

SECTION **HA**

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PRECAUTIONS

Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) "AIR BAG"

Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) "AIR BAG"

NBHA0001

The Supplemental Restraint System "AIR BAG", used along with a seat belt, helps 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), 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)

NBHA0002

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

NBHA0003

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

Precautions for Refrigerant Connection

Precautions for Refrigerant Connection

NBHA0004

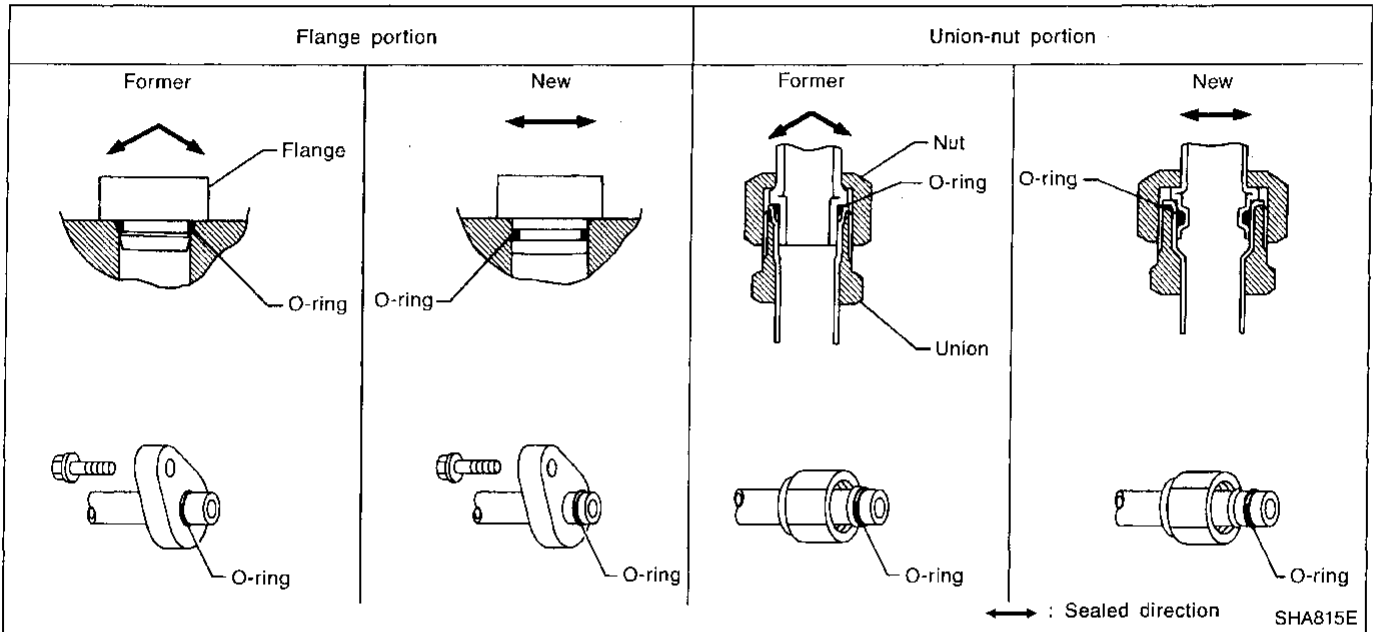
A new type refrigerant connection has been introduced to all refrigerant lines except the following location.

- Expansion valve to cooling unit

FEATURES OF NEW TYPE REFRIGERANT CONNECTION

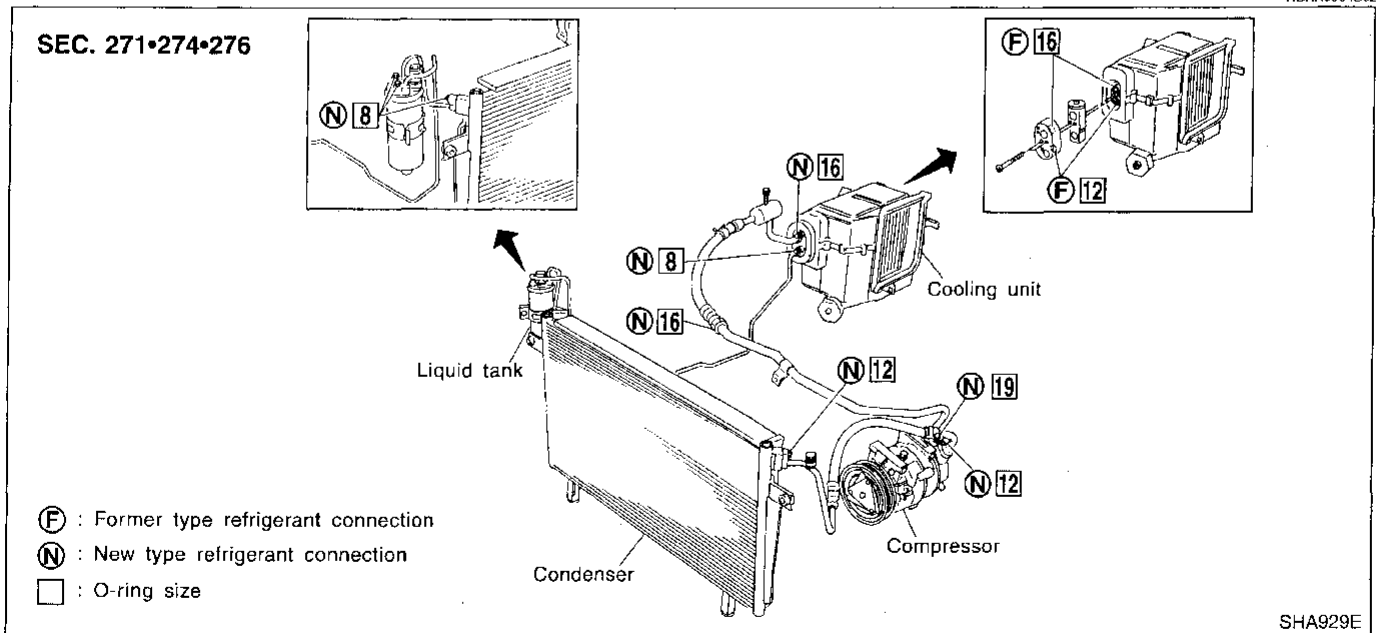
NBHA0004S01

- 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.



O-RING AND REFRIGERANT CONNECTION

NBHA0004S02



CAUTION:

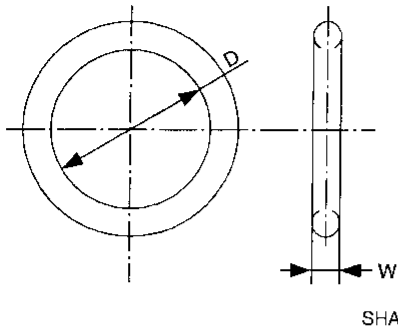
The new and former refrigerant connections use different O-ring configurations. Do not confuse O-rings since they are not interchangeable. If a wrong O-ring is installed, refrigerant will leak at, or around, the connection.

PRECAUTIONS

Precautions for Refrigerant Connection (Cont'd)

O-Ring Part Numbers and Specifications

NBHA0004S0201



Connection type	O-ring size	Part number	D mm (in)	W mm (in)
New	8	92471 N8210	6.8 (0.268)	1.85 (0.0728)
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 (0.0906)
New	19	92474 N8210	16.5 (0.650)	2.43 (0.0957)
Former		92477 N8200	17.12 (0.6740)	1.78 (0.0701)

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.

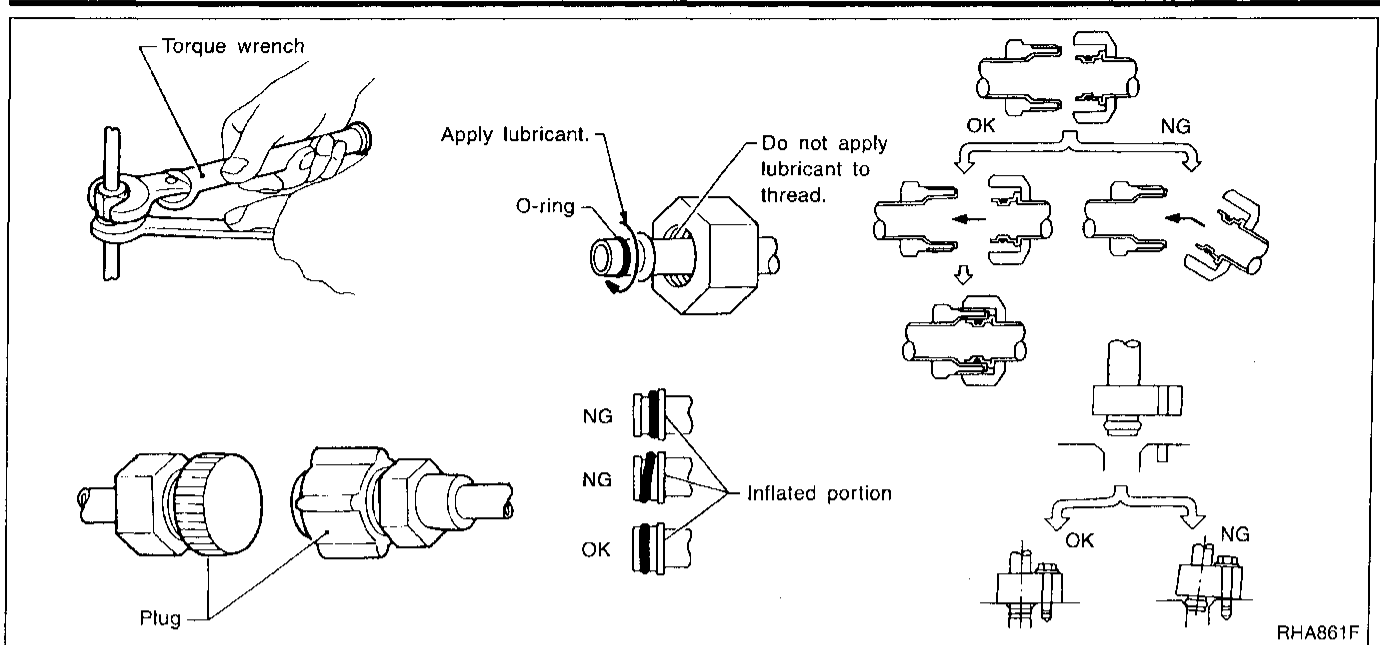
CAUTION:

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-PAGSO
- 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

Precautions for Servicing Compressor



Precautions for Servicing Compressor

NB1IA0005

- 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-97.
- 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.

Precautions for Service Equipment

NBHA0006

RECOVERY/RECYCLING EQUIPMENT

NBHA0006S01

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

ELECTRONIC LEAK DETECTOR

NBHA0006S02

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

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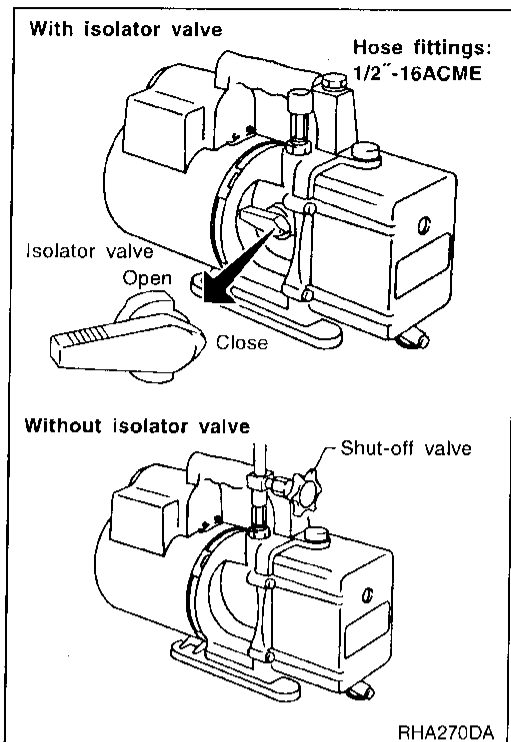
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PRECAUTIONS

Precautions for Service Equipment (Cont'd)



VACUUM PUMP

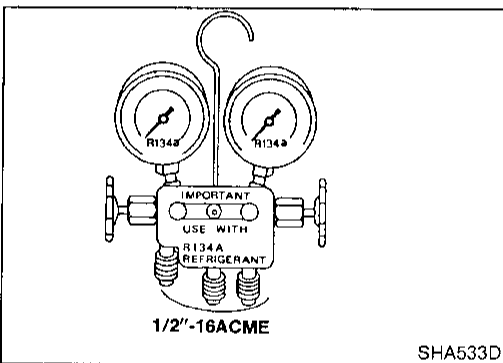
NBHA0006S03

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.

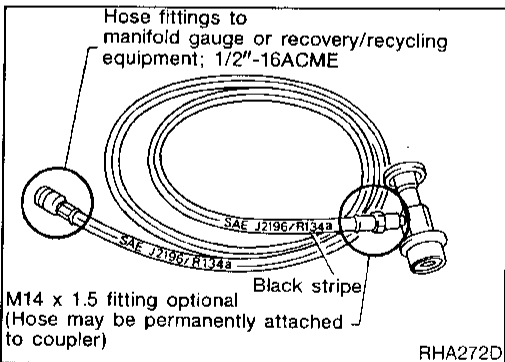
Some one-way valves open when vacuum is applied and close under a no vacuum condition. Such valves may restrict the pump's ability to pull a deep vacuum and are not recommended.



MANIFOLD GAUGE SET

NBHA0006S04

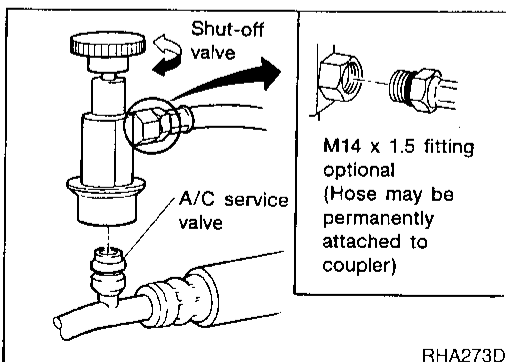
Be certain that the gauge face indicates R-134a or 134a. Be sure the gauge set has 1/2"-16 ACME threaded connections for service hoses. Confirm the set has been used only with refrigerant HFC-134a (R-134a) and specified lubricants.



SERVICE HOSES

NBHA0006S05

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.



SERVICE COUPLERS

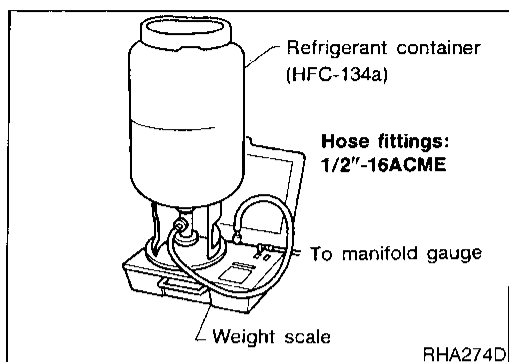
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Never attempt to connect HFC-134a (R-134a) service couplers to an CFC-12 (R-12) A/C system. The HFC-134a (R-134a) couplers will not properly connect to the CFC-12 (R-12) system. However, if an improper connection is attempted, discharging and contamination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

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

PRECAUTIONS

Precautions for Service Equipment (Cont'd)



REFRIGERANT WEIGHT SCALE

NBHA0006S07

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.

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LC

CHARGING CYLINDER

NBHA0006S08

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.

EC

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TF

Wiring Diagrams and Trouble Diagnosis

NBHA0007

When you read wiring diagrams, refer to the followings:

- "HOW TO READ WIRING DIAGRAMS" in GI section
- "POWER SUPPLY ROUTING" for power distribution circuit in EL section

PD

AX

When you perform trouble diagnosis, refer to the followings:

- "HOW TO FOLLOW TEST GROUP IN TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS" in GI section
- "HOW TO PERFORM EFFICIENT DIAGNOSIS FOR AN ELECTRICAL INCIDENT" in GI section

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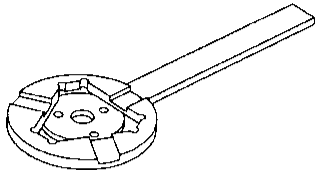
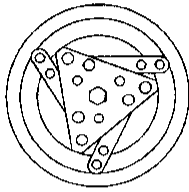
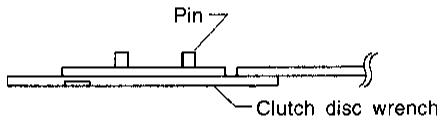
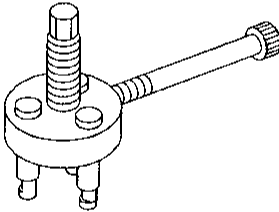
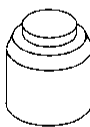
PREPARATION

Special Service Tools

Special Service Tools

NBHA0008

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	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;">Removing center bolt</div>  <p>NT232</p>  <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>  <p>NT378</p>
KV99232340 (J-38874) or KV992T0001 (—) Clutch disc puller	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;">Removing clutch disc</div>  <p>NT376</p>
KV99106200 (J-41261) Pulley installer	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;">Installing pulley</div>  <p>NT235</p>

PREPARATION

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

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

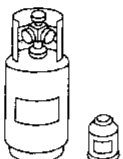

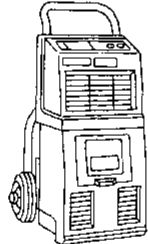
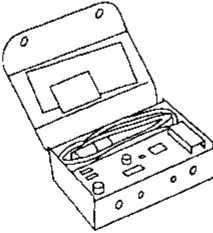
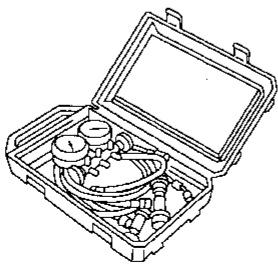
=NDHA0009

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.

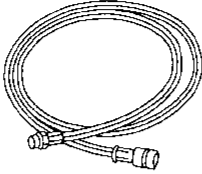
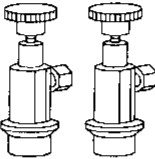

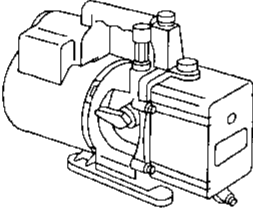
Refrigerant container fittings, service hose fittings and service equipment fittings (equipment which handles refrigerant and/or lubricant) are different between CFC-12 (R-12) and HFC-134a (R-134a). This is to avoid mixed use of the refrigerants/lubricant.

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	
HFC-134a (R-134a) refrigerant	 <p>Container color: Light blue Container marking: HFC-134a (R-134a) Fitting size: Thread size</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● large container 1/2"-16 ACME 	GI MA EM LC
KLH00-PAGS0 (—) Nissan A/C System Oil Type S	 <p>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)</p>	EC FE AT
(J-39500-INF) Recovery/Recycling Recharging equipment (ACR4)	 <p>Function: Refrigerant Recovery and Recycling and Recharging</p>	NT196 TF PD AX SU BR ST
(J-39400) Electrical leak detector	 <p>Power supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DC 12V (Cigarette lighter) 	RS BT
(J-39183) Manifold gauge set (with hoses and couplers)	 <p>Identification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The gauge face indicates R-134a. <p>Fitting size: Thread size</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1/2"-16 ACME 	HA SC EL IDX

PREPARATION

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

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

Refrigeration System

REFRIGERATION CYCLE

Refrigerant Flow

The refrigerant flows in the standard pattern, that is, through the compressor, the condenser, the liquid tank, through the evaporator, and back to the compressor. The refrigerant evaporation through the evaporator coil is controlled by an externally equalized expansion valve, located inside the evaporator case.

Freeze Protection

Under Normal Operating Conditions, When The A/C 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.

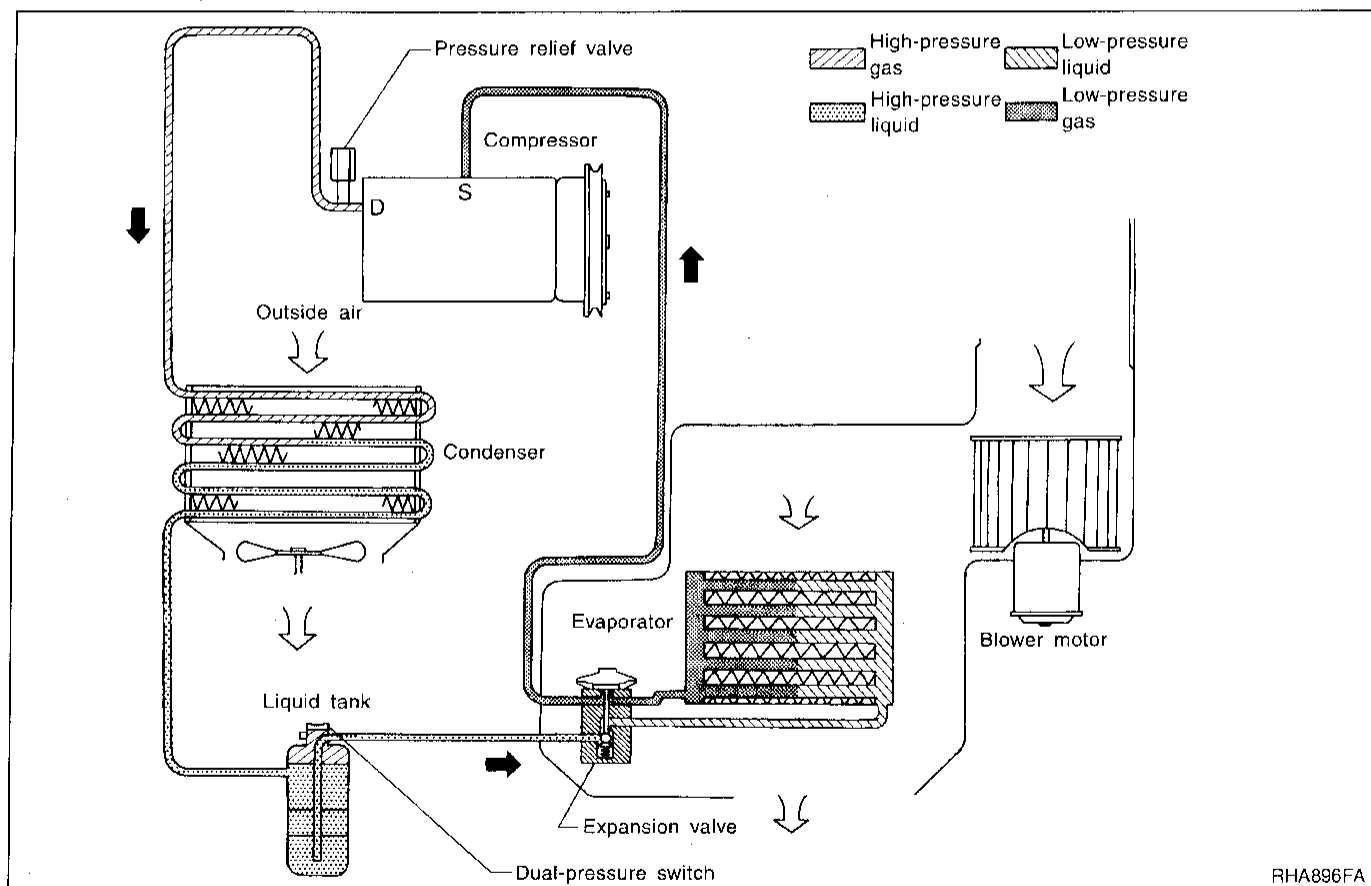
Refrigerant System Protection

Dual-pressure Switch

The refrigerant system is protected against excessively high or low pressures by the dual-pressure switch, located on the liquid tank. If the system pressure rises above, or falls below the specifications, the dual-pressure switch opens to interrupt the compressor operation.

Pressure Relief Valve

The refrigerant system is also protected by a pressure relief valve, located in the rear head of the compressor. When the pressure of refrigerant in the system increases to an abnormal level [more than 3,727 kPa (38 kg/cm², 540 psi)], the release port on the pressure relief valve automatically opens and releases refrigerant into the atmosphere.



DESCRIPTION

V-6 Variable Displacement Compressor

V-6 Variable Displacement Compressor

GENERAL INFORMATION

-NBHA0086

1. The V-6 variable compressor differs from previous units. The vent temperatures of the V-6 variable compressor do not drop too far below 5°C (41°F) when:
 - evaporator intake air temperature is less than 20°C (68°F)
 - engine is running at speeds less than 1,500 rpm.This is because the V-6 compressor provides a means of "capacity" control.
2. The V-6 variable compressor provides refrigerant control under varying conditions. During cold winters, it may not produce high refrigerant pressure discharge (compared to previous units) when used with air conditioning systems.
3. A "clanking" sound may occasionally be heard during refrigerant charge. The sound indicates that the tilt angle of the swash plate has changed and is not a problem.
4. For air conditioning systems with the V-6 compressor, the clutch remains engaged unless: the system main switch, fan switch or ignition switch is turned OFF. When ambient (outside) temperatures are low or when the amount of refrigerant is insufficient, the clutch is disengaged to protect the compressor.
5. A constant range of suction pressure is maintained when engine speed is greater than a certain value. It normally ranges from 147 to 177 kPa (1.5 to 1.8 kg/cm², 21 to 26 psi) under varying conditions. In previous compressors, however, suction pressure was reduced with increases in engine speed.

DESCRIPTION

V-6 Variable Displacement Compressor (Cont'd)

DESCRIPTION

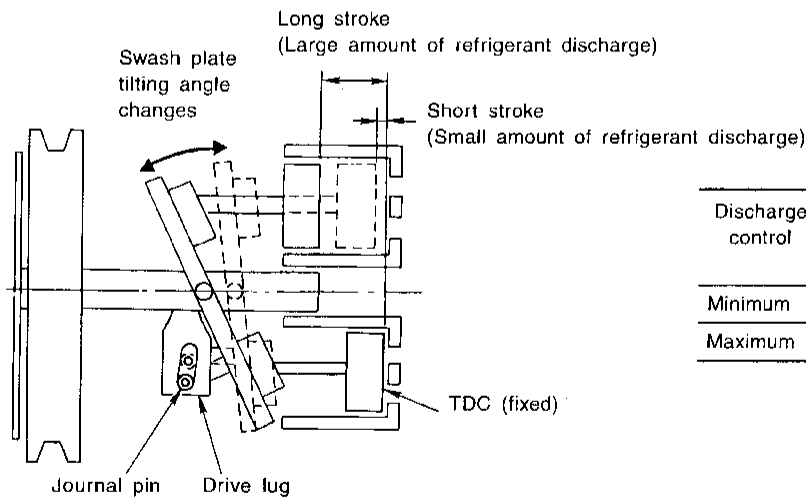
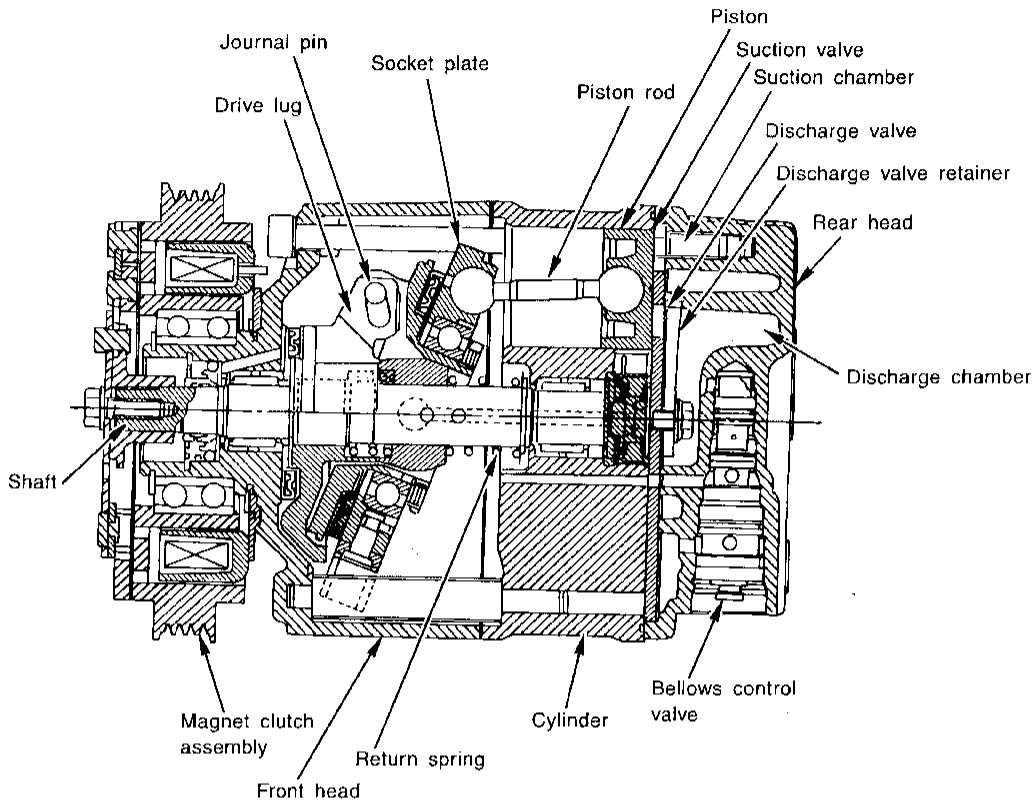
General

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 14.5 to 184 cm³ (0.885 to 11.228 cu in).

-NBHA0067

NBHA0067S01



Discharge control	Discharge capacity cm ³ (cu in)/rev.	Piston stroke length mm (in)
Minimum	14.5 (0.885)	2.3 (0.091)
Maximum	184 (11.228)	28.6 (1.126)

RHA037DD

DESCRIPTION

V-6 Variable Displacement Compressor (Cont'd)

Operation

-NBHA0087S02

1. Operation Control Valve

NBHA0087S0201

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.

2. Maximum Cooling

NBHA0087S0202

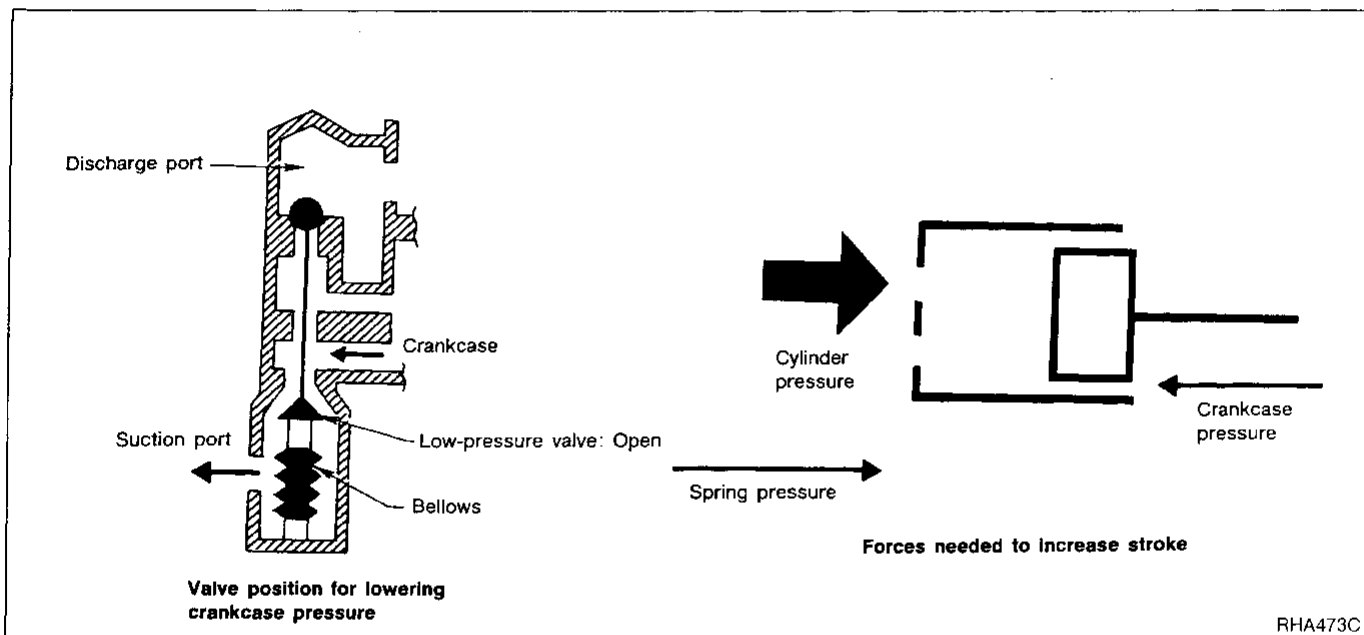
Refrigerant pressure on the low-pressure side increases with an increase in heat loads.

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)

=NBHA0087S0203

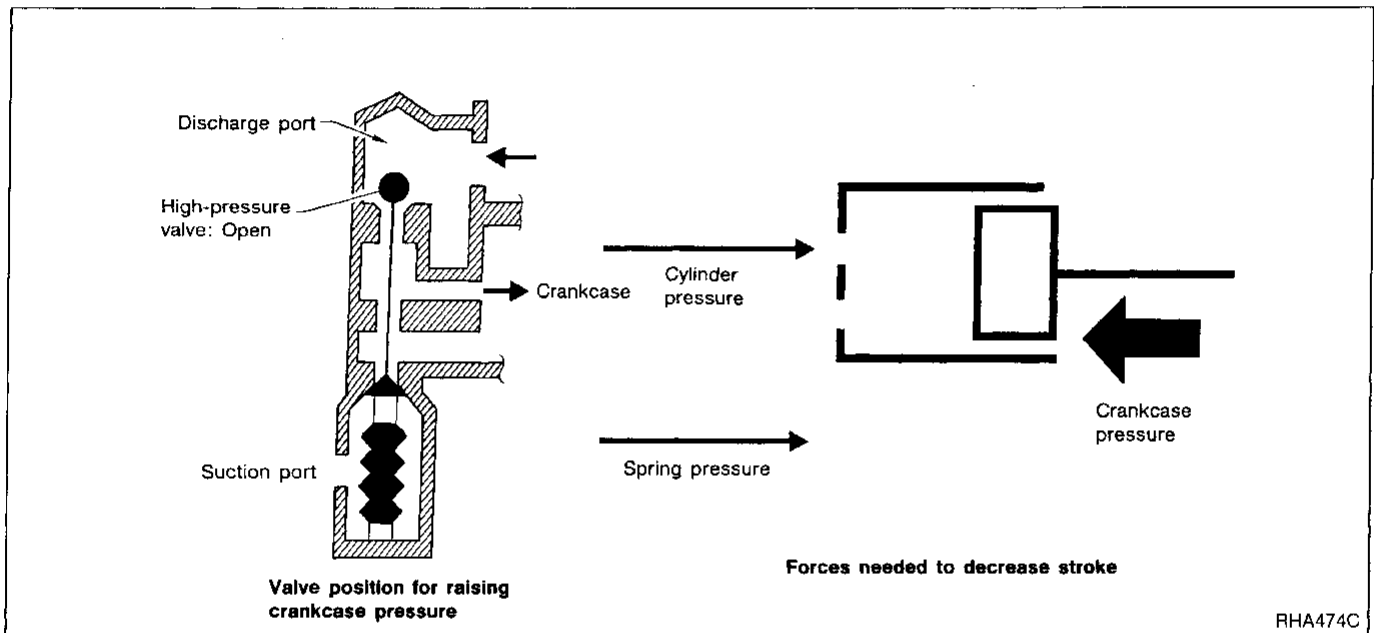
3. Capacity Control

- 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 (1.8 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.



GI

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DESCRIPTION

V-6 Variable Displacement Compressor (Cont'd)

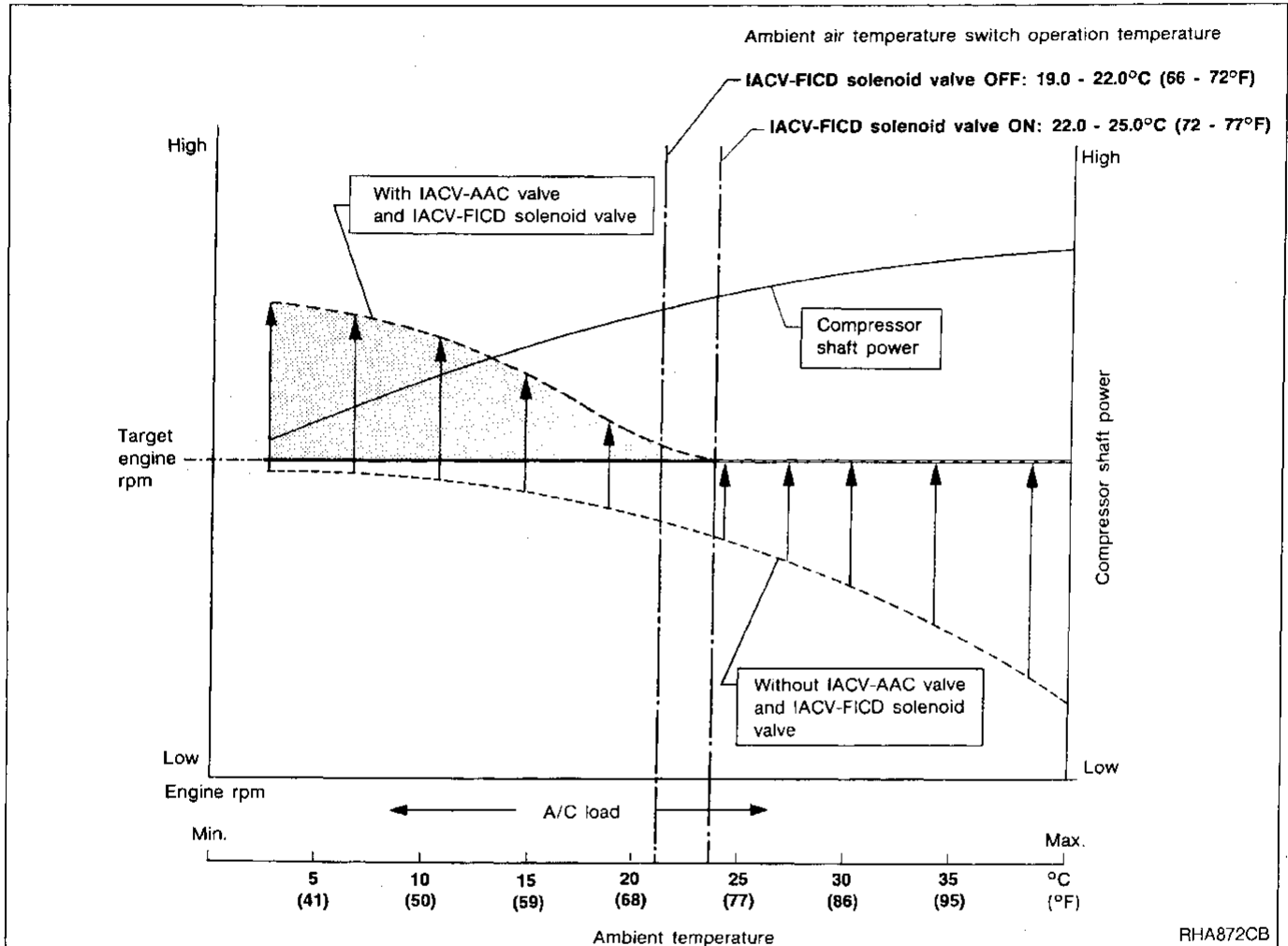
FICD CONTROL SYSTEM

=NBHA0068

General

NBHA008501

With the variable displacement compressor, the compressor power requirements differ from when the ambient temperature is high and maximum cooling effect is required (i.e., when refrigerating load is large and the tilt angle of the compressor swash plate is large) to when the ambient temperature is low and less cooling effect is required (i.e., when refrigerating load is small and the tilt angle of the swash plate is small). To correspond correctly to this change in compressor power requirements, it is also necessary to control the operation of the IACV-FICD according to the refrigerating load. Thus, an ambient air temperature switch is provided on the front face of the condenser so that the IACV-FICD can be controlled depending on the ambient temperature.



