

Symptom	Probable Cause
Moisture carryover down supply duct (indoor coil):	(1) Too high indoor air flow/coil velocity (for given entering air humidity)
	(2) Poor condensate/drain tray trapping, venting or drain line fall
	(3) Blocked condensate/drain tray outlet
	(4) Unit not level or sloped away from drain outlet
Water leaking from indoor unit base:	(1) Poor condensate/drain tray trapping, venting or drain line fall
	(2) Blocked condensate/drain tray outlet
	(3) Unit not level or sloped away from drain outlet
Lack of temperature difference across indoor coil:	(1) Too high indoor air flow
	(2) Undercharge of refrigerant (high superheat good indicator of this)
	(3) Extreme line losses due to long line length or undersizing of pipes
	(4) High wet bulb temperature/RH in room, i.e. high latent load reduces sensible heat proportion
Excessive temperature difference across indoor coil:	(1) Too low indoor air flow
	(2) Low wet bulb temperature/RH in room, i.e. low latent load increases sensible heat proportion
Noisy scroll compressor:	(1) Reversing valve stuck half-way
	(2) Compressor running in wrong direction, swap two phases
	(3) Liquid flooding back, reduce charge to increase superheat
Lack of indoor air flow:	(1) Ducting undersized
	(2) Ducting poorly installed, kinked, squashed, tight bends
	(3) Plenum design incorrect creating turbulence
	(4) Blocked filter
Noise from indoor unit/fan:	(1) Ducting undersized
	(2) Ducting poorly installed, kinked, squashed, tight bends
	(3) Plenum design incorrect creating turbulence and generating noise
Indoor fan stops in dead zone:	(1) Likely to be a function of the thermostat
	(2) Unit has been wired to achieve this function, refer installation instructions for wiring change required
Compressor cutting out on internal klixon:	(1) Run or start capacitor failure if single phase
	(2) Failure of outdoor fan in cooling mode, indoor fan in heating mode