## Residential Heating, Cooling and Water Heating Program

## Central Air Conditioner Tune-Up Report



First Name:	Last Name:	Consumers Energy Account Number:					
Premise Address, City, ZIP (where equipment was serviced):							
Homeowner's Email to receive rebate status updates):							
Contractor Name:							
□ Natural Gas Furnace or □ Air Handler	Furnace or AHU Manufacturer	Rated TESP					
Condensing Unit or Heat Pump	Model #	Serial #					
SEER (if known)	Condensing Unit Manufacturer	Tons					
Service Date	Model #	Serial #					
Indoor Coil (tons and ref. control only if in air handle	er) Indoor Coil Manufacturer	Tons					
	Metering Device TXV Fixed						

Air conditioning tune-up services must be performed between April 1 and Sept. 30, 2020, to qualify.

Only one rebate is available for each qualifying cooling unit serviced within the measure life, which is five years.

	Test Results	Bef	fore	Af	ter*	Comments			
	Fan Airflow (measured/verified)†	(	g)	(	g)	Ideally this system should have			CFM
	Coil Entering WB Temp <sup>†</sup>					Coil entering conditions – measure to 1 decimal place F			
Required	Coil Leaving WB Temp <sup>†</sup>				Coil leaving conditions – measure to 1 decimal pla		o 1 decimal place F		
ş	Coil Capacity BTUH				BTUH	Btu = CFM x 4.5 x Δ Enthalpy			
	÷ Equipment Nominal Btu	BTUH		BTUH		Manufacturer's rated nominal cooling BTUH			
	Coil Capacity/System Nominal = System Effective Efficiency <sup>†</sup>	%			%				
	System Watts					Watts = measured volts x measured amps			
eq	Room Return Air DB (opt)		°F	°F		Compare to coil entering DB (optional)			
mend	Farthest Room Supply DB (opt)		°F		°F	Compare to coil leaving DB (optional)			
Optional But Recommended	Charge Verification			Added	Recovered	Quantity:	Lb.		Oz.
But R	Condenser Entering Air DB	°F		°F		Outdoor air temperature			
tional	Suction/Liquid Line Pressure					Needed to check refrigerant charge			,
Q	Suction/Liquid Line Temperatures					Needed to check refrigerant charge  Superheat Subcooling Approach			
	Actual/OEM Specified								

 $<sup>^{\</sup>ast}\text{If initial readings}$  are 85% or less, post-maintenance calculations are required.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>scriptsize \scriptsize \text{t}}\textsc{Mandatory}$  values. System efficiency calculated on back of form.

Calculation Worksheet	- Before					
System Watts (Power):						
Blower Motor	Volts	x Amps	=	Watts		
Compressor	Volts	x Amps	=	Watts		
Condenser Fan	Volts	x Amps	=	Watts		
	Add the a	bove to get total system w	atts	_		
Converting Wet Bulb to En	thalpy (Measure all temp	eratures to first decimal pla	ace and record Enthal	lpy to two decimal places.):		
Coil Entering WB	=	Btu/Lb Enthalpy a				
Coil Leaving WB	=	Btu/Lb Enthalpy b			Complete these calculations	
Coil Capacity: CFM	x 4.5 x (Entho	alpy a - b	) =	BTUH	to get coil capacity.  System efficiency is coil	
System Effective Efficiency	y: Coil Capacity:	÷	Equipment Norm	al Capacity =%	capacity ÷ nominal capacity.	
Tune-Up Procedures -	Check all that apply					
As a minimum, the following Inspected filter, cleaned filters	=	Comments:				
Cleaned condenser coil	I					
Inspected evaporator of cleaning as needed	oil, recommended					
Adjusted airflow						
☐ Adjusted refrigerant ch☐ Inspected electrical cor	•					
Inspected electrical cor	inections and wire					
Calculation Worksheet	: - After (Required if "E	Before" efficiency is less	s than 85% of nom	inal)		
System Watts (Power):						
Blower Motor	Volts	x Amps	=	Watts		
Compressor	Volts	x Amps	=	Watts		
Condenser Fan	Volts	x Amps	=	Watts		
	Add the a	bove to get total system w	vatts	_		
Converting Wet Bulb to Er	thalpy (Measure all temp	eratures to first decimal pla	ace and record Enthal	lpy to two decimal places.):		
Coil Entering WB	==	Btu/Lb Enthalpy a				
Coil Leaving WB	=	Btu/Lb Enthalpy b			Complete these calculations	
Coil Capacity: CFM	x 4.5 x (Entho	alpy a - b	) =	BTUH	to get coil capacity.  System efficiency is coil	
System Effective Efficiency	y: Coil Capacity:	÷	Equipment Norm	aal Capacity =%	capacity ÷ nominal capacity.	
Notes						
				nd coil entering air temperatures cou prove delivered capacity, comfort an		
A difference between the coil leaving temperature and the temperature delivered to a supply terminal usually indicates transmission gains through inadequate insulation. If the supply ducts leak, air will be lost to the unconditioned space.						
If adequate coil airflow cannot be achieved by replacing a dirty filter or changing the blower speed, the problem is likely inadequate ductwork.						
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echnician (print name):			_	gnature:		