Mobile Home Owners

- Choosing Appropriate Units for Mobile Home HVAC Upgrades
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Handlers

Importance of Selecting the Right Units for Upgrades

Air handlers are a crucial component in the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems of mobile homes. These units play an essential role in regulating the indoor climate by distributing conditioned air throughout the living space. An overview of air handlers and their role in mobile homes reveals their importance in maintaining comfortable living conditions, especially given the unique structural characteristics of these dwellings.

Filters in mobile homes should be replaced according to manufacturer recommendations **hvac system for mobile home** air conditioning.

Mobile homes, due to their compact size and construction materials, require efficient HVAC solutions that can adapt to limited space while delivering consistent performance. Air handlers meet this need by acting as the central hub for air movement. They house components like blowers, filters, and coils that work together to circulate warm or cool air depending on seasonal needs. The blower is responsible for moving air across heating or cooling elements before it is distributed through ductwork into various rooms.

The lifespan of an air handler in a mobile home can vary significantly based on several factors. These include the quality of the unit itself, maintenance practices, environmental conditions, and usage patterns. High-quality models with robust construction tend to last longer but come at a higher initial cost. Regular maintenance such as cleaning or replacing filters, inspecting coils for damage, and ensuring proper lubrication of moving parts can extend the life of an air handler considerably.

Environmental factors also play a role in determining how long an air handler will function effectively. Mobile homes located in areas with extreme temperatures may experience more wear and tear on HVAC systems due to increased demand for heating or cooling. Similarly, high humidity levels can lead to condensation issues within the system, promoting rust or mold growth which can impede functionality over time.

Usage patterns further influence lifespan variations among mobile home air handlers. Units that are frequently used may have reduced lifespans compared to those operated intermittently or under moderate conditions. Homeowners who rely heavily on their HVAC systems should be mindful of potential signs of wear such as unusual noises or fluctuating performance levels that might indicate underlying issues requiring attention.

In conclusion, understanding the intricacies of how air handlers operate within mobile homes highlights their pivotal role in creating a comfortable living environment. Lifespan variations among these units are influenced by multiple interconnected factors including quality, maintenance practices, environmental conditions, and usage intensity. By addressing each aspect diligently-selecting durable models when possible and committing to regular upkeep-homeowners can optimize both performance outcomes and longevity from their mobile home's air handling system.

Understanding the lifespan variations in mobile home air handlers requires a comprehensive exploration of the numerous factors that can influence their longevity. Mobile home air handlers are essential components of HVAC systems, responsible for circulating conditioned air throughout the living space. The lifespan of these units can vary significantly due to a multitude of factors, including environmental conditions, maintenance practices, and the quality of installation.

One primary factor affecting the lifespan of mobile home air handlers is environmental conditions. Mobile homes are often located in diverse climates, ranging from humid coastal areas to dry desert regions. The external environment plays a crucial role in determining how long an air handler will last. For instance, high humidity levels can lead to increased condensation within the system, potentially causing rust and corrosion over time. On the other hand, dust and sand prevalent in arid environments can infiltrate the system, leading to wear and tear on moving parts.

Maintenance practices also substantially impact the longevity of air handlers. Regular maintenance is vital for ensuring that these systems continue to function efficiently over their expected lifespan. This includes routine tasks such as changing filters, cleaning coils, and checking for leaks or blockages within ducts. Neglecting these tasks can result in reduced efficiency and increased strain on the system's components, ultimately shortening its lifespan. Furthermore, professional inspections should be conducted periodically to identify potential issues before they escalate into major problems.

The quality of installation is another significant factor influencing air handler longevity. Proper installation ensures that all components work harmoniously and reduces unnecessary stress on any part of the system. An incorrectly installed unit may suffer from airflow issues or improper electrical connections, both of which can cause premature failure. Choosing experienced professionals for installation ensures that best practices are followed, maximizing both performance and durability.

Additionally, technological advancements have introduced more durable materials and energy-efficient designs into modern air handlers. Investing in newer models featuring state-of-the-art technology may initially be costlier but often results in longer lifespans due to improved performance characteristics.

In conclusion, understanding lifespan variations in mobile home air handlers requires an examination of multiple factors-environmental conditions, maintenance routines, installation quality, and technological advancements-all play pivotal roles in determining how long these crucial systems will operate effectively. By acknowledging these influences and taking proactive measures where possible-such as regular maintenance and selecting high-quality installations-homeowners can extend the service life of their air handlers while maintaining optimal indoor comfort levels.

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Energy Efficiency and Environmental Impact

Air handlers are an essential component of HVAC systems, responsible for circulating air throughout a mobile home, ensuring comfort and optimal air quality. However, like any mechanical device, air handlers are subject to wear and tear over time. Understanding the common issues that affect these units and adhering to maintenance tips can significantly prolong their lifespan, particularly in mobile homes where space constraints and unique environmental factors come into play.

