

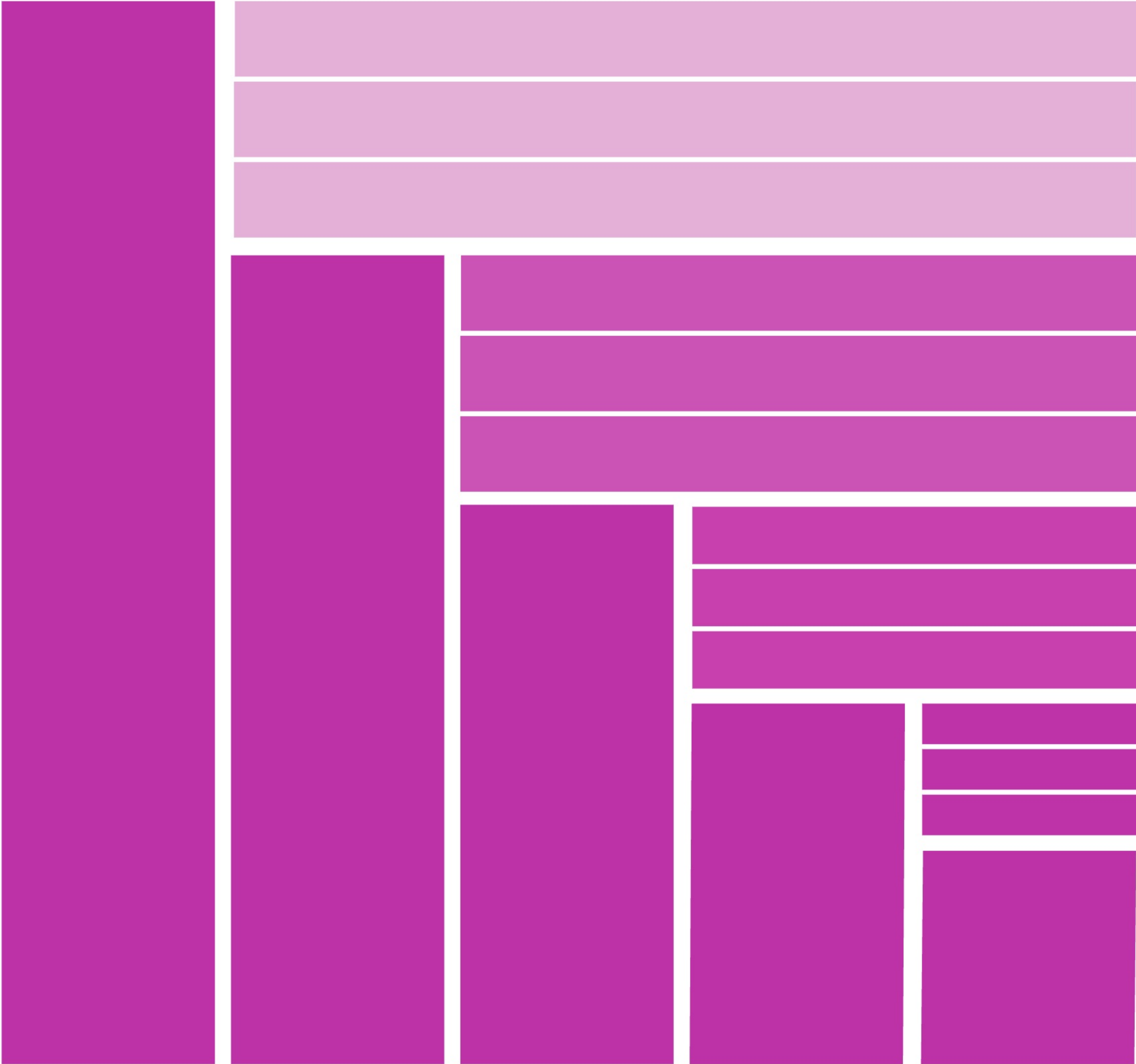
TOYOTA

LAND CRUISER

AIR CONDITIONER

ALL SEASON & BOOST VENTILATOR TYPE / HJ60 Series

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



FOREWORD

This manual has been published to explain how to install the air conditioner for TOYOTA LAND CRUISER and how to charge the air conditioning system with refrigerant. When installing the air conditioner, installation should be done as described in this manual.

Improper installation will reduce its performance and function of vehicle.

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I GENERAL INFORMATION

1. PREPARATION BEFORE INSTALLATION

1-1 Adjustment and Inspection of the Car

Prior to installing the air conditioner, make the following inspections and/or adjustments.

- 1) Engine Ignition Timing
- 2) Engine Cooling System
- 3) Battery Electrolyte and Charging System
- 4) Passenger Compartment Seal
- 5) Fuel System
- 6) General Car Inspection

1-2 Preparation of Air Conditioner Parts

When unpacking the parts kit, lay parts out in order of installation.

Check entire contents of kit for missing or defective components.

When installing the air conditioner, use the fender covers and seat covers to protect the fender and seat.

1-3 Tools for Installation

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Vacuum Pump | 3) Torque Wrench |
| 2) Air Conditioner Service Tools | 4) Automobile Service Tools |

2. SERVICE PRECAUTION

- 1) Disconnect the ground cable at the battery negative terminal.
- 2) Parts mounted on the engine must use bolts provided in kit and be torqued to specifications.
- 3) When installing air conditioning lines and A/C wire harness, route properly to avoid interference with surrounding parts.
- 4) Before making any hose and tube connections, apply a few drops of refrigeration oil to the seat of coupling nuts.
- 5) When tightening or loosening line fittings, use two wrenches for equalized support.

- 6) Tighten coupling nuts according to specified torque.
 O-ring fitting is introduced on 1981 Model Air Conditioner.

Standard Torque for O-ring Fitting.

Size of Coupling Nut	Fixing Torque
3/8 inch tube for liquid line	1.2 – 1.5 kg-m (12 – 15 N-m)
1/2 inch tube for discharge line	2.0 – 2.5 kg-m (20 – 25 N-m)
5/8 inch tube for suction line	3.0 – 3.5 kg-m (30 – 35 N-m)

- 7) Do not remove blind plugs from fittings until each component is ready for connection.

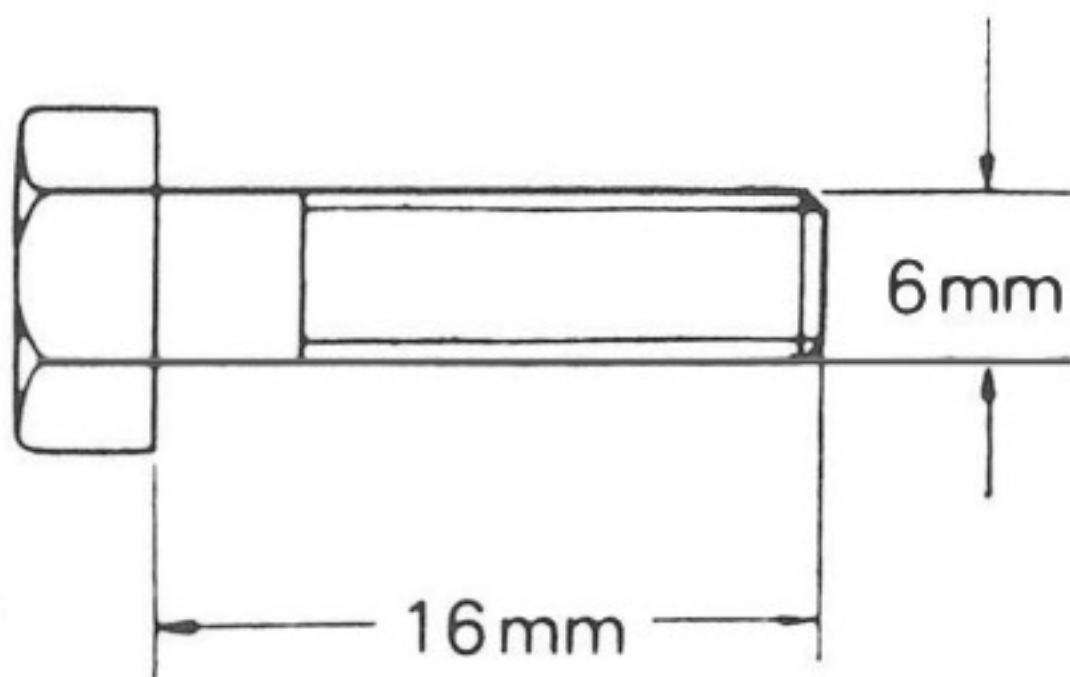
CAUTION

Remove plugs from compressor slowly to allow refrigerant to escape. The compressor is shipped from the factory with a slight charge of refrigerant to prevent corrosion of seals.

- 8) When handling the refrigerant R-12, wear eye protection and be careful that liquid refrigerant does not contact skin.
- 9) Keep the refrigerant container (service drum) below 40°C (100°F).
 Follow manufacturer’s instruction.

3. WHEN INSTALLING

- 1) All instructions are given as if from driver’s seat.
- 2) Figures in parenthesis indicate diameter and length of bolt stem.
 Example: BOLT (6 mm : 16 mm) means a bolt which is 6 mm in diameter and 16 mm in stem length.



II INSTALLATION

II-1 INSTALLATION INSIDE PASSENGER COMPARTMENT

Before installing the air conditioner into the passenger compartment, the following parts must be removed.

1-1. Temporary Removal

- 1) Battery Negative Terminal
- 2) Side Air Duct
- 3) Ash Tray
- 4) Glove Box
- 5) Heater Duct

1-2. Permanent Removal

- 1) Air Duct



Fig. 1-1

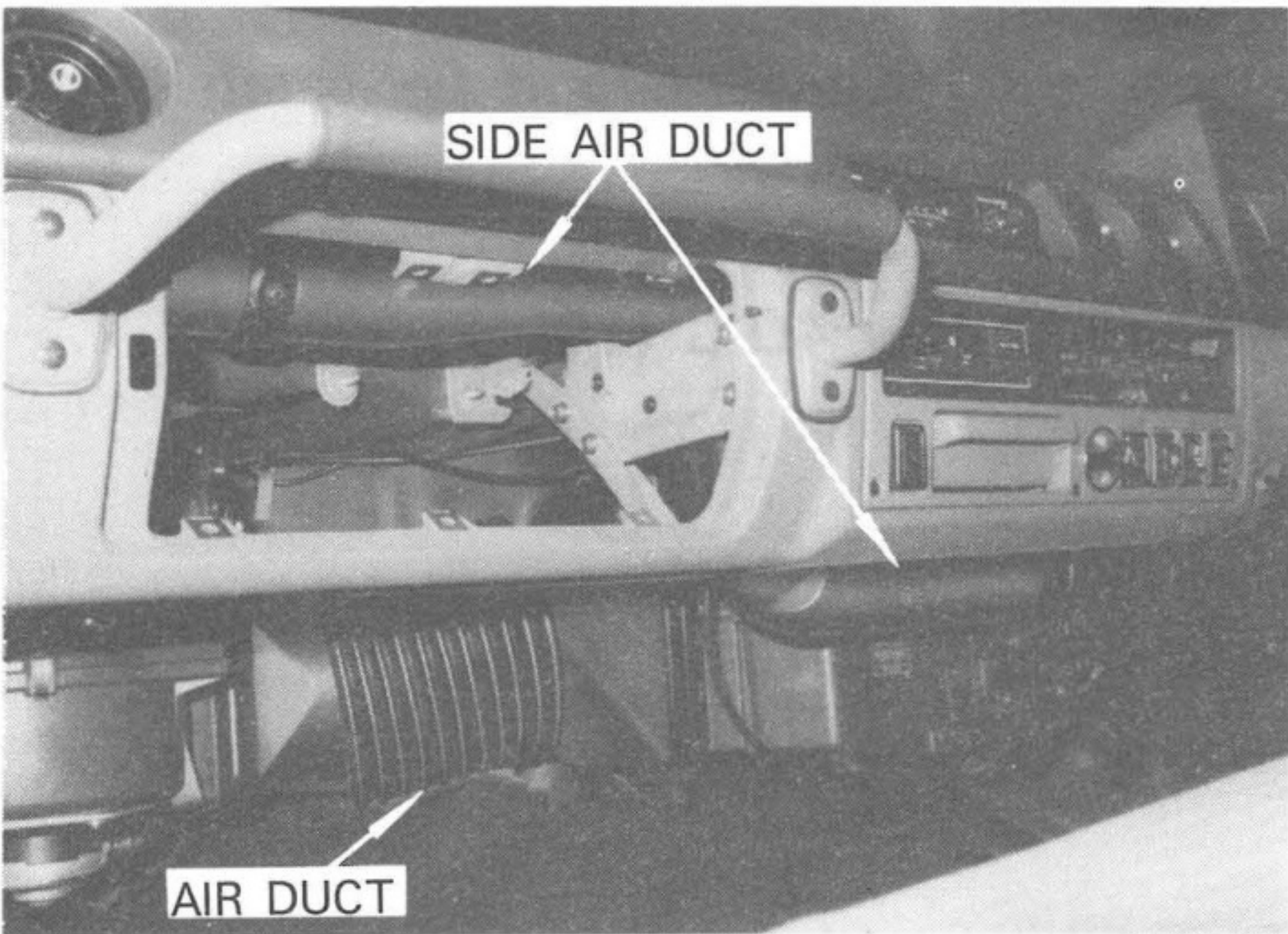


Fig. 1-2

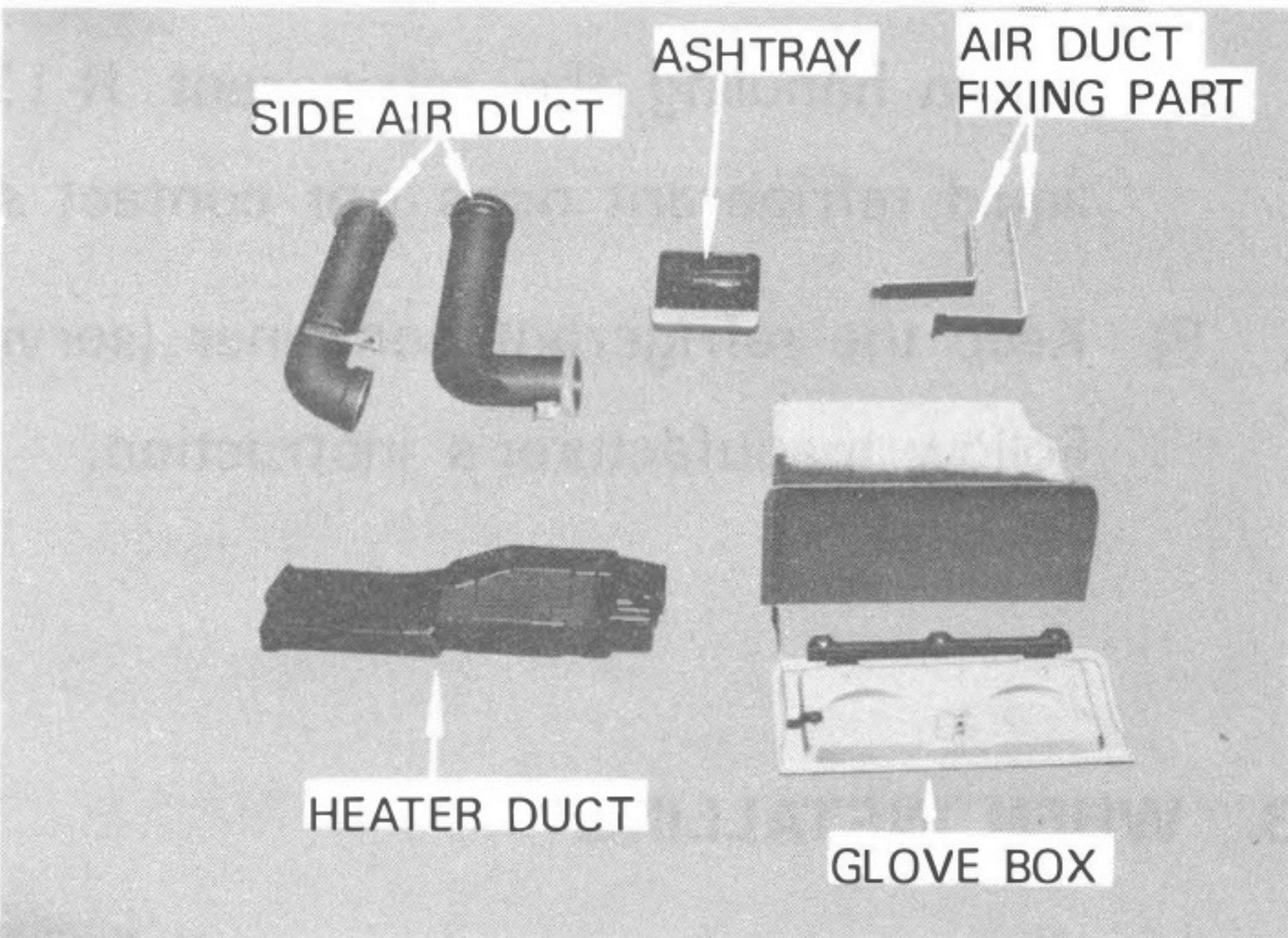


Fig. 1-3

2. DRILLING ON FIREWALL

- A) Drille 36 mm, 26 mm diameter holes on the firewall according to the original punched mark.

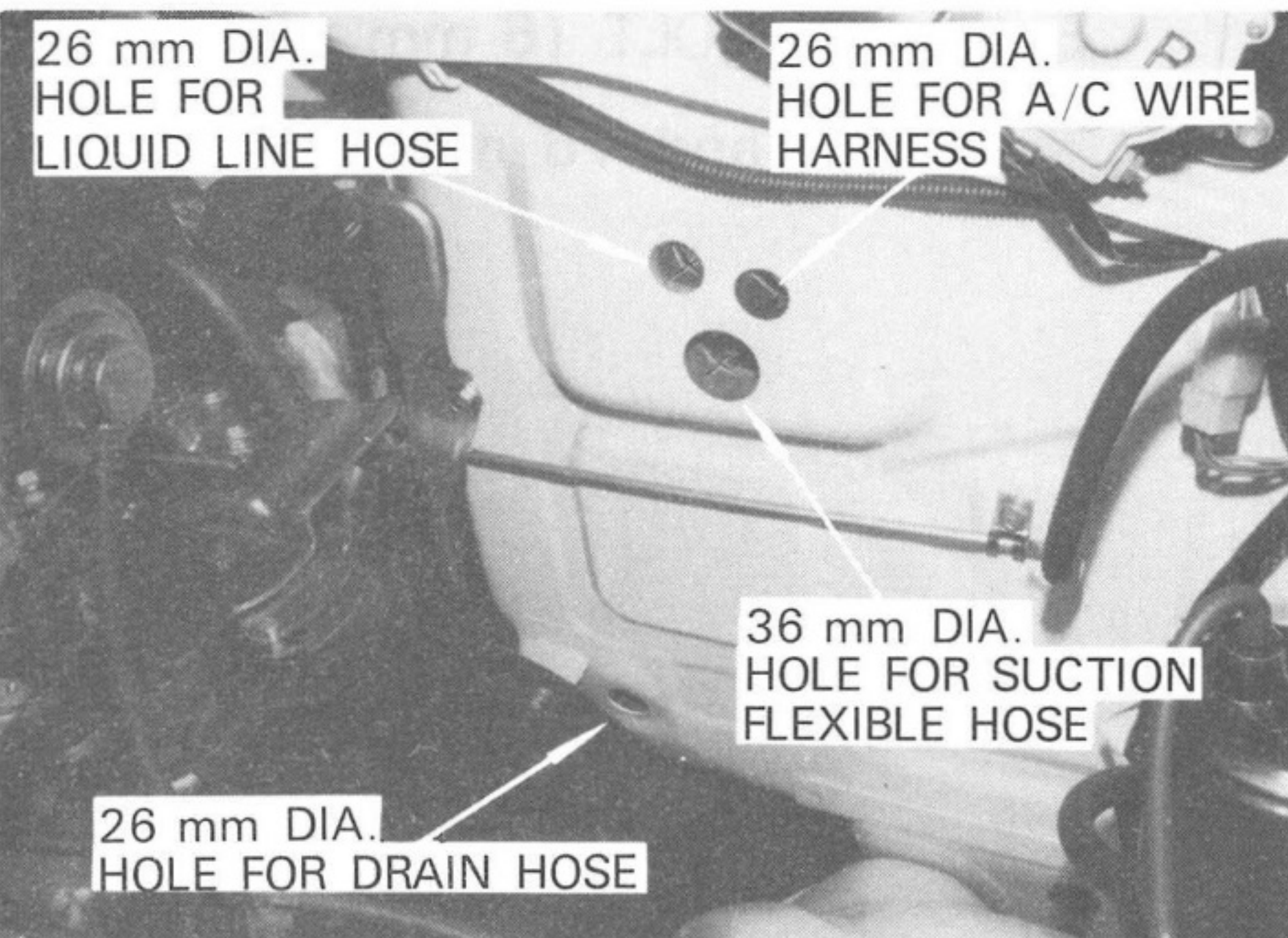


Fig. 1-4

3. COOLING UNIT

A) Install the A/C wire harness onto the cooling unit using clamps.

B) Connect two 2-pole and 10-pole connectors of A/C wire harness to the pressure switch, the thermistor and the amplifier.

See Fig. 1-5.

C) Pass the A/C wire harness of the cooling unit through the hole on the fire-wall into engine compartment.

D) Install the cooling unit using five bolts and two nuts. See Fig. 1-7.

E) Connect the 3-pole connectors of the A/C wire harness to the connector of car equipped harness.

