector.



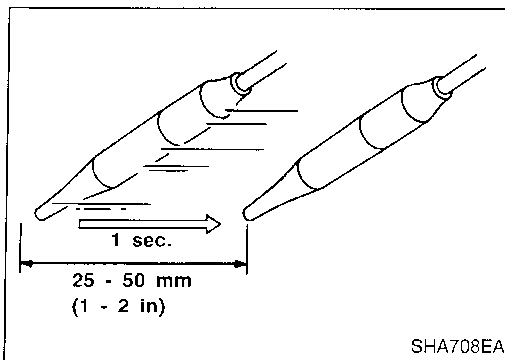
1. Position probe approximately 5 mm (3/16 in) away from point to be checked.



2. When testing, circle each fitting completely with probe.

SERVICE PROCEDURES

Checking Refrigerant Leaks (Cont'd)



3. Move probe along component approximately 25 to 50 mm (1 to 2 in)/sec.

CHECKING PROCEDURE

To prevent inaccurate or false readings, make sure there is no refrigerant vapor or tobacco smoke in the vicinity of the vehicle. Perform the leak test in calm area (low air/wind movement) so that the leaking refrigerant is not dispersed.

1. Turn engine off.
2. Connect a suitable A/C manifold gauge set to the A/C service ports.
3. Check if the A/C refrigerant pressure is at least 345 kPa (3.52 kg/cm², 50 psi) above 16°C (61°F). If less than specification, evacuate and recharge the system with the specified amount of refrigerant.

NOTE: At temperatures below 16°C (61°F), leaks may not be detected since the system may not reach 345 kPa (3.52 kg/cm², 50 psi).

4. Conduct the leak test from the high side to the low side at points Ⓐ through Ⓜ. Refer to HA-108.

Perform a leak check for the following areas carefully. Clean the component to be checked and move the leak detector probe completely around the connection/component.

- **Compressor**

Check the fitting of high and low pressure hoses, relief valve and shaft seal.

- **Liquid tank**

Check the pressure switch, tube fitting, weld seams and the fusible plug mounts.

- **Service valves**

Check all around the service valves. Ensure service valve caps are secured on the service valves (to prevent leaks).

NOTE: After removing A/C manifold gauge set from service valves, wipe any residue from valves to prevent any false readings by leak detector.

- **Cooling unit (Evaporator)**

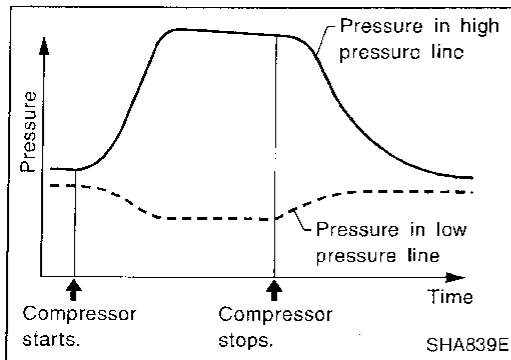
Turn blower fan on "High" for at least 15 seconds to dissipate any refrigerant trace in the cooling unit. Insert the leak detector probe into the drain hose immediately after stopping the engine. (Keep the probe inserted for at least ten seconds.)

5. If a leak detector detects a leak, verify at least once by blowing compressed air into area of suspected leak, then repeat check.
6. Do not stop when one leak is found. Continue to check for additional leaks at all system components.
7. Start engine.
8. Set the heater A/C control as follows:
 - a. A/C switch ON
 - b. Face mode
 - c. Recirculation switch ON

SERVICE PROCEDURES

Checking Refrigerant Leaks (Cont'd)