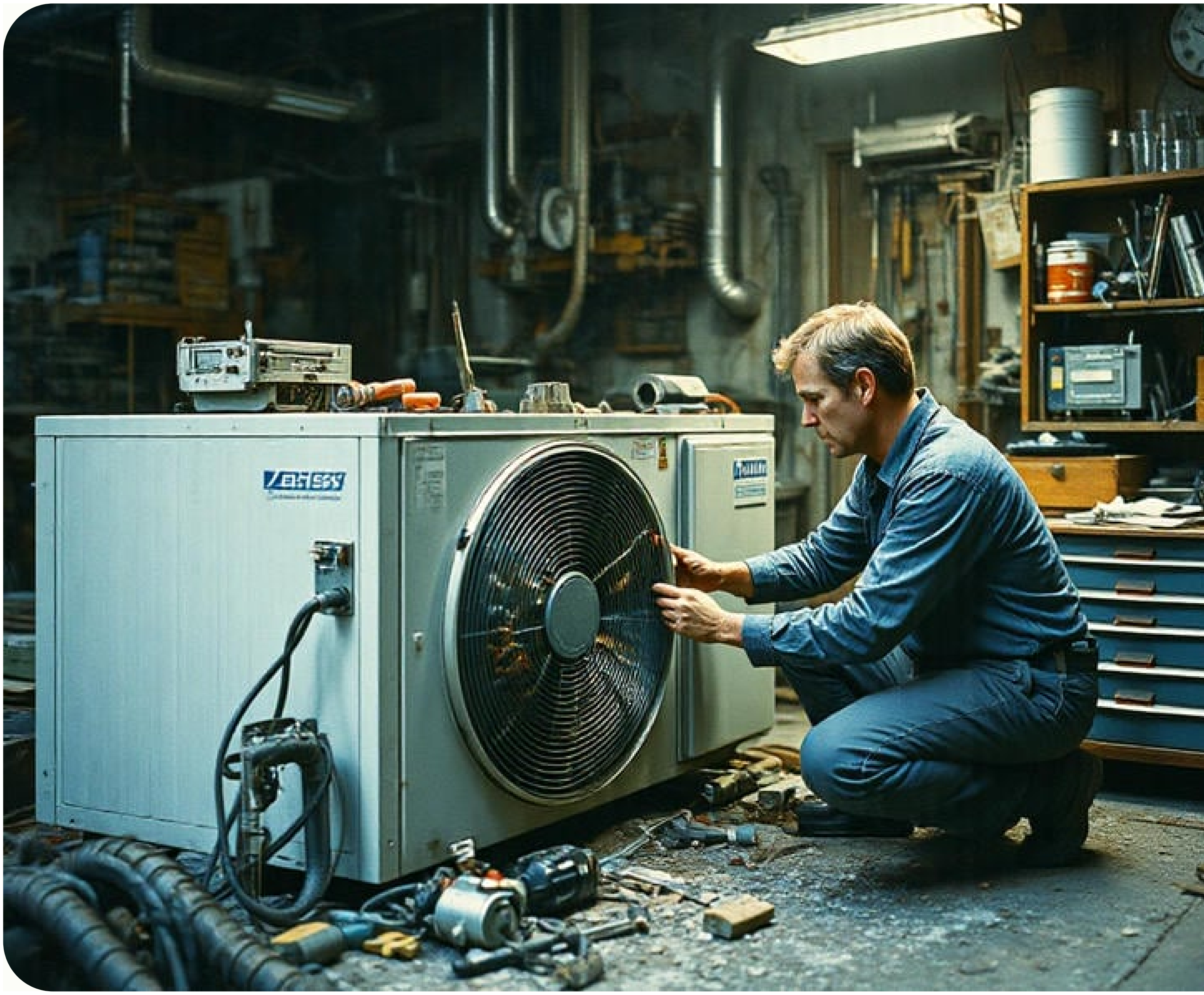
One frequent issue faced by mobile home air handlers is the accumulation of dust and debris. Due to the compact nature of mobile homes, the ventilation system can easily become clogged with particles from both inside and outside the living space. This buildup not only reduces efficiency but also strains the motor and other components. To combat this issue, homeowners should regularly replace or clean air filters every one to three months, depending on usage levels and environmental conditions. Keeping vents unblocked by furniture or drapes will also facilitate better airflow.

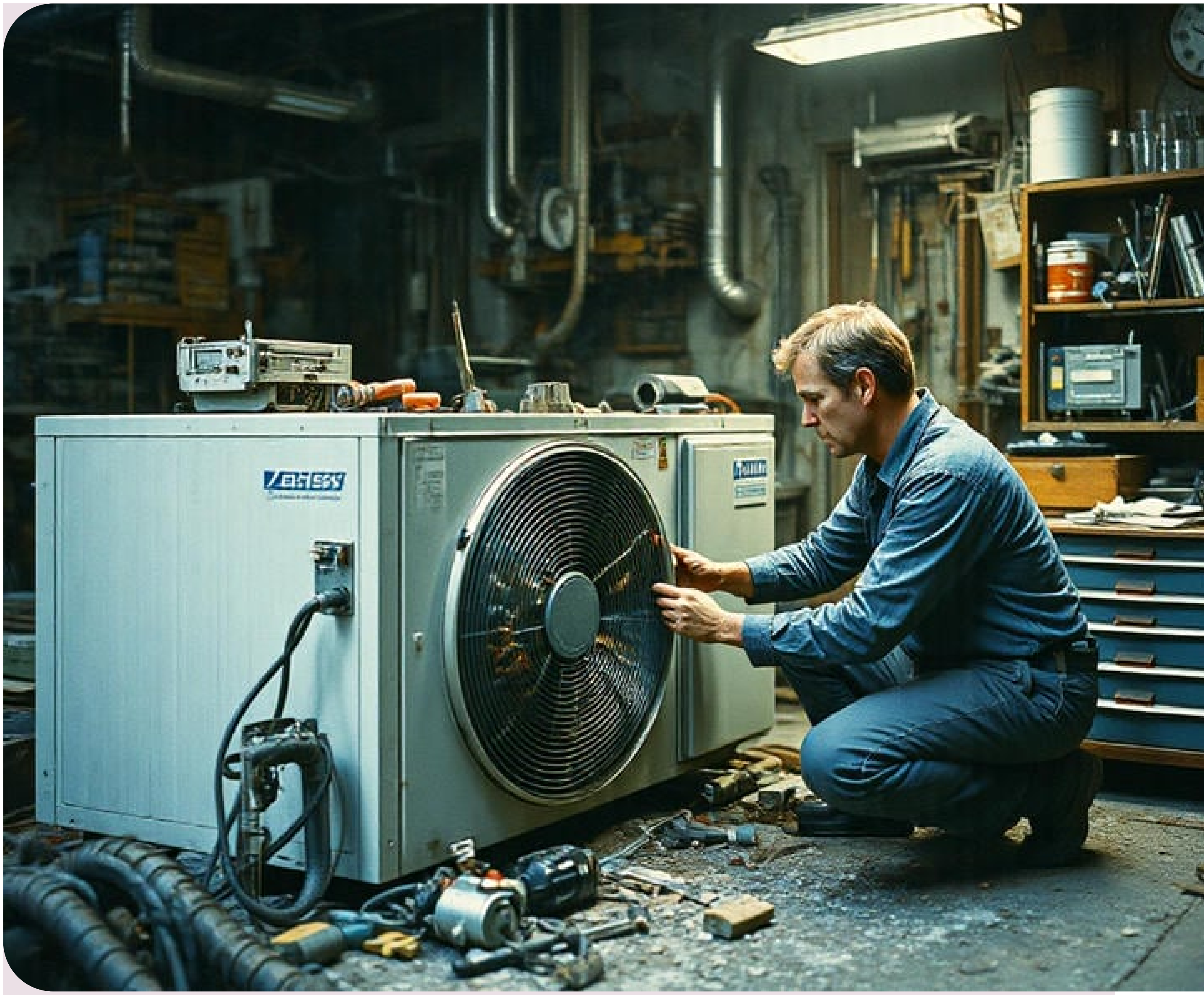
Another common problem is moisture control within the air handler unit. Mobile homes often experience fluctuations in humidity due to their less permanent structure compared to traditional houses. Excessive moisture can lead to rusting of metal parts or mold growth within the system, which impacts both functionality and indoor air quality. Installing a dehumidifier or ensuring proper ventilation around the unit can mitigate these risks.

Electrical problems can also plague air handlers in mobile homes due to fluctuating power levels or outdated wiring systems typical in older models. Regular inspections by a qualified technician can help identify potential electrical issues before they escalate into more significant problems such as failures or fire hazards.

