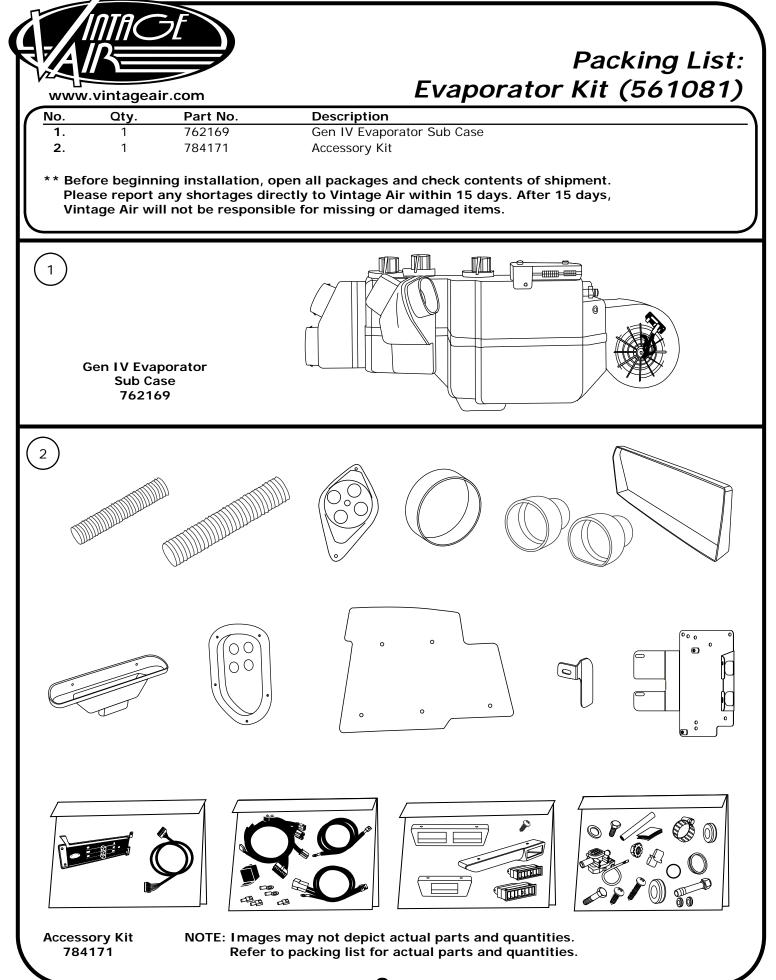


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Important Notice—Please Read

For Maximum System Performance, Vintage Air Recommends the Following:

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

Refrigerant Capacities:

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

Other Systems: Consult manufacturer's guidelines.

Lubricant Capacities:

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

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

Safety Switches

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

Service Info:

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

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

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

Bolts Passing Through Cowl and/or Firewall:

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

Heater Hose (Not Included With This Kit):

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



Important Wiring Notice—Please Read

Some Vehicles May Have Had Some or All of Their Radio Interference Capacitors Removed. There Should Be a Capacitor Found At Each of the Following Locations:

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

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

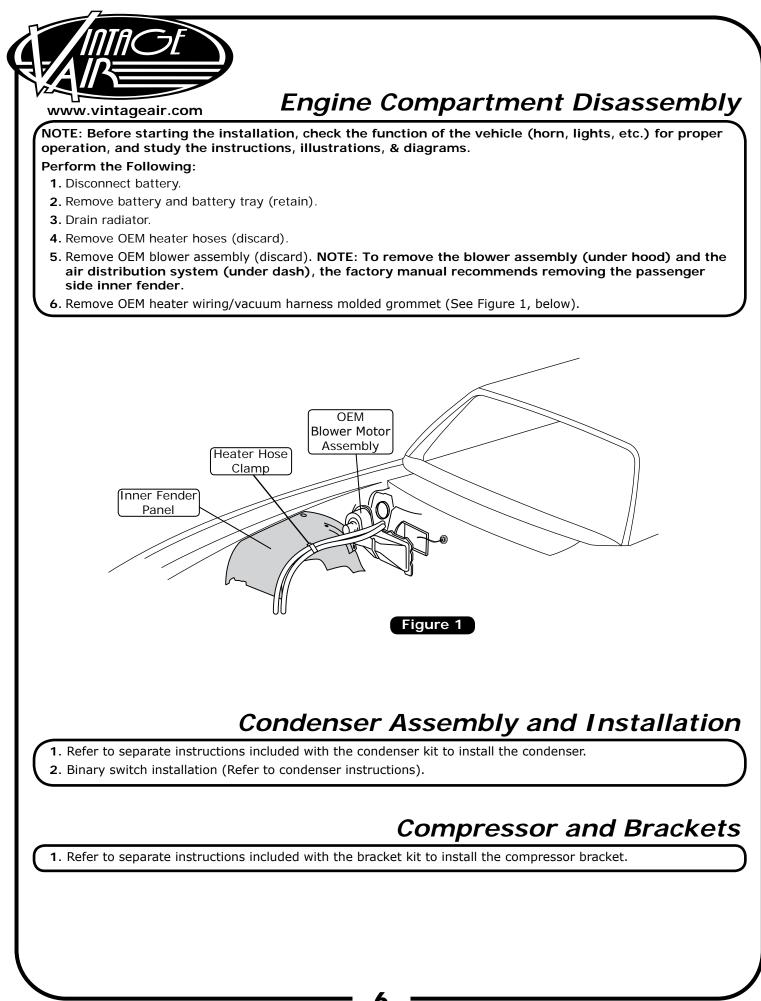
It is also important that the battery lead is in good shape and that the ground leads are not compromised. There should be a heavy ground from the battery to the engine block, and additional grounds to the body and chassis.

