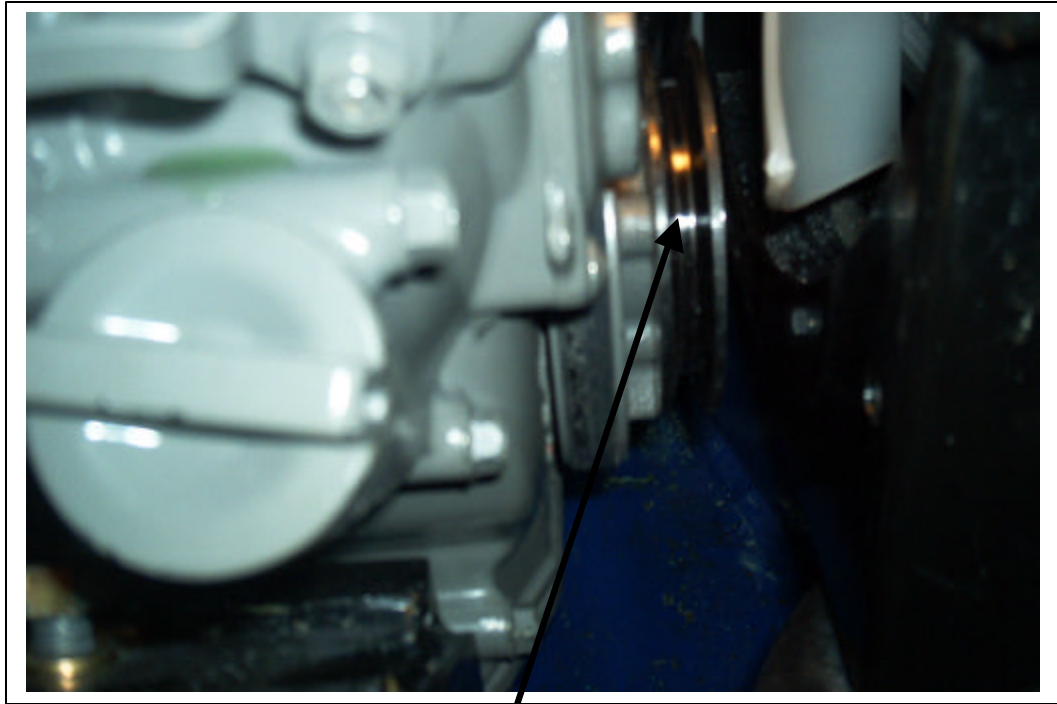


INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS
IHI 35NX
COMPACT EXCAVATOR



PHONE (519) 485-5961 OR 1-800-267-2665
FAX (519) 485-3745 OR 1-888-267-3745

COMPRESSOR AND ENGINE COMPARTMENT SET UP

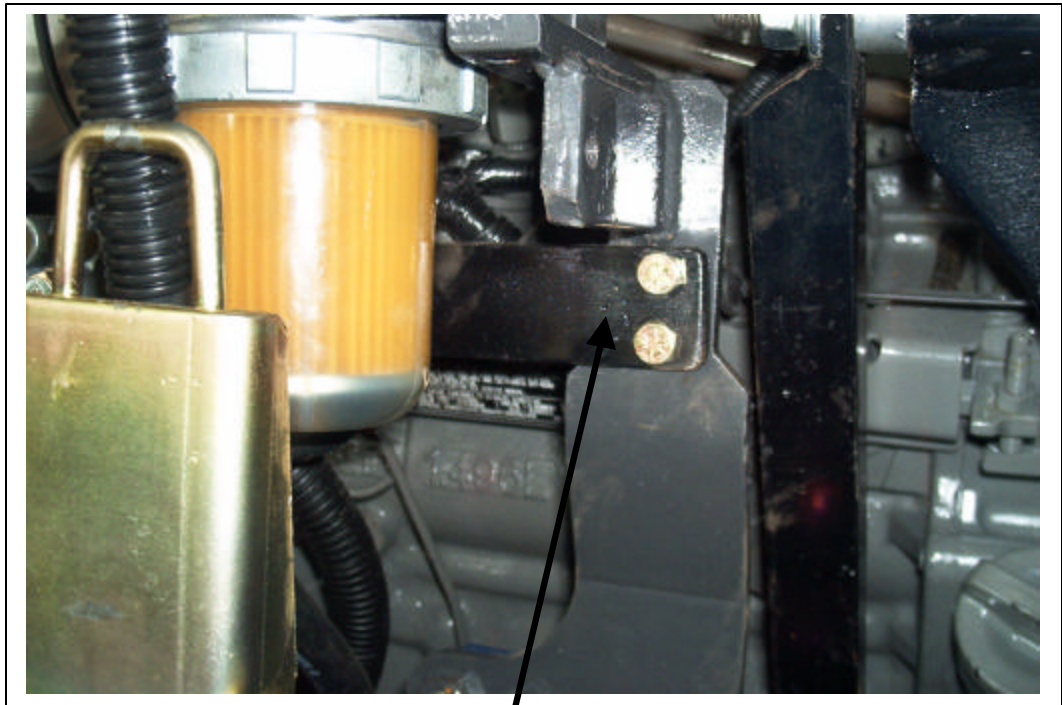


Add on pulley installed

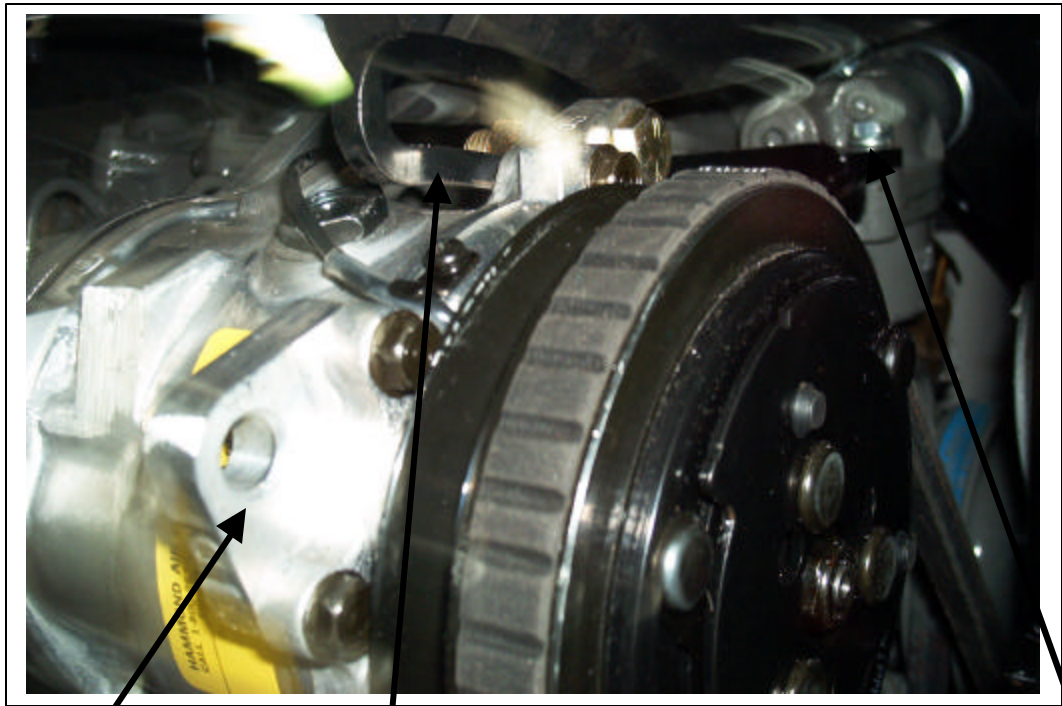


Fuel filters relocated with new bracket installed for smaller filter.

Wrap this line to protect it.



