

Air Conditioner Leaking Water Inside & What To Do



**FLORIDA COOLING
SOLUTIONS INC.**

Table of Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	3
<i>Chapter 1: Hvac Water Leak - Common Cause Of Unit Icing</i>	5
<i>Chapter 2; Leading Causes Of Air Conditioner Water Leaks</i>	8
<i>Chapter 3: Air-Conditioner Leak Causes Water Damage</i>	11
<i>Chapter 4: Frequent Causes Why Air Conditioners Stop Cooling</i>	13
<i>Chapter 5; How To Stop Your Air Conditioner's Water Leak</i>	15
<i>Chapter 6: How To Resolve An Air Conditioning Gas Leak</i>	19
<i>Chapter 7: How To Use An Electronic Leak Detector For Refrigerant</i>	22
<i>Chapter 8: How To Repair Your Air Conditioner's Blocked Condensation Pipes</i>	24
<i>Chapter 9: Enhance The Performance Of Your Air Conditioner</i>	26
<i>Chapter 10: Air Conditioning Installation And Removing Coolant</i>	29
<i>Chapter 11: Things To Do Before Turning On The Air Conditioner</i>	31
<i>Chapter 12: Humidity Causes Mold In Air Ducts May From Air Conditioners</i>	34
<i>Chapter 13: What To Do About The Problem Of Black Mold In Air Conditioners</i>	36
<i>Chapter 14: How To Replace The Condenser For Central Air Conditioning?</i>	39
<i>Chapter 15: Indicators That Your Home Air Conditioning Unit Needs Service</i>	41
<i>Chapter 16: Maintenance And Care Of Air Conditioners</i>	43
<i>Chapter 17: Suggestions For Unclogging Air Conditioning Drain Pipes</i>	45
<i>Chapter 18: Safety Tips For Central Air Conditioning Units To Keep You Cool All Summer</i>	47
<i>Conclusion</i>	49

INTRODUCTION

My **air conditioner** is less than a year old. However, it leaks water profusely. I fear the leaking water from my window-mounted air conditioner will cause harm to my outside walls. Do you have any suggestions or ideas?

Solution: It appears as though your drain pipe is plugged in. This is what permits your air conditioner to drain water. This is a repair you should be able to perform on your own. Each year, a drain pipe should be cleaned out.

Most drain lines are gravity-driven, allowing condensation to drain from the pan. It overflows due to becoming clogged and soon the air conditioner leaks. As previously said, regular maintenance is required to keep it flowing freely.

Since your window air conditioner is likely piped from the exterior, you must locate the drain line and flush it thoroughly. You may use a garden hose with care or you could use air to flush it.

If your air conditioning equipment employs a condensation pump instead of a gravity feed, it may require replacement. In this instance, water is piped from the unit to the pump, where it is refilled until the float reaches the desired level.

After turning it on, verify that it is not operating while full. If the pump is not functioning, you may be able to replace it yourself or you may need to contact a professional in air conditioning. Remember to unplug the air conditioning unit before attempting any repairs. After repairing it, remember to clean it annually to prevent the accumulation of algae and debris.

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CHAPTER 1: HVAC WATER LEAK - COMMON CAUSE OF UNIT ICING

"My air conditioner was functioning perfectly yesterday but now it is emitting hot air and leaking water on the sales floor." This descriptor indicates that a unit is "icing over."

There are two air conditioner coils: the condenser and evaporator coils. The function of the evaporator coil is to remove heat from a certain area. The condenser coil is designed to release this heat into the atmosphere. The heat is transported via a refrigerant between the two coils.

Air conditioner systems are created to precise specifications and are delicately balanced between the evaporator and condenser; the coils must be the correct size, the airflow must be in the correct proportions and the refrigerant must be charged to precise levels. If any system component is out of balance, the system will work inefficiently or, on occasion, excessively efficiently.

This may be the situation in a fall-related issue. Most units today are equipped with programmable digital thermostats. **Digital programmable thermostats** are designed to conserve energy by turning off heating and cooling systems while a building is unoccupied. Also, they prevent units from functioning outside of their optimal parameters.

However, there are times when you want to override the program, such as if you are staying late at work one night and want one or more units to operate while you are

there. This typically isn't a problem but it can become one if you override the thermostat to run the unit continuously 24/7.

It's not unusual for this to happen in **commercial air conditioning** applications such as big box retail stores. The manager or an employee overrides the program and forgets that they have done so. The unit is left to run continuously.

As mentioned above, an air conditioner must have all its loads in balance to run properly. When a unit runs at night there are very few loads. The interior is cool because the lights are out, no one is around and the computers are turned off. Therefore, the evaporator does not need to exert as much effort to remove heat because there is less heat.

Outside it is very chilly, making it easier for the condenser to release heat into the atmosphere. Therefore, the unit is operating extremely efficiently, perhaps too efficiently. With such little load, the evaporator coil becomes colder, often to the point of freezing.

Cold air cannot hold as much moisture as warm air. Hence it is normal for evaporator coils to condense water from the air; when the temperature of an evaporator coil falls below freezing, the evaporated water freezes. Essentially, the evaporator coil transforms into an ice maker!

While the thermostat is on, ice will continue to accumulate. Eventually, the ice block grows so large that it prevents air from passing through the evaporator coil.

The unit can only introduce outside air into the room if there is no airflow across the evaporator coil. The outside temperature rises in the morning, and the unit begins to blast warm air, the ice begins to melt and voila! You have a water leak and a warm air-blowing unit.

This can be made more dependable at an additional cost, for instance with a fan cycling switch, although most units do not have these devices as standard equipment. A user should learn correct thermostat operation. The two rules are as follows:

Never keep equipment running throughout the night if no one is present. (Computer rooms would be the exception, as heat is created throughout the night.)