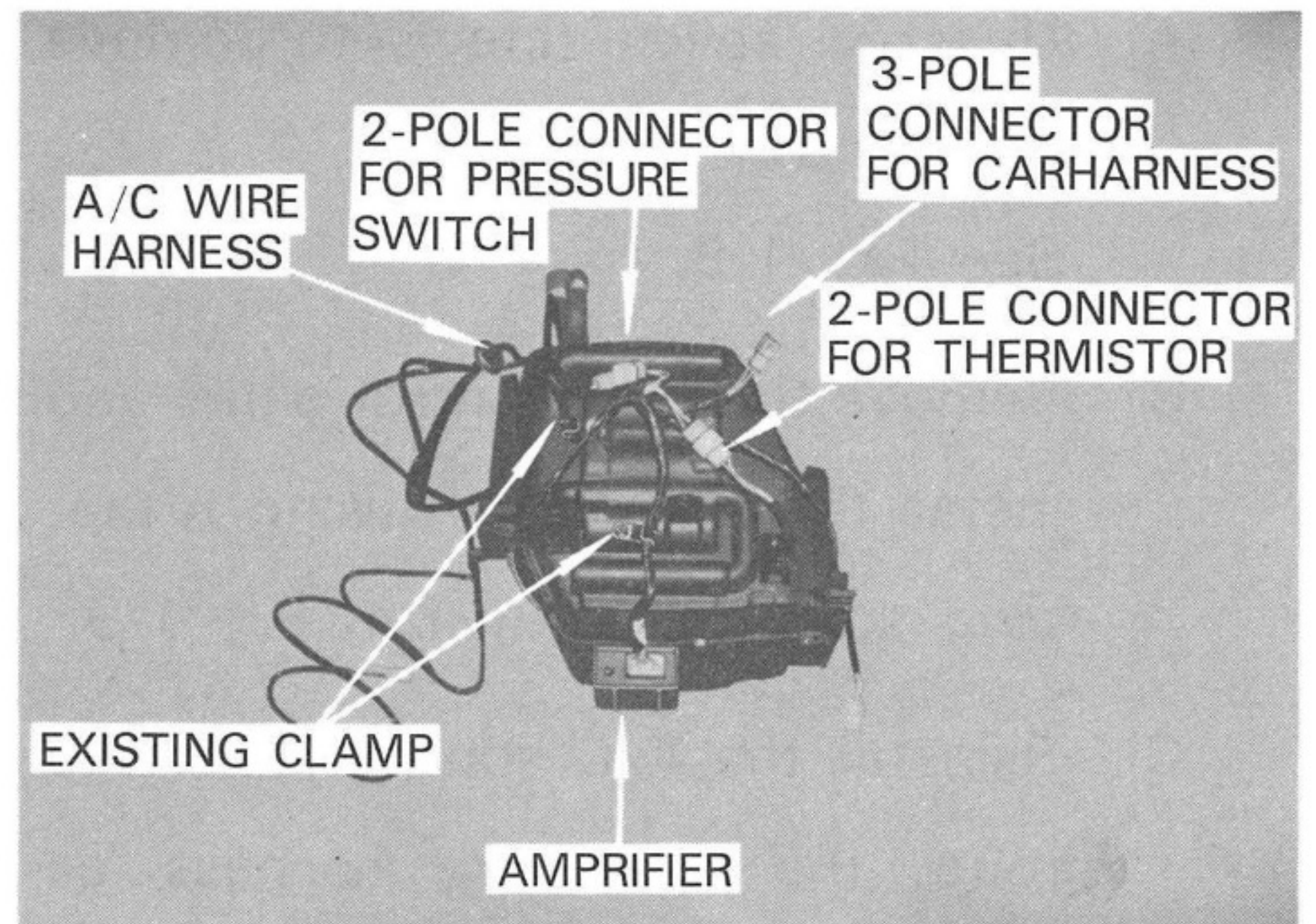


Fig. 1-5

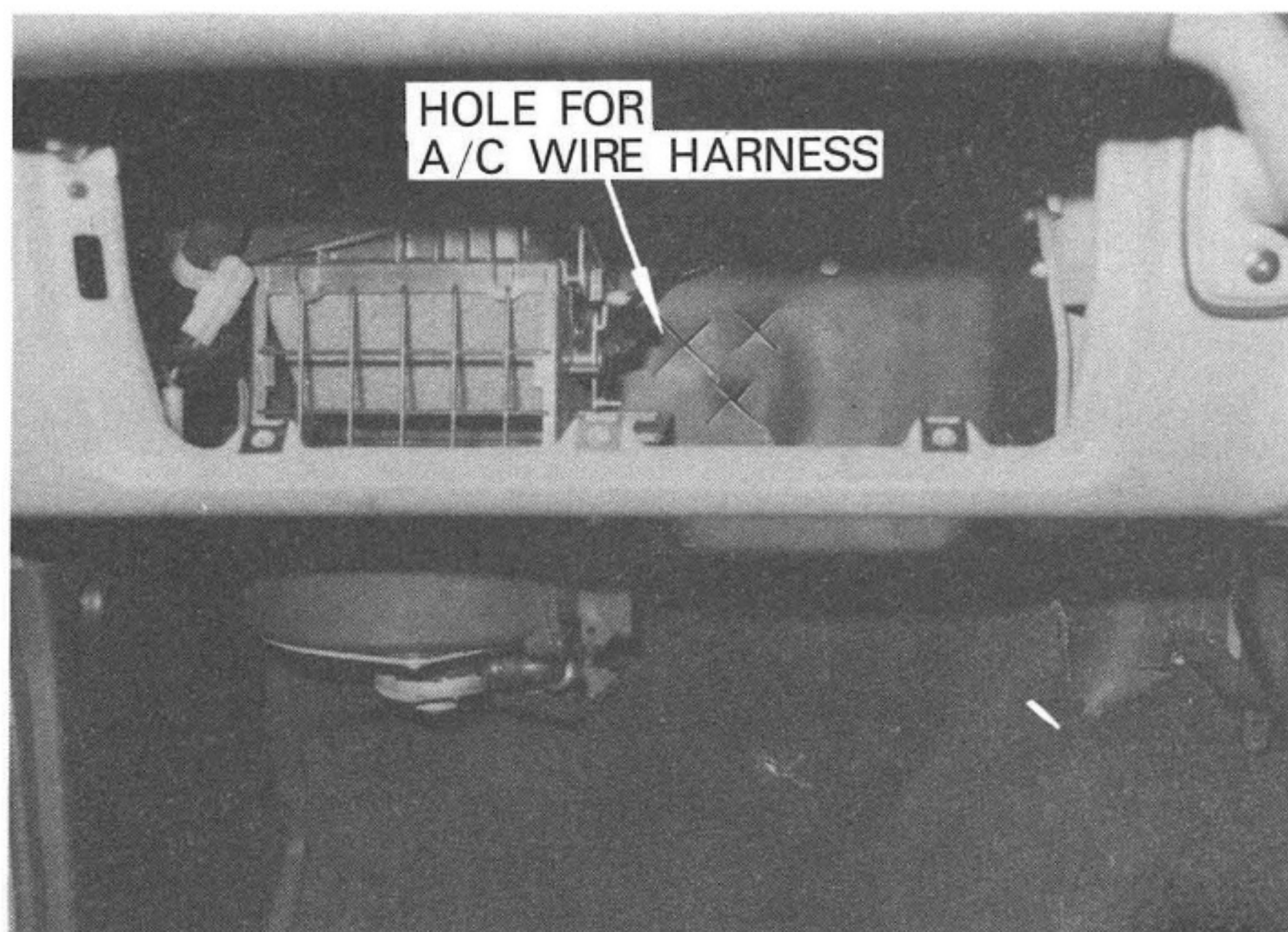


Fig. 1-6

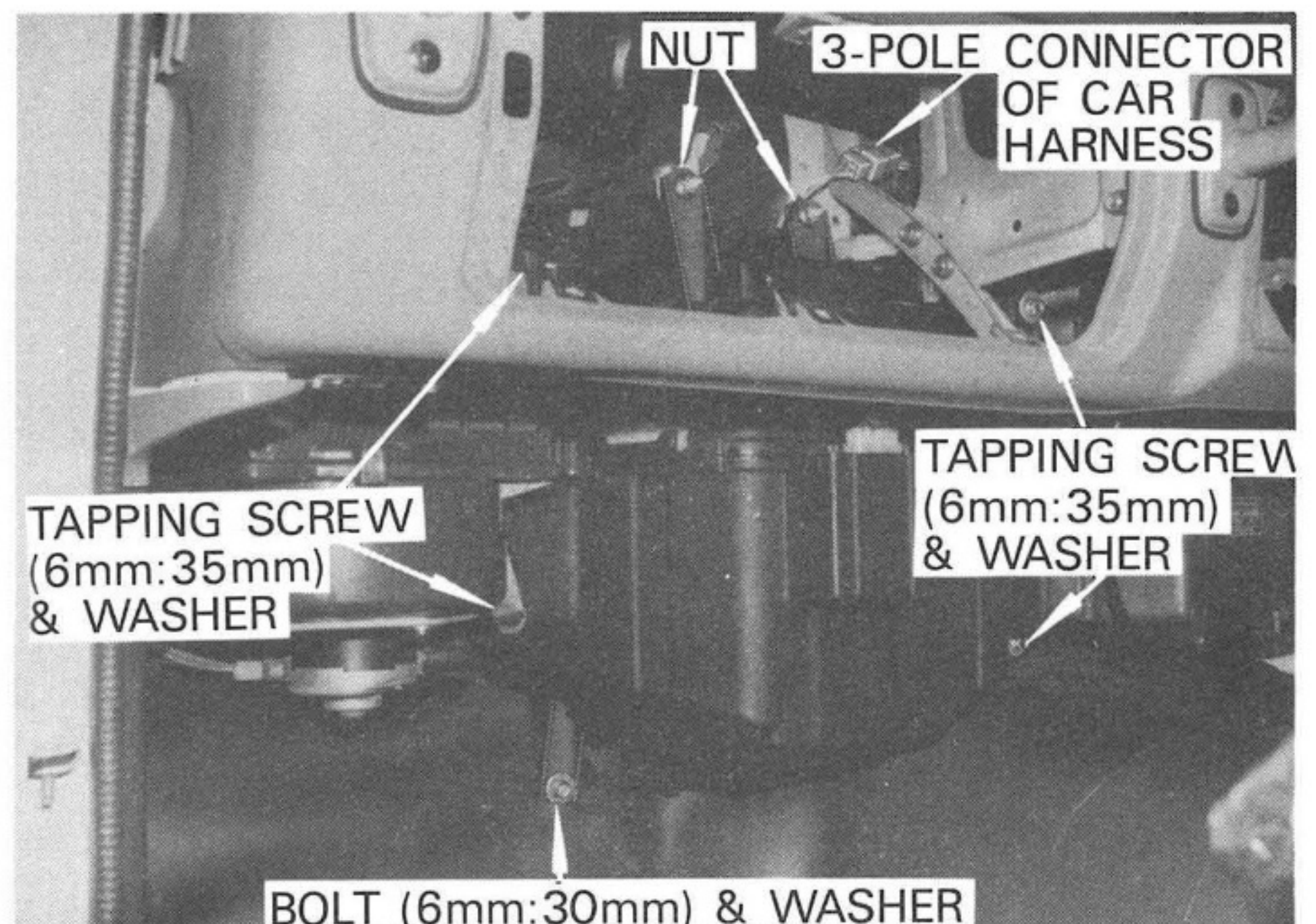


Fig. 1-7

F) Install the drain hose to the cooling unit and lead it into engine compartment.

G) Put the four rubber bushings into the holes for tubes, wire harness and drain hose.

See Fig. 1-8.

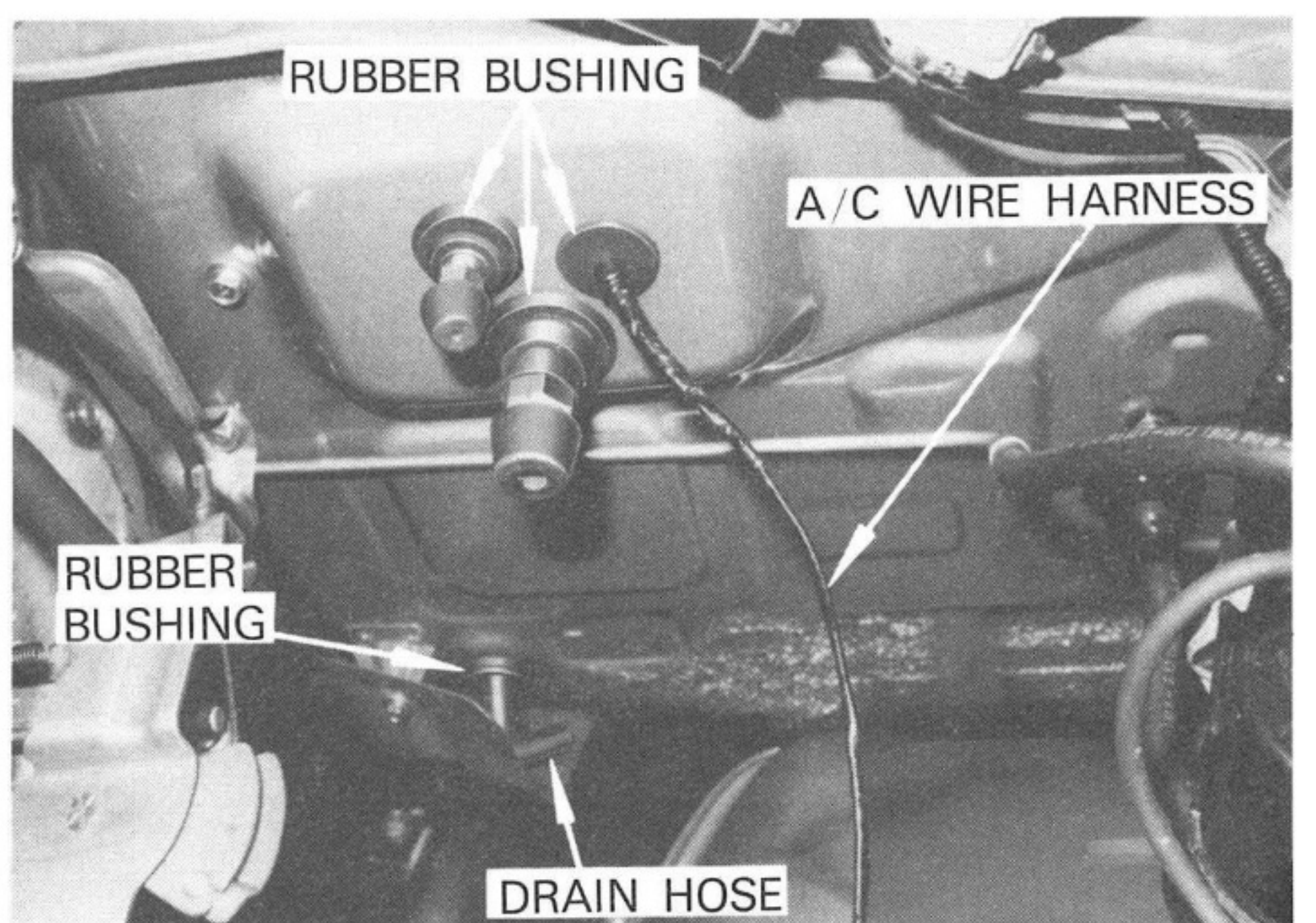


Fig. 1-8

4-1. A/C SWITCH

- A) Unscrew seven screws to remove the control panel ass'y.
See Fig. 1-9.
- B) Remove the A/C control panel and install the A/C switch using a tapping screw as shown in Fig. 1-9.
- C) Reinstall the A/C control panel and route the A/C wire harness as shown in Fig. 1-11.

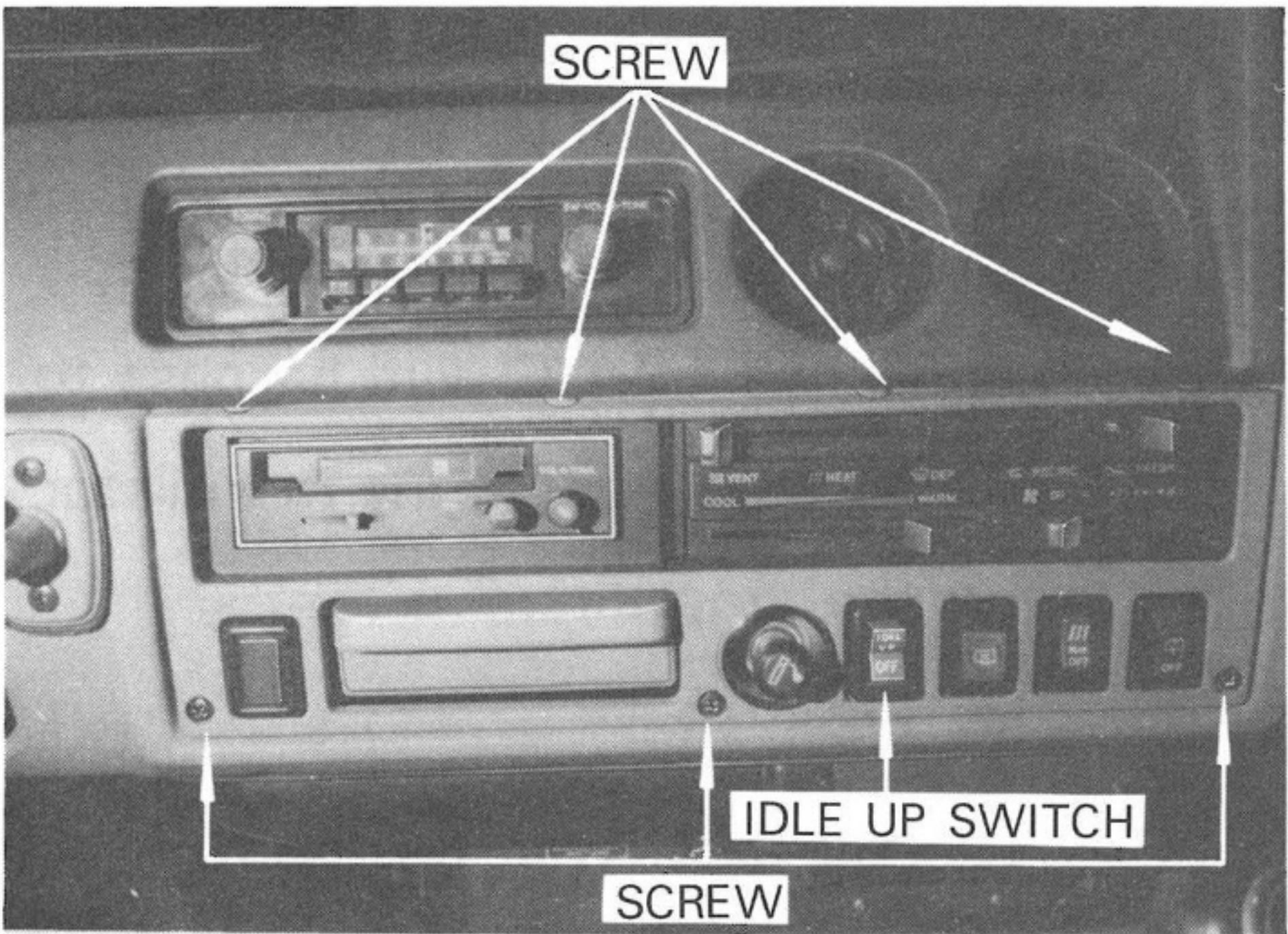


Fig. 1-9

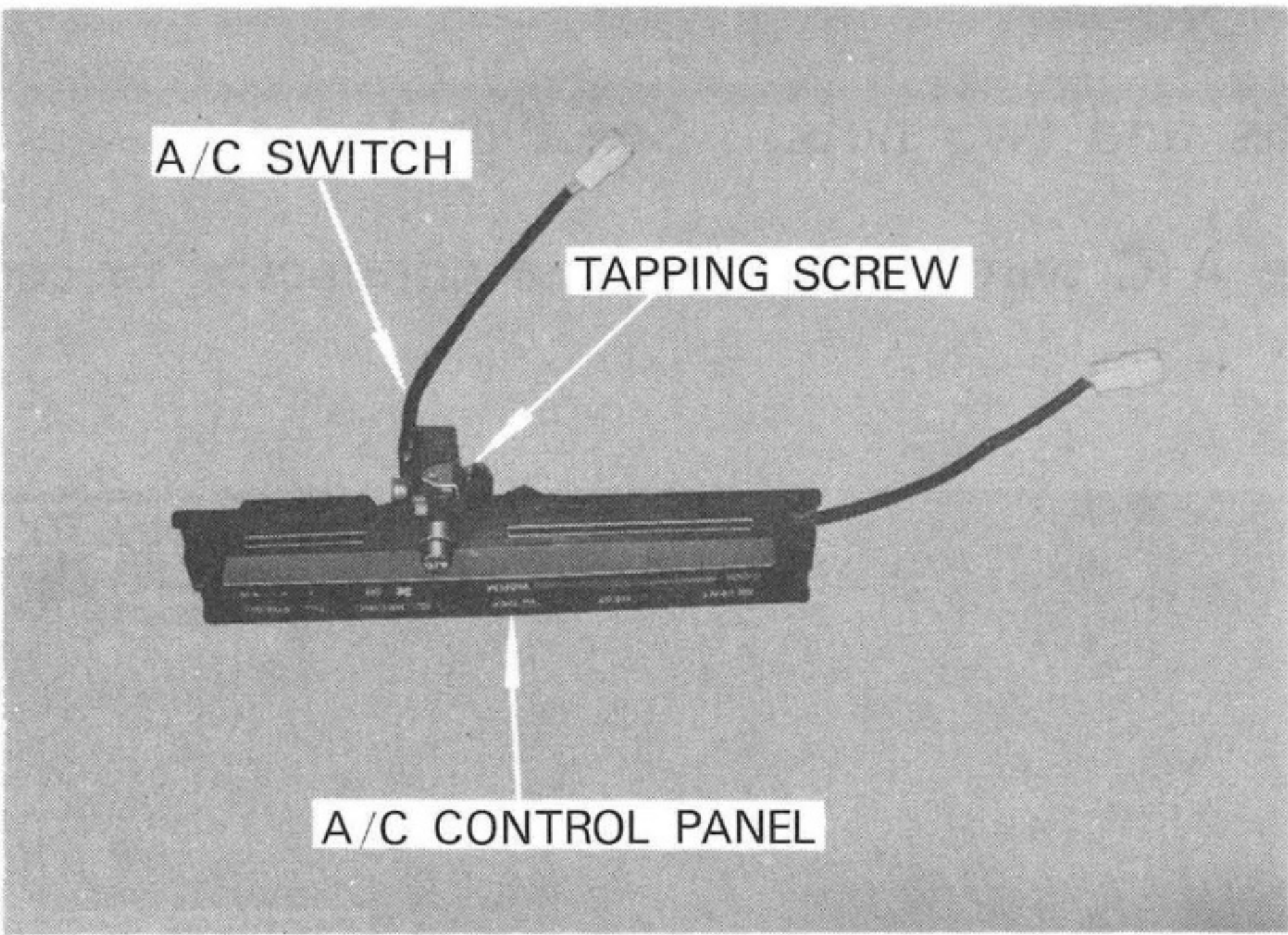


Fig. 1-10

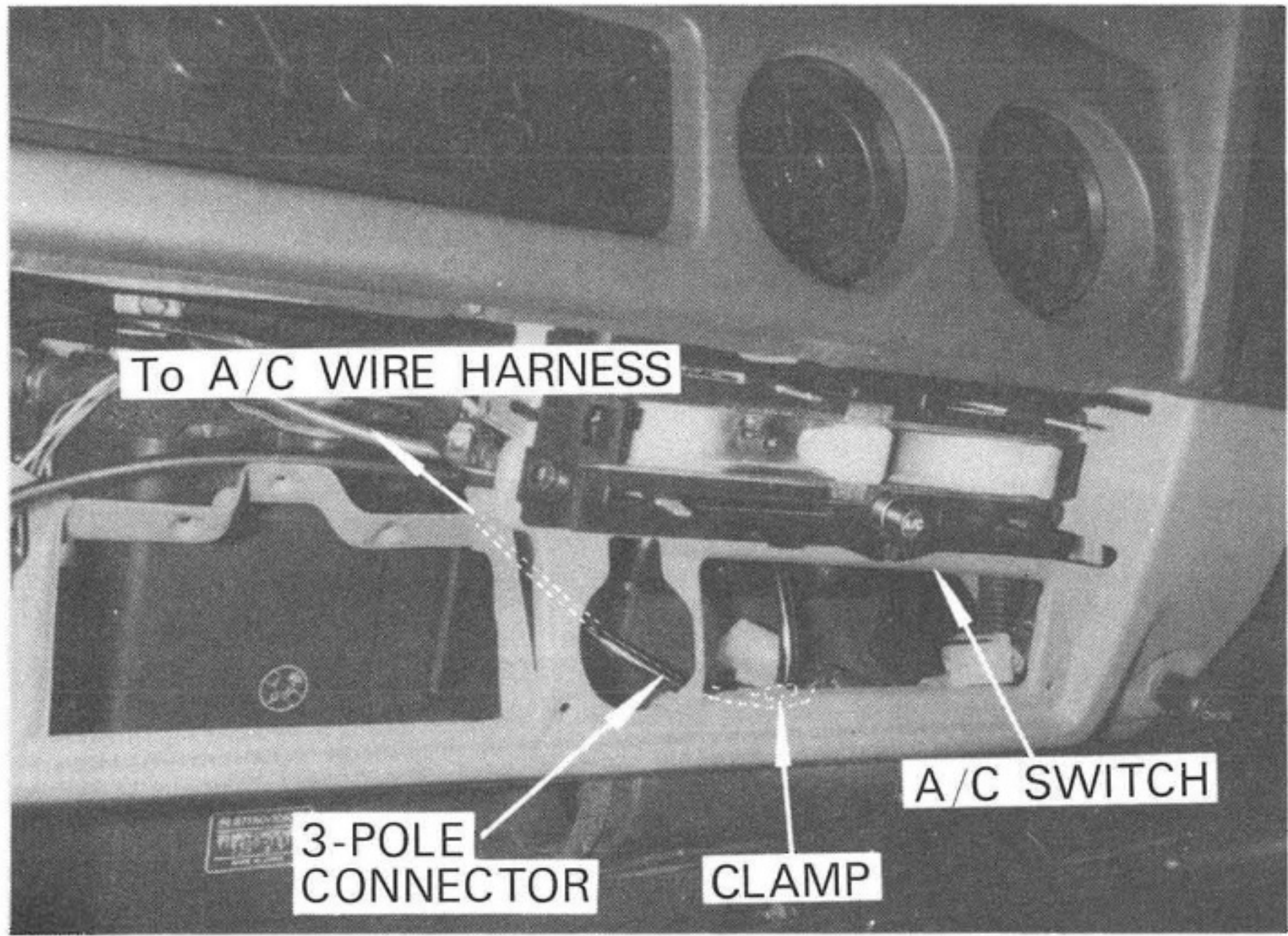


Fig. 1-11

- D) Connect the 3-pole connector of A/C wire harness to the A/C switch.
See Fig. 1-11.
- E) Fasten the A/C wire harness using a clamp on the ash tray.
- F) Reinstall the control panel ass'y, air duct and glove box at the original positions.