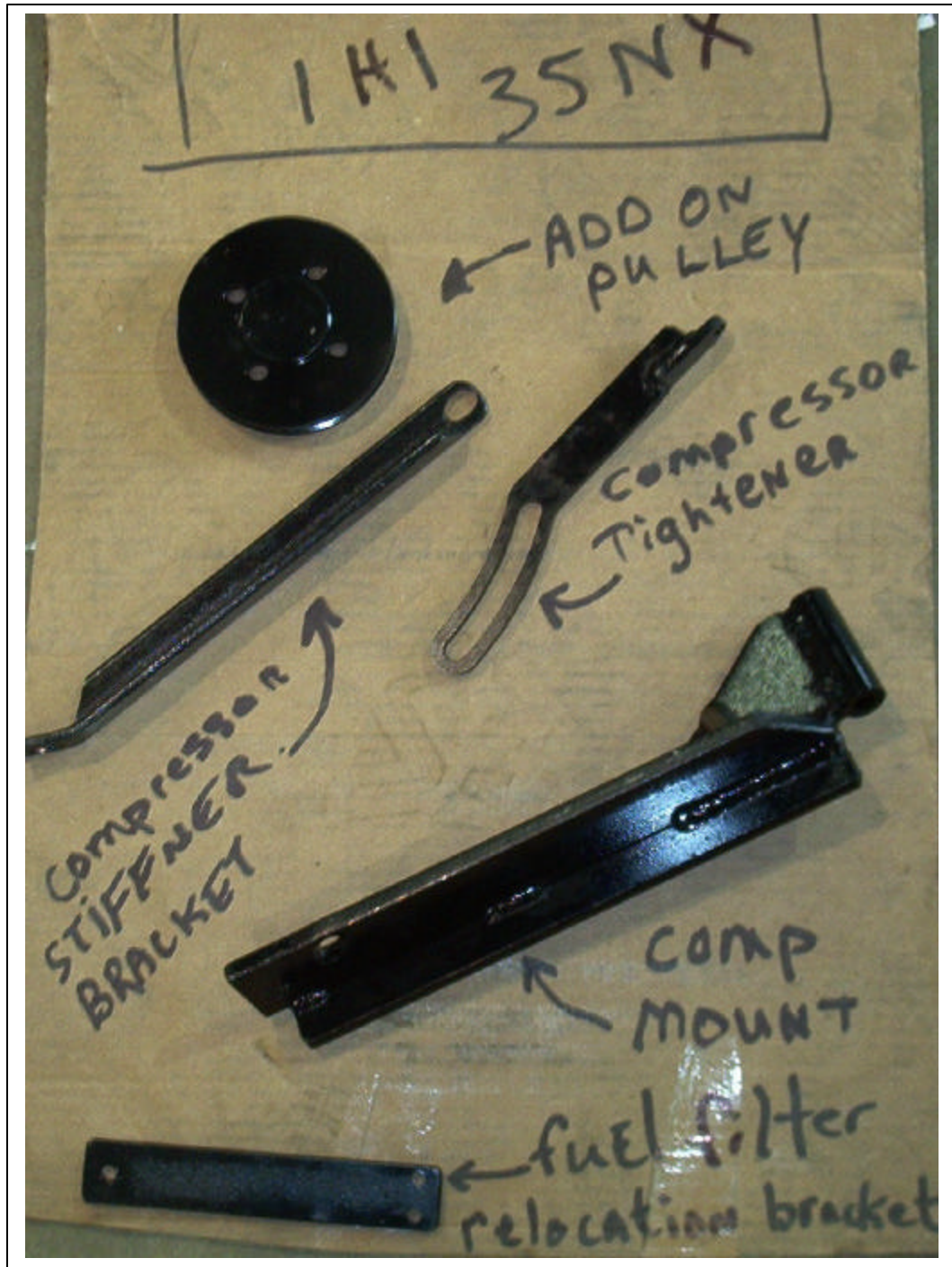
Fuel filter relocation bracket



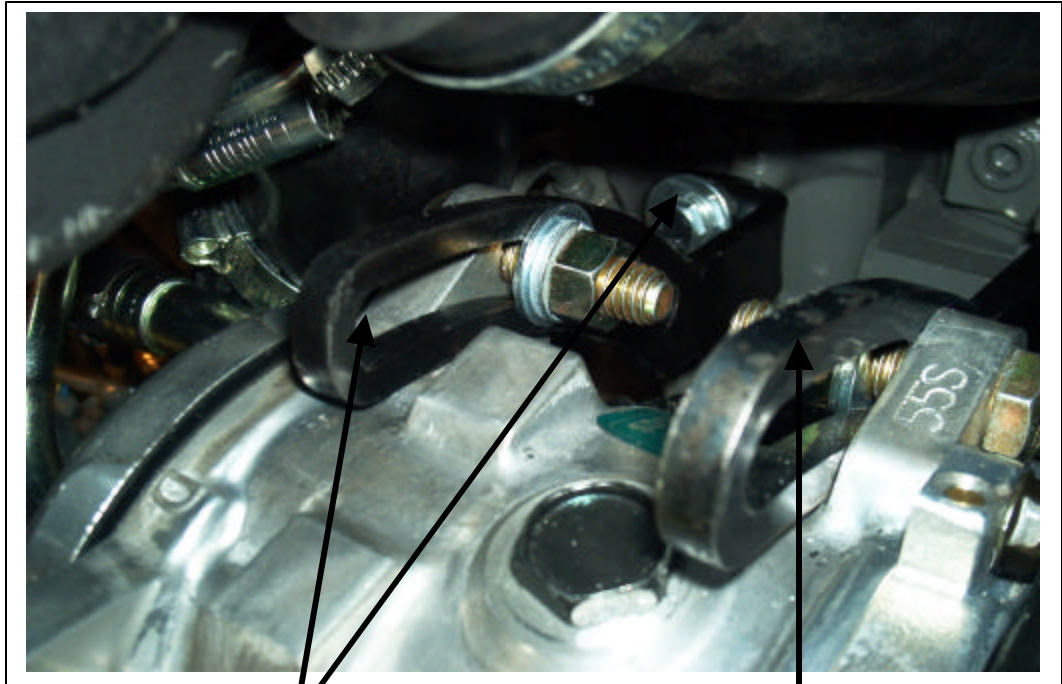
Compressor

Compressor tightener
bracket (1 of 2)

Thermostat housing bolt. Replace
with one supplied in kit.

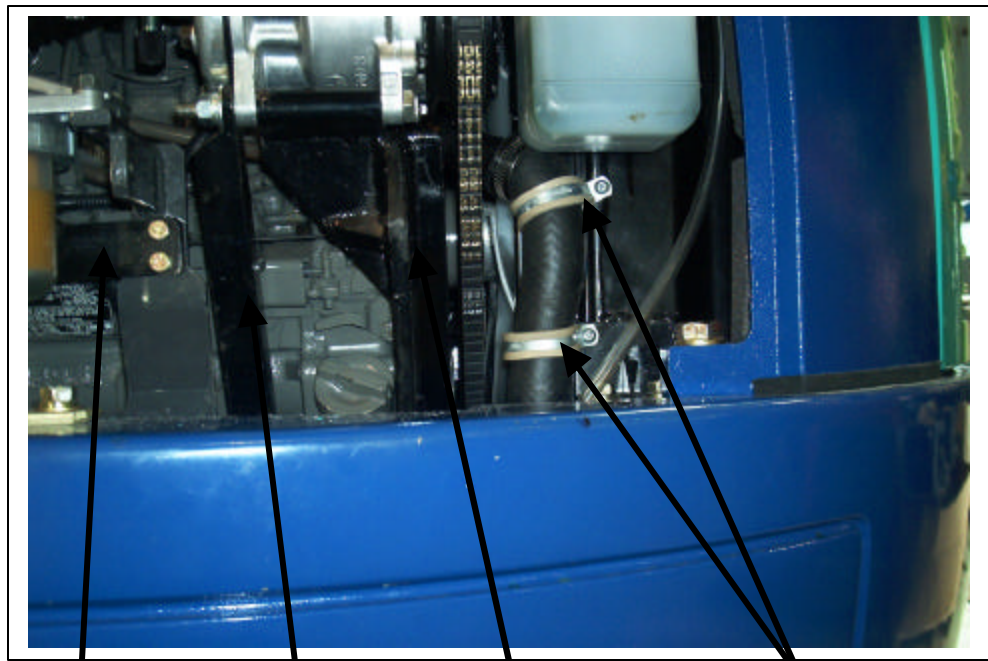


Compressor Mount brackets.
There is also a second compressor tightener bracket similar to the one shown.



Second tightener bracket
mounts here

Compressor tightener

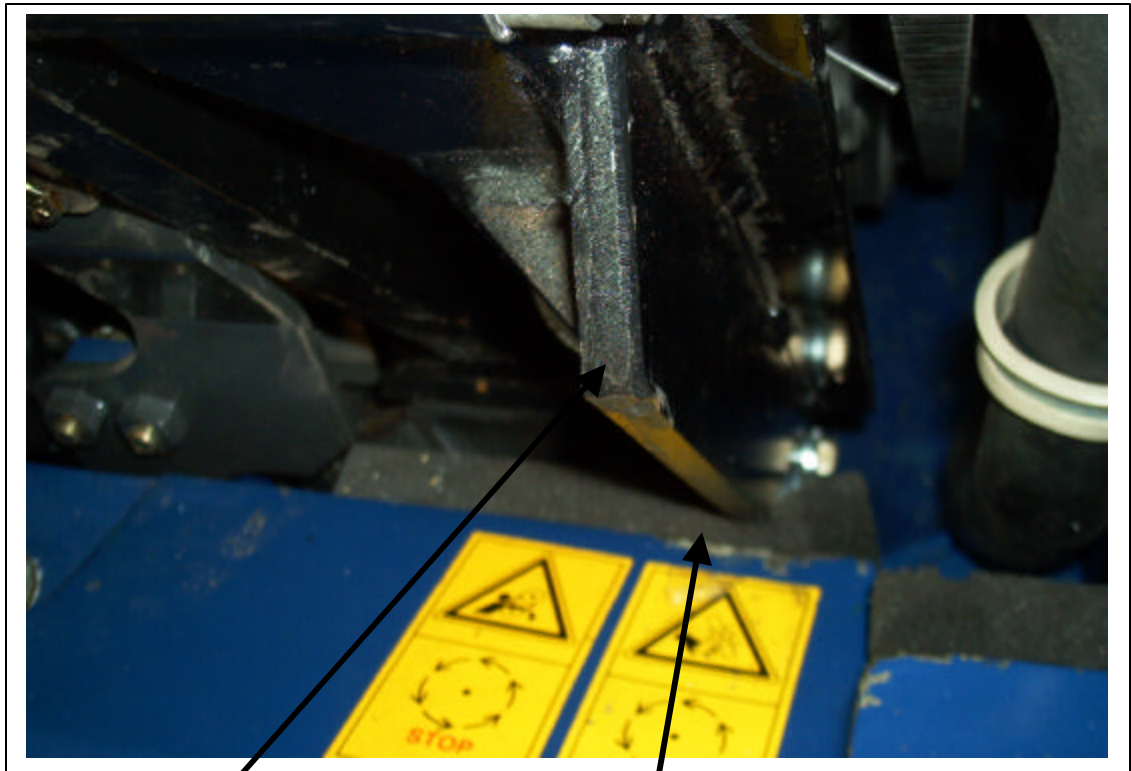


Fuel filter
relocation
bracket

Compressor
stiffener bracket.

