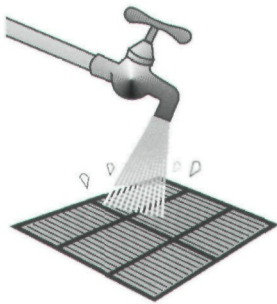




After purchase

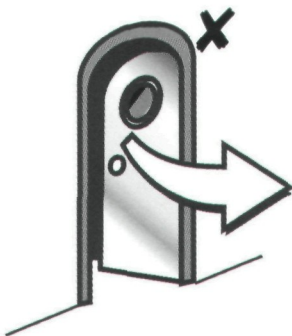
Any tips to operate my airconditioner at peak efficiency?

Clean the filters



Filters are present in every airconditioner in the way of the return air to trap dust particles before the air is taken in for cooling. This removes dust from your conditioned space. However, over time, the filters get clogged with dust, and which can become a problem if the filter is not cleaned every month or so. Unclean filters mean an additional load on the airconditioner in pulling the air in through clogged pores, and ultimately inefficient air throw.

In Central Plants, filters are present in the Air Handling Unit. Clean them regularly. Also keep condenser tube and cooling tower fills clean, and maintain proper flow of chilled and condenser water.

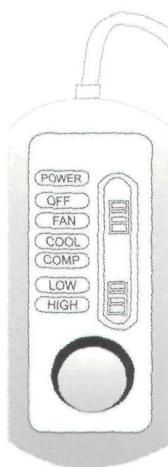


Keep doors and windows closed

Avoid frequent opening of doors/windows. A door kept open can result in doubling the power consumption by your AC.

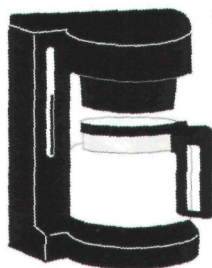
Pull the curtains over west-facing windows

Ensure direct sunlight (and heat) does not enter the airconditioned space, particularly in the afternoons.



Leave your thermostat at one setting

The common belief is that a thermostat set to a lower temperature than desirable will force your airconditioner to cool faster. This is not true. It will only make your airconditioner operate longer, and if you forget to turn your thermostat back to regular levels after cooling is achieved, you will have an unnecessarily colder room besides wastage of power. Every degree lower on the temperature setting results in an extra 3-4% of power consumed. Hence, once you have found for yourself a comfortable temperature and set the thermostat at that level, avoid touching the thermostat thereafter.



Avoid increasing heat-load

Once an airconditioner system has been designed and installed for a space, avoid any major change in heat-load on the AC. This will result in a strain on the airconditioning system and in power wastage. If any significant equipment must be added, a fresh heat-load analysis must be obtained from your supplier, and capacity added if necessary.

Ensure proper input voltage

Maintain input AC power at rated levels (generally, 230 AC for 1-phase, and 415V for 3-phase) using recommended stabilising equipment. Harsh power environments damage your airconditioner and reduce efficiency over period of time.



Does upgradation help in keeping systems energy-efficient?

Upgradation certainly helps keep your airconditioning in excellent, energy-efficient condition. The cost of maintaining older systems may in the long run exceed the cost of fresh investment. Besides, gradual inefficiencies set in due to wear and tear that result in higher power bills. Hence, older and inefficient components can be replaced gradually by updated, more efficient technology resulting in power savings. Your supplier will be the best person to tell you when your system or portions thereof need replacement. He may also suggest retrofit of later-day components that may result in your airconditioner operating more efficiently.

Does it help to cover my airconditioning system under a Service Contract?

Yes, indeed it does. In fact, the value of an Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) cannot be underestimated. An AMC with a reputed contractor ensures that a trained technician studies your system every three months or so, and makes a series of informed checks that confirm that all is well with your machine, and that it is operating at peak efficiency.

During such preventive maintenance checks (PMCs), any minor defects that come to light are promptly dealt with, saving major repairs, downtime and consequent expenses, apart from higher power bills due to inefficient operation till repair.