4-2. TEMP. CONTROL RESISTOR (Only For The Vehicle without Heater)

- A) Disconnect the control cables from the damper levers, and remove the control panel assy from the instrument panel.
- B) Temporarily remove the "DEF-VENT" control lever and install the temp. control lever together with "DEF-VENT" control lever using new shaft and E-ring.

See Fig. 1-12.

- C) Install the temp. control resistor on the control panel using two screw.
- See Fig. 1-13 & Fig. 1-14.

Note: When install the resistor, put its projection into the hole on the temp. control lever.

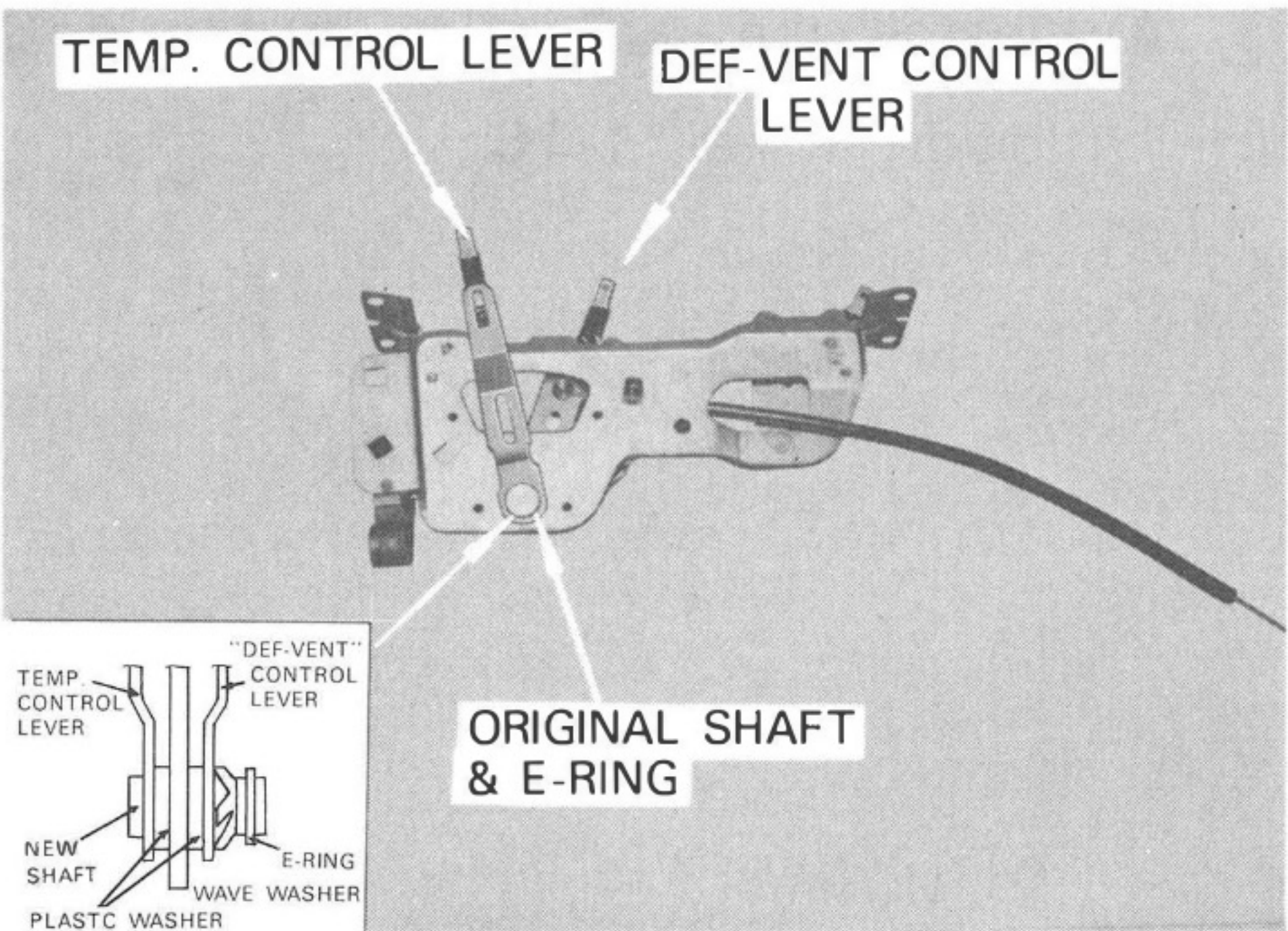


Fig. 1-12

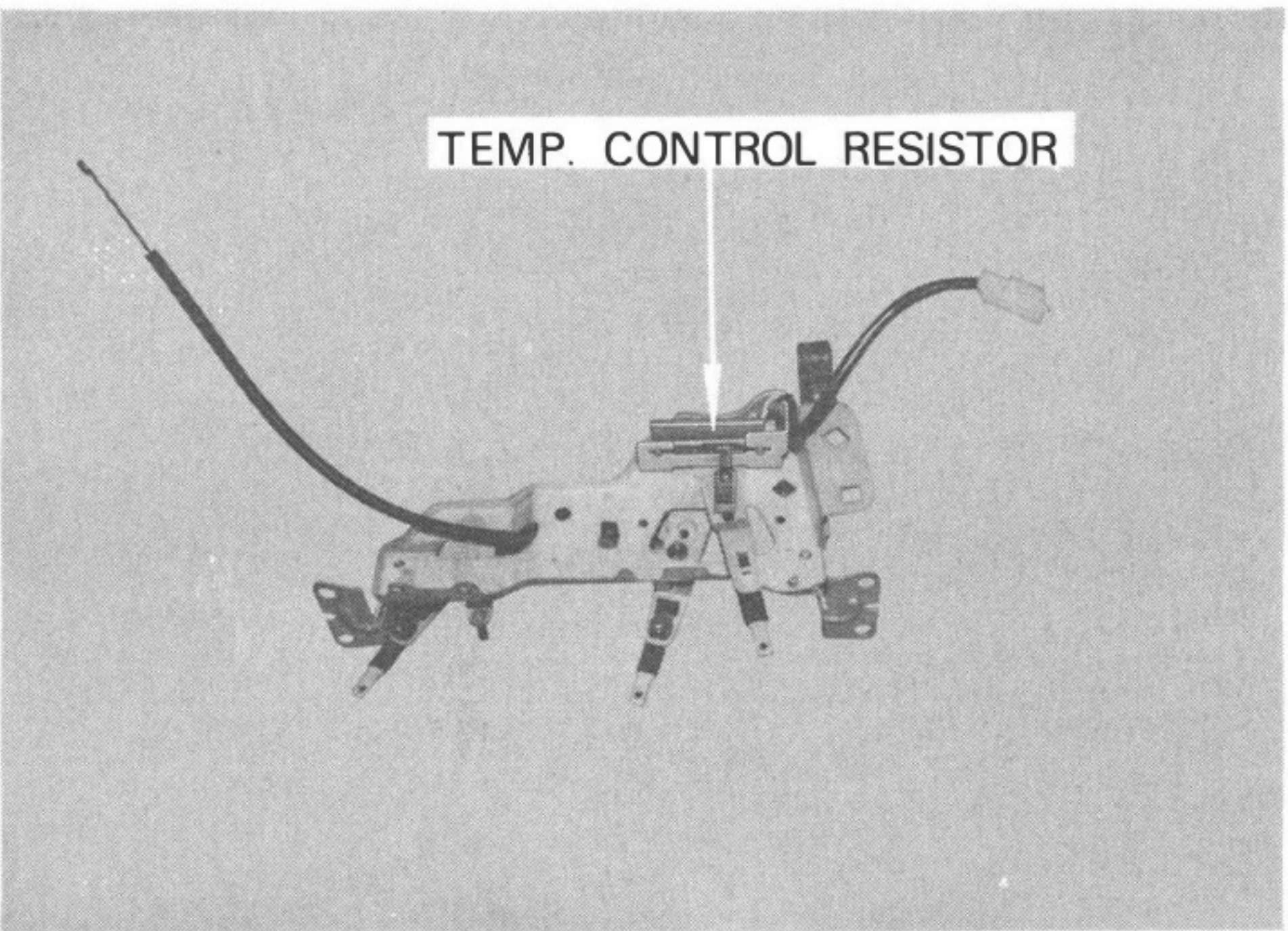


Fig. 1-13

- D) Connect the 2-pole connector of temp. control resistor to the A/C wire harness.
- See Fig. 1-15.
- E) Reinstall the control panel in place.

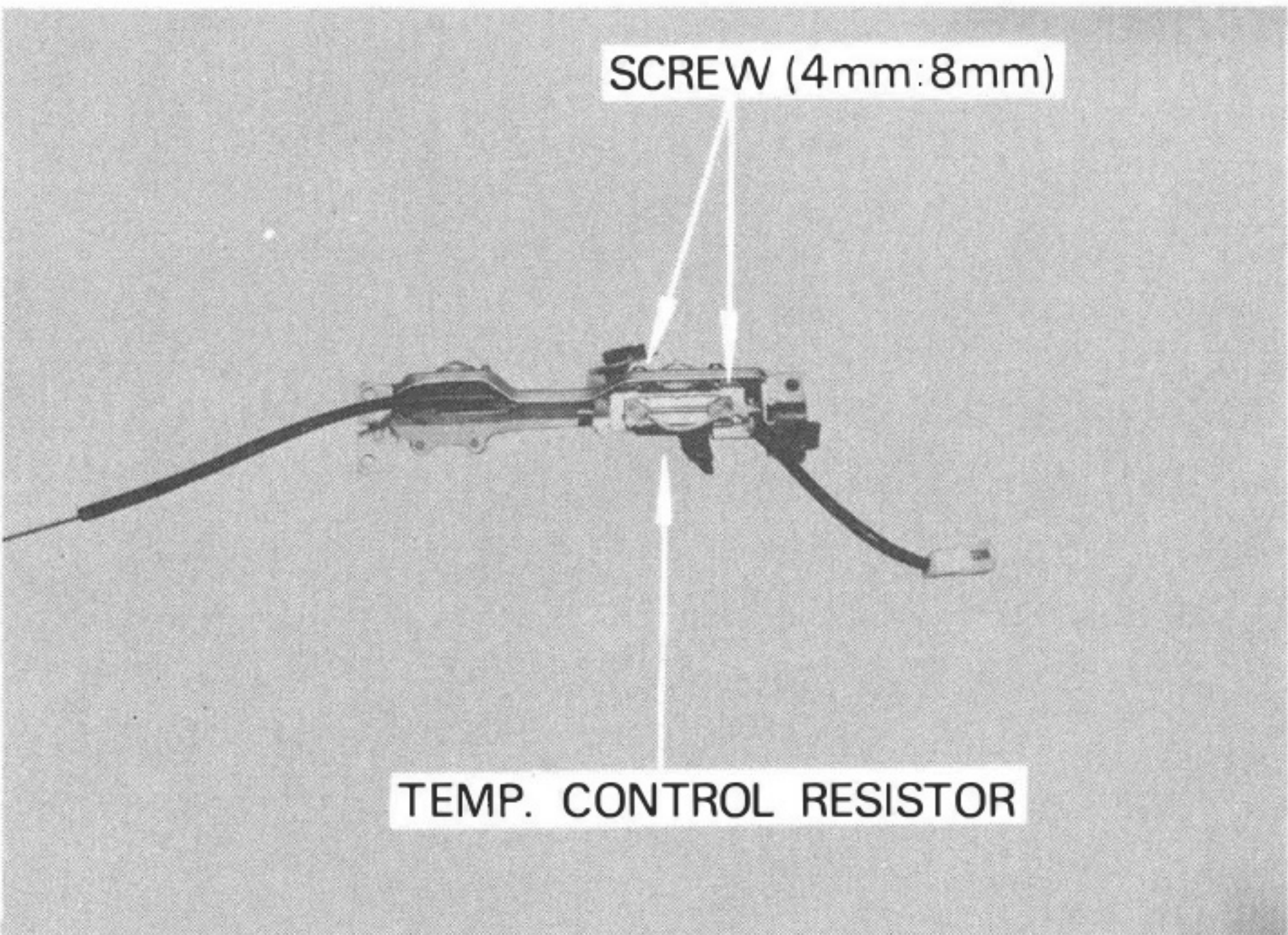


Fig. 1-14

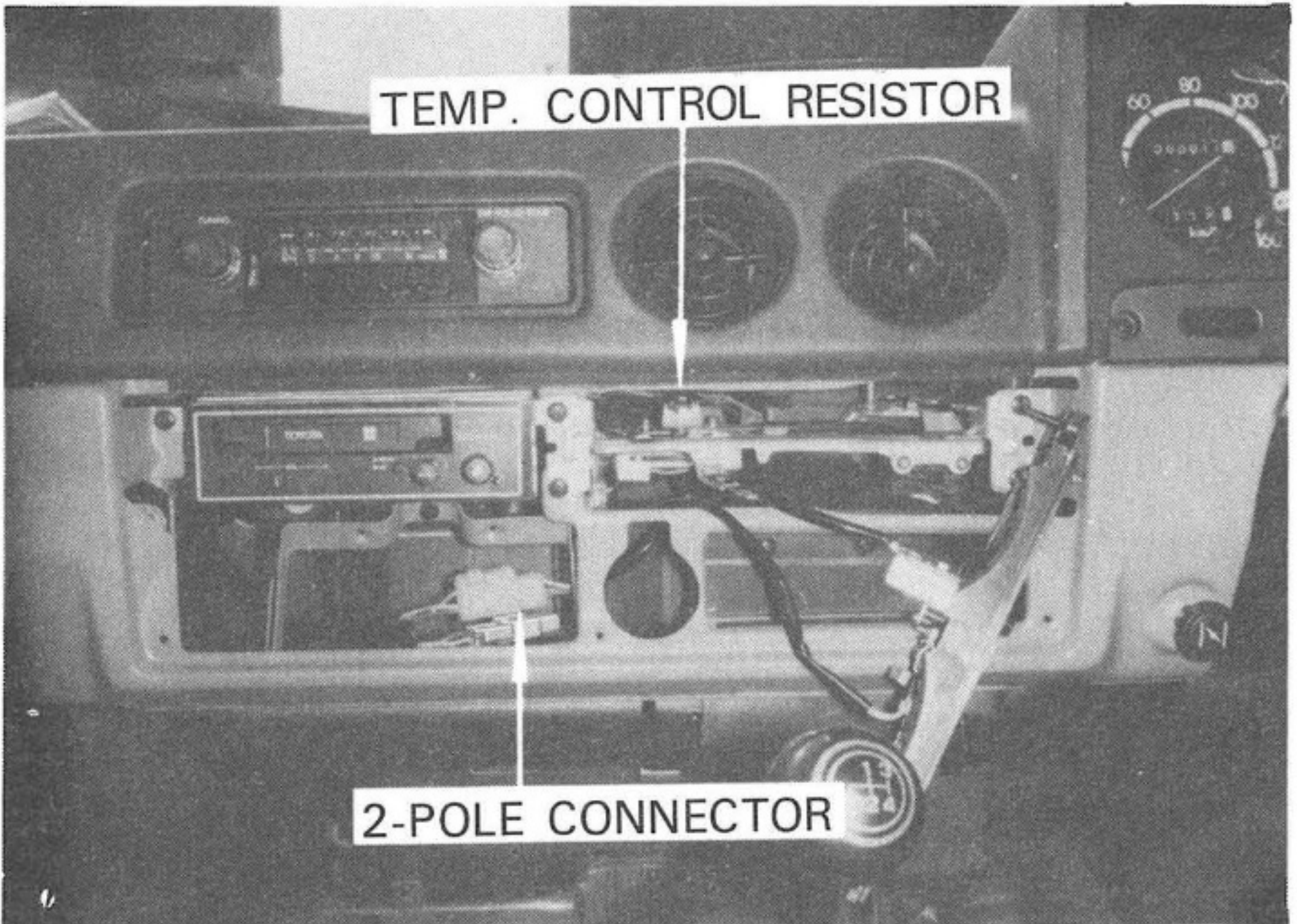


Fig. 1-15

5. A/C RELAY

- A) Install the A/C relay at the position in Fig. 1-16.

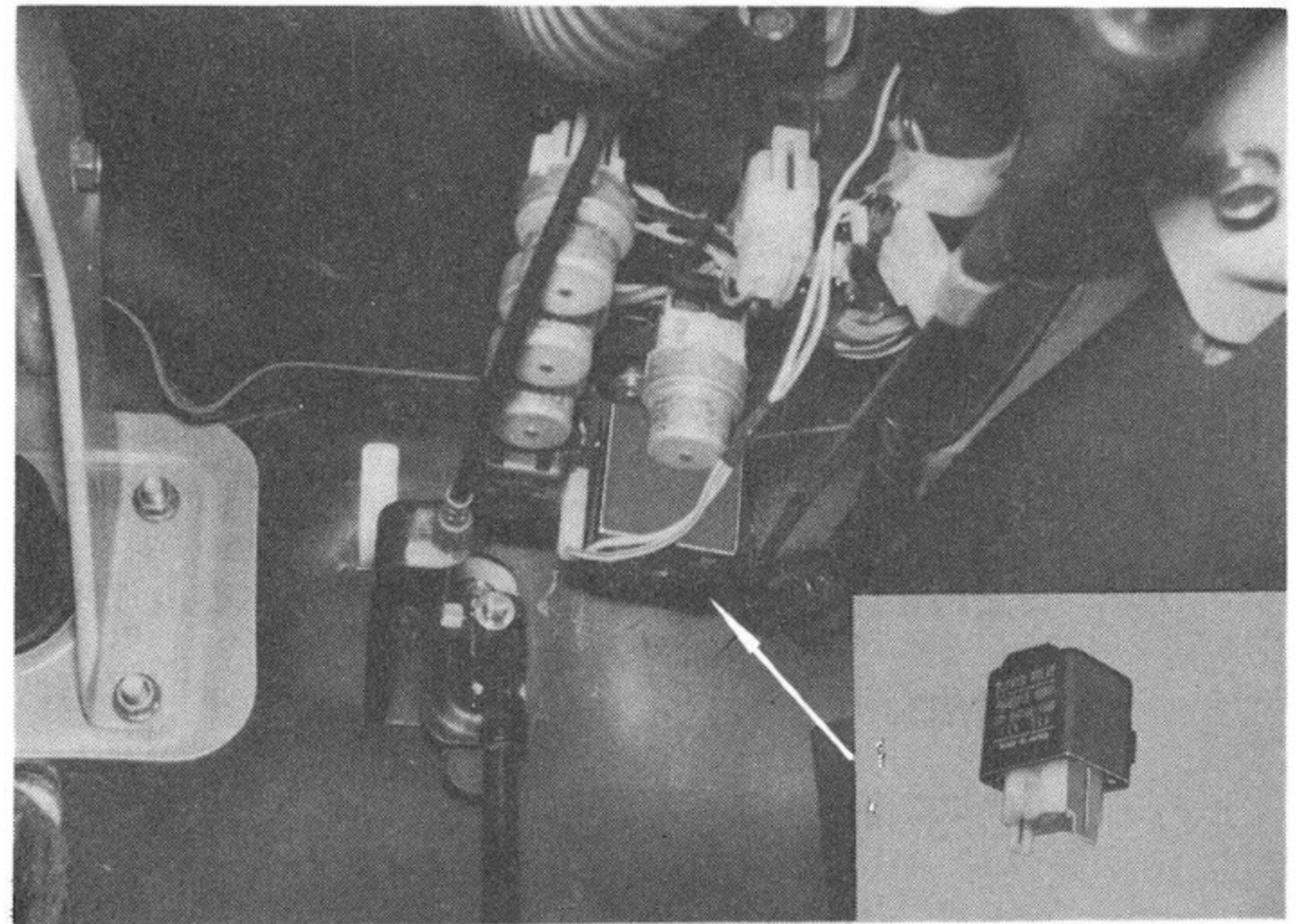


Fig. 1-16

II-2 INSTALLATION INSIDE ENGINE COMPARTMENT

Before install the air conditioner into the engine compartment, the following parts should be removed.

1. TEMPORARY REMOVAL

- 1) Battery
- 2) Battery Tray
- 3) Front Grille
- 4) Head Lamp Rim
- 5) Engine Under Cover
- 6) Fan w/Coupling
- 7) Hood Lock Brace
- See Fig. 2-1.
- 8) Fan Shroud

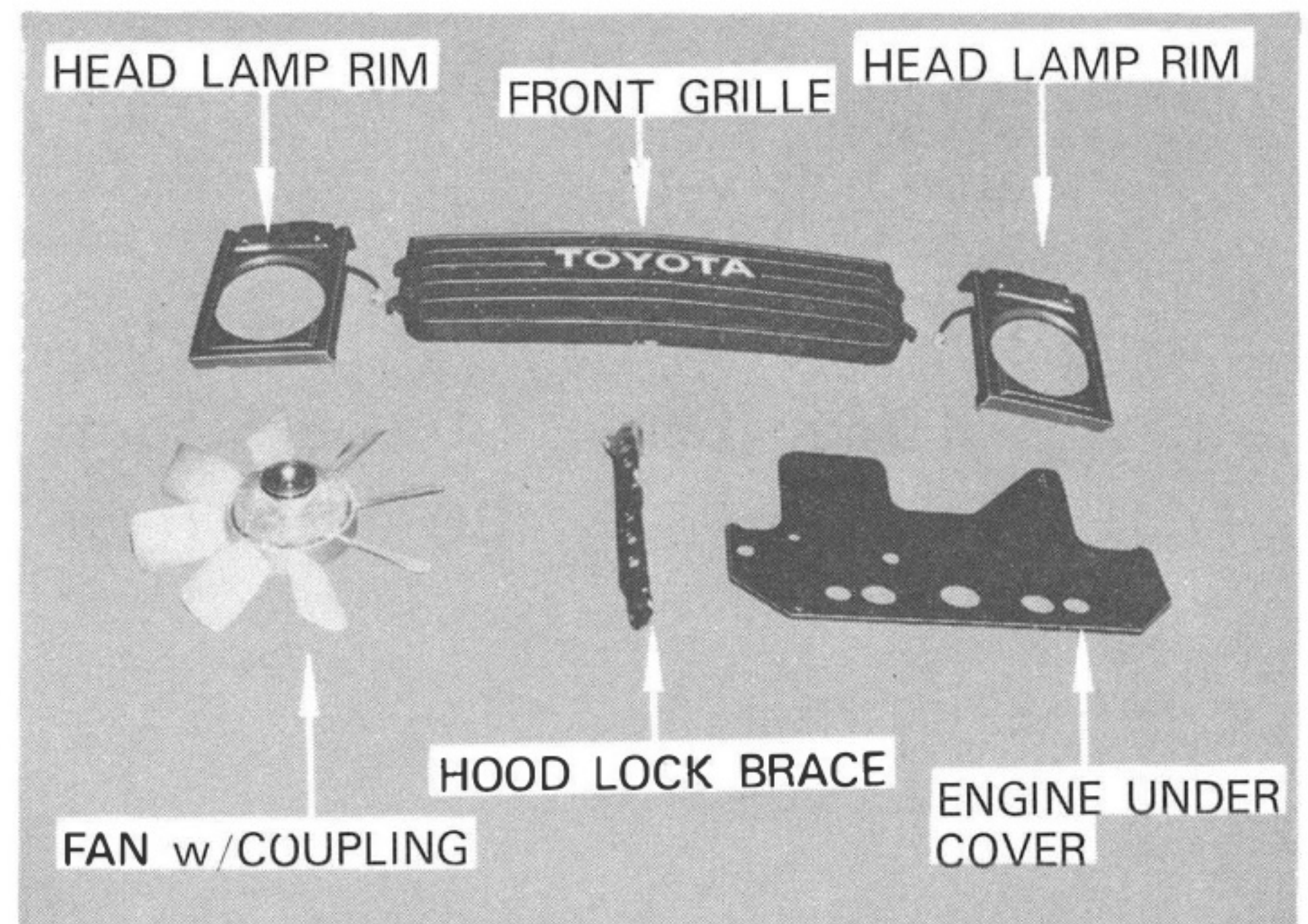


Fig. 2-1

2. COMPRESSOR DRIVE PULLEY

- A) Add compressor drive pulley to the original crankshaft pulley using six bolts (8 mm : 12 mm).