Compressor
bracket

2 clamps to hold radiator
hose



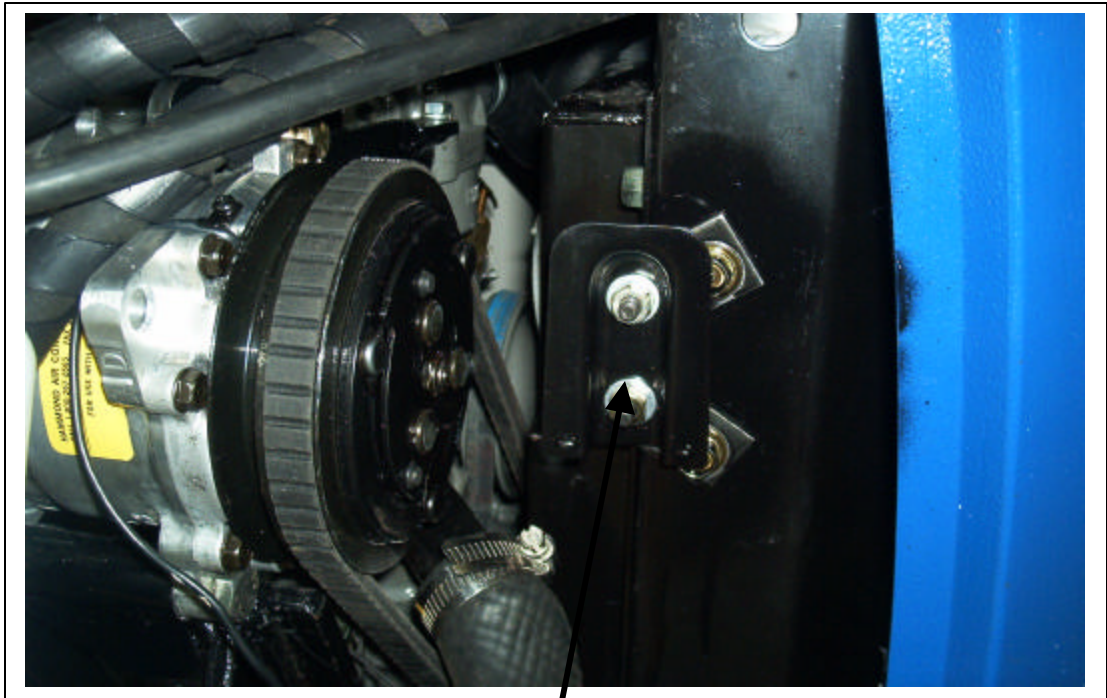
Compressor mount

Should be $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ \"/>

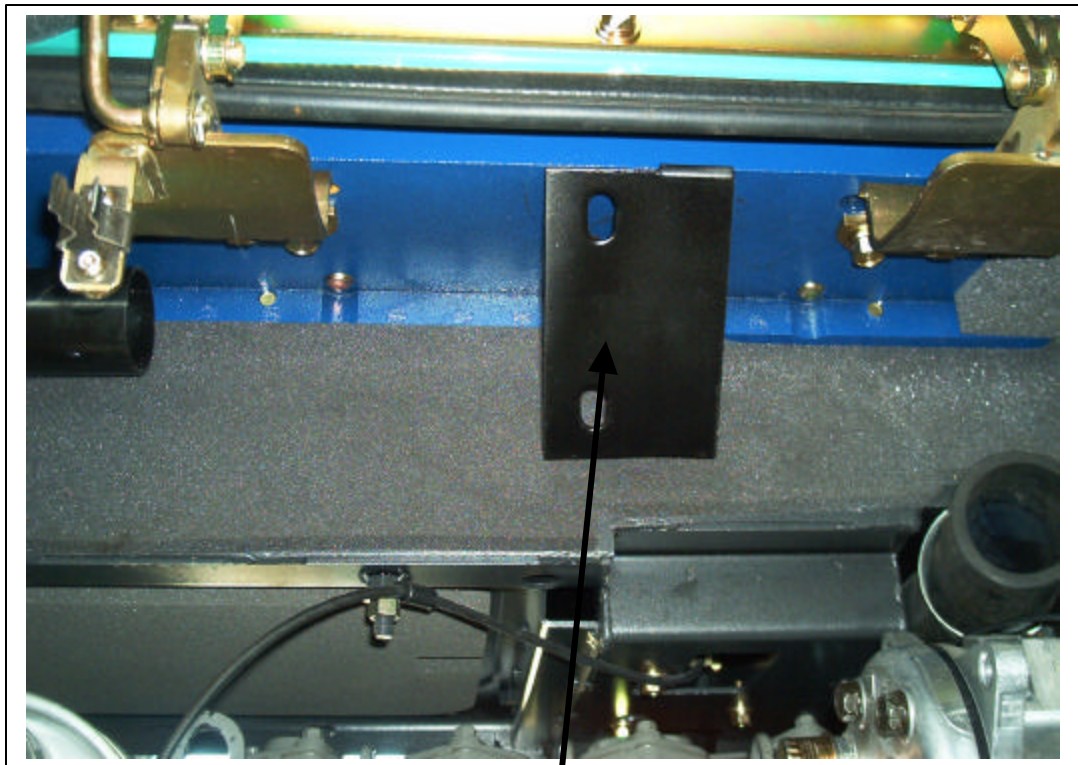


Copper tube and 45
elbow supplied in kit

One of two clamps



Radiator overflow bottle holder relocated
with 2 small brackets



New air filter bracket. Discard old one.

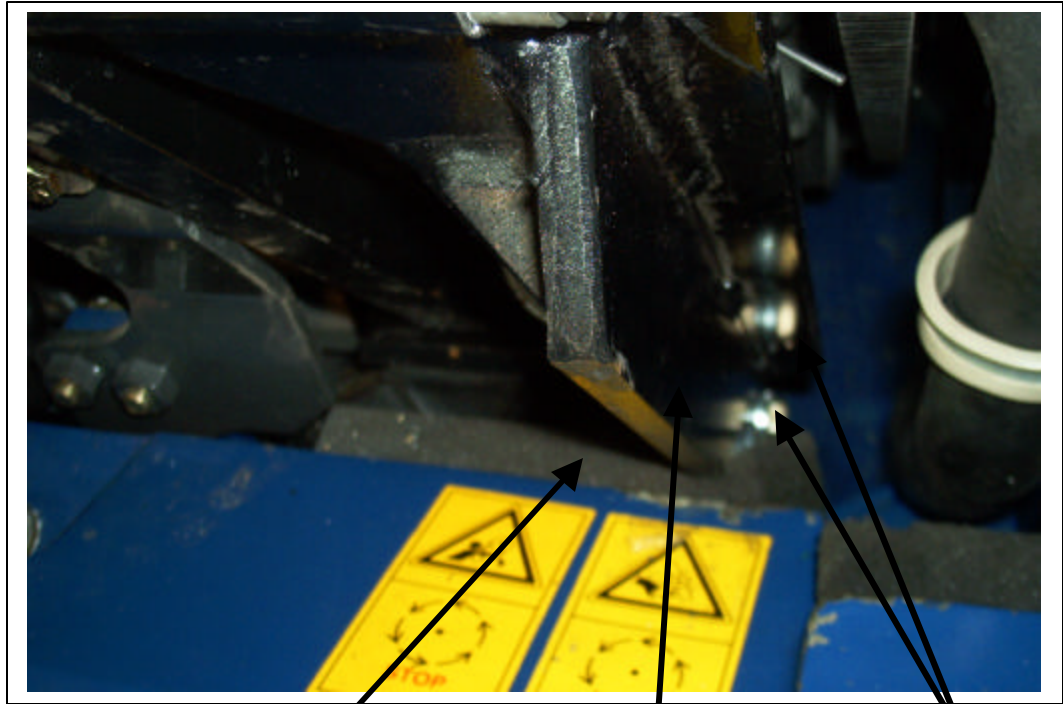


New hose hook up for
air intake

Air filter relocated



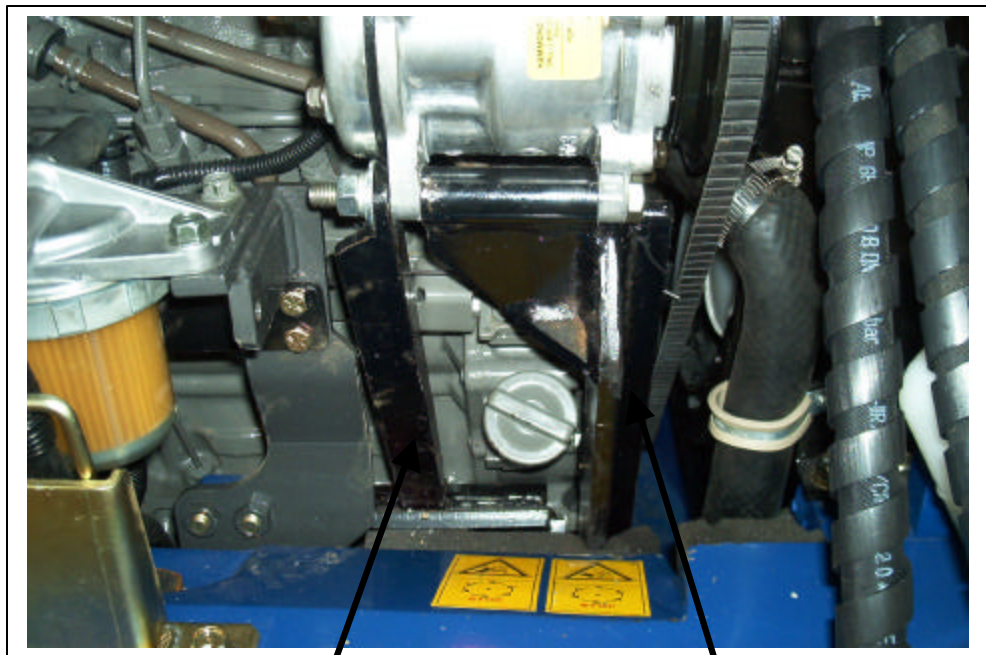
Air filter. Turn as shown.



