

SYMPTOM	COOLING MODE	HEATING MODE	EITHER MODE
INDOOR AIRFLOW TOO HIGH	INSUFFICIENT COOLING OR DEHUMIDIFICATION	INSUFFICIENT HEATING OR “BLOWING COLD AIR”	REGISTER, GRILLE OR DUCT AIR NOISE
	ABOVE NORMAL HEAD AND SUCTION PRESSURE	BELOW NORMAL HEAD AND SUCTION PRESSURE	DRAFTS AND ROOM TEMPERATURE IMBALANCES
	HIGH SUPERHEAT	HIGH SUPERHEAT	SYSTEM NOISE OR VIBRATION
	HIGH SUBCOOLING	HIGH SUBCOOLING	REPEAT BREAKDOWNS
	CONDENSATE BLOW-OFF	HEAT EXCHANGER CONDENSATION	HIGH UTILITY BILLS
“SEASONAL CHARGING”			
<div><div>10% INCREASE</div><div>RATED SYSTEM AIRFLOW PER OEM SPECIFICATIONS</div><div>10% DECREASE</div></div>			
INDOOR AIRFLOW TOO LOW	“SEASONAL CHARGING”		REGISTER, GRILLE OR DUCT AIR NOISE
	INSUFFICIENT COOLING	INSUFFICIENT HEATING	
	BELOW NORMAL HEAD AND SUCTION PRESSURE	ABOVE NORMAL HEAD AND SUCTION PRESSURE	DRAFTS AND ROOM TEMPERATURE IMBALANCES
	LOW SUPERHEAT	LOW SUPERHEAT	SYSTEM NOISE OR VIBRATION
	LOW SUBCOOLING	LOW SUBCOOLING	REPEAT BREAKDOWNS
	FREEZING EVAPORATOR	TEMPERATURE LIMIT OR HIGH PRESSURE TRIPS	HIGH UTILITY BILLS
	LIQUID FLOODBACK	INADEQUATE DEFROST	

A system operating with incorrect indoor airflow may exhibit some or none of these symptoms.

The best way to recognize airflow problems is to measure the indoor CFM and compare to OEM specifications.