Routine maintenance is paramount in prolonging the life of an air handler. Beyond filter changes and occasional professional check-ups, homeowners should ensure that all moving parts are lubricated as needed and that belts are free from cracks or excessive wear. Additionally, cleaning coils annually will enhance heat exchange efficiency, thereby reducing energy consumption and extending equipment longevity.

In conclusion, while mobile home air handlers may face distinct challenges due to their environment and construction constraints, adherence to regular maintenance protocols can markedly extend their useful life. By addressing common issues such as dust accumulation, moisture control, electrical safety, and general upkeep diligently, homeowners can enjoy reliable performance from their HVAC systems well beyond initial expectations. With attention to detail and proactive care strategies in place, maintaining comfort in a mobile home becomes not just achievable but sustainable over time.





Cost-Effectiveness and Budget Considerations

The lifespan of air handlers in mobile homes is a subject of considerable interest for homeowners and industry professionals alike. These units are critical in maintaining comfortable indoor environments, yet their longevity can be significantly influenced by varying climate conditions and usage patterns. Understanding these impacts is essential for optimizing both the performance and durability of air handlers.

Climate plays a pivotal role in determining the lifespan of air handlers. Mobile homes located in regions with extreme temperatures-whether scorching hot summers or frigid winters-can subject these systems to additional stress. In hot climates, air handlers must work harder and more frequently to cool the space, potentially leading to accelerated wear and tear on components such as motors, fans, and refrigerant lines. Conversely, in colder climates, the challenges include managing increased workloads during heating operations, which can also lead to premature system failures if not properly maintained.

Humidity levels further complicate this dynamic. High humidity increases the risk of condensation accumulating within the system, which can foster mold growth and corrosion over time. This not only degrades the physical components but also affects indoor air quality, posing health risks to occupants. Regular maintenance checks become vital in such climates to ensure that drainage systems are functioning correctly and that any signs of moisture-related damage are promptly addressed.

Usage patterns are another critical factor influencing air handler longevity. Systems that operate continuously or at high capacity without regular breaks are more prone to mechanical fatigue. This continuous operation can lead to overheating parts or strain on electrical components, shortening their effective life span. On the other hand, units that are used sparingly may suffer from issues related to infrequent activation cycles; seals may dry out and lubricants may degrade over time if not periodically circulated through regular use.

To mitigate these risks associated with climate and usage patterns, proactive maintenance strategies are recommended. Homeowners should schedule routine inspections and servicing by qualified technicians who can identify potential problems before they escalate into costly repairs or replacements. Simple measures like regularly changing filters, ensuring vents remain unobstructed, and checking for unusual noises or vibrations can significantly extend an air handler's lifespan.

Moreover, investing in energy-efficient models equipped with smart technology features offers dual benefits: improved operational efficiency under varying loads and enhanced monitoring capabilities for timely diagnostics. These systems often come with sensors that adjust performance based on environmental conditions or alert users when maintenance is required.

In conclusion, while mobile home air handlers face unique challenges due to diverse climate conditions and usage intensities, understanding these factors allows for better management practices that enhance their longevity. By acknowledging the impacts of climate variations alongside tailored usage habits-and implementing consistent maintenance routines-homeowners can ensure their air handlers provide reliable service throughout their intended lifespan.

Sizing and Compatibility with Mobile Home Structures

When it comes to ensuring the comfort and efficiency of mobile homes, air handlers play a pivotal role. These essential components are responsible for circulating air throughout the home, effectively distributing heated or cooled air as needed. However, not all air handlers are created equal, and understanding the variations among them can significantly impact their lifespan and performance in mobile homes.

Mobile homes present unique challenges when it comes to climate control due to their compact size and often less robust insulation compared to traditional houses. Consequently, selecting the right type of air handler is crucial for both energy efficiency and longevity. There are several types of air handlers commonly used in mobile homes, each with distinct characteristics that influence their lifespan.

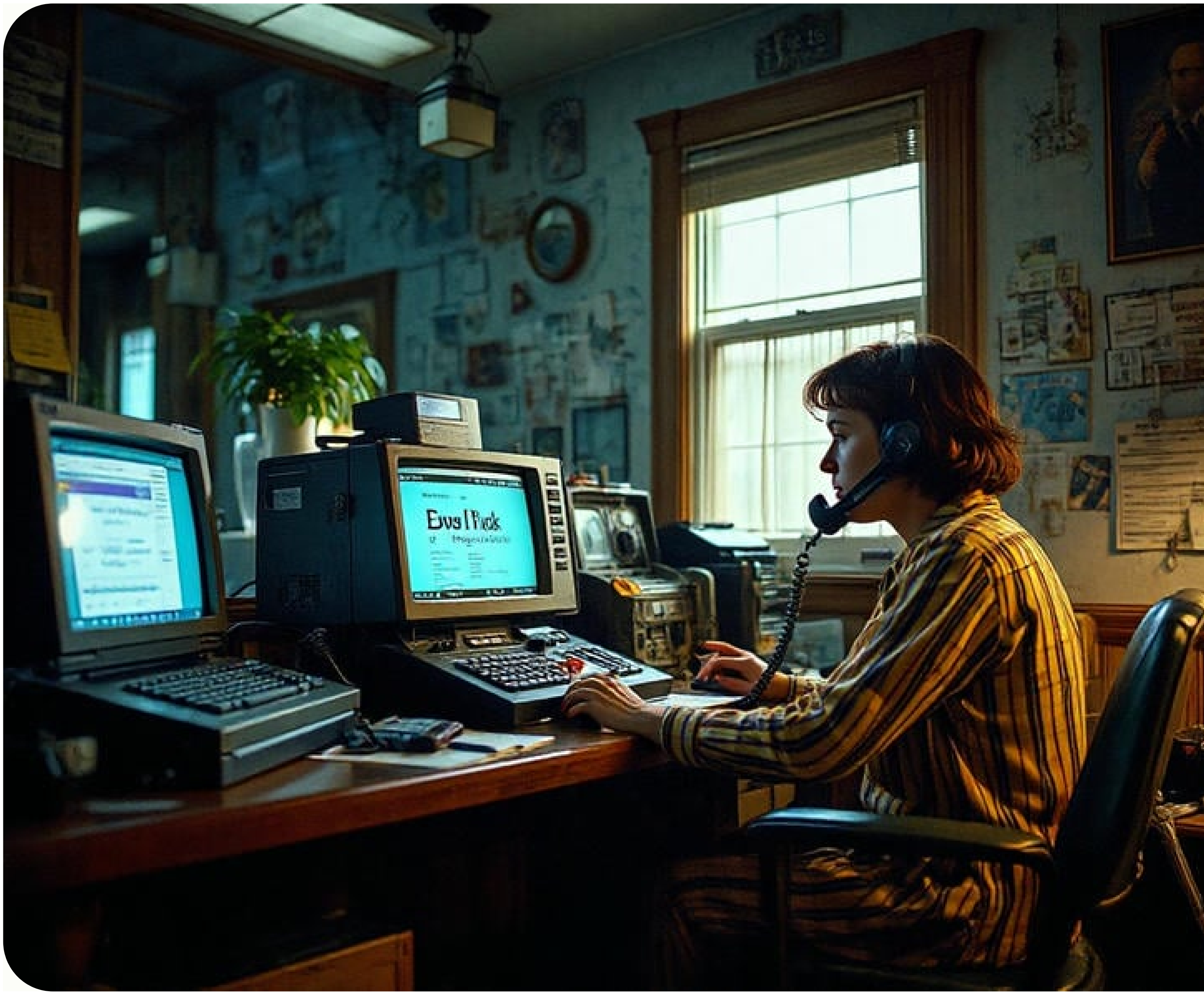
The first type is the conventional split-system air handler. This system is widely used due to its effectiveness and reliability. It comprises an indoor unit containing the evaporator coil and blower fan, paired with an outdoor condenser unit. The split-system design allows for flexibility in installation, which is particularly beneficial in mobile homes where space optimization is key. With proper maintenance, these systems can last anywhere from 15 to 20 years.