DESCRIPTION

V-6 Variable Displacement Compressor (Cont'd)

Operation

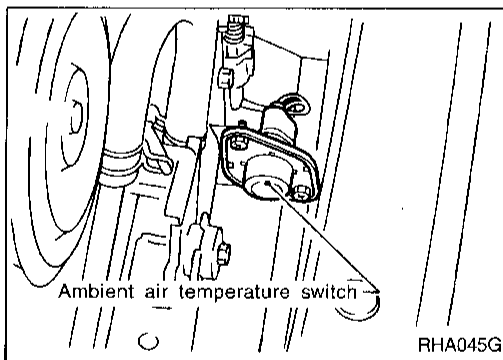
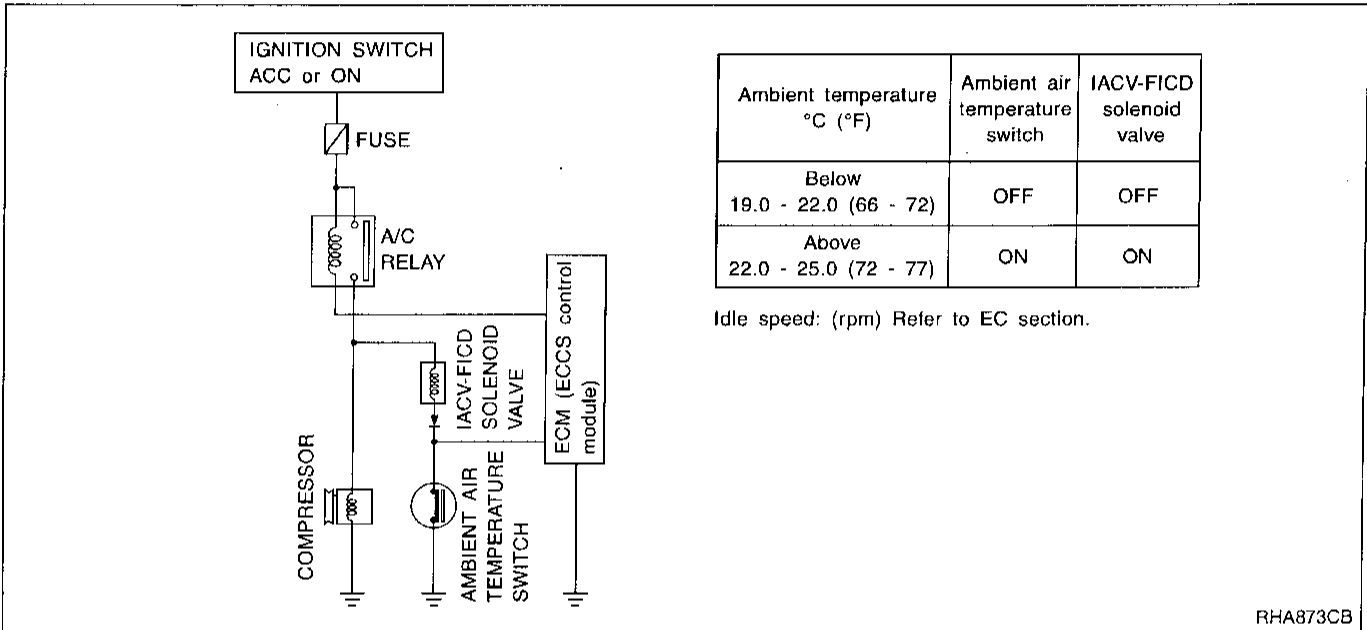
-NBHA0088S02

When the air conditioner is OFF, the ECM (ECCS control module) detects the load applied to the engine, and controls the IACV-AAC valve to adjust the engine idling speed to the appropriate rpm by supplying additional air from the IACV-AAC valve.

When the air conditioner is ON (A/C relay is ON), and when the ambient air temperature switch is ON (this switch turns ON automatically when the ambient temperature rises to approx. 25.0°C (77°F) or higher), the IACV-FICD solenoid valve is energized and additional air is supplied to the engine.

If the appropriate engine speed is not reached, the IACV-AAC valve supplies the additional air required to increase the engine rpm.

If the ambient air temperature switch is OFF [this switch turns OFF when the ambient temperature is below 19.0°C (66°F)] even when the air conditioner is ON (A/C relay is ON), the IACV-FICD solenoid valve is deenergized, and the idling speed is controlled so that the appropriate rpm can be achieved by operation of the IACV-AAC valve only.



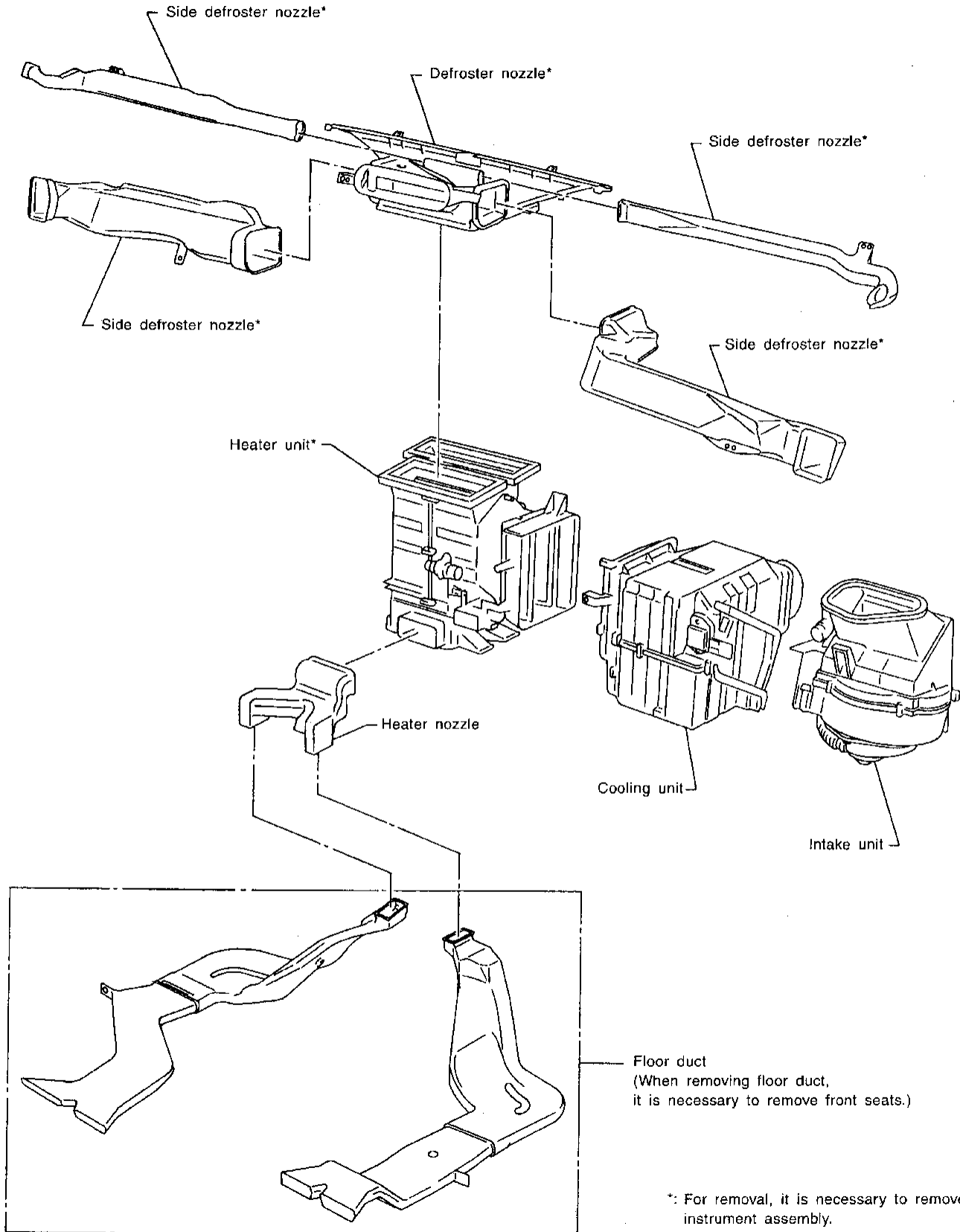
DESCRIPTION

Component Layout

Component Layout

NBHA0012

SEC. 270•271•272•273



RHA451G

HA-18

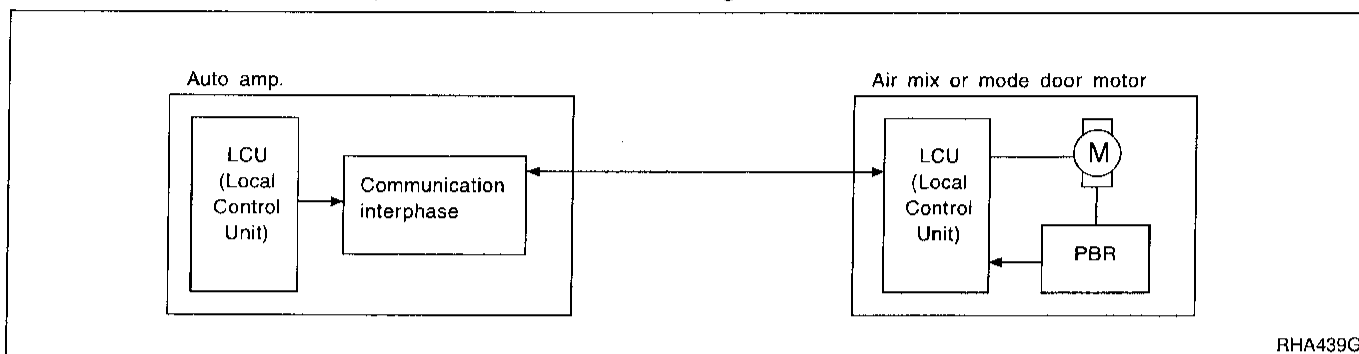
Introduction

AIR CONDITIONER LAN SYSTEM OVERVIEW CONTROL SYSTEM

The LAN system consists of auto amp., air mix door motor and mode door motor. A configuration of these components is shown in the diagram below.

NBHA0013

NBHA0013S01



RHA439G

Features

NBHA0014

SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION (LAN)

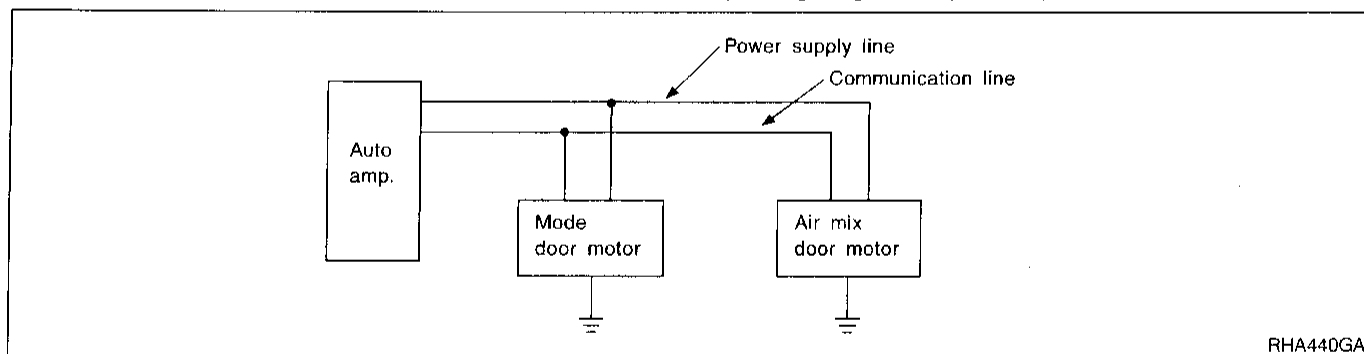
NBHA0014S08

A small network is constructed between the auto amplifier, air mix door motor and mode door motor. The auto amplifier and motors are connected by data transmission lines and motor power supply lines. The LAN network is built through the ground circuits of the two motors.

Addresses, motor opening angle signals, motor stop signals and error checking messages are all transmitted through the data transmission lines connecting the auto amplifier and two motors.

The following functions are contained in LCUs built into the air mix door motor and the mode door motor.

- Address
- Motor opening angle signals
- Data transmission
- Motor stop and drive decision
- Opening angle sensor (PBR function)
- Comparison
- Decision (Auto amplifier indicated value and motor opening angle comparison)



RHA440GA

Operation

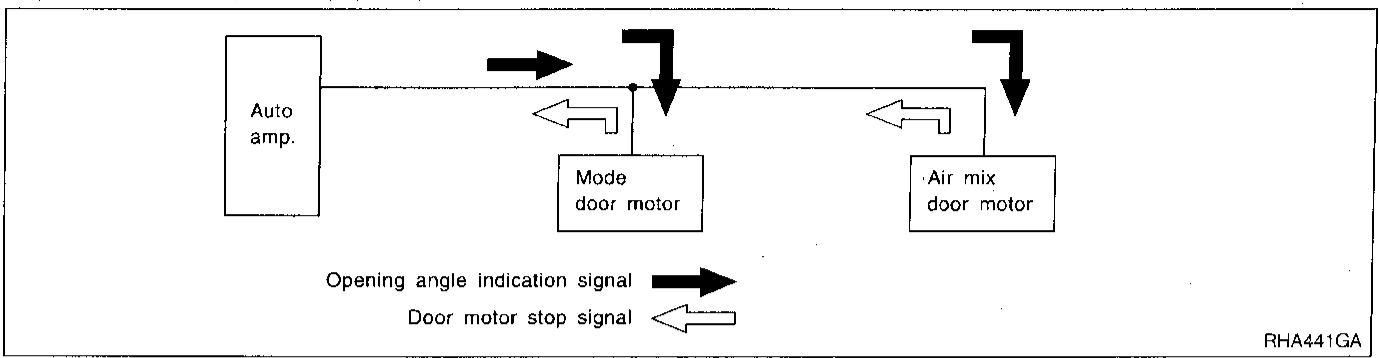
NBHA0014S0801

The auto amplifier receives data from each of the sensors. The amplifier sends air mix door and mode door opening angle data to the air mix door motor LCU and mode door motor LCU.

The air mix door motor and mode door motor read their respective signals according to the address signal. Opening angle indication signals received from the auto amplifier and each of the motor position sensors are compared by the LCUs in each motor with the existing decision and opening angles. Subsequently, HOT/ COLD or DEFROST/VENT operation is selected. The new selection data is returned to the auto amplifier.

DESCRIPTION

Features (Cont'd)



RHA441GA

Transmission Data and Transmission Order

NBHA0014S0802

Amplifier data is transmitted consecutively to each of the door motors following the form shown in figure below. Start: Initial compulsory signal sent to each of the door motors.

Address: Data sent from the auto amplifier is selected according to data-based decisions made by the air mix door motor and mode door motor.

If the addresses are identical, the opening angle data and error check signals are received by the door motor LCUs. The LCUs then make the appropriate error decision. If the opening angle data is normal, door control begins.

If an error exists, the received data is rejected and corrected data received. Finally, door control is based upon the corrected opening angle data.

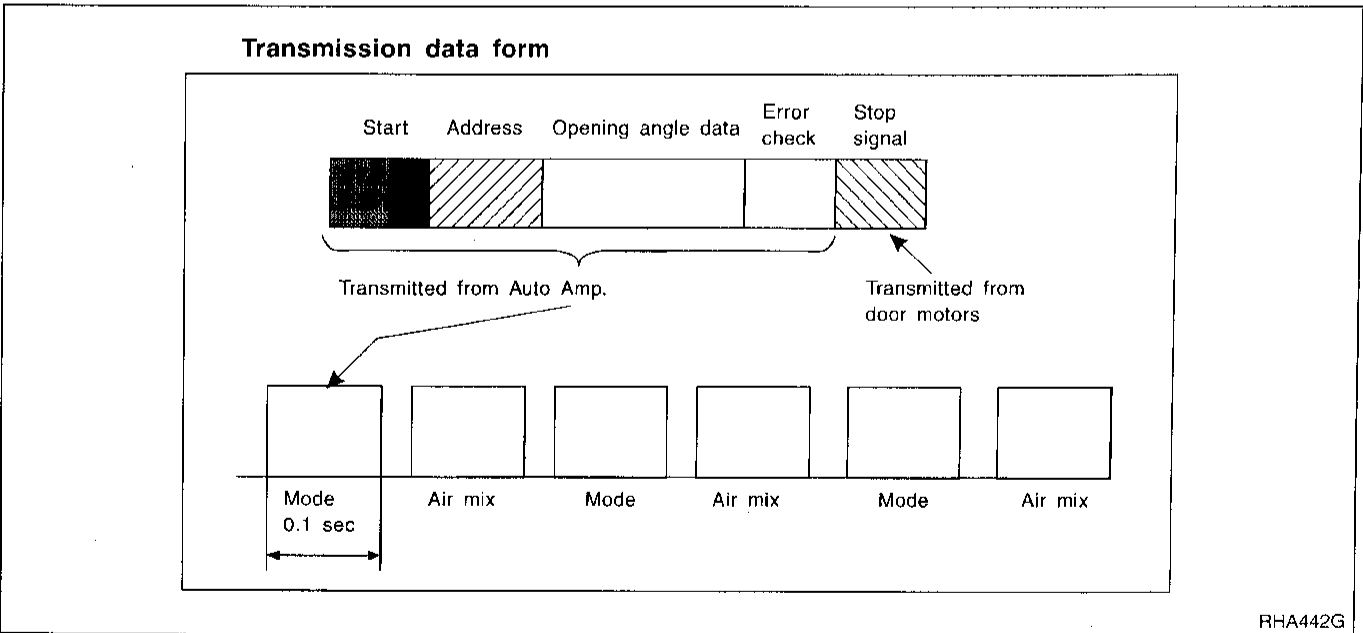
Opening angle: Data that shows the indicated door opening angle of each door motor.

Error check: Procedure by which sent and received data is checked for errors. Error data is then compiled. The error check prevents corrupted data from being used by the air mix door motor and mode door motor.

Error data can be related to the following problems.

- Abnormal electrical frequency
- Poor electrical connections
- Signal leakage from transmission lines
- Signal level fluctuation

Stop signal: At the end of each transmission, a stop operation, in-operation, or internal problem message is delivered to the auto amplifier. This completes one data transmission and control cycle.



RHA442G

Air Mix Door Control (Automatic Temperature Control)

NBHA0014S0803

The air mix door is automatically controlled so that in-vehicle temperature is maintained at a predetermined value by: The temperature setting, ambient temperature, in-vehicle temperature and amount of sunload.

Fan Speed Control

NBHA0014S0804

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

GI

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.

MA

Intake Door Control

NBHA0014S0805

The intake doors are automatically controlled by: The temperature setting, ambient temperature, in-vehicle temperature, intake temperature, amount of sunload and ON-OFF operation of the compressor.

EM

Outlet Door Control

NBHA0014S0806

The outlet door is automatically controlled by: The temperature setting, ambient temperature, in-vehicle temperature, intake temperature and amount of sunload.

LC

Magnet Clutch Control

NBHA0014S0807

The ECM (ECCS control module) controls compressor operation using input signals from the throttle position sensor and auto amplifier.

EC

FE

Self-diagnostic System

NBHA0014S0808

The self-diagnostic system is built into the auto amplifier (LCU) to quickly locate the cause of problems.

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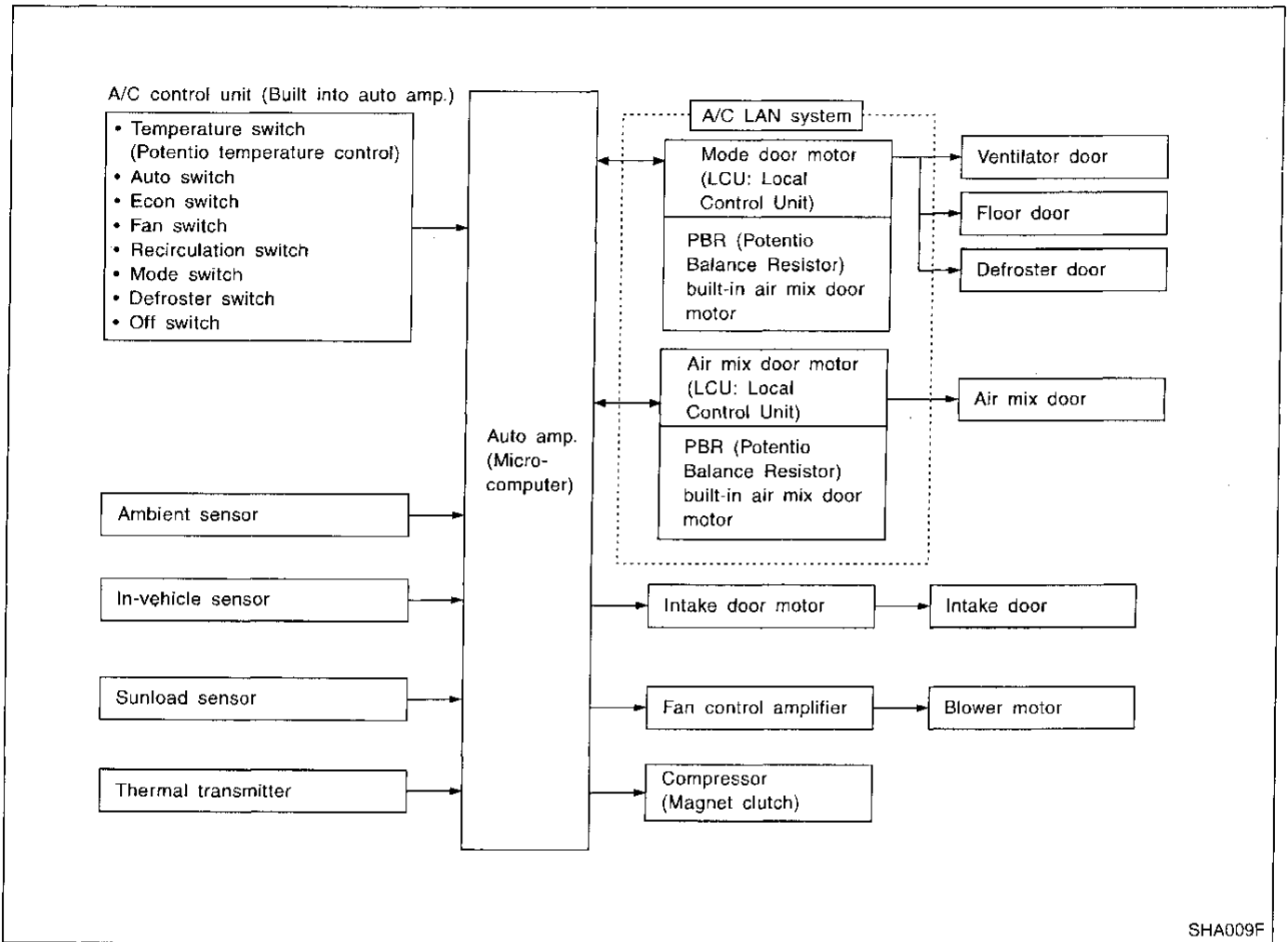
DESCRIPTION

Overview of Control System

Overview of Control System

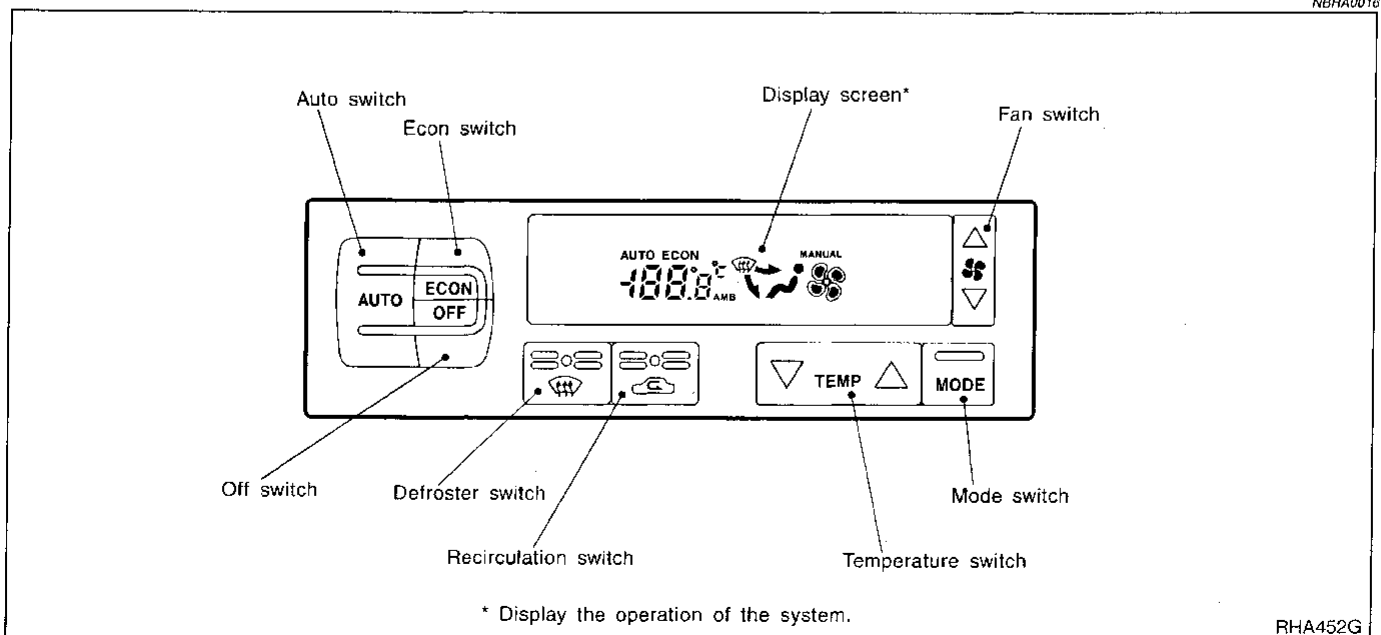
NBHA0015

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

NBHA0016



DISPLAY SCREEN

Displays the operational status of the system.

NBHA0016S01

GI

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.

NBHA0016S02

MA

ECON SWITCH

By pressing the ECON switch, the display should indicate ECON and the compressor always turns OFF. 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.

NBHA0016S03

EM

LC

TEMPERATURE SWITCH (POTENTIO TEMPERATURE CONTROL)

Increases or decreases the set temperature.

NBHA0016S04

EC

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 (80% foot and 20% defrost) position.

NBHA0016S05





FE

FAN SWITCH

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

NBHA0016S06

AT

low , medium low , medium high , high 

TF

RECIRCULATION (REC) SWITCH

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

ON position: Interior air is recirculated inside the vehicle.

NBHA0016S07

PD

DEFROSTER (DEF) SWITCH

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

NBHA0016S08

AX

MODE SWITCHES

Control the air discharge outlets.

NBHA0016S09

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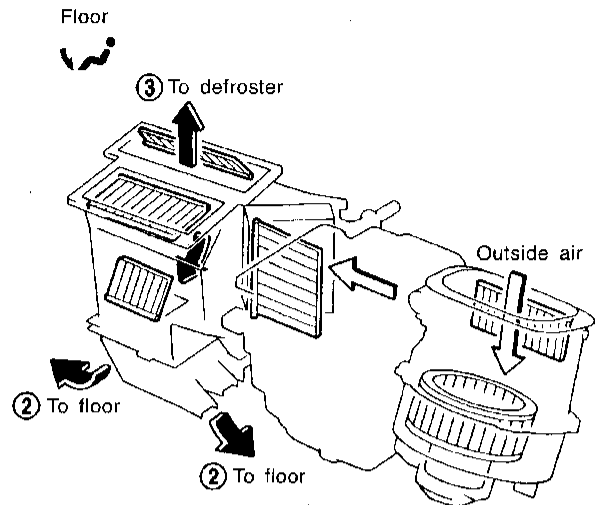
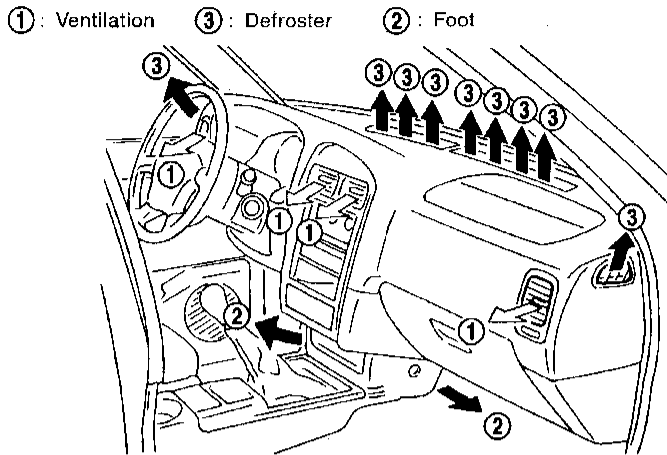
IDX

DESCRIPTION

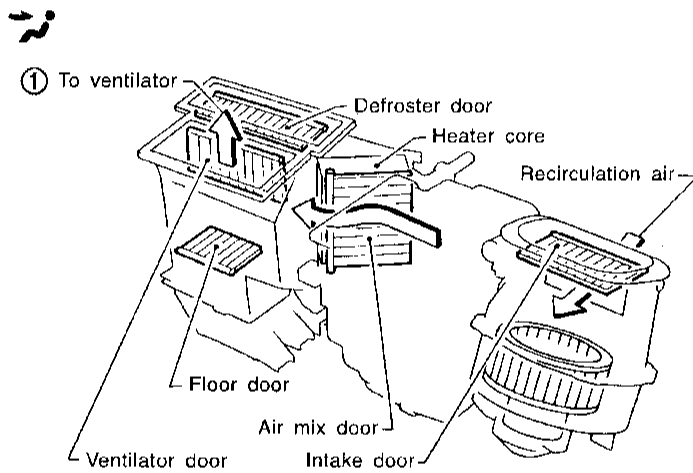
Discharge Air Flow

Discharge Air Flow

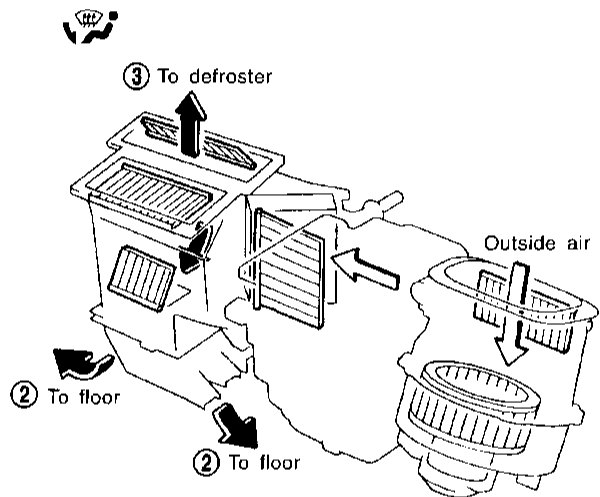
NBHA0017



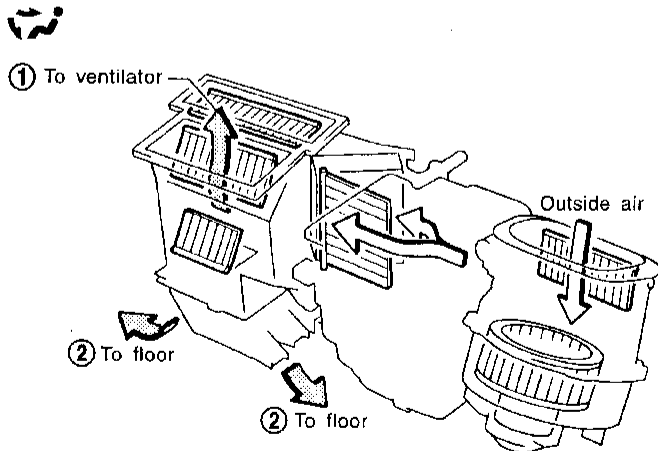
Ventilation
(switch "ON")



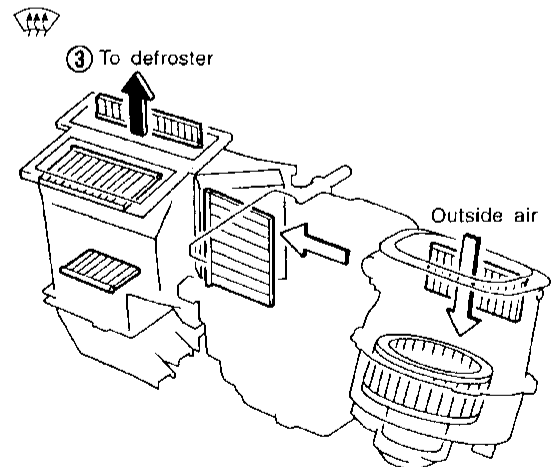
Floor and defroster



Bi-level
(switch "OFF")



Defroster

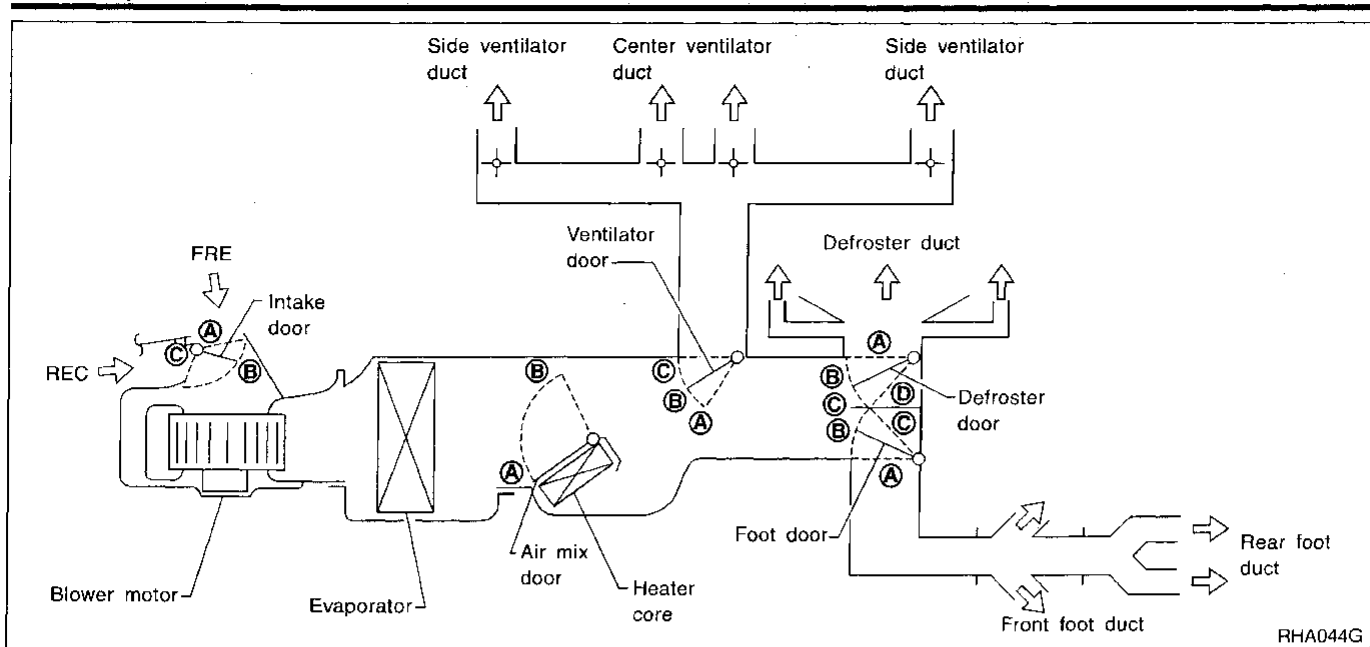


- ← : Air passed through heater core
- ← + ← : Mixed air
- ← : Air not passed through heater core

RHA043G

DESCRIPTION

Discharge Air Flow (Cont'd)



Position or switch	MODE SW				DEF SW		AUTO SW	ECON SW	REC SW		Temperature SW		
	VENT	B/L	FOOT	F/D	ON	OFF			ON	OFF	▼ TEMP ▲		
Door							AUTO	ECON			18.0°C (65°F)	—	32.0°C (85°F)
Ventilator door	A	B	C	C	C	—	AUTO	ECON	—	—	—		
Foot door	A	B	D	C	A	—			—	—	—	—	
Defroster door	A	A	B	C	D	—	AUTO	AUTO	—	—	—		
Air mix door	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	A	AUTO	B
Intake door	—				C	—	—	—	A	AUTO*1	—		

*1: Automatically controlled when REC switch is OFF.

