

Maintenance Tips

- Do not share the aircon's power point with any other electrical devices.
- Clean the aircon casing using a soapy cloth, rinse, and wipe dry.
- Do not use water warmer than 50°C to avoid deformation or discoloration of the casing.
- Remove dirt from the filter by either tapping it lightly or using a vacuum cleaner on it.
- When the filter is particularly dirty, remove it and wash it thoroughly with clean water.
- Dry the filter by shaking off the water on it and leaving it (outside of direct sunlight) to dry.
- When reinstalling, ensure that the filter is properly mounted by following the markings.
- Do not immerse the air filter in water warmer than 40°C as this may deform the filter.
- Do not wipe your aircon with chemicals such as gasoline, benzene or paint thinners.
- Do not spray insecticide on it. Doing this could cause damage to the aircon or discoloration of its casing.

Consumer Talk. . .

Properly Sized Room Air Conditioners

A consumer reminder from the



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Department of Energy

Many people buy an air conditioner that is too large, thinking it will provide better cooling. However, an oversized air conditioner is actually less effective and wastes energy at the same time. Air conditioners remove both heat and humidity from the air. If the unit is too large, it will cool the room quickly, but will only remove some of the humidity. This leaves the room with a damp, clammy feeling. A properly sized unit will remove humidity effectively as it cools.

To figure out which size unit of is best for your cooling needs:

- Determine the area (in square meters) to be cooled using the following formulas:
 - For square and rectangular rooms, multiply the length (L) of the area by its width (W) or (L x W)
 - For a triangular area, multiply the length of the area by the width and divide by 2 or $\frac{L \times W}{2}$

Most rooms can be further divided into these basic shapes to determine the measurement of space.

If the shape of your room is other than square or rectangular, ask your sales associate to help you determine the area.

- Using the calculated area in square meters and the given chart, determine the correct cooling capacity. Cooling capacity is measured in kilojoules per hour (kJ/hr).

Area to be cooled (sq.m.)	Capacity Needed	
	(kilojoules per hour)	Estimated HP Rating
17	8,440	3/4
20	9,496	1.0
22	10,550	1.0
26	12,661	1.5
30	14,771	1.5
38	18,991	2.0
44	22,156	2.0
50	24,266	2.5
64	31,625	3.0
72	35,872	3.0

- Make any adjustments for the following circumstances:
 - If the room is heavily shaded, reduce capacity by 10 percent.
 - If the room is very sunny, increase capacity by 10 percent.
 - If more than two people regularly occupy the room, add 633 kilojoules for each additional person.
 - If the unit is used in a kitchen, increase capacity by 4,220 kilojoules.

Consider where you install the unit. If you are mounting an air conditioner near the corner of a room, look for a unit that can send the airflow in the right direction.

Energy Saving Tips

- When buying a new airconditioning unit, choose the size and style suited for the room.
- Compare the features and performance of different brands and models. Choose the model with the highest EER. The higher the EER, the more efficient is the unit. Check the energy guide (yellow label) on the unit.
- Estimate how much the energy use will cost. The bigger the "watt rating" on the "name plate" the higher the energy consumption.
- When installing airconditioning units, it should not face the sun, that is north or west, unless shaded.
- Airconditioning units should have access to outside air, but not from a garage or carport.
- For maximum efficiency, set the air conditioning unit to recirculate cool air instead of pulling warmer air in from outside.
- Frequent changes in thermostat settings will increase operating costs.
- For cooling situations where you can increase room temperature by 1°C, you could save up to 10 percent of operating costs.
- Keep all doors closed so that the conditioned air is restricted to the area requiring cooling.
- Close curtains over large glass areas to prevent up to 16 percent of heat transfer through glass.