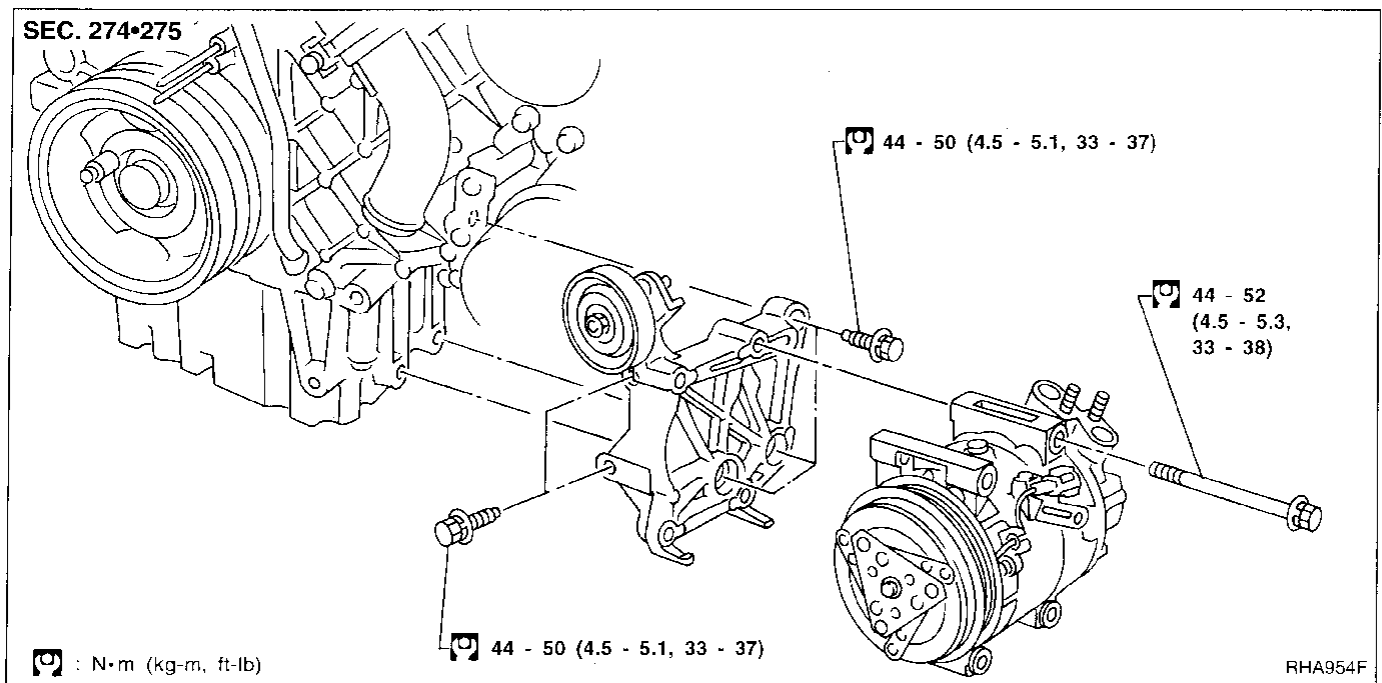
- d. Max cold temperature
- e. Fan speed high
9. Run engine at 1,500 rpm for at least 2 minutes.
10. Turn engine off and perform leak check again following steps 4 through 6 above.



Refrigerant leaks should be checked immediately after stopping the engine. Begin with the leak detector on the high pressure line. The pressure in the high pressure line will gradually drop after refrigerant circulation stops and pressure in the low pressure line will gradually rise, as shown in the graph. Leaks are more easily detected when pressure is high.

11. Discharge A/C system using approved refrigerant recovery equipment. Repair the leaking fitting or component as necessary.
12. Evacuate and recharge A/C system and perform the leak test to confirm no refrigerant leaks.
13. Conduct A/C performance test to ensure system works properly.