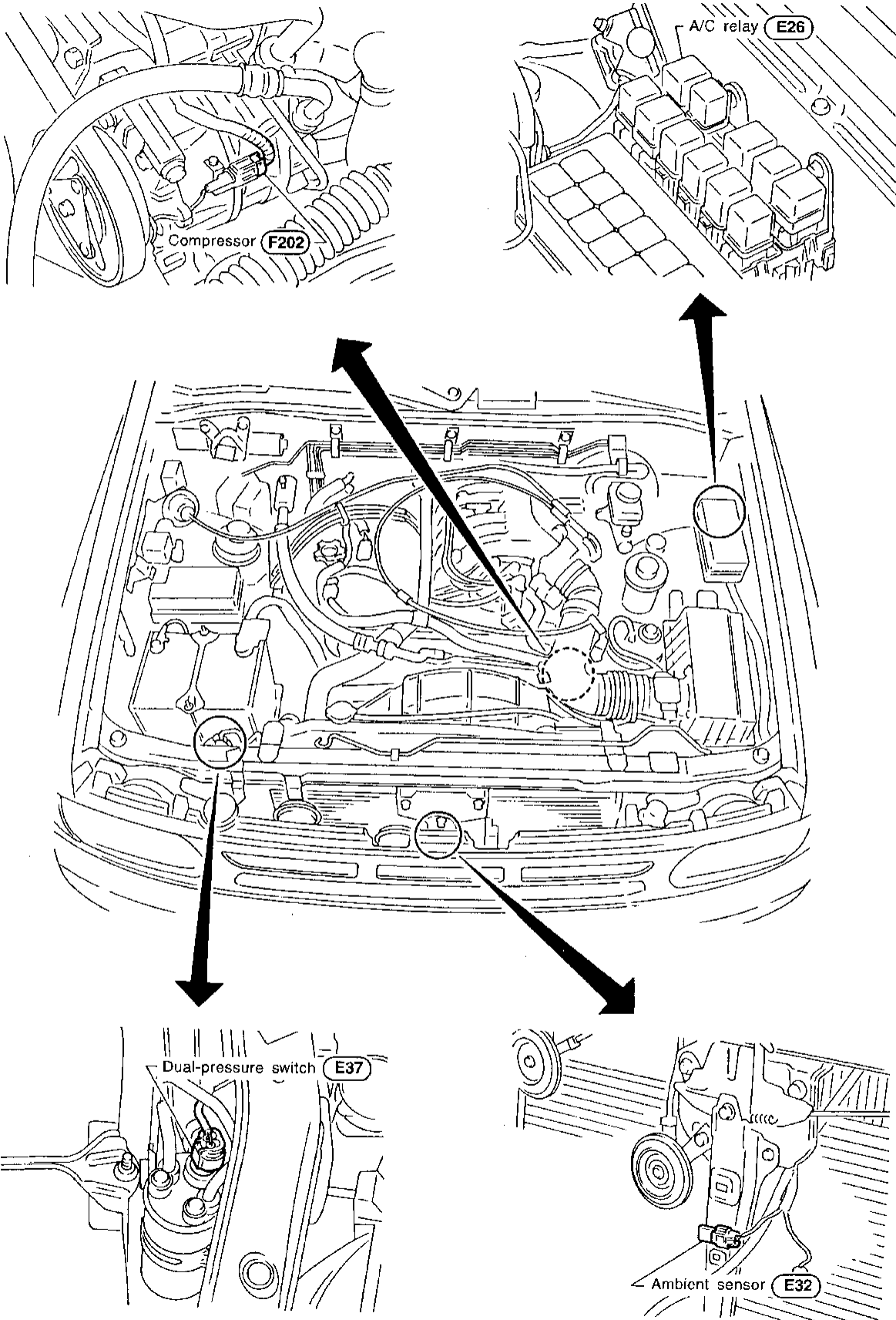
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Harness Layout ENGINE COMPARTMENT

NBHA0033

NBHA0033S01

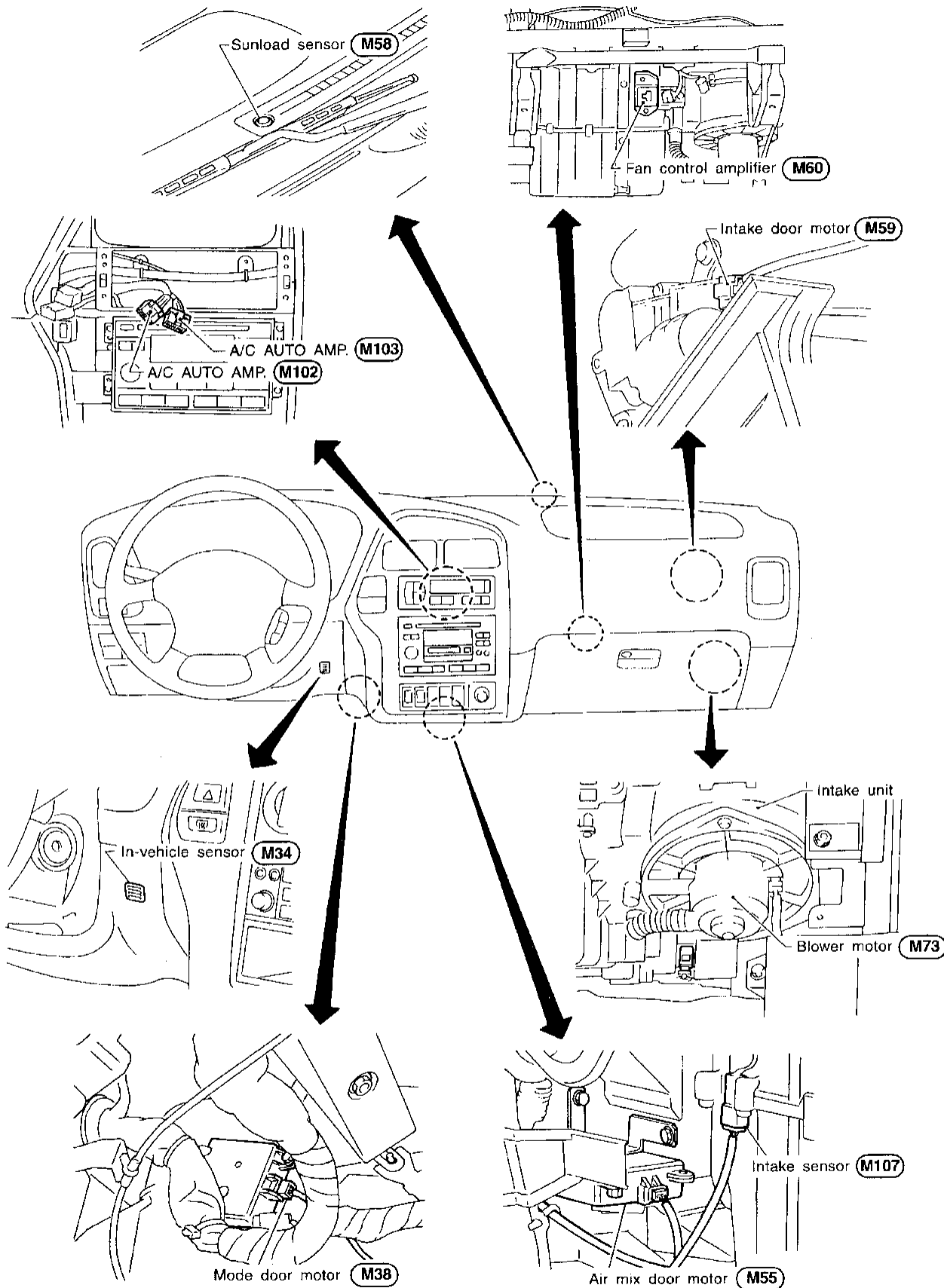


RHA705FB

PASSENGER COMPARTMENT

NBHA0033S02

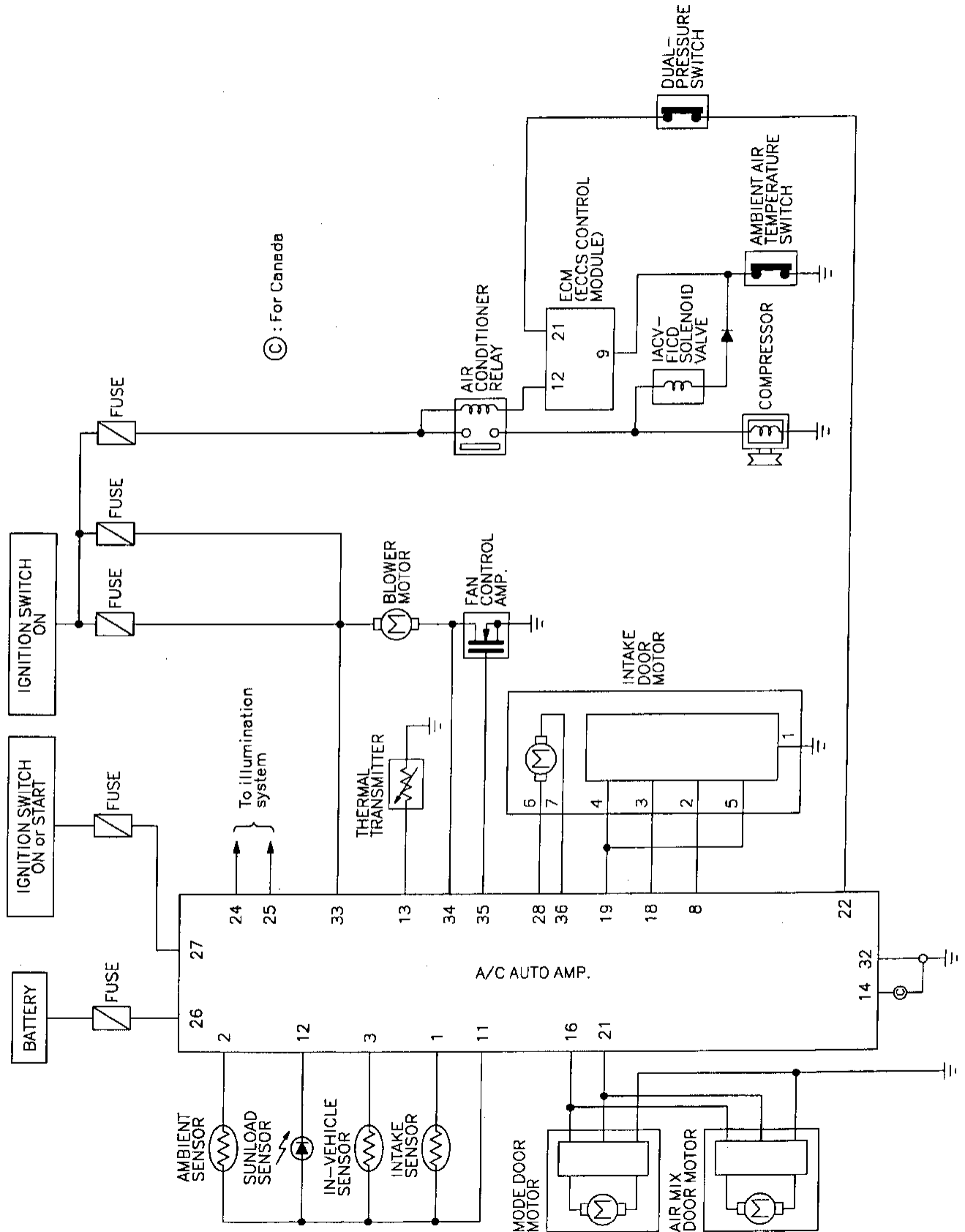
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- HA**
- SC
- EL
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RHA498G

Circuit Diagram

NBHA0034



MHA695A

Wiring Diagram — A/C, A —

NBHA0035

HA-A/C,A-01 GI

MA

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LC

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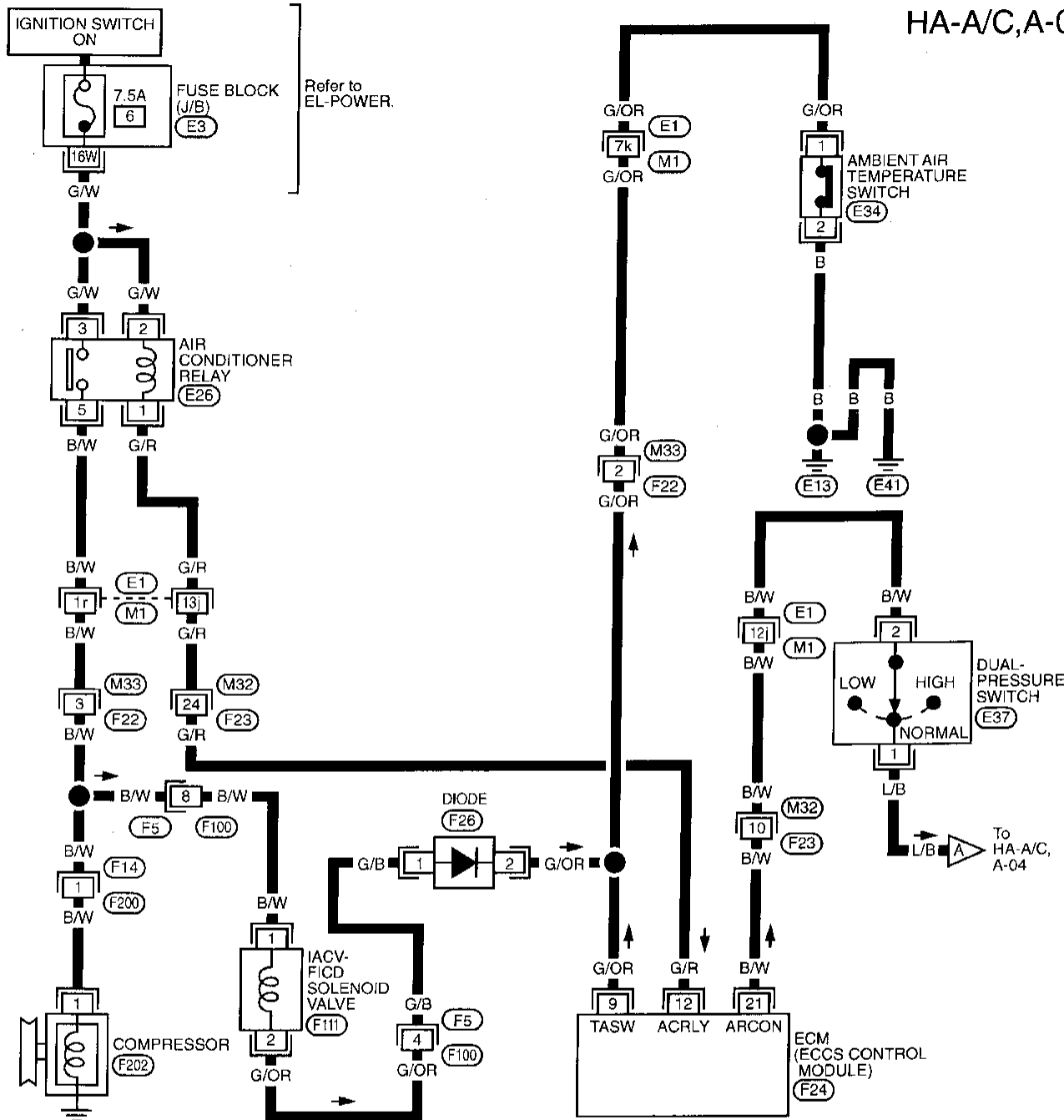
BT

HA

SC

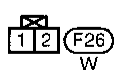
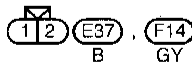
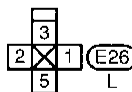
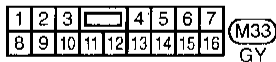
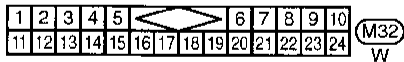
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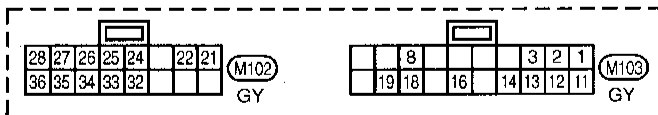
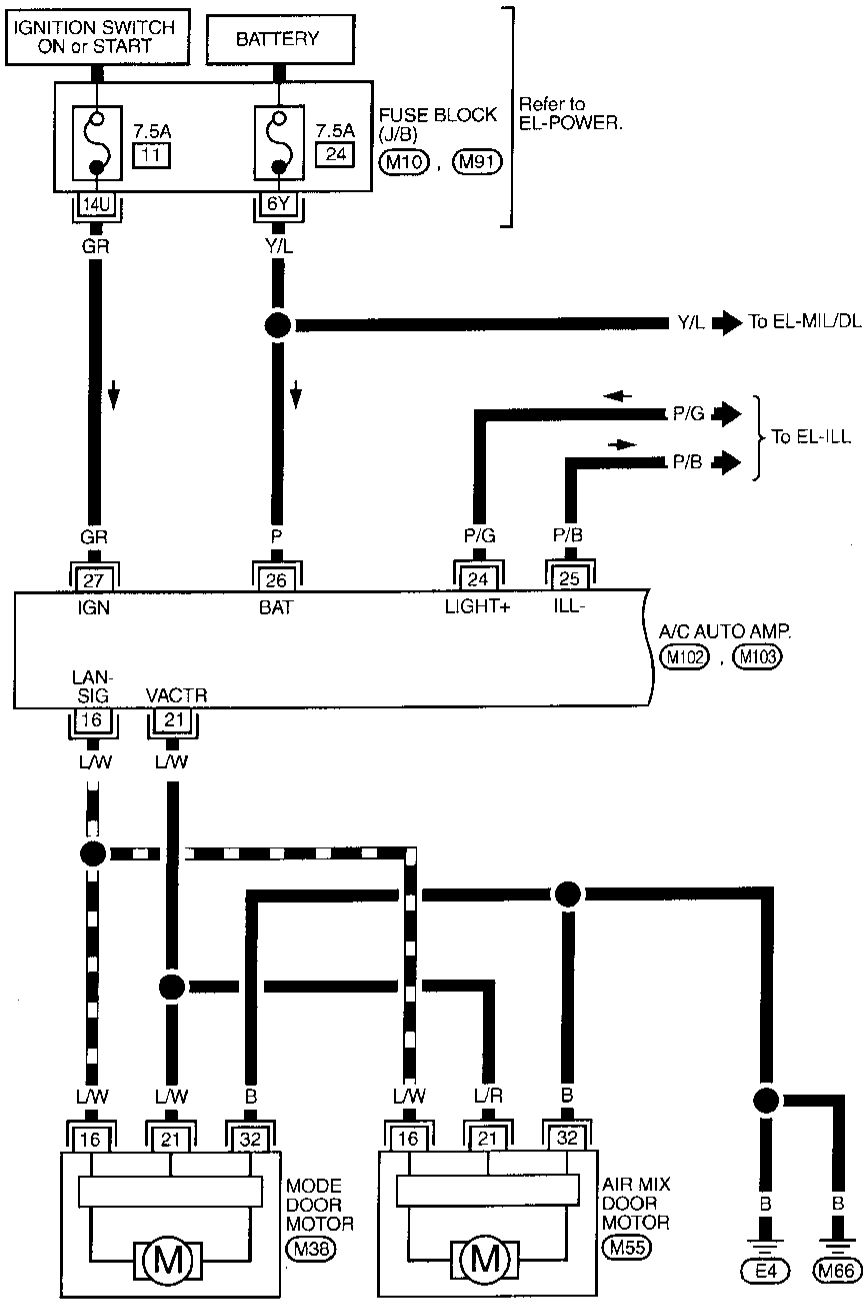
- (M1) (E1)
- (E3)
- (F24)



TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Wiring Diagram — A/C, A — (Cont'd)

HA-A/C,A-02



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(M10)

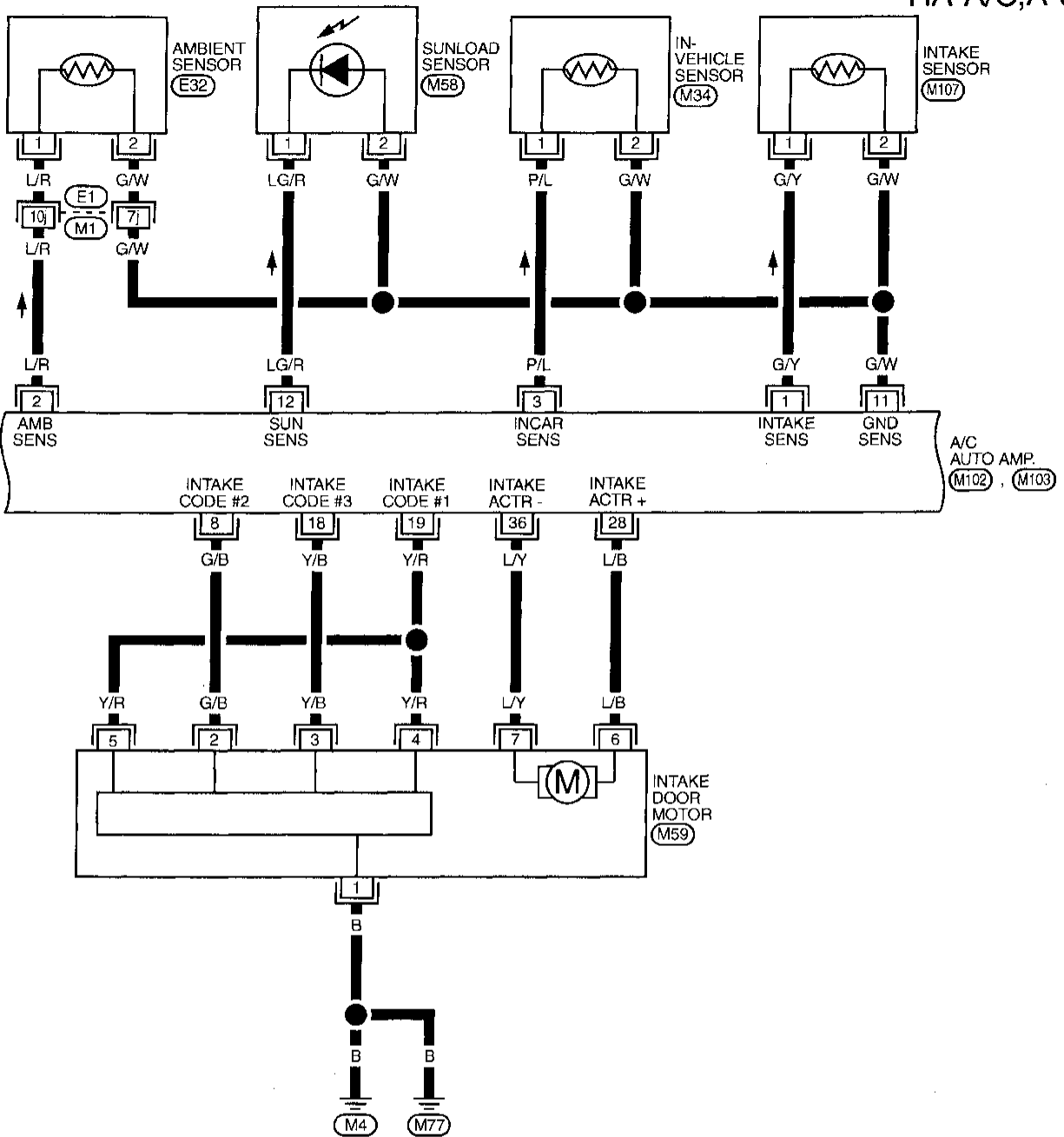
(M91)

MHA697A

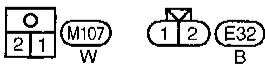
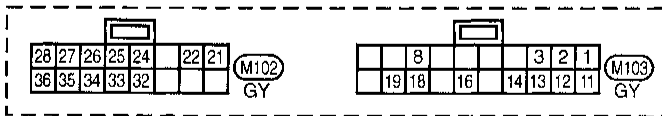
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Wiring Diagram — A/C, A — (Cont'd)

HA-A/C,A-03



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(M1) , (E1)

HA

SC

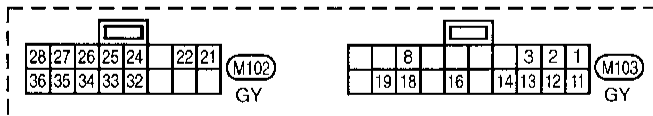
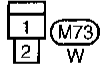
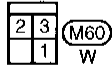
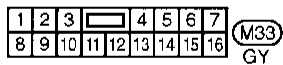
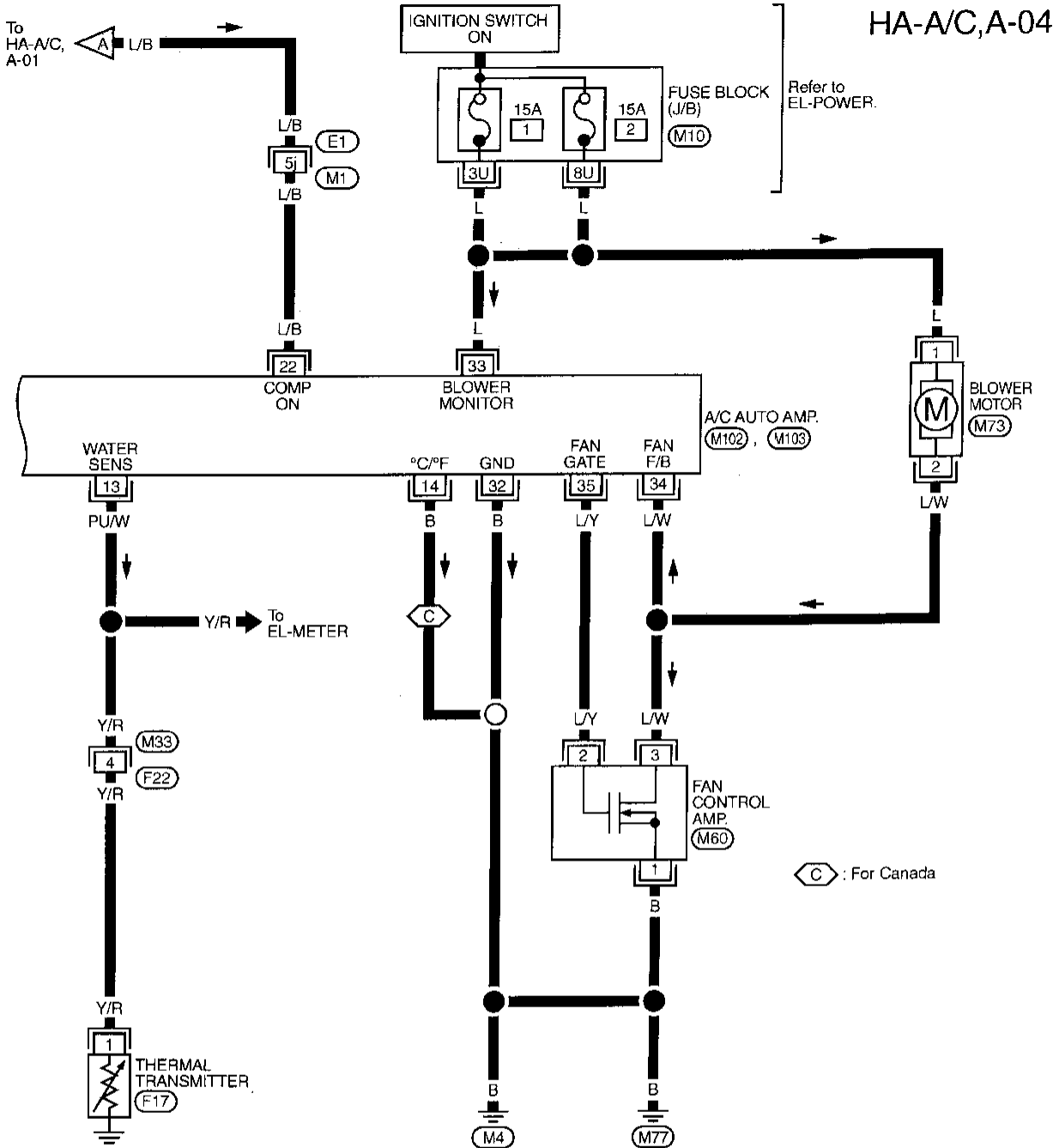
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MHA698A

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Wiring Diagram — A/C, A — (Cont'd)



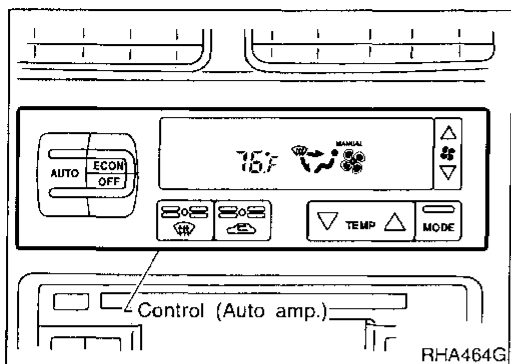
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- (M1), (E1)
- (M10)

MHA699A

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Auto Amp. Terminals and Reference Value



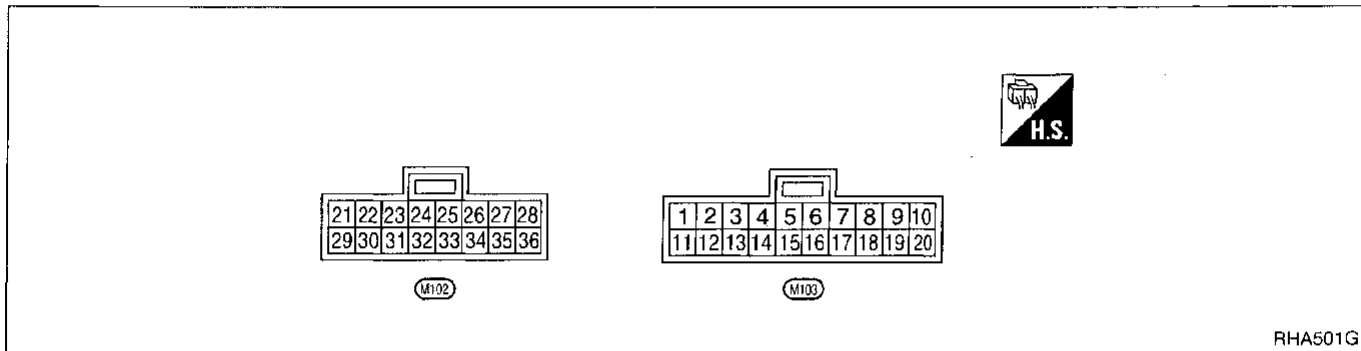
Auto Amp. Terminals and Reference Value INSPECTION OF AUTO AMP.

NBHA0036

NBHA0036S01




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

- Pin connector terminal layout






AUTO AMP. INSPECTION TABLE

NBHA0036S02

TER-MINAL NO.	ITEM	CONDITION		Voltage V
1	Intake sensor	—		—
2	Ambient sensor	—		—
3	In-vehicle sensor	—		—
8	Intake door position switch	 Intake door position	FRESH	Approximately 0
			RECIRCULATION or 20% FRESH	Approximately 4.6
11	Sensor ground	—		Approximately 0
12	Sunload sensor	—		—
13	Thermal transmitter	 Engine coolant temperature	Approximately 40°C (104°F)	Approximately 10.8
			Approximately 55°C (131°F)	Approximately 9.9
			Approximately 60°C (140°F)	Approximately 9.5
14	Ground (for Canada)	—		Approximately 0
16	A/C LAN signal	—		—
18	Intake door position switch	 Intake door position	20% FRE	Approximately 0
			FRESH or RECIRCULATION	Approximately 4.6
19	Intake door position switch	Intake door position	RECIRCULATION	Approximately 0
			20% FRE or FRESH	Approximately 4.7
21	Power supply for mode door motor and air mix door motor	—		*1

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

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

TER-MINAL NO.	ITEM	CONDITION		Voltage V	
22	Compressor ON signal		Compressor	ON	Approximately 0
				OFF	Approximately 4.6
26	Power supply for BAT		—		BATTERY VOLTAGE
27	Power supply for IGN		—		Approximately 12
28	Power supply for intake door motor		Intake door position	FRESH	Approximately 12
				RECIRC	Approximately 0
32	Ground		—		Approximately 0
33	Power source for A/C		Ignition voltage feed back		Approximately 12
34	Blower motor feed back		Fan speed: Low		Approximately 7 - 10
35	Fan control AMP. control signal		Fan speed	Low, Middle low or Middle high	Approximately 2.5 - 3.0
		High		Approximately 9 - 10	
36	Power supply for intake door motor	Intake door position	FRESH	Approximately 0	
			RECIRC	Approximately 12	

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

Self-diagnosis

=NBHA0021

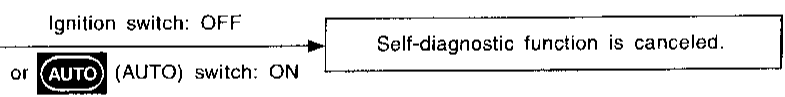
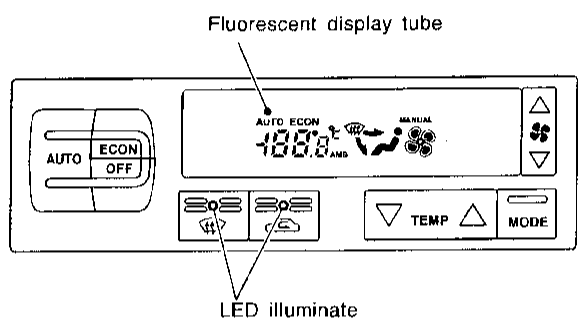
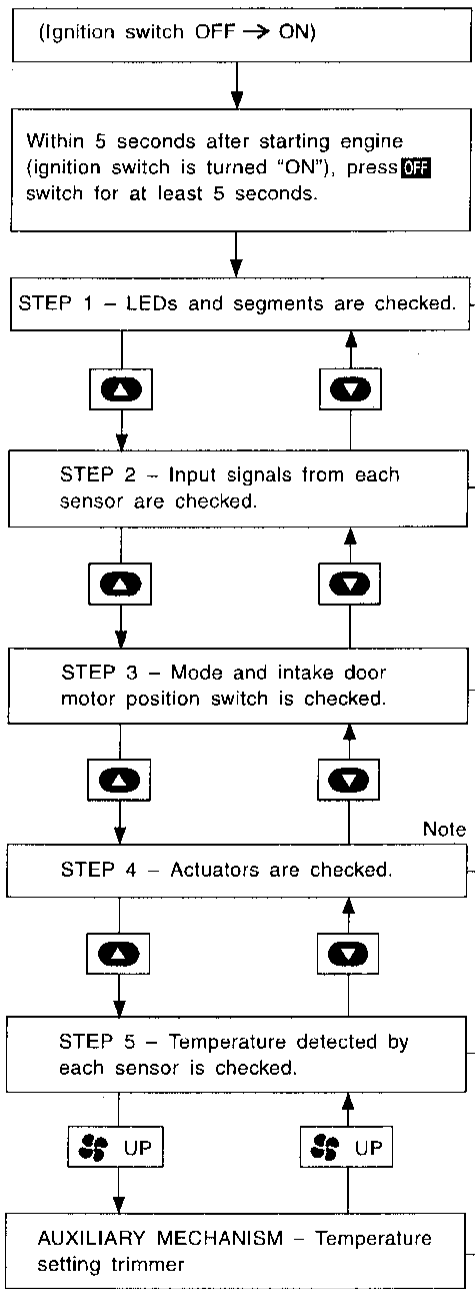
NBHA0021SP1

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

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

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Note:
For STEP 4 and 5, engine must be running for compressor to operate.

RHA453G

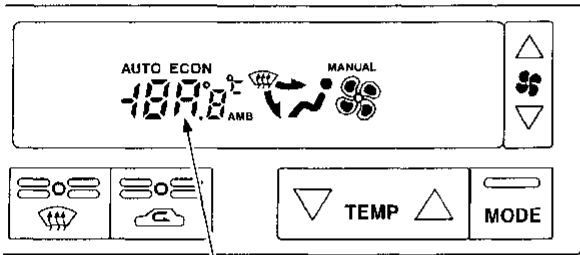
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Self-diagnosis (Cont'd)

=NBHA0021S02

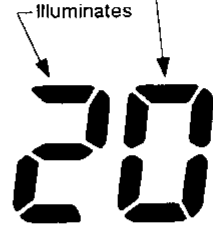
STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE

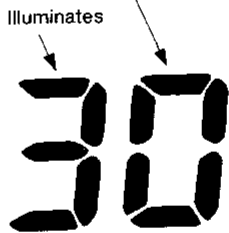
1	SET IN SELF-DIAGNOSTIC MODE
<p>1. Turn ignition switch ON. 2. Set in self-diagnostic mode as follows. Within 5 seconds after starting engine (ignition switch is turned "ON"), press OFF switch for at least 5 seconds.</p>	
▶ GO TO 2.	

2	STEP 1 - LEDs AND SEGMENT ARE CHECKED
<p>Do all LEDs and segments illuminate? Display malfunction</p>	
	
<p>Part of segment dose not illuminate.</p>	
RHA454G	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 3.
No	▶ Malfunctioning OFF switch, LED or fluorescent display tube. Replace A/C auto amp.

3	CHECK TO ADVANCE SELF-DIAGNOSIS STEP 2
<p>1. Press (HOT) switch. 2. Advance to self-diagnosis STEP 2?</p>	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 4.
No	▶ Malfunctioning (HOT) switch. Replace A/C auto amp.

4	CHECK TO RETURN SELF-DIAGNOSIS STEP 1
<p>1. Press (COLD) switch. 2. Return to self-diagnosis STEP 1?</p>	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 5.
No	▶ Malfunctioning (COLD) switch. Replace A/C auto amp.

5	STEP 2 - SENSOR CIRCUITS ARE CHECKED FOR OPEN OR SHORT CIRCUIT
<p>Press (HOT) switch. Does code No. 20 appear on the display?</p>	
<p>Display (when all sensors are in good order) Illuminates 4 seconds after "2" is illuminated.</p>	
	
RHA970DA	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 6.
No	▶ GO TO 12.

6	STEP 3 - MODE DOOR AND INTAKE DOOR POSITIONS ARE CHECKED
<p>Press (HOT) switch. Does code No. 30 appear on the display?</p>	
<p>Display (when all doors are in good order) Illuminates 16 seconds after "3" is shown on display.</p>	
	
RHA869DA	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 7.
No	▶ GO TO 13.


7	STEP 4 - OPERATION OF EACH ACTUATOR IS CHECKED
<p>Press (HOT) switch. Engine running. Press DEF switch, code No. of each actuator test is indicated on the display.</p>	
<p>▶ GO TO 8.</p>	

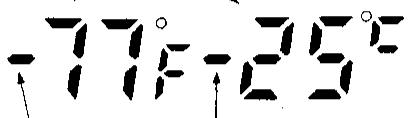
8	CHECK ACTUATORS					
<p>Refer to the following chart and confirm discharge air flow, air temperature, blower motor voltage and compressor operation. Checks must be made visually, by listening to any noise, or by touching air outlets with your hand, etc. for improper operation.</p>						
<p>Actuator test pattern</p>						
Code No.		Mode door	Intake door	Air mix door	Blower motor	Compressor
41		REC	Full Cold	4 - 5V	ON	
42		REC	Full Cold	9 - 11V	ON	
43		20% FRE	Full Hot	7 - 9V	OFF	
44		FRE	Full Hot	7 - 9V	OFF	
45		FRE	Full Hot	7 - 9V	ON	
46		FRE	Full Hot	10 - 12V	ON	
MTBL0055						
<p>Discharge air flow</p>						
Mode control knob		Air outlet/distribution				
		Face	Foot	Defroster		
		100%	—	—		
		60%	40%	—		
		—	80%	20%		
		—	60%	40%		
		—	—	100%		
MTBL0044						
<p>OK or NG</p>						
OK ▶		GO TO 9.				
NG ▶		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air outlet does not change. Go to "Mode Door Motor" (HA-47). • Intake door does not change. Go to "Intake Door Motor" (HA-56). • Blower motor operation is malfunctioning. Go to "Blower Motor" (HA-61). • Magnet clutch does not engage. Go to "Magnet Clutch" (HA-67). • Discharge air temperature does not change. Go to "Air Mix Door Motor" (HA-52). 				

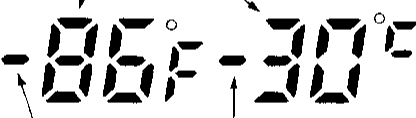
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Self-diagnosis (Cont'd)

9	STEP 5 - TEMPERATURE OF EACH SENSOR IS CHECKED
<p>Press (DEF) switch. Code No. 5 appears on the display.</p>	
<p>“5” appears on display.</p> 	
RHA492A	
▶	GO TO 10.

11	CHECK IN-VEHICLE SENSOR
<p>Press (DEF) switch the second time, temperature detected by in-vehicle sensor is indicated on the display. ECON shown in display indicates negative temperature reading. NOTE: If temperature shown on display greatly differs from actual temperature, check sensor circuit first, then inspect sensor.</p>	
<p>Temperature detected by in-vehicle sensor.</p>  <p>U.S.A. model Canada model</p> <p>Indicates negative temperature reading.</p>	
RHA500G	
OK or NG	
OK	▶ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Press (DEF) switch the third time, display returns to original presentation 5. 2. Turn ignition switch OFF or (AUTO) switch ON. 3. END
NG	▶ Go to In-vehicle Sensor Circuit (HA-87).

10	CHECK AMBIENT SENSOR
<p>Press (DEF) switch one time, temperature detected by ambient sensor is indicated on the display. ECON shown in display indicates negative temperature reading. NOTE: If temperature shown on display greatly differs from actual temperature, check sensor circuit first, then inspect sensor.</p>	
<p>Temperature detected by ambient sensor.</p>  <p>U.S.A. model Canada model</p> <p>Indicates negative temperature reading.</p>	
RHA499G	
OK or NG	
OK	▶ GO TO 11.
NG	▶ Go to Ambient Sensor Circuit (HA-84).