See Fig. 2-2.

TORQUE: 1.2 — 2.5 kg-m
(9 — 18 ft-lbs)

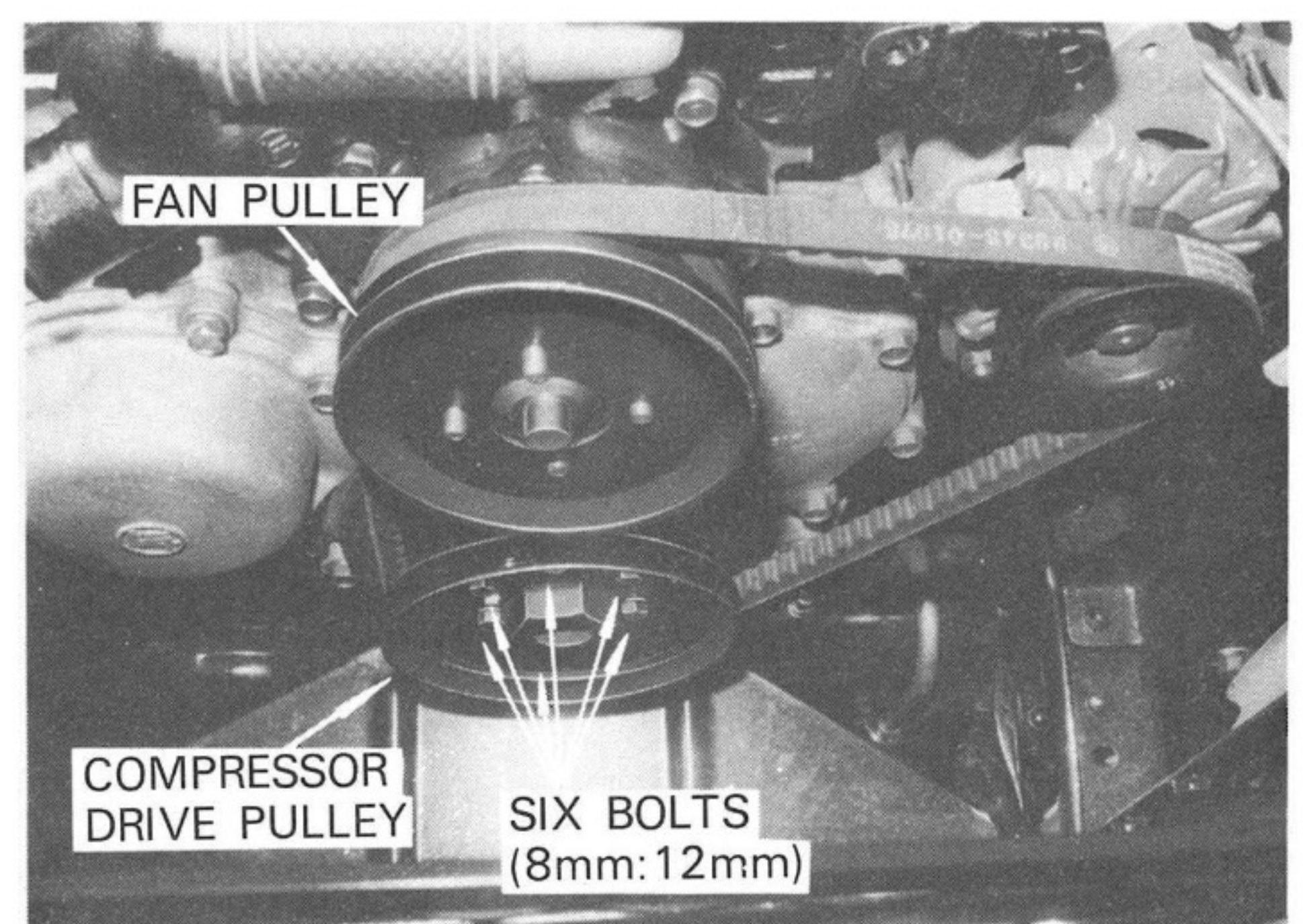


Fig. 2-2

3. COMPRESSOR BRACKET

- A) Install compressor bracket ① to the engine using seven bolts. (10 mm : 30 mm) 5 pcs, (10 mm : 25 mm) 2 pcs). See Fig. 2-3 and Fig. 2-4.

TORQUE: 4.0 — 5.5 kg-m (30 — 40 ft-lb)

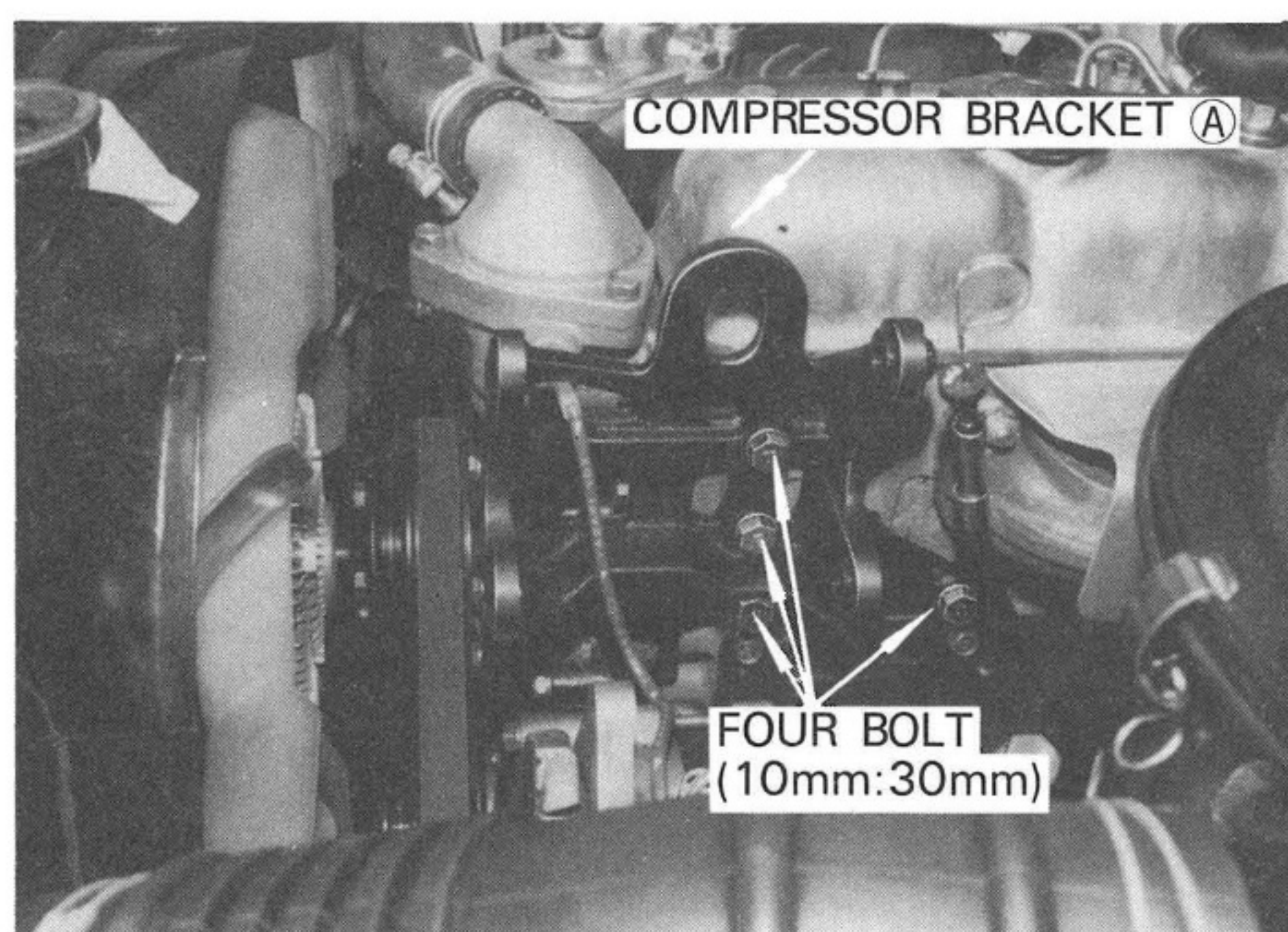


Fig. 2-3

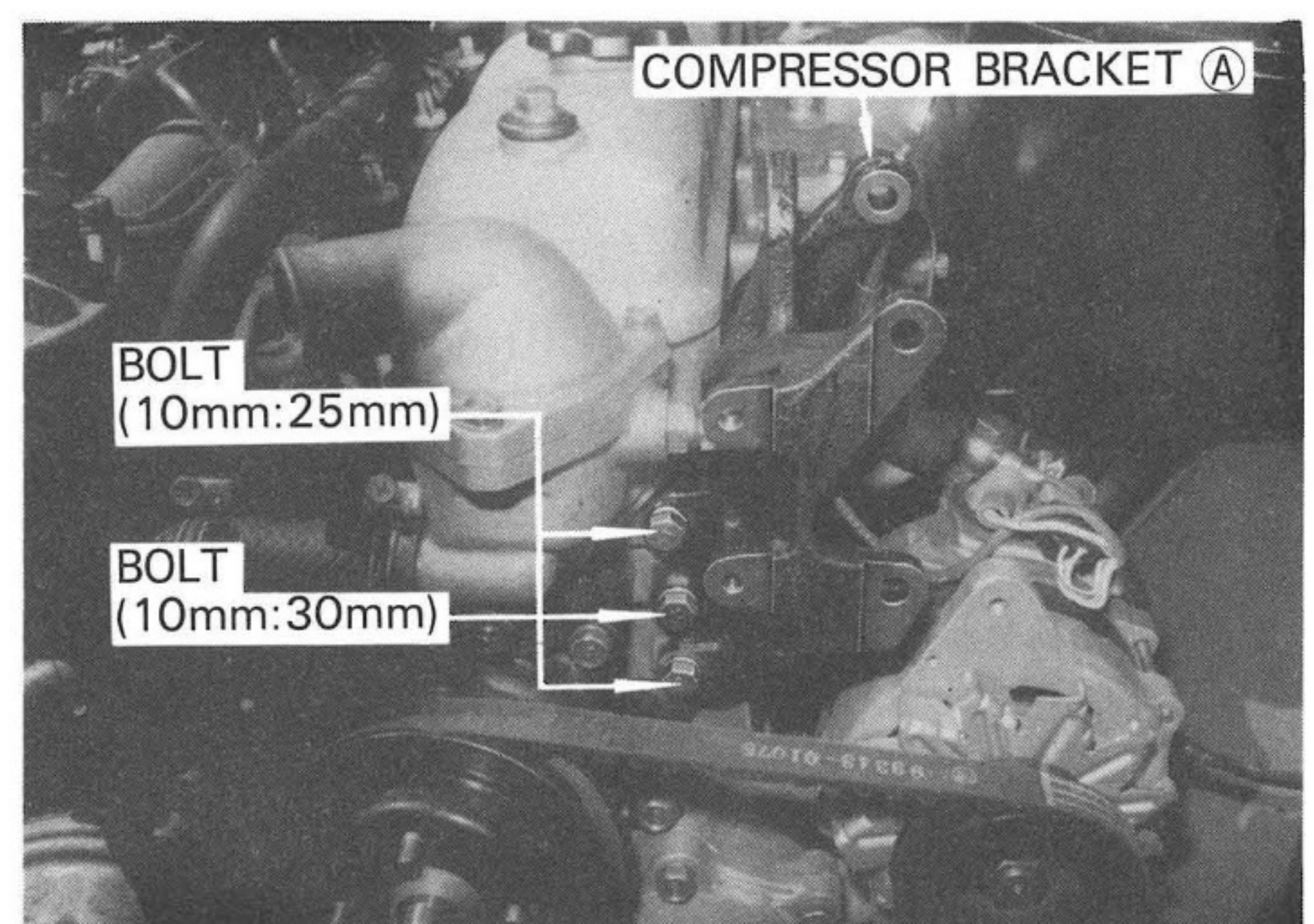


Fig. 2-4

- B) Fix compressor bracket ⑥ to the bracket ⑤ with two bolts (10mm : 25mm), and to the alternator with a bolt (8mm : 30mm) and a plate washer. (Do not tighten this alternator bolt yet)

TORQUE :

10mm bolt 4.0 — 5.5 kg-m
(30 — 40 ft-lb)

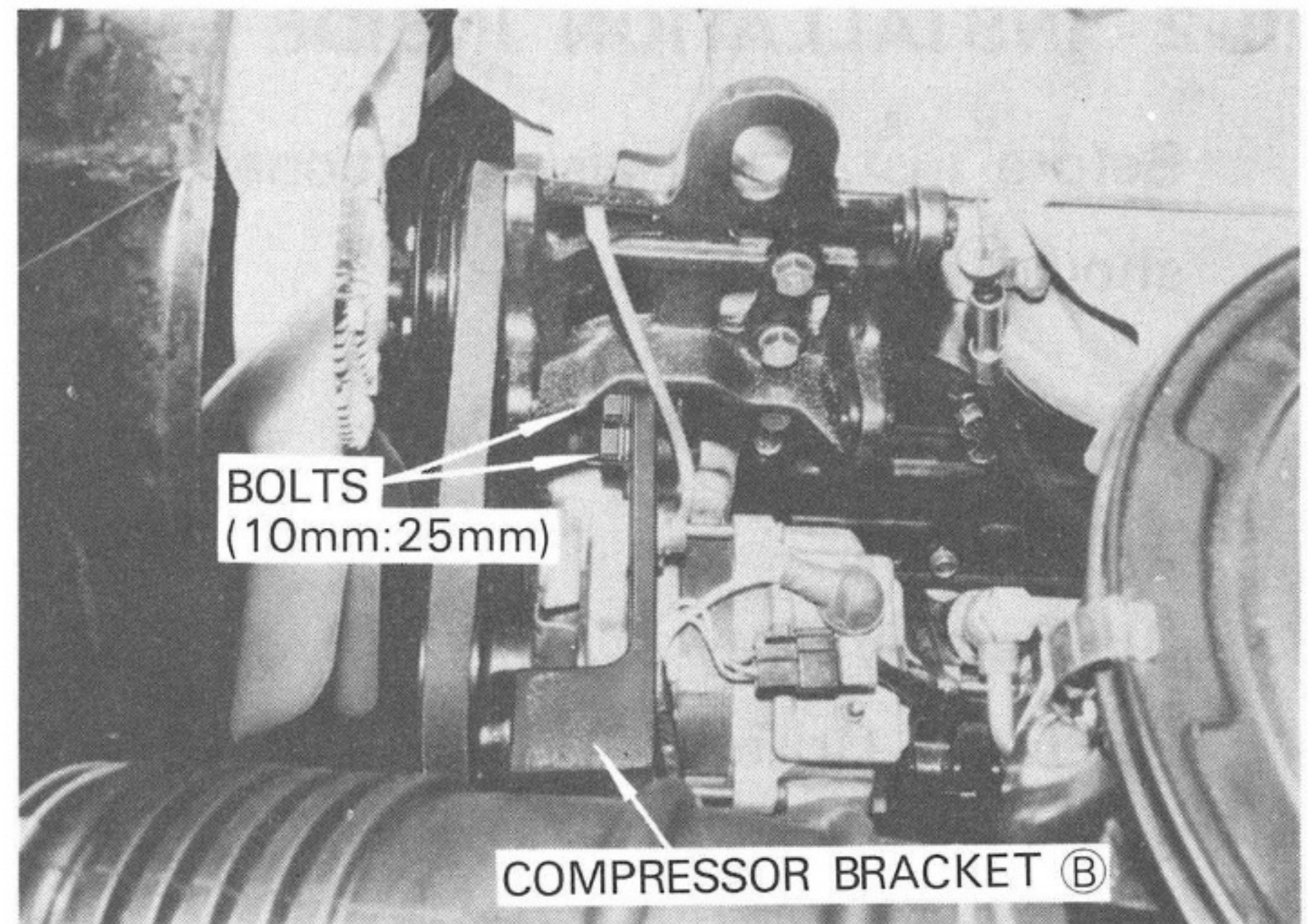


Fig. 2-5

4. IDLE PULLEY BRACKETS & IDLE PULLEY

- A) Install idle pulley bracket ③ to the engine with two bolts. (10 mm : 40 mm)

TORQUE :

4.0 — 5.5 kg-m
(30 — 40 ft-lb)

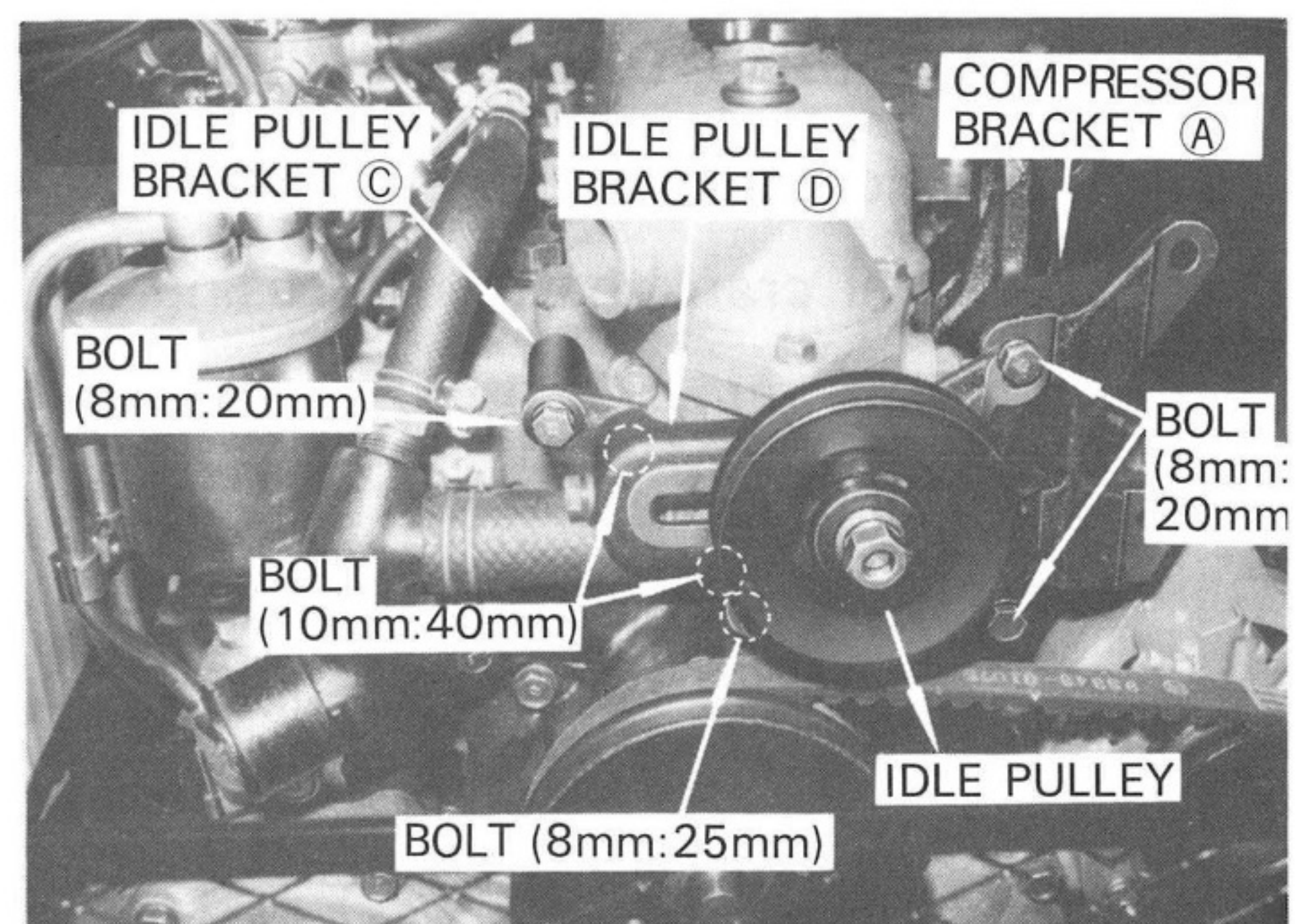


Fig. 2-6

- B) Assemble idle pulley on the idle pulley bracket ④.
- C) Secure idle pulley bracket ④ to the idle pulley bracket ③ using two bolts (8mm : 20mm and 8mm : 25mm), and to the compressor bracket ⑤ with two bolts (8mm : 20mm). See Fig. 2-6.

TORQUE :

2.5 — 3.0 kg-m (18 — 22 ft-lbs)

5. COMPRESSOR

Install compressor onto the compressor bracket ① and ②.

Note: *Secure the two front bolts first and then fix the rear bolts at compressor bracket ①. Fix the bolt at compressor bracket ② and secure the compressor.*

TORQUE : 4.0 — 5.5 kg-m
(30 — 40 ft-lb)

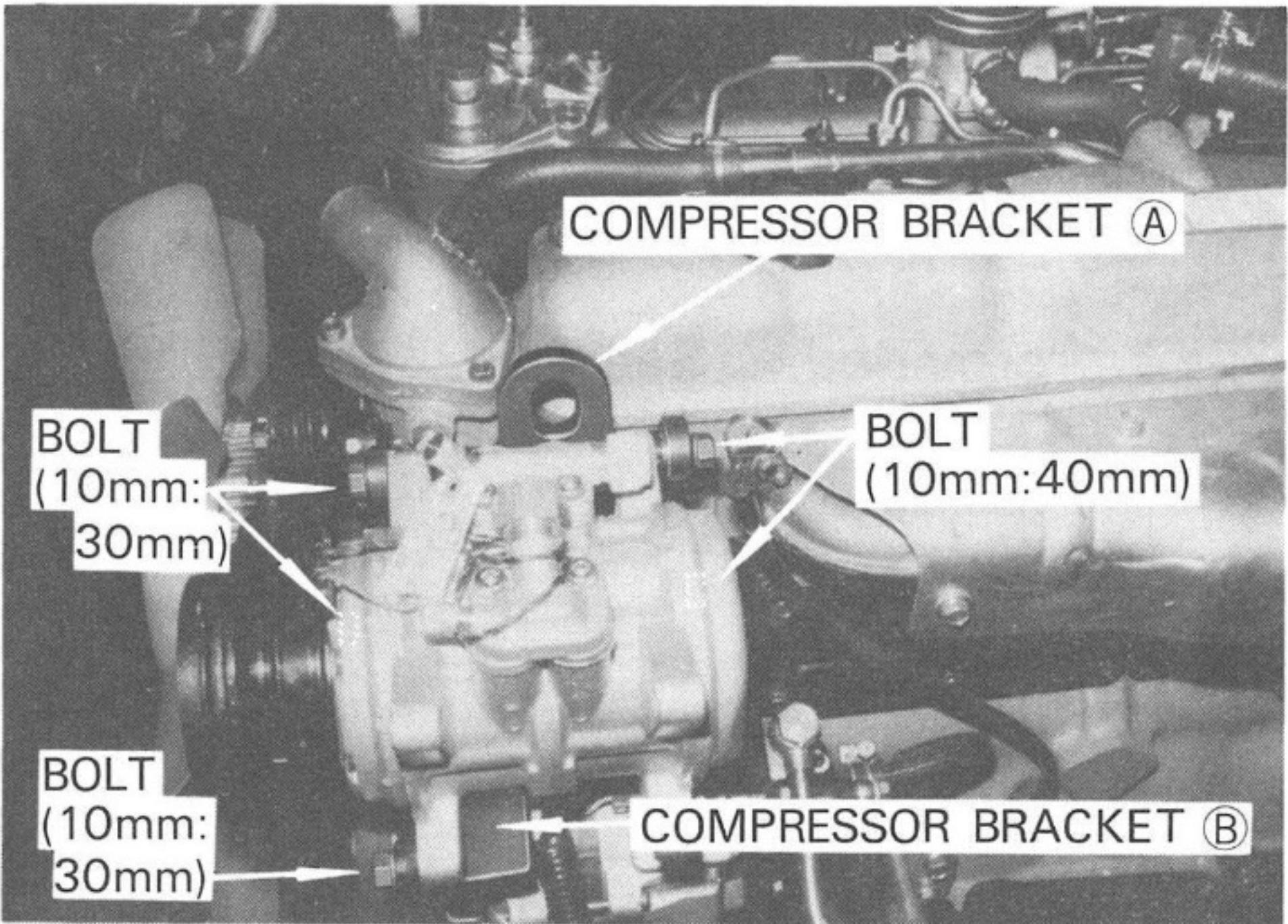


Fig. 2-7

6. FAN PULLEY AND COOLING FAN

- A) Attach the fan pulley onto the original pulley. See Fig. 2-2.
- B) Reinstall the cooling fan onto the new cooling pulley and secure it with original four nuts.

