



■ **THERMOSTAT** – Check for properly set temperatures. Adjust if needed. Calibrate thermostat if possible.



■ **AIR FILTER** – Clean or replace with customer provided filter. Check for debris that may cause air flow restriction. Try to inspect face of indoor coil.



■ **BLOWER MOTOR** – Check motor amperage and compare it to motor ratings. Oil motor if needed. Check to ensure proper motor speed.



■ **RUN CAPACITOR** – Check micro farads. Recommend replacement if not within 10%. Check for oil leaks or voltage drop. Replace if leaking or bad.



■ **THERMOCOUPLE** – Ensure the thermocouple is in its proper position. Look for signs of 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.



■ **HEAT EXCHANGER** – Examine heat exchanger for cracks or signs of stress or fatigue. Shut down unit if you suspect that there may be a problem.



■ **GAS LINES** – Inspect all gas lines for possible leaks. Use soap and bubbles and check commonly known areas where leaks often do occur.



■ **SAFETY CONTROLS** – Check door safety switch and sequence of safety operations. Also check on all other auxiliary safety devices.



■ **INDOOR COIL** – Check if possible to make sure there are no air flow restrictions. Check for leaks that may decrease system performance.



■ **DRAFTING** – Check to ensure proper flame. Check for rust or blockage. Check operation of draft motor.



■ **LIMIT SWITCHES & FAN CONTROL** – Check fan control for proper cut-in and cut-out. Disconnect the power to blower and test upper limit switch.



■ **PILOT / IGNITION SYSTEM** – Check for flame quality and roll out. Look for hard ignition or any signs of delayed ignition. Check warm up time.



■ **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.



■ **SPLIT TEMPERATURE** – Take split temp to measure efficiency. Poor split temps indicate bad strips, dirty filter or blocked coil.