Should be $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gap here

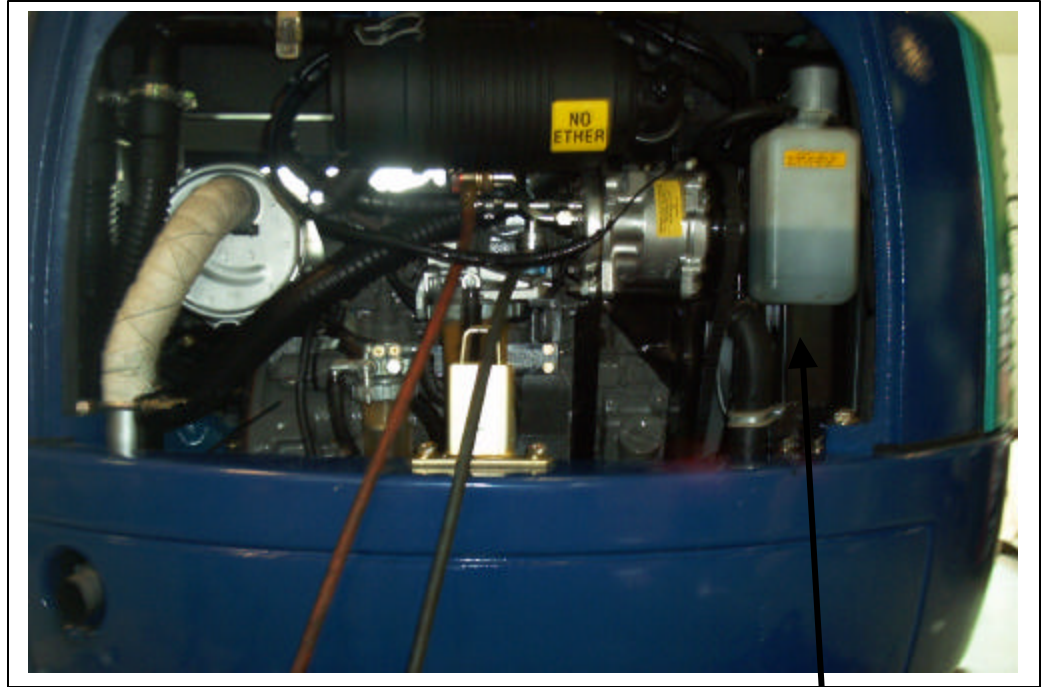
Compressor mount

2 bolts at front of engine mount. New bolts supplied.



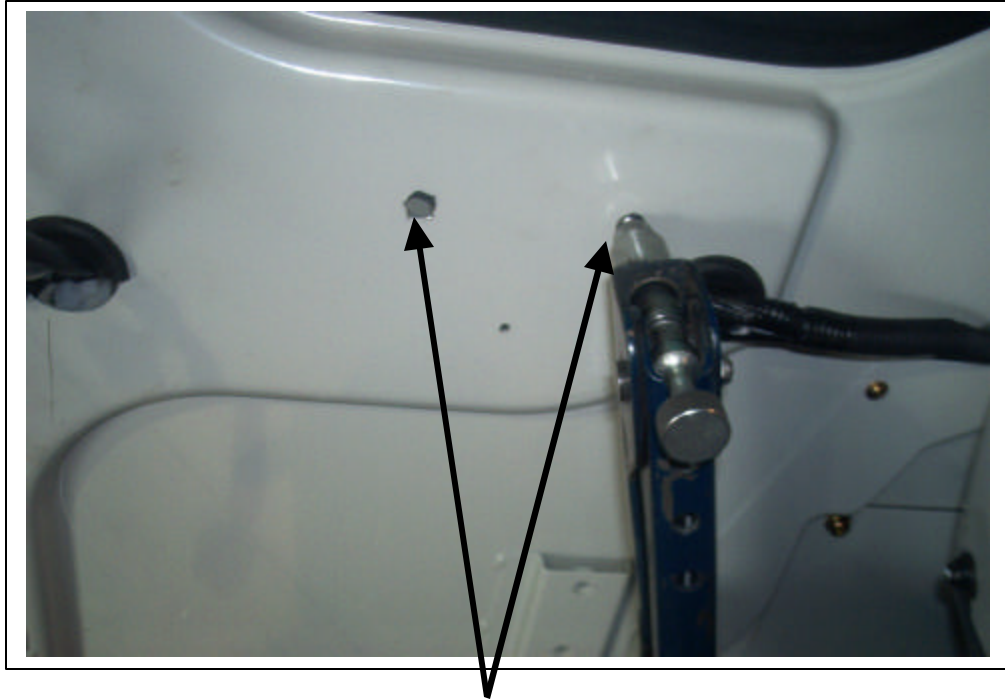
Compressor stiffener bracket

Compressor mount bracket

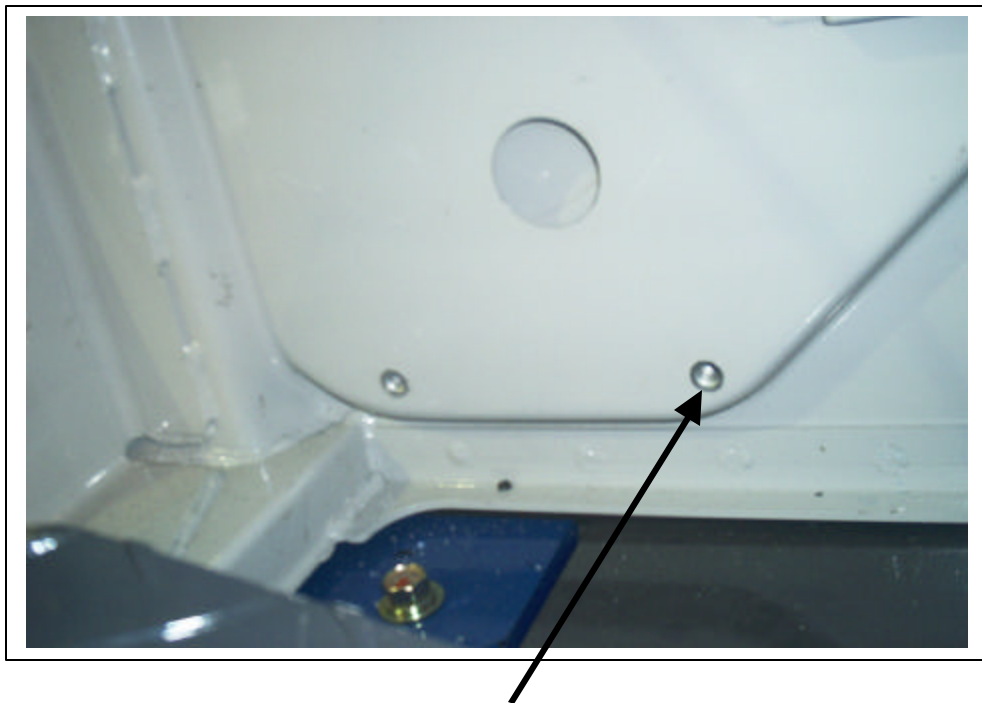


Fan screen discarded

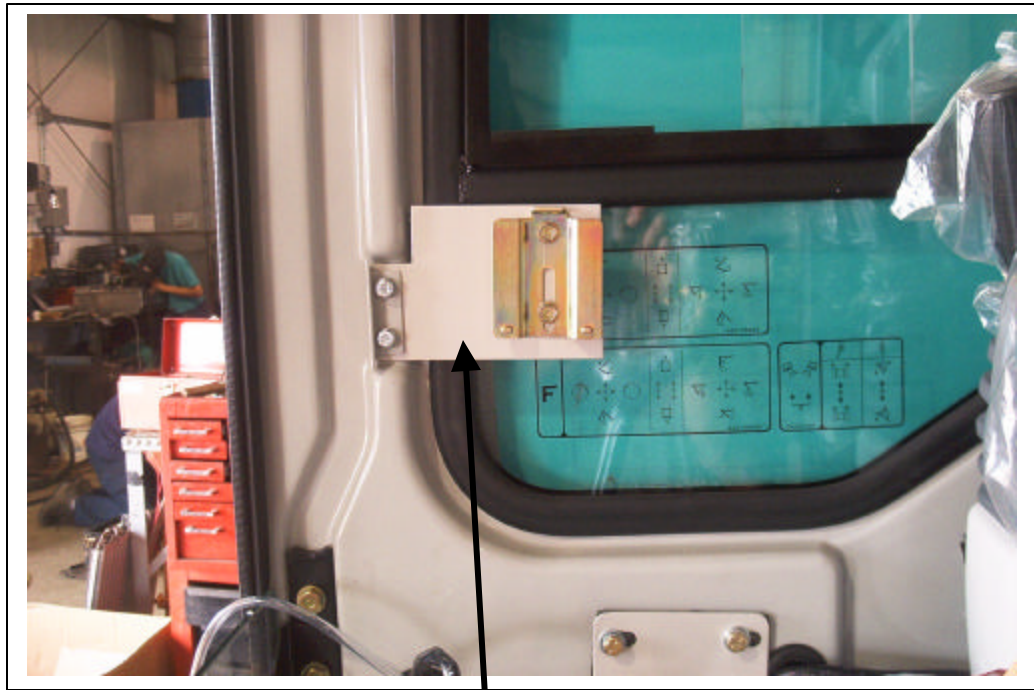
EVAPORATOR



Relocate the washer fluid bottle and install $\frac{1}{4}$ " clinch nuts to the upper two mount holes to fasten the evaporator box



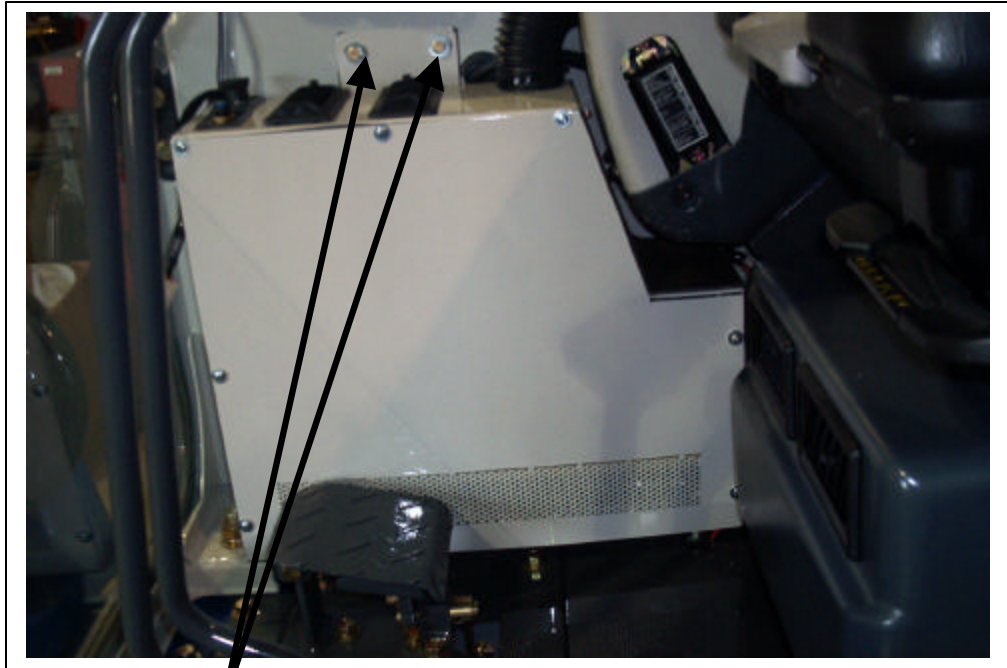
Lower mount bolt location with $\frac{1}{4}$ " clinch nut installed.



