



ZEE Systems, Inc.

SERVICE LETTER Z26-1

I. PLANNING INFORMATION

- A. Effectivity: Any Aircraft equipped with ZEE Systems, Inc. Air Conditioning system or components. Most common units, but not limited to the P/N: Z26-89600-Series Motor Compressor Condenser (MCC) Assembly or P/N: Z26-8900-Series Motor Compressor (MC) Assembly and remote location Power Condenser Assy, Z38-8900-Series MC, or Z38-89600-Series MCC units.
- B. Reason: Provide refrigerant charging instructions for all aircraft that have a ZEE Systems, Inc. air conditioning system installed.
- C. Description: Servicing of the air conditioning system is done in 3 phases, 1) Evacuation, 2) Static Charge, and 3) Running Charge.
- D. Compliance: Compliance is mandatory.
- E. Manpower: The following is an estimated time only. Facility, knowledge, experience, equipment and ambient conditions will effect these estimates: 1) Remove Panels: 0.5hrs, 2) Recover refrigerant: 2.0hrs, 3) Evacuation 7.5hrs, 4) Static Charge: 0.5hrs, 5) Running Charge: 1-4hrs, 2) Panel installation 0.5hrs. This estimate does not include equipment set up and any other service, maintenance or repairs that may be required.
- F. Material cost and availability: Operator to provide all cost.
- G. Tools and Materials:
 - 1. The following special tools are required to perform the maintenance described in this Service Letter.

ITEM	SOURCE
Leak Detector, for HFC-134a	Commercially Available.
Power Supply capable of 28VDC, 150 Amps For up to 5 hrs continuous duty.	Commercially Available.
Refrigerant Recovery/Recycle equipment Meeting SAE J1990 or J2209 specifications.	Commercially Available.
Manifold Gauge Set, R-134a, with automotive service connections.	Commercially Available.
Refrigeration Vacuum Pump.	Commercially Available.
Scale with 0.1 lb. increments (minimum). Scale with 10 gram increments is acceptable Scale with .01 kilogram increments is acceptable	Commercially Available.

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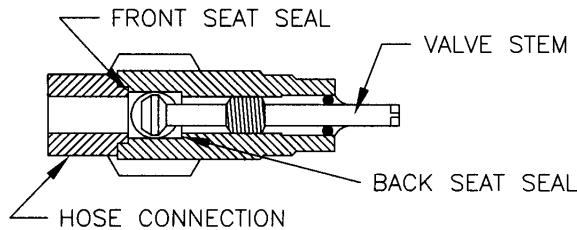
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NOTE 6: SYSTEMS THAT ARE NOT COOLING AFTER A TOPPING OFF CHARGE MAY HAVE DEFECTIVE PARTS. REFER TO APPLICABLE OR CONTACT ZEE SYSTEMS, 210-342-9761x202 FOR TROUBLE SHOOTING HELP.

NOTE 7: WITH R-134a REFRIGERANT THE BUBBLES DO NOT CLEAR IN THE SIGHT GLASS LIKE R-12. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO USE THIS METHOD TO DETERMINE IF THE SYSTEM IS ADEQUATELY CHARGED.

NOTE 8: THIS SYSTEM HAS BACK SEAT VALVE ON THE COMPRESSOR DISCHARGE AND SUCTION CONNECTIONS. TO ACCESS THE BACK SEAT VALVE REMOVE THE BLACK CAP TO REVEAL THE STEM ON THE VALVE. FOR SERVICE MOVE THE STEM TO THE CENTER OR MIDDLE POSITION. WHEN SERVICE IS COMPLETE MOVE THE STEM FULL COUNTER CLOCKWISE TO THE "BACK" SEAT POSITION. REPLACE THE BLACK CAP.



TURN VALVE STEM ALL THE WAY IN (CLOCKWISE) TO SHUT OFF CONNECTING LINE. THIS IS "FRONT SEATING". THIS ISOLATES THE REFRIGERANT FROM THE COMPRESSOR.
TURN VALVE STEM ALL THE WAY OUT (COUNTER-CLOCKWISE) FOR NORMAL OPERATION. THIS IS "BACK SEATING". THIS ALLOWS FULL FLOW THROUGH THE VALVE.

NOTE 9: WHEN SERVICE IS COMPLETE REPLACE THE RED AND BLUE CAPS ON THE SERVICE CONNECTIONS.

NOTE 10: WHEN SERVICING WITH AN AMBIENT TEMPERATURE OF LESS THAN 80F IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO PLACE THE REFRIGERANT BOTTLE IN A WARM WATER BATH OF AT LEAST 80F. DO NOT HEAT THE BOTTLE WITH TORCH.

A. EVACUATION

1. Attach the manifold gauges to the 1) Vacuum pump (yellow hose), 2) discharge (high side) service port (red hose), 3) the suction (low side) service port (blue hose). Make sure all valves are closed.
2. Pull a deep vacuum for at least 4 hours. Follow the vacuum pump manufacturer recommendations and procedures for pump operation.
 - a. When the vacuum pump is running open the 1) valve on the yellow hose (if it has one) to the vacuum pump, 2) high side (red) valve on the manifold gauges and 3) low side (blue) valve on the manifold gauges.
 - b. After 30 minutes of evacuation close the high side (red) valve on the manifold gauges and the low side (blue) valve on the manifold gauges. Note the vacuum reading. The needle should not move on either gauge. Wait 5 minutes and check the readings, the vacuum reading should not move toward zero. DO NOT turn off the pump.



