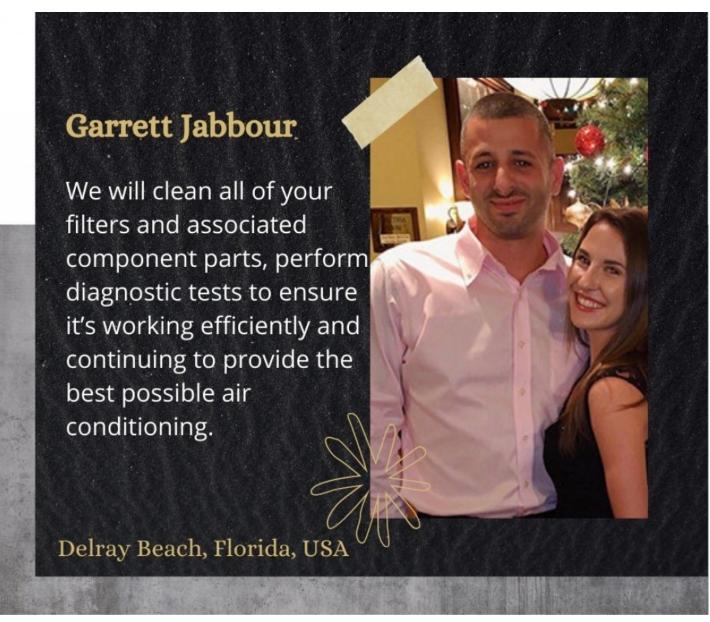
## **Garrett Jabbour Shares Tips for Air Conditioner Maintenance**

Garrett Jabbour is the Best AC Contractor in Delray Beach, Florida, USA. He is a universal EPA certified and HVAC Certified Technician with 8+ years servicing and installing residential and light commercial AC systems.



**Florida, Delray Beach, May 24, 2021 (Issuewire.com)** - Garrett Jabbour has been in the AC business for several years. He offers residential and light commercial services. He is skilled in handling all kinds of air conditioner issues. He has worked for residential companies, large HVAC contractors, and now provides private services to homeowners and business owners in need of repairs or installations.

Most air conditioners have an outdoor condensing boiler or a heat pump that sits on top with a fan to distribute heat in summer. If your air conditioner does not cool your house properly, the condenser unit or fan blade may be in poor condition. The metal fins of the condenser and the heat pump can be clogged with dirt, pollen, or dirt.

Another way to increase the efficiency of your air conditioning system is to check the wiring of the condensing boiler for signs of overheating or wear. If you see burnt, frayed or damaged wires, call a specialist to repair the damage. Replace fan blades if cracks or chips are visible on one or more of them.

Extend the life of your air conditioner and maintain its efficiency at its peak by changing the air filter regularly. Clean and replace the filter or filters of your air conditioner every one to two months during the cooling period.

Maintenance of the return air filter is one of the most important things you can do for your air conditioning. In addition to replacing the filter, you should also take the time to clean your return air tubes.

As your system circulates and filters the air in your home, dust and dirt particles will accumulate in the filter. When the system circulates air, it filters the air to remove excess moisture and control the moisture.

<u>Garrett Jabbour</u> says that Excessive accumulation can block the airflow and force the device to work harder to maintain the desired temperature. Clogged and dirty filters can block the normal airflow and reduce system efficiency. In hot months it is advantageous to change the air filter system.

There are few household chores that are more worthwhile than regular air conditioning maintenance. It stands to reason that air conditioners are used to the wear and tear they suffer. It ensures that the system works smoothly and has a long service life.

We asked veteran plumbing and heating expert Garrett Jabbour to share his maintenance tips for air conditioners for central air conditioning and window units. As a mechanical system, air conditioners require little maintenance to function smoothly. With proper maintenance, air conditioners run more efficiently, consume less energy and cost less to operate.

Look for filters with a Minimum Efficiency Indicator (Merv) of 1 to 12. The higher the number, the better the filtration, as one number delivers more energy than is needed to extract air and balances air quality concerns with energy costs.

Garrett Jabbour also said that contaminated filters destroy the efficiency of your air conditioners. Therefore, install a new filter for central and window units about a month before the cooling season and clean them thoroughly if you have washable types. Change the filters during the heating season of the year for both air conditioning and complete heating/cooling systems.

Make sure the new filter has the same airflow as the one you replaced. The easiest and most effective way to keep your air conditioning running smoothly is to change your filter once every month. For central air conditioning, Garrett Jabbour recommends checking the filter every 30 or 60 days to see if it is dirty or dusty (this lifestyle makes a big difference for people with children and pets), but replacing it every month for people who don't have many visitors or pets and then having to replace it every two to three months.

A dirty or clogged filter can make your air conditioner work less smoothly than a clean filter. By changing your filter regularly, you can reduce much of the load on your system. Changing the filter saves your budget and is also easy for your system.

If your air conditioner is continuously working to keep you cool at the home, check regularly the filters to

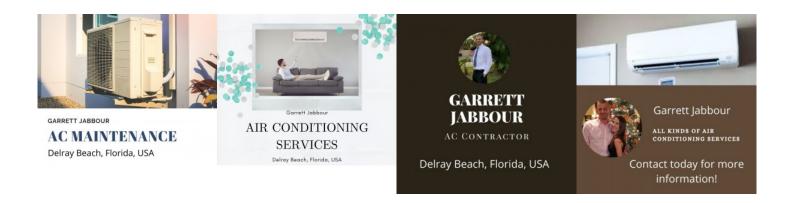
see if they need replacing or cleaning. One of the easiest ways to keep them functional and effective is to keep the filters clean. If you see visible dirt or dirt on the filter, it may need to be replaced or cleaned, especially if your device has reusable filters.

Garrett Jabbour says that keeping your filter clean is an essential part of any air conditioning maintenance plan. A clogged or polluted filter can keep the device from the normal airflow and reduce its efficiency. A polluted filter on your air conditioners can also reduce the air quality of your home by dispersing excess dust and dirt through the air in your home.

If you have a family member with allergies or asthma problems, own a pet, live in a dusty area, or have other similar indoor air quality problems, consider upgrading to a filter system (read more below). Your HVAC system should be equipped with an air filter that can collect dust, animal hair, and other impurities. For example, the American standard Accuclean Whole-Home Air Filtration System can remove up to 9,998 air pollutants if contained in a reusable filter.

Air filters collect dust, pet hair, and other impurities to prevent them from interfering with the operation of your systems. A polluted air filter can cause ice on your air conditioner and expel it faster than necessary.

When your air conditioner sends cool air into the living room, it collects old air and removes it from the system. When the air returns to your air handler (oven), it passes through an air filter that absorbs particles (air pollutants that can damage your system). If the filter is filled with allergens or dust, it clogs up, limiting the flow of air that can enter the oven and putting a strain on your system.



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