A/C System Test 3/9/2026, 1:07:58 PM

Outdoor Measurements

Low Pressure (PSIG/°F):	115.9 / 38.7
High Pressure (PSIG/°F):	253.5 / 84.7
Suction Line Temp (°F):	44.4
Liquid Line Temp (°F):	73.4
Discharge Line Temp (°F):	--
Outdoor Air Temp (°F):	75.4
Superheat (°F):	5.8
Subcooling (°F):	11.4
Compression Ratio:	2.1
Condenser Power Factor:	0.95
Condenser Power (W):	--

Indoor Measurements

Return Temp (°F):	68.0
Return %RH:	44.5
Return Wet Bulb (°F):	55.3
Supply Temp (°F):	43.8
Supply %RH:	89.5
Supply Wet Bulb (°F):	42.4
Airflow, Estimated (SCFM):	956
Total External Static Pres (inH2O):	0.5
AHU Voltage:	122.1
AHU Amperage:	3.9
AHU Power Factor:	0.65
AHU Power (W):	306

System Profile & Weather Data

System Type:	Split
Nominal Tonnage:	3.0
Refrigerant:	R410A
Nom. Airflow (SCFM/Ton):	400
SEER:	13-16
Metering Device:	TXV
Atmospheric Pressure (PSIA):	14.477
Elevation (ft):	414
Temperature (°F):	65.1
Humidity (%):	42.0
Dew Point (°F):	41.5
System Stability:	Unstable
System Benchmarked:	No

Performance Calculations

Capacity Calculations:

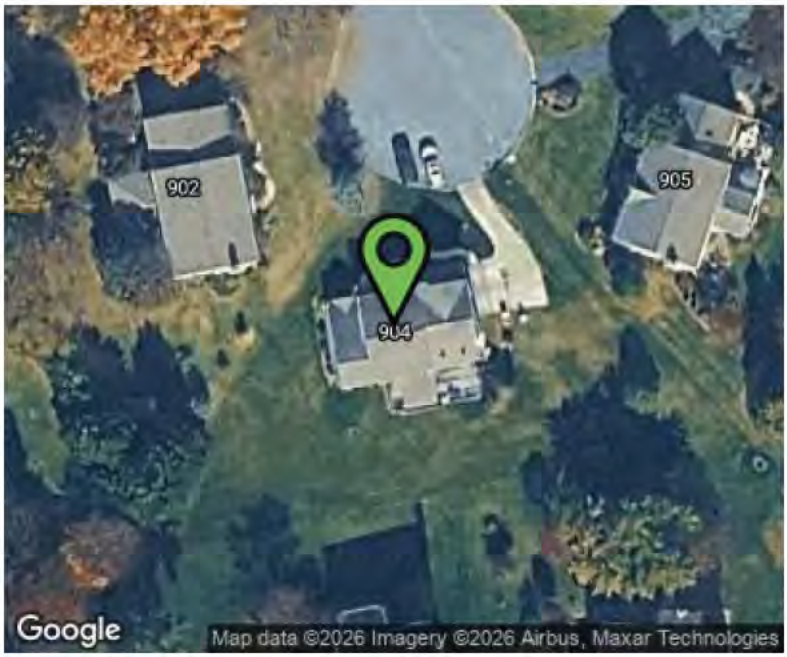
Nominal:	3.0 Tons / 36,000 Btu/h
Normalized:	2.9 Tons / 35,128 Btu/h
Actual:	2.5 Tons / 29,842 Btu/h (85.0% Normalized)
Sensible:	2.1 Tons / 24,908 Btu/h (94.2% Normalized)
Latent:	0.4 Tons / 4,934 Btu/h (56.7% Normalized)
Sensible Heat Ratio:	0.83

Air-side Performance:

Temp Split Target:	20.4°F
Temp Split:	24.2°F
Dehumidification:	4.6 lb/hr
	0.5 gal/hr

System Efficiency:

Fan Efficacy:	0.32
Total Power:	--
EER:	--
~SEER:	--
Sensible Efficiency:	94.2%
Fltr. Face Velocity:	350 FPM



Customer

[redacted]

GAS FURNACE/AC

ID

Coords: 39.9068, -75.5780

Condenser

Make: CARRIER
Model: 24APA736A003
Serial: 2210E19708

Air Handler

Make: CARRIER
Model: 58MVC080F120
Serial: 2510A03020

Evaporator

Make: CARRIER
Model: CNPVP4821ATAABAA
Serial: 1510X22811

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Diagnostic Report

Subsystem Review

Electrical System	Pass *
Air Distribution System	Pass *
Air Filtration System	Pass
Condensate Drain System	Pass *
Refrigerant Charge	Pass *
Outdoor Equipment	Pass *
Indoor Equipment	Pass *
Cooling Capacity	Pass
Cooling Electrical Efficiency	Mid *

