Common Faults	Troubleshooting
Air conditioner is running but not cooling/heating.	1. Check if the thermostat is on "Cool" or "Heat" mode and the temperature setting is lower than the room temperature.
	2. Verify that the air filter is clean and not clogged.
	3. Check if the evaporator and condenser coils are clean and not blocked.
	4. Ensure that the condenser unit's fan is functioning properly.
	5. Check for any refrigerant leaks or low levels.
Air conditioner doesn't cool or heat properly.	1. Check if the thermostat is set to the desired temperature.
	2. Clean or replace the air filter if it's dirty.
	3. Ensure that the condenser unit outside is clean and free from debris.
	4. Verify that the circuit breaker or fuse for the AC unit is not tripped or blown.
	5. Inspect the evaporator and condenser coils for dirt and clean if necessary.
	6. Contact a professional if refrigerant levels are low or if there's a leak.
Air conditioner is not providing sufficient airflow.	1. Clean or replace the air filter to improve air flow and cooling efficiency.
	2. Inspect and clean the evaporator and condenser coils if they're dirty.
	3. Make sure the vents and registers are open and unobstructed.
	4. Check if the blower fan is working correctly.
Air conditioner is constantly turning on and off (short cycling).	1. Adjust the thermostat setting to a temperature closer to the room's actual temperature.
	2. Clean or replace the air filter if it's dirty.
	3. Ensure the evaporator and condenser coils are clean.
	4. Check for any refrigerant leaks.
	5. Verify that the thermostat is properly calibrated.
Air conditioner produces strange or loud noises.	1. Check if the air filter is clean and not obstructed.
	2. Inspect the blower fan for any debris or damage.
	3. Tighten any loose screws or parts in the unit.
	4. Lubricate the motor and moving parts if needed.
	5. If the noise persists, consult a professional.
AC remote control is not working properly.	1. Replace the remote control batteries with fresh ones.
	2. Ensure there are no obstructions between the remote and the AC unit.
	3. Check if the remote's display is functioning and if it's transmitting signals.
	4. If the issue persists, consider getting a new remote or contacting the manufacturer.
AC unit is leaking water.	1. Make sure the condensate drain line is not clogged.
	2. Check if the condensate tray is not overflowing.
	3. Inspect the evaporator coils for ice buildup.
	4. Ensure proper installation and sealing of the unit's components.
	5. Consult a professional if leakage continues.
Uneven cooling or heating in the room.	1. Ensure that all windows and doors are properly closed to prevent drafts.
	2. Verify that the air vents and registers are not blocked by furniture or objects.
	3. Check for obstructions in the ductwork and ensure proper insulation.
	4. Consider using fans to distribute air more evenly throughout the room.
AC unit emits foul odors.	1. Clean or replace the air filter regularly.
	2. Inspect the condensate drain line and pan for mold or algae growth.
	3. Clean the evaporator coils to prevent mold and mildew buildup.
	4. Use an air purifier to help improve indoor air quality.
AC unit is not responding to remote control or control panel.	1. Check if the thermostat is properlyprogrammed and has functional batteries.
	2. Verify if the circuit breaker or fuse for the AC unit is functioning.
	3. Check the power connection to the AC unit.
	4. Reset the AC unit by turning it off and then back on after a few minutes.
	5. If the issue persists, seek professional help.
AC unit trips the circuit breaker or blows fuses.	1. Ensure that the circuit breaker is the correct size for the AC unit.
	2. Check for loose or damaged wiring in the electrical connections.
	3. Clean the air filter and ensure proper airflow to prevent overloading.
	4. Verify if there's a refrigerant leak causing excessive pressure.
AC unit doesn't start at all.	1. Check the thermostat settings and ensure they are correct.
	2. Make sure the remote control or control panel is functioning.
	3. Verify if there's power reaching the AC unit.
	4. Check for blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers.
	5. Inspect the capacitor and contactor for any damage or wear.