Relocate the windshield washer bracket to allow the installation of the evaporator.

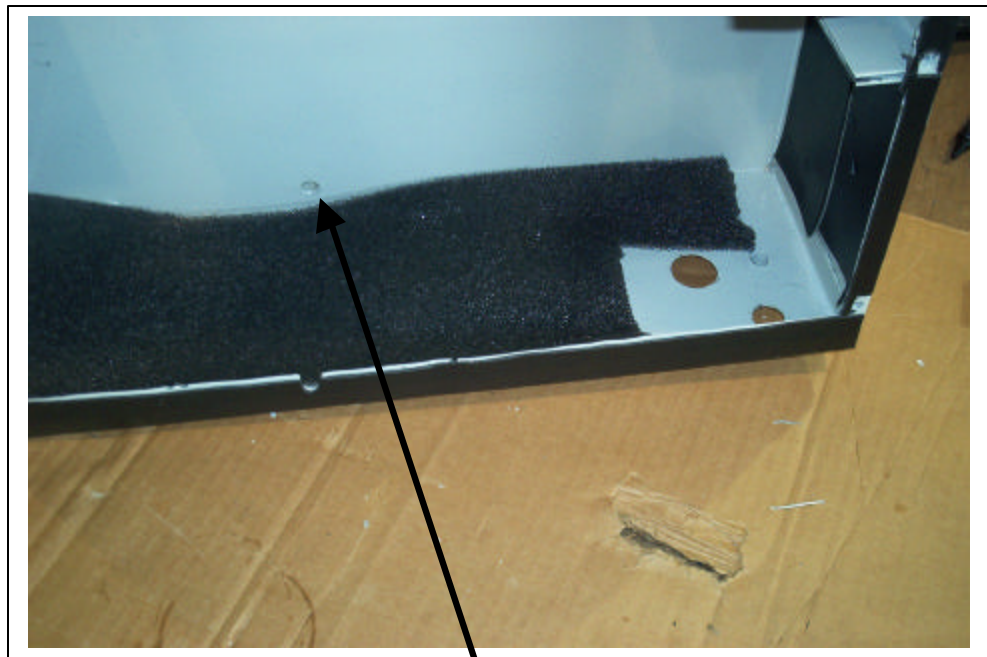


Washer bottle relocated. Secure wires and hose.



Evaporator bolts to existing holes where the washer fluid bottle was mounted

The 3rd mounting bolt is located behind evaporator coil. Remove cover to access the bolt hole and fasten with the hardware provided.

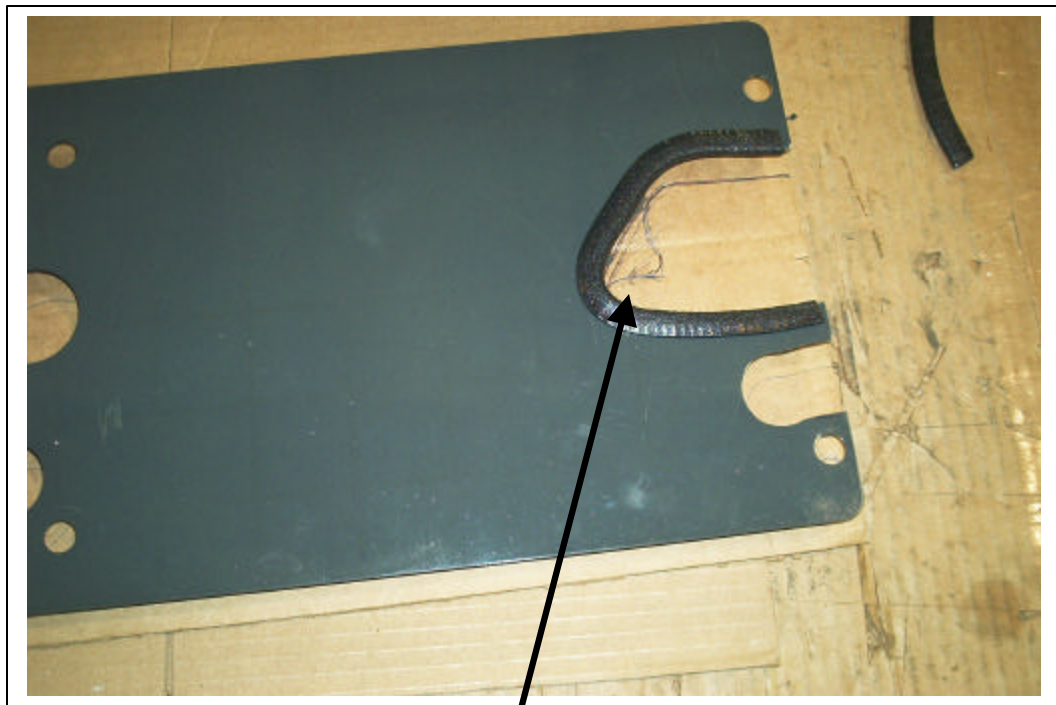


Third mounting hole

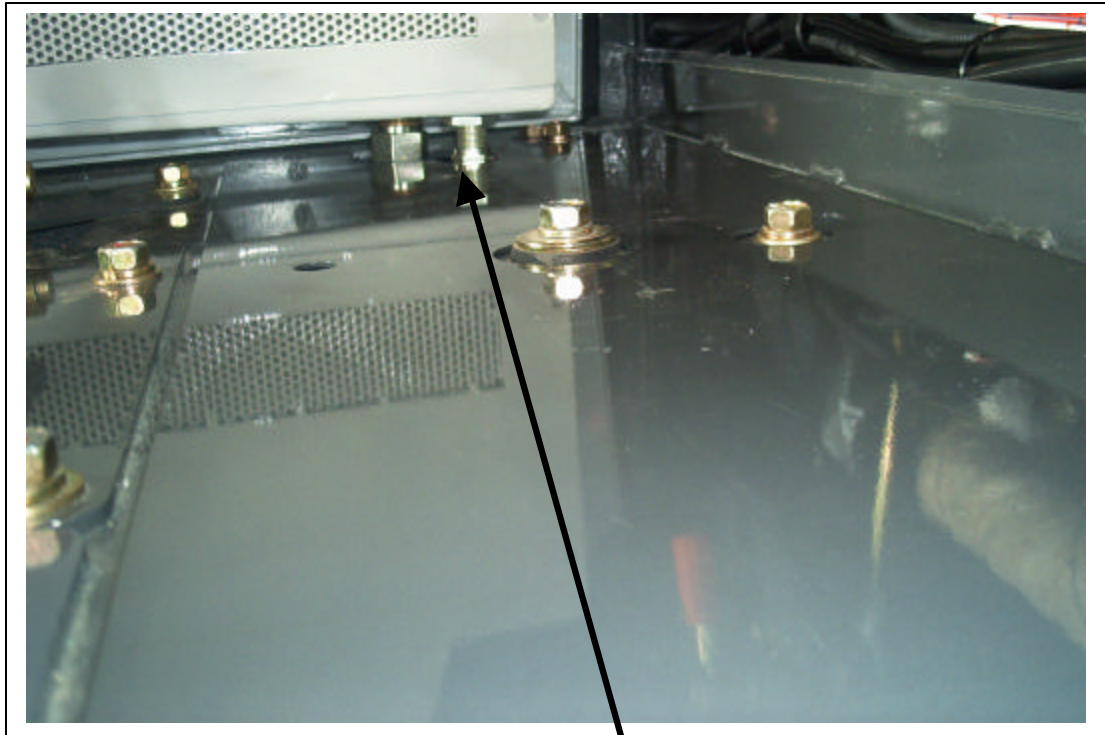


Flex hose to vent behind operator

Hoses through bottom of evap box and through the floor of the cab.



