

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

CAT 980G WHEEL LOADER



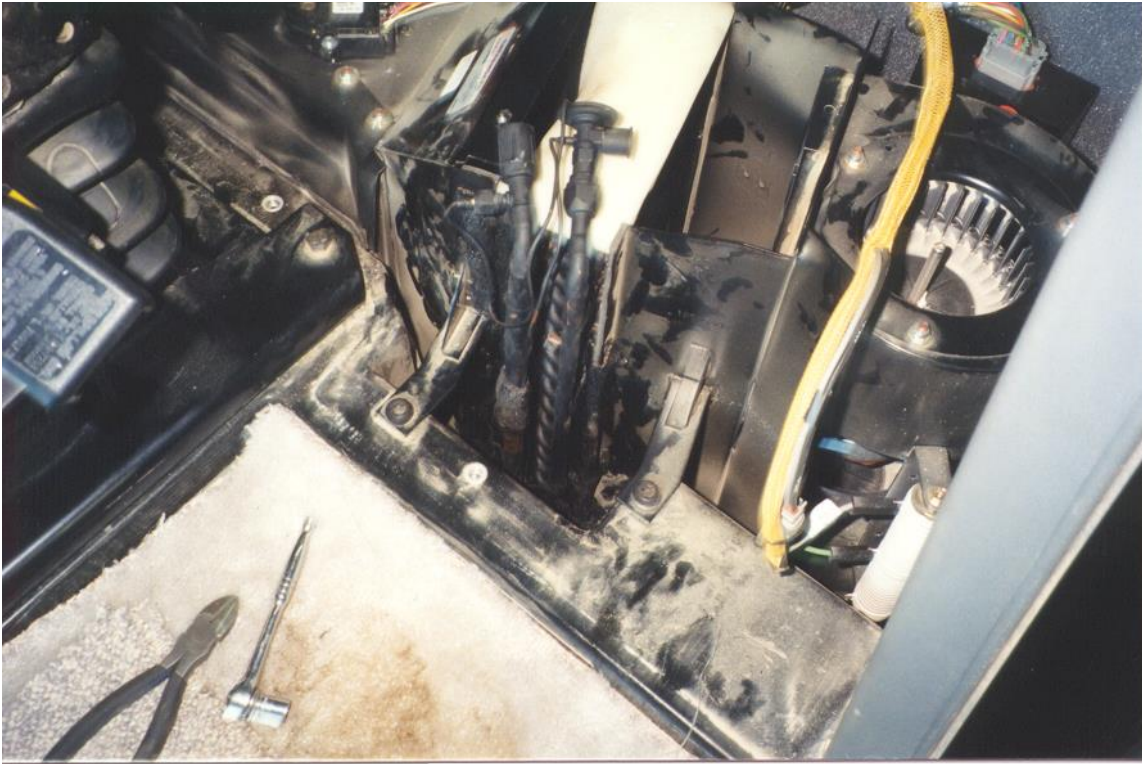
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CAT 980G INSTRUCTIONS

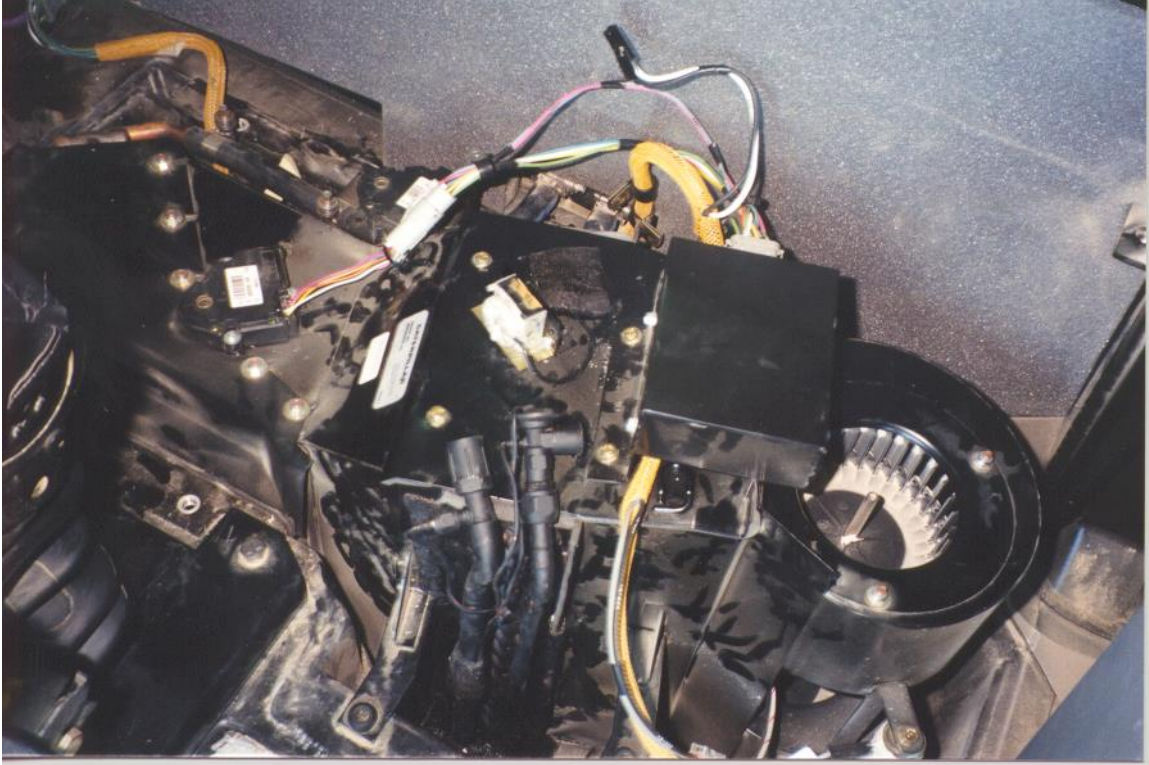
EVAPORATOR COIL:

