## 2. Performance Test Diagnosis

If various conditions caused to other air conditioning system, the characteristics revealed on manifold gauge reading are shown in the following.

As to the method of a performance test, refer to the item of "Performance Test".

Each shaded area on the following tables indicates a reading of the normal system when the temperature of outside air is 32.5°C (91°F).

Condition		Probable cause	Corrective action
INSUFFICIENT REFRIGERANT CHARGE	Insufficient cooling.	Refrigerant is small, or leaking a little.	<ol> <li>Leak test.</li> <li>Repair leak.</li> <li>Charge system.</li> <li>Evacuate, as necessary, and recharge system.</li> </ol>
ALMOST NO REFRIGERANT	No cooling action.	Serious refrigerant leak.	<ul> <li>Stop compressor immediately.</li> <li>1. Leak test.</li> <li>2. Discharge system.</li> <li>3. Repair leak(s).</li> <li>4. Replace receiver drier if necessary.</li> <li>5. Check oil level.</li> <li>6. Evacuate and recharge system.</li> </ul>
FAULTY EXPANSION VALVE	Slight cooling. Sweating or frosted expansion valve inlet.	Expansion valve restricts refrigerant flow. • Expansion valve is clogged. • Expansion valve is inoperative. • Valve stuck closed. Thermal bulb has lost charge.	If valve inlet reveals sweat or frost: 1. Discharge system. 2. Remove valve and clean it. Replace it if necessary. 3. Evacuate system. 4. Charge system. If valve does not oper- ate: 1. Discharge system. 2. Replace valve. 3. Evacuate and charge system.

## DIAGNOSTICS

Condition		Probable cause	Corrective action
Low-pressure gauge High-pressure gauge	Insufficient cooling. Sweated suction line. No cooling. Sweating or frosted suction line.	Expansion valve allows too much refrig- erant through evapora- tor. Faulty seal of O-ring in expansion valve.	Check valve for opera- tion. If suction side does not show a pres- sure decrease, replace valve. 1. Discharge system. 2. Remove expansion valve and replace O-ring. 3. Evacuate and replace system.
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Low-pressure gauge High-pressure gauge () () () () () () () () () () () () ()			
AIR IN SYSTEM	Insufficient cooling.	Air mixed with refriger-	1. Discharge system.
Low-pressure gauge (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		ant in system.	<ol> <li>Replace receiver drier.</li> <li>Evacuate and charge system.</li> </ol>
MOISTURE IN SYSTEM	After operation for a while, pressure on suction side may show vacuum pressure reading. During this condition, discharge air will be warm. As warning of this, read- ing shows 39 kPa (0.4 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> , 6 psi) vibra- tion.	Drier is saturated with moisture. Moisture has frozen at expansion valve. Refrigerant flow is restricted.	<ol> <li>Discharge system.</li> <li>Replace receiver drier (twice if neces- sary).</li> <li>Evacuate system completely (Repeat 30 minute evacuating three times.).</li> <li>Recharge system.</li> </ol>
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## DIAGNOSTICS

Condition		Probable cause	Corrective action
FAULTY CONDENSER Low-pressure gauge Gauge G4M0680	No cooling action. Engine may overheat. Suction line is very hot.	Condenser is often found not functioning well.	<ul> <li>Check condenser cooling fan.</li> <li>Check condenser for dirt accumulation.</li> <li>Check engine cool- ing system for over- heat.</li> <li>Check for refrigerant overcharge.</li> <li>If pressure remains high in spite of all above actions taken, remove and inspect the condenser for pos- sible oil clogging.</li> </ul>
HIGH-PRESSURE LINE BLOCKED	Insufficient cooling. Frosted high-pressure liquid line.	Drier clogged, or restriction in high- pressure line.	<ol> <li>Discharge system.</li> <li>Remove receiver drier or strainer and replace it.</li> <li>Evacuate and charge system.</li> </ol>
FAULTY COMPRESSOR	Insufficient cooling.	Internal problem in compressor, or dam- aged gasket and valve.	<ol> <li>Discharge system.</li> <li>Remove and check compressor.</li> <li>Repair or replace compressor.</li> <li>Check oil level.</li> <li>Replace receiver drier.</li> <li>Evacuate and charge system.</li> </ol>
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