Floor panel notched out to accommodate the A/C lines

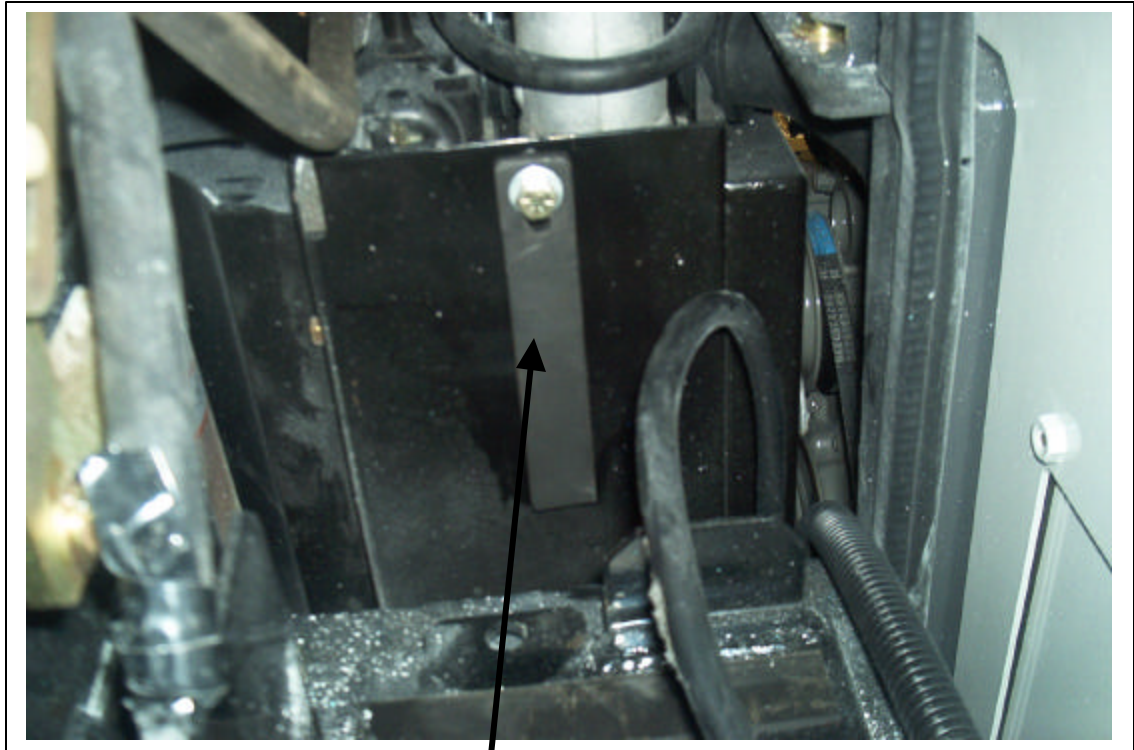


Floor panel re-installed showing the A/C hoses

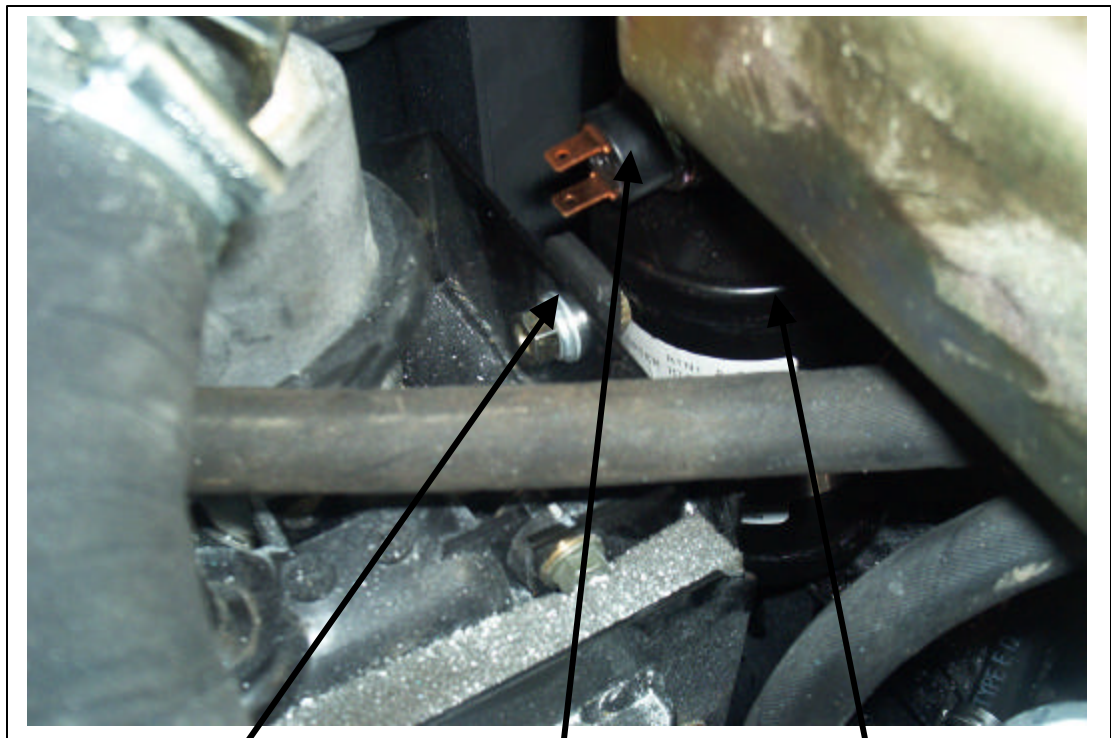


Mounting plate complete with louver mounted to rear panel behind operator. The flex duct is run down behind the console to the evaporator

RECEIVER DRIER



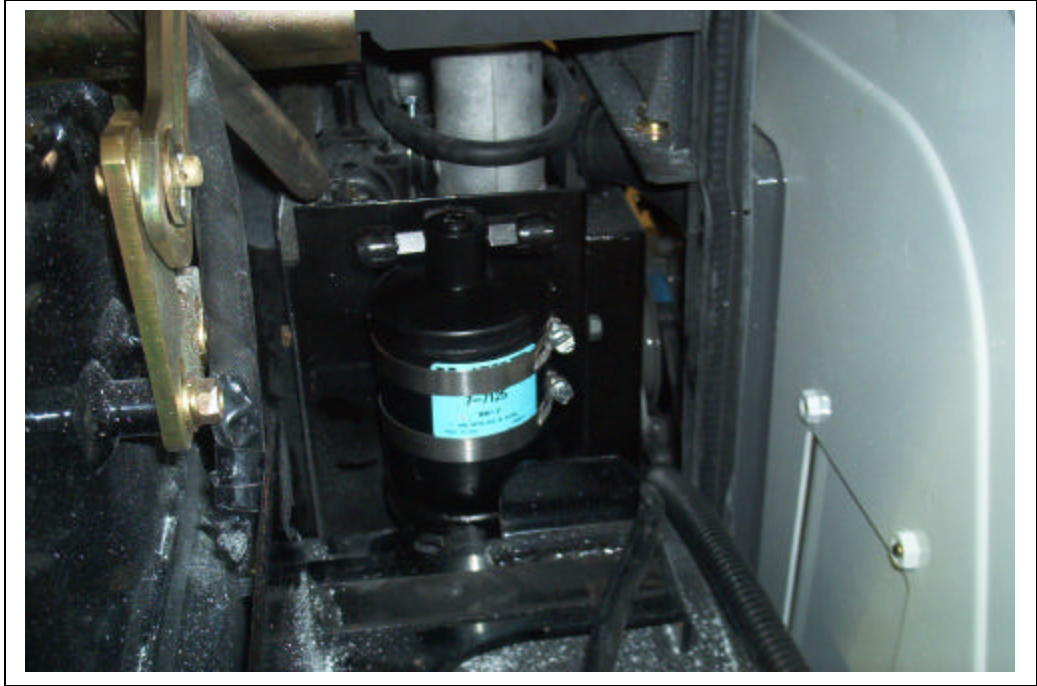
Drier bracket mounted to panel behind the battery.
Remove the battery to access this point.



Drier bracket

Binary pressure switch

Receiver drier



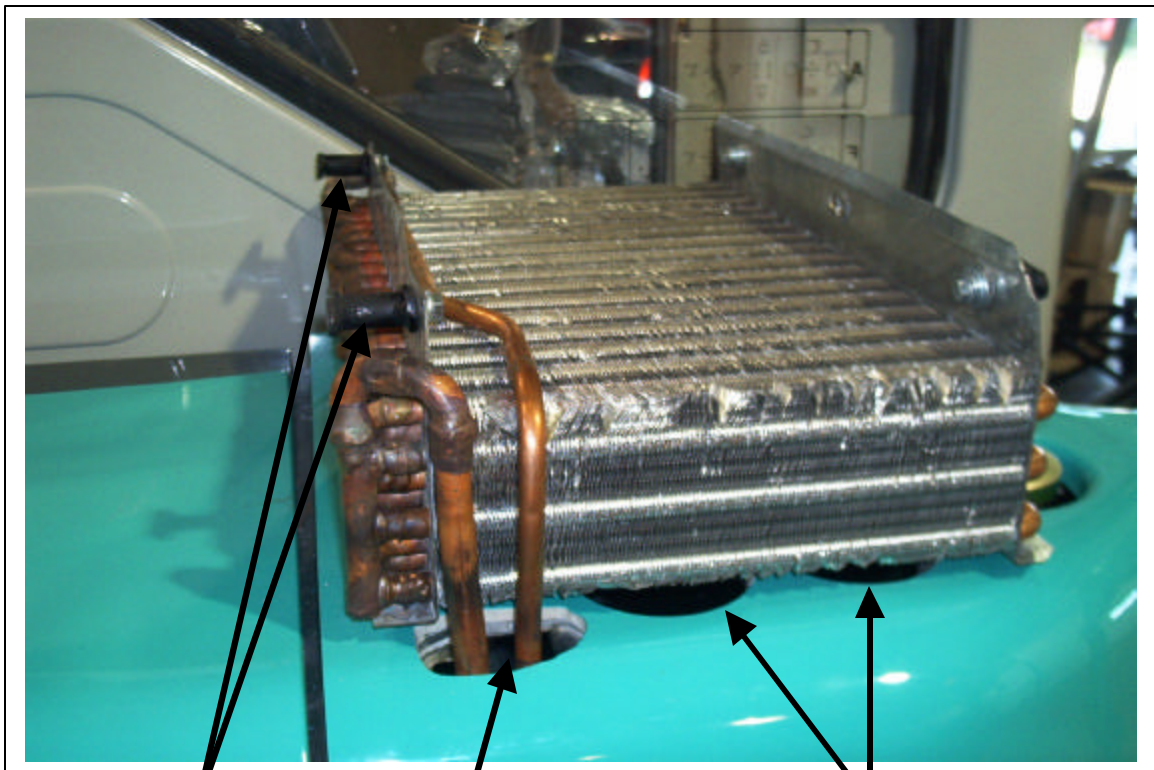
View from battery compartment

CONDENSER



Hole drilled and notched out for fittings and wiring

Remove this panel from the machine to drill eight 3" holes so that air can flow over the condenser.