The evaporator coil goes alongside the heater core in the heater blower assembly beside the operator's location.

1. Remove the housing from around the heater unit behind the seat.
2. Open the top to the heater box and remove the insert plate between the heater and the blower motors. This is held in place with 8 M6 bolts.
3. Remove the drain tube plugs if present.
4. Insert the evaporator coil and bolt in place using the original hardware.
NOTE For ease of alignment loosen or remove the box mounting bolts on either side of the evaporator coil.
5. Reassemble the top of the evaporator/blower box.
6. Install the thermostat and insert the probe 6" into the hole provided.



Evaporator in place alongside heater assembly.



Evaporator box reassembled.



Evaporator box reassembled with hoses, and preset thermostat in place



Hoses passing through hose plate (supplied) at rear inside of cab.

COMPRESSOR:

For Serial Numbers starting at 2KR0-1401. Call for other machines.
The compressor mounts on the lower right hand side of the engine on the engine mount and drives off of the open pulley on the crankshaft.

- 1) Install the compressor mount with existing hardware from the motor mount.
- 2) Install the compressor onto the mount with the hardware provided. Ensure the oil fill port is oriented up.
- 3) Install AM-44 belt provided and tighten.



Compressor mount in place.

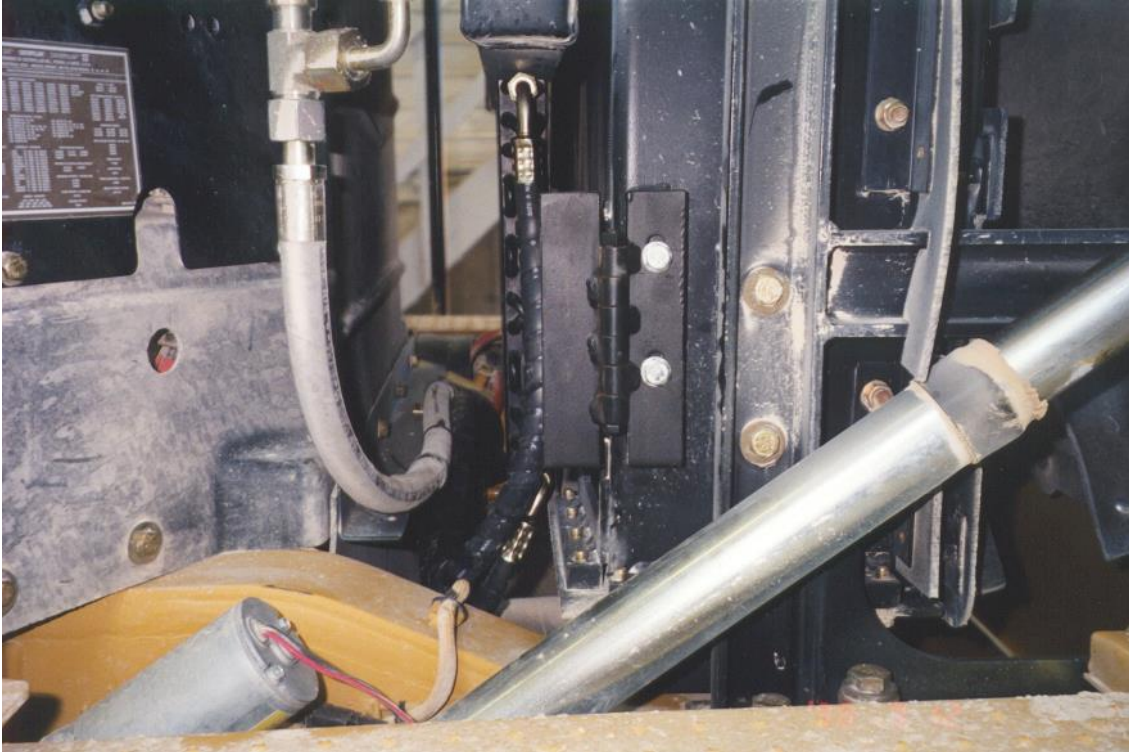


Compressor in place on mount with rotolocks, binary switch and hoses.

CONDENSER:

The condenser mounts across the face of the rad just below the oil cooler.