Never set your thermostat lower than 68 degrees (even during the day). This will not create cooler supply air but will increase the unit's operating time. If you set the temperature too low, the room may never achieve the desired temperature and the unit will run continuously.

Follow these two criteria and you will, in most situations, avoid icing your unit. Heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) devices will only ice up in the absence of routine maintenance

CHAPTER 2; LEADING CAUSES OF AIR CONDITIONER WATER LEAKS

The basic function of an air conditioner is to remove moisture from the air to provide comfort. During this procedure, a lot of water is produced. How much depends on the air's relative humidity, the air conditioner's size, operational efficiency and whether or not it was fitted correctly.

During operation, water extracted from the air falls down the cooling coil and into the base. From here, channels or passageways leading to the air conditioner's rear. A portion of the water is raised by the fan blade and used to cool the heating coil, whereas most of the water is directed to the rear. Once it reaches the rear, it falls from the base to the ground if everything functions perfectly.

The reality is that window air conditioners may **leak water**. Attempting to determine the source of a leaky one can drive you insane. The following are some examples of the most typical causes of water leaks.

1. Incorrectly installed

The rear of any window air conditioner should be slightly lower than the front. This permits the room's evacuated water to drain to the back of the machine.

A one-inch difference is sufficient. This is always the first consideration. Many are incorrectly installed in a rush to find relief from the heat. If the front drain is too low, water will flow into the room rather than outdoors. If positioned too low in the rear, water can roll out the front edges before reaching the rear drain.

2. Icing up.

If the cooling system malfunctioning, dehumidified water can freeze. There are many reasons why air conditioners make ice. Remove the front grille while the machine is running. If ice is on the cooling coil, you will likely require service.

3. Air escaping around the air conditioner.

If warm air can get around the air conditioner, it will come into contact with colder air. When they collide, condensation occurs. If water is leaking from the front of the air conditioner, check to see if it is flowing from the machine's body or if water droplets are adhering to the front surface.

To test the machine, run it for 30 minutes and use a flashlight to look under the front base edge. Small water drops suggest an issue with air leakage. Add foam insulation to prevent the **infiltration of warm air**.

4. Drain obstruction

The rear of the base of an air conditioner features a drain hole or groove to allow water to escape. If obstructed, water may back up. To test, run the machine for 30 minutes and see if the drain is functioning properly. Use a small piece of wood to open the drain hole at the back of the metal base if it appears blocked. Never attempt to relieve water pooling by drilling holes into the air conditioner's casing. Severe harm can result.

5. Internal drains are clogged.

Little channels allow water to drain from the front to the back of the air conditioner. If they become obstructed, water will collect in front of the machine and spill onto the floor. If this occurs, the air conditioner must be removed from the window and serviced.

6. The temperature outside is too frigid.

This happens at the end of the cooling season. The cooling coil may freeze if nighttime outdoor temperatures fall below 60 degrees Fahrenheit. If there is no leak at bedtime but water in front of the machine in the morning, suspect this issue.

If this problem is suspected, turn off the machine before bed and resume it when the sun rises. Alternatively, run the machine at night with the fan-only position selected. This will circulate air during the night but will not cool the space.

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CHAPTER 3: AIR-CONDITIONER LEAK CAUSES WATER DAMAGE

In our line of work and county region, we often encounter water damage caused by a malfunctioning, leaking or broken air conditioner. While the underlying causes of such mishaps are immaterial to the focus of this post, for those of us living in warmer regions, air conditioning is NOT a luxury but a need.

Due to the frequency with which such air conditioning failures occur, we provide some basic precautions to limit your exposure to such dangers.

- * Clean or Replace **Air Filters** Monthly
- * Feel for Cold Air coming from Visible Ducts or around the Unit
- * Listen for any Unusual or Out-of-Place Sounds
- * Ensure that the Overflow Sensor is working
- * Verify that the Drain Lines are Clear

* Ensure that the AC Unit is serviced routinely

These simple recommendations include increased overall air conditioning system efficiency, decreased cooling and maintenance costs and ongoing comfort. However, let's face it: money is tight, and many people perform less routine preventative maintenance to keep more of their hard-earned cash.

While there are places where cost reductions are acceptable and practical, the potential cost of avoiding **air conditioning maintenance** is water damage and displacement fees that can swiftly negate any short-term savings.

An interested reader may question that last statement, noting that such displacement costs are typically reimbursed by their insurance policy, which is generally true; however, such reimbursement may be subject to policy terms and limits and still require you to pay out-of-pocket to be reimbursed thus far more than the simple maintenance cost of maintaining the air conditioning unit.

While we appreciate and promote fiscal restraint, in many circumstances it is best served by the counterintuitive strategy of spending a little to save a lot.

Sadly, the unfortunate reality is that water damage may occur even when such steps are implemented. Despite your preventive precautions, possible water damage at entry points is overwhelming.

Using a skilled, independent water damage restoration company is the BEST way to protect your asset and restore it to its pre-loss condition, should the reader require the services of a water damage repair company. A professional, independent water damage restoration company focuses on customer happiness and referrals to generate business but don't take my biased word for it.

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CHAPTER 4: FREQUENT CAUSES WHY AIR CONDITIONERS STOP COOLING

Nothing is more annoying on a hot **summer day** than an air conditioner that stops blowing cool air. Air conditioners that have been properly maintained should function properly and be dependable despite excessive use. If your cooling system stops producing cool air, examine the following five frequent causes:

The coils have frozen, preventing airflow. Low Freon levels are one of many causes that might cause the coils to freeze. To defrost the coils, turn the unit off until the ice melts or to expedite the process, run the fan only. The thawing coils will drain water through the drip line. Then have your Freon level evaluated by a trained practitioner.

The unit is undersized. An air conditioner that is too small for the room intended to cool will fail to accomplish its intended function and run constantly, resulting in higher energy costs.