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1. If the needle has moved toward zero there is a leak in the system. Stop the procedure and repair all leaks. After all leaks have been repaired start the evacuation procedure over with Step 1.
2. If the needle did not move open the valves and continue with the evacuation.
- c. Continue to evacuate for at least 3.5 hours after Step 2., b. NOTE: BEFORE you turn off the vacuum pump close all valves (red and blue on the gauge set and any on the yellow hose)

B. STATIC CHARGE Refer to the aircraft maintenance manual for the amount of refrigerant to be added for that aircraft. If there is NOT an established amount of refrigerant refer to section C., 6.

1. Attach the manifold gauges to the 1) refrigerant bottle (yellow hose), 2) discharge (high side) service port (red hose), 3) the suction (low side) service port (blue hose). Make sure all valves are closed.
2. Bleed the hose (yellow) from the refrigerant bottle to the manifold gauge set to remove all air. Place the refrigerant bottle on the scale.
3. Weigh the refrigerant bottle.
4. The system OFF. Introduce a static charge into the system. NEVER LIQUID CHARGE THE SYSTEM.
 - a. Open the valve on the refrigerant bottle.
 - b. Open high side valve (red) on the manifold gauge set.
 - c. Open the low side valve (blue) on the manifold gauge set.
 - d. Continue to introduce refrigerant until both the high side and low side gauges stabilize and are reading the same OR the if the system has an established target weight DO NOT exceed the target weight. When the target weight is achieved charging is complete.
 - e. Close both the high side and low side valves on the manifold gauge set.

C. RUNNING CHARGE

1. Place the thermometer so you are reading the temperature of the air as it enters the condensing coil.
2. Turn the system ON. Record the temperature of the air entering the condensing coil.
3. Add 25°F (14°C) to the temperature reading for the target condensing temperature.

EXAMPLE 1: (air temp entering coil 93°F) $93 + 25 = 118\text{F}$
(air temp entering coil 34°C) $34 + 14 = 48\text{C}$



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- Using the Temperature-Pressure Chart (See TABLE 1) read the corresponding (R-134a) pressure for temperature calculated in Example 1.

EXAMPLE 2: 118°F =>166 psig.

- METHOD TO PERFORM RUNNING CHARGE OF A SYSTEM WITH KNOWN TARGET WEIGHT. If a maximum charge weight (target weight) has been established charge using steps C., 5., a and C., 5., b.
 - To charge, slowly open the low side (blue) valve on the manifold gauge set until the low side maximum reading is 40 psig. NOTE: NEVER OPEN THE HIGH SIDE VALVE WHILE THE SYSTEM IS RUNNING.
 - Continue to charge until you reach the target weight. NOTE: THE TARGET WEIGHT INCLUDES THE AMOUNT OF REFRIGERANT INTRODUCED DURING STATIC CHARGE PLUS THE AMOUNT INTRODUCED DURING THE RUNNING CHARGE. When the target weight is achieved close all valves. The Suction (low side) should be 30 psig \pm 7 psig. Charging is complete.
- METHOD TO DETERMINE A TARGET WEIGHT: Calculate a target high side target pressure using Steps C.,1, C.,2, C.,3, C.,4 (see Example 1 and Example 2).
 - To charge, slowly open the low side (blue) valve on the manifold gauge set until the low side maximum reading is 40 psig. NOTE: NEVER OPEN THE HIGH SIDE VALVE WHILE THE SYSTEM IS RUNNING.
 - Continue to charge until you reach the calculated discharge (high side) pressure. When the target pressure is achieved close all valves. The Suction (low side) should be 30 psig \pm 7 psig. Charging is complete.
 - When charging is complete weigh the bottle and determine weight of the refrigerant charge introduced into the system. (Starting weight)-(end weight) = (total charge weight) This would be your target weight for a dry system. NOTE: THE TARGET WEIGHT INCLUDES THE AMOUNT OR REFRIGERANT INTRODUCED DURING STATIC CHARGE PLUS THE AMOUNT INTRODUCED DURING THE RUNNING CHARGE.

III. TOPPING OFF

- Place the thermometer so you are reading the temperature of the air as it enters the condensing coil.
- Turn the system ON. Record the temperature of the air entering the condensing coil.
- Add 25°F (14°C) to the temperature reading for the target condensing temperature.

EXAMPLE 1: (air temp entering coil 93°F) $93 + 25 = 118\text{F}$
(air temp entering coil 34°C) $34 + 14 = 48\text{C}$

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- 4. Using the Temperature-Pressure Chart (See TABLE 1) read the corresponding (R-134a) pressure for temperature calculated in Example 1.

EXAMPLE 2: 118°F (48°C) =>166 psig.

- 5. Continue to charge until you reach the calculated discharge (high side) pressure. When the target pressure is achieved close all valves. The Suction (low side) should be 30 psig ± 7 psig. Charging is complete.

TEMPERATURE - PRESSURE CHART

TEMP		PRESSURE (PSIG) R-134a	TEMP		PRESSURE (PSIG) R-134a
F°	C°		F°	C°	
50	10	45.5	100	37.8	124.3
52		47.7	102		128.5
54		50.1	104		132.9
56		52.3	106		137.3
58		55.0	108		142.8
60	15.6	57.5	110	43.3	146.5
62		60.1	112		151.3
64		62.7	114		156.1
66		65.5	116		161.1
68		68.6	118		166.1
70	21.1	71.2	120	48.9	171.3
72		74.2	122		176.6
74		77.2	124		182.0
76		80.3	126		187.5
78		83.5	128		193.1
80	26.7	86.8	130	54.4	198.9
82		90.2	132		204.7
84		93.6	134		210.7
86		97.1	136		216.8
88		100.7	138		223.0
90	32.2	104.4	140	60	229.4
92		108.2	142		235.8
94		112.1	144		242.4
96		116.1	146		249.2
98		120.1	148		256.0
			150	65.6	263.0

TABLE 1.