

- START KIT/RELAYS/TRANSFORMERS** – check for loose wiring and measure electric amps for abnormal spikes.
- THERMOSTAT** – tighten loose wires that can cause short cycling and check the temperature display accuracy.
- THERMOCOUPLE** – insure the thermocouple is in its proper position. Look for signs o deterioration or crystals that may be starting to develop.
- BURNERS** – check for a solid blue flame. If orange or yellow flame appears, look for cracked heat exchanger, dirty burners or poor exhaust flow.
- SPLIT TEMPERATURE** – measure efficiency. Poor split temperatures indicate bad strips, dirty filter or blocked coil.
- HEAT EXCHANGER** – examine heat exchanger for cracks or signs of stress or fatigue. Shut down unit if problems are suspected.
- INDOOR COIL** – check if possible to make sure there are no air flow restrictions. Check for leaks that may decrease system performance.
- PILOT/IGNITION SYSTEM** – check for hard ignition or any signs of delayed ignition. Check warm up time.
- LIMIT SWITCHES & FAN CONTROL** – check fan control for proper cut-in and cut-out. Disconnect the power to blower and test upper limit switch.
- SAFETY CONTROLS** – check door safety switch and sequence of safety operations. Also check on all other auxiliary safety devices.
- DUCTWORK** – check both the supply and return air ducts at machine’s connections. Check for separated or collapsed air ducts.
- HEAT STRIPS** – check sequencers, fan control, safety controls, limit switches and element connections. Check amperages throughout.
- CRANK CASE HEATER** – use amp probe to ensure the crank case heater is functioning. If it is not, oil may foam and reduce compressor viscosity.
- DEFROST CONTROLS** – try to send unit into defrost to check its function. Inform occupant of what they can expect during defrost.
- GAS LINES** – inspect all gas lines for possible leaks. Use soap and bubbles and check commonly known areas where leaks often do occur.

Regular Tune-ups save money by keeping you're heating unit running efficiently. Although regular tune ups will not guarantee that something in your furnace unit will not break down, it will help to extend the life of your system and keep it running efficiently, helping to predict failures due to electrical problems or poor gas pressures.