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

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

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

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





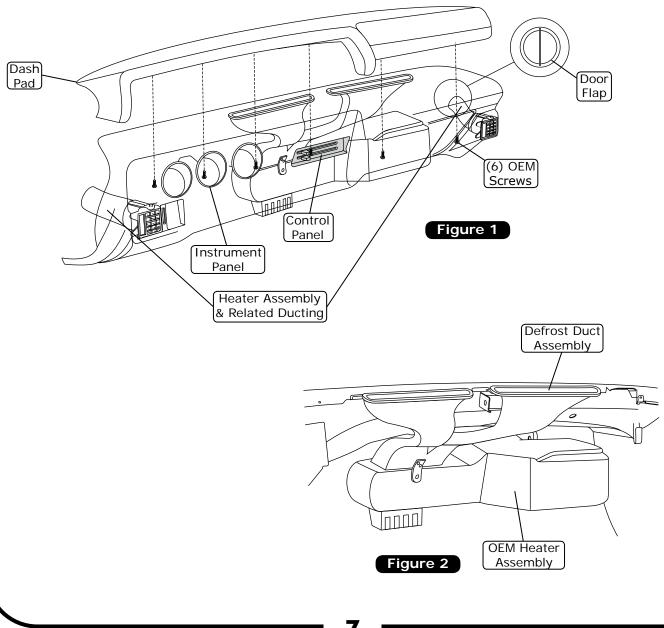
Passenger Compartment Disassembly

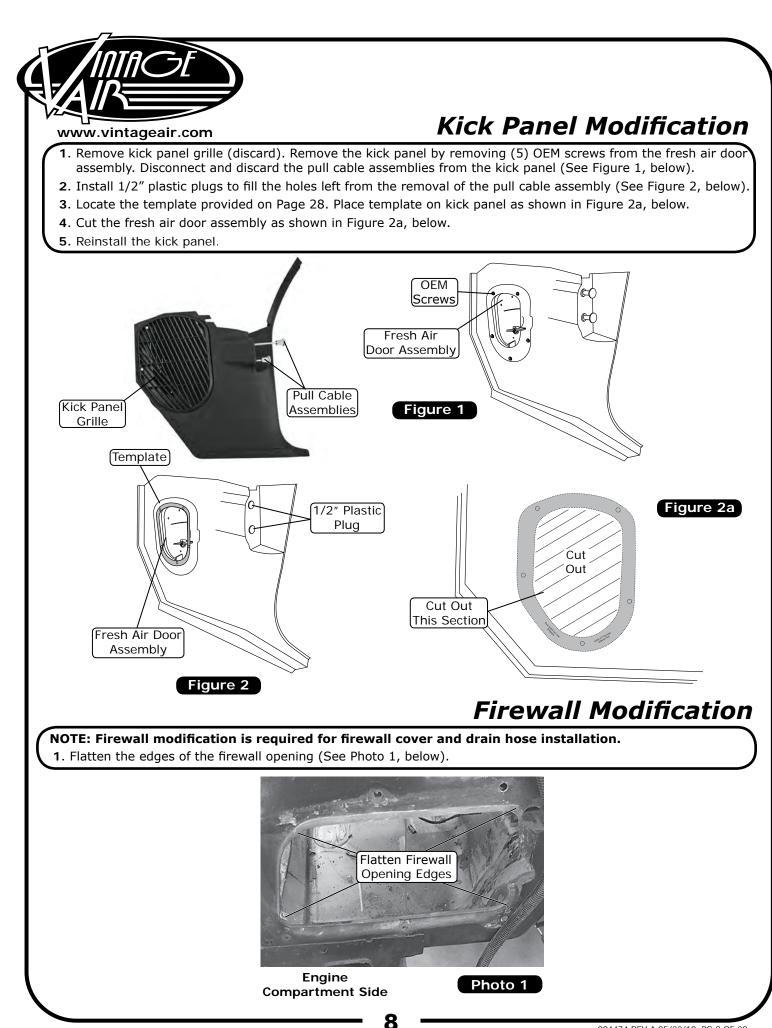
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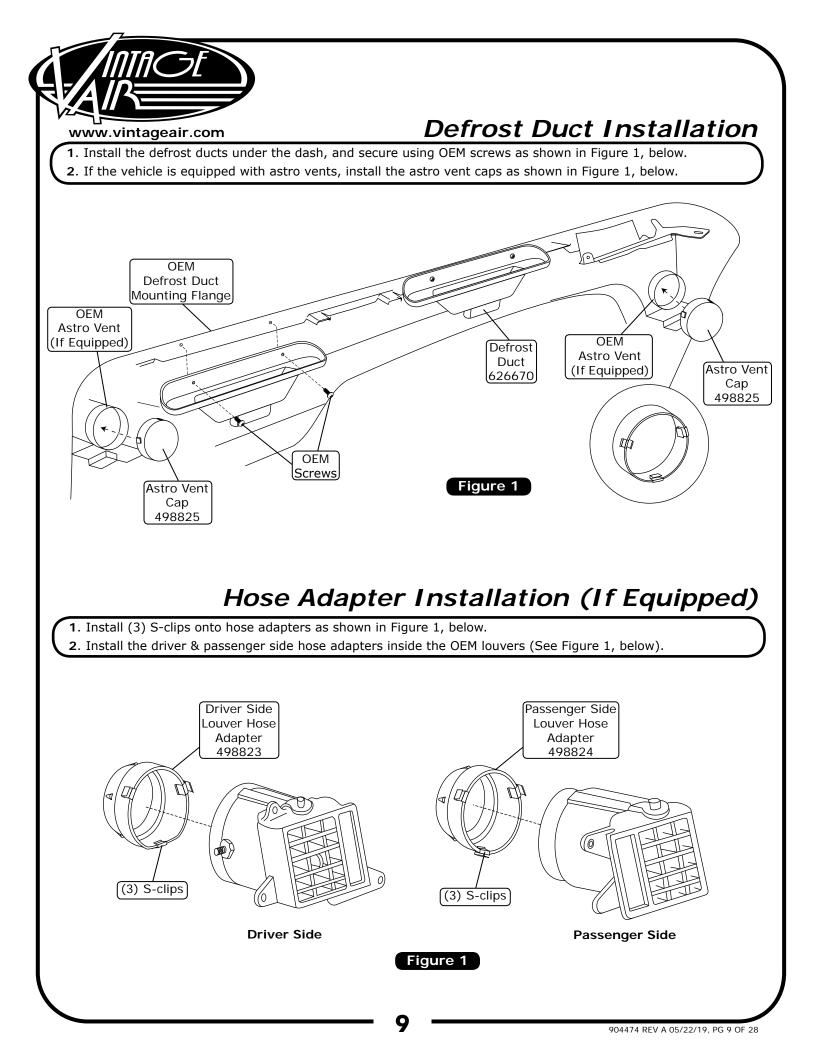
NOTE: Removal of dashboard is required to install the evaporator. Vintage Air recommends using the factory service manual when disassembling and reassembling the dashboard.

