

Customer Information

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|------------|--|
| First Name: | | Last Name: | |
| Customer Address: | | | |
| Email: | | Phone: | |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Evaporator Model: | |
| Condensing Unit Model Number: | Condensing Unit Serial Number: (Gray Sticker) |

Installer Information

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Company: | | Date of Startup: |
| Company / Technician Phone: | Company / Technician Email: | |

NOTE: For the equipment warranty to be valid, certain piping installation and startup procedures are required. WhisperKOOL procedures are expected to be followed and completed by the installing certified HVAC/R service technician. The technician shall be required to be equipped with the proper tools of the trade, including: refrigerant 134a, brazing equipment, dry nitrogen, and an accurate manifold gauge set (preferably digital), plus a four-valve manifold set for evacuation, digital micron gauge, digital scale, deep vacuum pump and accurate digital thermometers. Without the proper equipment, a professional job cannot be accomplished.

IMPORTANT:

THESE DOCUMENTS MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED TO ACTIVATE WARRANTY.

Mail to:

WhisperKOOL
ATTN: Warranty Registration
1738 E. Alpine Avenue
Stockton, CA 95205
USA

OR

Fax to:

209.466.4606

OR

Scan and email to:

warranty@whisperkool.com



Digital Warranty Checklist QR Code

If you use digital instruments like a refrigerant manifold, voltmeter, or thermometer, please attach a photograph showing the accurate readings to the back of this document. There's no need to fill out sections 1-6 for your submission in this case Readings Mandatory Below:

Statement: Check for visible bubbles in the sight glass when the system is operational. If bubbles are detected, it may be necessary to add refrigerant. Persistent bubbles could indicate moisture contamination in the system.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1 | a. Head Pressure PSI at the liquid King Valve: | b. Head Pressure Converted to temp: |
| 2 | a. temp of liquid line at the liquid line King Valve: | b. Sub-cooling calculation: |
| 3 | a. Suction pressure PSI at the suction service valve: | b. Suction pressure converted to temp: |
| 4 | a. Temp of suction line at the service valve: | b. Superheat calculation: |
| 5 | Temp of air entering the condensing unit: | |
| 6 | a. Voltage to condensing unit (running): | b. Amp draw at the time of data recording: |
| <u>Replace section 1-6 with photos of manifold & voltmeter readings if submitting by email.</u> | | |
| 7 | a. Total line set length: | b. Is there a verticle rise? Yes/No <i>If YES, what is the length?</i> |
| 8 | a. Liquid line installed tubing diameter OD: | b. Suction line installed tubing diameter OD: |
| 9 | a. Temp of return air entering evaporator coil (dry bulb): | b. Temp of Evaporator supply air leaving unit (dry bulb): |
| 10 | Temperature difference between return air and supply air (9a - 9b): | |
| 11 | Was a condensation drain test performed? if the answer is NO: Pour water into the drain pan to verify that the unit is draining properly | (YES/NO) |
| 12 | Refrigerant Charge Weight: | |

Ensure that airflow into and out of both the condenser and evaporator is clear of obstructions. The condensing and evaporator units should each have a minimum clearance of three feet for their supply and return, although five feet is ideal for optimal performance.



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