

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BEST USE OF AIR CONDITIONING UNITS

- A/C units are designed and sized to try to keep an area from getting hotter, not to make a hot area cold. What this means is, if the unit is turned on at 10:00 a.m. when the area is 75 degrees, the area will stay around 75 all day. If the unit is not turned on until 4:00 p.m. and the area is 95 degrees, the area will not get any hotter than 95. As with any appliance, A/Cs must be used properly to cool a house.
- The temperature of the air coming out is based on the temperature of the air going in the A/C. In a cool room the air will blow colder than from a hot room. Example: In a room 100 degrees a working unit will blow out 80-degree air.
- Windows, doors, and shades should be closed.
- Dirty filters make the unit work harder which slows down the airflow, reduces the cooling, and increases breakdowns.
- Turning any unit off and then back on without waiting 5 minutes for the system to reset may cause the unit to blow the breakers or overheat, keeping it off for up to an hour.
- Condensation water is normal for properly working units. Tenants who have more inside humidity (long showers, plants, fish tanks, steam cooking) will drip more water from their A/C unit.
- On window or wall units keep the vent closed (the unit should be on “recirculation”), or the unit will suck 30% hot air from the outside to the inside, lowering the efficiency.
- Keep fan speed to “High Cool”; the energy cost difference between that and “Low Cool” is minimal.
- Most wall units have limited air velocity, so if back rooms are not getting cool, putting an extra fan in front of the A/C to help move the air is beneficial.