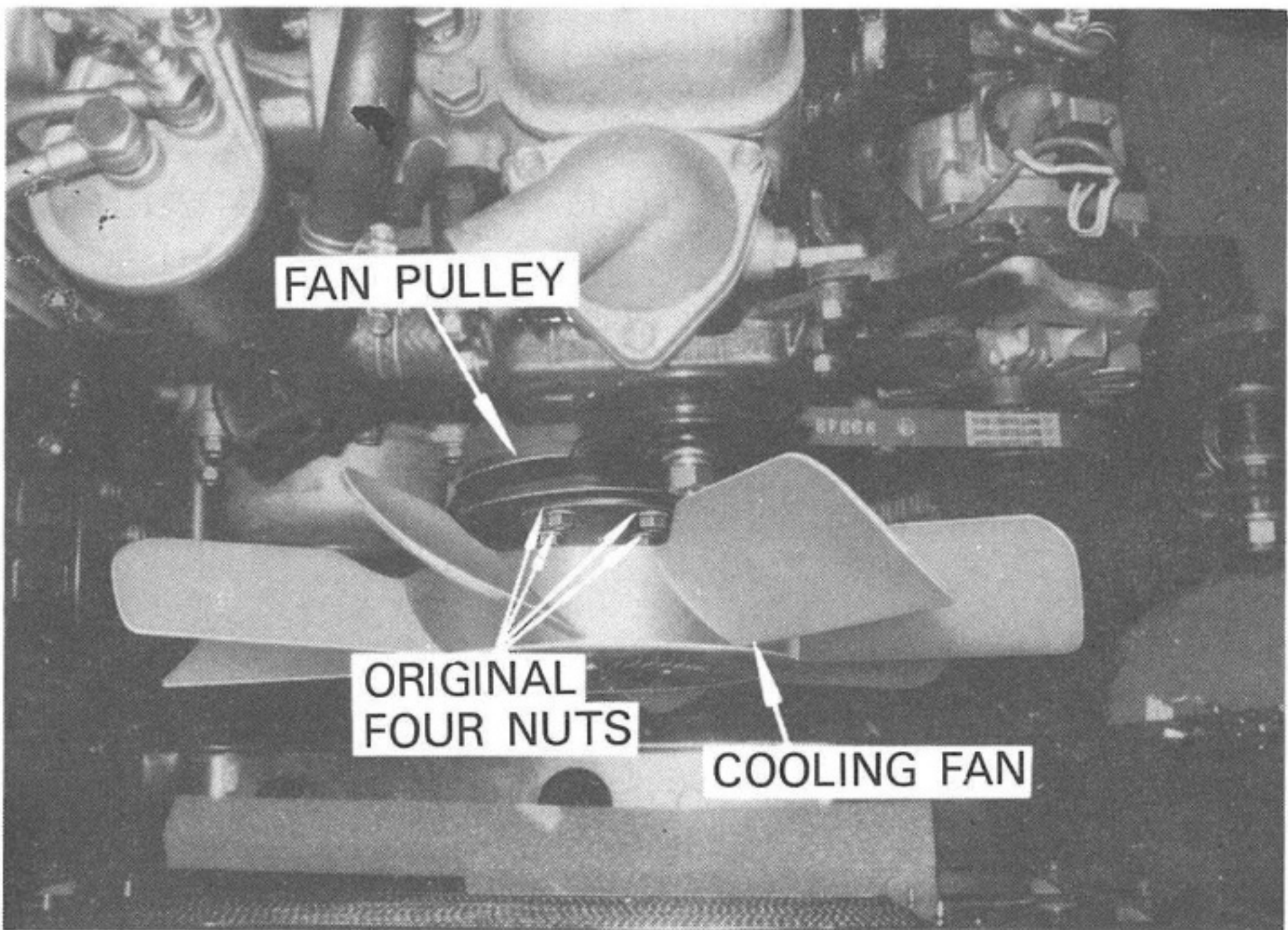


Fig. 2-8

7. COMPRESSOR BELT

- A) Reinstall alternator fan belt and stretch it to the specified deflection.
- B) Install compressor belt and adjust belt tension by idle pulley adjusting bolt. See Fig. 2-9.

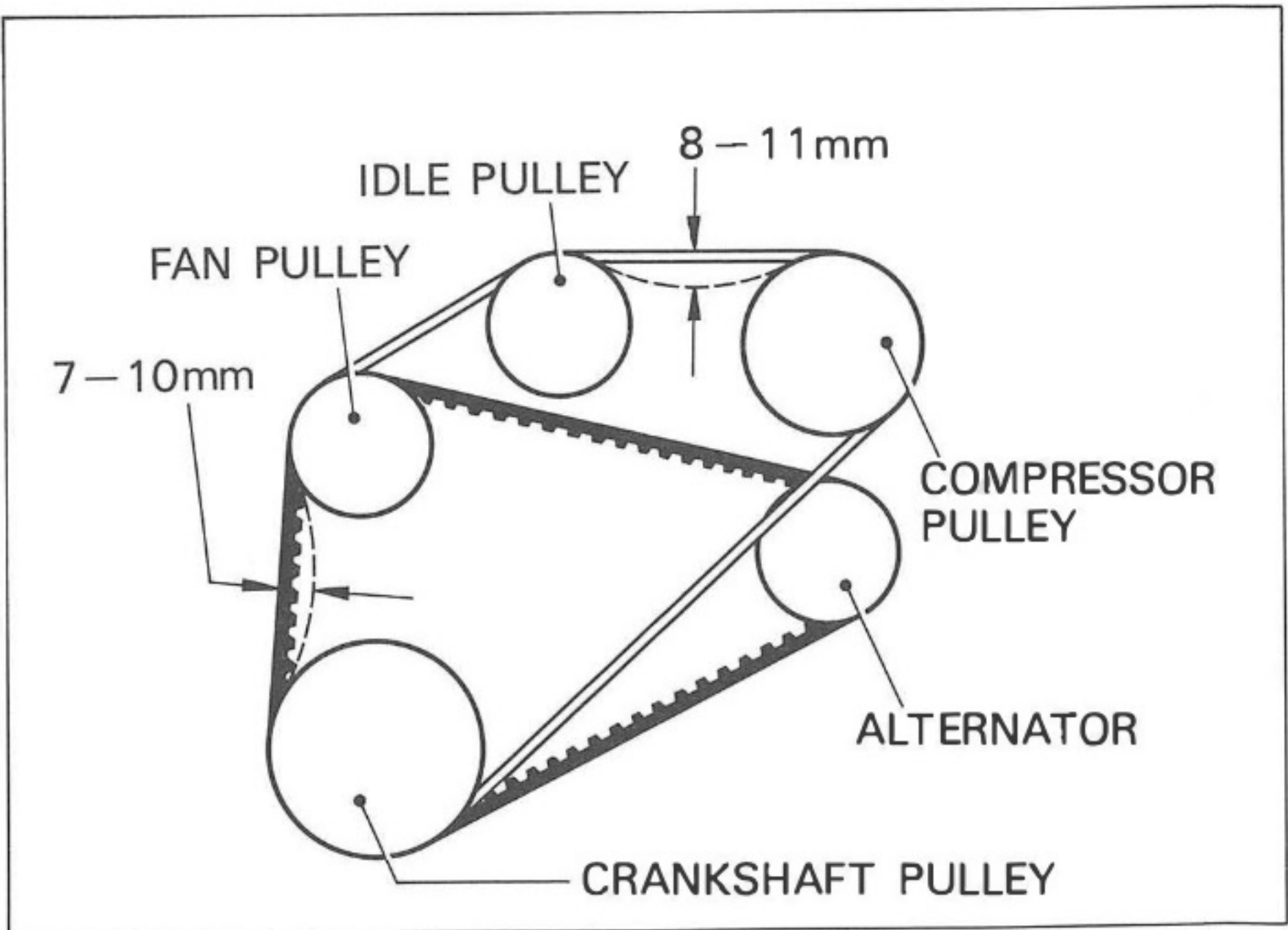


Fig. 2-9

Belt diflection with 10 kg (22 lbs) force.

Compressor drive belt 8 — 11 mm (0.31 — 0.44 in.)

Fan belt 7 — 10 mm (0.28 — 0.40 in.)

8. CONDENSER

- A) Install the condenser using four bolts in the kit on the radiator side baffle where threaded holes are provided. See Fig. 2-10.

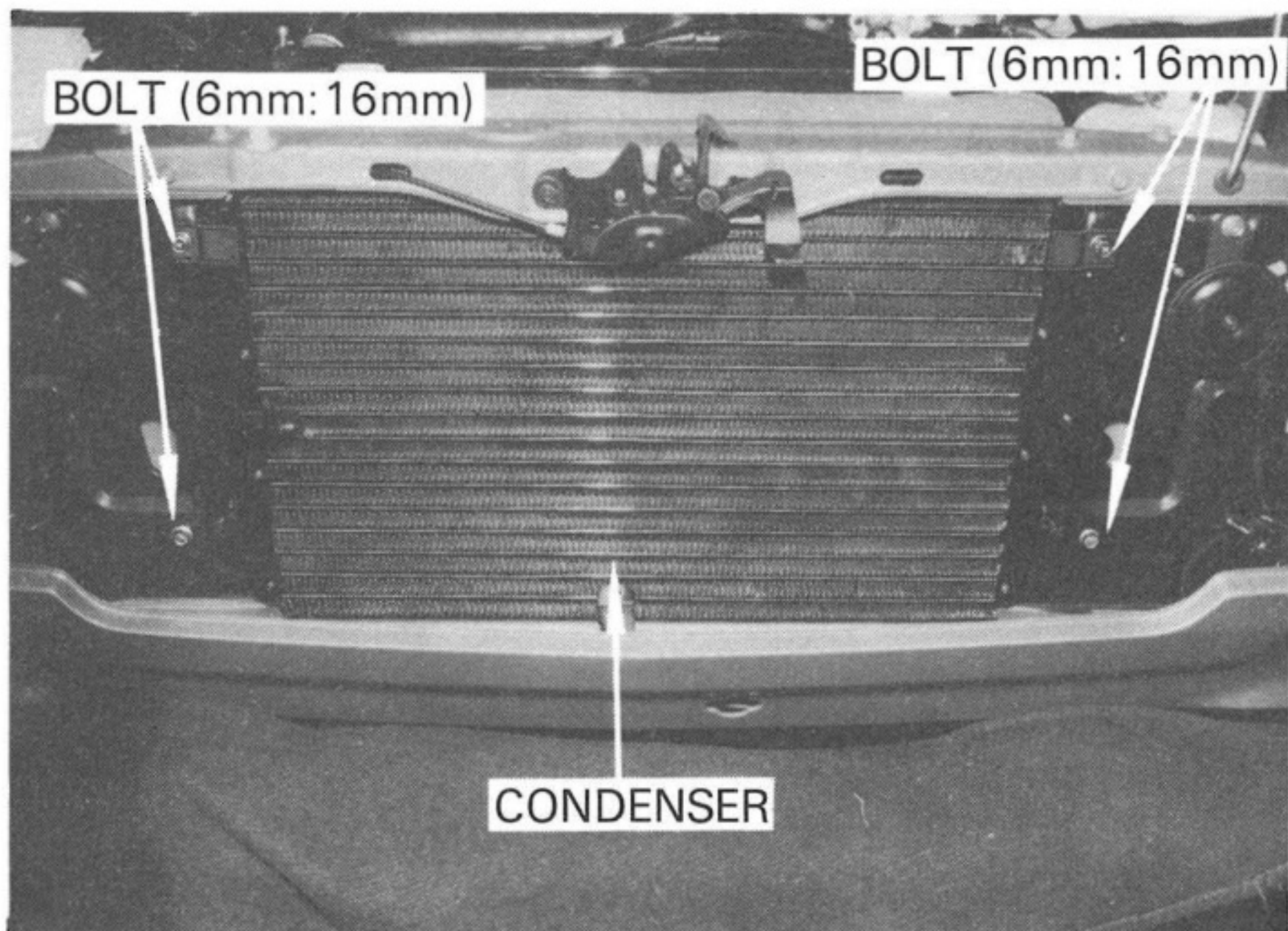


Fig. 2-10

9. RECEIVER HOLDER

- A) Install the receiver holder onto the side panel using original threaded holes and new bolts and washers. See Fig. 2-11.

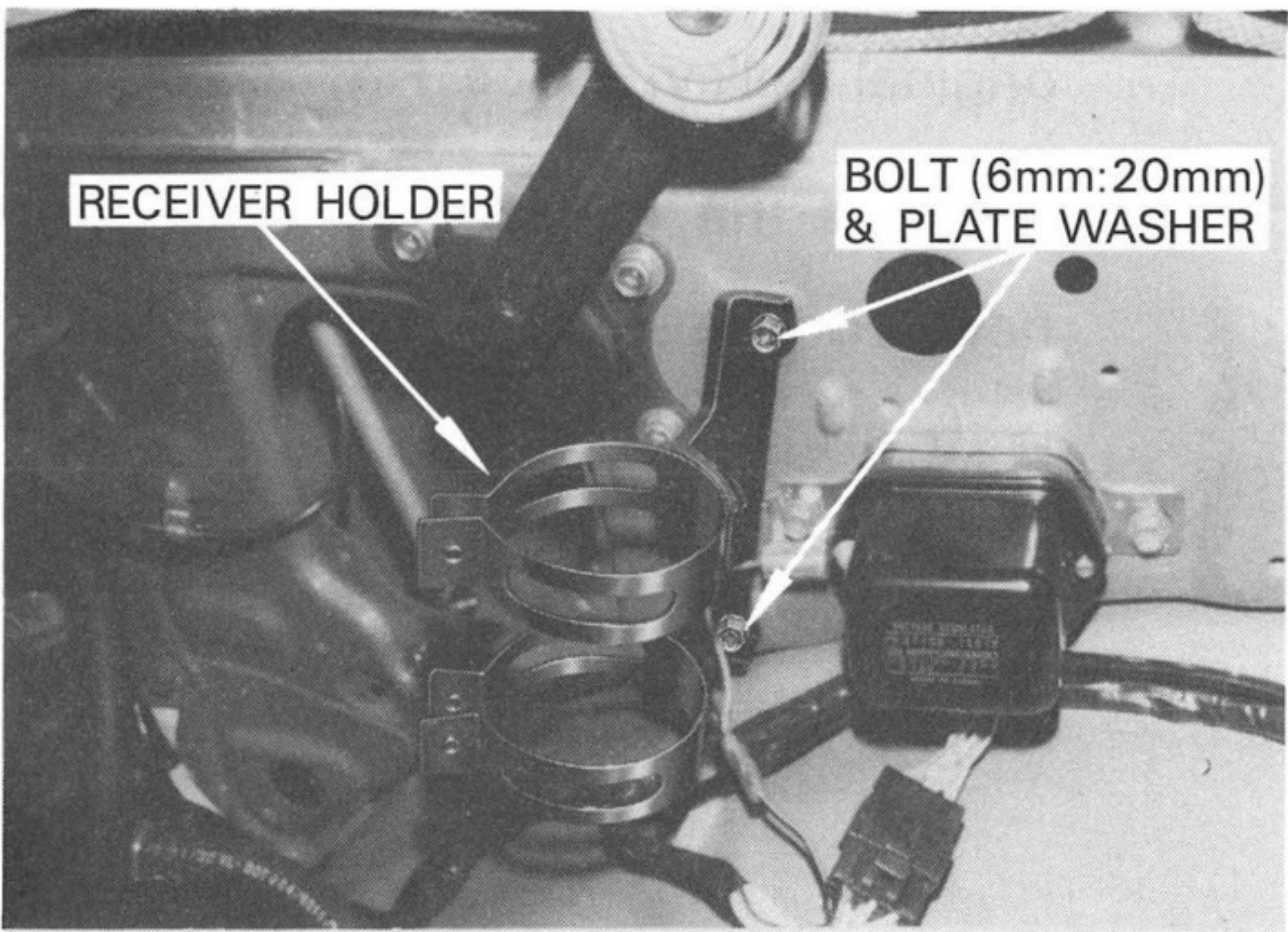


Fig. 2-11

II-3 PIPING

- * Before making any hose and tube connections, apply a few drops of refrigeration oil to the seat of flare nut, plus the flare and threads.
- * When tightening and loosening fittings, use two spanners.

Tighten coupling nuts according to specified torque.
Standard Torque for O-ring.

Size of Tube	Fixing Torque
for 0.38 inch tube	1.2 – 1.5 kg-m (12 – 15 N-m)
for 0.50 inch tube	2.0 – 2.5 kg-m (20 – 25 N-m)
for 0.63 inch tube	3.0 – 3.5 kg-m (30 – 35 N-m)

1. LIQUID LINE TUBE

- A) Connect the liquid line tube to the condenser outlet fitting.
- B) Fasten the liquid line tube using a tube clamp and original screw as shown in Fig. 3-1.

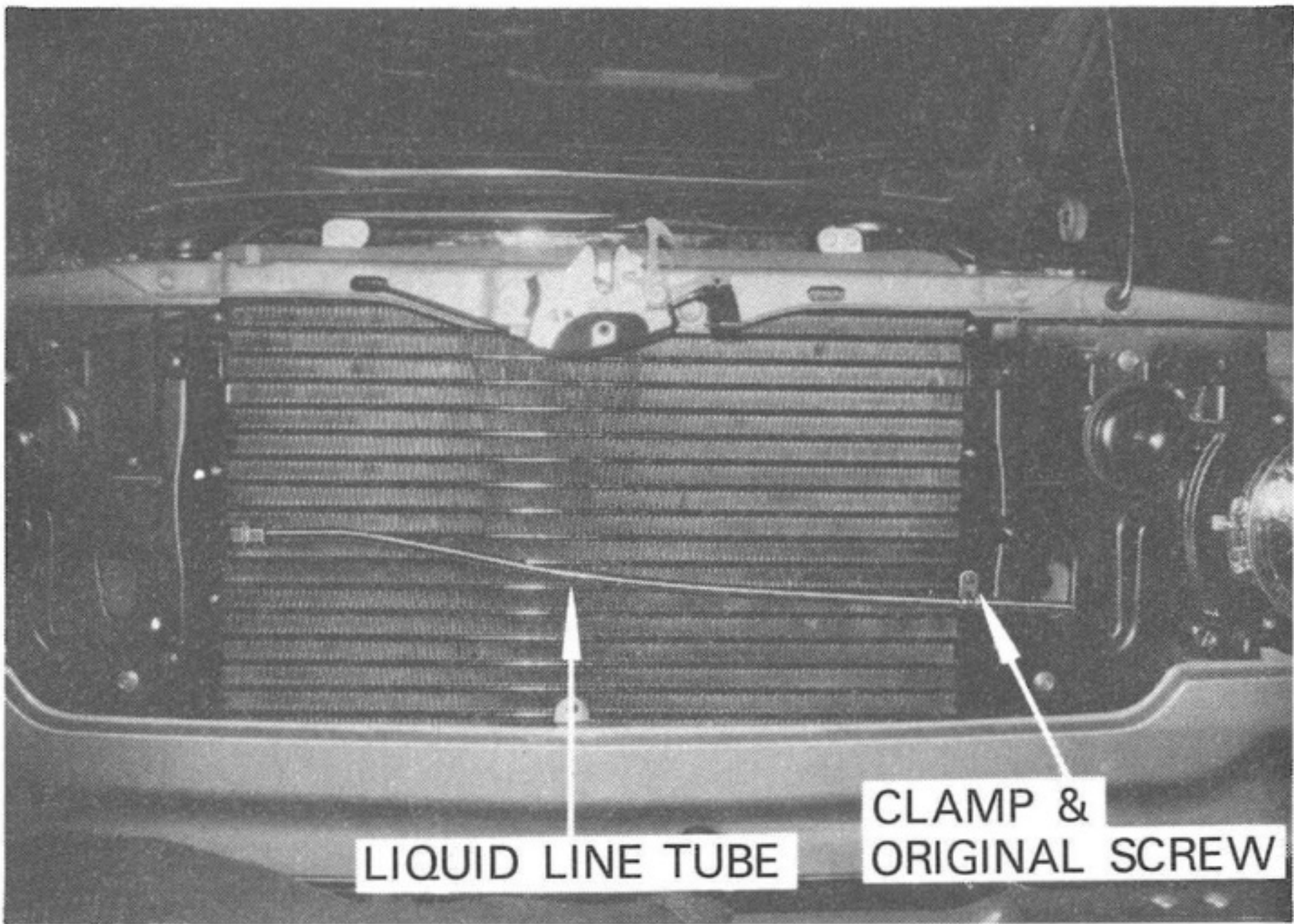


Fig. 3-1

2. DISCHARGE FLEXIBLE HOSE

- A) Connect the discharge flexible hose to the condenser inlet fitting and compressor discharge valve marked "D". See Fig. 3-2.
- B) Fasten the discharge flexible hose and the liquid line tube with a clamp using three bolts and nuts. See Fig. 3-3.