Another popular choice for mobile homes is the packaged unit air handler. Unlike split systems, packaged units house all components in a single cabinet typically installed outside or on the roof of the home. This design simplifies installation and maintenance but may expose the system to harsher environmental conditions, potentially affecting its longevity. On average, a well-maintained packaged unit can last between 10 to 15 years.

Ductless mini-split systems have gained popularity due to their energy efficiency and ease of installation without extensive ductwork-a boon for many older mobile homes that lack comprehensive duct systems. These systems consist of an outdoor compressor connected directly to one or more indoor units through refrigerant lines rather than ducts. While they offer excellent zone control and efficiency, their lifespan generally ranges from 12 to 15 years if maintained appropriately.

Lastly, heat pump air handlers stand out as versatile options providing both heating and cooling capabilities by transferring heat instead of generating it through combustion like traditional furnaces do. Especially advantageous in moderate climates prevalent around many mobile home communities; however extreme temperatures might lessen durability over time compared against conventional models built specifically handling extremes efficiently over seasons making them ideal choices long-term sustainable living spaces Despite being slightly more expensive upfront investment-wise initially requiring some additional care seasonally depending upon region lived within nonetheless savings accrued operational costs often justify expenditure given typical life span approximately ranging similarly similar models averaging about fifteen twenty year period under optimal conditions

In conclusion: Choosing correct type based individual needs circumstances presents vital decision potentially impacting entire family's daily comforts while residing inside limited confines smaller abode therefore carefully evaluating factors such initial purchase price versus expected service life including specific regional weather patterns must taken account ensure maximum benefit realized minimum hassle future repairs replacements Ultimately investing quality equipment proper upkeep guarantees peace mind well-lived comfortable existence regardless location housing situation



Installation Challenges and Solutions

In recent years, advances in technology have profoundly influenced various sectors of the economy, and the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) industry is no exception. As we delve into understanding lifespan variations in mobile home air handlers, it becomes evident that technological innovations play a crucial role in extending or shortening these lifespans.

Air handlers are pivotal components of HVAC systems, responsible for regulating and circulating air within a building. In mobile homes, where space constraints and energy efficiency are paramount concerns, the durability and efficacy of air handlers are particularly critical. Over the past decade, technological advancements have significantly impacted how these devices operate and endure over time.

One notable advancement is the development of smart technologies and IoT integration in HVAC systems. Smart thermostats and sensors now allow homeowners to monitor and control their air handling units remotely. This not only enhances user convenience but also contributes to better maintenance practices. By providing real-time data on system performance and alerting users to potential issues before they escalate, smart technologies help prevent breakdowns that could otherwise shorten an air handler's lifespan.

Moreover, improvements in materials science have led to the production of more durable components used within air handlers. Anti-corrosive coatings, high-efficiency bearings, and advanced filtration systems now contribute to longer-lasting units that can withstand harsh environments typical of mobile home installations. These technological enhancements ensure that modern air handlers require less frequent replacements than their predecessors.

Energy efficiency is another area where technology has made significant strides. Newer models of air handlers are designed to consume less energy while delivering superior performance compared to older models. This not only reduces operational costs but also minimizes wear on system components over time-factors that directly influence an air handler's longevity.

Despite these advancements, it's important to recognize that technology alone cannot guarantee extended lifespans for all mobile home air handlers. External factors such as installation quality, regular maintenance practices, environmental conditions, and usage patterns continue to play substantial roles in determining how long an air handler will last.

In conclusion, while advances in technology have undeniably enhanced the performance and potential lifespan of mobile home air handlers through smarter controls, improved materials, and increased energy efficiency; maintaining these benefits requires a holistic approach involving proper installation techniques alongside routine maintenance checks. As technology continues to evolve at a rapid pace, it promises even greater improvements in durability and functionality for future generations of HVAC systems-ultimately contributing positively towards sustainable living solutions for all types of dwellings including mobile homes.

About Mixed-mode ventilation

Mixed-mode ventilation is a hybrid approach to space conditioning that uses a combination of natural ventilation from operable windows (either manually or automatically controlled), and mechanical systems that include air distribution equipment and refrigeration equipment for cooling. A well-designed mixed-mode building begins with intelligent facade design to minimize cooling loads. It then integrates the use of air conditioning when and where it is necessary, with the use of natural ventilation whenever it is feasible or desirable, to maximize comfort while avoiding the significant energy use and operating costs of year-round air conditioning.[1][2]

References

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1. **^** About Mixed Mode, Center for the Built Environment (CBE), University of California, Berkeley, 2005.
2. **^** *Bienvenido-Huertas, David; de la Hoz-Torres, María Luisa; Aguilar, Antonio J.; Tejedor, Blanca; Sánchez-García, Daniel (2023-11-01). "Holistic overview of natural ventilation and mixed mode in built environment of warm climate zones and hot seasons". Building and Environment.* ***245****: 110942. doi:10.1016/j.buildenv.2023.110942. hdl:10481/88452. ISSN 0360-1323.*

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Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning

Fundamental concepts	◦ Air changes per hour ◦ Bake-out ◦ Building envelope ◦ Convection ◦ Dilution ◦ Domestic energy consumption ◦ Enthalpy ◦ Fluid dynamics ◦ Gas compressor ◦ Heat pump and refrigeration cycle ◦ Heat transfer ◦ Humidity ◦ Infiltration ◦ Latent heat ◦ Noise control ◦ Outgassing ◦ Particulates ◦ Psychrometrics ◦ Sensible heat ◦ Stack effect ◦ Thermal comfort ◦ Thermal destratification ◦ Thermal mass ◦ Thermodynamics ◦ Vapour pressure of water