Compressor Mounting



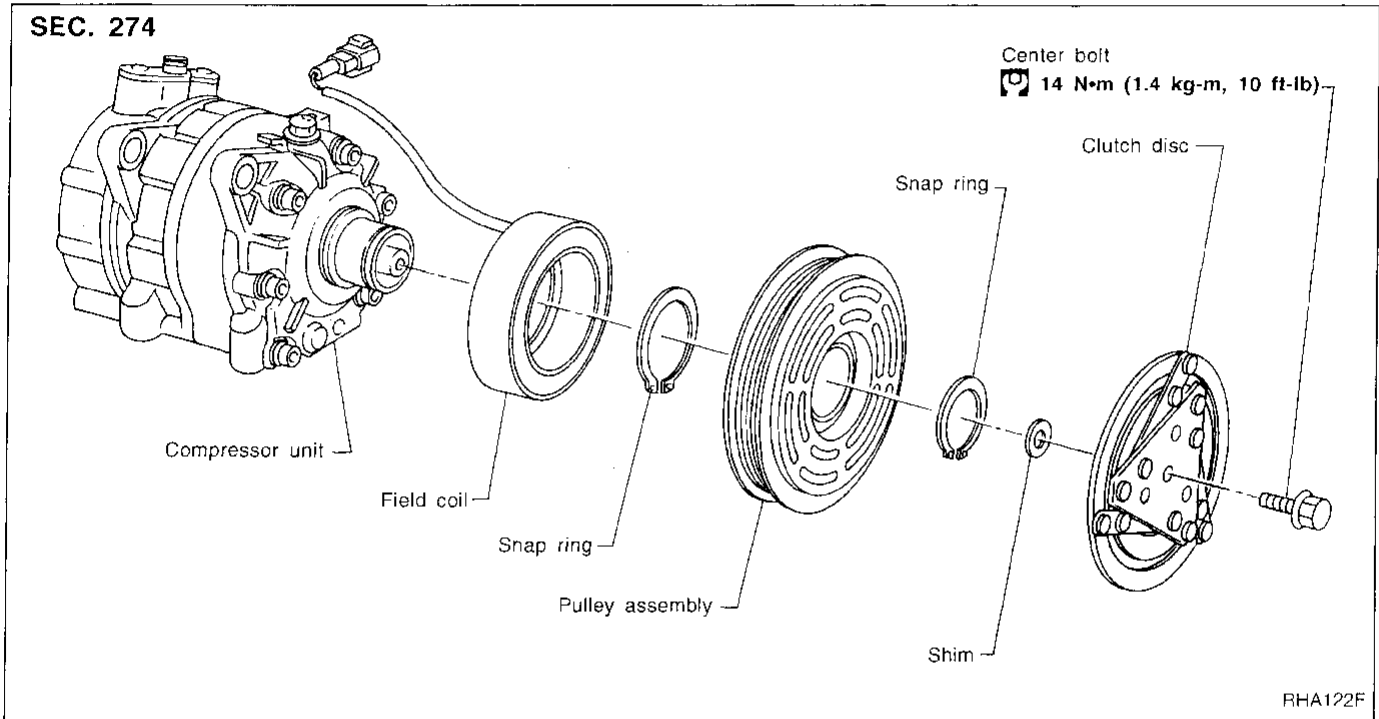
Belt Tension

- Refer to MA section.

Fast Idle Control Device (FICD)

- Refer to EC section.

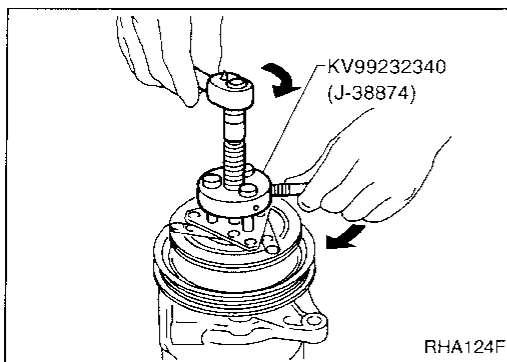
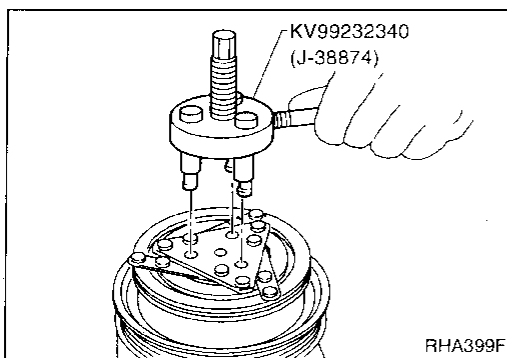
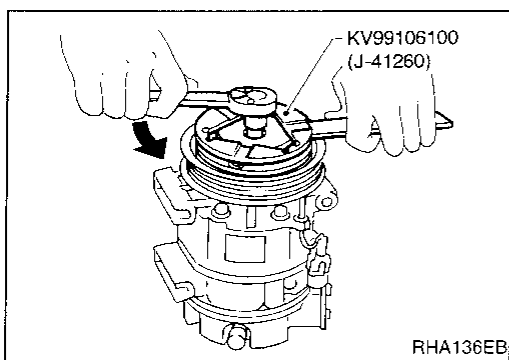
Compressor