Spacers for shroud mounting

Drill hole for fittings

Holes drilled for air flow

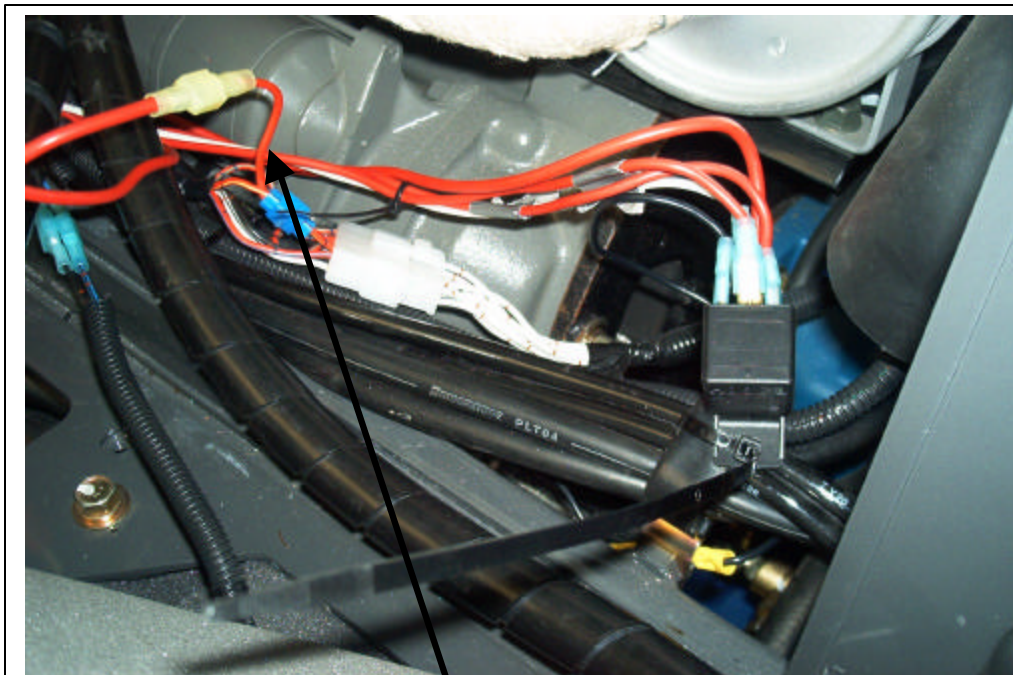
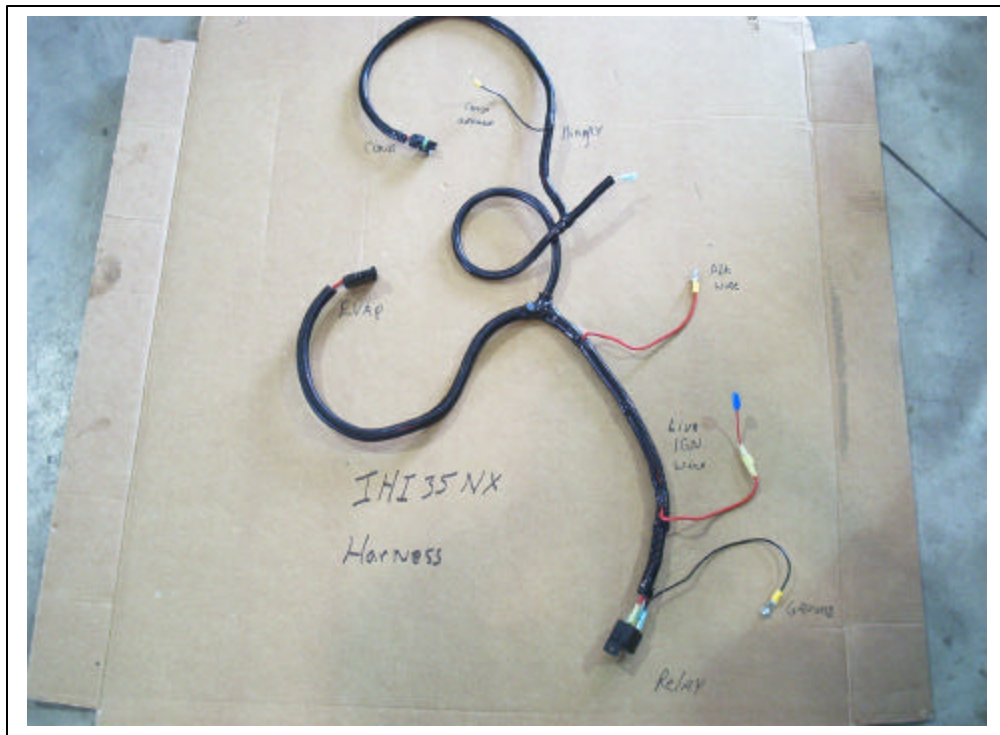