Technology

- Absorption-compression heat pump
- Absorption refrigerator
- Air barrier
- Air conditioning
- Antifreeze
- Automobile air conditioning
- Autonomous building
- Building insulation materials
- Central heating
- Central solar heating
- Chilled beam
- Chilled water
- Constant air volume (CAV)
- Coolant
- Cross ventilation
- Dedicated outdoor air system (DOAS)
- Deep water source cooling
- Demand controlled ventilation (DCV)
- Displacement ventilation
- District cooling
- District heating
- Electric heating
- Energy recovery ventilation (ERV)
- Firestop
- Forced-air
- Forced-air gas
- Free cooling
- Heat recovery ventilation (HRV)
- Hybrid heat
- Hydronics
- Ice storage air conditioning
- Kitchen ventilation
- Mixed-mode ventilation
- Microgeneration
- Passive cooling
- Passive daytime radiative cooling
- Passive house
- Passive ventilation
- Radiant heating and cooling
- Radiant cooling
- Radiant heating
- Radon mitigation
- Refrigeration
- Renewable heat
- Room air distribution
- Solar air heat
- Solar combisystem
- Solar cooling

- Air conditioner inverter
- Air door
- Air filter
- Air handler
- Air ionizer
- Air-mixing plenum
- Air purifier
- Air source heat pump
- Attic fan
- Automatic balancing valve
- Back boiler
- Barrier pipe
- Blast damper
- Boiler
- Centrifugal fan
- Ceramic heater
- Chiller
- Condensate pump
- Condenser
- Condensing boiler
- Convection heater
- Compressor
- Cooling tower
- Damper
- Dehumidifier
- Duct
- Economizer
- Electrostatic precipitator
- Evaporative cooler
- Evaporator
- Exhaust hood
- Expansion tank
- Fan
- Fan coil unit
- Fan filter unit
- Fan heater
- Fire damper
- Fireplace
- Fireplace insert
- Freeze stat
- Flue
- Freon
- Fume hood
- Furnace
- Gas compressor
- Gas heater
- Gasoline heater
- Grease duct

Measurement and control

- Air flow meter
- Aquastat
- BACnet
- Blower door
- Building automation
- Carbon dioxide sensor
- Clean air delivery rate (CADR)
- Control valve
- Gas detector
- Home energy monitor
- Humidistat
- HVAC control system
- Infrared thermometer
- Intelligent buildings
- LonWorks
- Minimum efficiency reporting value (MERV)
- Normal temperature and pressure (NTP)
- OpenTherm
- Programmable communicating thermostat
- Programmable thermostat
- Psychrometrics
- Room temperature
- Smart thermostat
- Standard temperature and pressure (STP)
- Thermographic camera
- Thermostat
- Thermostatic radiator valve

Professions, trades, and services

- Architectural acoustics
- Architectural engineering
- Architectural technologist
- Building services engineering
- Building information modeling (BIM)
- Deep energy retrofit
- Duct cleaning
- Duct leakage testing
- Environmental engineering
- Hydronic balancing
- Kitchen exhaust cleaning
- Mechanical engineering
- Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing
- Mold growth, assessment, and remediation
- Refrigerant reclamation
- Testing, adjusting, balancing

Industry organizations

- AHRI
- AMCA
- ASHRAE
- ASTM International
- BRE
- BSRIA
- CIBSE
- Institute of Refrigeration
- IIR
- LEED
- SMACNA
- UMC

Health and safety

- Indoor air quality (IAQ)
- Passive smoking
- Sick building syndrome (SBS)
- Volatile organic compound (VOC)

See also

- ASHRAE Handbook
- Building science
- Fireproofing
- Glossary of HVAC terms
- Warm Spaces
- World Refrigeration Day
- Template:Home automation
- Template:Solar energy

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About Sick building syndrome

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This article **needs more reliable medical references for verification or relies too heavily on primary sources**. Please review the contents of the article and add the appropriate references if you can. Unsourced or poorly sourced material may be challenged and removed. *Find sources:* "Sick building syndrome" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR *(November 2022)*

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Sick building syndrome	
Specialty	Environmental medicine, immunology Image not found or type unknown Edit this on Wikidata

Sick building syndrome (**SBS**) is a condition in which people develop symptoms of illness or become infected with chronic disease from the building in which they work or reside.[1] In scientific literature, SBS is also known as **building-related illness (BRI)**, **building-related symptoms (BRS)**, or **idiopathic environmental intolerance (IEI)**.

The main identifying observation is an increased incidence of complaints of such symptoms as headache, eye, nose, and throat irritation, fatigue, dizziness, and nausea. The 1989 Oxford English Dictionary defines SBS in that way.[2] The World Health Organization created a 484-page tome on indoor air quality 1984, when SBS was attributed only to non-organic causes, and suggested that the book might form a basis for legislation or litigation.[3]

The outbreaks may or may not be a direct result of inadequate or inappropriate cleaning.[2] SBS has also been used to describe staff concerns in post-war buildings with faulty building aerodynamics, construction materials, construction process, and maintenance.[2] Some symptoms tend to increase in severity with the time people spend in the building, often improving or even disappearing when people are away from the building.[2][4] The term *SBS* is also used interchangeably with "**building-related symptoms**", which orients the name of the condition around patients' symptoms rather than a "sick" building.[5]

Attempts have been made to connect sick building syndrome to various causes, such as contaminants produced by outgassing of some building materials, volatile organic compounds (VOC), improper exhaust ventilation of ozone (produced by the operation of some office machines), light industrial chemicals used within, and insufficient fresh-air intake or air filtration (*see* "Minimum efficiency reporting value").[2] Sick building syndrome has also been attributed to heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, an attribution about which there are inconsistent findings.[6]

Signs and symptoms

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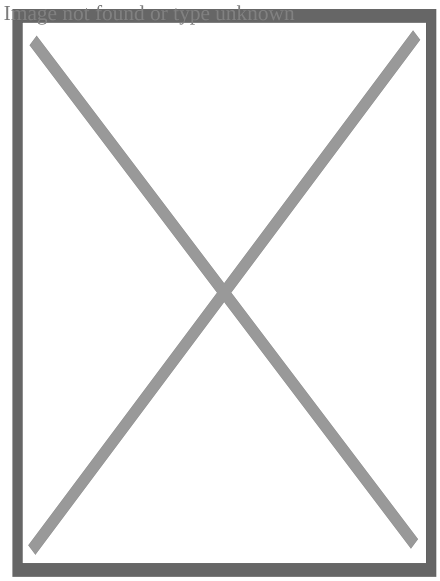