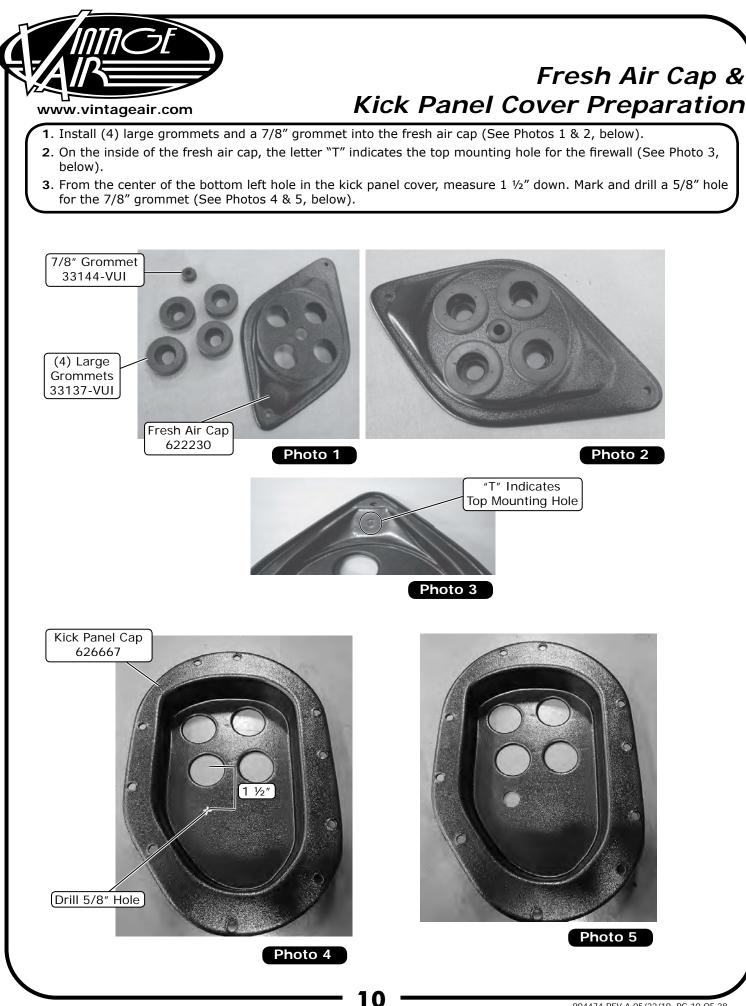
Perform the Following:

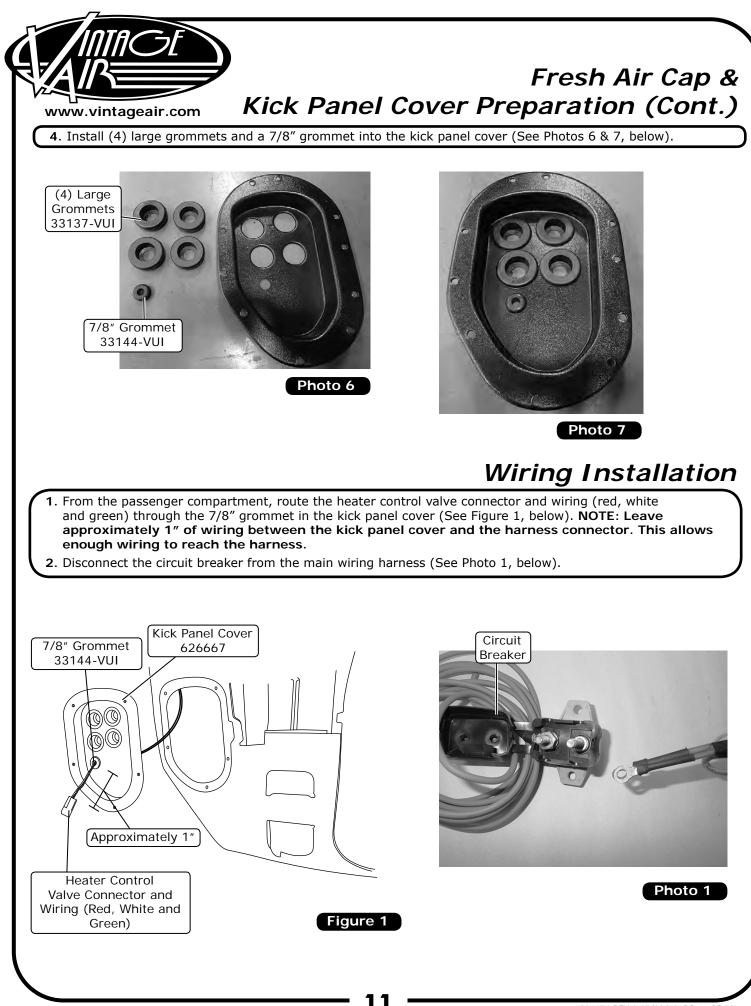
- 1. Remove the dash pad by removing (6) OEM screws (retain) (See Figure 1, below).
- 2. Lower the steering column. Protect the steering column with a cloth.
- 3. Disconnect all wires and cables from the instrument panel, speedometer, control panel and radio.
- 4. Remove the lower dash by removing the (8) OEM bolts (retain).
- 5. Remove all hoses and ducting from the OEM louvers and astro vent door (if equipped) (See Figure 1, below).
- 6. Remove OEM defrost duct assembly by removing (4) screws (See Figure 2, below).
- 7. Remove OEM heater assembly (discard) (See Figure 2, below).
- 8. Remove passenger side kick panel/fresh air door assembly as shown in Figure 1, Page 8.