Ask a local HVAC service to assess the appropriate system size for your residence. Not only can a properly sized unit boost your indoor comfort but it will also lower your energy costs due to its effective operation.

Your air ducts leak. Inadequately installed or neglected air ducts permit cool air to escape into the attic. Every year, you should have your air ducts tested to verify that they are properly sealed.

Your air filter is clogged. Do not forget to clean or replace the air conditioner's filter regularly. Dirty air filters impede airflow and reduce the energy efficiency of a system. Air Filters should be cleaned or replaced every month or two, particularly if you use your air conditioner often.

Your thermostat is outdated. If your thermostat is worn, it will not provide the signal to your condenser to chill the air. Install a programmed thermostat when replacing a broken thermostat with increasing energy efficiency.

During the summer, you and your family must remain comfortable indoors. Keeping your air conditioning system professionally maintained and inspected to prevent abrupt system failures is the most cost-effective method.

The expense of **routine maintenance** is negligible compared to the cost reductions associated with energy savings and system longevity. If you need to replace your air conditioning system, you should select a professional whose work is guaranteed.

CHAPTER 5; HOW TO STOP YOUR AIR CONDITIONER'S WATER LEAK

The three most prevalent causes of water leakage from heat pumps are clogged drains, filthy filters or heat-exchanging coils and a lack of refrigerant. They are fairly straightforward to diagnose and repair.

Remember to turn off the air conditioner's power supply before attempting the following!

1. Unclean Filters or a Blocked Heat Exchanger

When the filters or **heat exchanger** coil are blocked or obstructed, airflow is reduced. This can therefore result in a drop in the coil's temperature. If the coil temperature dips

below zero, moisture in the air condensing on the coil could freeze and create ice crystals, which would then be blasted out of your air conditioner, causing water leaks.

If the filters appear soiled, thoroughly clean them with a hose or shower head. Remove all filth and use a kitchen or bathroom antiseptic spray to eradicate bacteria or mold.

Examine the aluminum coil located behind the filter. If the coil is covered in dried lint, try vacuuming it carefully using the vacuum's brush attachment. If it is exceptionally grimy, you must use a garden spray bottle and a potent grease-eliminating kitchen cleaner.

Spray it on the coil, let it sit for approximately five minutes and rinse it with the spray bottle. This should eliminate the dirt and enhance airflow. Please refrain from spraying water near the air conditioner's electrical panel. Always read the manufacturer's instructions on properly cleaning your heat pump or air conditioner!

2. Clogged Drainage

A clogged drain on a wall-mounted **ductless air conditioner** can be rather evident and straightforward to detect. If the drain is clogged, water will normally drip down the unit's back wall and may also leak out the front air outlet.

Climb a small ladder to the top of the air conditioner and gaze down. At the bottom of the heat exchanger is a little plastic tray designed to collect the condensate produced by the air conditioner's cooling mode. Verify that this pan does not contain water or overflow.

If the outdoor unit is located behind the wall against which the indoor unit is installed, the drain pipe will likely follow the pipework through the wall and drip into the garden.

If this is the case, locate the exterior end of the drain pipe, wipe it clean with a towel and blow as forcefully as you can into it. This should eliminate any obstructions.

If you cannot remove the obstruction on your own or if it is buried within the wall, you will need to contact a professional HVAC service firm to schedule a service call.

3. Your air conditioner has a refrigerant loss and a leak.

If your air filters and heat exchanger are clean and you have a lot of airflows, your air conditioner should produce a substantial amount of chilly air. It may be low on refrigerant if it struggles to cool the room for a few hours and begins leaking water through the air vent.

Adjust your heat pump to its lowest level and allow it to run for a bit. Then, examine the heat exchanger coil located beneath the filters. If it is covered in ice, your air conditioner leaks and needs to be serviced by a professional. If your air conditioner is **leaking refrigerant**, the leak must be located and repaired before a new refrigerant can be added.

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CHAPTER 6: HOW TO RESOLVE AN AIR CONDITIONING GAS LEAK

An air-conditioning gas leak is exceedingly difficult and expensive to fix. Checking the gas pressure level with a pressure meter is the first step in identifying gas leaks. The pressure meter reads zero indicating a gas leak because a compressor cannot be completely emptied.

Depending on the type of refrigerant your **air conditioner** accepts, the air conditioning specialist will pump either R410a to 135PSI or R22 to 68PSI of freon into the air

conditioner. Examining the label next to the fan coil unit can determine what type of refrigerant your air conditioner uses.

The technician will then monitor the gas level from this location. If the pressure reduces within a few days, weeks or even months, this is conclusive evidence of a gas leak since a full gas refill will last at least a year. The rate of leakage depends on the size of the crack as well.

Where does the leak often originate?

The leak source may be the fan coil, the condenser or the copper pipes. Typically, cracks are observed in the soldering part of joints and copper pipes near the compressor. Due to the vibration caused by the running compressor, the copper pipes will crack and a gas leak will occur when two copper pipes come into contact.

There are many ways and tools used to pinpoint the source of a leak.

1. A hand-held leak detector for refrigerants. When it contacts the copper pipe, a beep sound will be heard.

Ultraviolet (UV) Dye identifies a leak by injecting a colored dye into a copper pipe; the color indicates the leak's location.

3. Shampoo and water: Soap and water will create bubbles when applied to a leak spot.

Once the leak is located, the following procedures can be used to seal it:

Utilizing compression tape: When applied over the leak, the tape will seal the source of the leak.

2. Soldering. Soldering is the method of joining two or more metal objects by melting and filling the leak area with filler metal.

Fixing a leak may appear simple based on the above methods and equipment. However, gas leaks are difficult to detect and seal. Especially if the leak source is in copper pipes, it is nearly impossible to discover the leak because it is concealed within the wall and it is extremely difficult to execute soldering to close up the leak source.