An air quality monitor

Human exposure to aerosols has a variety of adverse health effects.[7] Building occupants complain of symptoms such as sensory irritation of the eyes, nose, or throat; neurotoxic or general health problems; skin irritation; nonspecific hypersensitivity reactions; infectious diseases;[8] and odor and taste sensations.[9] Poor lighting has caused general malaise.[10]

Extrinsic allergic alveolitis has been associated with the presence of fungi and bacteria in the moist air of residential houses and commercial offices.[11] A study in 2017 correlated several inflammatory diseases of the respiratory tract with objective evidence of damp-caused damage in homes.[12]

The WHO has classified the reported symptoms into broad categories, including mucous-membrane irritation (eye, nose, and throat irritation), neurotoxic effects (headaches, fatigue, and irritability), asthma and asthma-like symptoms (chest tightness and wheezing), skin dryness and irritation, and gastrointestinal complaints.[13]

Several sick occupants may report individual symptoms that do not seem connected. The key to discovery is the increased incidence of illnesses in general with onset or exacerbation in a short period, usually weeks. In most cases, SBS symptoms are relieved soon after the occupants leave the particular room or zone.[14] However, there can be lingering effects of various neurotoxins, which may not clear up when the occupant leaves the building. In some cases, including those of sensitive people, there are long-term health effects.[15]

Cause

[edit]

ASHRAE has recognized that polluted urban air, designated within the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s air quality ratings as unacceptable, requires the installation of treatment such as filtration for which the HVAC practitioners generally apply carbon-impregnated filters and their likes. Different toxins will aggravate the human body in different ways. Some people are more allergic to mold, while others are highly sensitive to dust. Inadequate ventilation will exaggerate small problems (such as deteriorating fiberglass insulation or cooking fumes) into a much more serious indoor air quality problem.[10]

Common products such as paint, insulation, rigid foam, particle board, plywood, duct liners, exhaust fumes and other chemical contaminants from indoor or outdoor sources, and biological contaminants can be trapped inside by the HVAC AC system. As this air is recycled using fan coils the overall oxygenation ratio drops and becomes harmful. When combined with other stress factors such as traffic noise and poor lighting, inhabitants of buildings located in a polluted urban area can quickly become ill as their immune system is overwhelmed.[10]

Certain VOCs, considered toxic chemical contaminants to humans, are used as adhesives in many common building construction products. These aromatic carbon rings / VOCs can cause acute and chronic health effects in the occupants of a building, including cancer, paralysis, lung failure, and others. Bacterial spores, fungal spores, mold spores, pollen, and viruses are types of biological contaminants and can all cause allergic reactions or illness described as SBS. In addition, pollution from outdoors, such as motor vehicle exhaust, can enter buildings, worsen indoor air quality, and increase the indoor concentration of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.[16] Adult SBS symptoms were associated with a history of allergic rhinitis, eczema and asthma.[17]

A 2015 study concerning the association of SBS and indoor air pollutants in office buildings in Iran found that, as carbon dioxide increased in a building, nausea, headaches, nasal irritation, dyspnea, and throat dryness also rose.[10] Some work conditions have been correlated with specific symptoms: brighter light, for example was significantly related to skin dryness, eye pain, and malaise.[10] Higher temperature is correlated with sneezing, skin redness, itchy eyes, and headache; lower relative humidity has been associated with sneezing, skin redness, and eye pain.[10]

In 1973, in response to the oil crisis and conservation concerns, ASHRAE Standards 62-73 and 62-81 reduced required ventilation from 10 cubic feet per minute (4.7 L/s) per person to 5 cubic feet per minute (2.4 L/s) per person, but this was found to be a contributing factor to sick building syndrome.[18] As of the 2016 revision, ASHRAE ventilation standards call for 5 to 10 cubic feet per minute of ventilation per occupant (depending on the occupancy type) in addition to ventilation based on the zone floor area delivered to the breathing zone.[19]

Workplace

[edit]

Excessive work stress or dissatisfaction, poor interpersonal relationships and poor communication are often seen to be associated with SBS, recent[*when?*] studies show that a combination of environmental sensitivity and stress can greatly contribute to sick building syndrome.[15][*citation needed*]

Greater effects were found with features of the psycho-social work environment including high job demands and low support. The report concluded that the physical environment of office buildings appears to be less important than features of the psycho-social work environment in explaining differences in the prevalence of symptoms. However, there is still a relationship between sick building syndrome and symptoms of workers regardless of workplace stress.[20]

Specific work-related stressors are related with specific SBS symptoms. Workload and work conflict are significantly associated with general symptoms (headache, abnormal tiredness, sensation of cold or nausea). While crowded workspaces and low work satisfaction are associated with upper respiratory symptoms.[21] Work productivity has been associated with ventilation rates, a contributing factor to SBS, and there's a significant increase in production as ventilation rates increase, by 1.7% for every two-fold increase of ventilation rate.[22] Printer effluent, released into the office air as ultra-fine particles (UFPs) as toner is burned during the printing process, may lead to certain SBS symptoms.[23][24] Printer effluent may contain a variety of toxins to which a subset of office workers are sensitive, triggering SBS symptoms.[25]

Specific careers are also associated with specific SBS symptoms. Transport, communication, healthcare, and social workers have highest prevalence of general symptoms. Skin symptoms such as eczema, itching, and rashes on hands and face are associated with technical work. Forestry, agriculture, and sales workers have the lowest rates of sick building syndrome symptoms.[26]

From the assessment done by Fisk and Mudarri, 21% of asthma cases in the United States were caused by wet environments with mold that exist in all indoor environments, such as schools, office buildings, houses and apartments. Fisk and Berkeley Laboratory colleagues also found that the exposure to the mold increases the chances of respiratory issues by 30 to 50 percent.[27] Additionally, studies showing that health effects with dampness and mold in indoor environments found that increased risk of adverse health effects occurs with dampness or visible mold environments.[28]

Milton et al. determined the cost of sick leave specific for one business was an estimated $480 per employee, and about five days of sick leave per year could be attributed to low ventilation rates. When comparing low ventilation rate areas of the building to higher ventilation rate areas, the relative risk of short-term sick leave was 1.53 times greater in the low ventilation areas.[29]

Home

[edit]

Sick building syndrome can be caused by one's home. Laminate flooring may release more SBS-causing chemicals than do stone, tile, and concrete floors.[17] Recent redecorating and new furnishings within the last year are associated with increased symptoms; so are dampness and related factors, having pets, and cockroaches.[17] Mosquitoes are related to more symptoms, but it is unclear whether the immediate cause of the symptoms is the mosquitoes or the repellents used against them.[17]

Mold

[edit]
Main article: Mold health issues

Sick building syndrome may be associated with indoor mold or mycotoxin contamination. However, the attribution of sick building syndrome to mold is controversial and supported by little evidence.[30][31][32]