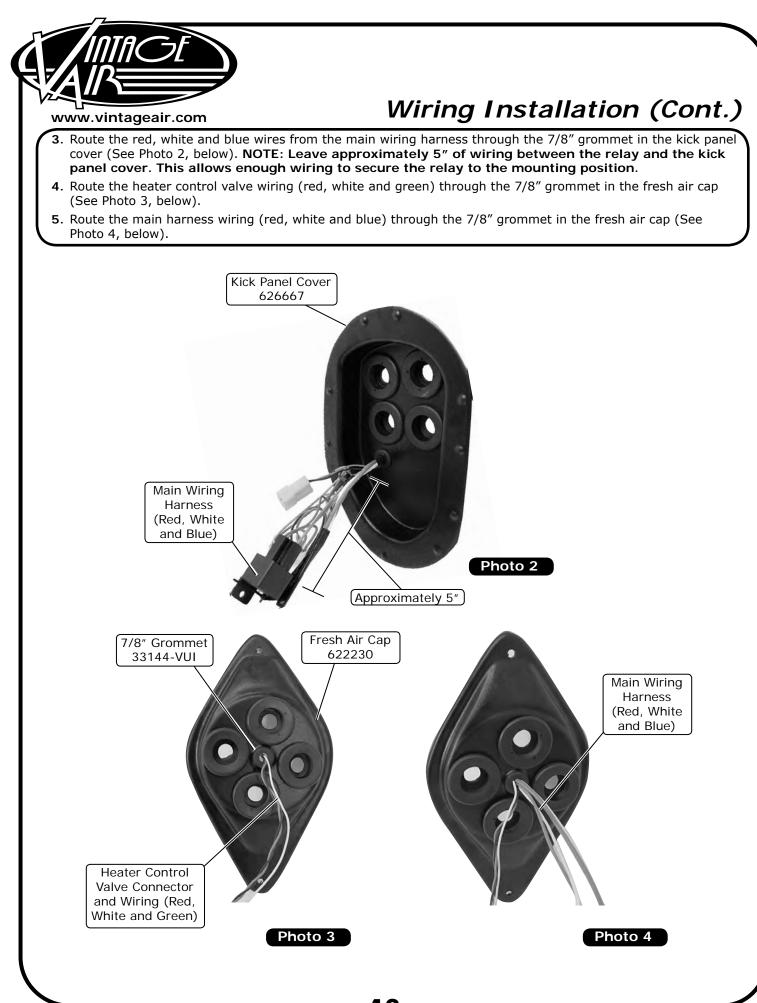


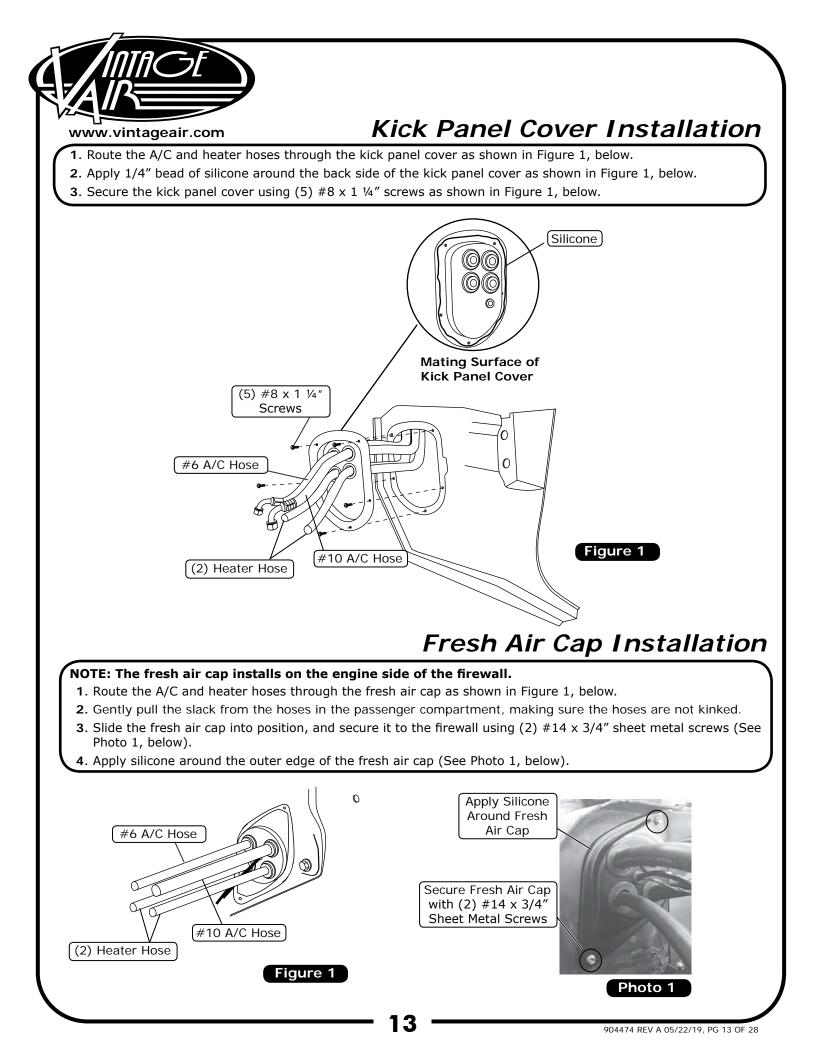










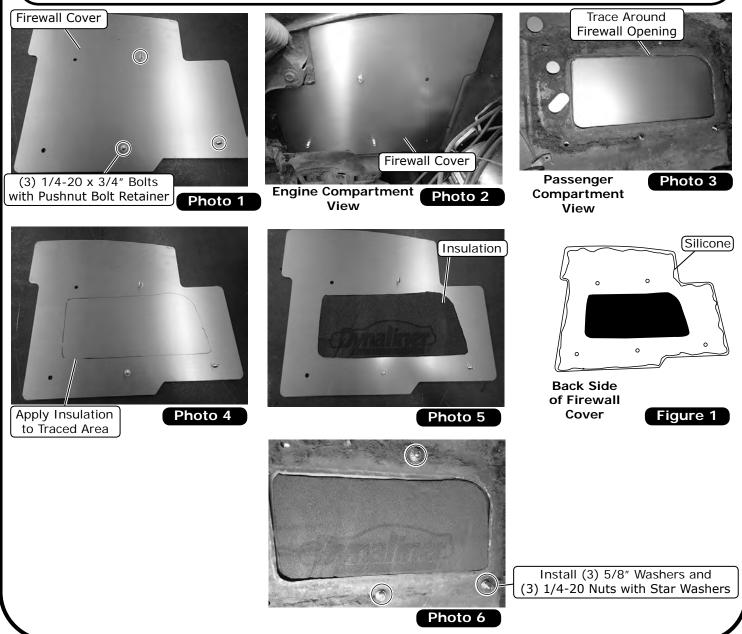


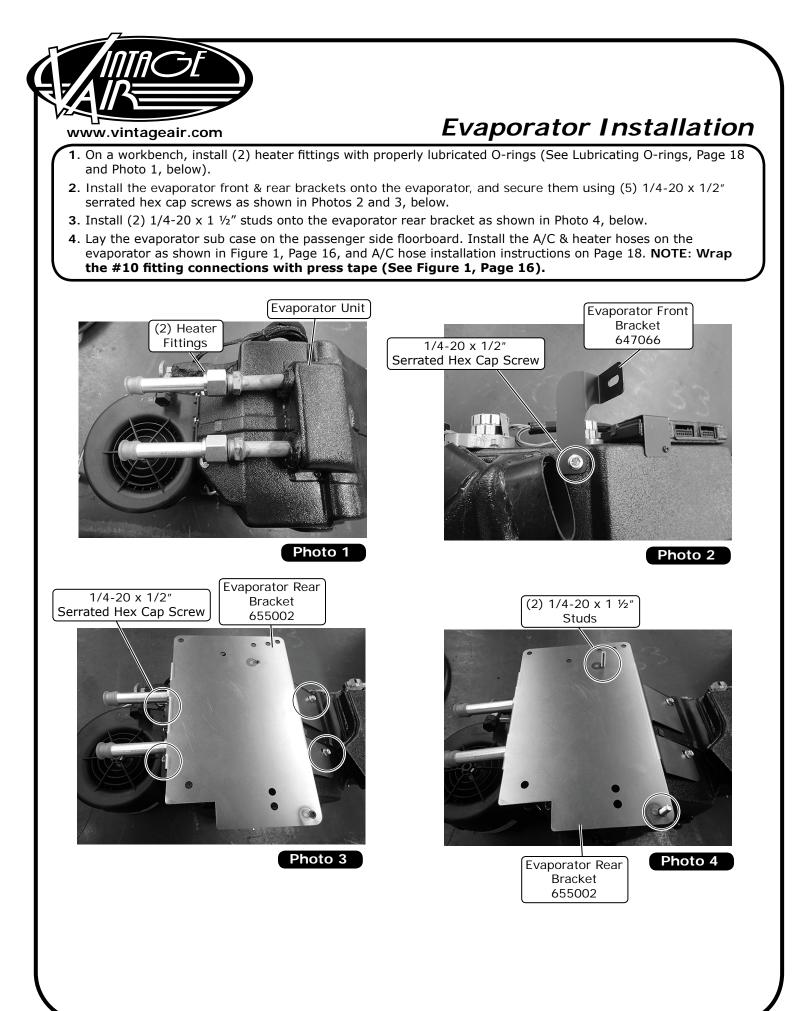


Firewall Cover Installation

NOTE: For proper system operation, Vintage Air recommends using heat blocking insulation in the area around the evaporator unit (firewall, kick panel, inner cowl and firewall covers). Due to tight clearance for the evaporator unit, between the firewall and dash, Vintage Air recommends an insulation thickness of no more than 1/4".

- **1**. Install (3) 1/4-20 x 3/4" bolts with pushnut bolt retainers onto the firewall cover (See Photo 1, below).
- 2. From the engine side compartment, temporarily install the firewall cover onto the firewall (See Photo 2, below).
