

The automobile air conditioning a/c condenser is located in front of the radiator (and kind of looks like a radiator too). Through the use of cool air flow provided by the engine fan, the condensor cools the hot gas and converts it to liquid. The liquid is still under considerable pressure and is warm, but not as hot or as high pressure as when it exited the compressor. Output = high pressure (warm) liquid.

This is the area in which heat dissipation occurs. The A/C condenser, in many cases, will have much the same appearance as the radiator in you car as the two have very similar functions. The condenser is designed to radiate heat. Its location is usually in front of the radiator, but in some cases, due to aerodynamic improvements to the body of a vehicle, its location May differ. A/C Condensers must have good air flow anytime the system is in operation.

On rear wheel drive vehicles, this is usually accomplished by taking advantage of your existing engine's cooling fan. On front wheel drive vehicles, condenser air flow is supplemented with an electric cooling fan(s). As hot compressed gasses are introduced into the top of the condenser, they are cooled off. As the gas cools, it condenses and exits the bottom of the condenser as a high pressure liquid.