1. Slide the condenser and frame in across the face of the rad below the oil cooler.
2. The condenser bracket is set up to use existing threaded holes in the side of the radiator frame.
3. Mount the condenser assembly using the hardware provided in the kit.



Condenser as viewed from left side.



Condenser as viewed from right side.

HOSES:

The hoses for the air conditioning are all pre-crimped on both ends and require no crimping by the installer.

1. The 13/32" (#8) hose runs from the compressor discharge rotolock fitting (the one with the binary switch) toward the front of the machine, then down doubling back under the frame cross member, crossing the width of the machine and attaching to the upper fitting on the condenser.
2. The first 5/16" (#6) hose runs from the condenser to the drier. From the lower fitting on the condenser the hose runs back with the 13/32" hose across the machine and then up toward the cab. The drier is mounted at the back of the cab on the straight bracket using the hardware provided. The 5/16" hose from the condenser attaches to the 'INLET' fitting on the drier.
3. The shorter 5/16" (#6) hose runs from the drier through the hose plate at the back of the cab to the expansion valve on the evaporator.
4. The 5/8" (#12) hose runs from the compressor suction rotolock fitting up toward the cab with the 13/32" hose and then the 5/16" hose. The suction hose will pas through the hose plate at the back of the cab and then hook up to the outlet side of the evaporator.



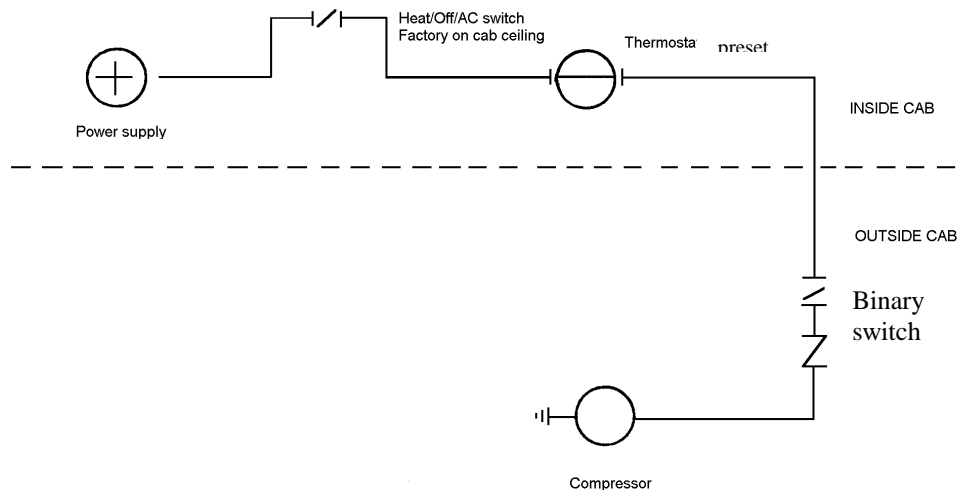
Drier and hoses at back of cab.



Hose routing through engine compartment.