- **3.** From the passenger compartment, trace around the firewall opening onto the firewall cover (See Photo 3, below).
- 4. Remove the firewall cover and apply insulation to the traced area (See Photos 4 & 5, below).
- 5. Apply silicone to the mating surface of the firewall cover (See Figure 1, below).
- Install the firewall cover onto the firewall, and secure it using (3) 5/8" washers and (3) 1/4-20 nuts with star washers (See Photo 6, below).
- 7. Clean the firewall and necessary areas, and then apply heat blocking insulation.



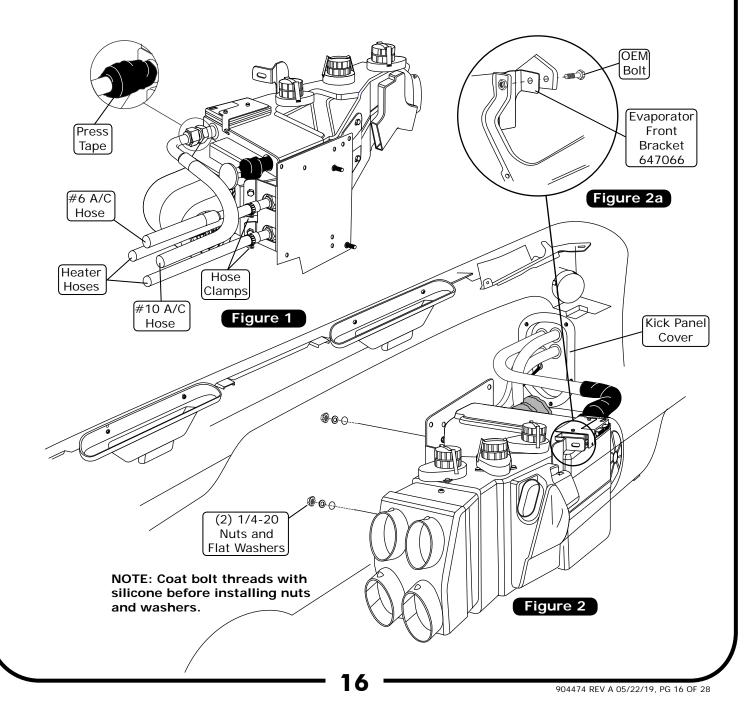


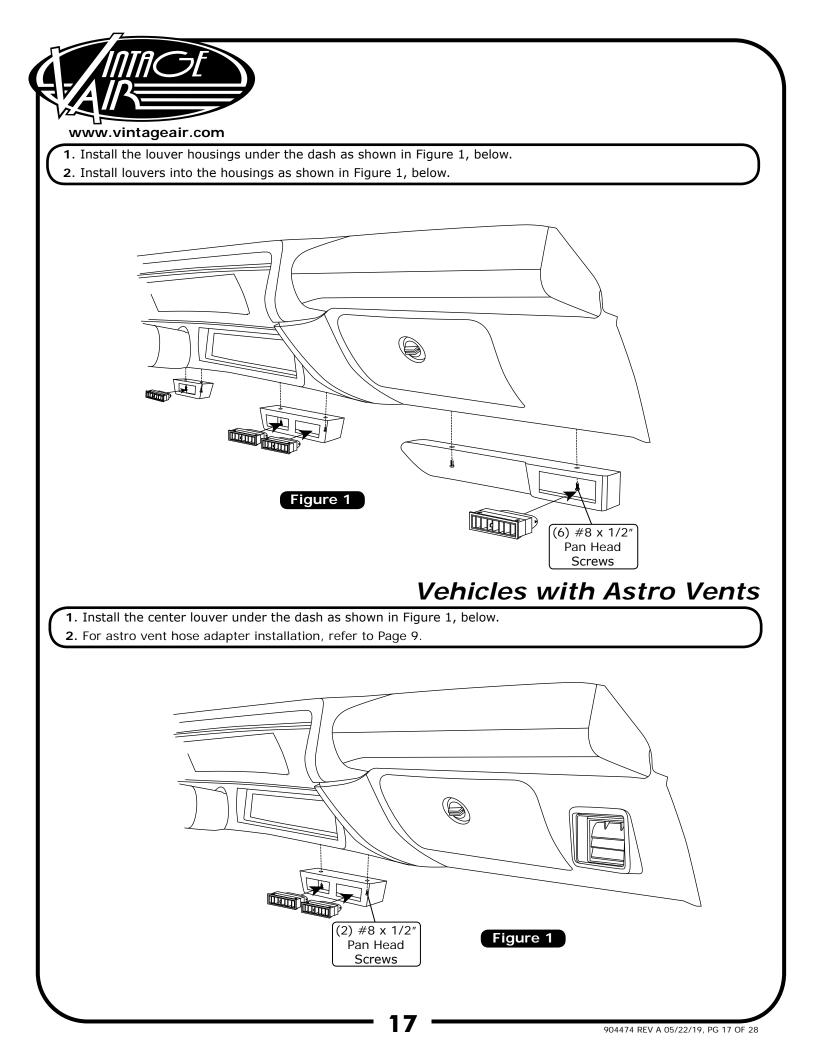


NOTE: To ensure a watertight seal between the passenger compartment and the vehicle exterior, for all bolts passing through the firewall, Vintage Air recommends coating the threads with silicone prior to installation.

