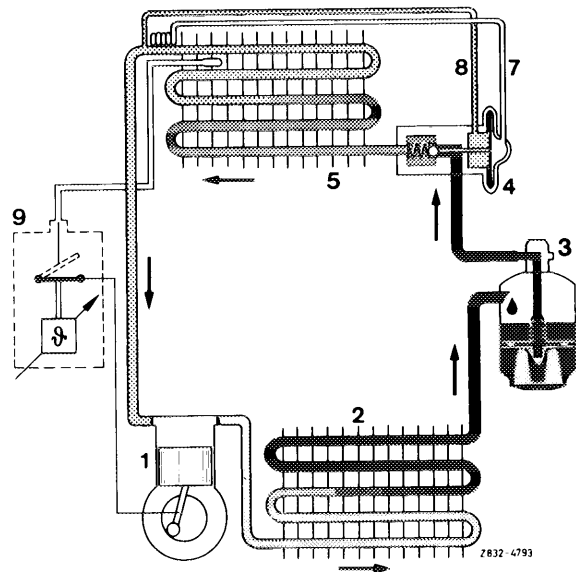


Diagrammatic view of air conditioning system  
 1 Refrigerant compressor with electromagnetic clutch  
 2 Condenser  
 3 Receiver dehydrator with filter drier and sight-glass  
 4 Expansion valve  
 5 Evaporator  
 6 Blower  
 7 Capillary with temperature sensor  
 8 Compensating line  
 9 Temperature switch (lefthand steering up to 08/81 and righthand steering) ETR switch (lefthand steering starting 09/81)

The refrigerant compressor (1) driven by the engine will draw up the heated, gaseous and slightly pressurized refrigerant R 12 for delivery to the condenser (2). The head wind will flow through condenser located in front of radiator and will cool the refrigerant vapor which has been additionally heated and put under high pressure until it is fluid. The now fluid refrigerant will then flow to the receiver dehydrator (3). The filter drier installed in receiver dehydrator will extract any remaining water from fluid refrigerant to prevent any icing-up of expansion valve (4). A sight-glass at top of receiver dehydrator permits checking quantity of refrigerant in system at any time. With the system switched on, the refrigerant should circulate free of bubbles. From receiver dehydrator the refrigerant flows to the expansion valve (4). The expansion valve on evaporator will change the high pressure of the fluid refrigerant into a low pressure fluid evaporator (5), upon which the fluid will become a vapor. The required vaporizing heat is taken from the air flowing through evaporator; the air will be cooled.

The vaporized refrigerant is drawn up by the refrigerant compressor and is again compressed to complete the cycle.



Low pressure — gaseous  
 Low pressure — fluid  
 High pressure — fluid  
 High pressure — gaseous