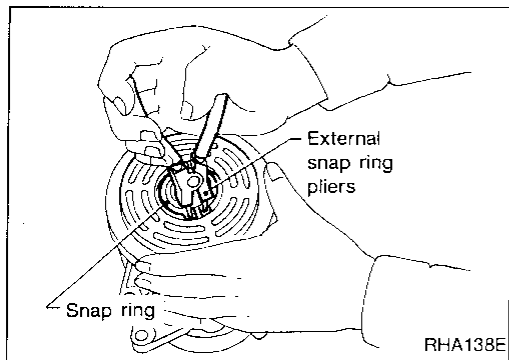
Compressor Clutch

REMOVAL

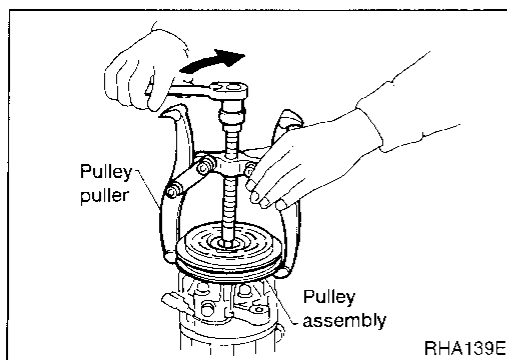
- When removing center bolt, hold clutch disc with clutch disc wrench.



- Remove the clutch disc using the clutch disc puller. Insert the holder's three pins into the holes in the clutch disc. Rotate the holder clockwise to hook it onto the plate. Then, tighten the center bolt to remove the clutch disc. After removing the clutch disc, remove the shims from either the drive shaft or the clutch disc.



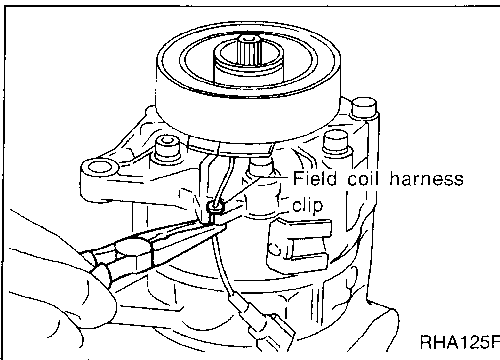
- Remove the snap ring using external snap ring pliers.



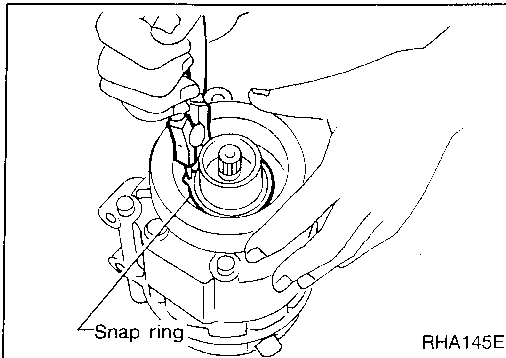
- Pulley removal
Position the center pulley puller on the end of the drive shaft, and remove the pulley assembly using any commercially available pulley puller. **To prevent the pulley groove from being deformed, the puller claws should be positioned onto the edge of the pulley assembly.**

SERVICE PROCEDURES

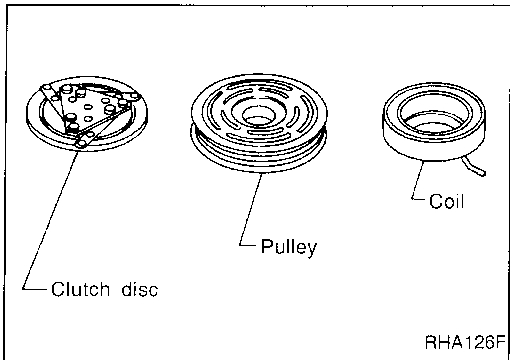
Compressor Clutch (Cont'd)



- Remove the field coil harness clip using a pair of pliers.



- Remove the snap ring using external snap ring pliers.