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- Lift evaporator unit up under the dashboard. Secure loosely to the firewall from the engine compartment side using (2) 1/4-20 nuts and flat washers (See Figure 2, below). NOTE: To ensure proper drainage, it is very important that the evaporator is level, both left-right and fore-aft. Check for level on the flat portions of the case around the drain.
- Using the OEM screw, secure the evaporator front bracket between the dash bracket and cowl bracket (See Figure 2a, below).
- 3. Verify that evaporator unit is level and square to the dash; then tighten all mounting bolts. NOTE: Replace the (2) 1/4-20 x 1 ½" studs with (2) 1/4-20 x 3/4" bolts and tighten.

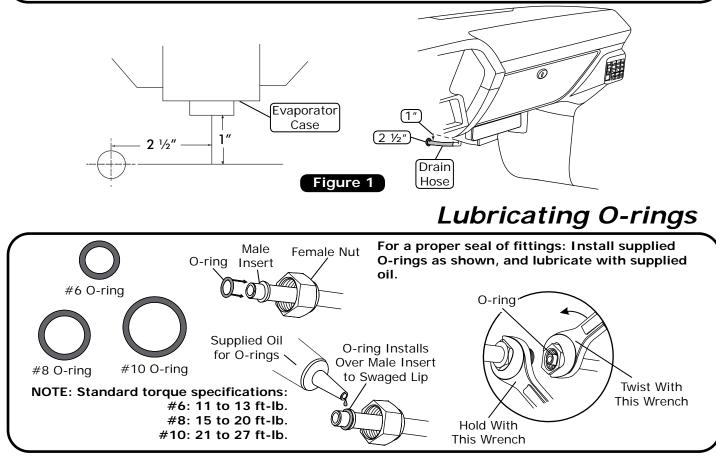




Drain Hose Installation

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- 1. Locate the evaporator drain on the bottom of the evaporator case.
- In line with the drain, lightly make a mark on the firewall. Measure 1" down and 2 ½" to the left. Drill a 5/8" hole through the firewall (See Figure 1, below).
- Install the drain hose to the outlet on the bottom of the evaporator unit, and route it through the firewall (See Figure 1, below).



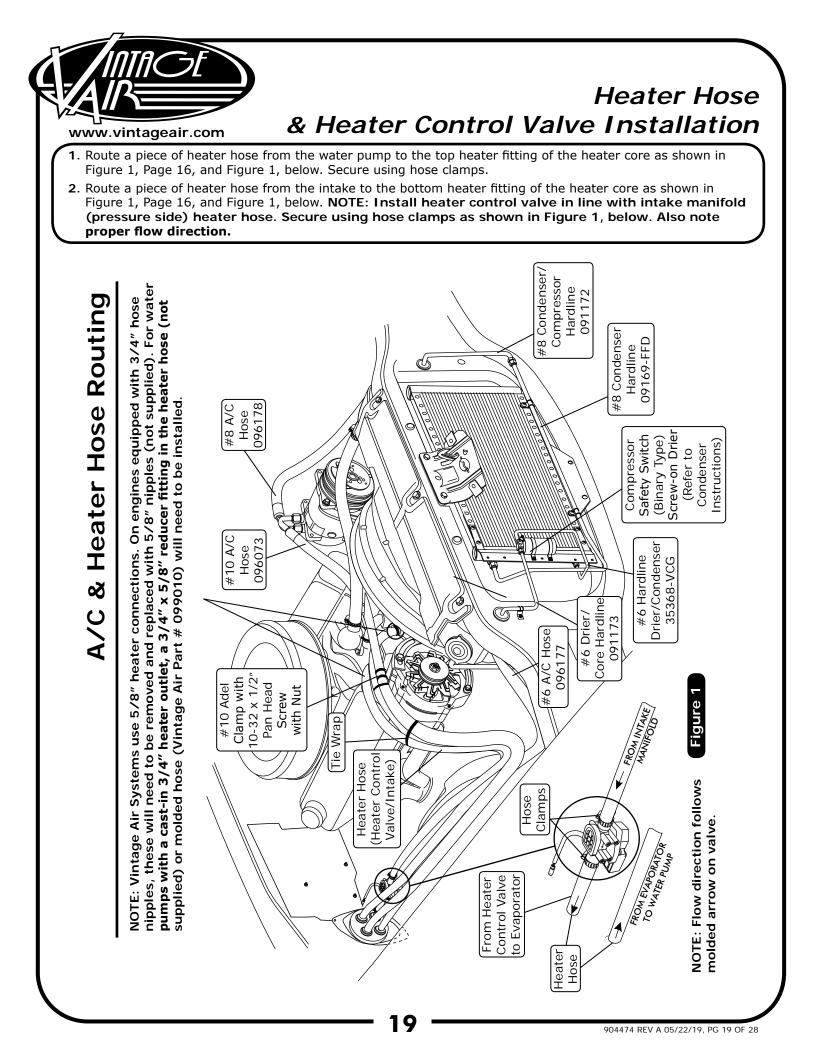
A/C Hose Installation

Standard Hose Kit:

- Locate the #8 compressor A/C hose. Lubricate (2) #8 O-rings (See Lubricating O-rings, above) and connect the 135° fitting with service port to the #8 discharge port on the compressor. Then route the straight fitting to the #8 condenser hardline coming through the core support (See Figure 1, Page 19, and Figure 1, Page 20). Tighten each fitting connection as shown in Lubricating O-rings, above.
- 2. Locate the #10 compressor A/C hose. Lubricate (2) #10 O-rings (See Lubricating O-rings, above) and connect the #10 135° fitting with service port to the #10 suction port on the compressor. Then route the 90° fitting to the #10 fitting on the evaporator (See Figure 1, Page 16, Figure 1, Page 19, and Figure 1, Page 20). Tighten each fitting connection as shown in Lubricating O-rings, above.
- 3. Locate the #6 evaporator A/C hose. Lubricate (2) #6 O-rings (See Lubricating O-rings, above) and connect the straight fitting to the #6 hardline coming through the core support from the drier. Then route the 90° fitting to the #6 fitting on the evaporator (See Figure 1, Page 16, Figure 1, Page 29, and Figure 1, Page 20). Tighten each fitting connection as shown in Lubricating O-rings, above.
- **4.** Using a #10 Adel clamp and a 10-32 x 1/2" pan head screw with a nut, secure the #10 A/C hose to the alternator bracket as shown in Figure 1, Page 19.