The outdoor condenser (with the fan) and the air handler in your ceiling or garage are the two components of a central **heating and cooling system**. In addition to cooling your home, an air conditioner eliminates humidity from the air.

This water condenses on your air handler's metal coils and drips into a drain pan. The AC condensate drain line allows water to travel from the drain pan to a location close to the ground outside, often near the outside unit. This drain tube becomes blocked with algae and other muck over time. Once clogged, the drain pan can cause thousands of dollars in damage by spilling water onto the ceiling.

What will you do as a homeowner? Unclog the drainage pipe!

Options:

1. Connect a garden hose to the drain line. Turn on the water and secure the hose to the drain's outlet. Hold the hose to the drain opening as firmly as possible for around ten seconds. Observe the water as it pours away.

Was it transparent or did it contain pink/brown/green slime?

If it was clear, you have not removed the obstruction and must try again. This procedure typically leaves you drenched from head to toe when the clog is removed. As preventative maintenance, you can prevent clogs by performing this monthly.

Find a shop vacuum. Considering that we will be working with water, plug it into a GFI outlet. If you cannot get the suction hose to establish an airtight seal on the end of the drain line, you will not be able to extract anything. Start the vacuum cleaner and wait. If you hear gurgling or water moving, turn off the vacuum and examine the interior to determine if any debris was removed. No? Repeat.

The Drainage Pump

This alternative was implemented by a 23-year-old Air Conditioning technician who was fed up with the other two. No garden hose, extension cords or electricity are available. It is as simple as inflating a bicycle tire. It comes with all the fittings necessary to create a nice, tight seal on any size drain line and is so simple to operate that even a four-year-old can do it.

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CHAPTER 7: HOW TO USE AN ELECTRONIC LEAK DETECTOR FOR REFRIGERANT

Using a refrigerant leak detector is easy, but a few helpful hints might make it much easier. If your car's air conditioner isn't blowing as cold as it once did and you've just had it recharged with Freon, there may be a leak. The initial step is to search and discover it.

A refrigerant leak detector is one of the greatest and most user-friendly equipment. This useful device can detect refrigerant leaks and emit an audible alert to indicate where the gas is escaping.

Once the leak detection is activated, it is time to begin the search. Start by holding the sensor tip as close to the air conditioner components as possible and moving it at a rate of approximately 2 inches per second. Move the probe under the tubing and carefully inspect bends and fittings. Remember that refrigerant is heavier than air and hence sinks.

Therefore, inspecting beneath the tubing and in lower sections of the **A/C system** is best. Set the sensitivity of your refrigerant leak detector to its least sensitive setting before scanning the region. Once the alarm begins to ring, you are approaching the destination.

Now, begin increasing the sensitivity to accurately locate the leak's source. After the leak detector has pinpointed the region, you may need to apply a soap solution to locate the specific location of the leak.

What should you do if you cannot identify the refrigerant leak after examining the entire air conditioning system? First, ensure that you are in a moderately enclosed area, such as an auto shop or your garage.

Wind could be blowing the refrigerant away from the vehicle, preventing the refrigerant leak detection from locating the source. Another issue you may have is locating the

general area of the leak but not being able to pinpoint it precisely due to little refrigerant escaping.

Consider sealing the area in plastic wrap and allowing the Freon to accumulate in this scenario. After removing the packaging, sufficient refrigerant should have accumulated. If you detect or suspect more than one leak, address the largest one first and search for the lesser ones.

If you still cannot locate the leak, you may need to clean your refrigerant leak detector. The most sensitive portion of the unit is the probe's sensing tip, which may become clogged with dirt, grease and oil over time. Examine the tip for grime. If anything appears unclean to the naked eye, it is unlikely to provide an accurate reading.

The tip of the sensor can be cleaned with nearly all vaporizable solvents. We would propose alcohol that has been denatured. Warm, soapy water is a viable alternative if nothing else is available. Allow the tip to dry completely after cleaning it before attempting another scan.

Using a refrigerant leak detector is a simple task that can help you save time and money on costly auto air conditioning repairs. In addition, the most recent EPA regulations mandate that service workers rectify any excessive refrigerant leaks they find in air conditioners. The days of purchasing R12 at a local auto parts store to refill your air conditioner are long gone.

CHAPTER 8: HOW TO REPAIR YOUR AIR CONDITIONER'S BLOCKED CONDENSATION PIPES

Due to the heating and cooling process, air will condense into water within your air conditioner. Therefore, if you take a closer look at your air conditioner, you will notice a drain that goes from the unit and expels the water outdoors. The condensation drains into a typically white drain pipe.

Many people worry when they see water gushing out of the condensation pipe. You have nothing to worry about. In actuality, this indicates that your air conditioner is operating well. However, if water is not flowing out of the pipe, the pipe is likely clogged.

When the condensation pipe is obstructed, water begins to flow from the ceiling, causing damp spots to appear. If your air conditioner's drain pipe stops working, water will begin to run down the wall and onto the floor.

Calling a professional to fix your drain pipe may be very costly. You can do it yourself if you want to save money and don't mind getting your hands dirty. Checking your system's drains is the first step you must take. If you have a ducted air conditioner, inspect the pipes on the roof. You must ensure that the pipes on your roof are positioned such that they drain to the exterior.

Also, you must ensure that nothing is blocking the condensation pipes. Occasionally, sticks and insects clogged the drain. Utilize a snake or wire to extract any solid debris from the pipe. If your plastic snake cannot eliminate algae, try a bleach solution to eliminate it.

After completing these steps, the condensate pipe should be clear. To test it, run water through the pipes in the roof while someone observes from the outside to ensure that the water runs smoothly. If the problem persists, you should get a professional to come and fix it for you.

For wall split or ductless systems, you must walk outside and run a wire or snake up the pipe to remove debris. Again, if this does not resolve the issue, you should seek the assistance of a specialist.