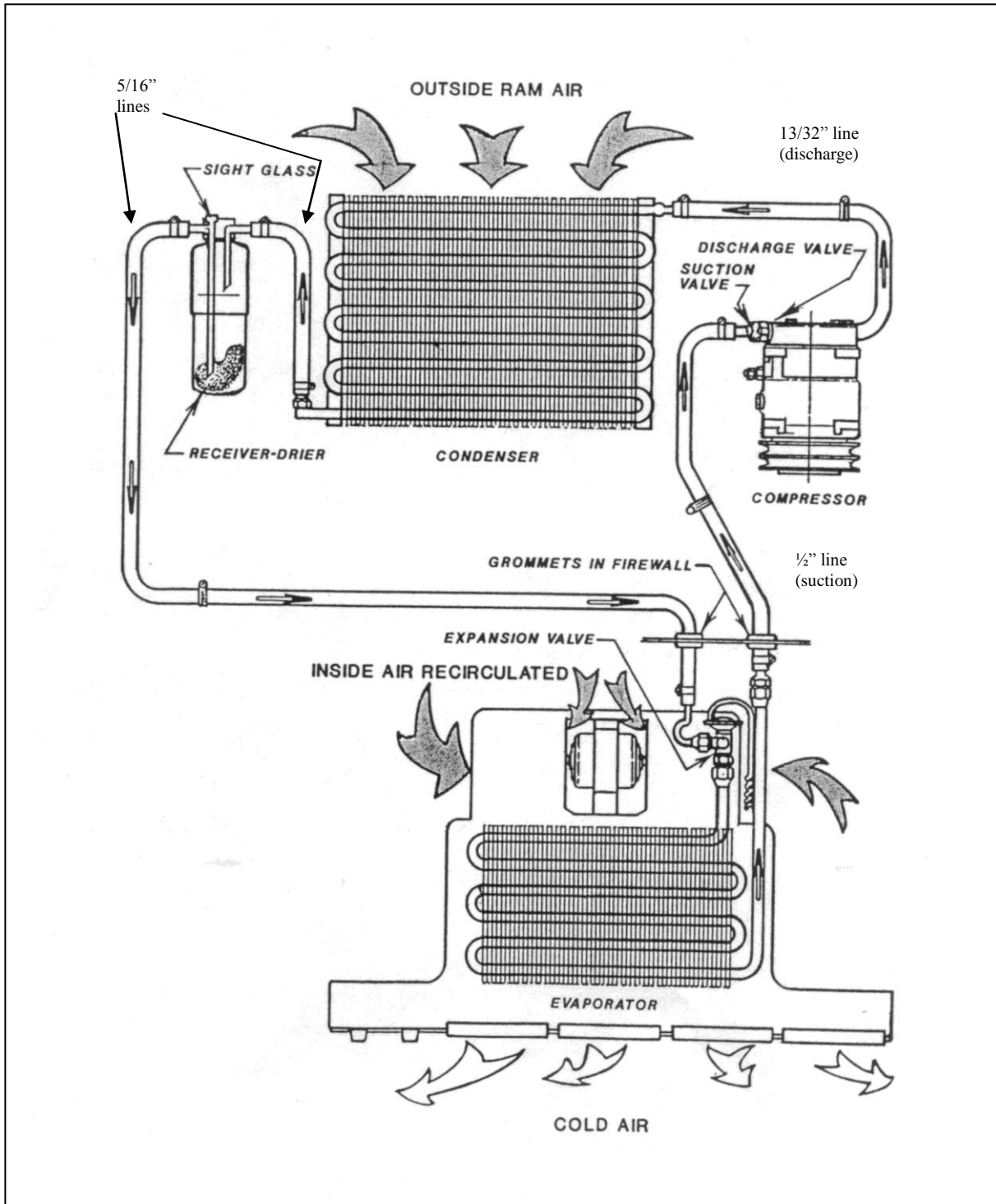
ELECTRICAL:

Mount the preset thermostat on the evaporator cover somewhere near the blower motor. Find the clutch wire running off the blower switch and cut the wire out of the bundle. Extend the wire with enough length to reach the thermostat terminal. Crimp on a female spade connector and install the wire to the thermostat. Connect the 14ga black clutch wire to the other terminal on the thermostat and route it down out of the heater compartment and along with the 5/16" hose. Connect the clutch wire to the binary switch. Connect the other lead off the switch to the clutch wire on the compressor using a female spade connector.



Switch panel and environmental controls on cab.

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.
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- 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.

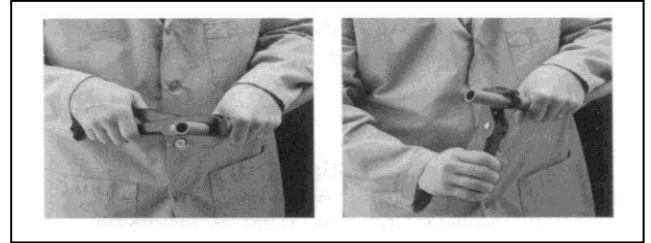
By looking at all these different factors, the area of an evaporator coil most likely to be the coldest can be determined.