INSPECTION

Clutch disc

If the contact surface shows signs of damage due to excessive heat, replace clutch disc and pulley.

Pulley

Check the appearance of the pulley assembly. If the contact surface of pulley shows signs of excessive grooving, replace clutch disc and pulley. The contact surfaces of the pulley assembly should be cleaned with a suitable solvent before reinstallation.

Coil

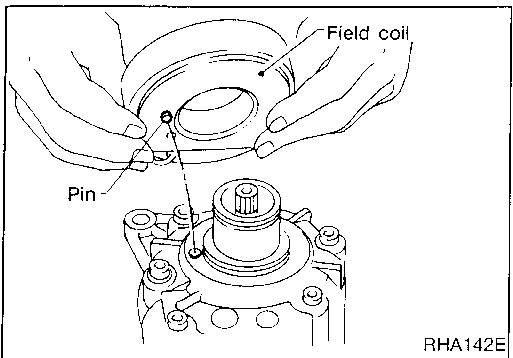
Check coil for loose connection or cracked insulation.

INSTALLATION

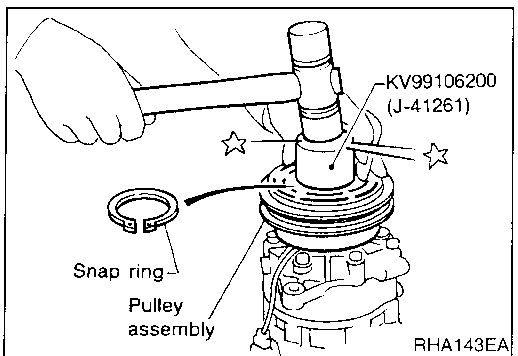
- Install the field coil.

Be sure to align the coil's pin with the hole in the compressor's front head.

- Install the field coil harness clip using a screwdriver.

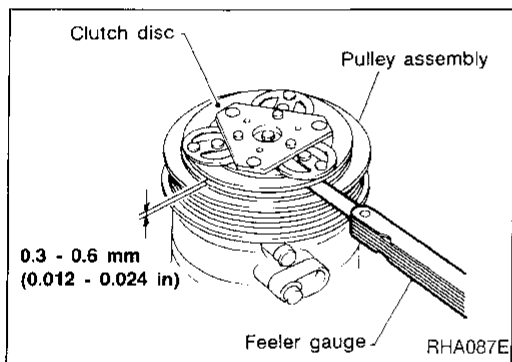
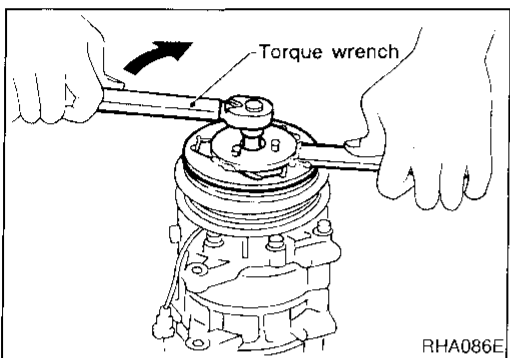
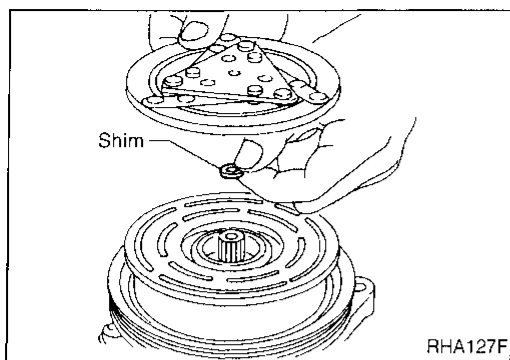


- Install the pulley assembly using the installer and a hand press, and then install the snap ring using snap ring pliers.



SERVICE PROCEDURES

Compressor Clutch (Cont'd)



- Install the clutch disc on the drive shaft, together with the original shim(s). Press the clutch disc down by hand.

- Using the holder to prevent clutch disc rotation, tighten the bolt to 14 N·m (1.4 kg·m, 10 ft·lb) torque.

After tightening the bolt, check that the pulley rotates smoothly.

- Check clearance around the entire periphery of clutch disc.