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CHAPTER 9: ENHANCE THE PERFORMANCE OF YOUR AIR CONDITIONER

The world is undergoing significant changes that threaten the future viability of life. Consequently, the demand for environmentally responsible measures is strongly promoted across all businesses.

Most individuals have adopted "greenism," from their professional practices to the materials they utilize on the job. You could take a little step by altering your home living habits. Ensuring your home basics and utilities are eco-friendly is a simple way to contribute to a better society.

These actions will help you save money and improve the performance of your appliances, which could result in additional benefits. You may begin by increasing the efficiency of your air conditioner, be it the individual room units or the central system.

Most Americans ascribe forty percent of their energy consumption to their heating and cooling systems. **Regular maintenance** is required to reduce your electric expenses and boost the performance of your room air conditioner.

According to Energy Star, a typical maintenance checklist should include an examination of the thermostat settings, the condensate drain and the system controls, the tightening of electrical connections, and the lubrication of moving parts.

Ensure that the specified components are operating well. You must pay great attention to the lubricant. It is the key to preventing motor friction. Too much friction would increase electricity use.

Three easy procedures could be taken to improve the AC performance of a room in a more targeted manner. The initial step is to clean or replace the air filter. Refer to the manual for instructions on how to remove the filter. Ensure that the filter is installed in the direction of the airflow.

This activity is essential because if this component becomes blocked with dust or grime, the fan motor may struggle to circulate air. You could perform this action at least once or twice monthly throughout the cooling season. The second duty is to clean the exterior of the air conditioner's condenser unit.

Remove any debris, spider webs, greasy deposits or grime. If required, use a vacuum cleaner to clean the fins carefully. Also ensure that the drain openings are clean so that condensate water can freely drain. You may grease the fan motor but be sure to use the type of lubricant suggested for your machine.

Cover the exterior of the unit with plastic or cloth. Also, you must uncover it to complete the previous phases. The optimal "covering time" would be following the conclusion of the cooling season. The "period to uncover" would occur before the cooling season.

As for central **air conditioning systems**, these are the most energy-intensive. The maintenance responsibilities are nearly identical to those for the room air conditioner. There are six steps involved. Repeat the first step. The next step is to clean the water drain. Check for any leaks or obstructions.

The same cleaning, covering and uncovering procedures should be used on the exterior of the condenser unit. These duct apertures for air distribution registers should not be

obstructed by furniture, carpeting or curtains. Open and close them based on your cooling and heating requirements. Finally, clean the ductwork. A service provider could clear dirt with a powerful vacuum cleaner.

They may also use chemicals to eliminate microbial contamination.

When you take the actions mentioned above, you may reap many rewards. You save money on your utility bills. The service life of your air conditioning devices could be greatly increased and most importantly, you are aiding in preserving the environment by conserving energy.

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CHAPTER 10: AIR CONDITIONING INSTALLATION AND REMOVING COOLANT

If your air conditioning system has sustained significant damage, it may leak refrigerant or, worse, it may include foreign particles that can destroy the entire system. Even when replacing refrigerant, removing all the old freon is essential.

This is because the system is designed to accommodate a single component. Water is a non-condensable gas. Hence its presence in an HVAC system diminishes its efficiency until the compressor overheats or another HVAC component fails.

After soldering, the system is always checked for leaks when installing a new air conditioner or heat pump. The soldering must be checked with nitrogen under pressure.

As the compressor forces non-condensable gas into the condenser, it will occupy space required for heat exchange. Even while filling the system or soldering joints, air infiltration occurs. Therefore, the system must be purged for effective operation.

Undoubtedly, any reputable **Denver HVAC contractor** will provide this service. It takes only a few hours. After prolonged use at high temperatures, an air conditioner containing non-compressible gases will fail.

Not just gases but also moisture will eventually combine with the system's oil lubricant. As the oil moves through the system, it transforms into acidic sludge. A compressor will not last long under these circumstances. The acid degrades seals. Instead of lubricating the interior, it will leak into the electric components of the compressor motor and cause them to short out.

This is one of the most prevalent reasons why compressors fail. Instead of cleaning the system, checking for leaks and replacing the compressor, unscrupulous HVAC contractors may replace the entire system.

Moisture causes electrical components to fail and impedes the metering device's operation. It can prevent the meter from cooling if it freezes inside. As system pressure rises, there is another reason to use refrigerant.

Even with appropriate maintenance, air conditioners cannot last forever. This is the rationale behind HVAC service guarantees. However, the major manufacturers require that your Denver **air conditioner installer** be professionally qualified, as good installation is crucial to the system's longevity.

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CHAPTER 11: THINGS TO DO BEFORE TURNING ON THE AIR CONDITIONER

The summertime is linked with air conditioning. No one would ever consider spending the hot months without air conditioning. However, as the ad goes, every good thing comes at a price; you may need to empty your wallet before enjoying the refreshing breeze in the blazing heat.

However, before you switch on your **air conditioning system**, you must take a few straightforward steps. Follow their advice and you'll have a cool, relaxing summer without breaking the bank.

Here we go,

1. Purify the condenser.

Many individuals use condenser covers in the autumn and when summer arrives, they simply remove the cover and begin using their air conditioners. However, the optimal method is completely cleaning the condenser before operating the air conditioner.

Cleaning a condenser unit is straightforward. You only require water and mild soap. The water can also be sprayed using the hose.

After thoroughly cleaning the condenser, examine it for any cracks or leaks. If there is a problem with the unit, contact the [AC repair service](#) immediately.

2. Cleanse the area surrounding the condenser.

In addition to cleaning the condenser unit, you must also clean the surrounding region. Before summer begins, thoroughly clean the yard. Clean a minimum of 18 inches surrounding the condenser.