Indoor temperature

[edit]
Main article: Room temperature § Health effects

Indoor temperature under 18 °C (64 °F) has been shown to be associated with increased respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, increased blood levels, and increased hospitalization.[33]

Diagnosis

[edit]

While sick building syndrome (SBS) encompasses a multitude of non-specific symptoms, building-related illness (BRI) comprises specific, diagnosable symptoms caused by certain agents (chemicals, bacteria, fungi, etc.). These can typically be identified, measured, and quantified.[34] There are usually four causal agents in BRi: immunologic, infectious, toxic, and irritant.[34] For instance, Legionnaire's disease, usually caused by *Legionella pneumophila*, involves a specific organism which could be ascertained through clinical findings as the source of contamination within a building.[34]

Prevention

[edit]

- Reduction of time spent in the building
- If living in the building, moving to a new place
- Fixing any deteriorated paint or concrete deterioration
- Regular inspections to indicate for presence of mold or other toxins
- Adequate maintenance of all building mechanical systems
- Toxin-absorbing plants, such as sansevieria[35][36][37][38][39][40][41][*excessive citations*
- Roof shingle non-pressure cleaning for removal of algae, mold, and *Gloeocapsa magma*
- Using ozone to eliminate the many sources, such as VOCs, molds, mildews, bacteria, viruses, and even odors. However, numerous studies identify high-ozone shock treatment as ineffective despite commercial popularity and popular belief.
- Replacement of water-stained ceiling tiles and carpeting
- Only using paints, adhesives, solvents, and pesticides in well-ventilated areas or only using these pollutant sources during periods of non-occupancy
- Increasing the number of air exchanges; the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers recommend a minimum of 8.4 air exchanges per 24-hour period
- Increased ventilation rates that are above the minimum guidelines[22]
- Proper and frequent maintenance of HVAC systems
- UV-C light in the HVAC plenum
- Installation of HVAC air cleaning systems or devices to remove VOCs and bioeffluents (people odors)

- Central vacuums that completely remove all particles from the house including the ultrafine particles (UFPs) which are less than 0.1 ?m
- Regular vacuuming with a HEPA filter vacuum cleaner to collect and retain 99.97% of particles down to and including 0.3 micrometers
- Placing bedding in sunshine, which is related to a study done in a high-humidity area where damp bedding was common and associated with SBS[17]
- Lighting in the workplace should be designed to give individuals control, and be natural when possible[42]
- Relocating office printers outside the air conditioning boundary, perhaps to another building
- Replacing current office printers with lower emission rate printers[43]
- Identification and removal of products containing harmful ingredients

Management

[edit]

SBS, as a non-specific blanket term, does not have any specific cause or cure. Any known cure would be associated with the specific eventual disease that was cause by exposure to known contaminants. In all cases, alleviation consists of removing the affected person from the building associated. BRI, on the other hand, utilizes treatment appropriate for the contaminant identified within the building (e.g., antibiotics for Legionnaire's disease).[*citation needed*]

Improving the indoor air quality (IAQ) of a particular building can attenuate, or even eliminate, the continued exposure to toxins. However, a Cochrane review of 12 mold and dampness remediation studies in private homes, workplaces and schools by two independent authors were deemed to be very low to moderate quality of evidence in reducing adult asthma symptoms and results were inconsistent among children.[44] For the individual, the recovery may be a process involved with targeting the acute symptoms of a specific illness, as in the case of mold toxins.[45] Treating various building-related illnesses is vital to the overall understanding of SBS. Careful analysis by certified building professionals and physicians can help to identify the exact cause of the BRI, and help to illustrate a causal path to infection. With this knowledge one can, theoretically, remediate a building of contaminants and rebuild the structure with new materials. Office BRI may more likely than not be explained by three events: "Wide range in the threshold of response in any population (susceptibility), a spectrum of response to any given agent, or variability in exposure within large office buildings."[46]

Isolating any one of the three aspects of office BRI can be a great challenge, which is why those who find themselves with BRI should take three steps, history, examinations, and interventions. History describes the action of continually monitoring and recording the health of workers experiencing BRI, as well as obtaining records of previous building alterations or related activity. Examinations go hand in hand with monitoring employee health. This step is done by physically examining the entire workspace and evaluating possible threats to health status among employees. Interventions follow accordingly based on the results of the Examination and History report.[46]

Epidemiology

[edit]

Some studies have found that women have higher reports of SBS symptoms than men.[17][10] It is not entirely clear, however, if this is due to biological, social, or occupational factors.

A 2001 study published in the Journal Indoor Air, gathered 1464 office-working participants to increase the scientific understanding of gender differences under the Sick Building Syndrome phenomenon.[47] Using questionnaires, ergonomic investigations, building evaluations, as well as physical, biological, and chemical variables, the investigators obtained results that compare with past studies of SBS and gender. The study team found that across most test variables, prevalence rates were different in most areas, but there was also a deep stratification of working conditions between genders as well. For example, men's workplaces tend to be significantly larger and have all-around better job characteristics. Secondly, there was a noticeable difference in reporting rates, specifically that women have higher rates of reporting roughly 20% higher than men. This information was similar to that found in previous studies, thus indicating a potential difference in willingness to report.[47]

There might be a gender difference in reporting rates of sick building syndrome, because women tend to report more symptoms than men do. Along with this, some studies have found that women have a more responsive immune system and are more prone to mucosal dryness and facial erythema. Also, women are alleged by some to be more exposed to indoor environmental factors because they have a greater tendency to have clerical jobs, wherein they are exposed to unique office equipment and materials (example: blueprint machines, toner-based printers), whereas men often have jobs based outside of offices.[48]

History

[edit]

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This section **possibly contains original research**. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. *(August 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message)*

In the late 1970s, it was noted that nonspecific symptoms were reported by tenants in newly constructed homes, offices, and nurseries. In media it was called "office illness". The term "sick building syndrome" was coined by the WHO in 1986, when they also estimated that 10–30% of newly built office buildings in the West had indoor air problems. Early Danish and British studies reported symptoms.

Poor indoor environments attracted attention. The Swedish allergy study (SOU 1989:76) designated "sick building" as a cause of the allergy epidemic as was feared. In the 1990s, therefore, extensive research into "sick building" was carried out. Various physical and chemical factors in the buildings were examined on a broad front.

The problem was highlighted increasingly in media and was described as a "ticking time bomb". Many studies were performed in individual buildings.

In the 1990s "sick buildings" were contrasted against "healthy buildings". The chemical contents of building materials were highlighted. Many building material manufacturers were actively working to gain control of the chemical content and to replace criticized additives. The ventilation industry advocated above all more well-functioning ventilation. Others perceived ecological construction, natural materials, and simple techniques as a solution.