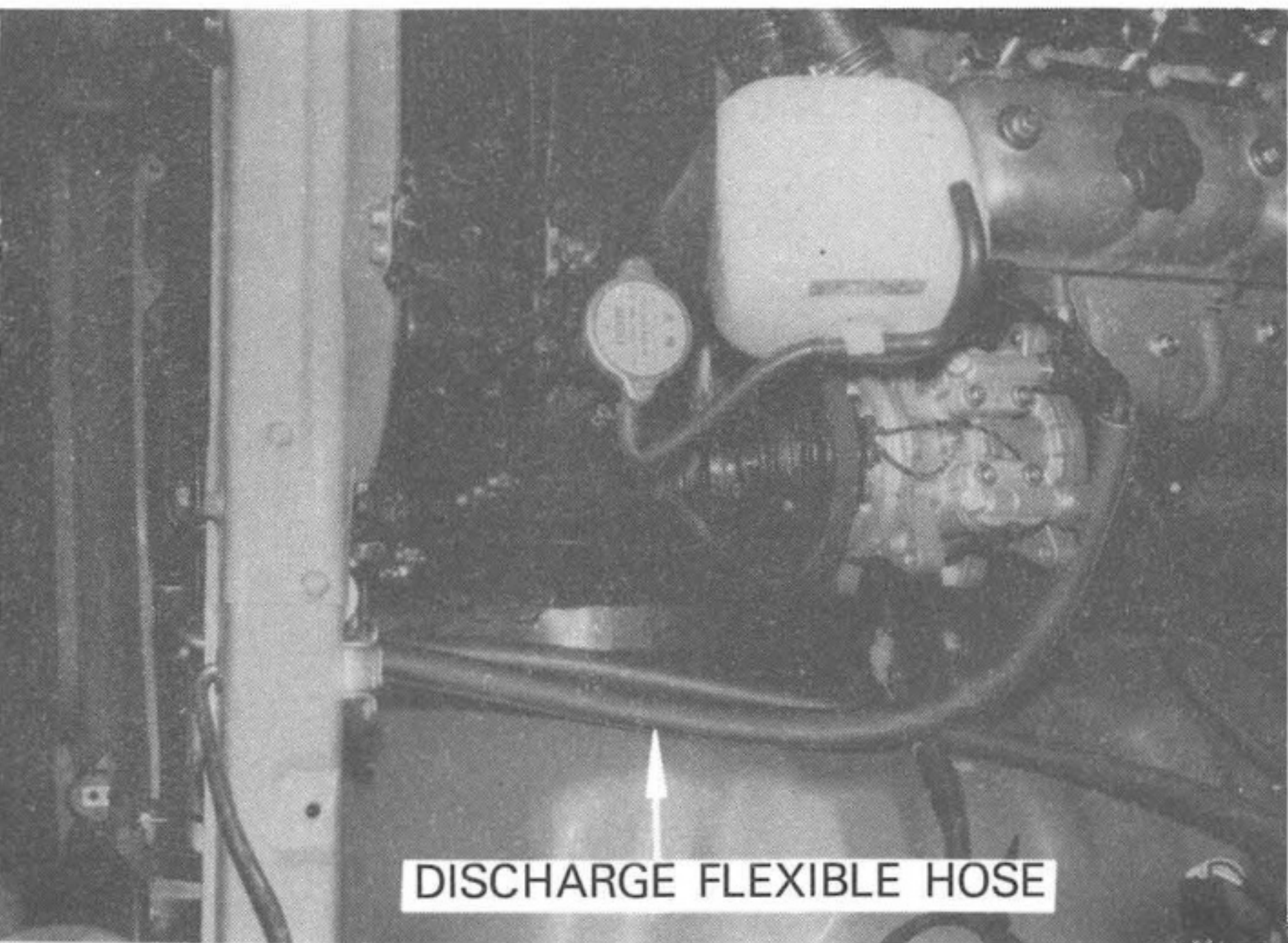


Fig. 3-2

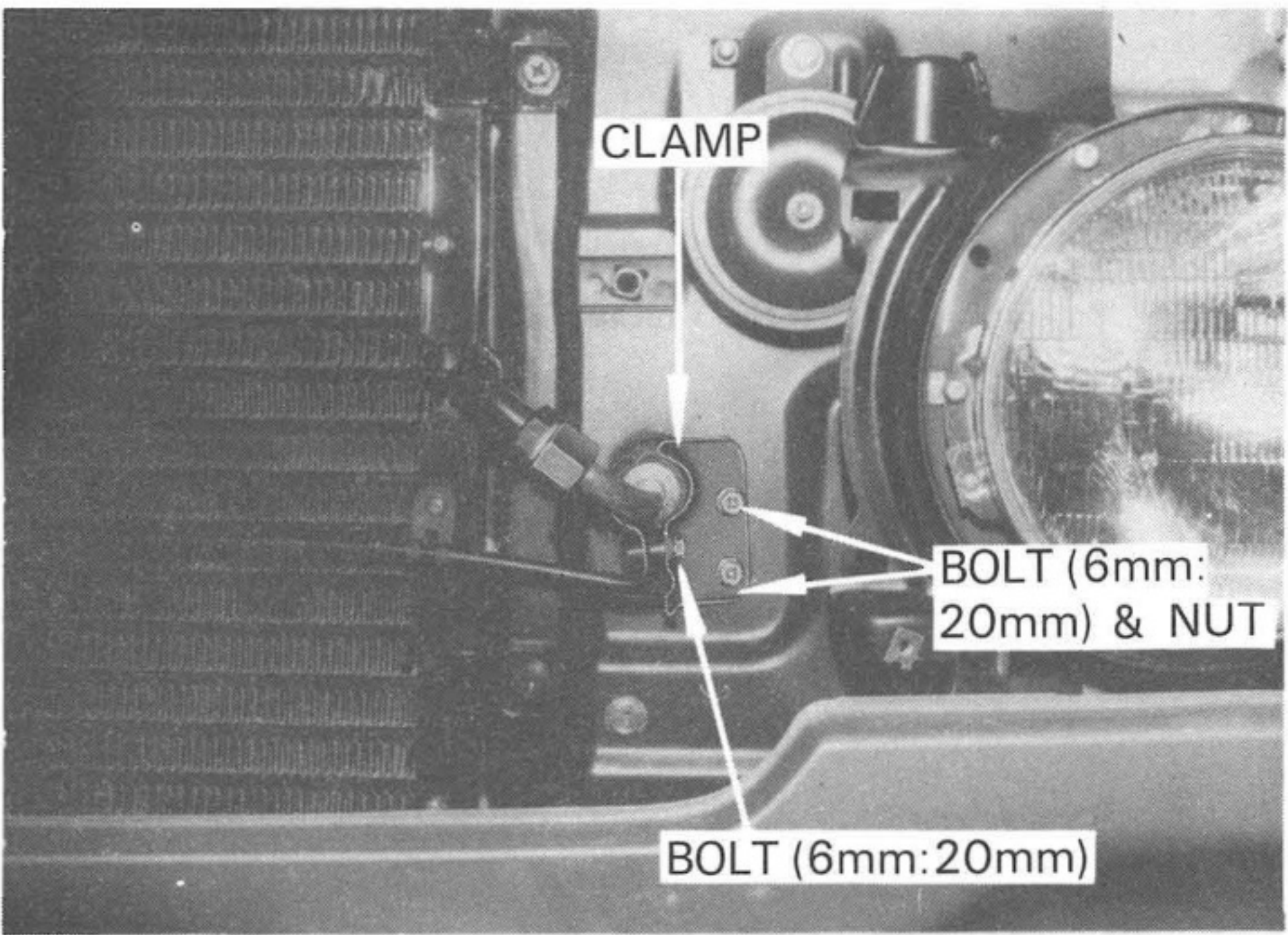


Fig. 3-3

CAUTION

Discharge flexible hose should be routed to avoid interference with surrounding parts.

3. RECEIVER AND LIQUID LINE HOSE

- A) Put the receiver into the receiver holder.
- B) Loosely fix the receiver by screwing bolts.

Note: 1) *Be careful not to press down the original harness by the receiver bottom.*

2) *Do not remove the blind plugs from inlet and outlet fittings of receiver until the tubes are already for connection.*

3) *When installing the receiver ensure that the inlet fitting "IN" is facing towards the front.*

- C) Connect the shorter liquid line hose to the cooling unit inlet and receiver outlet fittings as shown in Fig. 3-5.

- D) After attaching the liquid line hose on the tire apron, locate the hole for clamping it together with the discharge flexible hose.

See Fig. 3-6.

- E) Drille 7 mm diameter hole on the tire apron.

- F) Provide the liquid line hose with a rubber bushing.

- G) Connect the liquid line hose between the liquid line tube and receiver inlet fitting marked "IN".

- H) Position the rubber bushing on the wire harness connected to alternator.

- I) Fasten the receiver by screwing the bolts securely. See Fig. 3-4.

CAUTION

Liquid line hose should be routed to avoid interference with surrounding parts.

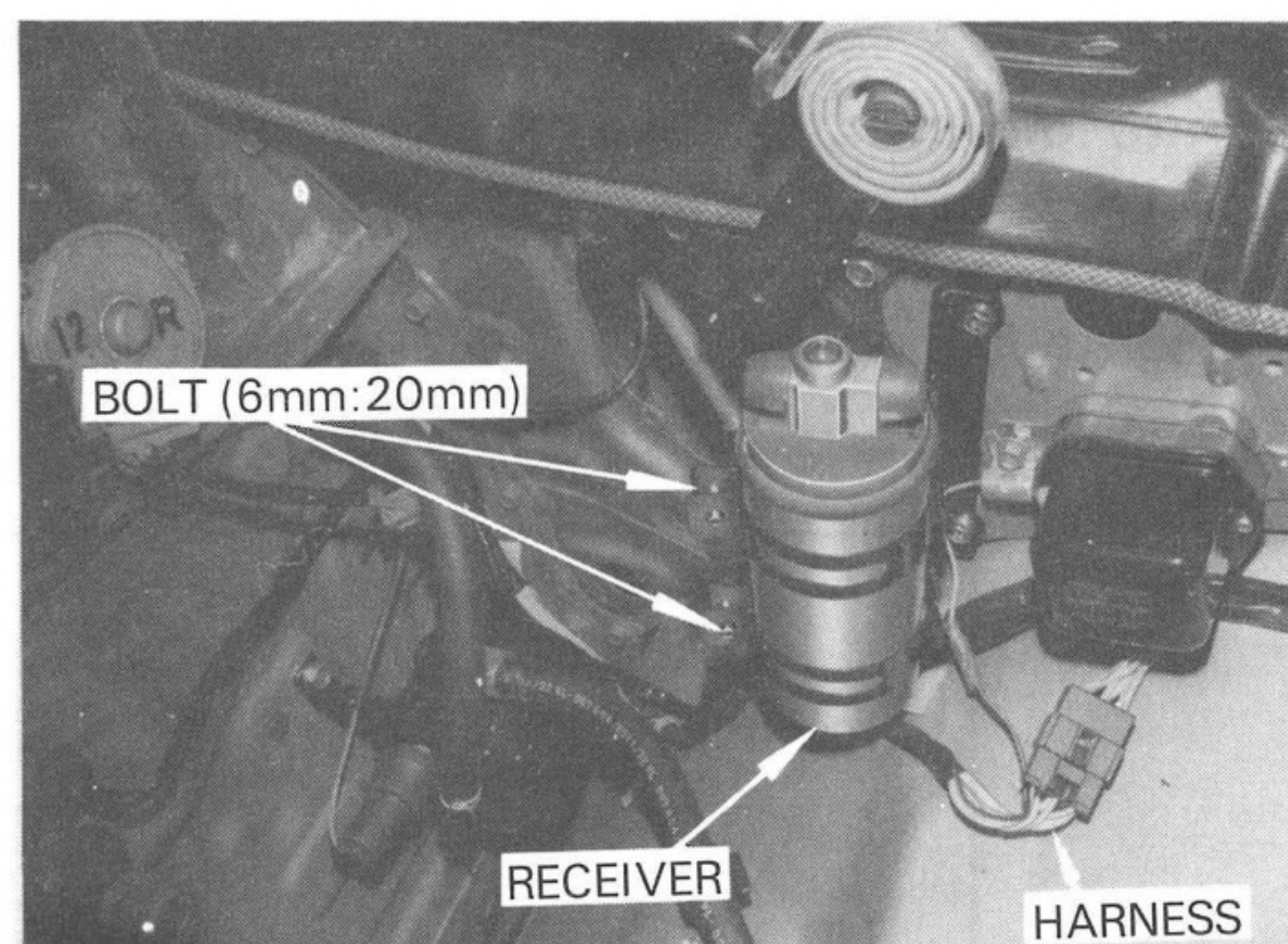


Fig. 3-4

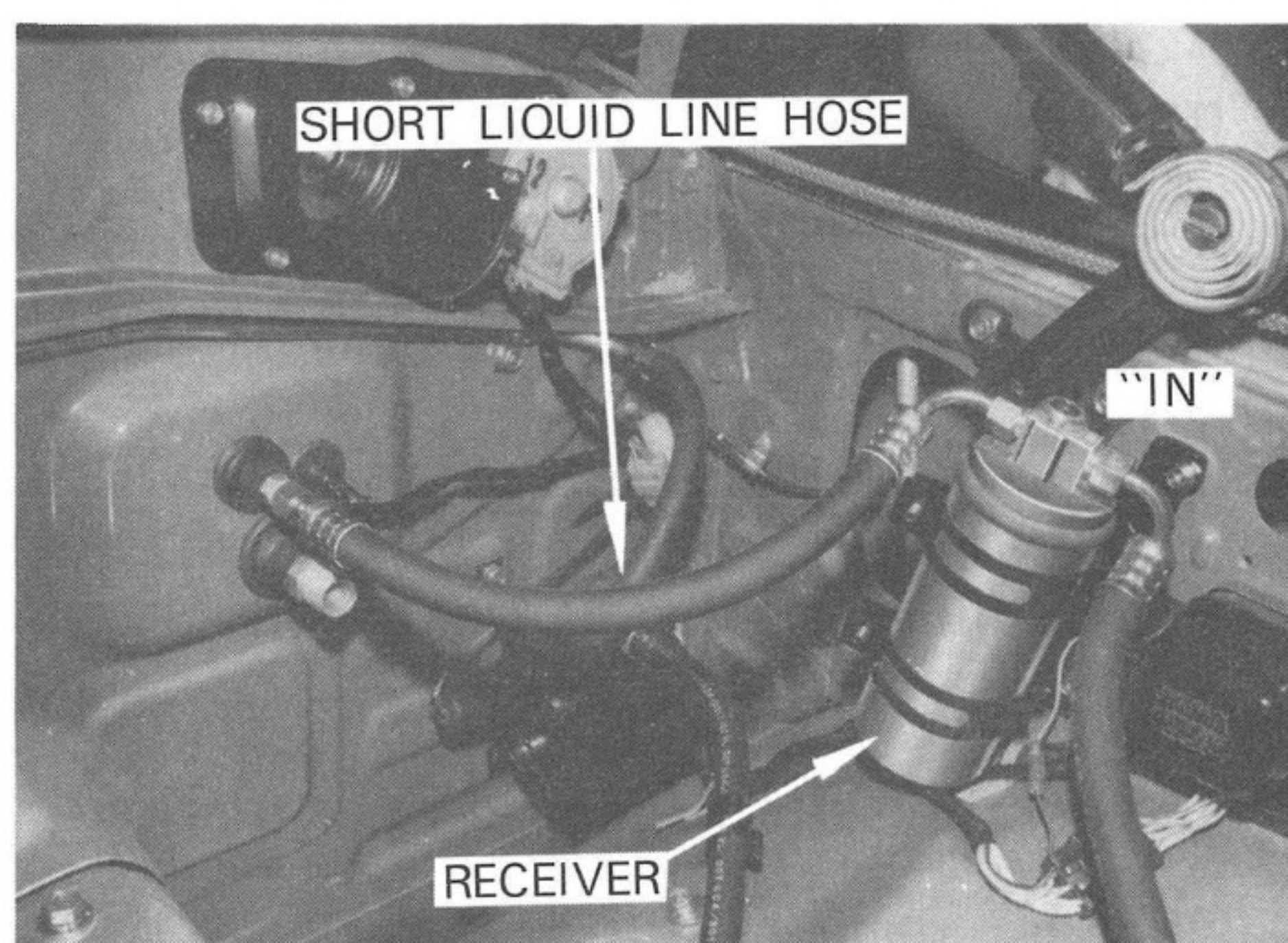


Fig. 3-5

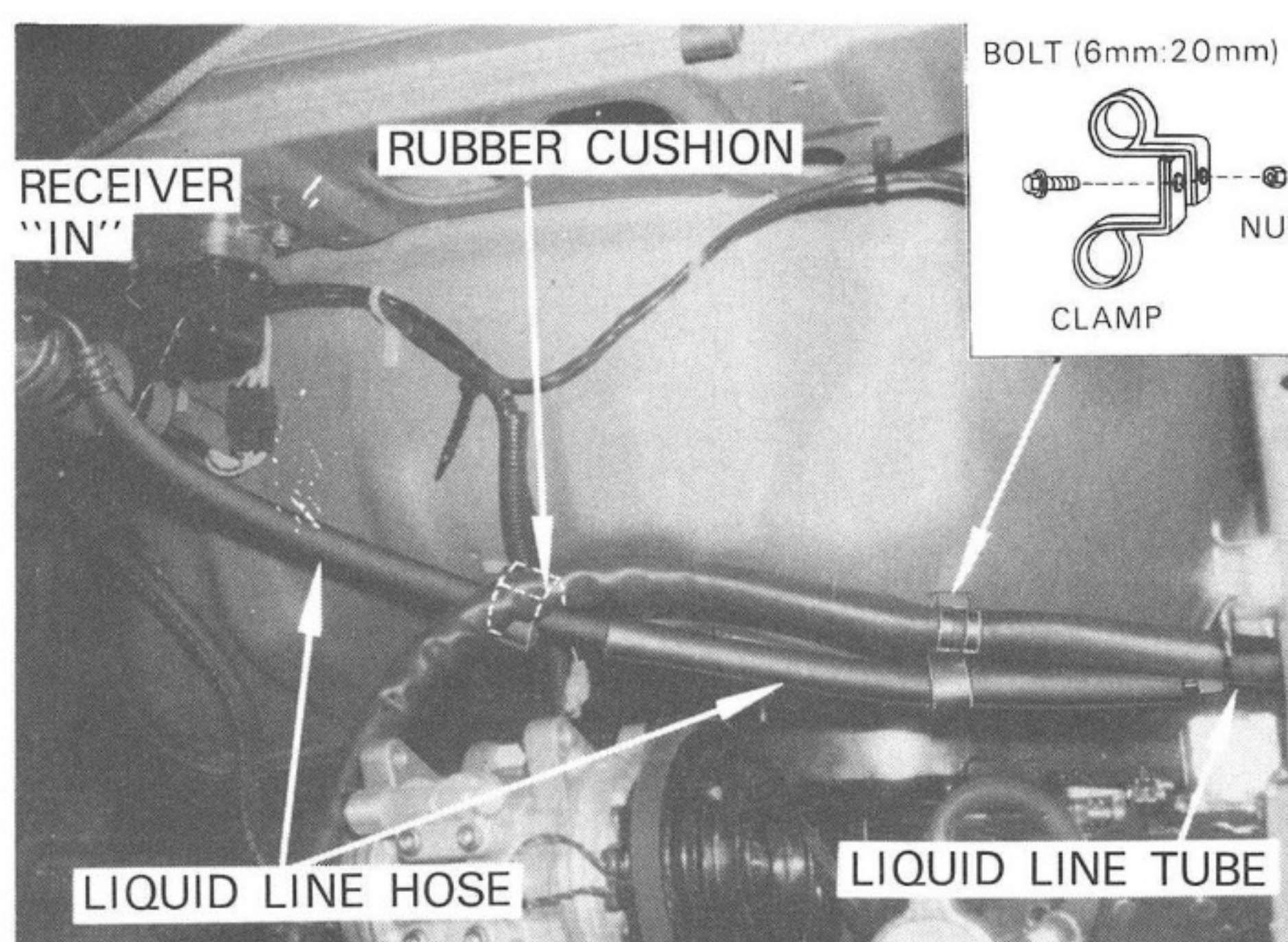


Fig. 3-6

4. SUCTION FLEXIBLE HOSE

- A) Provide the suction flexible hose with a rubber bushing.
- B) Route the suction flexible hose as shown in Fig. 3-7 and Fig. 3-8.

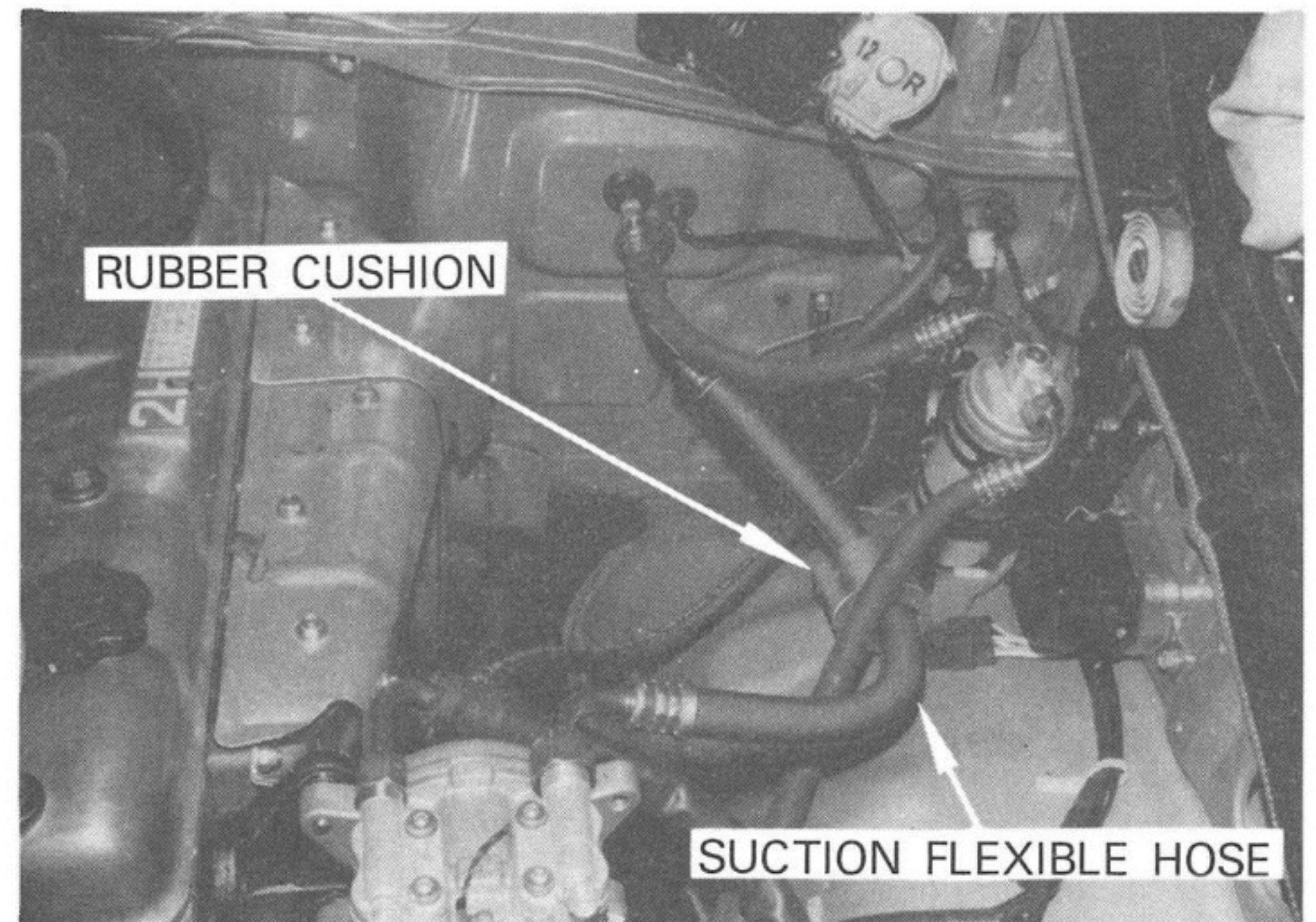


Fig. 3-7

- C) Connect the suction flexible hose to the cooling unit outlet and to the compressor suction valve. See Fig. 3-8.
- D) Position the rubber bushing where the hose interferes with body as shown in Fig. 3-8.