3. Sanitize the air filters

To ensure that cold air circulates throughout your home, you must clean the air filters. A malfunctioning air filter might induce perspiration. Therefore, before turning on the air conditioner, they must be cleaned. No rocket science is required here. It can be simply accomplished with mild soap and water.

In many instances, it is necessary to replace the filters. If the filters are damaged, replace them before the onset of the scorching summer season.

4. Examine the interior unit

After completing the inspection, cleaning and replacement (if necessary) of the outside unit, it is time to inspect the indoor unit.

Often, problems with indoor units prevent the home from cooling. Issues such as cracks in the interior unit can result in inadequate cooling.

Therefore, before turning on your air conditioner, you must do a complete inspection of the indoor unit and get any issues resolved.

5. Tune-up of the air conditioning system

If you neglect your air conditioner throughout the year, problems will likely arise during the summer. Therefore, before operating the air conditioner, you should contact a professional for maintenance. This would allow you to save a substantial amount of money that would otherwise be spent on repairs.

AC replacement

Get an expert's opinion on whether a new air conditioning unit is necessary.

If you follow these easy guidelines, your air conditioner will operate effectively throughout the summer.

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CHAPTER 12: HUMIDITY CAUSES MOLD IN AIR DUCTS MAY FROM AIR CONDITIONERS

If you do not get your air ducts cleaned and inspected regularly, mold can remain undetected for many years. It is difficult to avoid reading about the many adverse impacts mold may have on humans and animals.

The most aggravating aspect of **mold-related health problems** is that they are typically difficult to identify, requiring many years on average. This necessitates repeated medical and lab appointments and costs. If mold is the cause of their health difficulties and their home is the source of the mold, it is not surprising that their symptoms have not improved.

When people discover that mold in their air vents caused them to become ill, they are often perplexed as to how the mold got into the ducts in the first place. Mold demands moisture, yet many individuals cannot identify the source of the moisture. They employ plumbers to search for leaking pipes. They employ a roofer to inspect the roof for leaks, often to no avail.

This is not only demoralizing but also costly. Then, they were afraid that they had simply removed the mold without removing or fixing the source of the mold and that it could return at any time, although they might not know for years.

People may not realize that moisture is necessary for the efficient operation of an air conditioner. This evaporation cools the air, as air conditioners remove moisture from the air. Air conditioners are designed to eliminate moisture safely. Some systems accomplish this task better than others and can deteriorate with time.

There is a house outside your home that removes the moisture from the air removed by your air conditioner. When it is humid outside, more moisture is extracted from the air. Thus, there should be more water coming out of the drain tube. If there is noticeably less water flowing out of the faucet, your air conditioner may not be functioning properly.

Either it is not extracting as much water from the air or the device that extracts the water is malfunctioning. In either scenario, it is appropriate to consult with an HVAC professional.

Condensation within your HVAC system is also natural and occurs when the system's air temperature is below the dew point temperature of the surrounding air. Incorrectly installed, inadequately maintained or malfunctioning systems can increase condensation, leading to mold growth.

Understanding how air conditioning systems operate can go a long way toward helping you realize that moisture is normal in your system and moisture is present. The possibility of mold and mildew growth exists. Mold in your **air ducts** can cause severe health issues and by the time you discover mold in your air ducts, your family may have been exposed to harmful mold levels.

The most effective method for preventing mold growth in your heating and cooling system is periodic inspection and cleaning by a professional air duct cleaner.

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CHAPTER 13: WHAT TO DO ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF BLACK MOLD IN AIR CONDITIONERS

Mold thrives in both air conditioning systems and ductwork. With air conditioning equipment, water leaks out and provides a breeding ground for mold. Mold blooms in these water pools and its spores are distributed throughout the house via the ductwork.

Your heating and cooling system can also extract air from separate rooms. This means that your ventilation system can spread mold everywhere and in every direction.

Mold thrives around the HVAC unit outside your home because there is usually moisture. Mold often forms in the water pools of the unit. The evaporator coil is another significant issue spot.

How Do You Know?

First, the common mold symptoms resemble sinusitis: a runny nose, a stuffy nose and a sinus headache. You have a serious mold problem if you can smell mold when you turn on or operate the air conditioner.

Certainly, you may always purchase a home testing kit from your local hardware shop. This may be a good option, but it can also inform you if your **AC unit** is the root of your mold problems.

Take the testing equipment and examine each room. Examine all the vents. Also, check the unit's exterior, particularly any areas with standing water.

How Can You Help?

If mold is in your air ducts, cleaning them won't do much. It's not just my opinion; the EPA recommends doing so. If you have mold in your ducts, it's a symptom of a larger mold problem elsewhere in the house and you won't be able to make any progress on the mold until you address that issue.

For the AC unit, regular cleaning is required to prevent mold growth. Of course, you must completely clean up any mold you detect around the unit or in the little puddles of water around it.

Keep the fan mode switch on your AC in "auto" mode. Putting it on "on" will recycle all the moisture collected on the evaporator coil through your house and air conditioning system. You don't want to elevate the humidity level of your house; it will produce mold problems throughout.

If you are building a home or buying a new AC unit, look for one with choices to adjust the humidity. Some have various speeds or multiple settings like "moisture removal." This will substantially aid in managing the mold in your home.

Another piece of advice for selecting an air conditioner is that larger units typically increase humidity. People typically prefer bigger air conditioning units for their homes. This is not a sensible decision, as a larger unit will produce more moisture and circulate it around your home.

If your heating and cooling system are plagued with mold, you will likely need to hire a professional to test and treat the entire home.

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CHAPTER 14: HOW TO REPLACE THE CONDENSER FOR CENTRAL AIR CONDITIONING?

As a homeowner, it is advantageous to be somewhat helpful around the house. Repairing certain fundamental items will save you significant money in the long run.

