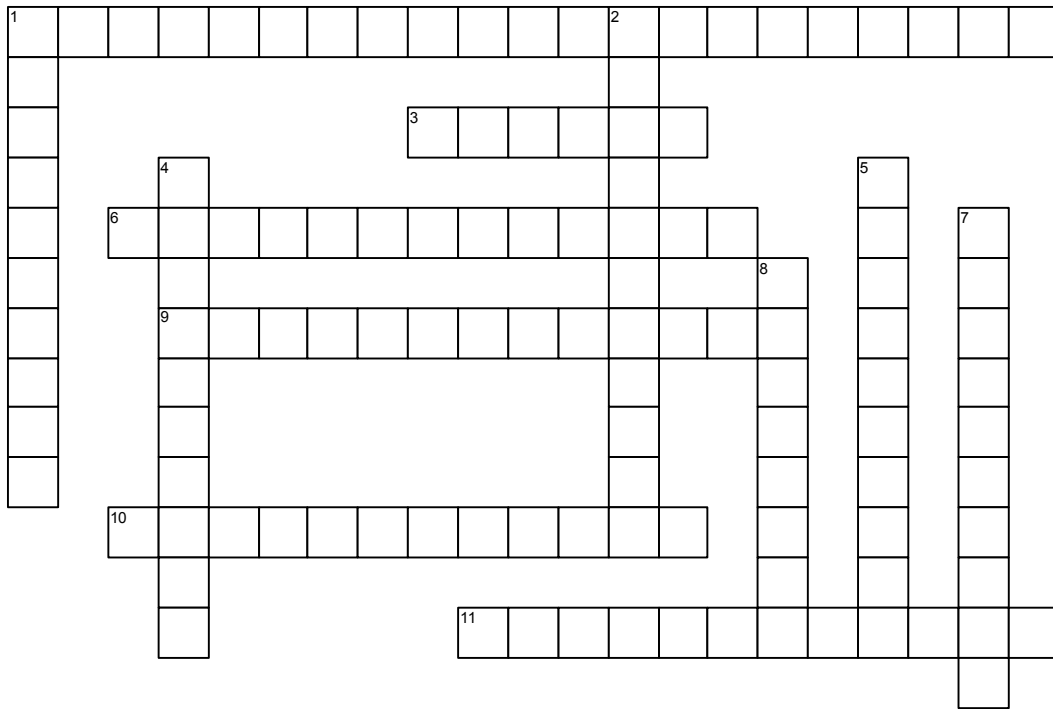


# A/C System Components, Operation, and Service

## Chapter 7



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### ACROSS

- 1 A \_\_\_\_\_ senses both temperature and pressure and controls the flow of refrigerant into the evaporator.
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ design uses four passages and controls the refrigerant flow using opposing pressures.
- 6 Starting at the compressor, the \_\_\_\_\_ connects the compressor to the condenser inlet.
- 9 A condenser is a \_\_\_\_\_ that is used to get rid of the heat removed from the passenger compartment.
- 10 The non-permeable nylon layer forms a leak-proof barrier commonly called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11 Some manufacturers use a \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ which locates the O-ring more positively in a shallow groove.

### DOWN

- 1 A \_\_\_\_\_ is commonly used to sense temperatures. □
- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ connects the evaporator outlet to the accumulator or compressor and has the largest diameter because it transfers low-pressure vapor.
- 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ allows observation of the refrigerant flow as it leaves the receiver-drier.
- 5 A \_\_\_\_\_ senses pressure and changes a variable pressure signal into a variable electrical signal.
- 7 The \_\_\_\_\_ connects the condenser outlet to the receiver-drier and TXV or OT.
- 8 The \_\_\_\_\_ must be increased until the refrigerant temperature is above ambient air temperature so the condenser can get rid of all the heat absorbed in the evaporator.