Modified Hose Kit:

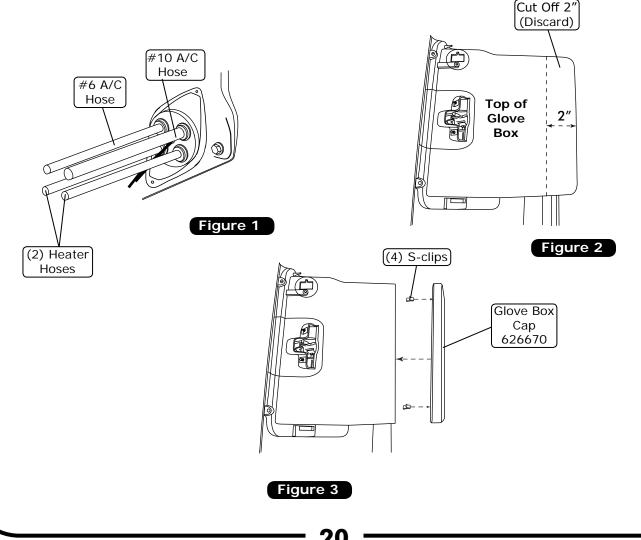
1. Refer to separate instructions included with modified hose kit.

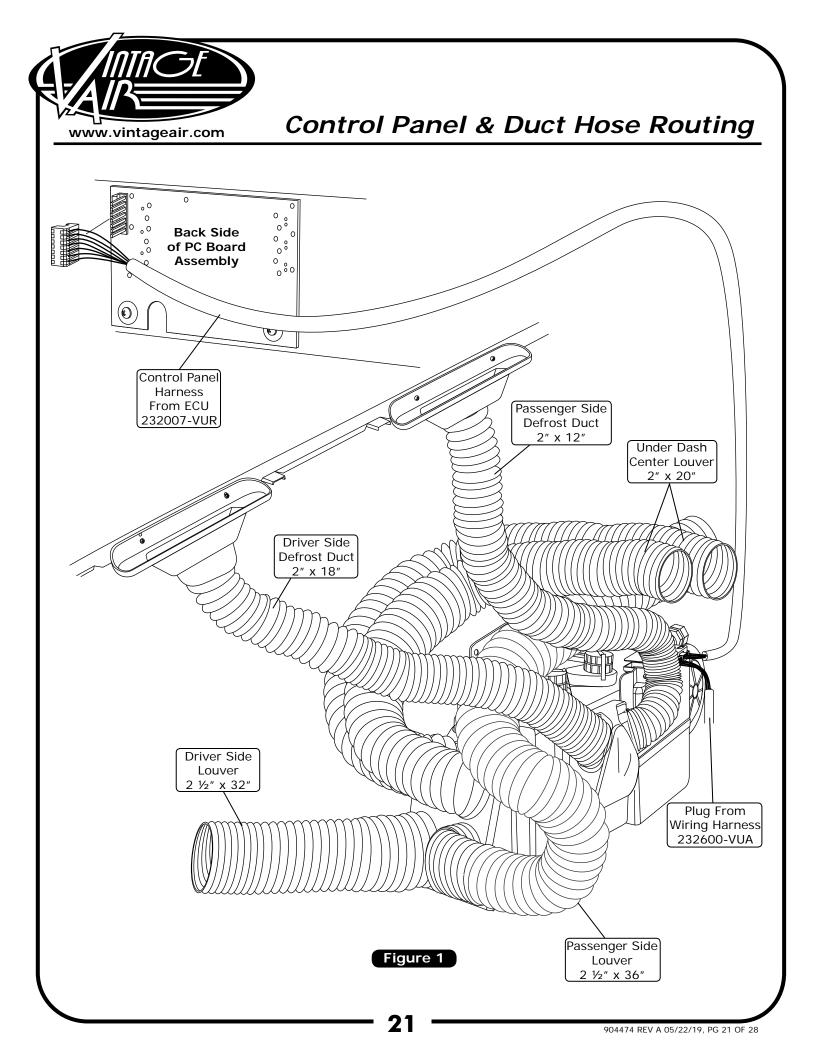


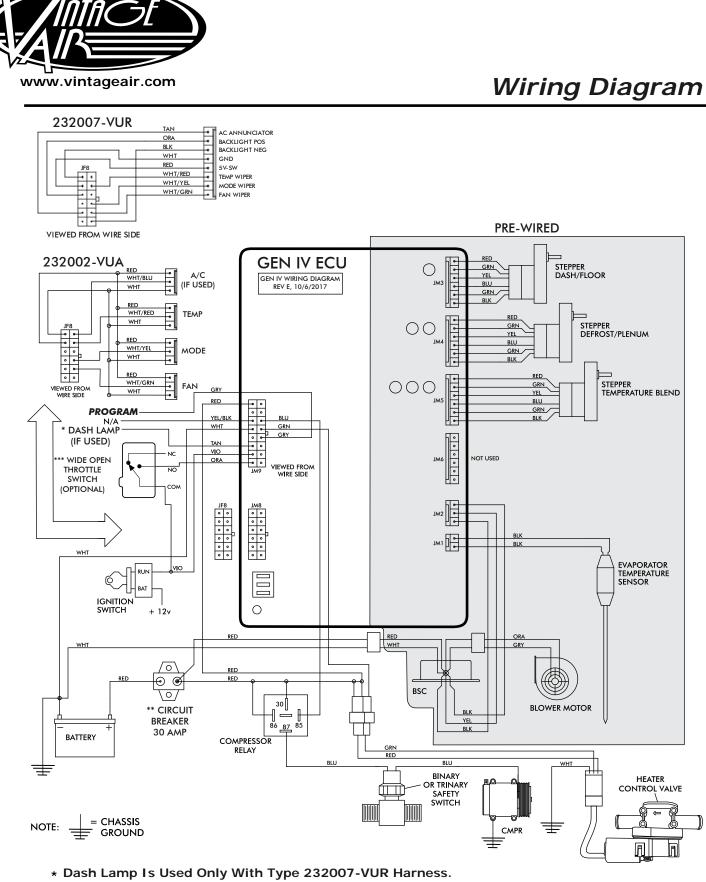
Final Steps

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- 1. Install duct hoses as shown in Figure 1, Page 21.
- 2. Install the control panel assembly. Refer to the control panel instructions.
- **3.** Plug the wiring harnesses into the ECU module on the sub case as shown in Figure 1, Page 21. Wire according to the wiring diagrams on Pages 22 and 23.
- **4**. Modify the glove box as shown in Figure 2, below.
- 5. Install (4) S-clips onto the glove box cap, and install it onto the glove box as shown in Figure 3, below.
- 6. Reinstall all previously removed items (battery tray, battery, and inner fender).
- 7. Fill radiator with at least a 50/50 mixture of approved antifreeze and distilled water. It is the owner's responsibility to keep the freeze protection at the proper level for the climate in which the vehicle is operated. Failure to follow antifreeze recommendations will cause heater core to corrode prematurely and possibly burst in A/C mode and/or freezing weather, voiding your warranty.
