

Gas Furnace Test Results - 12/29/2025, 10:58:36 AM

Combustion

Ambient CO (ppm):	0	
Return CO (ppm):	0	
Supply CO (ppm):	0	
CO (ppm):	8	
O2 (%):	13.4	
Air Temperature (°F):	70.9	
Stack Temperature (°F):	245.4	
COaf (ppm):	22	
Excess Air (%):	175.1	
Efficiency, Gross (%):	81.1	
Efficiency, Net (%):	--	
Dew Point (°F):	104.8	
Outdoor Air (°F):	67.1	

Electrical Measurements



System Profile & Weather Data

Heating Type:	80+ Furnace
Fuel Type:	Natural Gas
Min Gas Supply Pres. (inH2O):	4.50
Max Gas Supply Pres. (inH2O):	10.00
Rated Manifold Pres. (inH2O):	--
Rated Efficiency (AFUE):	85.00
ATM (psia):	14.682
Elevation (ft):	27
Temperature (°F):	67.1
Humidity (%):	74.0
Dew Point (°F):	58.4

Performance Metrics

Pressures:

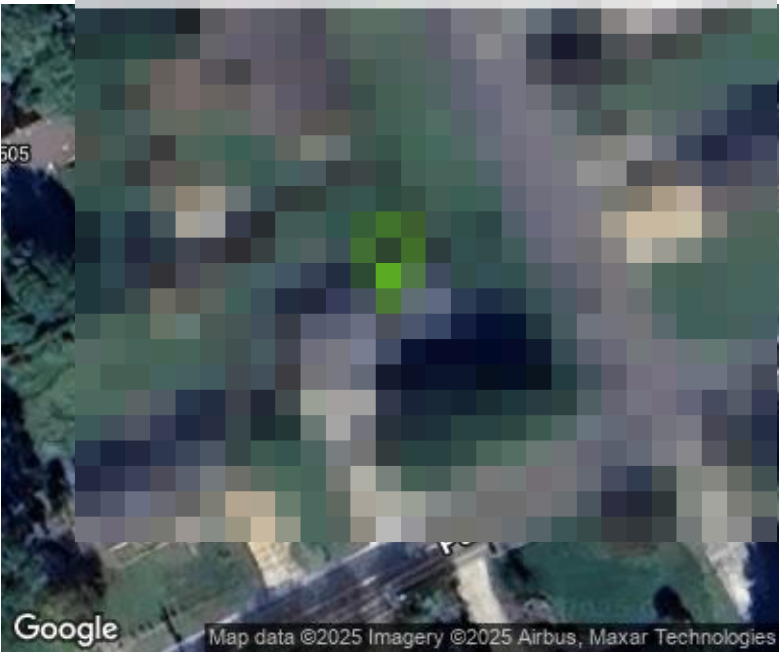
Inlet Pressure:	6.300
Manifold Press.: (1st Stage / 2nd Stage)	3.40
TESP:	0.500
Draft:	-0.107

Air-side Performance:

Temp Rise Target:	45.0°F
Temp Rise:	34.4°F
Return Air (°F):	76.7
Supply Air (°F):	111.1
Airflow (scfm):	1,310

Energy:

Rated Input:	60,000
Meter Input:	--
Heat Output:	48,660



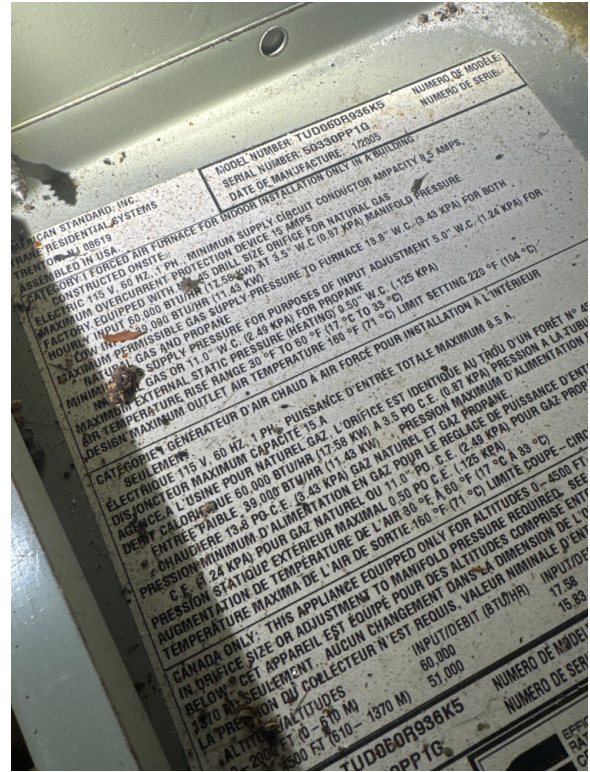
Customer



Trane 4TXCB004DS3HCAA

ID	
Coords:	
Condenser	
Make:	Trane
Model:	4TXCB004DS3HCAA
Serial:	
Air Handler	
Make:	Trane
Model:	TUD060R936K5
Serial:	

Equipment Models & Serials



Understanding your A/C Subsystems

Electrical System:

The system is tested to assure that the voltage is in the proper utilization range. The current and the voltage need to work in unity to ensure the unit draws enough electricity without overworking. This tests the capacitor (basically the Thyroid gland of the unit that regulates energy usage to the body) health and the conductors for excessive voltage drops. Issues with the electrical system can cause component failures, excessive electrical consumption, and issues like lights flickering when the A/C system starts.

Air Distribution System:

The air distribution system is tested for proper airflow, blower speed, duct leakage, pockets of heat accumulation, and pockets of high air pressures. Issues with the air distribution system can cause poor cooling, excessive run times, excessive amounts of noise, premature blower failure, humidity control issues, and dust recirculation problems.

Air Filtration System:

The filtration system is tested for proper filter face velocity (correct amount of filter area for the airflow). Filter face velocity should be between 250-500 FPM (Feet Per Minute). Excessive filter face velocity is due to undersized filters. This will result in poor air quality (IAQ), noise, high duct static pressures, poor airflow, high fan watt draw, poor cooling and excessive power consumption.

Condensate Drain System:

Condensate is the moisture removed during dehumidification. This system includes the primary drain, secondary drain, auxiliary drain pan, and or safety switches to shut down the system if proper drainage does not occur. This moisture must be carried away from the system so it does not cause property damage and so it is not reevaporated into the airstream.

Refrigerant Charge:

(Freon) This unit-specific gas/liquid mixture is tested to assure there is an appropriate amount in the unit and it also tells us if a unit is leaking or if contaminants have entered the system (contaminants can cause compression failure and erosion). Too much or too little refrigerant will cause issues with cooling capacity, humidity removal, energy consumption, and equipment life.

Outdoor Equipment:

The physical condition of the equipment is visually verified for fin damage, coil fouling from dirt, rust, missing panel screws, excessive vibration, motor condition, evidence of refrigerant leakage, and electrical component failure.

Indoor Equipment:

The physical condition of the equipment is visually verified for evaporator fin damage, coil fouling from dirt, rust, missing panel screws, vibration, blower/motor condition, evidence of refrigerant leakage, and electrical component failure. Changing your filter regularly has a direct effect on the condition of your indoor equipment.

Cooling Capacity:

Is your unit supplying cold enough air? Lower cooling capacity will cause excessive run times and electrical consumption.

Cooling Electrical Efficiency:

The cooling efficiency is verified to test your unit's actual electrical consumption compared to the relative efficiency of properly installed modern cooling equipment.