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12	CHECK MALFUNCTIONING SENSOR	
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	*2
-21		
22	In-vehicle sensor	*3
-22		
24	Intake sensor	*4
-24		
25	Sunload sensor*1	*5
-25		
26	Air mix door motor (LCU) PBR	*6
-26		
MTBL0083		
*1: Conduct self-diagnosis STEP 2 under sunshine. When conducting indoors, aim a light (more than 60W) at sun- load sensor, otherwise Code No. 25 will indicate despite that sun- load sensor is functioning properly. *2: HA-84 *3: HA-87 *4: HA-92 *5: HA-89 *6: HA-94		
Display (when sensor malfunctions) Blinks (indicating a shortcircuit) Code No. (blinks) Illuminates		
RHA455G		
Each code No. blinks two times.		
RHA501A		
▶ INSPECTION END		

13	CHECK MALFUNCTIONING DOOR MOTOR POSITION SWITCH	
Mode or (and) intake door motor position switch(es) is (are) malfunctioning. (If two or more mode or intake doors are out of order, corre- sponding code numbers blink respectively two times.)		
Code No. *1 *2	Mode or intake door position	Reference page
31	VENT	Mode door motor
32	B/L	
34	FOOT	
35	F/D	
36	DEF	
37	REC	Intake door motor
38	20% FRE	
39	FRE	
MTBL0075		
*1: If mode door motor harness connector is disconnected, the following display pattern will appear. 31 → 32 → 34 → 35 → 36 → Return to 31 *2: If intake door motor harness connector is disconnected, the following display pattern will appear. 37 → 38 → 39 → Return to 37 *3: HA-47 *4: HA-56		
Display (when a door is out of order) Illuminates Code No. (blinks)		
RHA168DA		
Each code No. blinks two times.		
RHA498A		
▶ INSPECTION END		

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES




Self-diagnosis (Cont'd)

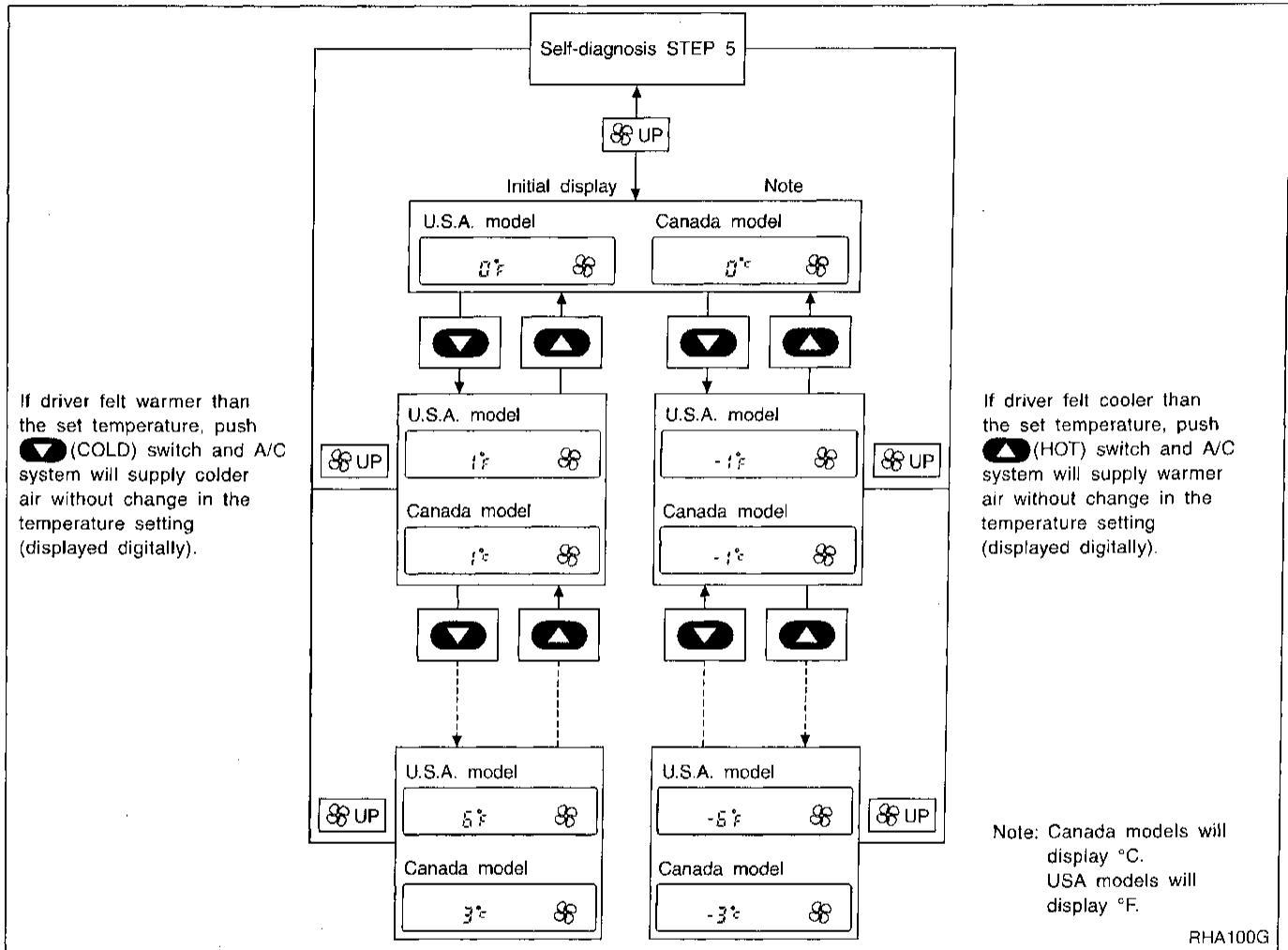
AUXILIARY MECHANISM: TEMPERATURE SETTING TRIMMER

-NBHA0021S03

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

Operating procedures for this trimmer are as follows:

- Begin Self-diagnosis STEP 5 mode.
- Press  (fan) UP switch to set system in auxiliary mode.
- Display shows "51" in auxiliary mechanism.
It takes approximately 3 seconds.
- Press either  (HOT) or  (COLD) switch as desired. Temperature will change at a rate of 1°C (1°F) each time a switch is pressed.



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

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

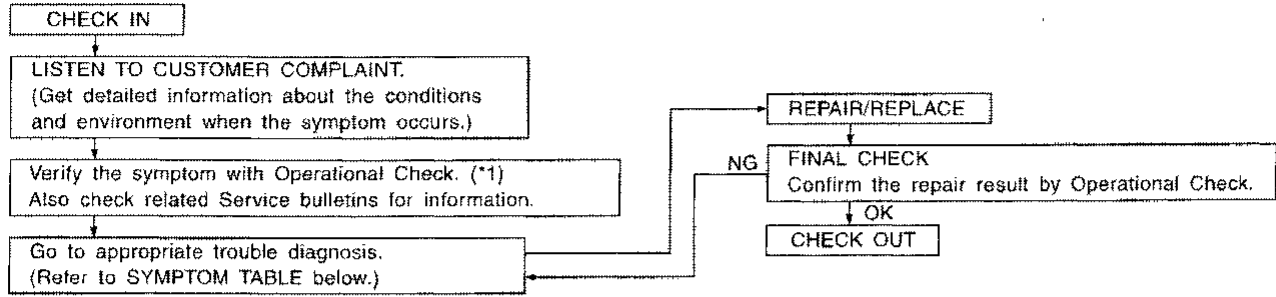
How to Perform Trouble Diagnoses for Quick and Accurate Repair

How to Perform Trouble Diagnoses for Quick and Accurate Repair

-NBHA001E

NBHA0018S01

WORK FLOW



SHA900E

*1: Operational Check (HA-42)

SYMPTOM TABLE

NBHA0018S02

Symptom	Reference Page	
● A/C system does not come on.	● Go to Trouble Diagnosis Procedure for A/C system.	HA-45
● Air outlet does not change.	● Go to Trouble Diagnosis Procedure for Mode Door Motor. (LAN)	HA-47
● Mode door motor does not operate normally.		
● Discharge air temperature does not change.	● Go to Trouble Diagnosis Procedure for Air Mix Door Motor. (LAN)	HA-52
● Air mix door motor does not operate normally.		
● Intake door does not change.	● Go to Trouble Diagnosis Procedure for Intake Door Motor.	HA-56
● Intake door motor does not operate normally.		
● Blower motor operation is malfunctioning.	● Go to Trouble Diagnosis Procedure for Blower Motor.	HA-61
● Blower motor operation is malfunctioning under out of starting fan speed control.		
● Magnet clutch does not engage.	● Go to Trouble Diagnosis Procedure for Magnet Clutch.	HA-67
● Insufficient cooling.	● Go to Trouble Diagnosis Procedure for Insufficient Cooling.	HA-72
● Insufficient heating.	● Go to Trouble Diagnosis Procedure for Insufficient Heating.	HA-80
● Noise.	● Go to Trouble Diagnosis Procedure for Noise.	HA-81
● Self-diagnosis can not be performed.	● Go to Trouble Diagnosis Procedure for Self-diagnosis.	HA-82
● Memory function does not operate.	● Go to Trouble Diagnosis Procedure for Memory Function.	HA-83
● ECON mode does not operate.	● Go to Trouble Diagnosis Procedure for ECON (ECONOMY) — mode.	HA-84

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

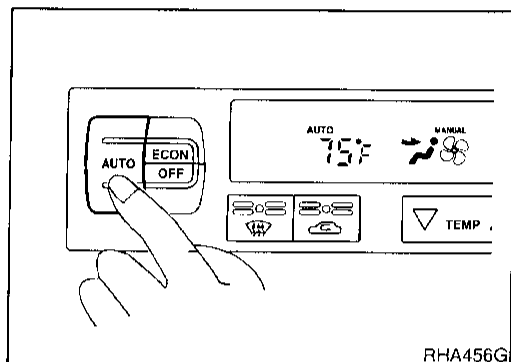
Operational Check

Operational Check

The purpose of the operational check is to confirm that the system operates properly. NBHA0019

CONDITIONS:

- Engine running and at normal operating temperature. NBHA0019S01



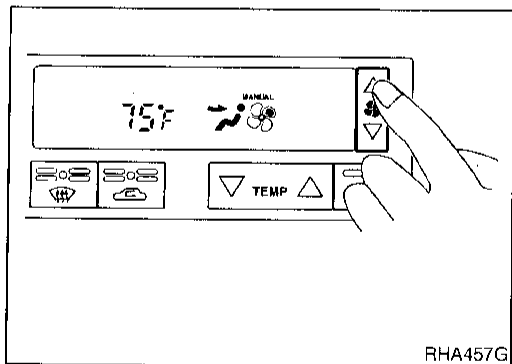
PROCEDURE:

1. Check Memory Function

1. Set the temperature 75°F or 25°C. NBHA0019S02
2. Press OFF switch. NBHA0019S0201
3. Turn the ignition off.
4. Turn the ignition on.
5. Press the AUTO switch.
6. Confirm that the set temperature remains at previous temperature.
7. Press OFF switch.

If NG, go to trouble diagnosis procedure for memory function (HA-83).

If OK, continue with next check.

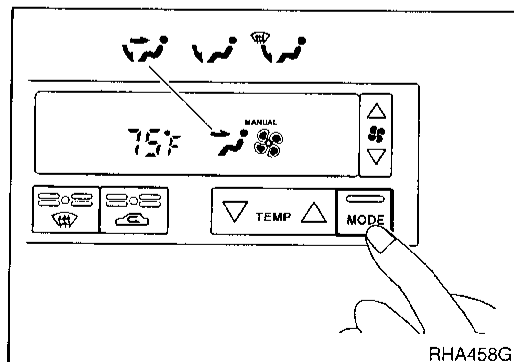


2. Check Blower

1. Press fan switch (up side) one time. NBHA0019S0202
Blower should operate on low speed.
The fan symbol should have one blade lit ☼.
2. Press fan switch (up side) one more time, and continue checking blower speed and fan symbol until all speeds are checked.
3. Leave blower on MAX speed ☼☼.

If NG, go to trouble diagnosis procedure for blower motor (HA-61).

If OK, continue with next check.



3. Check Discharge Air

1. Press mode switch four times and DEF button. NBHA0019S0203
2. Each position indicator should change shape.

Discharge air flow

Mode control knob	Air outlet/distribution		
	Face	Foot	Defroster
	100%	-	-
	60%	40%	-
	-	80%	20%
	-	60%	40%
	-	-	100%

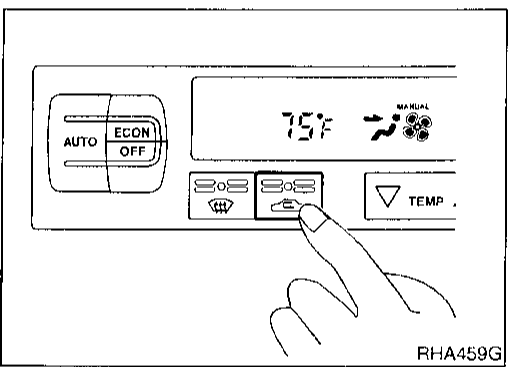
RHA654F

3. Confirm that discharge air comes out according to the air distribution table at left.
Refer to "Discharge Air Flow" (HA-24).

NOTE:

Confirm that the compressor clutch is engaged (visual inspection) and intake door position is at FRESH when the DEF is selected. Intake door position is checked in the next step.
If NG, go to trouble diagnosis procedure for mode door motor (HA-47).
If OK, continue with next check.

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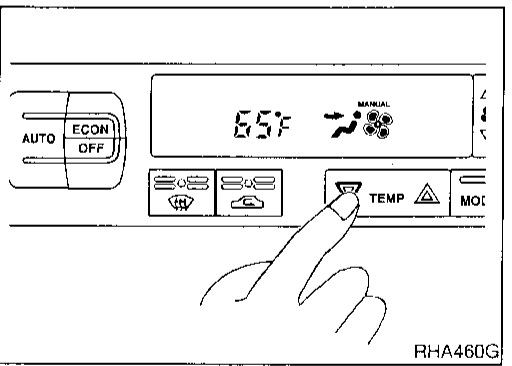
4. Check Recirculation

NBHA0019S0204

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

If NG, go to trouble diagnosis procedure for intake door (HA-56).
If OK, continue with next check.

PD
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5. Check Temperature Decrease

NBHA0019S0205

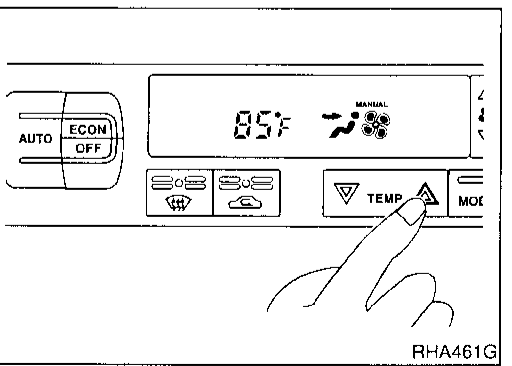
1. Press the temperature decrease button until 18°C (65°F) is displayed.
2. Check for cold air at discharge air outlets.

If NG, go to trouble diagnosis procedure for insufficient cooling (HA-72).

If OK, continue with next check.

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HA



6. Check Temperature Increase

NBHA0019S0206

1. Press the temperature increase button until 32°C (85°F) is displayed.
2. Check for hot air at discharge air outlets.

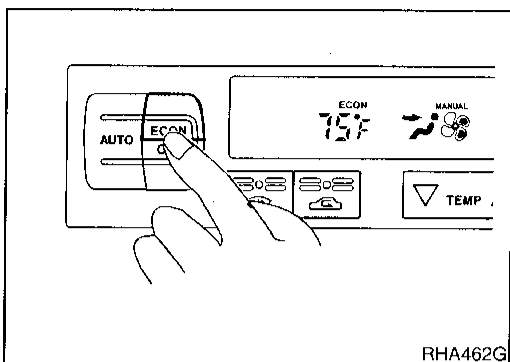
If NG, go to trouble diagnosis procedure for insufficient heating (HA-80).

If OK, continue with next check.

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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Operational Check (Cont'd)



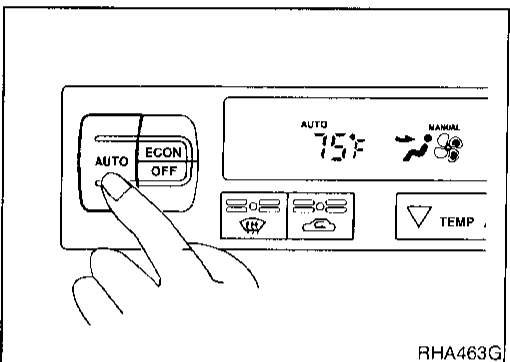
7. Check ECON (Economy) Mode

NBHA0019S0207

1. Set the temperature 75°F or 25°C.
2. Press ECON switch.
3. Display should indicate ECON (no AUTO).
Confirm that the compressor clutch is not engaged (visual inspection).
(Discharge air and blower speed will depend on ambient, in-vehicle, and set temperatures.)

If NG, go to trouble diagnosis procedure for ECON (Economy) mode (HA-84).

If OK, continue with next check.



8. Check AUTO Mode

NBHA0019S0208

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

If NG, go to trouble diagnosis procedure for A/C system (HA-45), then if necessary, trouble diagnosis procedure for magnet clutch (HA-67).

If all operational check are OK (symptom can not be duplicated), go to "Incident Simulation Tests" (GI section) and perform tests as outlined to simulate driving conditions environment. If symptom appears, refer to "Symptom Table" (HA-41) and perform applicable trouble diagnosis procedures.

A/C System

TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE FOR A/C SYSTEM

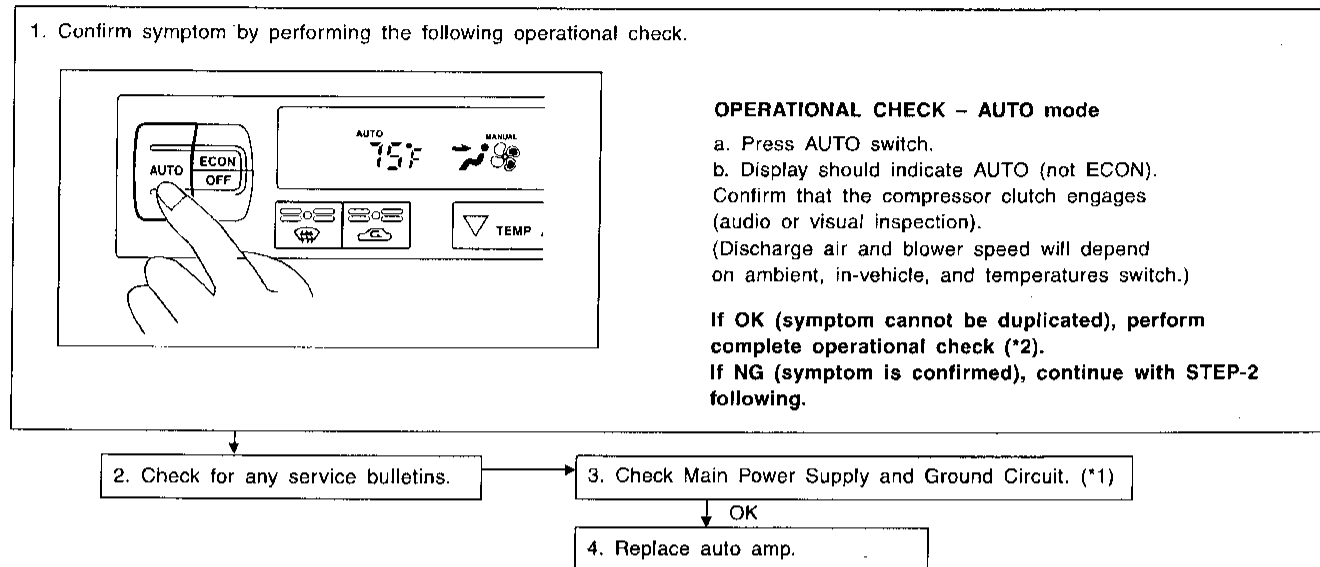
=NBHA0089 GI

SYMPTOM:

- A/C system does not come on.

INSPECTION FLOW

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SHA888E PD

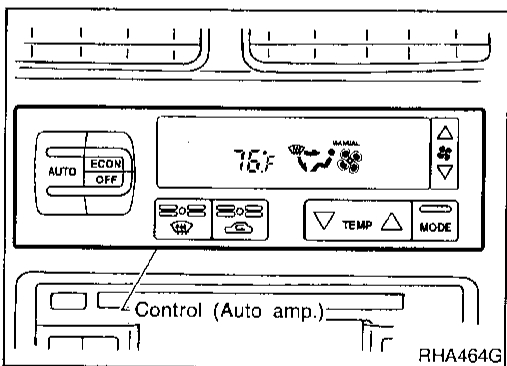
*1: HA-45

*2: HA-42

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MAIN POWER SUPPLY AND GROUND CIRCUIT CHECK

NBHA0037

Component Description

NBHA0037S01

Automatic Amplifier (Auto Amp.)

NBHA0037S0101

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.

ST

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BT

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

HA

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

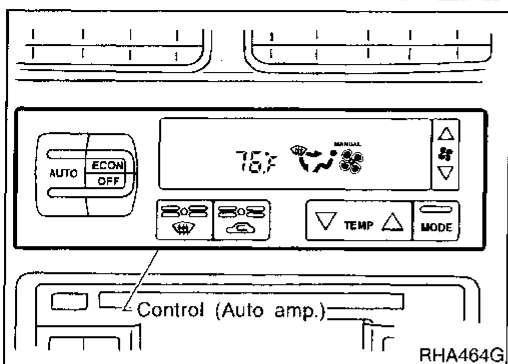
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

A/C System (Cont'd)



Potential Temperature Control (PTC)

NBHA0037S0102

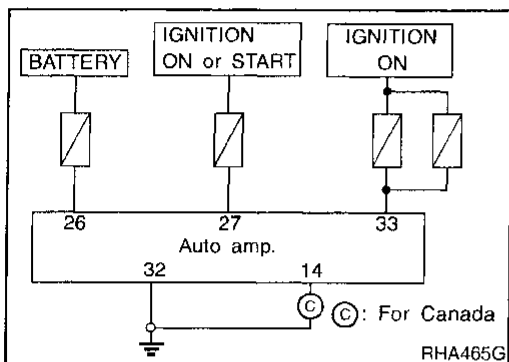
The PTC is built into the A/C auto amp. It can be set at an interval of 0.5°C (1.0°F) in the 18°C (65°F) to 32°C (85°F) temperature range by pushing the temperature button. The set temperature is digitally displayed.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NBHA0107

SYMPTOM:

- A/C system does not come on.

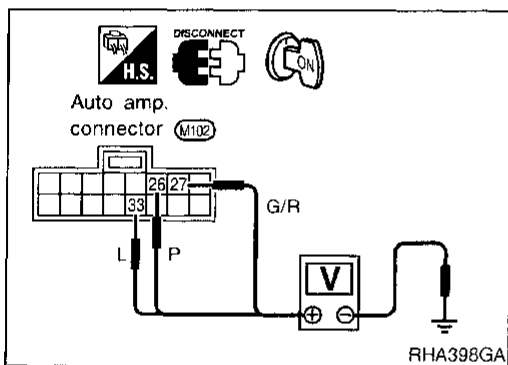


Auto Amp. Check

NBHA0107S02

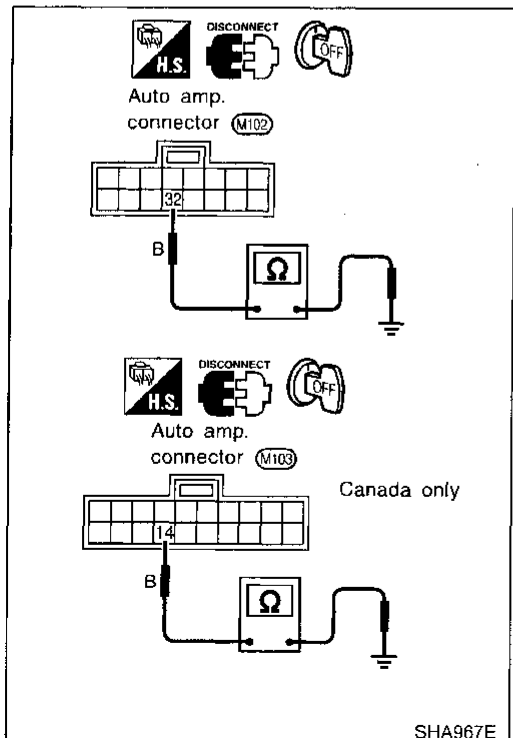
Check power supply circuit for auto amp. with ignition switch ON. Measure voltage across terminal Nos. 26, 27, 33 and body ground.

Voltmeter terminal		Voltage
(+)	(-)	
26	Body ground	Approx. 12V
27		
33		



Check body ground circuit for auto amp. with ignition switch OFF. Check for continuity between terminal Nos. 32, 14 and body ground.

Ohmmeter terminal		Continuity
(+)	(-)	
32	Body ground	Yes
14 (Canada only)		



If OK, check auto amp. ground circuit, see below.

- If NG, check 7.5A fuses (No. 11 and 24, located in the fuse block) and 15A fuses (No. 1 and 2, located in the fuse block).
- If fuses are OK, check for open circuit in wiring harness. Repair or replace as necessary.
- If fuses are NG, replace fuse and check wiring harness for short circuit. Repair or replace as necessary.

NOTE:

If OK, replace auto amp.
If NG, repair or replace harness.

Mode Door Motor

TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE FOR MODE DOOR MOTOR (LAN)

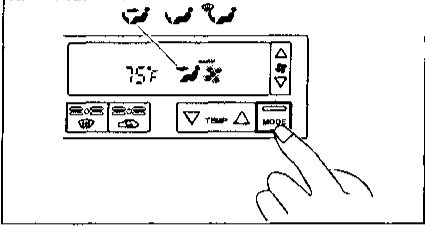
=NBHA0090 GI

SYMPTOM:

- Air outlet does not change.
- Mode door motor does not operate normally.

INSPECTION FLOW

1. Confirm symptom by performing the following operational check.



OPERATIONAL CHECK – Discharge air

a. Press mode switch four times and DEF button.

b. Each position indicator should change shape.

c. Confirm that discharge air comes out according to the air distribution table at left.

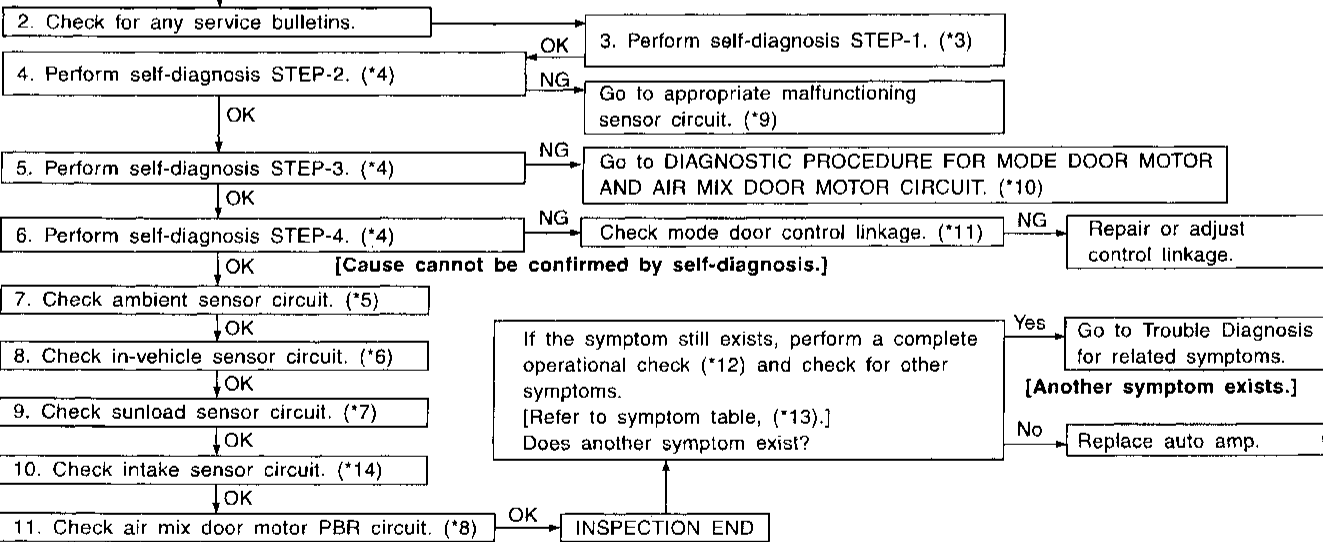
Refer to "Discharge Air Flow" (*1).

NOTE:

- If OK (symptom cannot be duplicated), perform complete operational check (*2).
- If NG (symptom is confirmed), continue with STEP-2 following.
- Confirm that the compressor clutch is engaged (visual inspection) and intake door position is at FRESH when DEF is selected.

Intake door position is checked in the next step.

Mode control knob	Air outlet/distribution		
	Face	Foot	Defroster
	100%	-	-
	60%	40%	-
	-	80%	20%
	-	60%	40%
	-	-	100%



SHA886E

- *1: HA-24
- *2: HA-42
- *3: HA-35
- *4: HA-36
- *5: HA-84

- *6: HA-87
- *7: HA-89
- *8: HA-94
- *9: STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE (HA-36), see No. 12.

- *10: HA-50
- *11: HA-49
- *12: HA-42
- *13: HA-41
- *14: HA-92

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Mode Door Motor (Cont'd)

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

-NBHA0052

Component Parts

NBHA0052S01

Mode door control system components are:

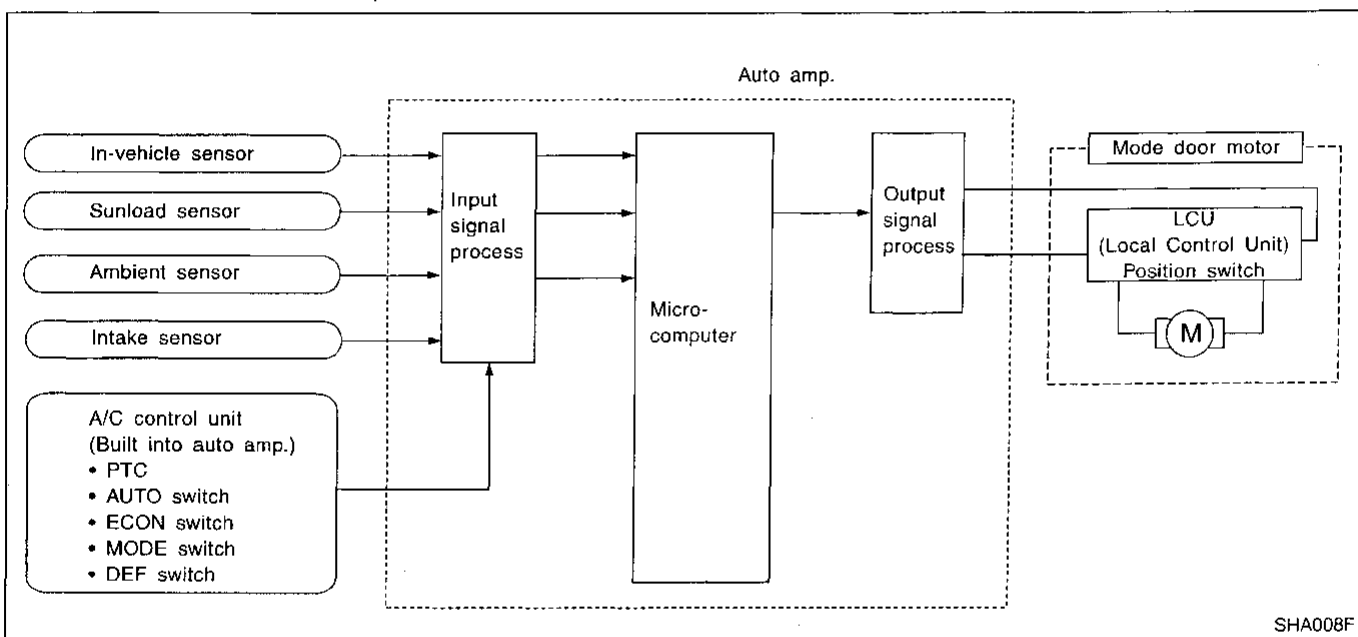
- 1) Auto amp.
- 2) Mode door motor (LCU)
- 3) In-vehicle sensor
- 4) Ambient sensor
- 5) Sunload sensor
- 6) Intake sensor

System Operation

NBHA0052S02

The auto amplifier receives data from each of the sensors. The amplifier sends air mix door and mode door opening angle data to the air mix door motor LCU and mode door motor LCU.

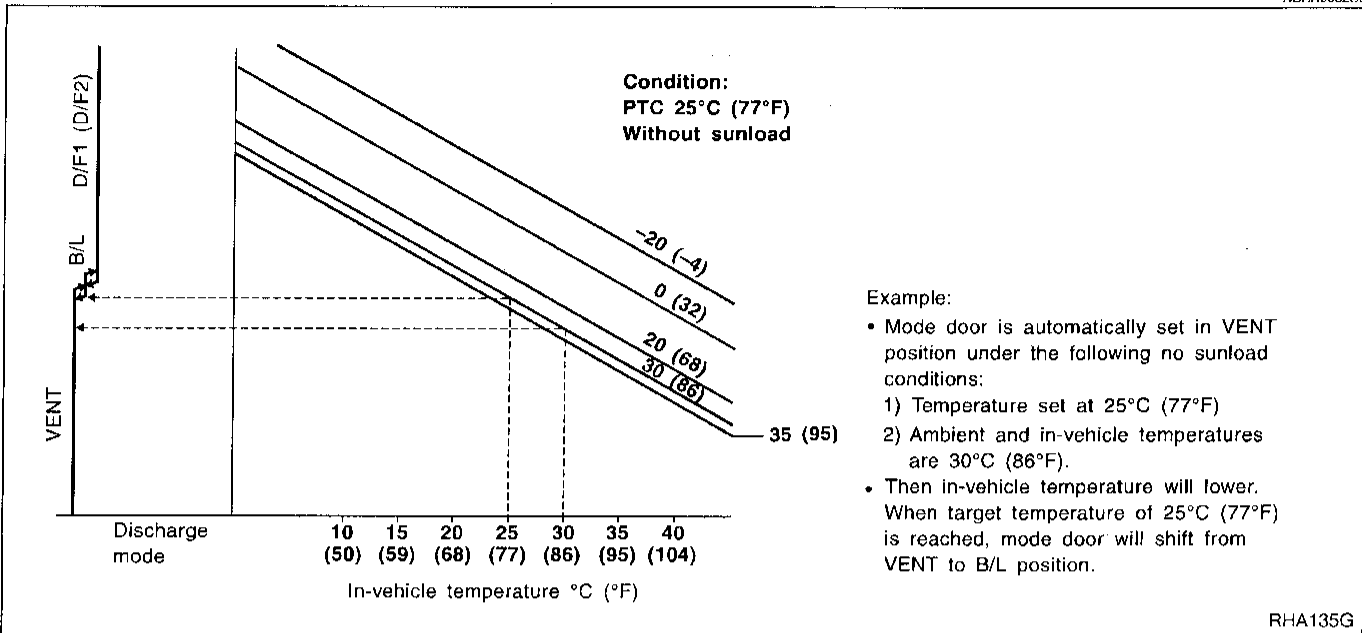
The air mix door motor and mode door motor read their respective signals according to the address signal. Opening angle indication signals received from the auto amplifier and each of the motor position sensors are compared by the LCUs in each motor with the existing decision and opening angles. Subsequently, HOT/ COLD or DEFROST/VENT operation is selected. The new selection data is returned to the auto amplifier.



SHA008F

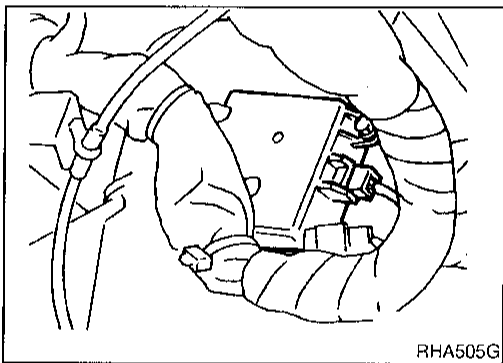
Mode Door Control Specification

NBHA0052503



GI
MA
EM
LC
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AT

TF



COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

NBHA0053

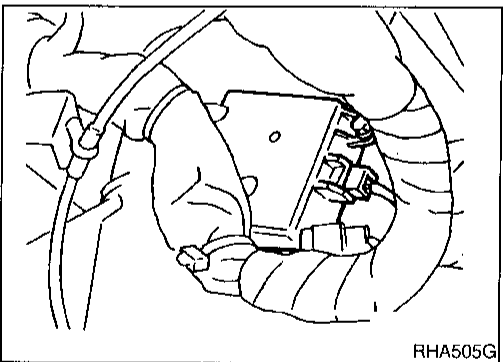
The mode door motor is attached to the heater unit. It rotates so that air is discharged from the outlet set by the auto amplifier. Motor rotation is conveyed to a link which activates the mode door.

PD

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CONTROL LINKAGE ADJUSTMENT

NBHA0091

Mode Door

NBHA0091S01

1. Install mode door motor on heater unit and connect it to main harness.
2. Set up code No. in Self-diagnosis STEP 4. Refer to HA-36.
3. Move side link by hand and hold mode door in DEF mode.
4. Attach mode door motor rod to side link rod holder.
5. Make sure mode door operates properly when changing from code No. 41 to 46 by pushing DEF switch.

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

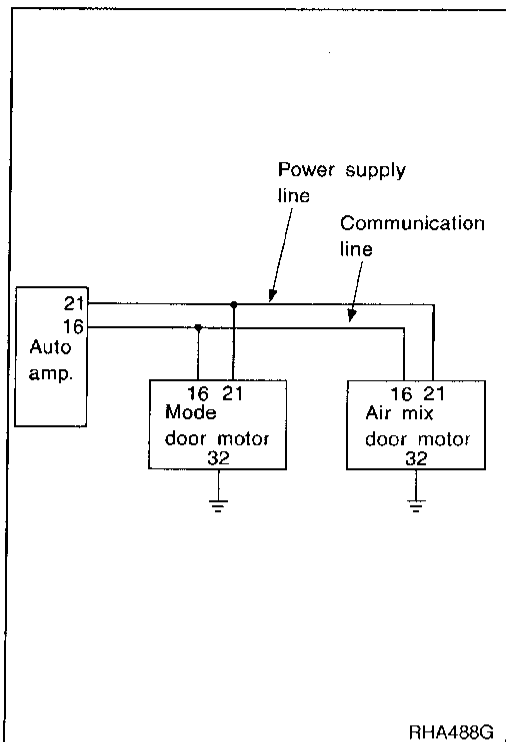
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Mode Door Motor (Cont'd)



DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE FOR MODE DOOR MOTOR AND AIR MIX DOOR MOTOR CIRCUIT

NBHA0104

SYMPTOM: Mode door motor and/or air mix door motor does not operate normally.

1	CHECK POWER SUPPLY FOR AUTO AMP. (LCU) SIDE
Do approx. 12 volts exist between auto amp. (LCU) harness terminal No. 21 and body ground?	
SHA966E	
NOTE: If the result is NG or No after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 2.
No	▶ Replace auto amp. (LCU).

2	CHECK SIGNAL FOR AUTO AMP. (LCU) SIDE
Do approx. 5.5 volts exist between auto amp. (LCU) terminal No. 16 and body ground?	
SHA965E	
NOTE: If the result is NG or No after checking circuit continuity, repair harness or connector.	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 3.
No	▶ Replace auto amp. (LCU).

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Mode Door Motor (Cont'd)

3	CHECK POWER SUPPLY FOR MOTOR SIDE
<p>Do approx. 12 volts exist between door motor (LCU) harness terminal No. 21 and body ground?</p>	
<p>Mode door motor connector (M38) or air mix door motor connector (M55)</p>	
RHA489G	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 4.
No	▶ Repair harness or connector.

4	CHECK SIGNAL FOR MOTOR SIDE
<p>Do approx. 5.5 volts exist between door motor (LCU) terminal No. 16 and body ground?</p>	
<p>Mode door motor connector (M38) or air mix door motor connector (M55)</p>	
RHA490G	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 5.
No	▶ Repair harness or connector.

5	CHECK MOTOR GROUND CIRCUIT
<p>Does continuity exist between door motor (LCU) harness terminal No. 32 and body ground?</p>	
<p>Mode door motor connector (M38) or air mix door motor connector (M55)</p>	
RHA491G	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 6.
No	▶ Repair harness or connector.

6	CHECK MOTOR OPERATION
<p>Disconnect and reconnect the motor connector and confirm the motor operation.</p>	
OK or NG	
OK (Return to operate normally)	▶ Poor contacting the motor connector
NG (Does not operate normally)	▶ GO TO 7.

7	CHECK MODE DOOR MOTOR OPERATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disconnect the mode door motor and air mix door motor connector. 2. Reconnect the mode door motor and confirm the motor operation. 	
OK or NG	
OK (Mode door motor operates normally)	▶ Replace the air mix door motor.
NG (Mode door motor does not operate normally)	▶ GO TO 8.