When there is no landlord to contact and the toilet is overflowing in the middle of the night, it's ideal if you can determine the next step on your own rather than hiring a plumber for an emergency call, which might cost double the typical amount.

However, there are certain tasks that you should never perform yourself. Whether we like it or not, certain tasks require the expertise of a professional. You probably shouldn't rewire the ceiling fan if you have never worked with electrical. It might not be

a terrible idea to hire a professional for dishwasher installation. If you need to replace your central air conditioner's condenser, you should contact a professional.

Nonetheless, if you insist on building your air conditioner condenser, here are a few tips:

You must obtain a credit account at the nearby hardware store or home improvement superstore. A vacuum pump, an amperage meter and refrigerant gauges are required to replace the condenser on a **central air conditioner**.

Do not cut the refrigerant lines when removing the old condenser until you are ready to install the new one. The accumulation of moisture in the refrigerant lines can cause another failure. Putting in a new condenser may necessitate the installation of the new line, so ensure that you have enough to complete the work.

When cutting the lines, you must have a refrigerant recovery system. If you simply release the refrigerant into the atmosphere, you will violate the Clean Air Act of 1995. First-time offenders may face fines in the tens of thousands of dollars.

If you have to install new refrigerant lines, you must check for leaks before completing the installation. They were filled with inert gas, pressurized and allowed to rest for one hour. If the pressure drops, you must evaluate if there is a leak by applying soapy water to the lines and observing for bubbles.

Once the condenser has been installed, the lines must be charged with refrigerant. It may be tempting to replace the old R-22 refrigerant that your system likely used with the new chlorine-free 410-A refrigerant but even with a full line replacement, you cannot simply add the new refrigerant. To employ the cleaner refrigerant, a completely new cooling system is required. There is no means for retrofitting an older system to use the new coolant.

Even while a professional ac condenser installation can be quite pricey, purchasing the tools and equipment necessary to perform the work yourself will be more expensive, especially if you accidentally release some freon when you clean the refrigerant lines. Paying a competent air conditioning contractor ensures that the task is done correctly, within a reasonable time frame and without the risk of breaching the law and receiving a fine!

CHAPTER 15: INDICATORS THAT YOUR HOME AIR CONDITIONING UNIT NEEDS SERVICE

The last thing you want to experience on a warm summer day is a malfunctioning air conditioning system. It is one thing to sweat excessively outside but quite another to contend with the heat inside your home.

A malfunctioning **air conditioning system** may be uncomfortable and stressful and expensive. You can take a few basic preventative measures to avoid these problems.

Although they may appear to be minor issues, ignoring the warning signals might result in discomfort and excessive spending. If you observe any of the following, you should seek expert air conditioning assistance immediately:

If your air conditioner is not functioning properly, you should likely replace the unit. When summer arrives, seek professional assistance before a condition escalates and becomes costly.

If your thermostat is faulty and your air conditioning system performs inconsistently, you may have a defective thermostat. This is a problem if one area of **your home** is extremely chilly while another is not cold.

High energy costs or a significant increase during a particularly hot month indicates that your air conditioning machine is straining to perform effectively. This inefficiency is caused by a decrease in airflow from the air conditioning vents, which results in a high energy cost.

If your air conditioner is not producing chilly air despite a complete cleaning, the compressor may have failed, preventing the air conditioner from operating correctly. If some rooms receive cool air while others do not, your ductwork may have an issue. A decline in cooling performance is a significant indicator that, if ignored, can become hazardous.

The condensation drain tube is clogged or broken if water pools near your air conditioner. If your unit leaks refrigerant, you must immediately contact a professional air conditioning repairman. Leaking water from your air conditioner or ice accumulating on the unit might cause long-term troubles.

It needs maintenance if you hear your air conditioner screeching, grinding or rattling. The sounds may not threaten your family's safety, but they suggest something is amiss

within the unit and you should have it serviced immediately. Failure to do so may result in the unit breaking down, which will be expensive to repair.

If you detect a foul or unpleasant odor coming from your air conditioning vents, this indicates that the wire insulation on your air conditioner has burned away. A musty odor typically signals the presence of mold within your unit, which requires quick attention.

By paying attention to warning indications and repairing or replacing your air conditioner before the peak season, you may be able to prevent stressful and uncomfortable situations. Even if it does not need replacement, repairing it can increase efficiency and save money.

CHAPTER 16: MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF AIR CONDITIONERS

Air conditioning systems are durable and meant for long-term use but, like any other machine, they require routine maintenance to ensure optimal performance and longevity. People are mistaken in believing that an air conditioning unit may be forgotten once installed.

The primary purpose of maintaining air conditioning units is to prevent their cooling capacity from deteriorating, resulting in greater electricity expenditures. Also, the machine becomes more susceptible to repairs and replacement.

DIY Checklist for Inspecting an Air Conditioning Unit

- Turn off the air conditioner's core unit. Unplug window-type air conditioners from the electrical outlet.
- For central air conditioners, inspect the condenser in the outdoor unit and remove any debris, such as leaves, so that the coils may be cleaned with a light spray from a garden hose. You may use soapy water as long as it is well-washed. Ensure that no engine parts are submerged in water.
- Feel free to remove obstinate dirt with a gentle toothbrush.
- Inspect both window and central air conditioning units for cooling fins that are already bent. These can be straightened with the use of a coil fin comb.
- Once the foam filters become dirty, they should be cleaned and dried before reinstallation. Replace severely damaged filters with new ones readily available at any hardware store.
- Place the device back into the window slot and use an all-weather sealant to fill any gaps.
- The interior unit of central air conditioning systems should be inspected if the filters require replacement. To guarantee appropriate airflow, filters must be clean.
- The drain pipe must be free of debris and impediments. Wipe it down with a moist towel. The water should flow easily from the drain line to the drain.
- Examine the ducts for leaks and seal them with durable duct tape if necessary.