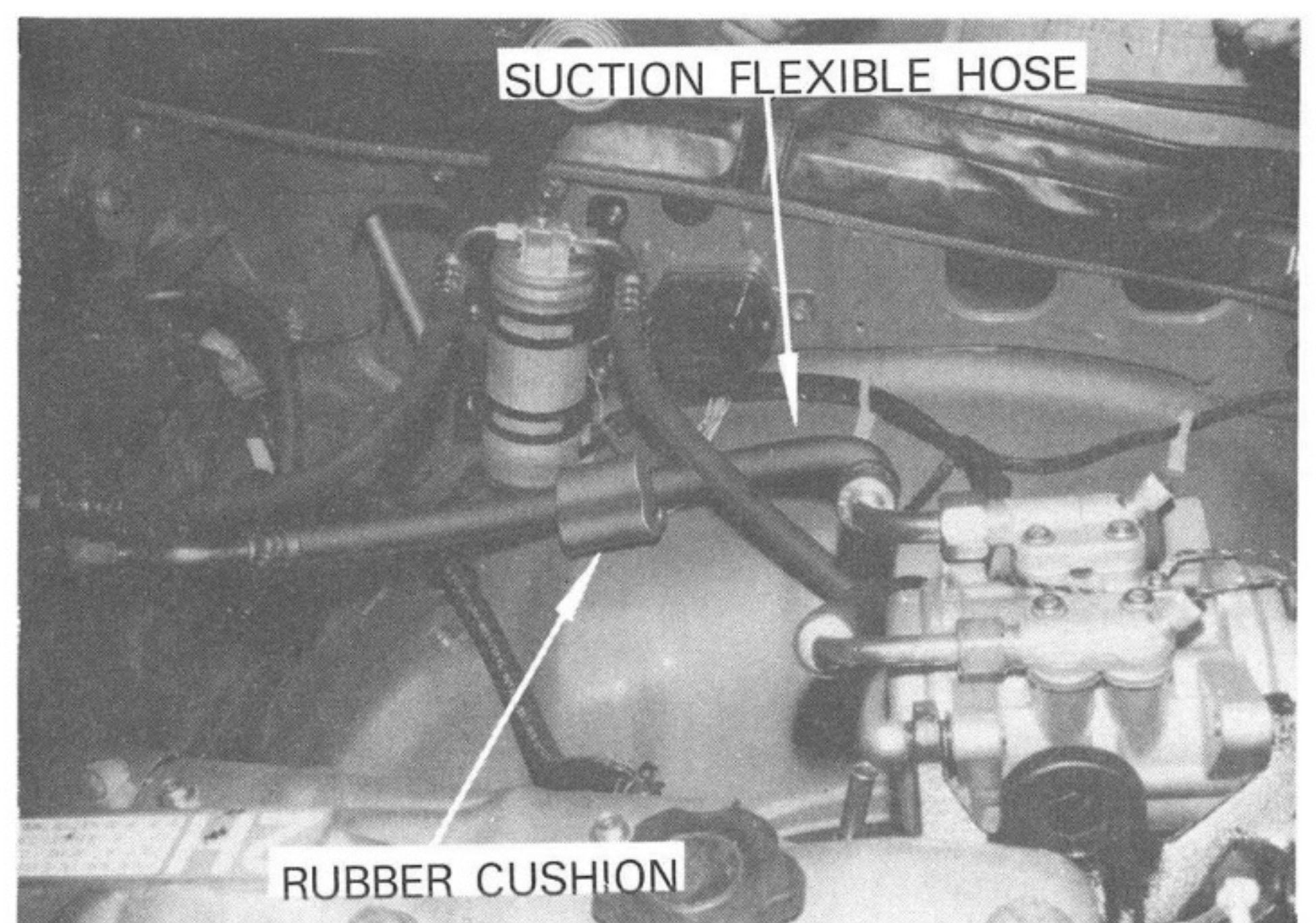


Fig. 3-8

CAUTION

Suction flexible hose should be routed to avoid interference with surrounding parts.

5. CLUTCH LEAD WIRE

- A) Route the clutch lead wire of A/C wire harness to the magnetic clutch as shown in Fig. 3-9.
- B) Connect the 1-pole connector of clutch lead wire to the magnetic clutch. See Fig. 3-9.
- C) Fasten the lead wire with a clamp and wire bands.

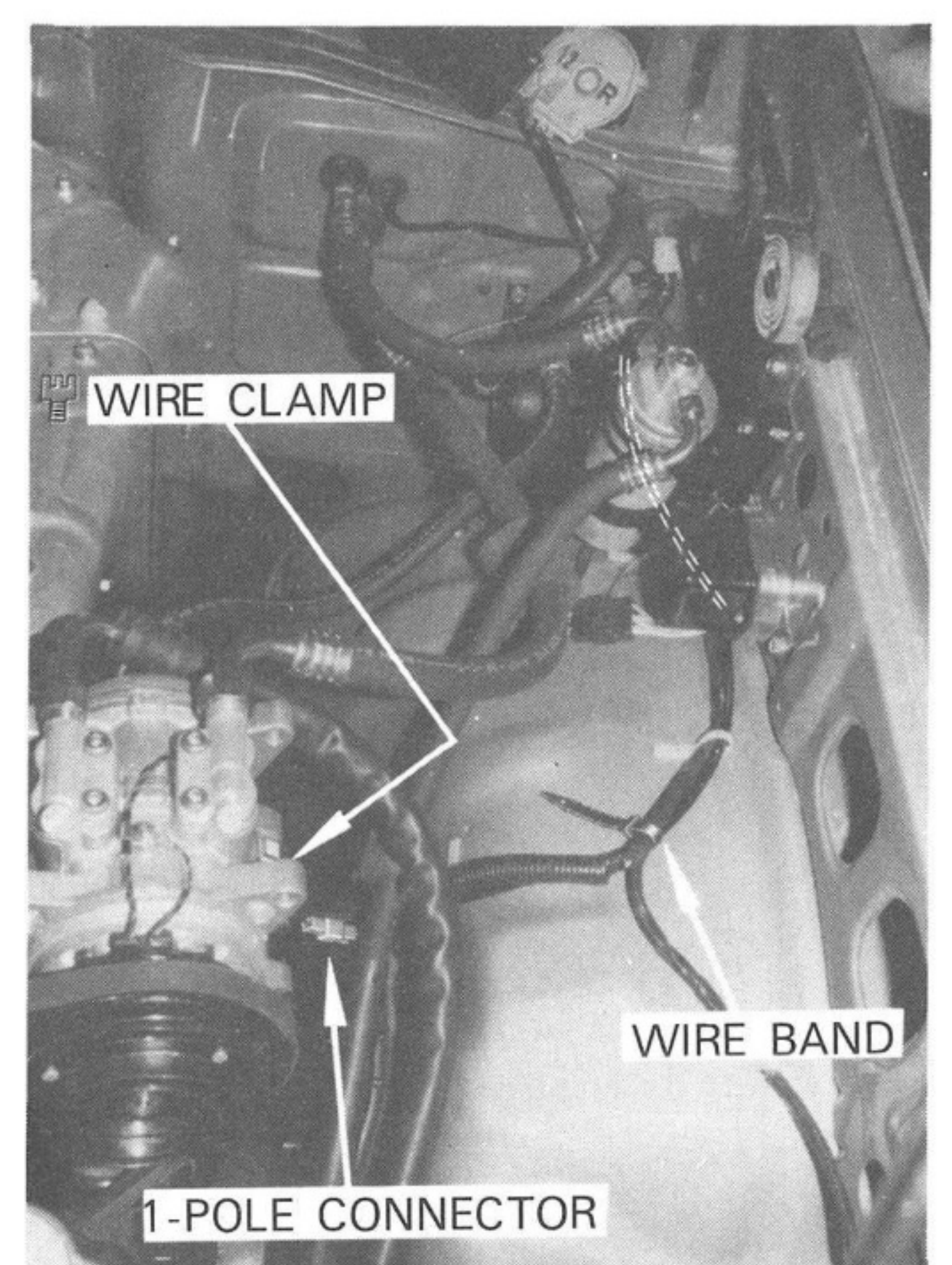
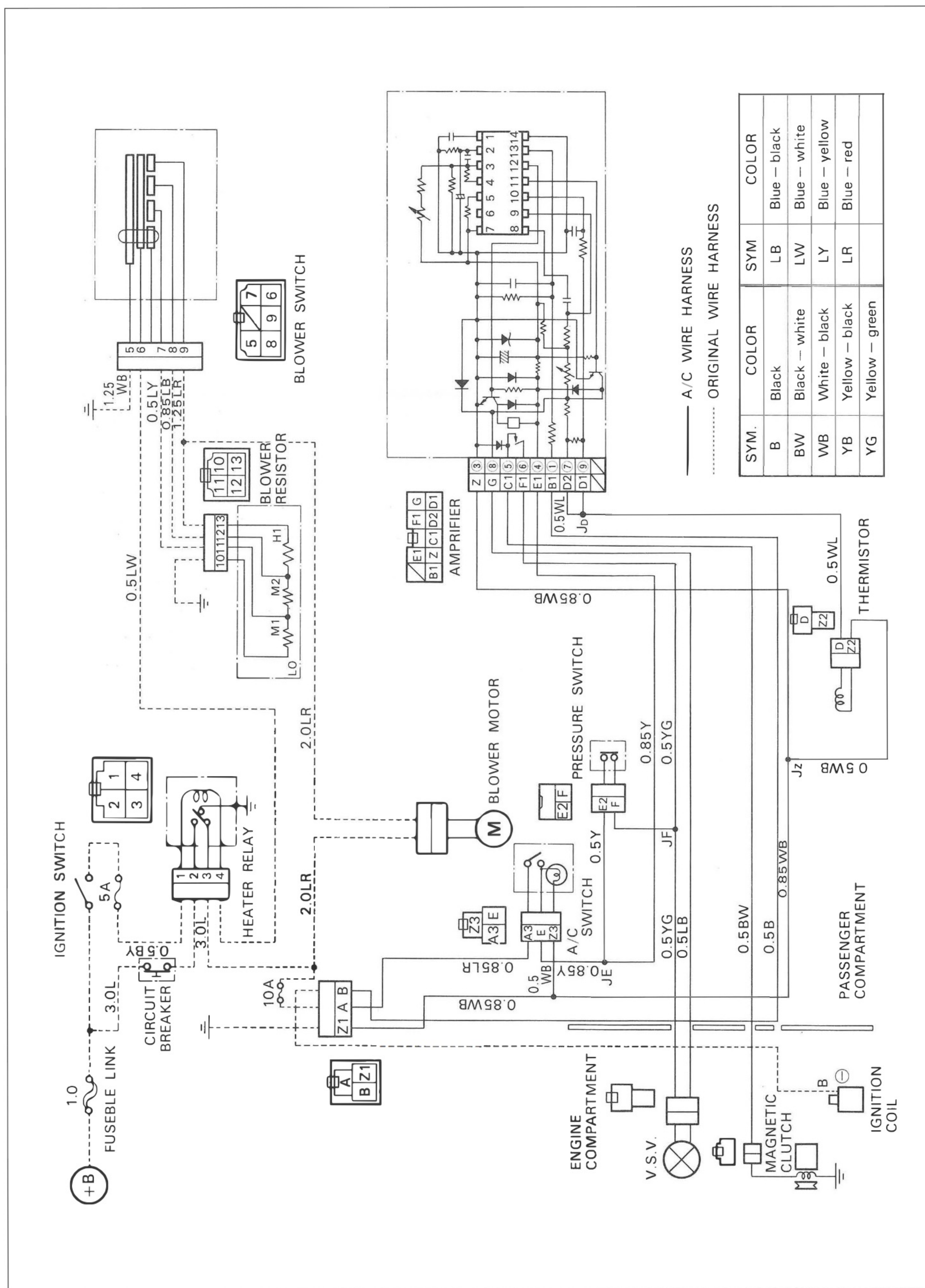


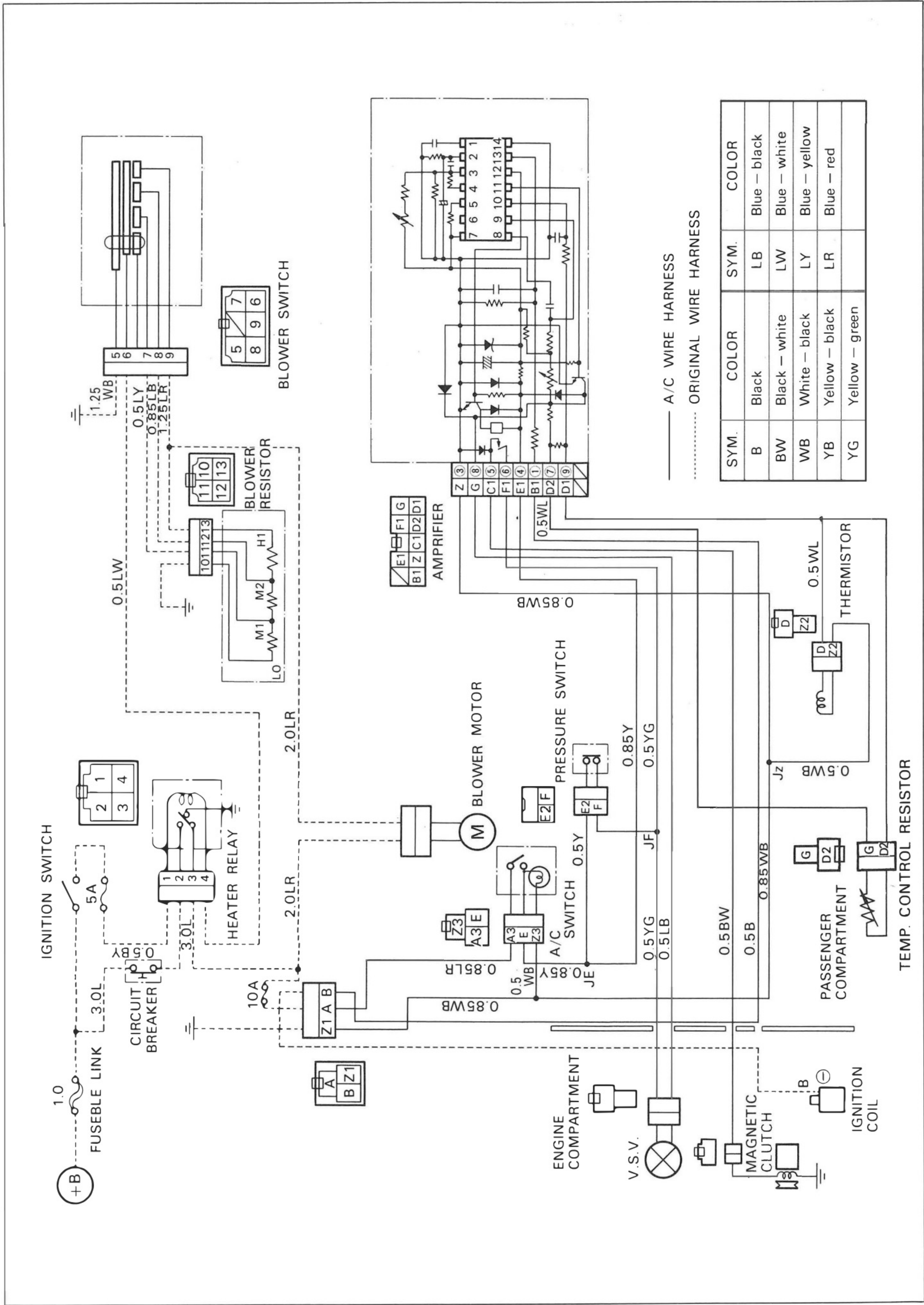
Fig. 3-9

III WIRING DIAGRAM

III-1 For The Vehicle with Heater



III-2 For The Vehicle without Heater



IV FINISH

(Refer to ``FINISH`` described on following pages.)

- A) After finishing installation completely, reinstall the parts which are temporarily removed.
- B) Make thorough inspection on gas leakage and various details, and then charge the air conditioning system with refrigerant.

Standard Amount of Refrigerant : 1.55 lbs (700 g)

CAUTION

Never rotate the compressor before charging the air conditioning system with refrigerant.

I EVACUATING AND CHARGING METHOD

1. INSTALLING THE GAUGE MANIFOLD SET

- A) The fittings for attaching the gauge manifold set are located on the compressor service valves. Each service valve has a schrader type valve as shown in Fig. 1. To open this valve the charging hose end, with pin attached, should be fitted to the compressor.

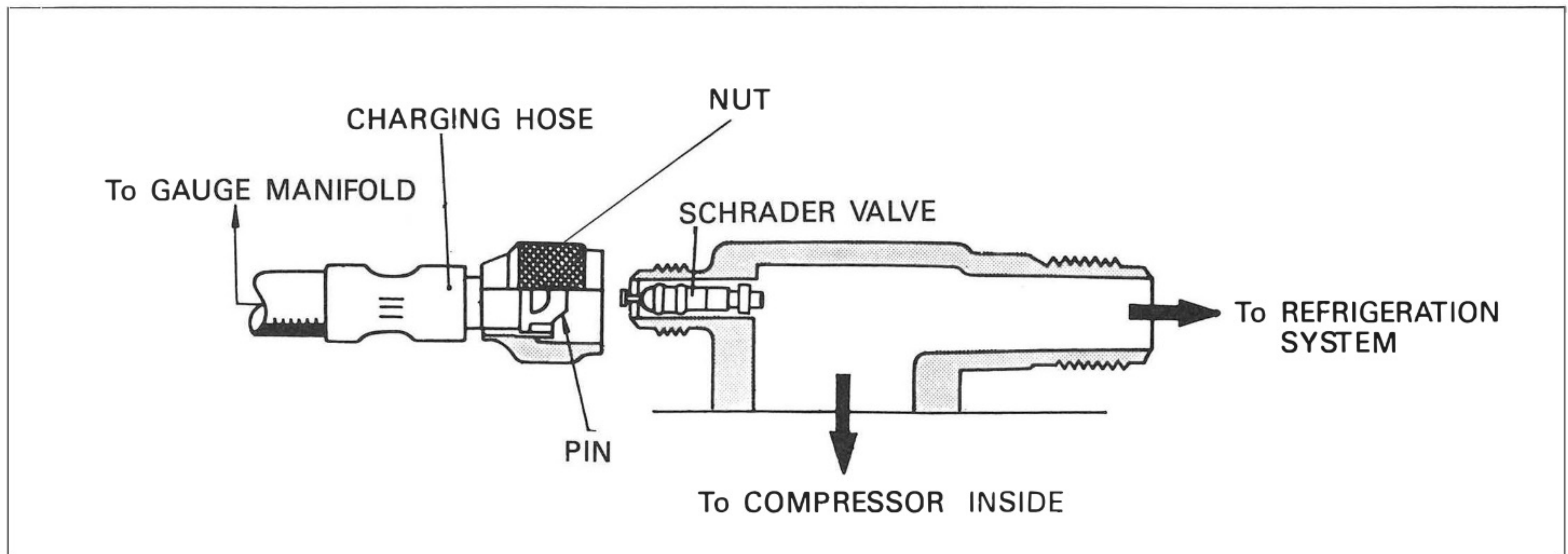


Fig. 1

- B) Ensure that both hand valves on the gauge manifold set are tightly closed.
- C) Remove the valve caps from the service valve fittings. Screw these onto the blind fittings of the gauge manifold set so that they are not lost.
- D) Install the charging hoses of gauge manifold set onto the suction and discharge service valves, respectively.

Note: When connecting charging hoses

- 1) Do not apply any drops of refrigeration oil to the seat of connection.
- 2) Tighten hose nuts by hand.
- 3) Be sure to connect the charging hose end with pin to the compressor service valve.
- 4) Make sure that the hoses are on the relevant compressor fittings.

2. EVACUATING THE SYSTEM

- A) Whenever an air conditioning system has been opened (exposed to atmosphere), it must be evacuated by use of a vacuum pump.
- After installation, it is recommended that the system should be evacuated for approximately 15 minutes.

- B) Connect the high and low charging hoses of gauge manifold set to the hose fittings of both compressor service valves.

Note: *High charging hose should be connected to the discharge service valve fitting. (Discharge service valve is marked "D".)*

- C) Install the center charging hose of gauge manifold set to the vacuum pump inlet. See Fig. 2.

- D) Run the vacuum pump, then open the suction side hand valve. If there is no blockage, and both

shradder valves are open, a vacuum should start to appear on the high pressure gauge. If this happens, open the other hand valves.

- E) After about 10 minutes, the low pressure gauge should read greater than 60—70 cm-Hg (24—27 in-Hg) vacuum. This will occur if there is no leak.

Note: 1) *If the system is not down to 60 — 70 cm-Hg (24 — 27 in-Hg) vacuum, close both hand valves and stop the vacuum pump. Watch the low pressure gauge for movement.*

2) *An increase in low pressure gauge reading (i. e. less vacuum) means that there is a leak. This must be repaired before continuing the evacuation.*

3) *If the gauge remain steady continue pumping down.*

- F) Continue evacuating for at least 15 minutes.
- G) After evacuating the system until low pressure gauge indicates about 70 cm-Hg (27 in-Hg) vacuum, then close the both hand valves.
- H) Stop the vacuum pump, then disconnect the center charging hose from the vacuum pump inlet. The system is now ready for charging after it is evacuated as above.

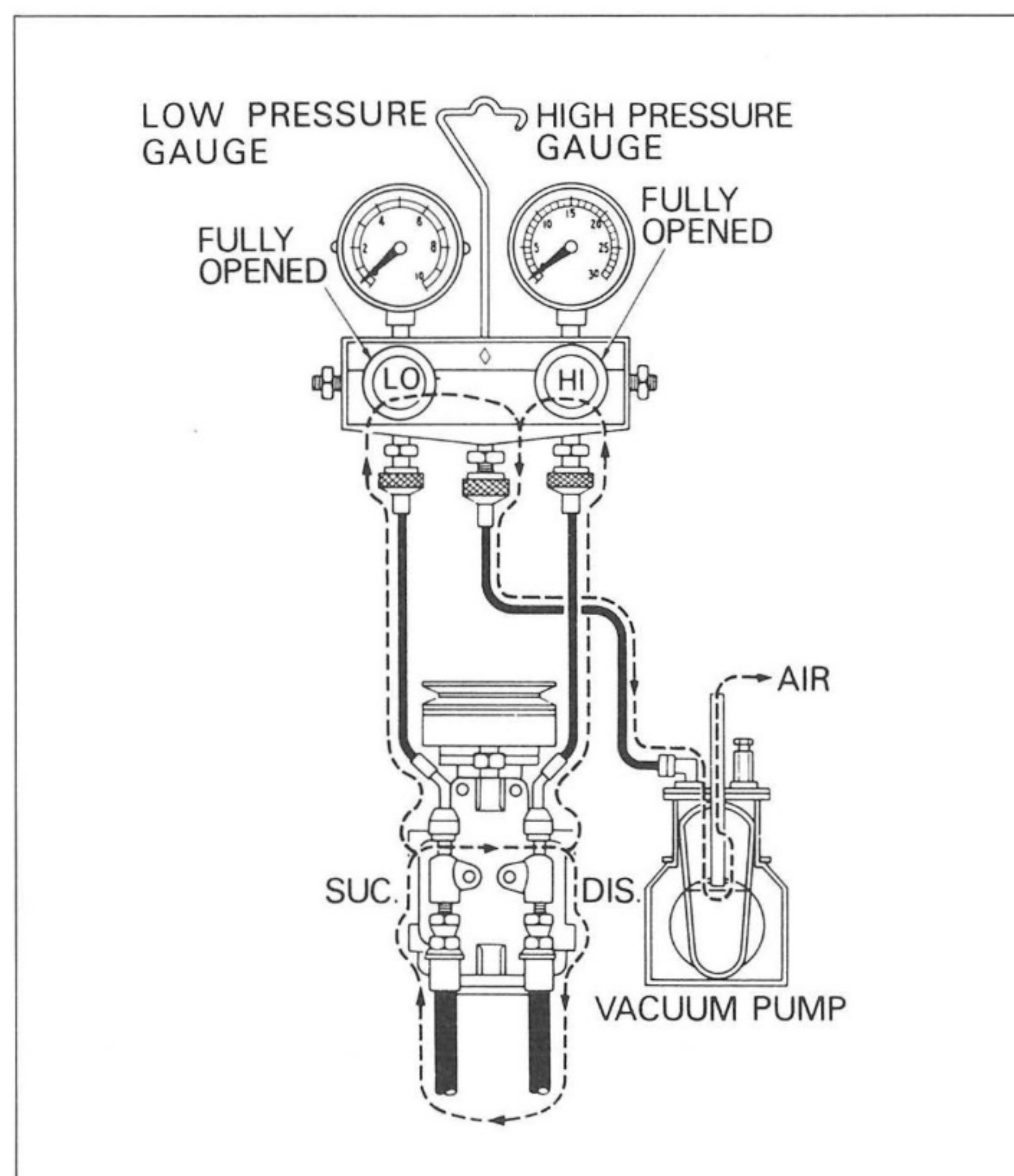


Fig. 2

3. HANDLING THE CAN TAP VALVE

- A) Before putting the can tap valve on the refrigerant container, turn the handle out counterclockwise until the valve needle is fully retracted.

- B) Turn the plate nut (locking disc) counterclockwise until it reaches its highest position, and then screw down the can tap valve onto the refrigerant container.

See Fig. 3.

- C) Turn the plate nut clockwise fully and install the center charging hose to the valve fitting of can tap valve.

Note: *The plate nut need only be hand tightened.*

- D) Holding the body of the can tap valve, turn the handle clockwise thus piercing a hole in the top of the container.