8	CHECK AIR MIX DOOR MOTOR OPERATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disconnect the mode door motor connector. 2. Reconnect the air mix door motor and confirm the air mix door motor operation. 	
OK or NG	
OK (Air mix door motor operates normally)	▶ Replace mode door motor.
NG (Air mix door motor does not operate normally)	▶ Replace auto amp.

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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Air Mix Door Motor

Air Mix Door Motor

TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE FOR AIR MIX DOOR (LAN)

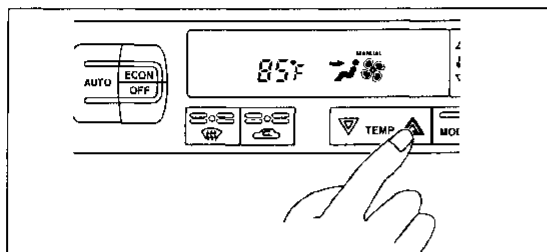
-NBHA0098

SYMPTOM:

- Discharge air temperature does not change.
- Air mix door motor does not operate.

INSPECTION FLOW

1. Confirm symptom by performing the following operational check.



OPERATIONAL CHECK

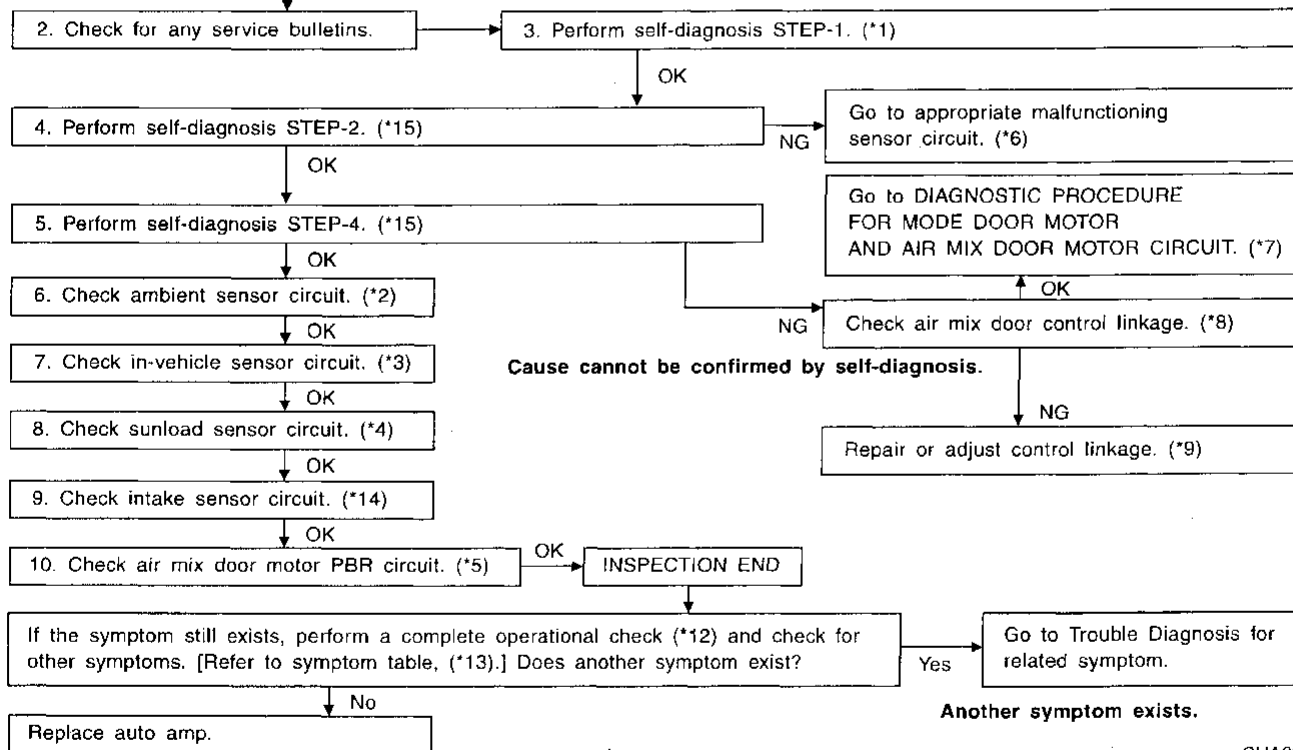
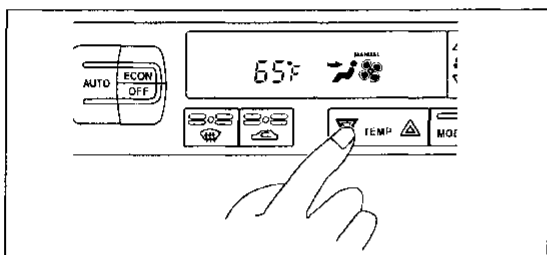
Temperature increase

- Press the temperature increase button until 32°C (85°F) is displayed.
- Check for hot air at discharge air outlets.

Temperature decrease

- Press the temperature decrease button until 18°C (65°F) is displayed.
- Check for cold air at discharge air outlets.

If OK (symptom cannot be duplicated), perform complete operational check (*10).
If NG (symptom is confirmed), continue with STEP-2 following.



- *1: HA-35
- *2: HA-84
- *3: HA-87
- *4: HA-89
- *5: HA-94

- *6: STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE (HA-36), see No. 12.
- *7: HA-50
- *8: HA-54
- *9: HA-54

- *10: HA-42
- *12: HA-42
- *13: HA-41
- *14: HA-92
- *15: HA-36

SHA895E

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Component Parts

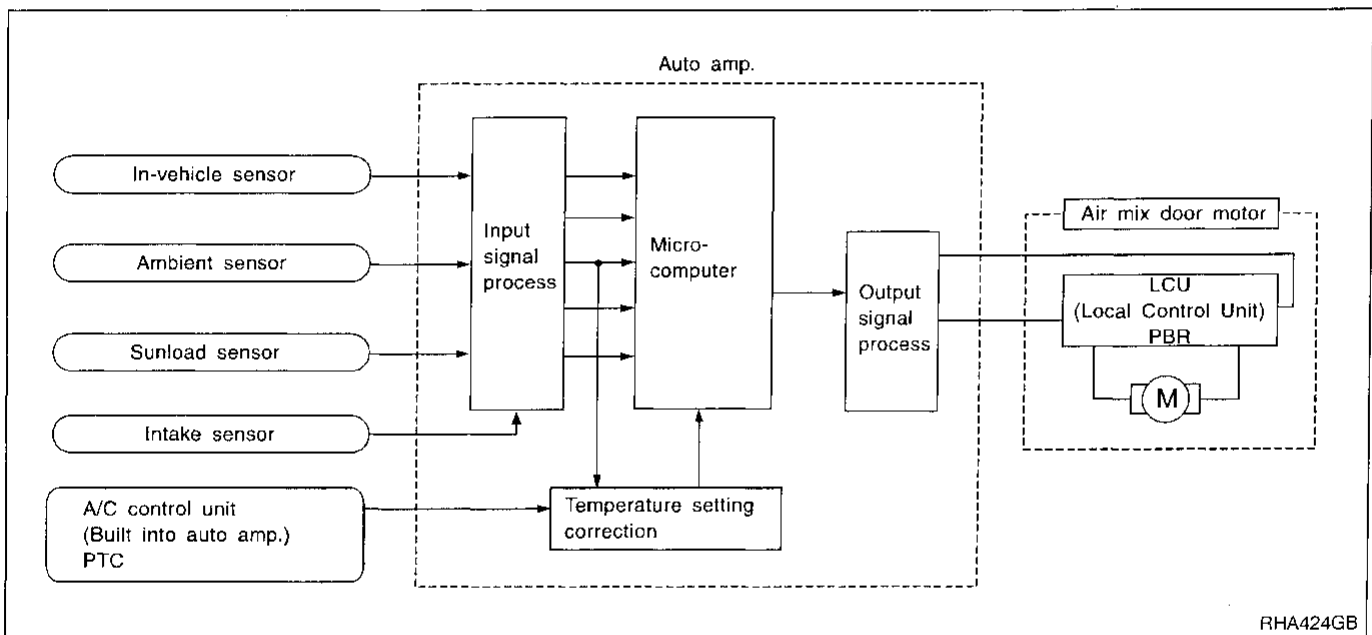
Air mix door control system components are:

- 1) Auto amp.
- 2) Air mix door motor (LCU)
- 3) In-vehicle sensor
- 4) Ambient sensor
- 5) Sunload sensor
- 6) Intake sensor

System Operation

The auto amplifier receives data from each of the sensors. The amplifier sends air mix door and mode door opening angle data to the air mix door motor LCU and mode door motor LCU.

The air mix door motor and mode door motor read their respective signals according to the address signal. Opening angle indication signals received from the auto amplifier and each of the motor position sensors are compared by the LCUs in each motor with the existing decision and opening angles. Subsequently, HOT/ COLD or DEFROST/VENT operation is selected. The new selection data is returned to the auto amplifier.



-NBHA0059

NBHA0055S01

NBHA0059S02

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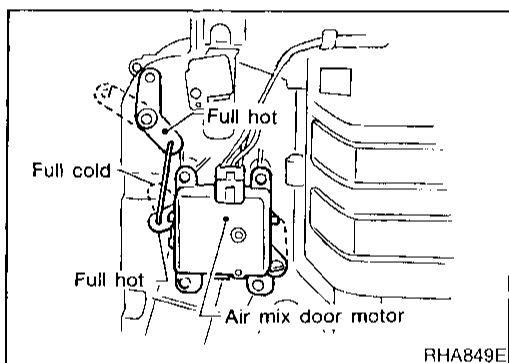
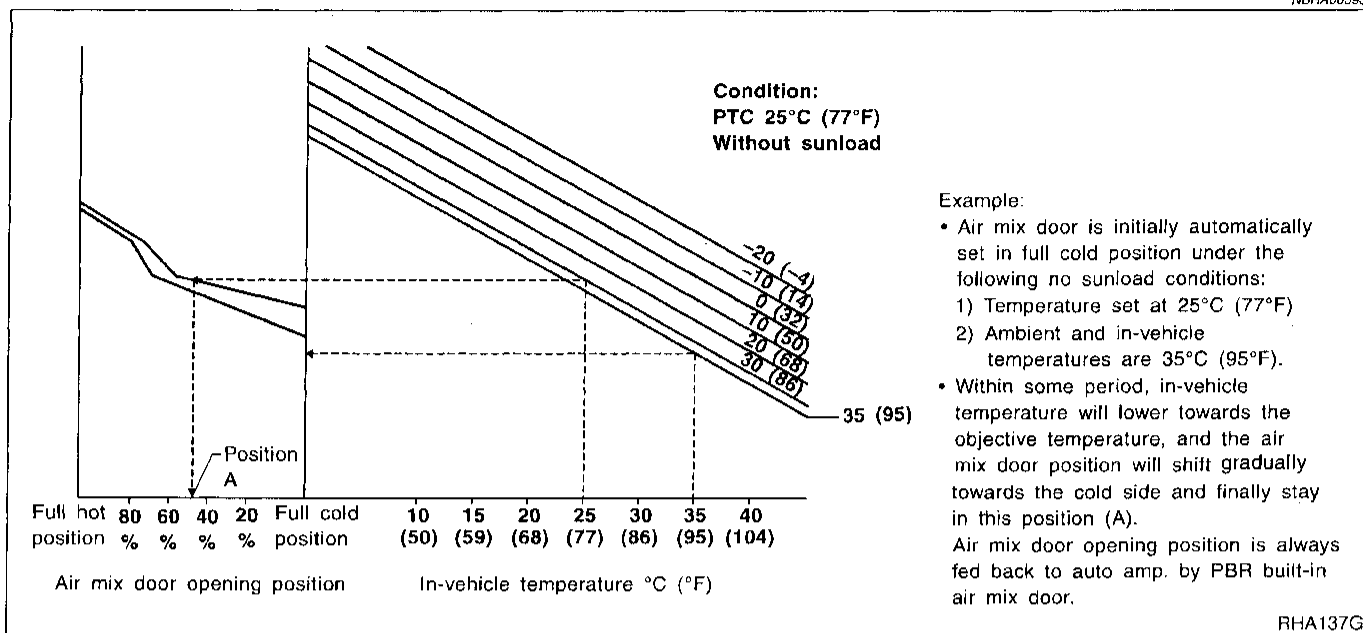
IDX

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Air Mix Door Motor (Cont'd)

Air Mix Door Control Specification

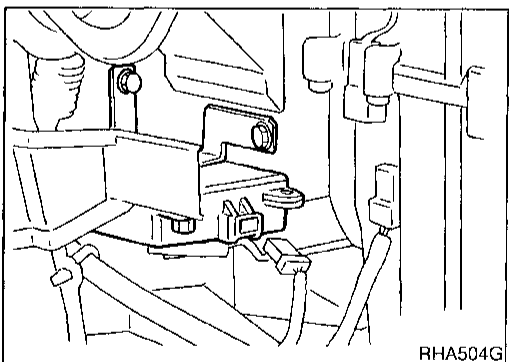
NBHA0059S03



COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

NBHA0060

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.



CONTROL LINKAGE ADJUSTMENT

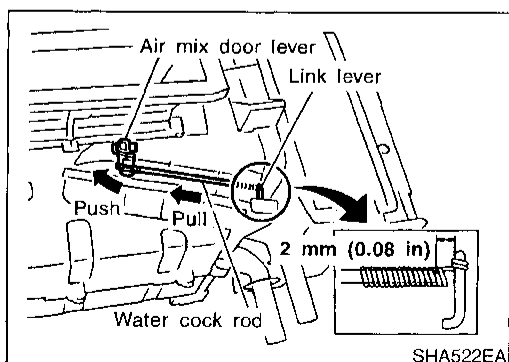
NBHA0099

Air Mix Door (Water Cock)

NDJIA0099S01

- Install air mix door motor on heater unit and connect it to main harness.
- Set up code No. 41 in Self-diagnosis STEP 4. Refer to HA-35.
- Move air mix door lever by hand and hold it in full cold position.
- Attach air mix door lever to rod holder.
- Make sure air mix door operates properly when changing from code No. 41 to 45 by pushing DEF switch.

41	42	43	44	45	46
Full cold			Full hot		



- Set up code No. 41 in Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
- Attach water cock rod to air mix door lever and secure with clip.
- Rotate air mix door lever (CLOCKWISE completely) and hold water cock rod and link lever in the full cold position.
- Attach water cock rod to link lever and secure with clip (white mark on cable housing should be centered under the retaining clip).

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Air Mix Door Motor (Cont'd)

10. Check that water cock operates properly when changing from code No. 41 to 45 by pushing DEF switch. (After several cycles, water cock lever should be midpoint of plate opening when code No. 41 is set.) GI

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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Intake Door Motor

Intake Door Motor

TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE FOR INTAKE DOOR

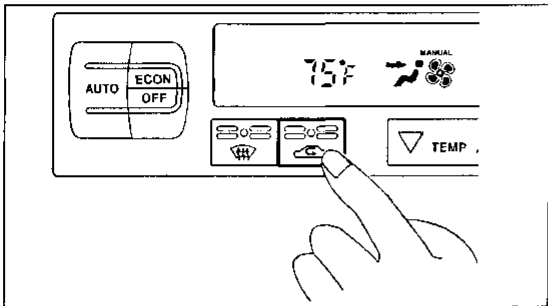
-NBHA0092

SYMPTOM:


- Intake door does not change.
- Intake door motor does not operate normally.

INSPECTION FLOW

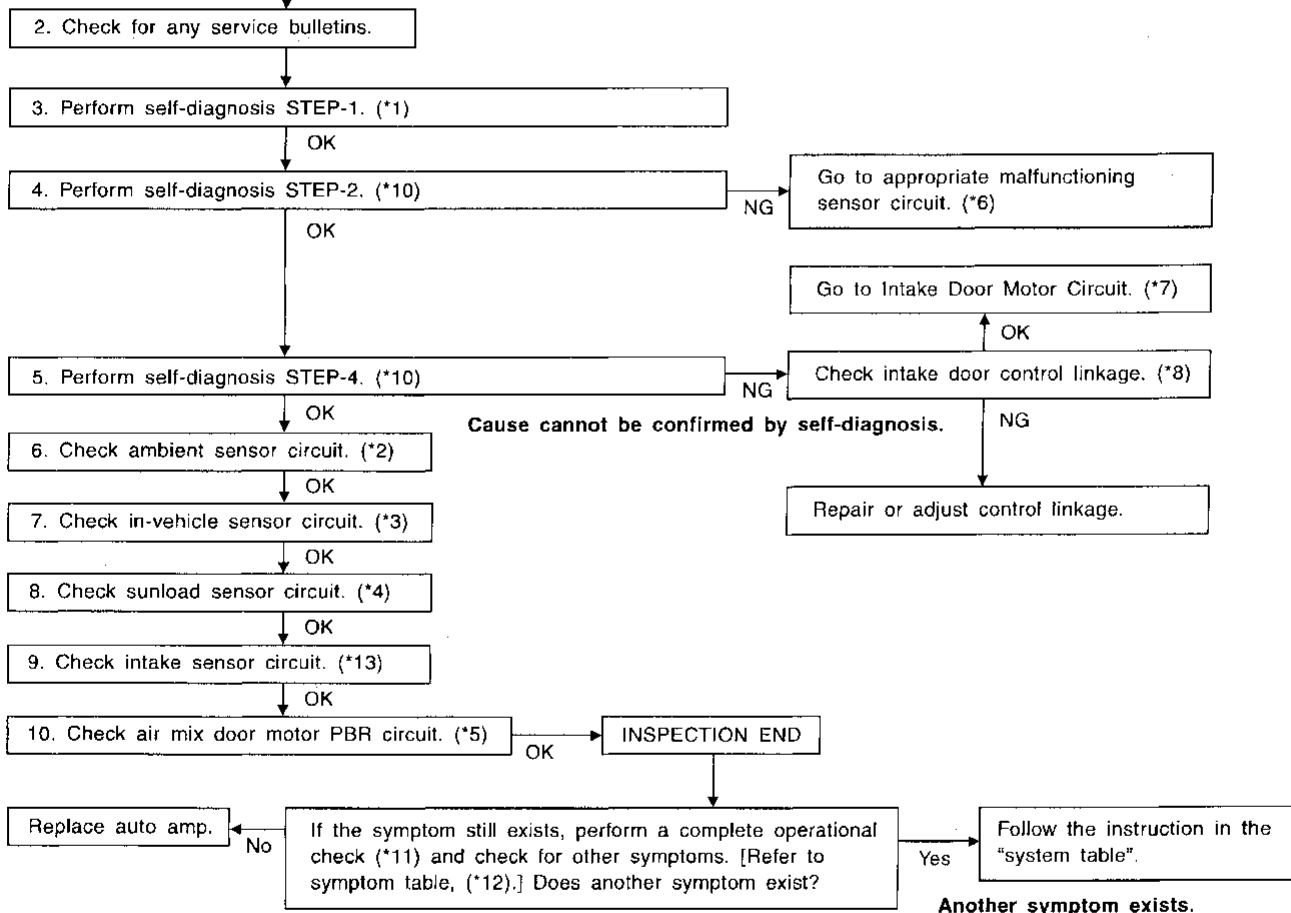
1. Confirm symptom by performing the following operational check.



OPERATIONAL CHECK – Recirculation

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

If OK (symptom cannot be duplicated), perform complete operational check (*9).
If NG (symptom is confirmed), continue with STEP-2 following.



- *1: HA-35
- *2: HA-84
- *3: HA-87
- *4: HA-89
- *5: HA-94

- *6: STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE (HA-36), see No. 12.
- *7: HA-59
- *8: HA-58
- *9: HA-42

- *10: HA-36
- *11: HA-42
- *12: HA-41
- *13: HA-92

SHA889E

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

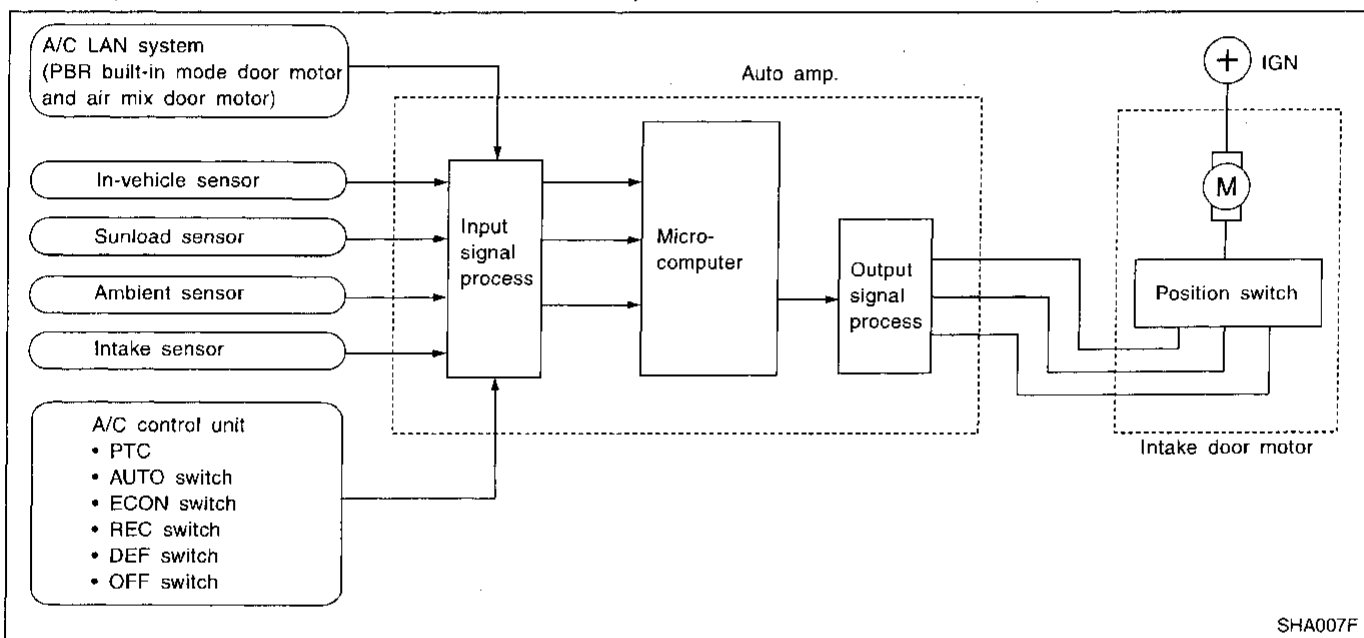
Component Parts

Intake door control system components are:

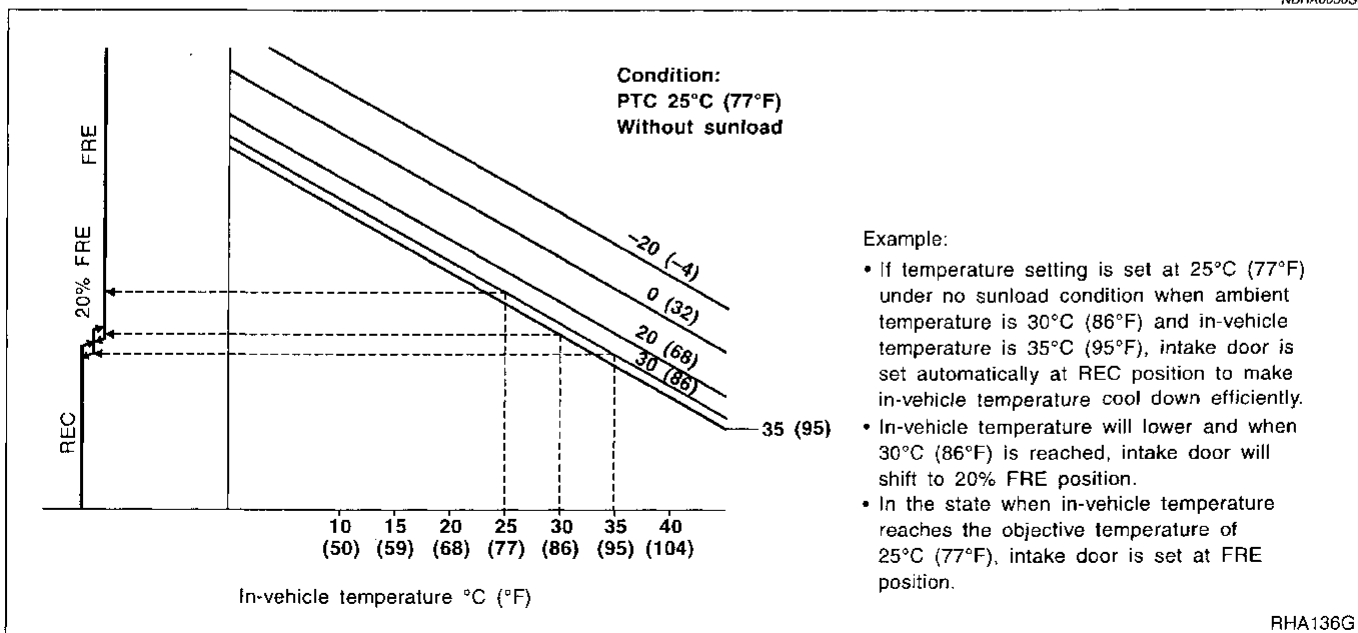
- 1) Auto amp.
- 2) Intake door motor
- 3) A/C LAN system (PBR built-in mode door motor and air mix door motor)
- 4) In-vehicle sensor
- 5) Ambient sensor
- 6) Sunload sensor
- 7) Intake sensor

System Operation

The intake door control determines intake door position based on the ambient temperature, the intake air 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.

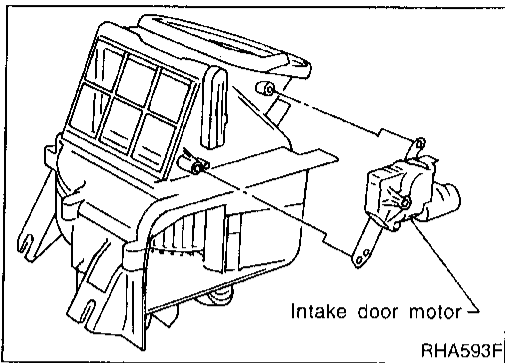


Intake Door Control Specification



TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

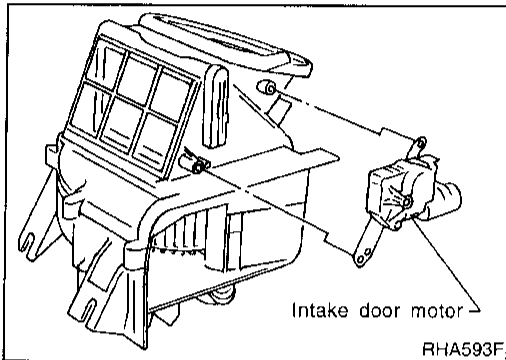
Intake Door Motor (Cont'd)



COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

NBHA0057

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.



CONTROL LINKAGE ADJUSTMENT

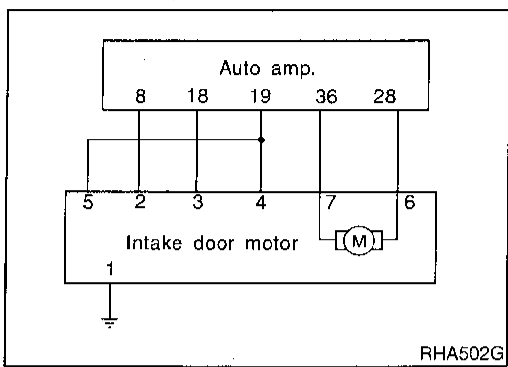
NBHA0093

Intake Door

NBHA0093S01

1. Install intake door motor on intake unit and connect it to main harness.
2. Set up code No. 41 in Self-diagnosis STEP 4. Refer to HA-36.
3. Move intake door link by hand and hold it in REC position.
4. Attach intake door lever to rod holder.
5. Make sure intake door operates properly when changing from code No. 41 to 46 by pushing DEF switch.

41	42	43	44	45	46
REC		20% FRE	FRE		



DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

=NBHA0058

SYMPTOM: Intake door motor does not operate normally.

- Perform Self-diagnosis STEPS 1 before referring to the flow chart.

1	CHECK BODY GROUND CIRCUIT FOR INTAKE DOOR MOTOR
<p>Does continuity exist between intake door harness terminal No. 1 and body ground?</p>	
RHA492G	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 2.
No	▶ Repair harness or connector.

2	CHECK FOR AUTO AMP. OUTPUT																										
<p>Set up Self-diagnosis STEP 4. Measure voltage across auto amp. harness terminals and body ground.</p>																											
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Code No.</th> <th colspan="2">Terminals No.</th> <th rowspan="2">Condition</th> <th rowspan="2">Voltage V</th> </tr> <tr> <th>(+)</th> <th>(-)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">41 42</td> <td>8</td> <td rowspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Body ground</td> <td rowspan="2">REC</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18 or 19</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">43</td> <td>19</td> <td rowspan="2">20% FRE</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 or 18</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">44 45 46</td> <td>18</td> <td rowspan="3">FRE</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">8 or 19</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Code No.	Terminals No.		Condition	Voltage V	(+)	(-)	41 42	8	Body ground	REC	5	18 or 19	0	43	19	20% FRE	5	8 or 18	0	44 45 46	18	FRE	5	8 or 19	0
Code No.	Terminals No.		Condition	Voltage V																							
	(+)	(-)																									
41 42	8	Body ground	REC	5																							
	18 or 19			0																							
43	19		20% FRE	5																							
	8 or 18			0																							
44 45 46	18	FRE	5																								
	8 or 19		0																								
<p>0V: Approx. 0V 5V: Approx. 5V</p>																											
MTBL0076																											
RHA493G																											
OK or NG																											
OK	▶ INSPECTION END																										
NG	▶ GO TO 3.																										

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Intake Door Motor (Cont'd)

3 CHECK CIRCUIT CONTINUITY BETWEEN EACH TERMINAL ON AUTO AMP. AND ON INTAKE DOOR MOTOR		
Terminal No.		Continuity
Auto amp.	Intake door motor	
(19)	(4)	Yes
(8)	(2)	
(18)	(3)	
(19)	(5)	
(28)	(6)	
(36)	(7)	

MTBL0077

The diagram shows the intake door motor connector (M59) with terminals 4, 2, 3, 5, 7, 16. Wires are labeled L/B, L/Y, Y/R, G/B, and Y/B. It also shows auto amp. connectors M103 and M102 with terminals 8, 18, 19, 28, and 36. A continuity tester is shown connected between the motor terminals and the auto amp. terminals.

RHA494G

If OK, check harness for short.

Yes	▶	GO TO 4.
-----	---	----------

4 CHECK FOR AUTO AMP. OUTPUT				
Set up Self-diagnosis STEP 4. Measure voltage across auto amp. harness terminals and body ground.				
Code No.	Terminals No.		Condition	Voltage V
41	28	Body ground	REC	12
42	36			0
44	28	Body ground	FRE	0
45	36			12
46	36			12

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

MTBL0078

The diagrams show a voltmeter connected to terminal 28 of auto amp. connector M102 (labeled L/B) and terminal 36 of auto amp. connector M102 (labeled L/Y) against body ground. A self-diagnosis meter icon indicates the measurement point.

RHA506G

OK or NG

OK	▶	Replace intake door motor.
NG	▶	Replace auto amp.

Blower Motor

TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE FOR BLOWER MOTOR

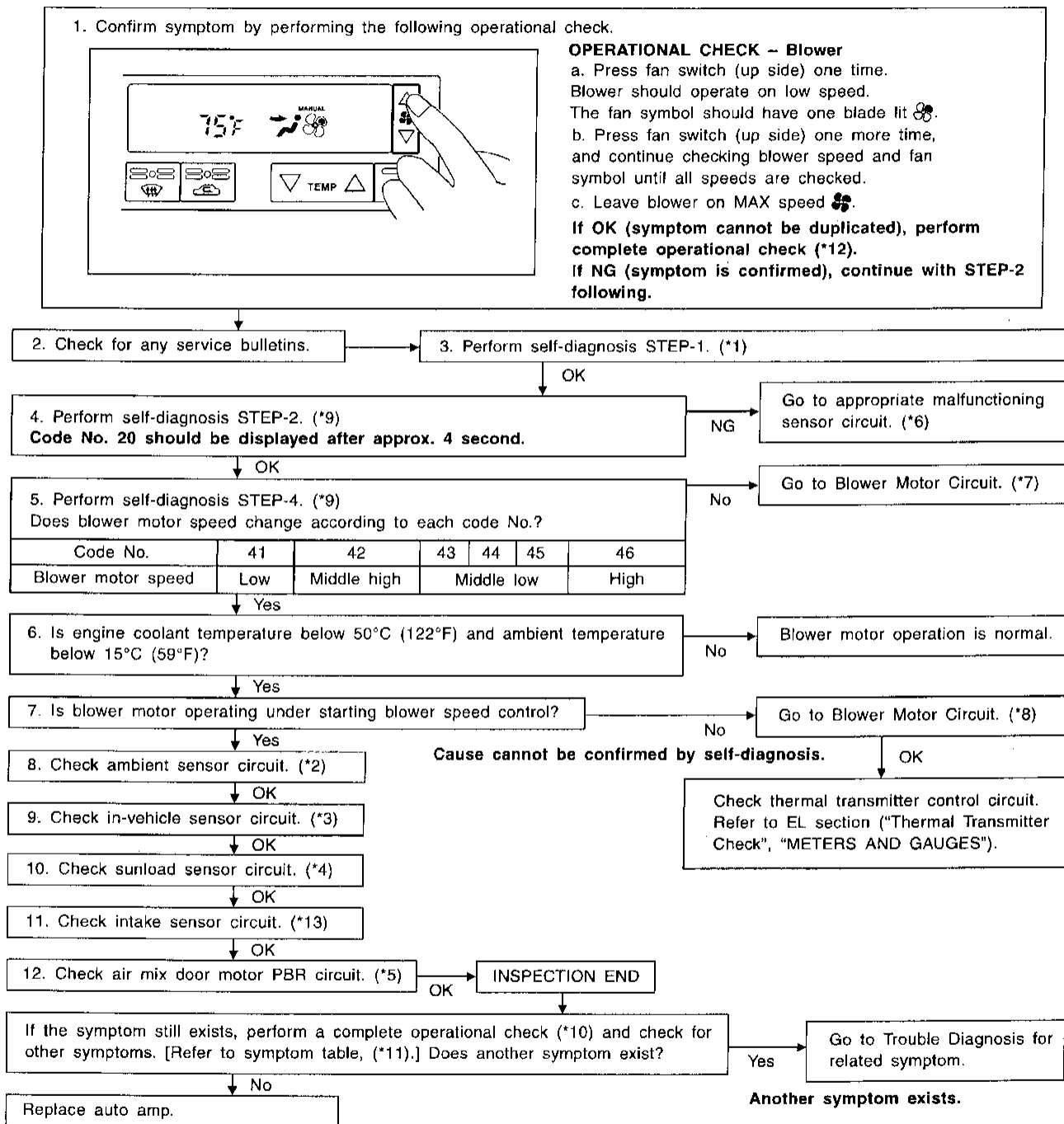
=NBHA0094 CI

SYMPTOM:

- Blower motor operation is malfunctioning.
- Blower motor operation is malfunctioning under out of starting fan speed control.

INSPECTION FLOW

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- *1: HA-35
- *2: HA-84
- *3: HA-87
- *4: HA-89
- *5: HA-94

- *6: STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE (HA-36), see No. 12.
- *7: HA-63
- *8: HA-63
- *9: HA-36

- *10: HA-42
- *11: HA-41
- *12: HA-42
- *13: HA-92

SHA890E

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Blower Motor (Cont'd)

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

-NBHA0062

Component parts

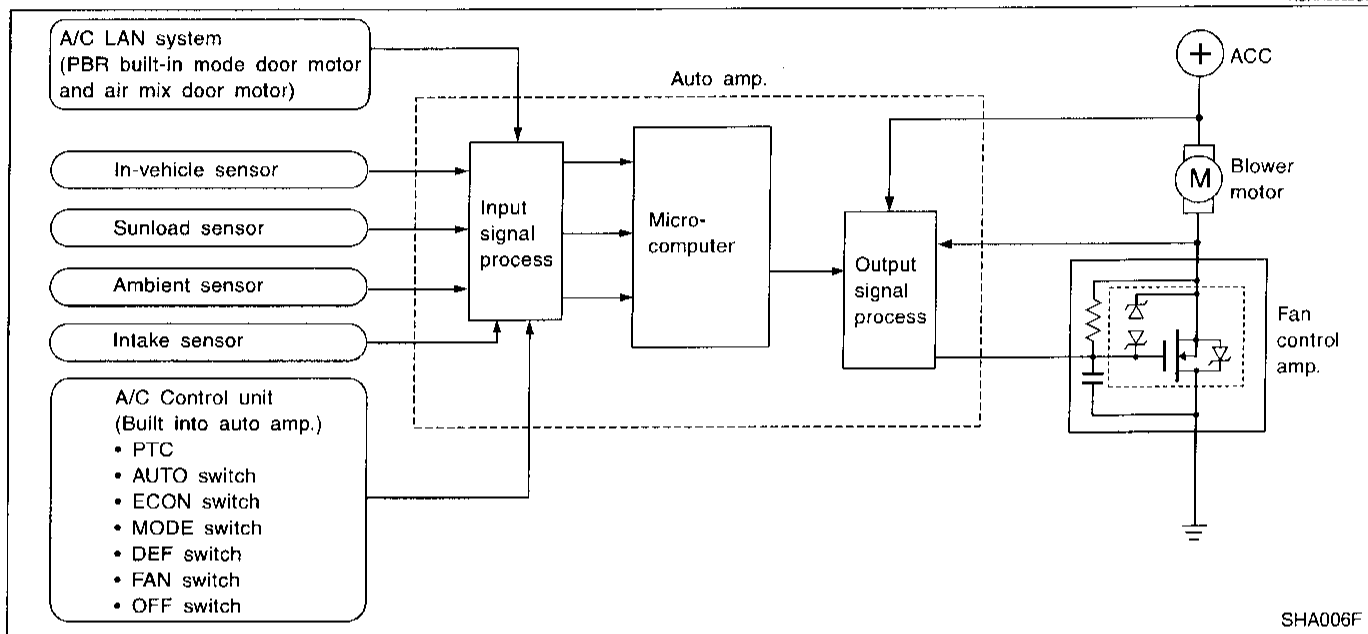
NBHA0062S01

Fan speed control system components are:

- 1) Auto amp.
- 2) Fan control amp.
- 3) A/C LAN system (PBR built-in mode door motor and air mix door motor)
- 4) In-vehicle sensor
- 5) Ambient sensor
- 6) Sunload sensor
- 7) Intake sensor

System Operation

NBHA0062S02



Automatic Mode

NBHA0062S03

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, intake sensor and ambient sensor. The blower motor applied voltage ranges from approximately 5 volts (lowest speed) to 12 volts (highest speed).

The control blower speed (in the range of 5 to 12V), the automatic amplifier supplies a gate voltage to the fan control amplifier. Based on this voltage, the fan control amplifier controls the voltage supplied to the blower motor.

Starting Fan Speed Control

Start Up From "COLD SOAK" Condition (Automatic mode)

NBHA0062S04

In a cold start up condition where the engine coolant temperature is below 50°C (122°F), the blower will not operate for a short period of time (up to 126 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 126 seconds as described above. After this delay, the blower will operate at low speed until the engine coolant temperature rises above 55°C (131°F), at which time the blower speed will increase to the objective speed.

