

- 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.
- REFRIGERANT CHECK** – inspect for signs of a low charge which may indicate a leak. If system is low we add refrigerant as needed.
- EVAPORATOR COIL** – check for bacteria build-up and corrosion. Dirty coils reduce efficiency and decrease air quality.
- SYSTEM EFFICIENCY/SPLIT TEMP** – measure temperature differential across the evaporator coil. Split should be 18-20%.
- COMPRESSOR** – test amp draw and compare it to max on data plate. Also tighten loose wires at terminal.
- CONDENSER COIL** – examine coil for straightness and cleanliness. Also take outside split temp (approx. 30°).
- CONDENSER MOTOR** – check the amp draw and compare it to the max rating. We also oil motor and check bearings.
- ELECTRICAL BOX** – tighten the box connections and check for metal fatigue and electrical overheating (bluish-green discoloration).
- RUN CAPACITORS** – test all capacitors for proper capacity and inspect for signs of leakage or bulging (max permitted $\pm 10\%$).
- CONTACTOR** – look for worn or pitted points and check for discoloration or severely burnt wires.
- FUSES** – check for bad or swollen fuses. Make sure fuse box is safe from rain and safe from children.
- SAFETY CONTROLS** – check all panel switches and pressure controls to make sure they are functioning properly.
- PLENUM** – check the elbow or duct transitions for leakage caused by system vibration or poor insulation materials.
- AIR DISTRIBUTION** – check the airflow and inspect areas where homeowners are experiencing a lack of comfort.
- AIR DUCTS** – check for air leakage and cleanliness inside the ductwork. A cool attic is a sure sign of duct leakage.
- BLOWER MOTOR** – same check as condenser motor along with blower wheel inspection and bacteria build-up.
- AIR FILTER** – replace with customer provided air filter and inspect air return for air restrictions.
- INSULATION** – make sure all internal unit insulation is secure. Also check suction line insulation.
- CONDENSATE DRAIN** – check drain for debris blockage and look for key signs of drain overflow (rust or stains). Blow and clear drain.

Regular Tune-ups save money by keeping you're A/C unit running efficiently. Although regular tune ups will not guarantee that something in your AC unit will not fail, it will help to extend the life of your system components and keep them running efficiently, helping to predict failures due to electrical problems or refrigerant leakage. If you're A/C is suddenly not cooling, you do not need a tune-up; rather, something is wrong and you need to have the system diagnosed.