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.

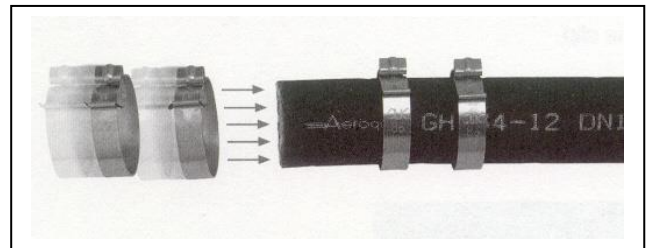
If the thermostat doesn't cycle off after a reasonable cool down period, and the air outlet temperature has dropped below 40° F, the cut in and cut out settings should be adjusted until the compressor is cycling on and off regularly. Let the system run for a decent time period (at least 15 min) and then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

Aeroquip E-Z Clip Assembly Instructions

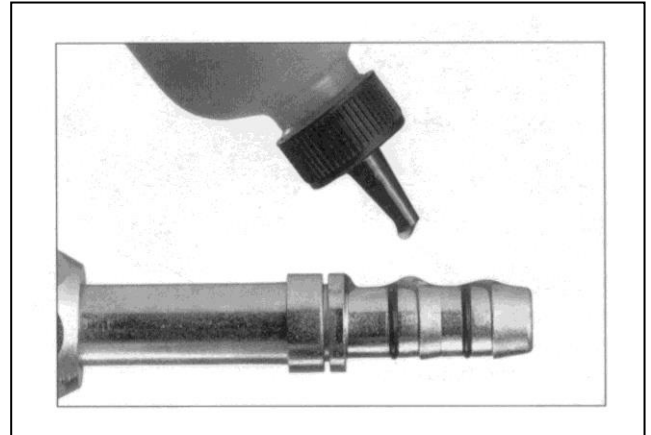
Step 1. Cut the hose to proper length with an appropriate cutting tool. Aeroquip's hand held hose cutter has been specially designed for cutting all non-wire reinforced hose, such as GH-134 Multi-Refrigerant hose. Be sure the cut is made square to the hose length.



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.

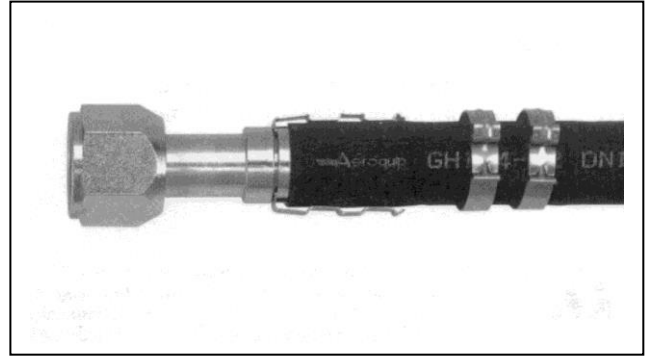


Step 4. Insert the nipple into the hose. To ensure that the nipple is fully inserted, check the gap between the cut end of the hose and the shoulder on the nipple. Care should be taken to avoid kinking or other damage to the hose during nipple insertion. NOTE: Be sure to wipe excess oil from the nipple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

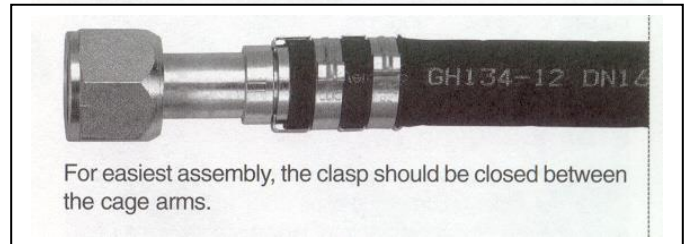
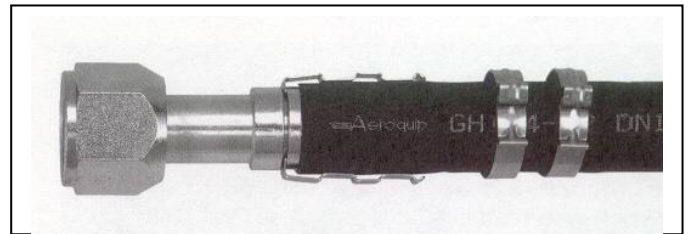


Step 5. Snap the cage into the groove on the nipple. The arms should extend over the hose length. When the cage has been correctly installed in the cage groove, the cage will be able to rotate in the groove. This step **MUST** be performed to ensure:

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.