- 8. Double check all fittings, brackets and belts for tightness.
- 9. Vintage Air recommends that all A/C systems be serviced by a licensed automotive A/C technician.
- **10.** Evacuate the system for a minimum of 45 minutes prior to charging, and perform a leak check prior to servicing.
- **11.** Charge the system to the capacities stated on Page 4 of this instruction manual.
- 12. See Operation of Controls procedures on Page 24.

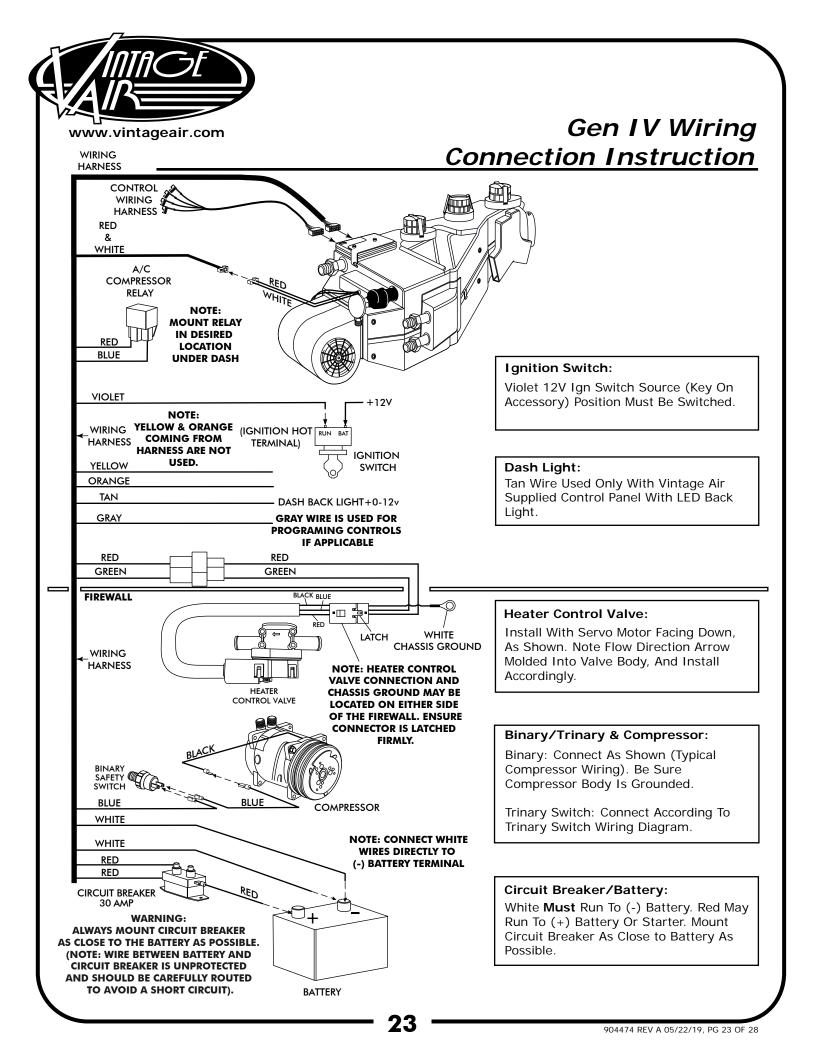






- ** Warning: Always Mount Circuit Breaker As Close to the Battery As Possible. (NOTE: Wire Between Battery and Circuit Breaker Is Unprotected and Should Be Carefully Routed to Avoid a Short Circuit).
- *** Wide Open Throttle Switch Contacts Close Only at Full Throttle, Which Disables A/C Compressor.

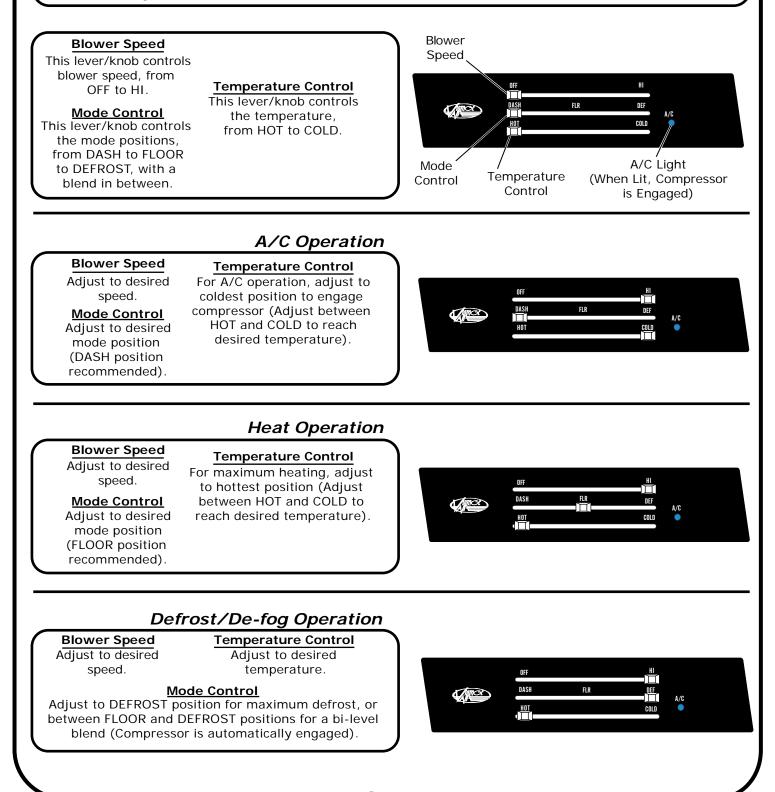
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Operation of Controls

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



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

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

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