Start Up From Normal or "HOT SOAK" Condition (Automatic mode)

NBHA0062S0402

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

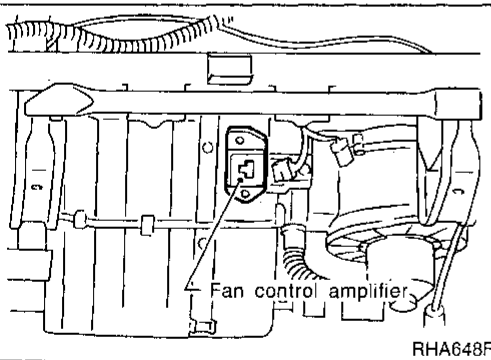
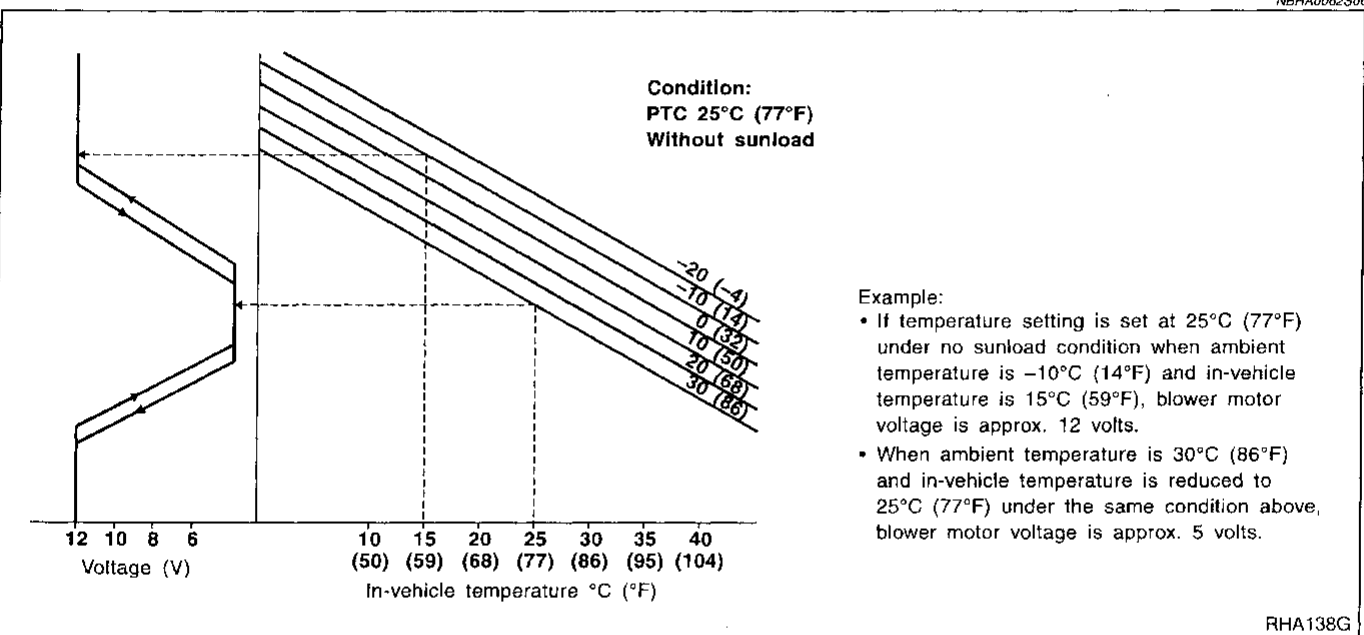
Sunload

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.

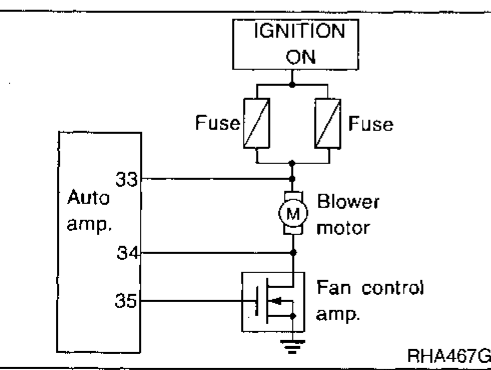
Fan Speed Control Specification



COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Fan Control Amplifier

The fan control amplifier is located on the cooling unit. The fan control amp. receives a gate voltage from the auto amp. to steplessly maintain the blower fan motor voltage in the 5 to 12 volt range (approx.).



DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Blower motor operation is malfunctioning under Starting Fan Speed Control.

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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Blower Motor (Cont'd)

1 CHECK POWER SUPPLY FOR FAN CONTROL AMP.

Disconnect fan control amp. harness connector.
Do approx. 12 volts exist between fan control amp. harness terminal No. 3 and body ground?

RHA480G

Yes or No

Yes	▶	GO TO 2.
No	▶	GO TO 7.

2 CHECK BODY GROUND CIRCUIT FOR FAN CONTROL AMP.

Does continuity exist between fan control amp. harness terminal No. 1 and body ground?

RHA089G

Yes or No

Yes	▶	Reconnect fan control amp. harness connector. And GO TO 3.
No	▶	Repair harness or connector.

3 CHECK FOR AUTO AMP. OUTPUT

Set up Self-diagnosis STEP 4.
Measure voltage across fan control amp. harness terminal No. 2 and body ground.

Code No.	Terminal No.		Voltage
	(+)	(-)	
41-45	(2)	Body ground	Approx. 2.5 - 3V
46			Approx. 9 - 10V

MTBL0061

RHA481G

OK or NG

OK	▶	1. Replace fan control amp. 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-4. Confirm that blower motor operation is normal.
NG	▶	GO TO 4.

4 CHECK FAN CONTROL AMP. CIRCUIT BETWEEN FAN CONTROL AMP. AND AUTO AMP. (LCU)

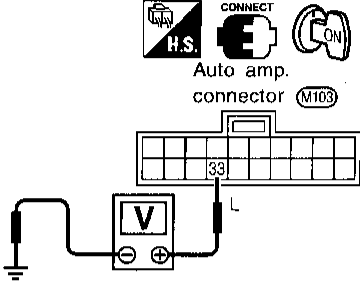
- Disconnect auto amp. (LCU) and fan control amp. harness connector.
- Does continuity exist between auto amp. (LCU) harness terminal No. 35 and fan control amp. harness terminal No. 2?

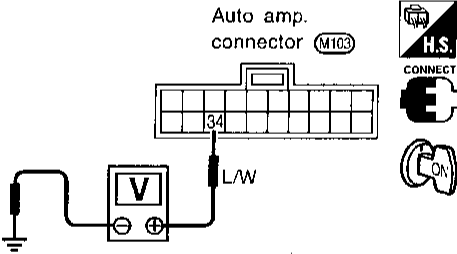
Continuity should exist.

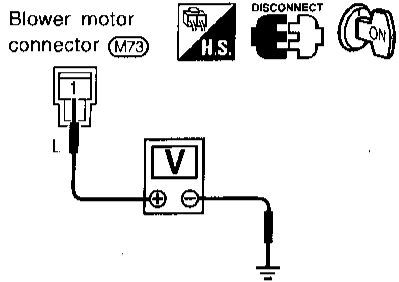
RHA468G

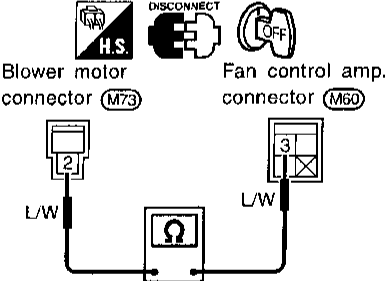
If OK, check harness for short.

Yes	▶	GO TO 5.
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5	CHECK FAN FEED BACK CIRCUIT
<p>Reconnect auto amp. (LCU) harness connector. Do approx. 12 volts exist between auto amp. (LCU) harness terminal No. 33 and body ground?</p>	
	
RHA470G	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 6.
No	<p>▶ Check power supply circuit and 15A fuses (No. 1 and 2, located in the fuse block). Refer to EL section ("Wiring Diagram", "POWER SUPPLY ROUTING").</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If OK, check for open circuit in wiring harness. Repair or replace as necessary. • If NG, replace fuse and check wiring harness for short circuit. Repair or replace as necessary.

6	CHECK POWER SUPPLY FOR AUTO AMP.
<p>Do approx. 12 volts exist between auto amp. harness terminal No. 34 and body ground?</p>	
	
RHA469G	
Yes or No	
Yes	<p>▶ 1. Replace auto amp. 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-4. Confirm that blower motor operation is normal.</p>
No	▶ GO TO 9.

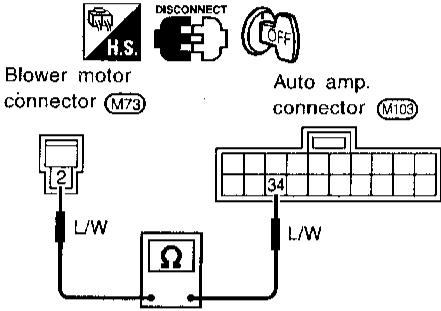
7	CHECK POWER SUPPLY FOR BLOWER MOTOR
<p>Disconnect blower motor harness connector. Do approx. 12 volts exist between blower motor harness terminal No. 1 and body ground?</p>	
	
RHA091G	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 8.
No	<p>▶ Check power supply circuit and 15A fuses (No. 1 and 2, located in the fuse block).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If OK, check for open circuit in wiring harness. Repair or replace as necessary. • If NG, replace fuse and check wiring harness for short circuit. Repair or replace as necessary.

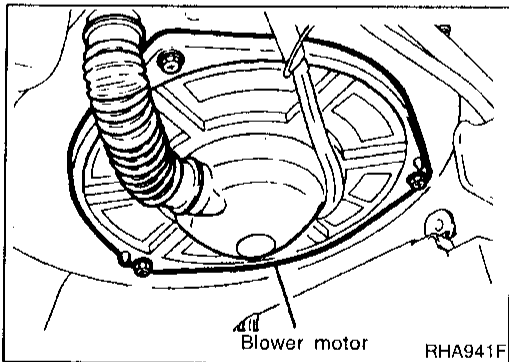
8	CHECK CIRCUIT CONTINUITY BETWEEN BLOWER MOTOR AND FAN CONTROL AMP.
<p>Disconnect blower motor connector and auto amp. (LCU) connector. Check circuit continuity between blower motor harness terminal No. 2 and fan control amp. harness terminal No. 3.</p>	
	
RHA472G	
OK or NG	
OK	<p>▶ Check blower motor. (Refer to HA-66.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If NG, replace blower motor. 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-4. Confirm that blower motor operation is normal.
NG	▶ Repair harness or connector.

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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Blower Motor (Cont'd)

9	CHECK BLOWER MOTOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN BLOWER MOTOR AND AUTO AMP. (LCU)
<p>Check circuit continuity between blower motor harness terminal No. 2 and auto amp. (LCU) harness terminal No. 34. Continuity should exist.</p>	
 <p>The diagram shows a continuity testing setup. On the left, the 'Blower motor connector (M73)' has terminal 2 connected to a wire labeled 'L/W'. On the right, the 'Auto amp. connector (M103)' has terminal 34 connected to another wire labeled 'L/W'. Both wires are connected to a central component representing a multimeter, which has a square symbol with a Greek letter Omega (Ω) inside. Above the multimeter, there are three icons: a crossed-out battery symbol with 'I.S.' below it, a crossed-out battery symbol with 'DISCONNECT' above it, and a switch symbol with 'OFF' next to it. The reference code 'RHA471G' is located in the bottom right corner of this section.</p>	
OK	▶ Check harness for short.



COMPONENT INSPECTION

Blower Motor

Confirm smooth rotation of the blower motor.

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

NBHA0065

NBHA0065S01

Magnet Clutch

TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE FOR MAGNET CLUTCH

-NBHA0095

SYMPTOM:

- Magnet clutch does not engage.

INSPECTION FLOW

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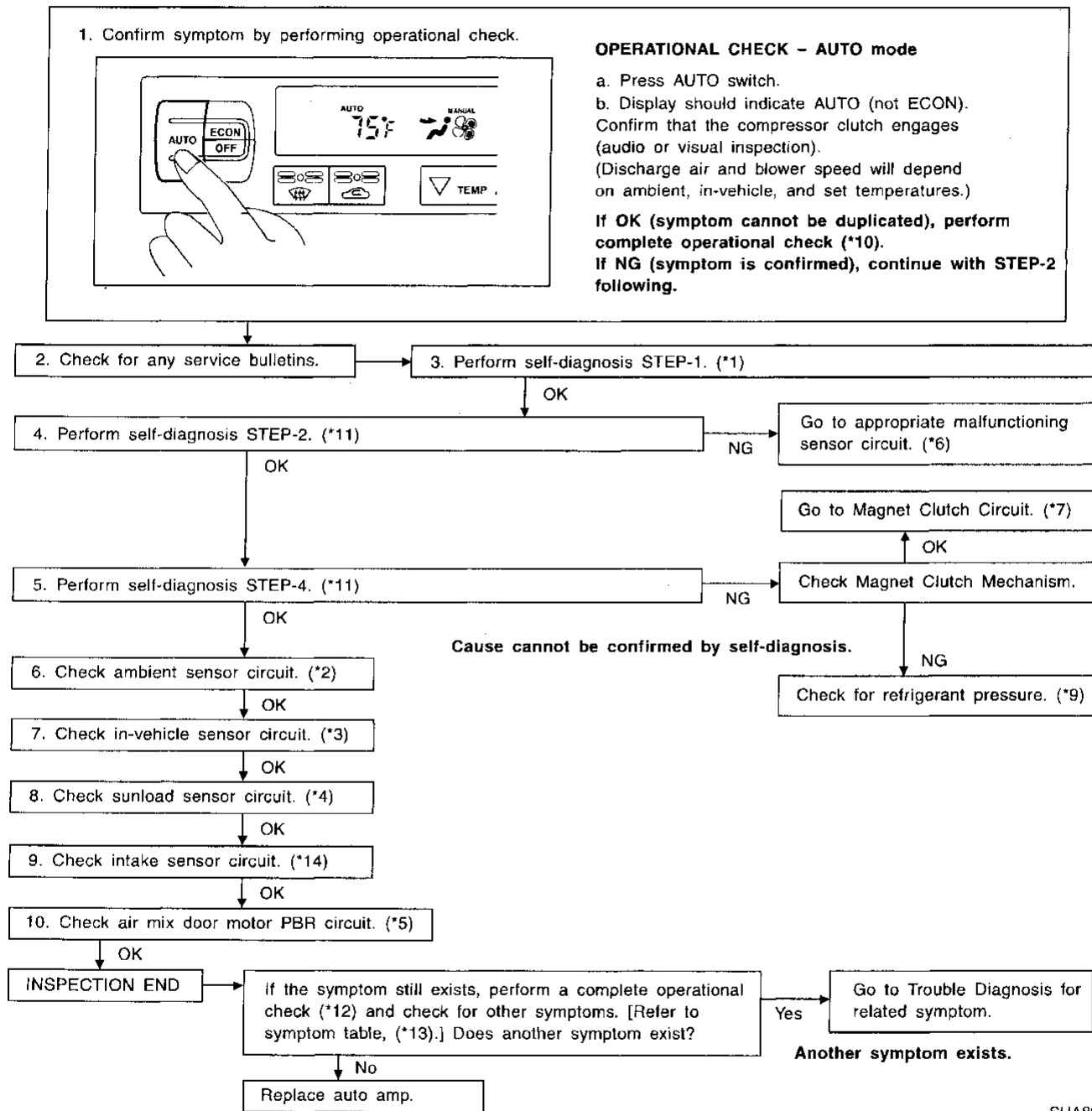
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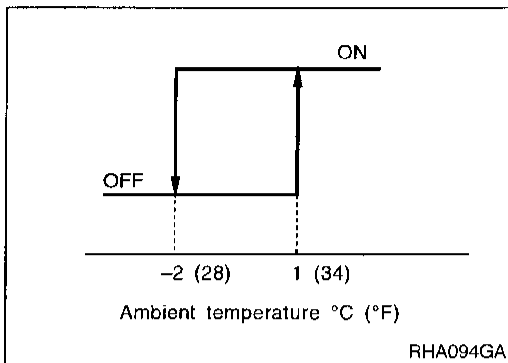
- *1: STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE (HA-35)
- *2: HA-84
- *3: HA-87
- *4: HA-89
- *5: HA-94

- *6: STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE (HA-36), see No. 12.
- *7: HA-68
- *8: HA-100
- *9: HA-105

- *10: HA-42
- *11: HA-36
- *12: HA-42
- *13: HA-41
- *14: HA-92

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Magnet Clutch (Cont'd)



SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

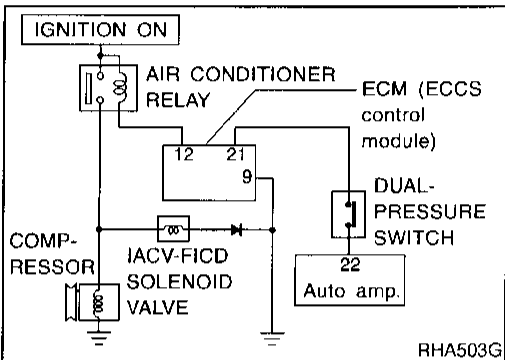
=NBHA0066

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

Low Temperature Protection Control

NBHA0066S01

Auto amplifier will turn the compressor "ON" or "OFF" as determined by a signal detected by ambient sensor. When ambient temperatures are greater than 1°C (34°F), the compressor turns "ON". The compressor turns "OFF" when ambient temperatures are less than -2°C (28°F).



DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NBHA0067

SYMPTOM: Magnet clutch does not engage when AUTO switch is ON.

1	CHECK POWER SUPPLY FOR COMPRESSOR
<p>Disconnect compressor harness connector. Do approx. 12 volts exist between compressor harness terminal No. 1 and body ground?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RHA096G</p>	
Yes or No	
Yes	<p>▶ Check magnet clutch coil.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If NG, replace magnet clutch. Refer to HA-100. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-4. Confirm that magnet clutch operation is normal.
No	<p>▶ Disconnect A/C relay. And GO TO 2.</p>

2	CHECK CIRCUIT CONTINUITY BETWEEN A/C RELAY HARNESS TERMINAL NO. 5 AND COMPRESSOR HARNESS TERMINAL NO. 1
<p>Continuity should exist. If OK, check harness for short.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RHA748FB</p>	
OK or NG	
OK	<p>▶ GO TO 3.</p>
NG	<p>▶ Repair harness or connector.</p>

3	CHECK POWER SUPPLY FOR A/C RELAY
<p>Disconnect A/C relay. Do approx. 12 volts exist between A/C relay harness terminal Nos. 2, 3 and body ground?</p>	
RHA614F	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 4.
No	▶ Check power supply circuit and 7.5A (No. 6) fuse at fuse block. Refer to EL section ("Wiring Diagram", "POWER SUPPLY ROUTING"). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If OK, check for open circuit in wiring harness. Repair or replace as necessary. • If NG, replace fuse and check wiring harness for short circuit. Repair or replace as necessary.

4	CHECK A/C RELAY AFTER DISCONNECTING IT
Refer to HA-70.	
OK or NG	
OK	▶ Reconnect A/C relay. And GO TO 5.
NG	▶ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace A/C relay. 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-4. Confirm that magnet clutch operation is normal.

5	CHECK COIL SIDE CIRCUIT OF A/C RELAY
Do approx. 12 volts exist between ECM (ECCS control module) harness terminal No. 12 and body ground?	
RHA482G	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 6.
No	▶ Disconnect A/C relay. Disconnect ECM (ECCS control module) harness connector. GO TO 10.

6	CHECK VOLTAGE FOR ECM (ECCS CONTROL MODULE)
Do approx. 12 volts exist between ECM (ECCS control module) harness terminal No. 21 and body ground?	
RHA701F	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ Disconnect ECM (ECCS control module) harness connector. Disconnect dual-pressure switch harness connector. GO TO 7.
No	▶ Check ECM (ECCS control module). Refer to EC section.

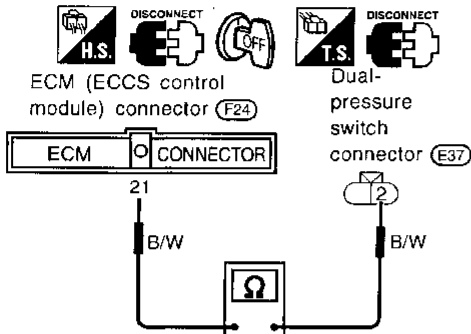
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Magnet Clutch (Cont'd)

7 CHECK CIRCUIT CONTINUITY BETWEEN ECM (ECCS CONTROL MODULE) HARNESS TERMINAL NO. 21 AND DUAL-PRESSURE SWITCH HARNESS TERMINAL NO. 2

Continuity should exist.
If OK, check harness for short.



RHA585F

OK or NG

OK	▶	GO TO 8.
NG	▶	1. Repair harness or connector. 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-4. Confirm that magnet clutch operation is normal.

8 CHECK DUAL-PRESSURE SWITCH.

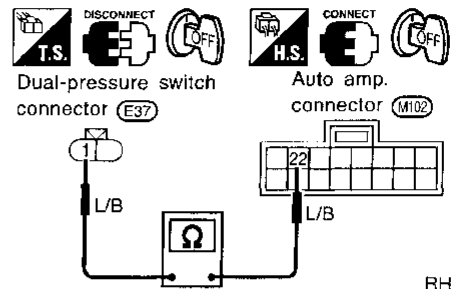
Refer to HA-71.

OK or NG

OK	▶	Disconnect A/C switch harness connector. And GO TO 9.
NG	▶	Replace dual-pressure switch.

9 CHECK DUAL-PRESSURE SWITCH CIRCUIT BETWEEN DUAL-PRESSURE AND AUTO AMP.

Check circuit continuity between auto amp. harness terminal No. 22 and dual-pressure switch terminal No. 1.

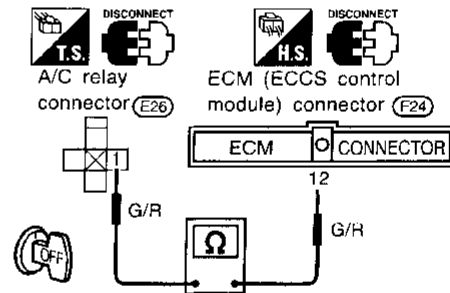


RHA473G

OK	▶	1. Replace auto amp. 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-4. Confirm that magnet clutch operation is normal.
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10 CHECK CIRCUIT CONTINUITY BETWEEN A/C RELAY HARNESS TERMINAL NO. 1 AND ECM (ECCS CONTROL MODULE) HARNESS TERMINAL NO. 12

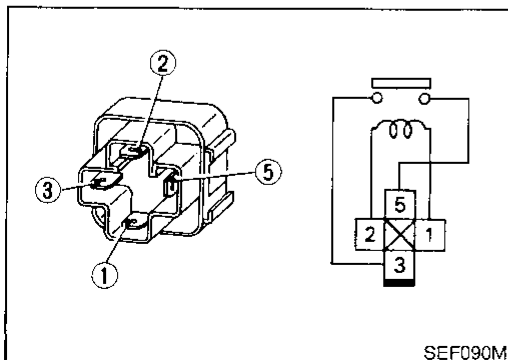
Continuity should exist.



RHA474G

OK or NG

OK	▶	Check harness for short.
NG	▶	Repair harness or connector.



SEF090M

COMPONENT INSPECTION

A/C Relay

NBHA0068

NBHA0068S01

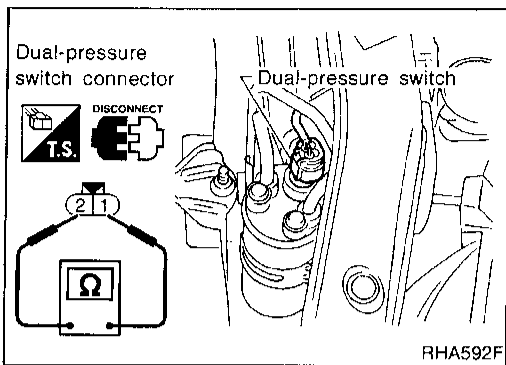
Check continuity between terminal Nos. 3 and 5.

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

If NG, replace relay.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Magnet Clutch (Cont'd)



Dual-pressure Switch

NBHA0066S02

	ON kPa (kg/cm ² , psi)	OFF kPa (kg/cm ² , psi)	
Low-pressure side	Increasing to 157 - 216 (1.6 - 2.2, 23 - 31)	Decreasing to 157 - 196 (1.6 - 2.0, 23 - 28)	GI MA
High-pressure side	Decreasing to 1,863 - 2,256 (19 - 23, 270 - 327)	Increasing to 2,452 - 2,844 (25 - 29, 356 - 412)	EM LC

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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Insufficient Cooling

Insufficient Cooling

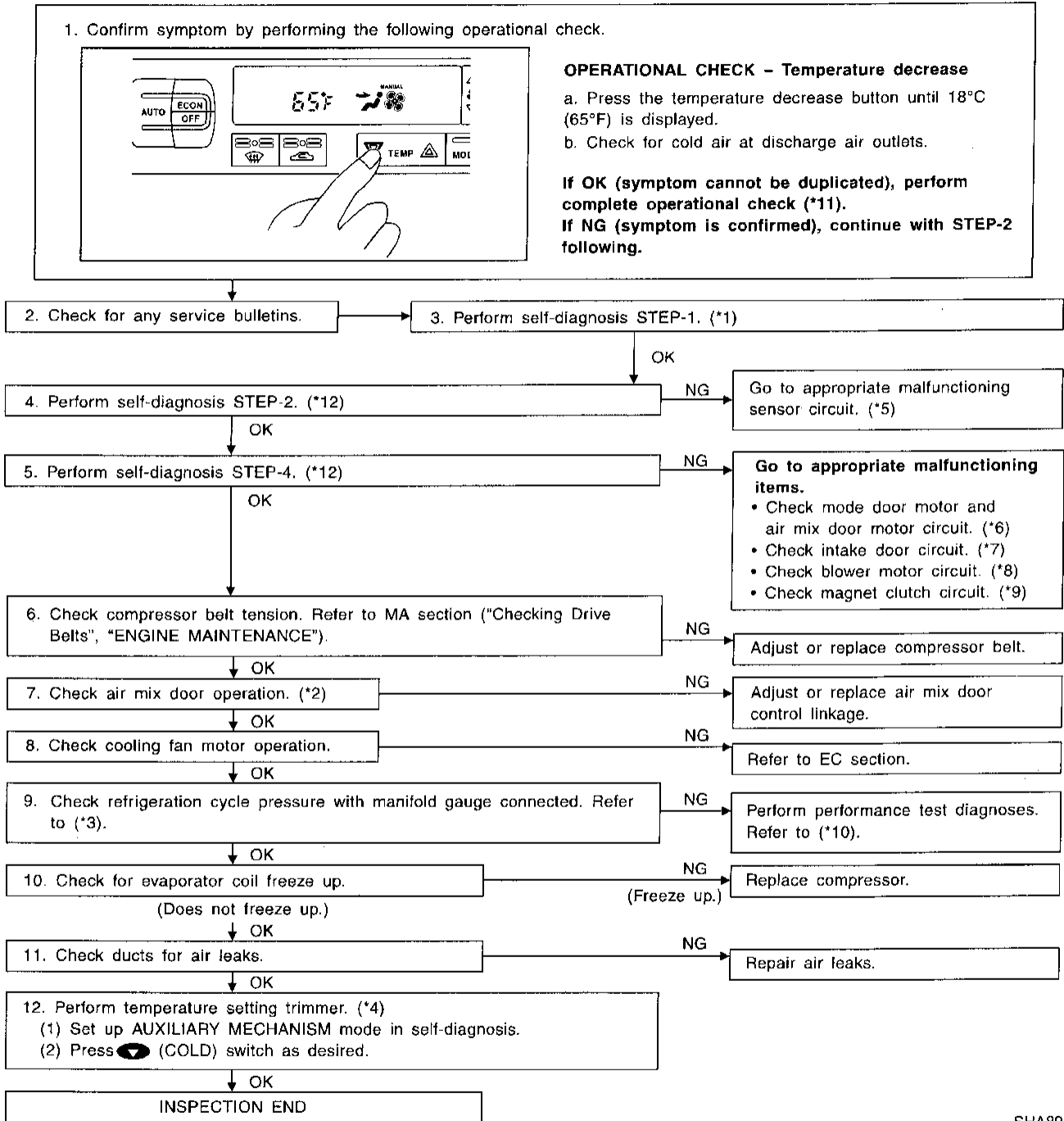
TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE FOR INSUFFICIENT COOLING

=NBHA0096

SYMPTOM:

- Insufficient cooling

INSPECTION FLOW



SHA892E

*1: HA-35

*2: HA-54

*3: HA-75

*4: HA-40

*5: STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE
(HA-36), see No. 12.

*6: HA-48

*7: HA-57

*8: HA-62

*9: HA-68

*10: HA-73

*11: HA-42

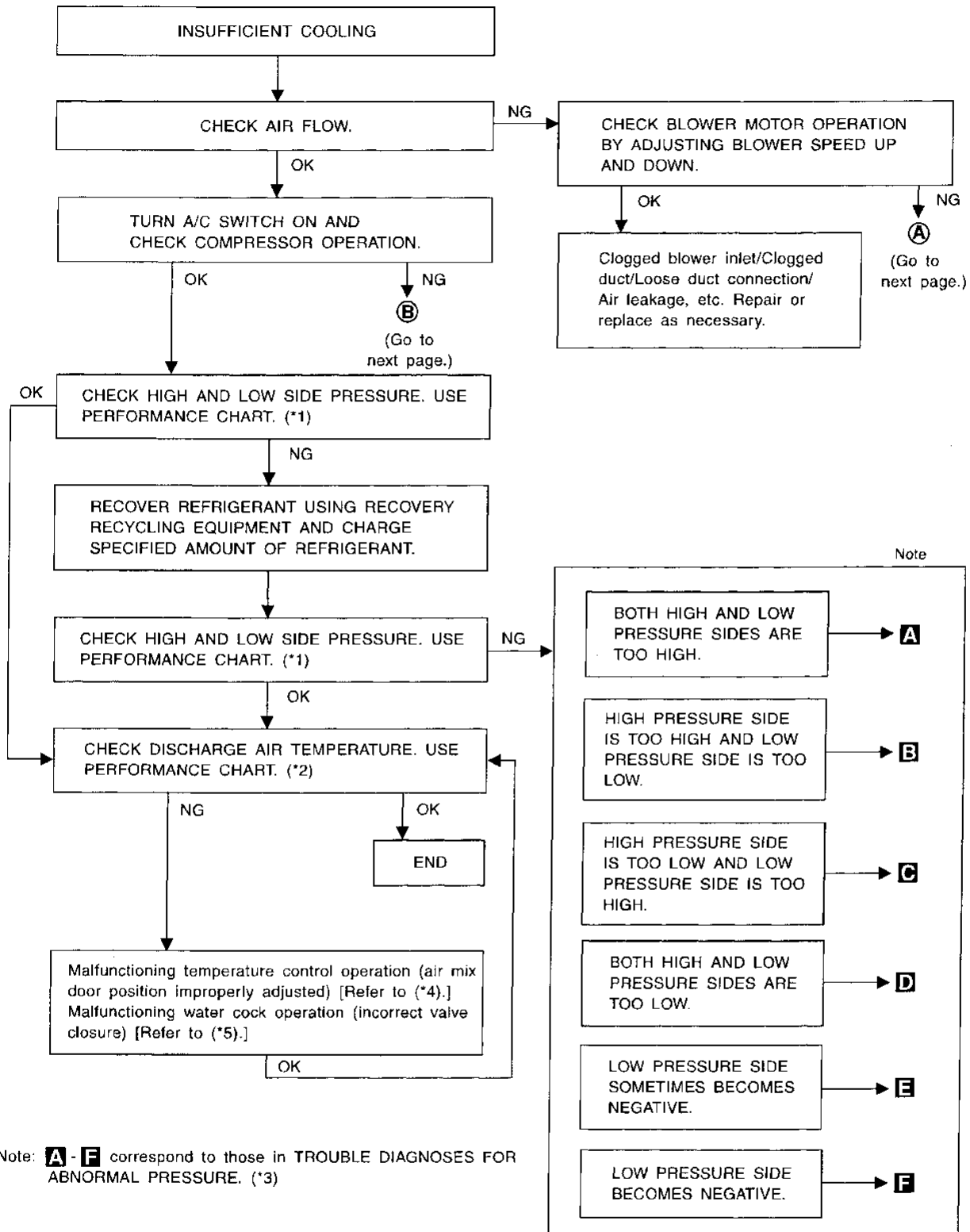
*12: HA-36

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Insufficient Cooling (Cont'd)

PERFORMANCE TEST DIAGNOSES

NBHA0030



Note: **A - F** correspond to those in TROUBLE DIAGNOSES FOR ABNORMAL PRESSURE. (*3)

*1: HA-75
*2: HA-75

*3: HA-76
*4: HA-54

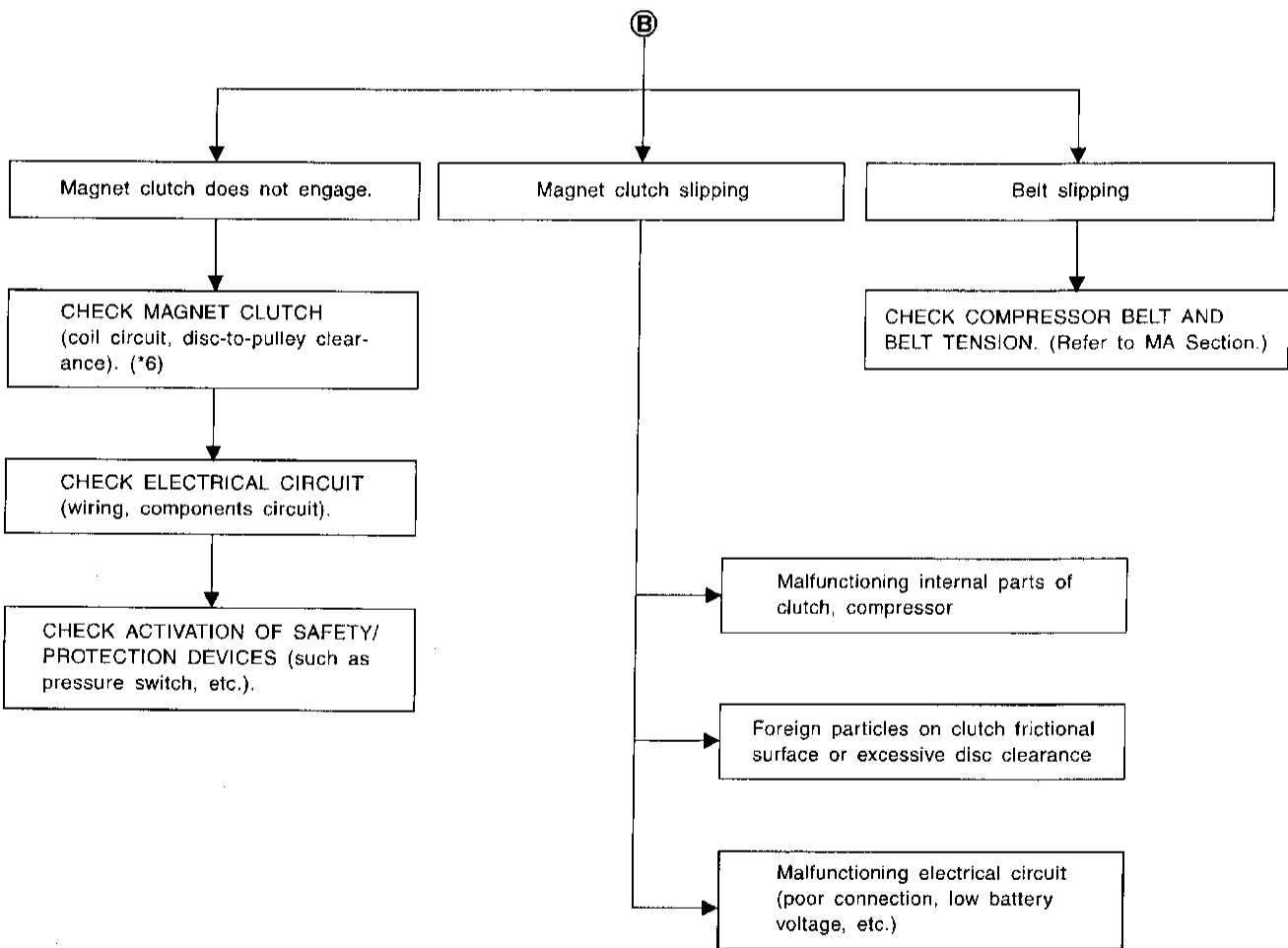
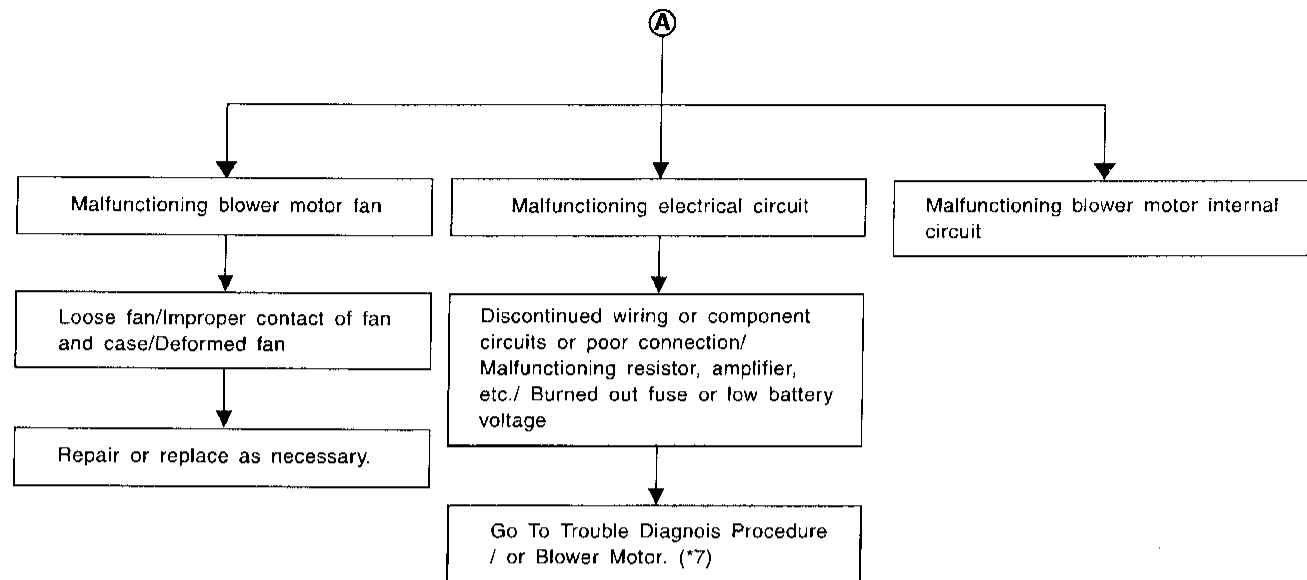
*5: HA-54

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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Insufficient Cooling (Cont'd)



MHA690A

*6: HA-99

*7: HA-61

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Insufficient Cooling (Cont'd)

PERFORMANCE CHART

NBHA0031

Test Condition

NBHA0031S01

Testing must be performed as follows:

Vehicle location	Indoors or in the shade (in a well-ventilated place)
Doors	Closed
Door window	Open
Hood	Open
TEMP.	Max. COLD
Mode switch	(Ventilation) set
REC switch	(Recirculation) set
(blower) speed	Max. speed set
Engine speed	Idle speed

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

Test Reading

NBHA0031S02

Recirculating-to-discharge Air Temperature Table

NBHA0031S0201

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)	6.0 - 9.0 (43 - 48)
	30 (86)	10.0 - 13.6 (50 - 56)
	35 (95)	15.2 - 19.5 (59 - 67)
	40 (104)	22.5 - 27.1 (73 - 81)
60 - 70	25 (77)	9.0 - 12.2 (48 - 54)
	30 (86)	13.6 - 17.2 (56 - 63)
	35 (95)	19.5 - 23.7 (67 - 75)
	40 (104)	27.1 - 32.3 (81 - 90)

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Ambient Air Temperature-to-operating Pressure Table

NBHA0031S0202

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)	1,226 - 1,638 (12.5 - 16.7, 178 - 237)	172 - 250 (1.75 - 2.55, 25 - 36)
	30 (86)	1,422 - 1,883 (14.5 - 19.2, 206 - 273)	196 - 275 (2.0 - 2.8, 28 - 40)
	35 (95)	1,657 - 2,187 (16.9 - 22.3, 240 - 317)	231 - 309 (2.35 - 3.15, 33 - 45)
	40 (104)	1,922 - 2,501 (19.6 - 25.5, 279 - 363)	280 - 373 (2.85 - 3.8, 41 - 54)

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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Insufficient Cooling (Cont'd)

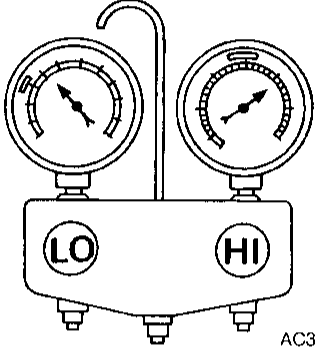
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES FOR ABNORMAL PRESSURE

NBHA0032

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-75 ("Ambient air temperature-to-operating pressure table").

