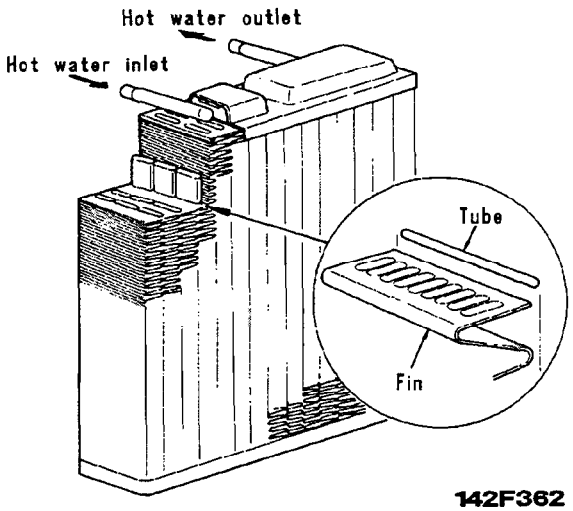
HEATER

1) **Heater core**
The heater using engine cooling water. The heater core consists of fins, tubes, and pipes. If the air of the operator's room flows through the core fins while hot water is flowing through the heater core, the air will be heated by means of the heat exchange, thereby heating the room.



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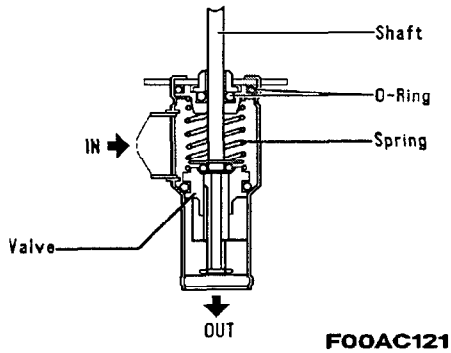
2) **Water valve**
This water valve is connected in the engine cooling system circuit (on the heater core inlet side) to control the flow of hot water into the heater core. The valve is opened or closed by means of the heater temperature control knob on the control panel.



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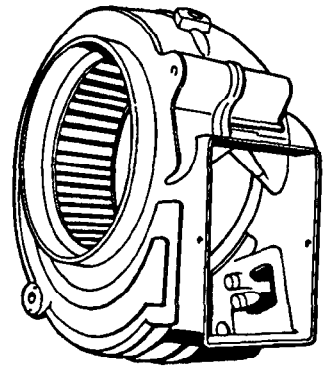
6. BLOWER UNIT

This sucks in the air inside the operator's compartment or air from outside, forces it through the evaporator heater core, and then sends it back into the operator's compartment.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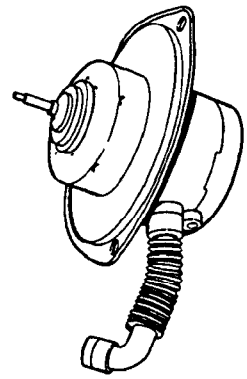
1) **Blower motor**
The ferrite type blower motor is used to operate a blower which force feeds the air of the operator's compartment or the fresh outside air through the evaporator. The power consumption of the motor is 150W, and the motor speed (air flow) is controlled by a resistance.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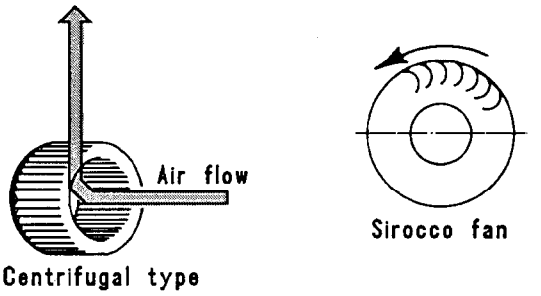
2) Blower fan

The blower fan is a centrifugal type Sirocco fan. (The air is blown out at right angles to the shaft.)



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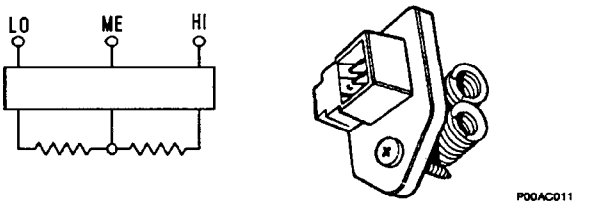
3) Blower resistor

The blower motor has two resistors built into it so that it can operate at three speeds: LO, ME, and HI.



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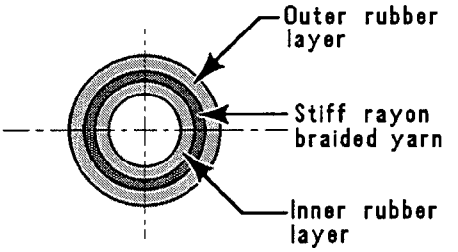

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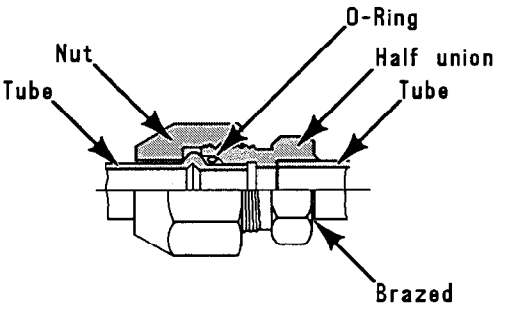
7. PIPING

Hoses and tubes are used as piping in the air conditioner system. Hose material is resistance to corrosion by the refrigerant (R-12) and is weather proof.



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O-rings are used for piping joints, and the sealing ability is ensured by "O-ring + bulge machining".