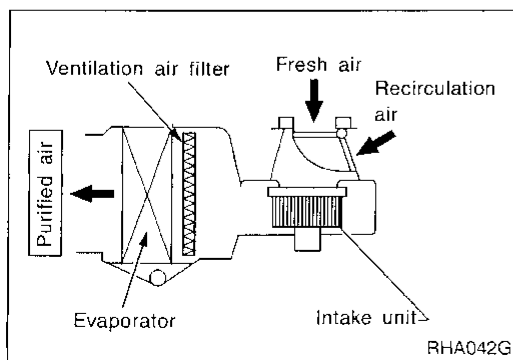
Disc-to-pulley clearance:

0.3 - 0.6 mm (0.012 - 0.024 in)

If the specified clearance is not obtained, replace adjusting spacer and readjust.

BREAK-IN OPERATION

When replacing compressor clutch assembly, always carry out the break-in operation. This is done by engaging and disengaging the clutch about thirty times. Break-in operation raises the level of transmitted torque.



Ventilation Air Filter

FUNCTION

Air inside passenger compartment is kept clean at either recirculation or fresh mode by installing ventilation air filter into cooling unit.

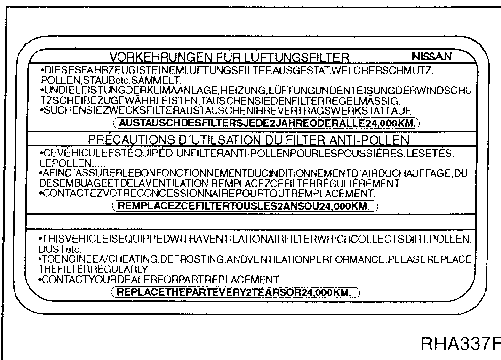
SERVICE PROCEDURES

Ventilation Air Filter (Cont'd)

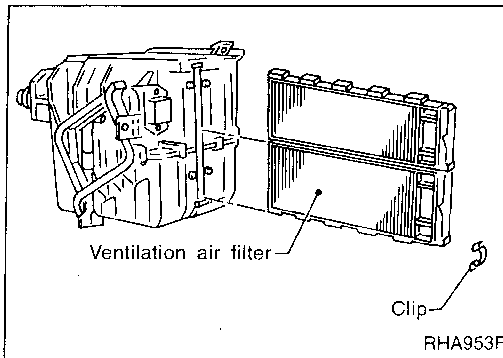
REPLACEMENT TIMING

Replace ventilation air filter every 2 years or 24,000 km (15,000 miles).

Caution label is fixed inside the glove box.



RHA337F



REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES

- Remove undercover.
- Remove glove box.
- Remove instrument reinforcement from instrument panel.
- Remove ventilation air filter fixed clip.
- Take out ventilation air filter from cooling unit.
- Replace with new one and reinstall on cooling unit.
- Reinstall instrument reinforcement, glove box and undercover.

SERVICE DATA AND SPECIFICATIONS (SDS)

General Specifications

COMPRESSOR

Model	CALSONIC make V-6
Type	V-6 variable displacement
Displacement	cm ³ (cu in)/rev.
Max.	181 (11.228)
Min.	10.5 (0.641)
Cylinder bore x stroke	37 (1.46) mm (in) x [2.3 - 28.6 (0.091 - 1.126)]
Direction of rotation	Clockwise (viewed from drive end)
Drive belt	Poly V

LUBRICANT

Model	CALSONIC make V-6
Name	Nissan A/C System Oil Type S
Part number	KLH00-PAGSO
Capacity	m ^l (US fl oz, Imp fl oz)
Total in system	200 (6.8, 7.0)
Compressor (Service part) charging amount	200 (6.8, 7.0)

REFRIGERANT

Type	HFC-134a (R-134a)
Capacity	kg (lb) 0.675 - 0.725 (1.488 - 1.599)

Inspection and Adjustment

ENGINE IDLING SPEED (When A/C is ON)

- Refer to EC section.

BELT TENSION

- Refer to Checking Drive Belts (MA section).

GI

MA

EM

LC

EC

EE

AT

PD

FA

RA

BR

ST

RS

BT

HA

FL

DX