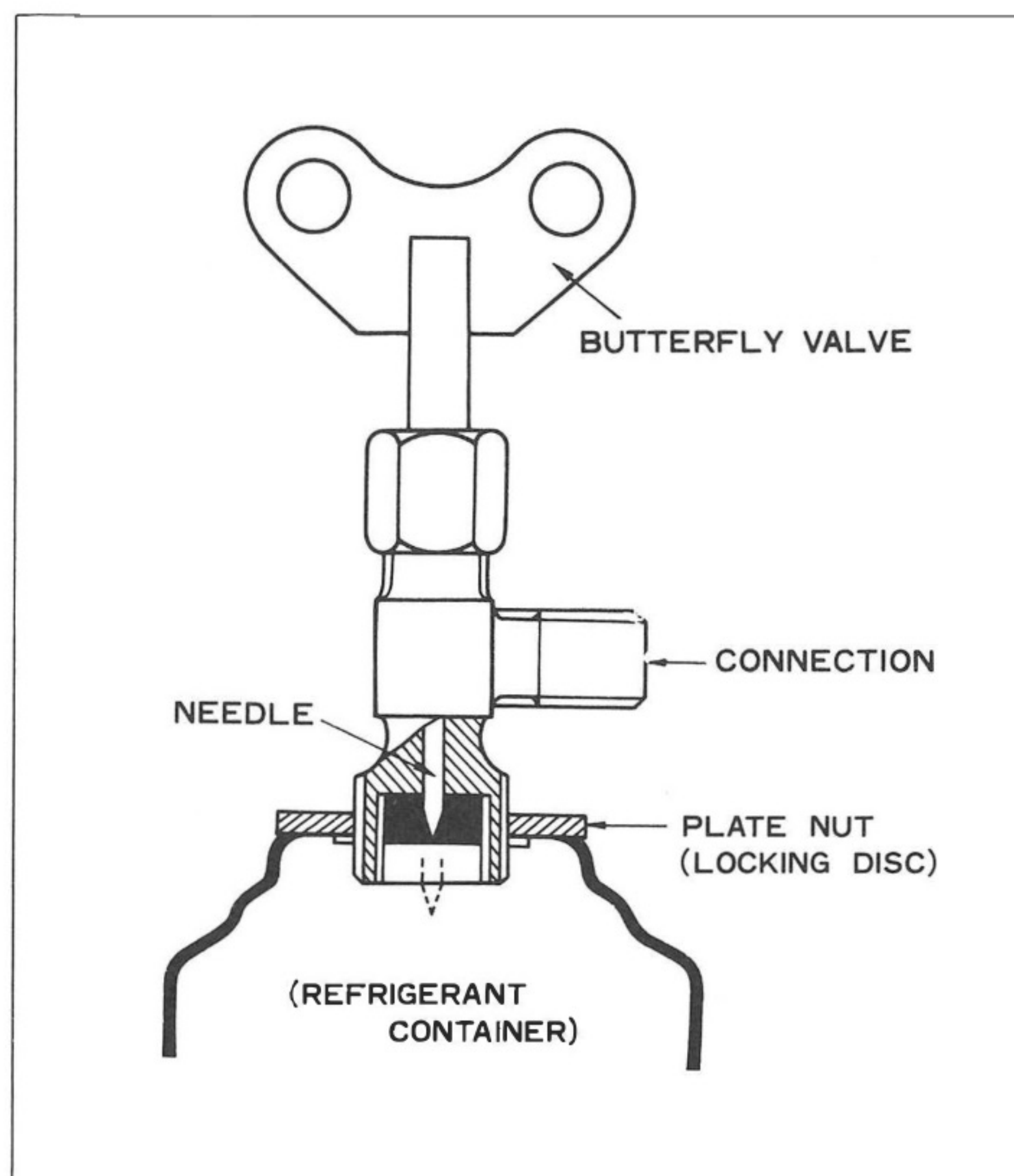


Fig. 3

- E) To charge the system with refrigerant, turn the handle of the gauge manifold set counterclockwise.

To stop the charge, turn it clockwise.

CAUTION

- 1) *When handling refrigerant (R-12), the following precautions must be observed.*
 - A) *Always wear eye protection while handling refrigerant.*
 - B) *The refrigerant container must never be heated.*
Store it below 40 C° (100°F).
 - C) *Do not handle refrigerant in an enclosed area where a naked flame is exposed.*
 - D) *Discharge refrigerant slowly, when purging a system.*
 - E) *Be eareful the liquid refrigerant does not contact skin.*
- 2) *If liquid-refrigerant strikes eye or skin.*
 - A) *Do not rub the affected area.*
 - B) *Splash large quantities of cool water on the eye or skin.*
 - C) *Apply clean petroleum jelly to the skin.*
 - D) *Rush the patient to a doctor or hospital for immediate professional treatment.*
 - E) *Do not attempt to treat the patient by yourself, but seek expert attention.*

4. LEAK TESTING THE SYSTEM

After finishing the evacuation of the system, check the system for leaks using a gas leak detector as described below.

- A) Attach the can tap valve to the refrigerant container. (See section 3.)
- B) Install the center charging hose of the gauge manifold set to the hose fitting of can tap valve, then pierce the refrigerant container by screwing the can tap valve butterfly handle down in clockwise.
- C) Holding the tap body, unscrew its handle counterclockwise fully.
Now the center charging hose is filled with air and refrigerant. Do not open the hand valves on gauge manifold set at this point.

- D) Loosen the center charging hose nut on the gauge manifold set until a hiss can be heard.

Allow the air and refrigerant a few seconds to escape, and then tighten the hose nut.

This same operation can be done with the schrader valve in the gauge manifold set.

- E) Open the high side hand valve on gauge manifold set to charge the system with refrigerant vapor.

- F) When the low pressure gauge reads 1 kg/cm (14 psi), close the high side hand valve. Now check the

system for leaks using a halide gas leak detector or electric leak detector.

- G) When gas leak is found, the defective components or connections should be repaired.

- H) After checking and repairing the system for leaks, evacuate the system again as outlined below.

- a) Turn the can tap valve handle clockwise fully to close the opening hole on refrigerant container.
- b) Disconnect the center charging hose from the can tap valve fitting.

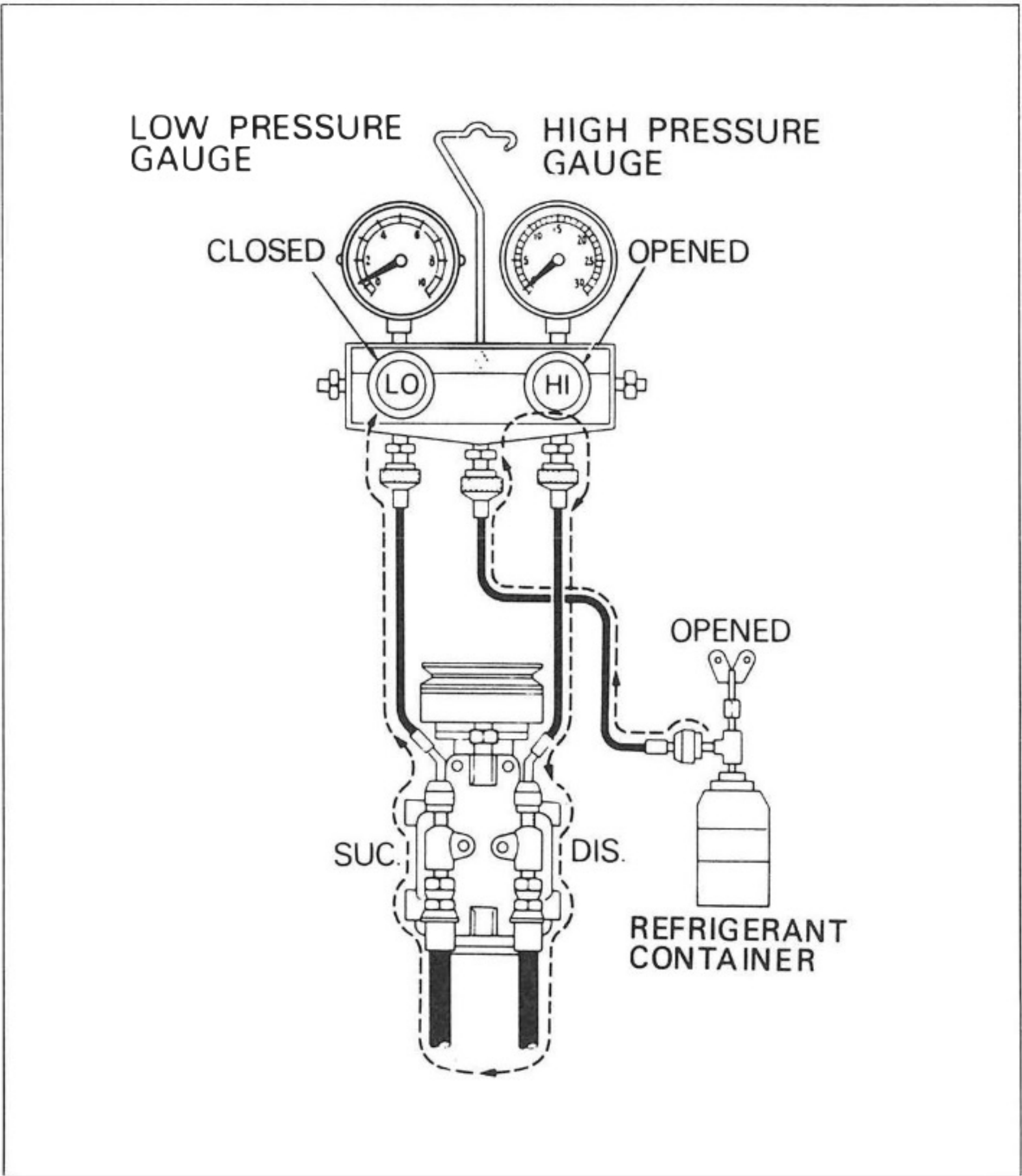


Fig. 4

- c) Connect the center charging hose to the vacuum pump inlet, and continue pumping down as described in Section 2.

Note: *Evacuating time should be at least 15 minutes each time.*

5. CHARGING THE SYSTEM

5-1. Charging an empty system (liquid)

- A) This procedure is for charging an empty system through the high side with refrigerant in a liquid state.

When refrigerant container is held upside down, R-12 will enter the system as a liquid.

CAUTION

- 1) *Never run engine when charging the system through high side.*
- 2) *Do not open low side valve when R-12 is being charged in a liquid state (refrigerant container upside down).*

- B) Close the high and low hand valves of gauge manifold set after the system is completely evacuated.
- C) Connect the center charging hose to the can tap valve fitting, and then loosen the center charging hose at the center fitting on gauge manifold set until a hiss can be heard. Allow the air and refrigerant to escape for a few seconds and tighten the hose nut.
- D) Open the high side hand valve fully and keep the container upside down to charge the refrigerant in liquid state from the high pressure line.

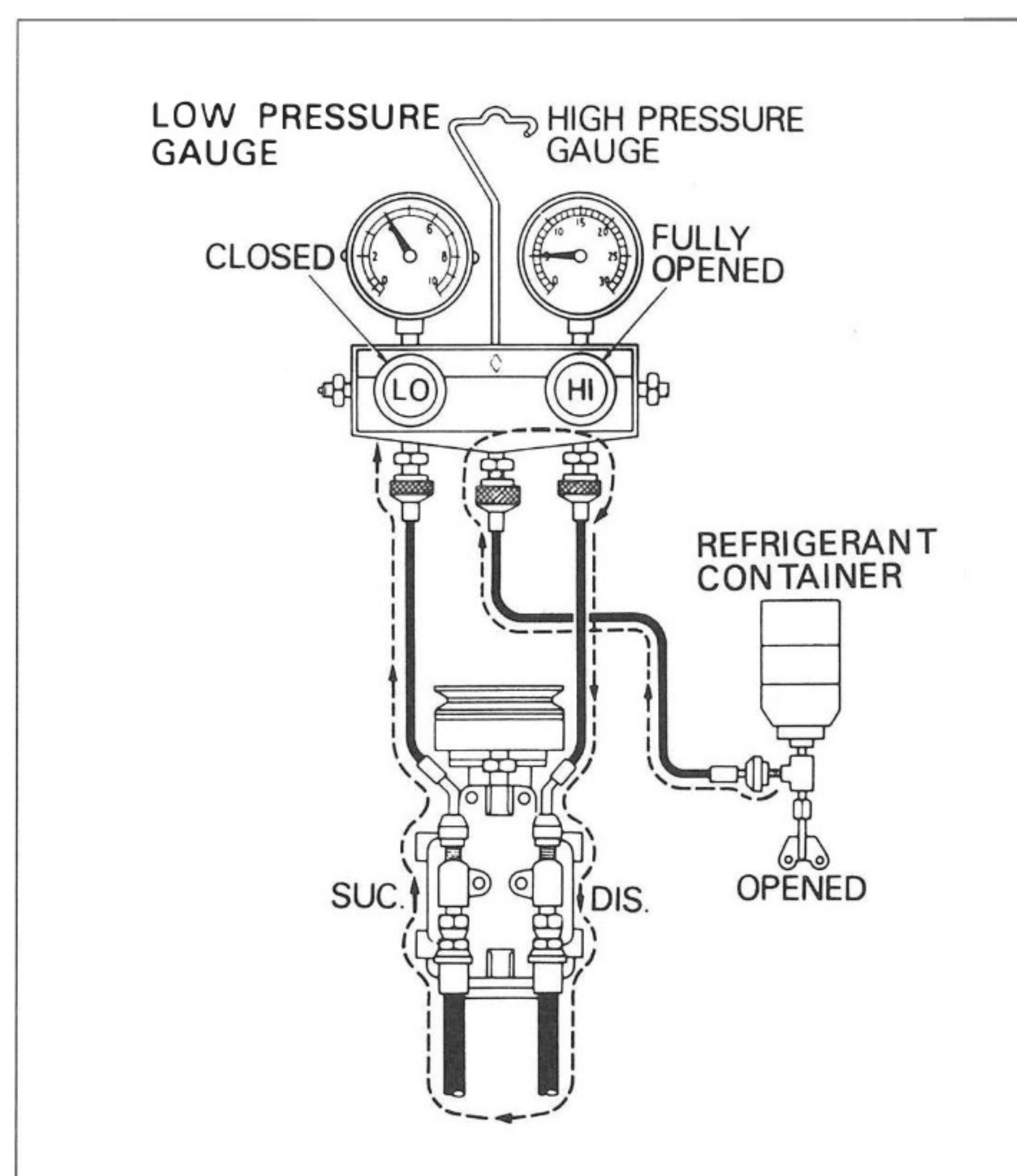


Fig. 5

Note: *Do not open the low side hand valve.*

- E) Charge the refrigerant in liquid state to specified amount.

5-2. Charging a partially charged system (vapor)

- A) This procedure is for charging a system, which is charged more than one can (400g, 0.8 lb), through the low side with refrigerant in a vapor state.

When refrigerant container is held right-side up, R-12 will enter the system as a vapor.

CAUTION

- 1) *Do not heat the refrigerant container above 40°C (100°F).*

2) *Be sure to close the high side valve of gauge manifold set when engine is running.*

- B) With gauge manifold set connected and charging line purged, open the low side valve.
- C) Start engine and run it at fast idle. Operate the air conditioner.
- D) Charge the refrigerant in vapor into the system.

Be sure to keep the container in upright position in this charging method. This is to prevent the liquid refrigerant from being charged into the system through the suction service valve of compressor. See Fig. 6.

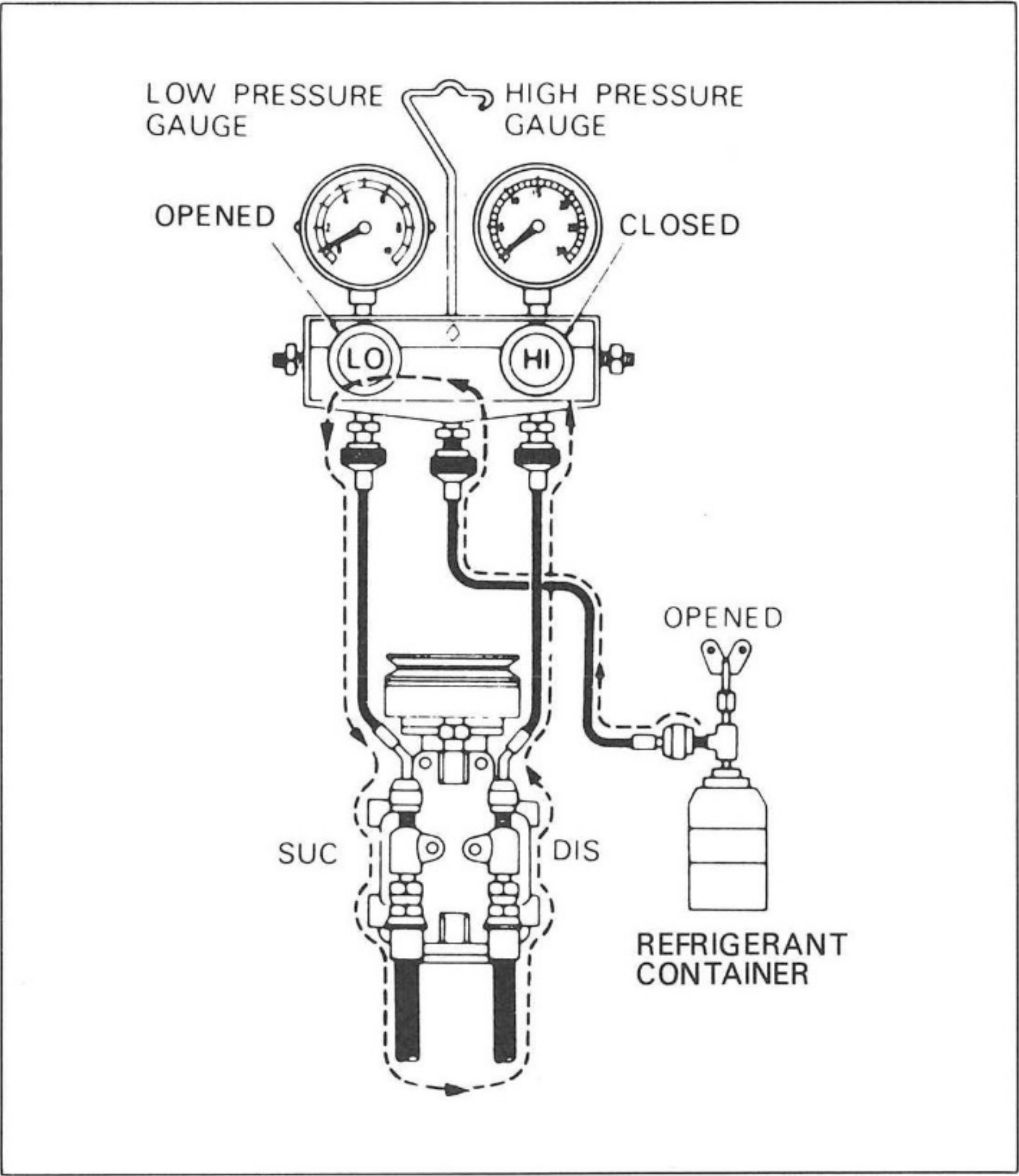


Fig. 6

Note: *Liquid refrigerant entering suction chamber of the compressor may cause serious damage to internal component parts of compressor.*

- E) After charging the specified amount of refrigerant into the system, close the low side hand valve on gauge manifold set.

Sight glass should be free of any bubbles, which indicates a fully charged system.

5-3. Removing a gauge manifold set

- A) When system is fully charged to specified amount, the gauge manifold set should be removed as follows :
- 1) Close both high and low side valves on gauge manifold set.
 - 2) Close can tap valve.
 - 3) Turn off engine.
 - 4) Using a shop rag, remove high and low charging hoses from compressor service valves.
Remove them quickly.
- B) Put the caps on the service valves of compressor.

CAUTION

High side line is under high pressure and care must be used to protect eyes and skin.

5-4. Replacing a refrigerant container

- A) When the refrigerant container is empty, close the both hand valves of gauge manifold set, and remove the can tap valve from the container.
Attach the can tap valve to a new refrigerant container and purge the air in the center charging hose.
See Fig. 7.
- B) Pierce the top of the refrigerant container, and charge the refrigerant into the system.
(See Section 3.)

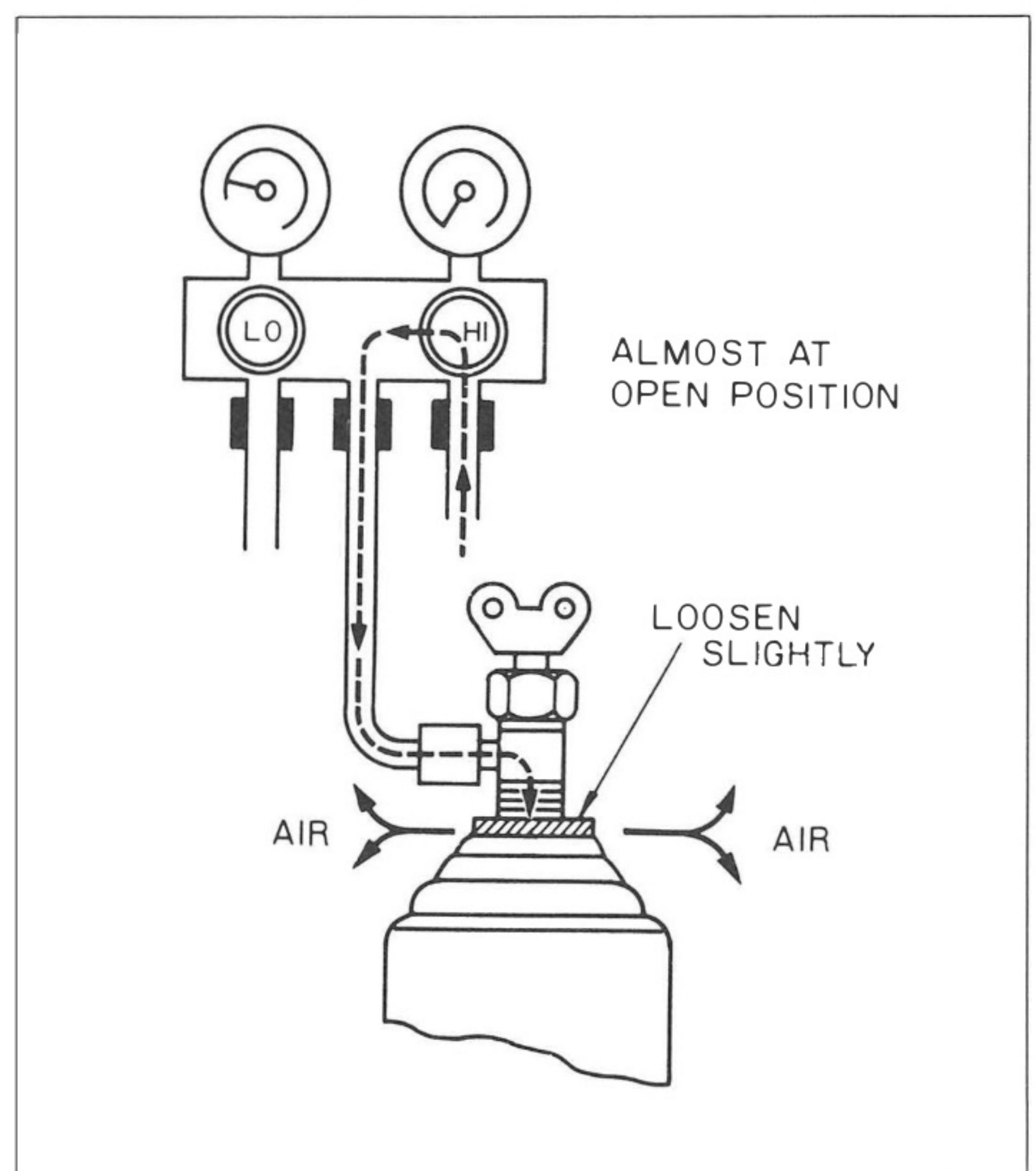


Fig. 7