Both High and Low-pressure Sides are Too High.

NBHA0032S01

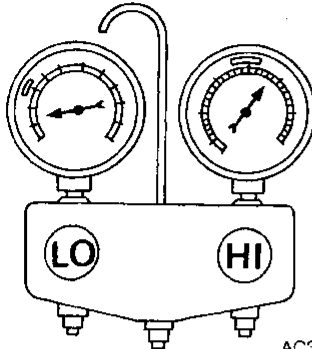
Gauge indication	Refrigerant cycle	Probable cause	Corrective action
<p>Both high and low-pressure sides are too high.</p> <p>A</p>  <p>AC359A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure is reduced soon after water is splashed on condenser. 	<p>Excessive refrigerant charge in refrigeration cycle</p>	<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>↓</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Condenser fins are clogged. Improper fan rotation of cooling fan 	<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>↓</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>↓</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improper thermal valve installation Improper expansion valve adjustment 	<p>Replace expansion valve.</p>

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Insufficient Cooling (Cont'd)

High-pressure Side is Too High and Low-pressure Side is Too Low.

NBHA0032S02

Gauge indication	Refrigerant cycle	Probable cause	Corrective action
<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.

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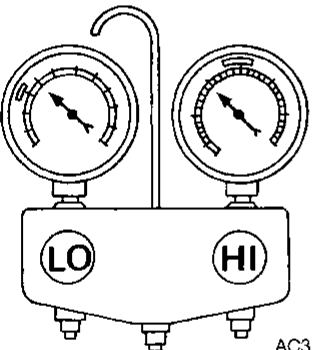
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High-pressure Side is Too Low and Low-pressure Side is Too High.

NBHA0032S03

Gauge indication	Refrigerant cycle	Probable cause	Corrective action
<p>High-pressure side is too low and low-pressure side is too high.</p> <p>C</p>  <p>AC356A</p>	<p>High and low-pressure sides become equal soon after compressor operation stops.</p>	<p>Compressor pressure operation is improper.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Damaged inside compressor packings</p>	<p>Replace compressor.</p>
	<p>No temperature difference between high and low-pressure sides</p>	<p>Compressor pressure operation is improper.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Damaged inside compressor packings.</p>	<p>Replace compressor.</p>

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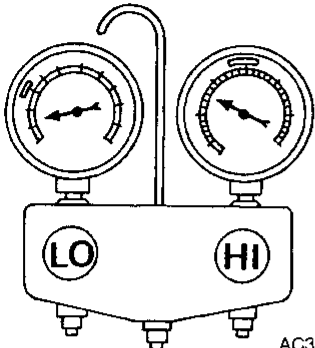
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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Insufficient Cooling (Cont'd)

Both High- and Low-pressure Sides are Too Low.

NBHA0032S04

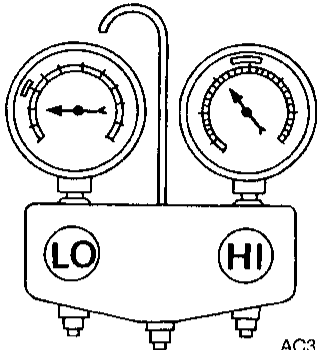
Gauge indication	Refrigerant cycle	Probable cause	Corrective action
<p>Both high- and low-pressure sides are too low.</p> <p>D</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">AC353A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a big temperature difference between receiver drier outlet and inlet. Outlet temperature 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.
	<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. 	<p>Low refrigerant charge</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Leaking fittings or components</p>	Check refrigerant for leaks. Refer to "Checking Refrigerant Leaks", HA-105.
	<p>There is a big temperature difference between expansion valve inlet and outlet while the valve itself is frosted.</p>	<p>Expansion valve closes a little compared with the specification.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<p>An area of the low-pressure pipe is colder than areas near the evaporator outlet.</p>	Low-pressure pipe is clogged or crushed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check and repair malfunctioning parts. • Check lubricant for contamination.
	<p>Air flow volume is not enough or is too low.</p>	<p>Evaporator is frozen.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Compressor discharge capacity does not change. (Compressor stroke is set at maximum length.)</p>	Replace compressor.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Insufficient Cooling (Cont'd)

Low-pressure Side Sometimes Becomes Negative.

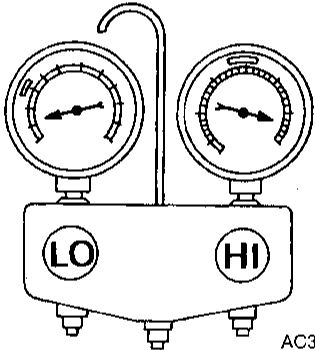
NBHA0032S05

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>↓</p> <p>Moisture is frozen at expansion valve outlet and inlet.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Water is mixed with refrigerant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drain water from refrigerant or replace refrigerant. Replace liquid tank.

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Low-pressure Side Becomes Negative.

NBHA0032S06

Gauge indication	Refrigerant cycle	Probable cause	Corrective action
<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>↓</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.

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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Insufficient Heating

Insufficient Heating

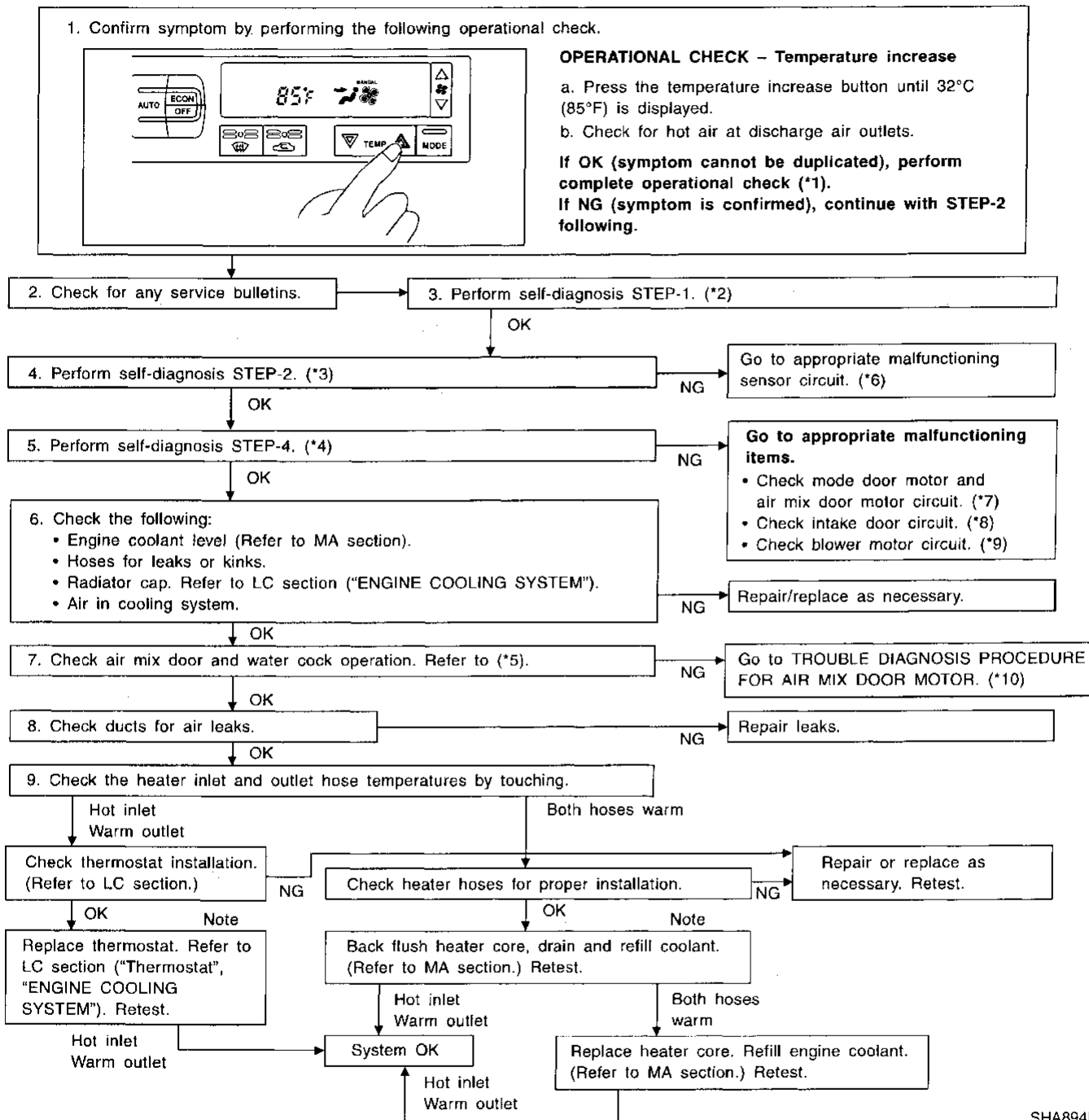
TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE FOR INSUFFICIENT HEATING

SYMPTOM:

- Insufficient heating

INSPECTION FLOW

-NBHA0097



SHA894E

- *1: HA-42
- *2: HA-35
- *3: HA-36
- *4: HA-36

- *5: HA-54
- *6: STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE (HA-36, see No. 12.)
- *7: HA-50

- *8: HA-59
- *9: HA-63
- *10: HA-52

Noise

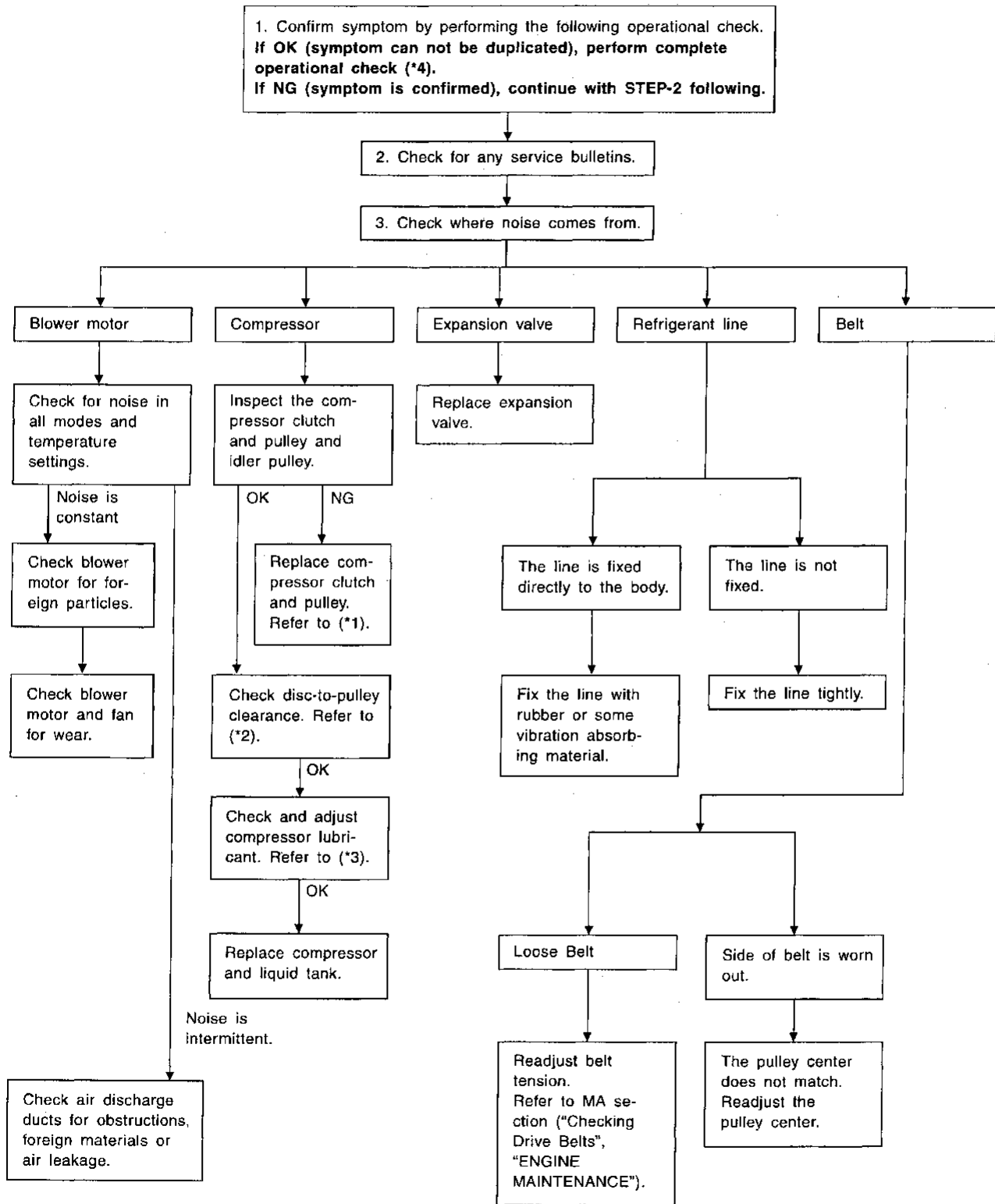
TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE FOR NOISE

SYMPTOM:

- Noise

-NBHA0100

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*1: HA-100
*2: HA-102

*3: HA-97

*4: HA-42

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Self-diagnosis

Self-diagnosis

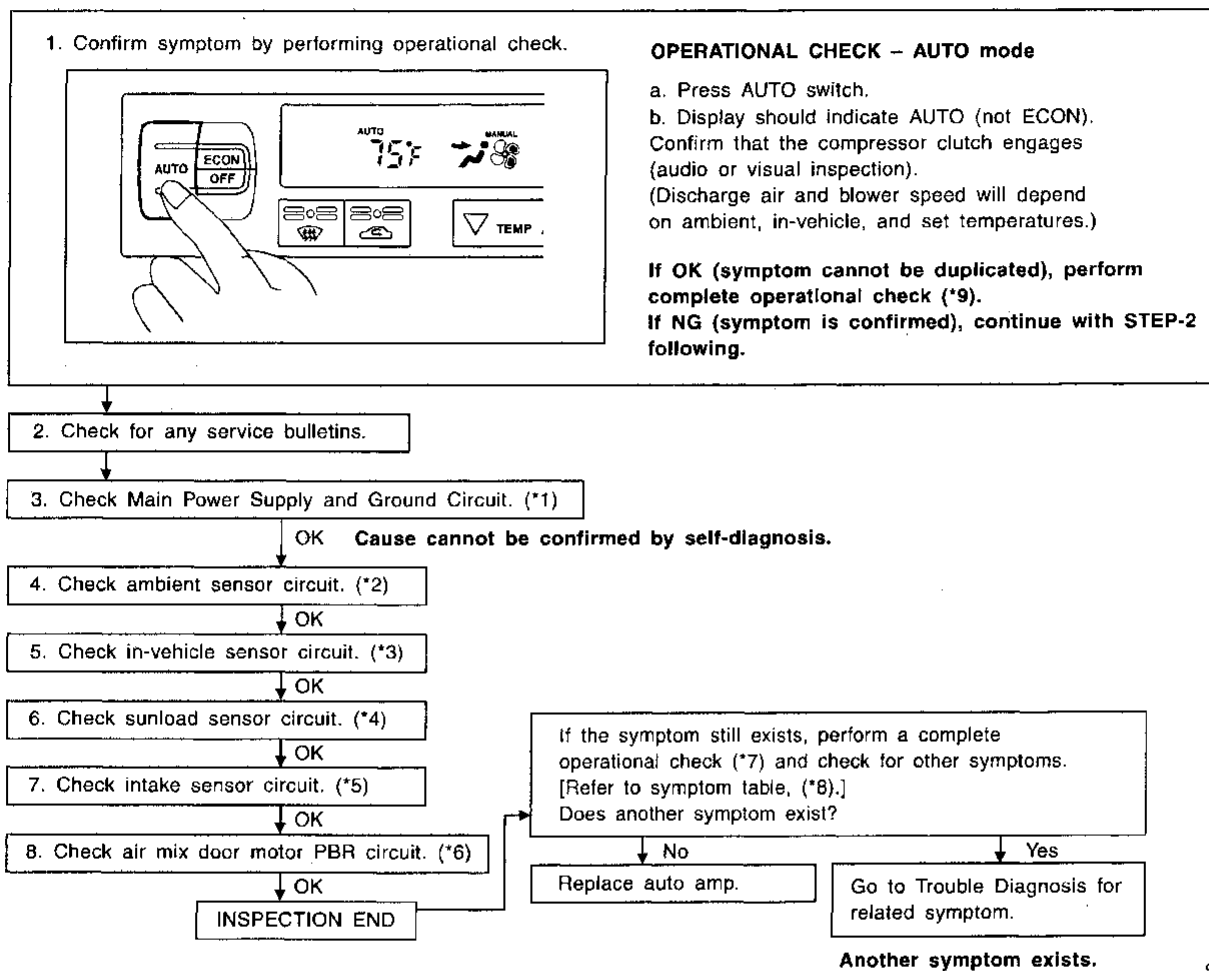
TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE FOR SELF-DIAGNOSIS

=NBHA0101

SYMPTOM:

- Self-diagnosis cannot be performed.

INSPECTION FLOW



*1: HA-45

*2: HA-84

*3: HA-87

*4: HA-89

*5: HA-92

*6: HA-94

*7: HA-42

*8: HA-41

*9: HA-42

SHA897E

Memory Function

TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE FOR MEMORY FUNCTION

-NEHA0102 GI

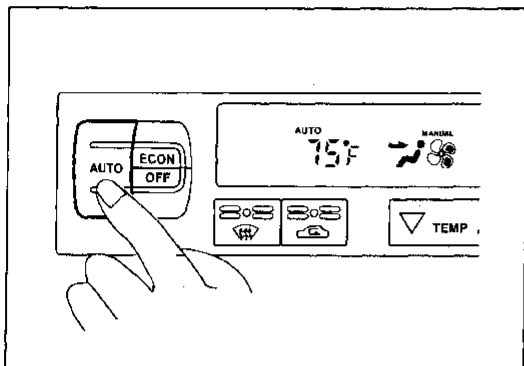
SYMPTOM:

- Memory function does not operate.

INSPECTION FLOW

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IDX

1. Confirm symptom by performing the following operational check.

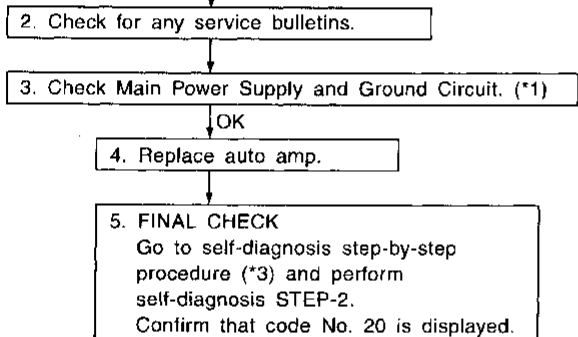


OPERATIONAL CHECK – Memory function

- a. Set the temperature 75°F or 25°C.
- b. Press OFF switch.
- c. Turn the ignition off.
- d. Turn the ignition on.
- e. Press the AUTO switch.
- f. Confirm that the set temperature remains at previous temperature.
- g. Press OFF switch.

If OK (symptom cannot be duplicated), perform complete operational check (*2).

If NG (symptom is confirmed), continue with STEP-2 following.



SHA898E

*1: HA-45

*2: HA-42

*3: HA-36

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

ECON (ECONOMY) Mode

ECON (ECONOMY) Mode

TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURE FOR ECON (ECONOMY) MODE

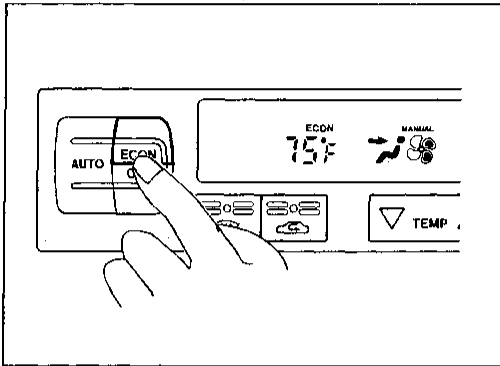
=NBHA0103

SYMPTOM:

- ECON mode does not operate.

INSPECTION FLOW

1. Confirm symptom by performing the following operational check.



OPERATIONAL CHECK - ECON (ECONOMY) mode

- Set the temperature 75°F or 25°C.
- Press ECON switch.
- Display should indicate ECON (not AUTO).
Confirm that the compressor clutch is not engaged (visual inspection).
(Discharge air and blower speed will depend on ambient, in-vehicle, and set temperatures.)

If OK (symptom cannot be duplicated), perform complete operational check (*2).

If NG (symptom is confirmed), continue with STEP-2 following.

2. Check for any service bulletins.

3. Check Main Power Supply and Ground Circuit. (*1)

OK

4. Replace auto amp.

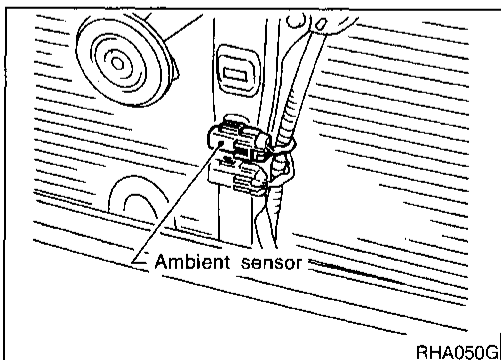
5. FINAL CHECK
Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (*3) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-2.
Confirm that code No. 20 is displayed.

SHA920E

*1: HA-45

*2: HA-42

*3: HA-36



RHA050G

Ambient Sensor Circuit COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

NBHA0039

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 into the auto amplifier.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Ambient Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE INPUT PROCESS

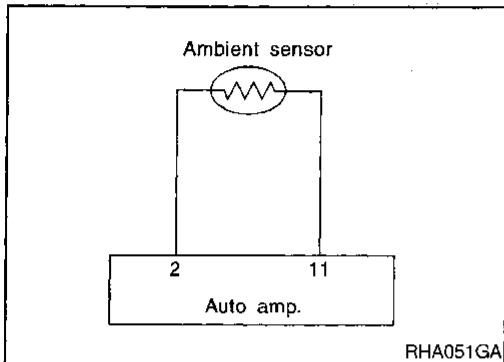
NBHA0040

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. 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.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

NBHA0041

SYMPTOM: Ambient sensor circuit is open or shorted. (21 or -21 is indicated on auto amp. as a result of conducting Self-diagnosis STEP 2.)



RHA051GA

1	CHECK VOLTAGE BETWEEN AMBIENT SENSOR HARNESS CONNECTOR AND BODY GROUND
<p>Disconnect ambient sensor harness connector. Do approx. 5 volts exist between ambient sensor harness terminal No. 1 and body ground?</p>	
<p>The diagram shows a voltmeter (V) with its positive lead connected to terminal 1 of the ambient sensor connector (E32) and its negative lead connected to a ground symbol. The ambient sensor connector is shown with terminal 1 labeled 'L/R'. There are also icons for 'DISCONNECT' and 'T.S.' (Turn Signal Switch).</p>	
RHA052G	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 2.
No	▶ GO TO 4.

2	CHECK AMBIENT SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN AMBIENT SENSOR AND AUTO AMP. (LCU)
<p>1. Disconnect auto amp. (LCU) harness connector. 2. Check circuit continuity between ambient sensor harness terminal No. 2 and auto amp. (LCU) harness terminal No. 11. Continuity should exist.</p>	
<p>The diagram shows a continuity tester (Ω) connected between terminal 11 of the auto amp connector (M103) and terminal 2 of the ambient sensor connector (E32). The auto amp connector is shown with terminal 11 labeled 'G/W'. The ambient sensor connector is shown with terminal 2 labeled 'G/W'. There are also icons for 'DISCONNECT', 'H.S.' (Headlight Switch), 'OFF', and 'T.S.'.</p>	
RHA475G	
OK or NG	
OK	▶ GO TO 3.
NG	▶ Repair harness or connector.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Ambient Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)

3	CHECK AMBIENT SENSOR
Refer to HA-86.	
OK or NG	
OK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 1. Replace auto amp. (LCU). 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-2. Confirm that code No. 20 is displayed.
NG	▶ Replace ambient sensor.

4	CHECK AMBIENT SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN AMBIENT SENSOR AND AUTO AMP. (LCU)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disconnect auto amp. (LCU) harness connector. 2. Check circuit continuity between ambient sensor harness terminal No. 1 and auto amp. (LCU) harness terminal No. 2. <p>Continuity should exist.</p>	
<p style="text-align: right;">RHA476G</p>	
OK or NG	
OK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 1. Replace auto amp. (LCU). 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-2. Confirm that code No. 20 is displayed.
NG	▶ Repair harness or connector.

RHA055G

COMPONENT INSPECTION

Ambient Sensor

NBHA0042

NBHA0042S01

After disconnecting ambient sensor harness connector, measure resistance between terminals 2 and 1 at sensor harness side, using the table below.

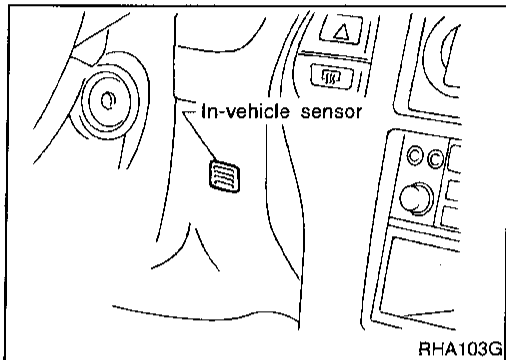
Temperature °C (°F)	Resistance kΩ
-15 (5)	12.73
-10 (14)	9.92
-5 (23)	7.80
0 (32)	6.19
5 (41)	4.95
10 (50)	3.99
15 (59)	3.24
20 (68)	2.65
25 (77)	2.19
30 (86)	1.81

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Ambient Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)

Temperature °C (°F)	Resistance kΩ
35 (95)	1.51
40 (104)	1.27
45 (113)	1.07

If NG, replace ambient sensor.



In-vehicle Sensor Circuit

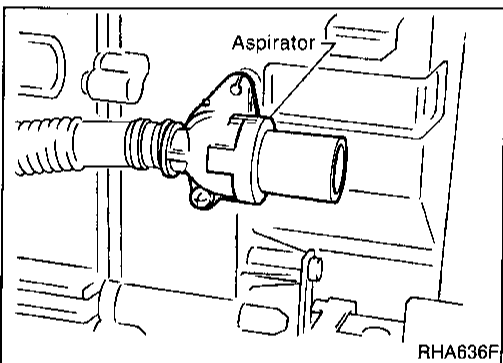
COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

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.

NBHA0043

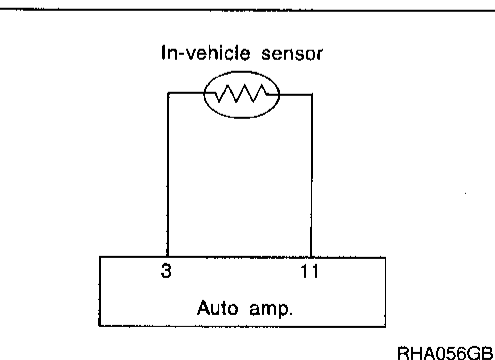
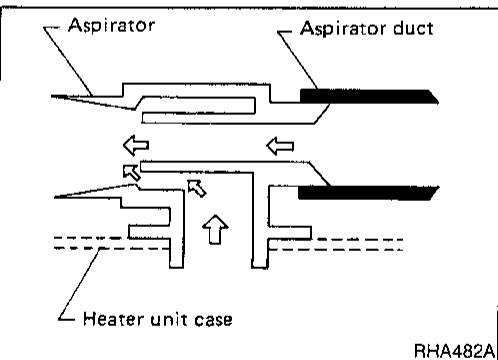
NBHA0043S01



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.

NBHA0043S02



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.)

NBHA0044

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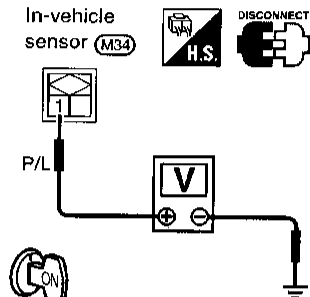
SC

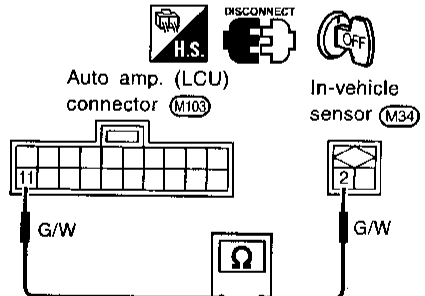
EL

IDX

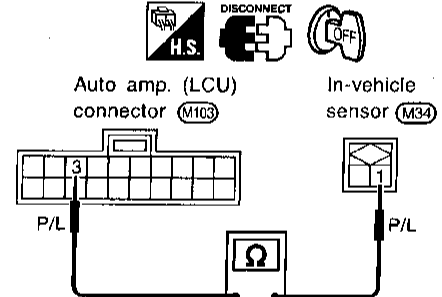
TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

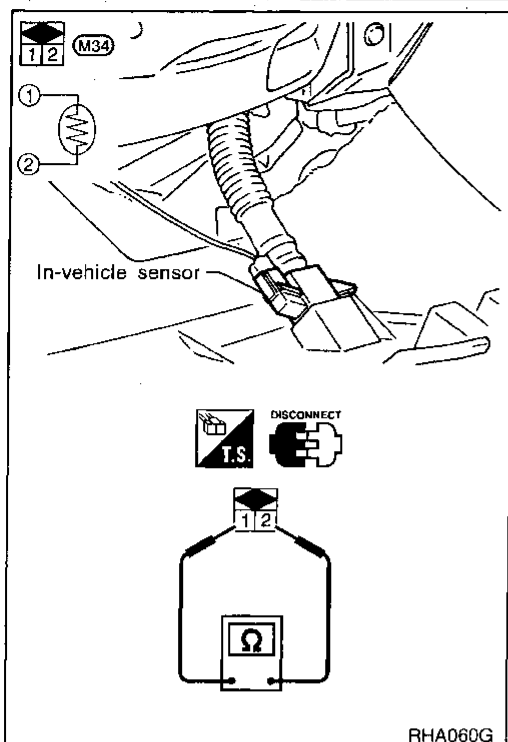
In-vehicle Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)

1	CHECK IN-VEHICLE SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN IN-VEHICLE SENSOR AND BODY GROUND
<p>Disconnect in-vehicle sensor harness connector. Do approx. 5 volts exist between in-vehicle sensor harness terminal No. 1 and body ground?</p>	
	
RHA477G	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 2.
No	▶ GO TO 4.

2	CHECK IN-VEHICLE SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN IN-VEHICLE SENSOR AND AUTO AMP. (LCU)
<p>1. Disconnect auto amp. (LCU) harness connector. 2. Check circuit continuity between in-vehicle sensor harness terminal No. 2 and auto amp. (LCU) harness terminal No. 11. Continuity should exist.</p>	
	
RHA478G	
OK or NG	
OK	▶ GO TO 3.
NG	▶ Repair harness or connector.

3	CHECK IN-VEHICLE SENSOR
Refer to HA-89.	
OK or NG	
OK	▶ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace auto amp. 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-2. Confirm that code No. 20 is displayed.
NG	▶ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace in-vehicle sensor. 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-2. Confirm that code No. 20 is displayed.

4	CHECK IN-VEHICLE SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN AMBIENT SENSOR AND AUTO AMP. (LCU)
<p>1. Disconnect auto amp. (LCU) harness connector. 2. Check circuit continuity between in-vehicle sensor harness terminal No. 1 and auto amp. (LCU) harness terminal No. 3. 3. Continuity should exist.</p>	
	
RHA479G	
OK or NG	
OK	▶ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace auto amp. (LCU). 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-2. Confirm that code No. 20 is displayed.
NG	▶ Repair harness or connector.



COMPONENT INSPECTION

NBHA0045

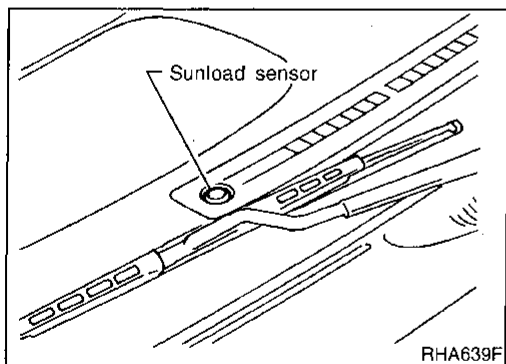
In-vehicle Sensor

NBHA0044S01

After disconnecting in-vehicle sensor harness connector, measure resistance between terminals 1 and 2 at sensor harness side, using the table below.

Temperature °C (°F)	Resistance kΩ
-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

If NG, replace in-vehicle sensor.



Sunload Sensor Circuit

COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

NBHA0046

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 into the auto amplifier.

SUNLOAD INPUT PROCESS

NBHA0047

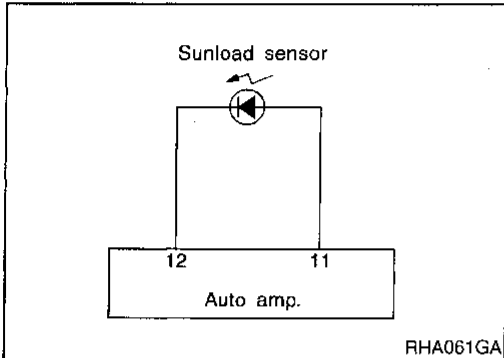
The auto amp. also includes a processing circuit which "average" the variations in detected sunload over a period of time. This prevents drastic swings in the ATC system operation due to small or quick variations in detected sunload.

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

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Sunload Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)

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.



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.)

NH1A0048

1	CHECK SUNLOAD SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN SUNLOAD SENSOR AND BODY GROUND
<p>Disconnect sunload sensor harness connector. Do approx. 5 volts exist between sunload sensor harness terminal No. 1 and body ground?</p>	
RHA062G	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 2.
No	▶ GO TO 4.

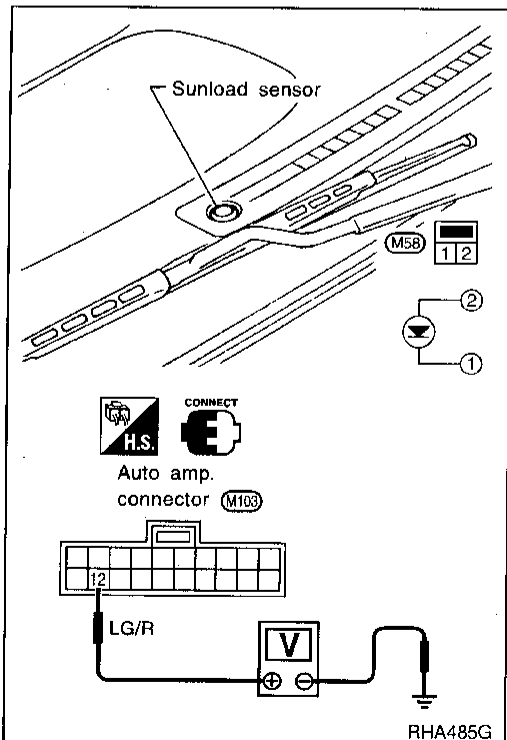
2	CHECK SUNLOAD SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN SUNLOAD SENSOR AND AUTO AMP. (LCU)
<p>1. Disconnect auto amp. (LCU) harness connector. 2. Check circuit continuity between sunload sensor harness terminal No. 2 and auto amp. (LCU) harness terminal No. 11. Continuity should exist.</p>	
RHA483G	
OK or NG	
OK	▶ GO TO 3.
NG	▶ Repair harness or connector.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Sunload Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)

3	CHECK SUNLOAD SENSOR.	
Refer to HA-91.		
OK or NG		
OK	▶	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace auto amp. (LCU). 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-2. Confirm that code No. 20 is displayed.
NG	▶	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace sunload sensor. 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-2. Confirm that code No. 20 is displayed.

4	CHECK SUNLOAD SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN SUNLOAD SENSOR AND AUTO AMP. (LCU)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disconnect auto amp. (LCU) harness connector. 2. Check circuit continuity between sunload sensor harness terminal No. 1 and auto amp. (LCU) harness terminal No. 12. <p>Continuity should exist.</p>		
<p>Auto amp. (LCU) connector (M103) Sunload sensor connector (M58)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RHA484G</p>		
OK or NG		
OK	▶	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace auto amp. 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-2. Confirm that code No. 20 is displayed.
NG	▶	Repair harness or connector.



COMPONENT INSPECTION

Sunload Sensor

Measure voltage between auto amp. terminal 12 and body ground. If NG, replace sunload sensor.

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

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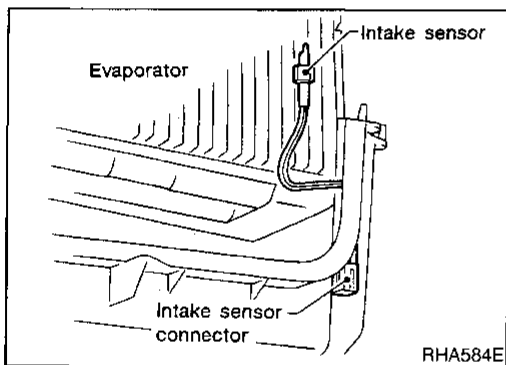
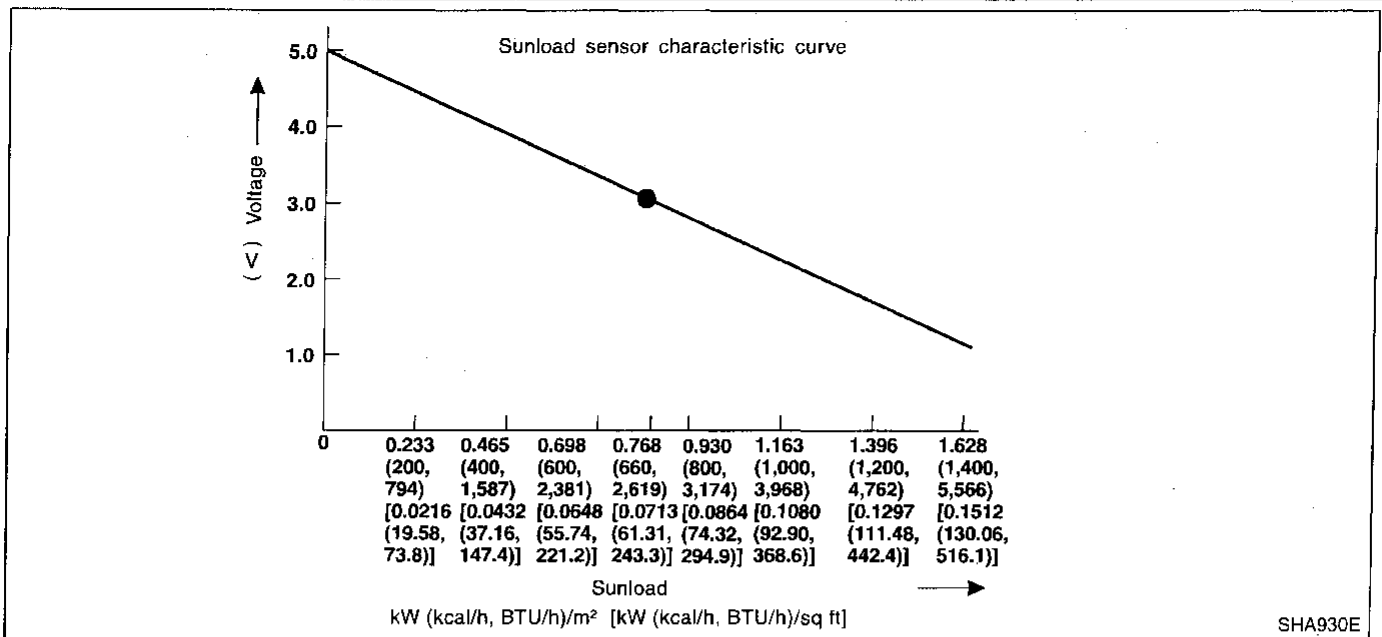
SC

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TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Sunload Sensor Circuit (Cont'd)



Intake Sensor Circuit COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

NBHA0105

Intake Sensor

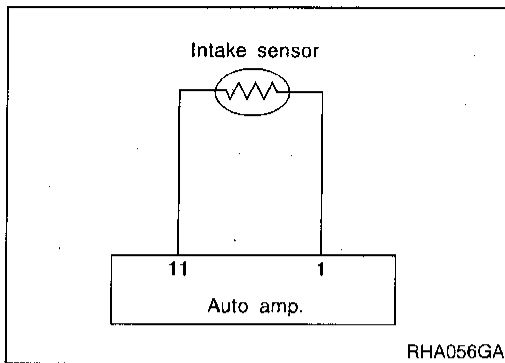
NBHA0105S01

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

After disconnecting intake sensor harness connector, measure resistance between terminals 1 and 2 at sensor harness side, using the table below.