If you are uncomfortable cleaning the unit yourself, you can contact a professional cleaner as long as you are certain he is a specialist and will not cause damage to the unit. These are some of the cleaning services they offer:

- Checking the Freon coolant levels. Low Freon levels might lead to increased energy consumption.
- Ensure there are no Freon leaks, as required by law; these must be repaired before adding extra Freon.
- Adjustment the belt as necessary.
- Examination of any clogged drains and operating pressures and temperatures.

If you are asking why there are restrictions on the use of Freon, it is because chlorofluorocarbon is detrimental to the environment when emitted. This is why it's crucial to repair leaks and minimize electricity bills.

To ensure the highest quality and dependability, routine maintenance on air conditioning units should continue even after the summer months have passed. Care for air conditioning units is simple and the benefits, such as reduced energy use, are much greater.

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CHAPTER 17: SUGGESTIONS FOR UNCLOGGING AIR CONDITIONING DRAIN PIPES

All air conditioning systems include drain lines for condensation removal. If the drain pipe becomes obstructed, the system may fail. So what happens if your air conditioner's drain lines become clogged? Do not fret. This chapter will discuss three methods for unclogging air conditioning drain pipes.

When the drain pipes become clogged, water will seep from the **air conditioning unit** either down the wall or from the ceiling. The unit may eventually fail if the pipes stay unblocked for many months. There are a few things you can do yourself to keep your pipes clear and they are as follows:

Examine the drain pipes using soapy water. First, turn off your air conditioner's power source. Then, remove the drain pan from beneath the air conditioning unit. Pouring soapy water into the tray should cause the water to surge to one end, which flows down a pipe.

The water will run through the pipes and exit the residence. You must have someone stay outside your home and monitor the water flow. Verify that the water flows out smoothly. Otherwise, the drain pipes are likely clogged.

Next, check for blockages in the pipe. Objects such as sticks and insects can restrict and clog pipes. It is usual for insects to climb up drains from the outside and nest within them. Use a long, flexible strap to eliminate all blockages by clearing nests and webs.

Check for mold growth. Mold may quickly grow in drain pipes and cause obstructions. To eliminate mold, throw a water-bleach solution down the drain.

These three easy suggestions will help you unclog air conditioning drain lines. Maintenance of your air conditioner is crucial. Regular maintenance prevents system failure and helps you save money on your electricity bill.

If you do not want dirty labor, you can hire a company to perform routine maintenance on your air conditioner. Once every month, they will send technicians to your home to ensure that your air conditioner is operating effectively.

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CHAPTER 18: SAFETY TIPS FOR CENTRAL AIR CONDITIONING UNITS TO KEEP YOU COOL ALL SUMMER

During the moderate summer months, central air conditioning units offer relief from the heat. These systems typically consume a lot of energy and contain costly components. Individuals should adhere to basic maintenance safety measures to preserve central **air conditioning equipment's** safety, effectiveness and durability.

The first safety recommendation is to replace or clean the air filter of the central air conditioning unit once each month during the summer season, which lasts from May to early September. This is essential, as filters become contaminated with dust and pollen over time.

As one of the primary roles of the filter is to clean and circulate air in the home, filters must be kept clean and fresh. This contributes to maintaining a high indoor air quality, which is especially beneficial for allergy patients.

Another safety suggestion is to clean the central air conditioning unit's water drain. As the air conditioning machine cools, water condenses into the air. Most central air conditioning equipment collects this water through a drain. It is crucial to clear this drain before the summer begins, as water and/or safety damage could happen if the drain becomes clogged or leaks.

Cleaning the air ducts of a central air conditioning unit is an added safety measure. This is normally accomplished by a professional business that uses a powerful vacuum cleaner to clear trash from the ducts. In addition, the company may use equipment that eliminates microbiological pollutants.

This is crucial because letting moisture, dust, pollen and other contaminants remain in the unit creates the ideal environment for mold spores to grow. This impacts the health of the entire home.

It should be mentioned that adhering to the three discussed rules not only keep homes safe and healthy but also enables the central air conditioning equipment to function correctly, keeping homes cool during the summer. Also, measures are taken to preserve energy efficiency.

Central air conditioner systems provide respite during hot summer months. Maintenance recommendations adhering to safety and health standards include washing or replacing the filters, and cleaning their water drains and air ducts. Moreover, they enable the units to function correctly and keep homes cool during the summer.

CONCLUSION

Air conditioners, like any electrical appliance, require periodic testing and maintenance. Typically, it is advisable to perform this maintenance before the weather becomes excessively heated. By scheduling maintenance, you can prevent your air conditioner from breaking down during extremely hot weather.

During maintenance, a skilled technician will examine and verify the functionality of each component. He may clean the unit's many components and flush the air conditioner. Also, they will inspect the unit's electrical components to ensure they are all in working order.

In addition, the technician will check for leaks and fix any issues he discovers. However, if frequent maintenance visits are scheduled, potential leaks can be detected before they become an issue.

In addition, troubleshooting the unit ensures it will operate at top efficiency when in use. Also, the air conditioner unit will be cleaner, improving the air quality within the space it cools. Regular maintenance may also extend the air conditioner's life, substantially reducing the cost of **replacing cooling devices**.

Many issues may arise if the unit is not maintained periodically. Because of drainage issues with the water or broken ductwork, air conditioning units tend to leak. A unit that fails to cool may have a dirty blower that cannot circulate air effectively. A noisy unit may indicate an impending failure of a filthy or malfunctioning component. If the unit is not maintained, it may begin to leak or fail.

Once a year, air conditioners should be maintained. Many organizations that repair units will offer service contracts, saving you money over time. An air conditioner in good condition and operating at peak efficiency will be less likely to break down in the summer heat and reduce the owner's monthly electricity expenditure.

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