The following checklist is designed to alert owners, operators and service technicians of air conditioning equipment to particular areas requiring attention prior to seasonal start-up.

Take insulation resistance readings of motor windings. If the readings indicate less than one megohm resistance, do not start the motor. Check for the cause of low resistance. NOTE: Hermetic Motor Readings less than 30 megohms may indicate moisture in the system or refrigerant in the motor/compressor.

Check air ventilation openings on open-type motors for obstruction.

Check bearings on open-type motors for adequate and proper lubrication.

Check for broken, cracked, bent or loose blades and hubs.

Check fan, shaft, and bearings.

Check belt tension and condition.

Be sure that liquid line is equipped with a moisture indicator.

If moisture is indicated, dehydrate the system. Determine and correct source of moisture.

Inspect starter contacts for deterioration, pitting, corrosion, etc.

Check terminal connections for tightness.

Examine overload protection for adequate size and defects.

Determine that all controls are properly calibrated and in good working condition.

Test thermostatic controls by immersing in bucket of ice water.

Test oil-pressure-differential switches and high-pressure cut out mechanically and electrically.

Examine flow switch by removing and checking for corrosion and proper linkage operation.

Determine that all controls are properly calibrated and in good working condition. Thermostatic expansion valve checked for proper superheat.

Check condition of bearings, packing shaft coupling, and seals

Clean heat transfer surfaces with solution marketed for their specific use and type.

Cooling towers: Baffles should be tight, sound, and clean. The sump, spray nozzles and overflow drain should be clean. The makeup water valve should be checked for proper operation.

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