Temperature °C (°F)	Resistance kΩ
-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

If NG, replace intake sensor.



DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM: Intake sensor circuit is open or shorted. (P4 or -P4 is indicated on auto amp. as a result of conducting Self-diagnosis STEP 2.)

NEHA0106

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1	CHECK INTAKE SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN INTAKE SENSOR AND BODY GROUND
<p>Disconnect intake sensor harness connector. Do approx. 5 volts exist between intake sensor harness terminal No. 2 and body ground?</p>	
<p>Intake sensor connector (M107)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RHA495G</p>	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 2.
No	▶ GO TO 4.

2	CHECK INTAKE SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN INTAKE SENSOR AND AUTO AMP. (LCU)
<p>1. Disconnect auto amp. (LCU) harness connector. 2. Check circuit continuity between intake sensor harness terminal No. 2 and auto amp. (LCU) harness terminal No. 11. Continuity should exist.</p>	
<p>Intake sensor connector (M107)</p> <p>Auto amp. connector (M103)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RHA496G</p>	
OK or NG	
OK	▶ GO TO 3.
NG	▶ Repair harness or connector.

3	CHECK INTAKE SENSOR
Refer to HA-92.	
OK or NG	
OK	▶ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace auto amp. 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-2. Confirm that code No. 20 is displayed.
NG	▶ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace intake sensor. 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-2. Confirm that code No. 20 is displayed.

4	CHECK INTAKE SENSOR CIRCUIT BETWEEN AMBIENT SENSOR AND AUTO AMP. (LCU)
<p>1. Disconnect auto amp. (LCU) harness connector. 2. Check circuit continuity between intake sensor harness terminal No. 1 and auto amp. (LCU) harness terminal No. 1. Continuity should exist.</p>	
<p>Intake sensor connector (M107)</p> <p>Auto amp. (LCU) connector (M103)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RHA497G</p>	
OK or NG	
OK	▶ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace auto amp. 2. Go to self-diagnosis step-by-step procedure (HA-36) and perform self-diagnosis STEP-2. Confirm that code No. 20 is displayed.
NG	▶ Repair harness or connector.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSES

Air Mix Door Motor PBR Circuit

Air Mix Door Motor PBR Circuit

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

For description of mode door motor and air mix door motor circuit, refer to HA-53. NBHA0050

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

Perform diagnostic procedure for mode door motor and air mix door motor. Refer to HA-50.

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

NBHA0070

NBHA0070S01

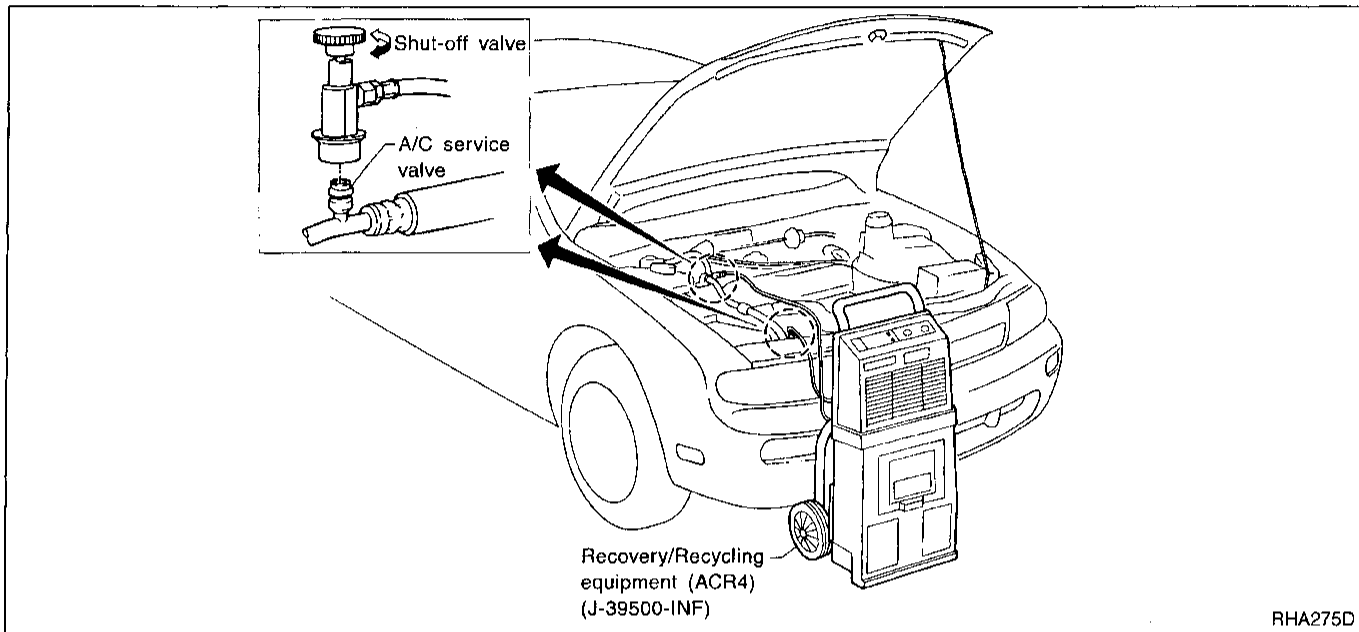
NBHA0070S0101

SETTING OF SERVICE TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

DISCHARGING REFRIGERANT

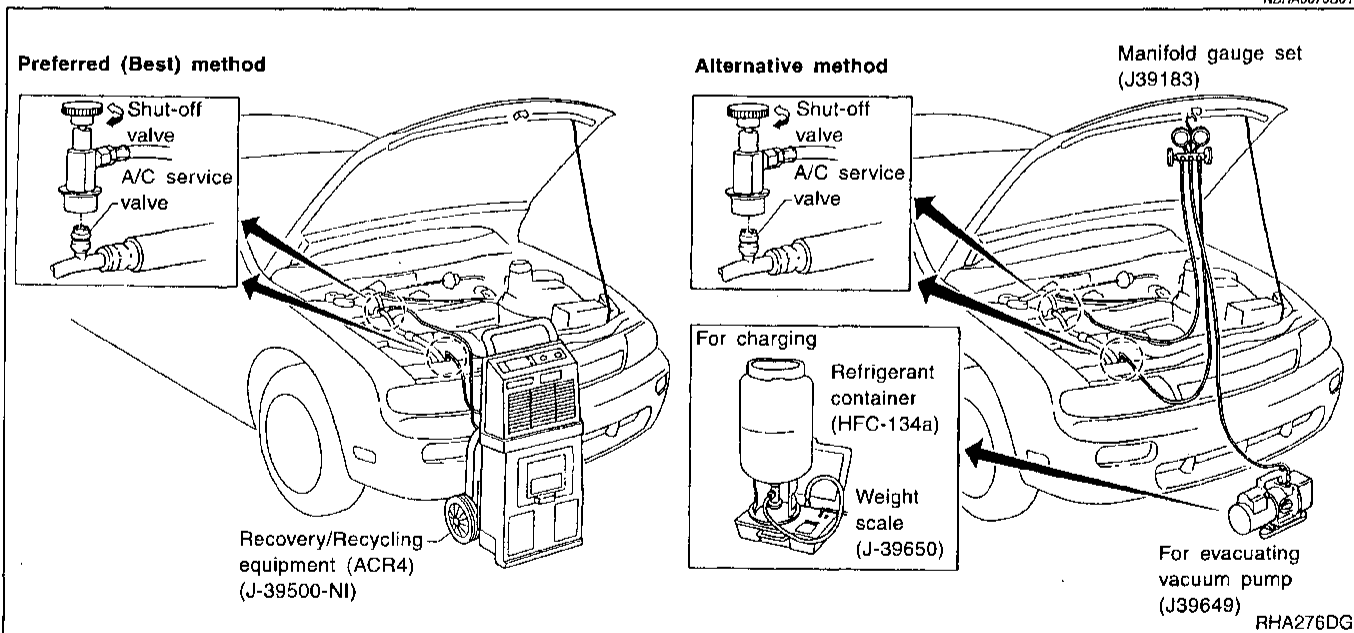
WARNING:

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.



Evacuating System and Charging Refrigerant

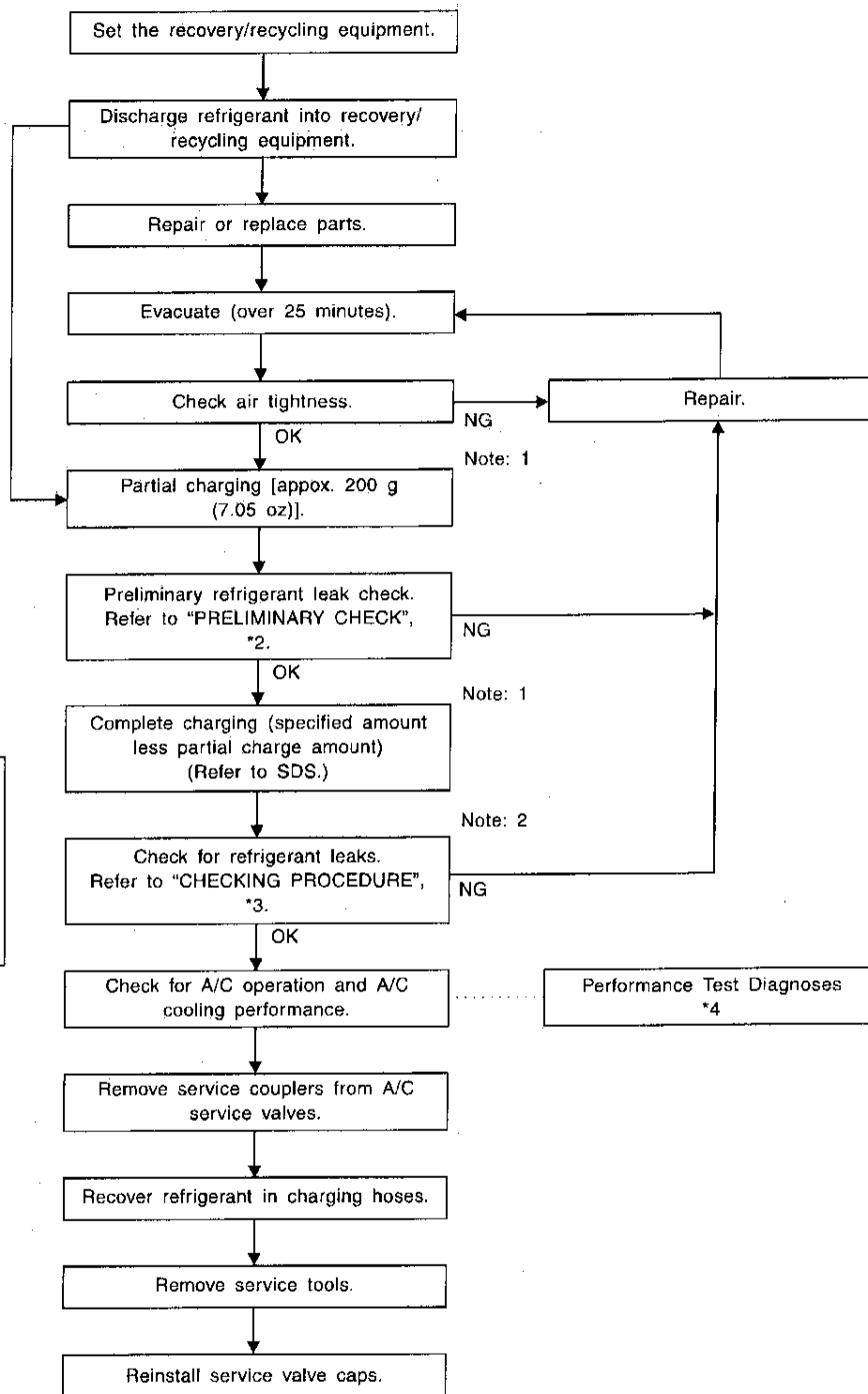
NBHA0070S0102



SERVICE PROCEDURES

HFC-134a (R-134a) Service Procedure (Cont'd)

Recovered lubricant. Refer to "CHECKING AND ADJUSTING", *1.



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

*1: HA-97
 *2: HA-105

*3: HA-106

*4: HA-73

MHA644A

SERVICE PROCEDURES

Maintenance of Lubricant Quantity in Compressor

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.

1	CHECK LUBRICANT RETURN OPERATION
Can lubricant return operation be performed?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A/C system works properly. • There is no evidence of a large amount of lubricant leakage. 	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ GO TO 2.
No	▶ GO TO 3.

2	PERFORM LUBRICANT RETURN OPERATION, PROCEEDING AS FOLLOWS:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start engine, and set the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test condition Engine speed: Idling to 1,200 rpm A/C or AUTO switch: ON Blower speed: Max. position Temp. control: Optional [Set so that intake air temperature is 25 to 30°C (77 to 86°F).] 2. Next item is for V-5 or V-6 compressor. Connect the manifold gauge, and check that the high pressure side pressure is 588 kPa (6 kg/cm², 85 psi) or higher. If less than the reference level, attach a cover to the front face of the condenser to raise the pressure. 3. Perform lubricant return operation for about 10 minutes. 4. Stop engine. <p>CAUTION: If excessive lubricant leakage is noted, do not perform the lubricant return operation.</p>	
OK	▶ GO TO 3.

3	CHECK COMPRESSOR
Should the compressor be replaced?	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ Go to "Lubricant Adjustment Procedure for Compressor Replacement", (HA-98).
No	▶ GO TO 4.

4	CHECK ANY PART
Is there any part to be replaced? (Evaporator, condenser, liquid tank or in case there is evidence of a large amount of lubricant leakage.)	
Yes or No	
Yes	▶ Go to "Lubricant Adjusting Procedure for Components Replacement Except Compressor", (HA-98).
No	▶ Carry out the A/C performance test.

SERVICE PROCEDURES

Maintenance of Lubricant Quantity in Compressor (Cont'd)

Lubricant Adjusting Procedure for Components Replacement Except Compressor

-NBHA0071S0201

After replacing any of the following major components, add the correct amount of lubricant to the system.

Amount of lubricant to be added

Part replaced	Lubricant to be added to system	Remarks
	Amount of lubricant ml (US fl oz, Imp fl oz)	
Evaporator	75 (2.5, 2.6)	—
Condenser	75 (2.5, 2.6)	—
Liquid tank	5 (0.2, 0.2)	Add if compressor is not replaced. *1
In case of refrigerant leak	30 (1.0, 1.1)	Large leak
	—	Small leak *2

*1: If compressor is replaced, addition of lubricant is included in the flow chart.

*2: If refrigerant leak is small, no addition of lubricant is needed.

Lubricant Adjusting Procedure for Compressor Replacement

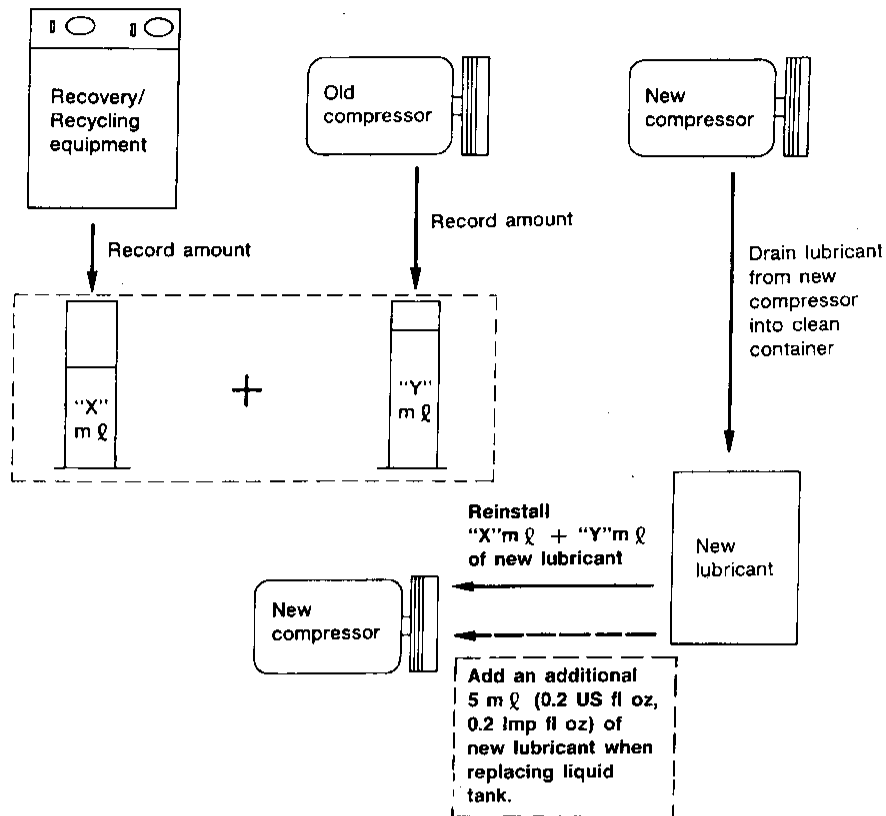
NBHA0071S0202

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

SERVICE PROCEDURES

Maintenance of Lubricant Quantity in Compressor (Cont'd)

Lubricant adjusting procedure for compressor replacement



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Compressor REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

NBHA0072

SEC. 274•275

16 - 22 (1.6 - 2.2, 12 - 16)

23 - 26
(2.3 - 2.7,
17 - 20)

16 - 19
(1.6 - 1.9, 12 - 14)

: N•m (kg-m, ft-lb)

45 - 60 (4.6 - 6.1, 33 - 44)

23 - 26
(2.3 - 2.7,
17 - 20)

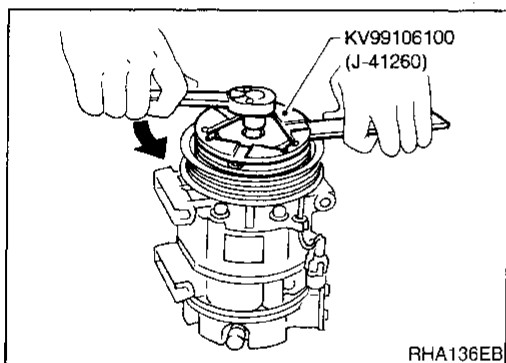
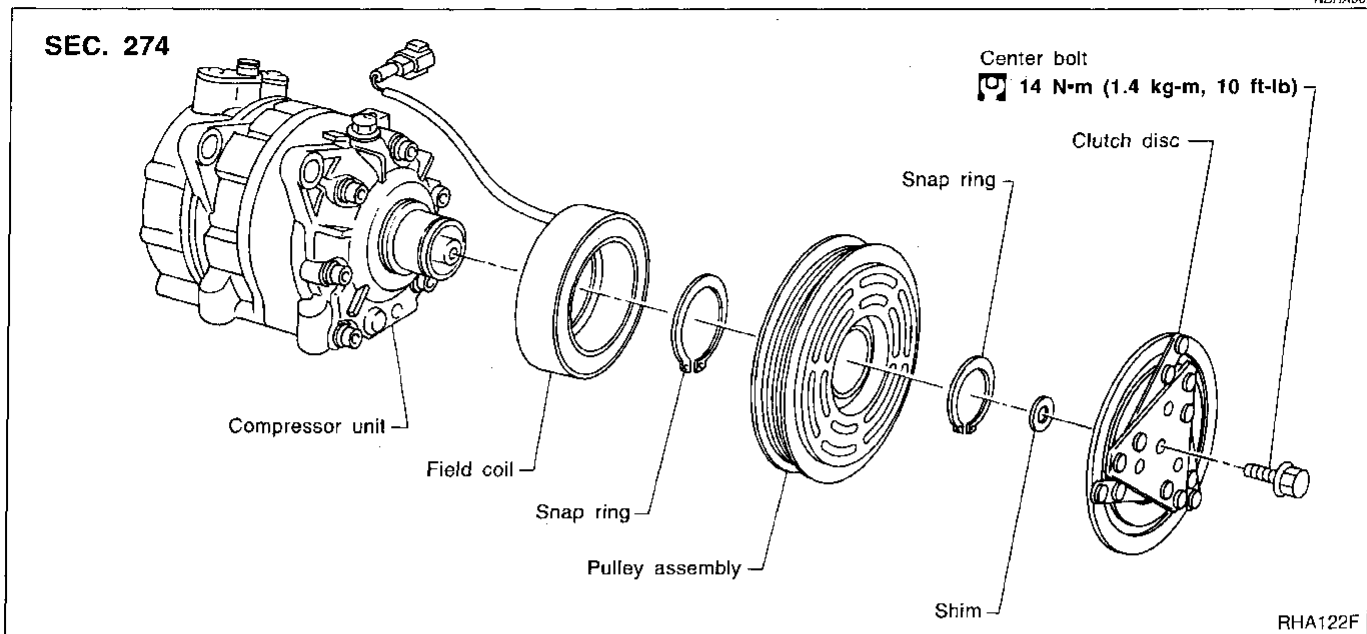
RHA650F

HA-99

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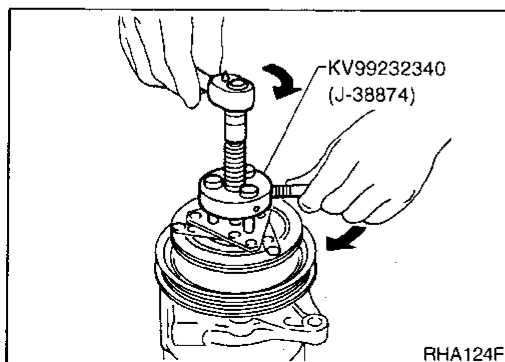
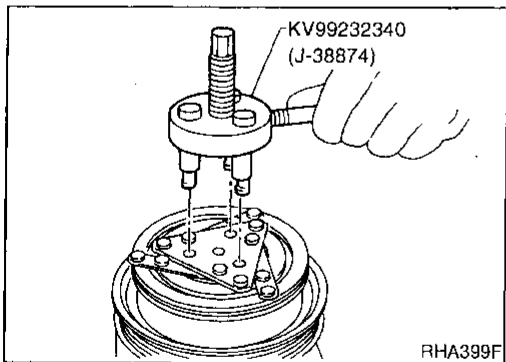
Compressor Clutch OVERHAUL

NBHA0073

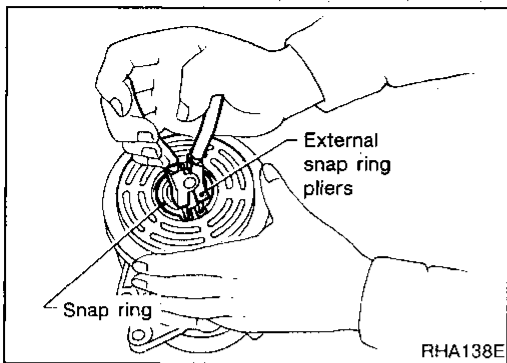


REMOVAL

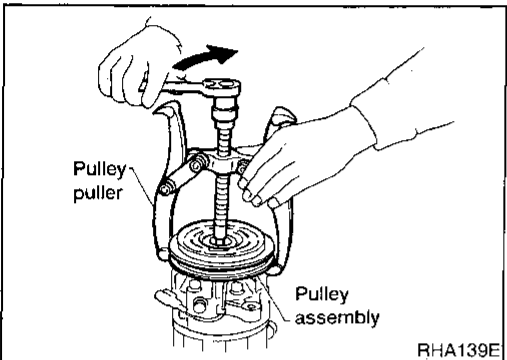
- When removing center bolt, hold clutch disc with clutch disc wrench. NBHA0074



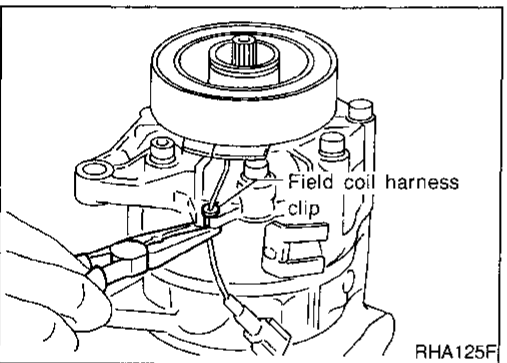
- Remove the clutch disc using the clutch disc puller. Insert the holder's three pins into the holes in the clutch disc. Rotate the holder clockwise to hook it onto the plate. Then, tighten the center bolt to remove the clutch disc. After removing the clutch disc, remove the shims from either the drive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



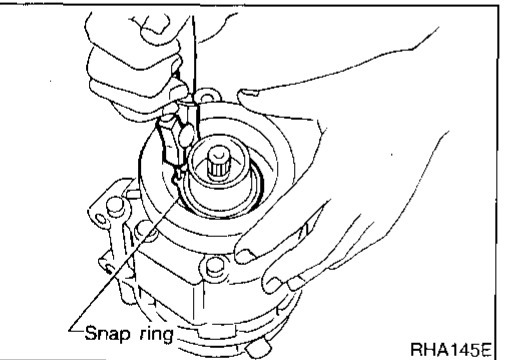
- Remove the snap ring using external snap ring pliers.



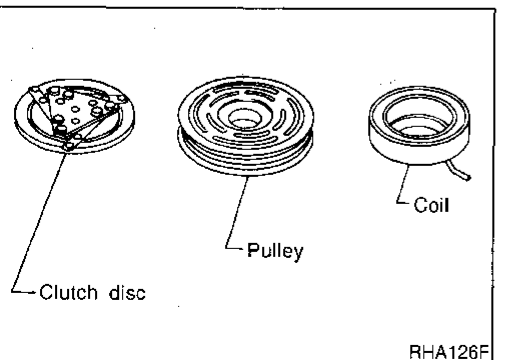
- Pulley removal**
Position the center pulley puller on the end of the drive shaft, and remove the pulley assembly using any commercially available pulley puller.
To prevent the pulley groove from being deformed, the puller claws should be positioned onto the edge of the pulley assembly.



- 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.

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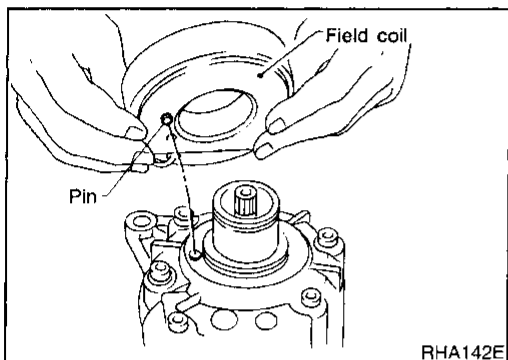
SERVICE PROCEDURES

Compressor Clutch (Cont'd)

Coil

Check coil for loose connection or cracked insulation.

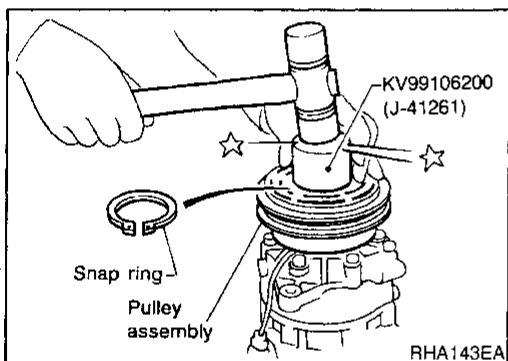
NBHA0075S03



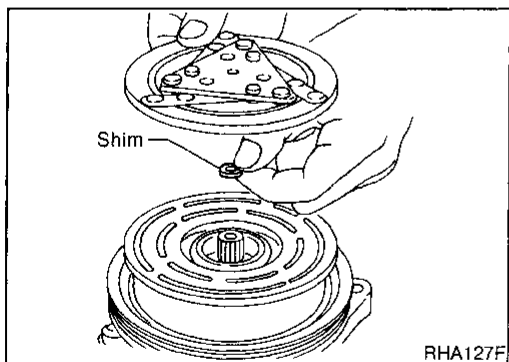
INSTALLATION

NBHA0076

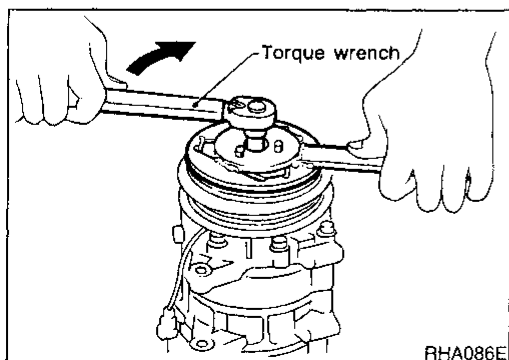
- Install the field coil.
Be sure to align the coil's pin with the hole in the compressor's front head.
- Install the field coil harness clip using a screwdriver.



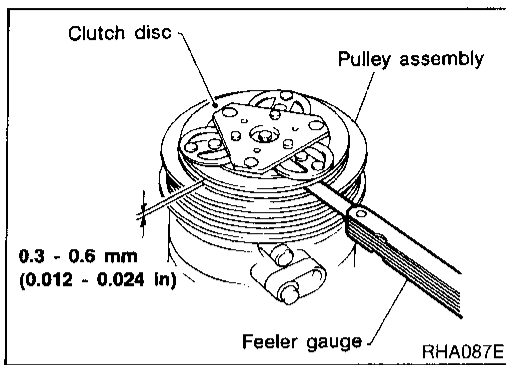
- Install the pulley assembly using the installer and a hand press, and then install the snap ring using snap ring pliers.



- 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.

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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.

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SERVICE PROCEDURES

Refrigerant Lines

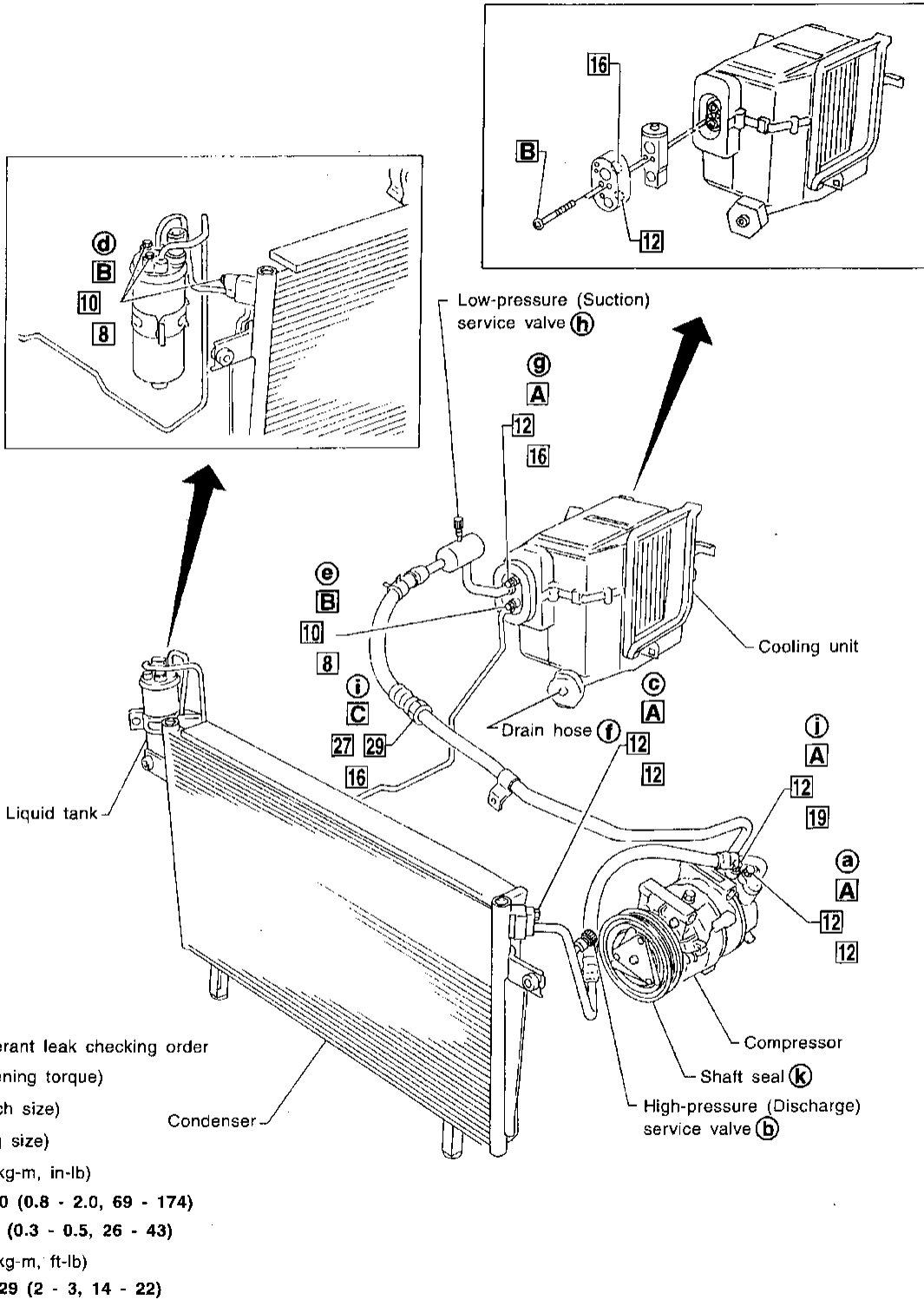
Refrigerant Lines

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

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

=NBHA0077

SEC. 271•274•276



SHA968E

CHECKING REFRIGERANT LEAKS

NBHA0078

Preliminary Check

NBHA0078S01

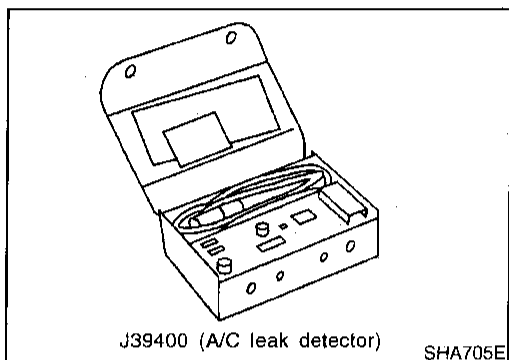
Perform a visual inspection of all refrigeration parts, fittings, hoses, and components for signs of A/C lubricant leakage, damage and corrosion.

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J39400 (A/C leak detector)

SHA705E

Precautions for Handling Leak Detector

NBHA0078S02

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.

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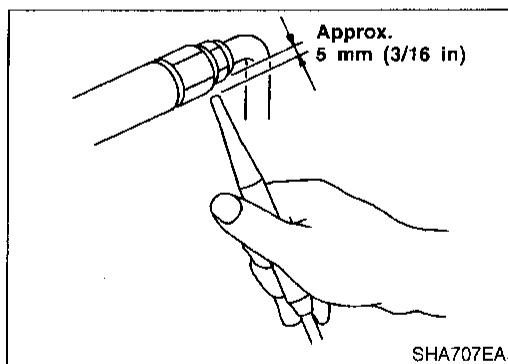
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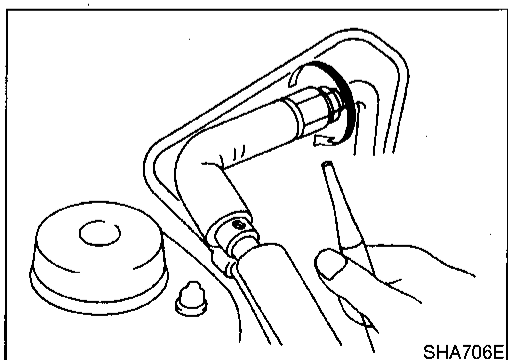
1. Position probe approximately 5 mm (3/16 in) away from point to be checked.

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

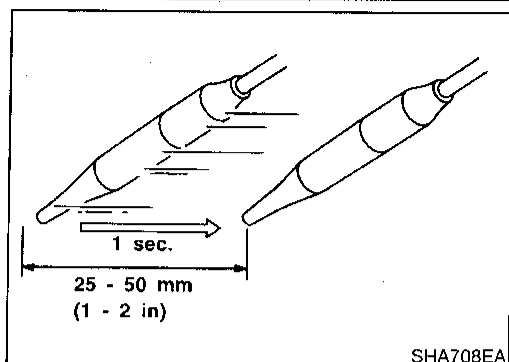
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SERVICE PROCEDURES

Refrigerant Lines (Cont'd)



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

Checking Procedure

NBHA007BS03

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 **a** through **k**. Refer to HA-104. 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
- 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.

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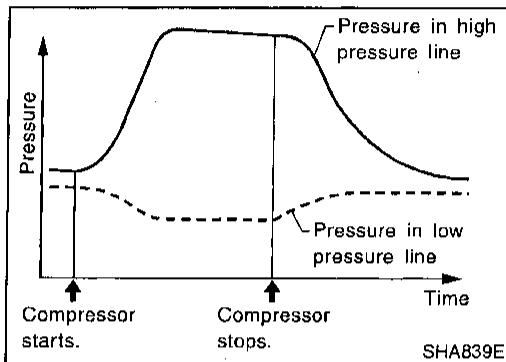
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Refrigerant leaks should be checked immediately after stopping the engine. Begin with the leak detector on the high pressure line. The pressure in the high pressure line will gradually drop after refrigerant circulation stops and pressure in the low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

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Belt TENSION ADJUSTMENT

- Refer to MA section.

Fast Idle Control Device (FICD) INSPECTION

- Refer to EC section and HA-16.

SERVICE DATA AND SPECIFICATIONS (SDS)

Compressor

Compressor

NBHA0081

Model		CALSONIC make V-6
Type		V-6 variable displacement
Displacement cm ³ (cu in)/rev.	Max.	184 (11.228)
	Min.	14.5 (0.885)
Cylinder bore x stroke mm (in)		37 (1.46) x [2.3 - 28.6 (0.091 - 1.126)]
Direction of rotation		Clockwise (viewed from drive end)
Drive belt		Poly V

Lubricant

NBHA0082

Model		CALSONIC make V-6
Name		Nissan A/C System Oil Type S
Part number		KLH00-PAGS0
Capacity ml (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

NBHA0083

Type	HFC-134a (R-134a)
Capacity kg (lb)	0.60 - 0.70 (1.32 - 1.54)

Engine Idling Speed (When A/C is ON)

NBHA0084

- Refer to EC section.

Belt Tension

NBHA0085

- Refer to Checking Drive Belts (MA section).