System Diagnostics

Please wait for steady state operating conditions 20

Corrective Actions

Thermostat
Technician determined no action required

Electrical System
Technician determined no action required

Air Distribution System
Technician determined no action required

Air Filtration System
Replaced filter

Condensate Drain System
Cleaned/flushed drain line

Refrigerant Charge
Technician determined no action required

Outdoor Equipment
Technician determined no action required

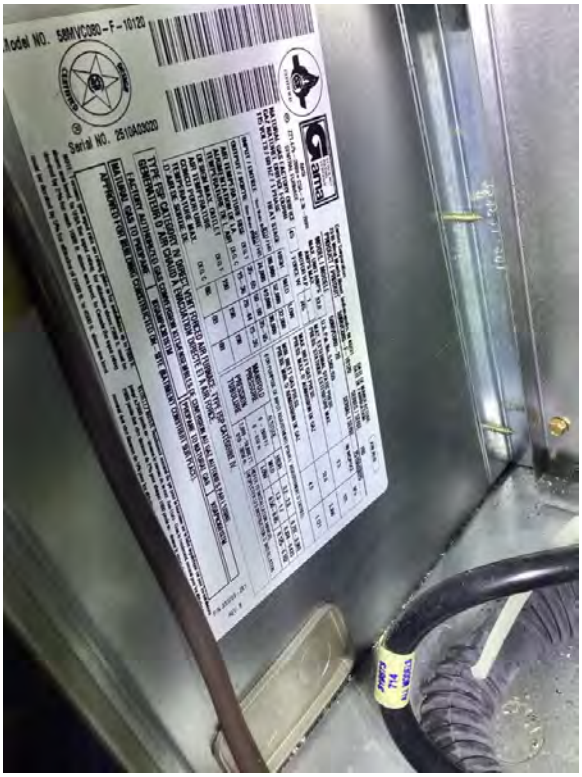
Indoor Equipment
Technician determined no action required

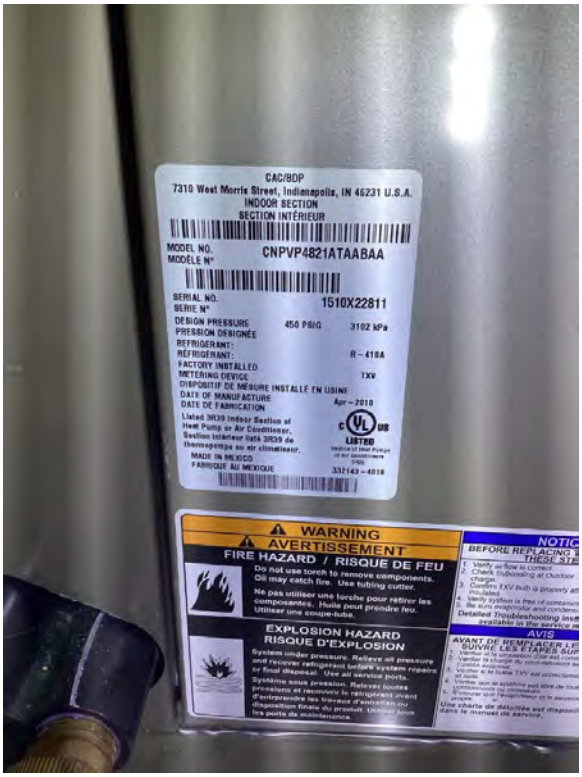
Cooling Capacity
Operation satisfactory

Cooling Electrical Efficiency
Operation satisfactory

Equipment Photos

Equipment Models & Serials





Understanding your A/C Subsystems

Electrical System:
The system is tested to assure that the voltage is in the proper utilization range. The current and the voltage need to work in unity to ensure the unit draws enough electricity without overworking. This tests the capacitor (basically the Thyroid gland of the unit that regulates energy usage to the body) health and the conductors for excessive voltage drops. Issues with the electrical system can cause component failures, excessive electrical consumption, and issues like lights flickering when the A/C system starts.

Air Distribution System:
The air distribution system is tested for proper airflow, blower speed, duct leakage, pockets of heat accumulation, and pockets of high air pressures. Issues with the air distribution system can cause poor cooling, excessive run times, excessive amounts of noise, premature blower failure, humidity control issues, and dust recirculation problems.

Air Filtration System:
The filtration system is tested for proper filter face velocity (correct amount of filter area for the airflow). Filter face velocity should be between 250-500 FPM (Feet Per Minute). Excessive filter face velocity is due to undersized filters. This will result in poor air quality (IAQ), noise, high duct static pressures, poor airflow, high fan watt draw, poor cooling and excessive power consumption.

Condensate Drain System:
Condensate is the moisture removed during dehumidification. This system includes the primary drain, secondary drain, auxiliary drain pan, and or safety switches to shut down the system if proper drainage does not occur. This moisture must be carried away from the system so it does not cause property damage and so it is not reevaporated into the airstream.

Refrigerant Charge:
(Freon) This unit-specific gas/liquid mixture is tested to assure there is an appropriate amount in the unit and it also tells us if a unit is leaking or if contaminants have entered the system (contaminants can cause compression failure and erosion). Too much or too little refrigerant will cause issues with cooling capacity, humidity removal, energy consumption, and equipment life.

Outdoor Equipment:
The physical condition of the equipment is visually verified for fin damage, coil fouling from dirt, rust, missing panel screws, excessive vibration, motor condition, evidence of refrigerant leakage, and electrical component failure.

Indoor Equipment:
The physical condition of the equipment is visually verified for evaporator fin damage, coil fouling from dirt, rust, missing panel screws, vibration, blower/motor condition, evidence of refrigerant leakage, and electrical component failure. Changing your filter regularly has a direct effect on the condition of your indoor equipment.

Cooling Capacity:
Is your unit supplying cold enough air? Lower cooling capacity will cause excessive run times and electrical consumption.

Cooling Electrical Efficiency:
The cooling efficiency is verified to test your unit’s actual electrical consumption compared to the relative efficiency of properly installed modern cooling equipment.