Condenser shroud with fans installed

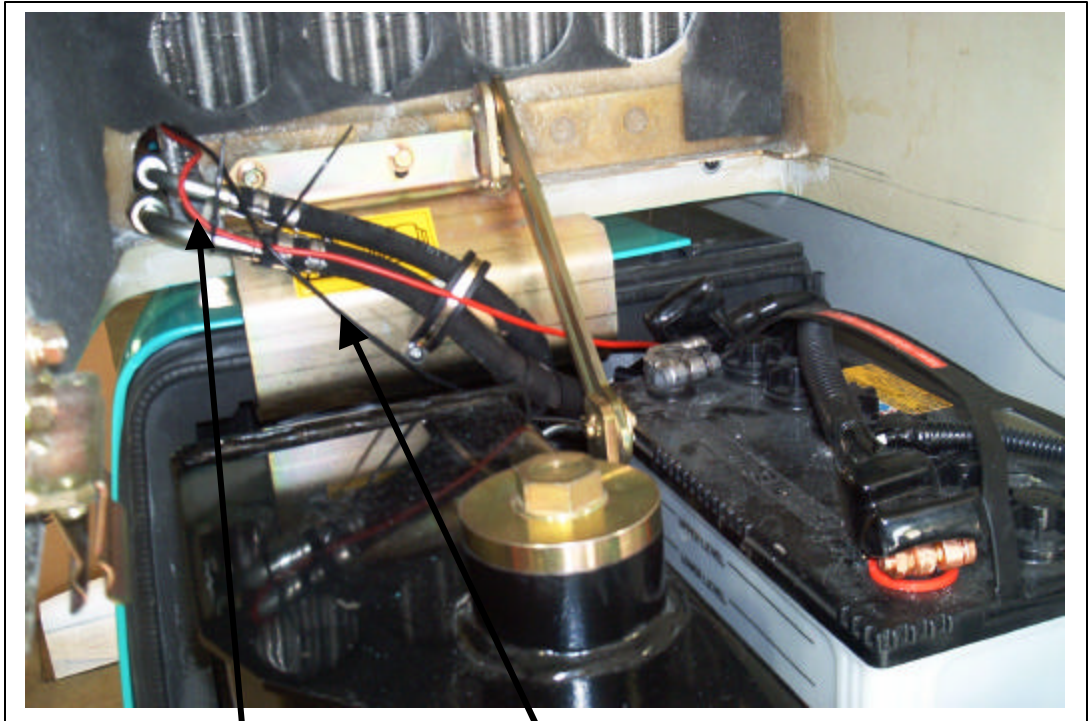


Condenser shroud attached with 1/4" hardware
supplied

ELECTRICAL

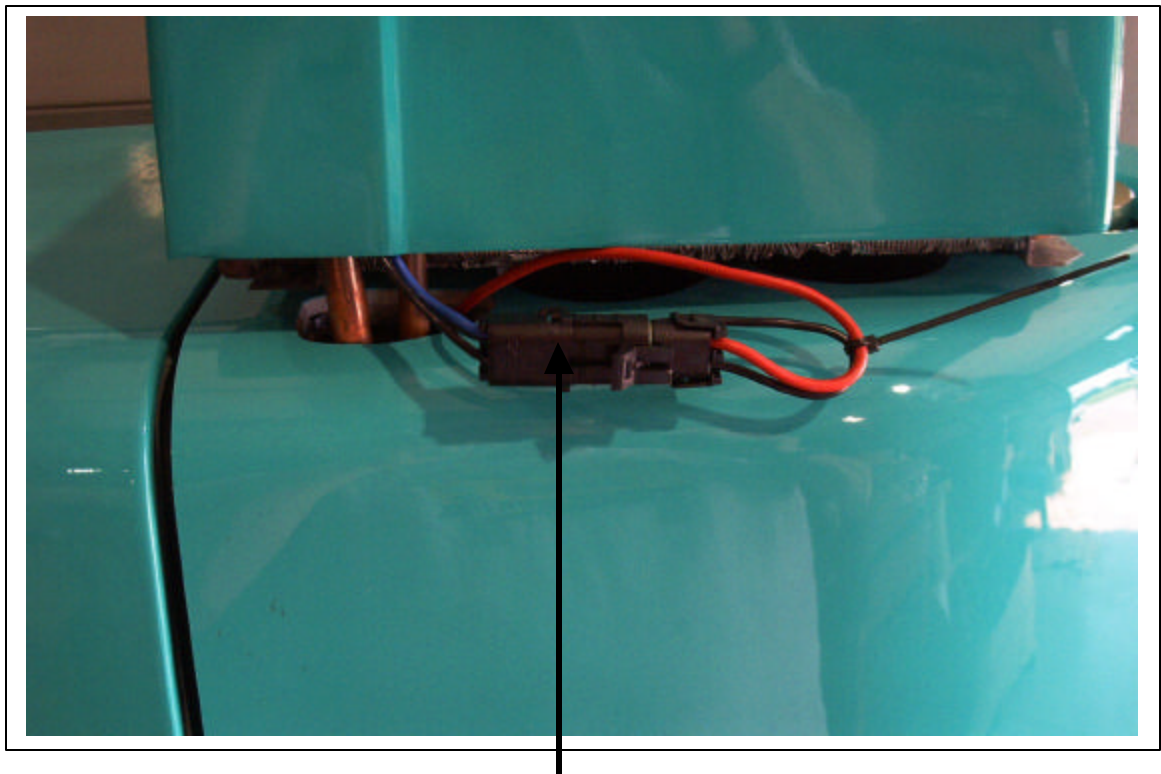


Ignition live wire



Wire to condenser fans from
evaporator box

Ground wire to condenser fans

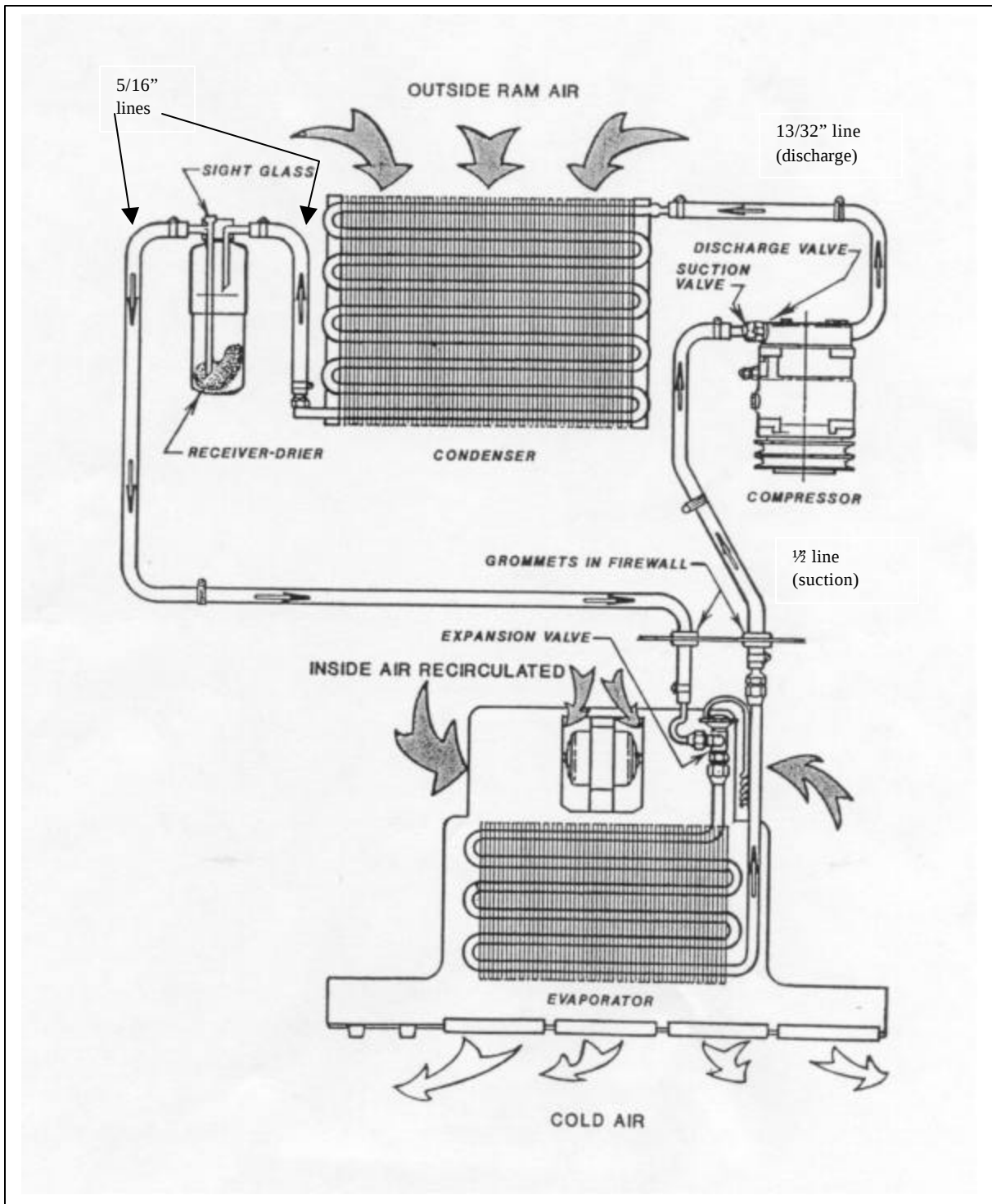


Electrical connection at condenser

CHARGING AND TESTING

- 1) Pressure test the system using nitrogen to a pressure of 250 psi. Check for leaks.
- 2) Add 2oz of SP20 Sanden PAG oil to the system.
- 3) Vacuum the system for at least ¼hour.
- 4) Check that the vacuum holds.
- 5) Fill the system with between 2.to 2.5 lbs of R134a refrigerant. DO NOT USE ANY OTHER TYPE OF REFRIGERANT OR IT WILL VOID THE WARRANTY.
- 6) Test the system. Check the cycling temperature of the thermostat. Adjust the thermostat settings if required to avoid coil freeze up problems. See the thermostat setting procedures at the end of these instructions.

Refrigerant Flow Pattern in a Standard Air Conditioning System



Thermostat Setting Procedures

- 1) Thermostat types
 - a) preset
 - b) adjustable
 - a) A preset thermostat is adjusted to its specific cut in and cut out temperatures when manufactured and does not have a rotary adjustment for the operator.
 - b) An adjustable or rotary thermostat has been manufactured to a predetermined cut in and cut out temperatures, but it is also operator adjustable to achieve the desired comfort level.

Both types of thermostats can have their factory settings adjusted by turning the setting screws on the body of the thermostat. One body type has the setting screws mounted externally and labeled for direction of rotation. The other body type requires the removal of the plastic end plate to expose the set screw.

- 2) Thermostat probe location: The location of the thermostat probe in an evaporator coil can be very important to achieve the maximum cooling potential of the coil while also preventing coil freeze-up. There is no set location for the thermostat probe to be put that will be optimum for all systems, but several rules of thumb may be followed:
 - a) Insert the probe in the coldest area of the evaporator coil.
 - b) Insert the probe from the top of the coil down, if possible.
 - c) Make sure that at least the last 3" of the thermostat probe are in the coil.

To find the most likely area where the coil is the coldest, consider these factors:

- 1) Direction of air flow through the coil.
 - 2) The coil area likely to have the lowest air flow.
 - 3) The inlet locations of the refrigerant into the coil.
 - 4) The inlet of the hotter outside air into the coil area.
-
- 1) Usually the coldest side of the evaporator coil will be the air outlet side. Often the thermostat probe can be inserted between the last and second last row of tubes.
 - 2) The lower air flow area of the evaporator coil in most systems tends to be near either end of the coil. These areas will be colder
 - 3) The area of the coil that the refrigerant inlet tube(s) occupy should be the coldest part of the coil.
 - 4) If the system is equipped with an outside air intake, where and how that air is brought into the evaporator area can have a large effect on the coil temperature. If all the outside air is piped into the evaporator in one area, that area will be considerably warmer in hot weather.

By looking at all these different factors, the area of an evaporator coil most likely to be the coldest can be determined.

Once the probe is inserted, the A/C system needs to be tested. Run the system to ensure that the thermostat is cycling the compressor off at the appropriate temperature. A core temperature ranging between 25° and 30° F should cause the thermostat to cycle off. The air temperature at the vent outlet closest to the evaporator coil should be between 38° F and 45° F when the compressor cycles off.

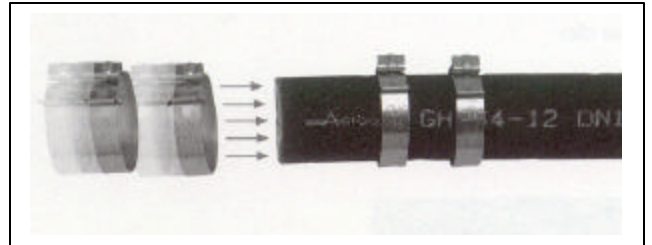
If the thermostat doesn't cycle off after a reasonable cool down period, and the air outlet temperature has dropped below 40° F, the cut in and cut out settings should be adjusted until the compressor is cycling on and off regularly. Let the system run for a decent time period (at least 15 min) and then check the evaporator coil for any signs of freezing.

Aeroquip E-Z Clip Assembly Instructions

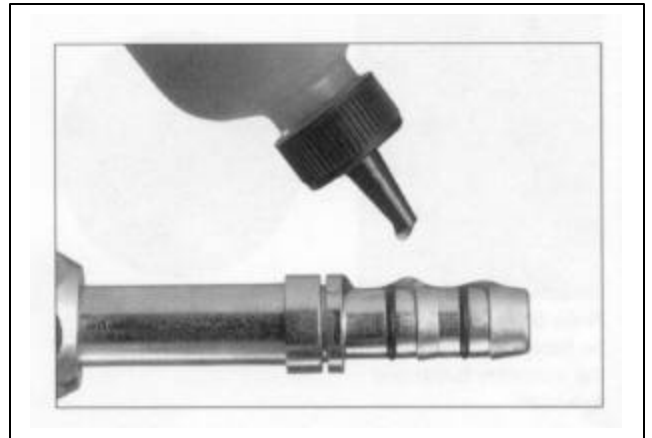
Step 1. Cut the hose to proper length with an appropriate cutting tool. Aeroquip's hand held hose cutter has been specially designed for cutting all non-wire reinforced hose, such as GH-134 Multi-Refrigerant hose. Be sure the cut is made square to the hose length.



Step 2. Install two proper-sized clips onto the cut end of the hose. Orientation of the clips does not affect the performance of the connection. However, for ease of assembly, both clips should have the same orientation. NOTE: Failure to slide the clips over the hose at this time will require the clips to be stretched over the hose or fitting later. This may permanently damage the clip.



Step 3. Lubricate the nipple with a generous amount of the refrigeration or A/C system's compressor lubricating oil. This MUST be done to lower the force of nipple insertion.

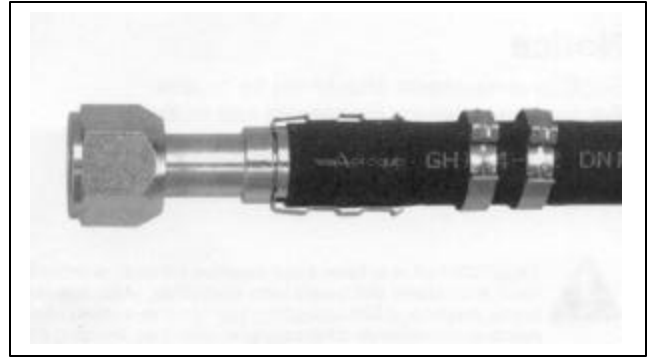


Step 4. Insert the nipple into the hose. To ensure that the nipple is fully inserted, check the gap between the cut end of the hose and the shoulder on the nipple. Care should be taken to avoid kinking or other damage to the hose during nipple insertion. NOTE: Be sure to wipe excess oil from the nipple and hose.



Step 5. Snap the cage into the groove on the nipple. The arms should extend over the hose length. When the cage has been correctly installed in the cage groove, the cage will be able to rotate in the groove. This step **MUST** be performed to ensure:

1. The clips will be located over the O-rings on the nipple.
2. The connection will be compatible with the connection's pressure rating.



Step 6. Slide the clips over the cage arms and into the channels on each arm.



Step 7. Use the pliers to close the clips. The pliers should be positioned squarely on the clip connection points and should remain square during the closing of the clip.

NOTICE: E-Z Clip components should not be reused.

