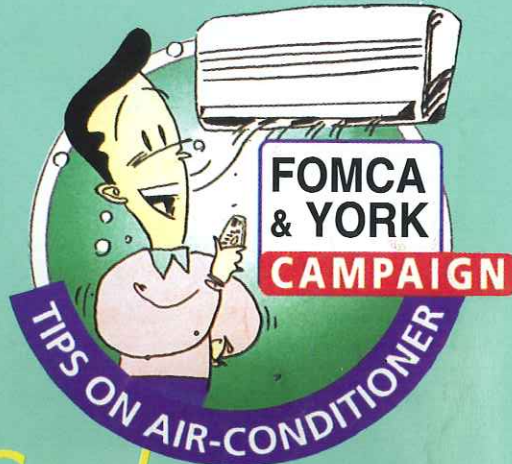


DISCOVER HOW TO
MANAGE YOUR
AIR-CONDITIONER
EFFICIENTLY &
COST-EFFECTIVELY



Cool
Benefits
For Your
**Cooling
Comfort**

 **YORK**[®]

MADE IN MALAYSIA. CARE FOR MALAYSIANS.



in collaboration with

Federation of
Malaysian Consumers
Associations (FOMCA)

Efficient Energy Usage

Minimises Wastage

KEYS TO ENERGY

EFFICIENCY

AND SAFETY

Did you know that an oversized air-conditioner consumes more energy, works less efficiently and provides less comfort when a smaller unit will suffice? Most people don't know that. Neither are they aware that by installing proper insulation such as awnings, curtains, glass shading, etc. in an air-conditioned room, the room's heat load will decrease and their cooling comfort will increase.

To facilitate your understanding, FOMCA and YORK have compiled a list of tips to help you use your air-conditioner in a safer and more efficient manner.

THINGS YOU SHOULD NOT DO

❌ Do not overcool the room

- Excessive cooling is a waste of electricity and bad for health.



❌ Avoid high heat load in the room

- Prevent direct sunlight into the room by using curtains, awning, sun shade, etc.
- Do not open windows or doors for a long time while the unit is running.



❌ Do not block the outdoor unit

- When there is no air circulation, heat cannot be discharged, thus resulting in shortcircuiting.



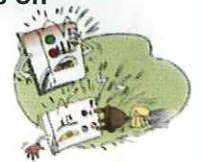
❌ Do not install your air-conditioner's piping exceeding the recommended length

- Cooling capacity is reduced when your piping exceeds the recommended length.
- The compressor would fail too as a result of overwork and insufficient oil return.

- Warranty may be forfeited.

❌ Do not pull out the power cord when the power is on

- Serious electrical shocks may occur and cause fire.



❌ Do not attempt to replace blown fuse with a metal wire or the like

- Always use properly sized fuse to prevent fire outbreak.



❌ Do not put heating apparatus too close to the air-conditioner

- It will also increase the room's heat load, causing insufficient cooling.
- The plastic panel may be deformed due to excessive heat.



DO NOT

THINGS YOU SHOULD DO

✓ Service and maintain your air-conditioner regularly

* *Clean the air filter of the indoor unit regularly.*

- Clogged filter may freeze up the coil, reduce airflow and cooling capacity.
- Clean the filter once every two weeks, with a vacuum cleaner, or by tapping lightly and washing in lukewarm water (below 40°C) with neutral soap.
- * *Check indoor fan for unusual noises.*
- * *Clean indoor/outdoor coil.*
- Remove any dirt that may clog between the fins at least once a month.
- * *Engage contractor for preventive service.*
- At least once every two years, check the gas pressure, wiring connection and running current.
- Clean the blower fan and chemical cleaning for the coil, if necessary.

✓ Set the thermostat between 22°C - 26°C for optimum comfort

✓ Turn on the air-conditioner early

- If you expect a hot day, it is better to turn on the air-conditioner early rather than wait until the room is hot. That way, it will be easier to cool the room.

✓ Keep the room temperature uniform

- Adjust the vertical and horizontal vanes to ensure good coverage of airflow to the room and to distribute uniform temperature.



✓ Install indoor unit at a position where airflow is evenly distributed

✓ Ensure that there is no irregularity on the power plug and socket

- If the plug is loosely plugged or there is any damage to the electrical wire cord, danger of shortcircuiting is great.

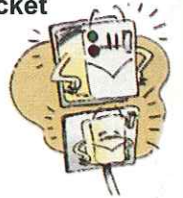
✓ Remove the power plug when the unit is not used for a long time

✓ Place your outdoor unit at a shady place

- This would ensure higher efficiency.
- Also make sure there is no obstruction to the airflow coming out of the outdoor unit.

✓ Make sure your air-conditioner is protected with a starter

- TNB regulation requires a starter to limit running current as well as to act as a default-off switch.
- A starter will prevent fire hazards as a result from overloading and overcurrent.



YES

Your Selection Of Air-Conditioner Affects Costs & Cooling Comfort

CHECKLIST FOR BUYING AN AIR-CONDITIONER



Often, the selection of an air-conditioner's size is a guessing game. To many, buying an oversized air-conditioner may seem to be the solution to ensure that coolness is achieved. Far from the truth, an oversized air-conditioner's high initial cost, high electricity consumption and eventual discomfort due to poor selection would definitely spell disappointment at the end of the day.

Here's a checklist to help you understand and select a suitable air-conditioner for your home



Heat generated from within and outside your home affects the cooling capacity required.

A. How large the cooling capacity needed depends on:

- ✓ **The SIZE of the room**
- ✓ **The PLAN and ORIENTATION of the room** - Different room plans and orientations require differing cooling capacity even with the same room size. For example, rooms facing east and west, require higher cooling than rooms facing north and south.
- ✓ **The PURPOSE of the room** - Rooms with differing purposes will exude different heat loads. The higher the heat load, the higher cooling capacity is needed. A room's heat load is influenced by many factors (see above drawing). How much heat is insulated also depends on the kinds of material used for the walls and ceilings.
- ✓ **The LOCATION of the indoor and outdoor unit** - Higher cooling capacity is required when the indoor and outdoor units are located in places with excessive heat exposure.
- ✓ **OCCUPANTS in the room** - The number of people as well as their activities in the room affect the heat load of the room.

B. What are the differences and features to consider when buying an air-conditioner?

- ✓ **Cooling capacity** For 1 HP, cooling capacity ranges between 8,500 Btu/Hr and 10,000 Btu/Hr in different brands. The higher the Btu/Hr, the higher the cooling capacity.
- ✓ **Electricity Consumption** For 1 HP, EER (Energy Efficiency Ratio) ranges between 8 and 12 in various brands. The higher the EER, the higher the efficiency.
- ✓ **Airflow** For 1 HP, airflow varies from 210 cfm to 300 cfm. Higher air flow provides faster cooling as well as better air circulation.
- ✓ **Built-in or external starter** Built-in starters are maintenance-free and more accurate.
- ✓ **Remote control** Whether it is wired or wireless.

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