At the end of the 1990s came an increased distrust of the concept of "sick building". A dissertation at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm 1999 questioned the methodology of previous research, and a Danish study from 2005 showed these flaws experimentally. It was suggested that sick building syndrome was not really a coherent syndrome and was not a disease to be individually diagnosed, but a collection of as many as a dozen semi-related diseases. In 2006 the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare recommended in the medical journal *Läkartidningen* that "sick building syndrome" should not be used as a clinical diagnosis. Thereafter, it has become increasingly less common to use terms such as *sick buildings* and *sick building syndrome* in research. However, the concept remains alive in popular culture and is used to designate the set of symptoms related to poor home or work environment engineering. *Sick building* is therefore an expression used especially in the context of workplace health.

Sick building syndrome made a rapid journey from media to courtroom where professional engineers and architects became named defendants and were represented by their respective professional practice insurers. Proceedings invariably relied on expert witnesses, medical and technical experts along with building managers, contractors and manufacturers of finishes and furnishings, testifying as to cause and effect. Most of these actions resulted in sealed settlement agreements, none of these being dramatic. The insurers needed a defense based upon Standards of Professional Practice to meet a court decision that declared that in a modern, essentially sealed building, the HVAC systems must produce breathing air for suitable human consumption. ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers, currently with over 50,000 international members) undertook the task of codifying its indoor air quality (IAQ) standard.

ASHRAE empirical research determined that "acceptability" was a function of outdoor (fresh air) ventilation rate and used carbon dioxide as an accurate measurement of occupant presence and activity. Building odors and contaminants would be suitably controlled by this dilution methodology. ASHRAE codified a level of 1,000 ppm of carbon dioxide and specified the use of widely available sense-and-control equipment to assure compliance. The 1989 issue of ASHRAE 62.1-1989 published the whys and wherefores and overrode the 1981 requirements that were aimed at a ventilation level of 5,000 ppm of carbon dioxide (the OSHA workplace limit), federally set to minimize HVAC system energy consumption. This apparently ended the SBS epidemic.

Over time, building materials changed with respect to emissions potential. Smoking vanished and dramatic improvements in ambient air quality, coupled with code compliant ventilation and maintenance, per ASHRAE standards have all contributed to the acceptability of the indoor air environment.[49][50]

See also

[edit]

- Aerotoxic syndrome
- Air purifier
- Asthmagen
- Cleanroom
- Electromagnetic hypersensitivity
- Havana syndrome
- Healthy building
- Indoor air quality
- Lead paint
- Multiple chemical sensitivity
- NASA Clean Air Study
- Nosocomial infection
- Particulates
- Power tools
- Renovation
- Somatization disorder
- Fan death

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External links

[edit]

- Best Practices for Indoor Air Quality when Remodeling Your Home, US EPA
- Renovation and Repair, Part of Indoor Air Quality Design Tools for Schools, US EPA
- Addressing Indoor Environmental Concerns During Remodeling, US EPA
- Dust FAQs, UK HSE Archived 2023-03-20 at the Wayback Machine
- CCOHS: Welding - Fumes And Gases | Health Effect of Welding Fumes

Classification	○ **MeSH**: D018877	D
External resources	○ **Patient UK**: Sick building syndrome	

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Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning

Fundamental concepts

- Air changes per hour
- Bake-out
- Building envelope
- Convection
- Dilution
- Domestic energy consumption
- Enthalpy
- Fluid dynamics
- Gas compressor
- Heat pump and refrigeration cycle
- Heat transfer
- Humidity
- Infiltration
- Latent heat
- Noise control
- Outgassing
- Particulates
- Psychrometrics
- Sensible heat
- Stack effect
- Thermal comfort
- Thermal destratification
- Thermal mass
- Thermodynamics
- Vapour pressure of water

Technology

- Absorption-compression heat pump
- Absorption refrigerator
- Air barrier
- Air conditioning
- Antifreeze
- Automobile air conditioning
- Autonomous building
- Building insulation materials
- Central heating
- Central solar heating
- Chilled beam
- Chilled water
- Constant air volume (CAV)
- Coolant
- Cross ventilation
- Dedicated outdoor air system (DOAS)
- Deep water source cooling
- Demand controlled ventilation (DCV)
- Displacement ventilation
- District cooling
- District heating
- Electric heating
- Energy recovery ventilation (ERV)
- Firestop
- Forced-air
- Forced-air gas
- Free cooling
- Heat recovery ventilation (HRV)
- Hybrid heat
- Hydronics
- Ice storage air conditioning
- Kitchen ventilation
- Mixed-mode ventilation
- Microgeneration
- Passive cooling
- Passive daytime radiative cooling
- Passive house
- Passive ventilation
- Radiant heating and cooling
- Radiant cooling
- Radiant heating
- Radon mitigation
- Refrigeration
- Renewable heat
- Room air distribution
- Solar air heat
- Solar combisystem
- Solar cooling

- Air conditioner inverter
- Air door
- Air filter
- Air handler
- Air ionizer
- Air-mixing plenum
- Air purifier
- Air source heat pump
- Attic fan
- Automatic balancing valve
- Back boiler
- Barrier pipe
- Blast damper
- Boiler
- Centrifugal fan
- Ceramic heater
- Chiller
- Condensate pump
- Condenser
- Condensing boiler
- Convection heater
- Compressor
- Cooling tower
- Damper
- Dehumidifier
- Duct
- Economizer
- Electrostatic precipitator
- Evaporative cooler
- Evaporator
- Exhaust hood
- Expansion tank
- Fan
- Fan coil unit
- Fan filter unit
- Fan heater
- Fire damper
- Fireplace
- Fireplace insert
- Freeze stat
- Flue
- Freon
- Fume hood
- Furnace
- Gas compressor
- Gas heater
- Gasoline heater
- Grease duct

Measurement and control	○ Air flow meter ○ Aquastat ○ BACnet ○ Blower door ○ Building automation ○ Carbon dioxide sensor ○ Clean air delivery rate (CADR) ○ Control valve ○ Gas detector ○ Home energy monitor ○ Humidistat ○ HVAC control system ○ Infrared thermometer ○ Intelligent buildings ○ LonWorks ○ Minimum efficiency reporting value (MERV) ○ Normal temperature and pressure (NTP) ○ OpenTherm ○ Programmable communicating thermostat ○ Programmable thermostat ○ Psychrometrics ○ Room temperature ○ Smart thermostat ○ Standard temperature and pressure (STP) ○ Thermographic camera ○ Thermostat ○ Thermostatic radiator valve
Professions, trades, and services	○ Architectural acoustics ○ Architectural engineering ○ Architectural technologist ○ Building services engineering ○ Building information modeling (BIM) ○ Deep energy retrofit ○ Duct cleaning ○ Duct leakage testing ○ Environmental engineering ○ Hydronic balancing ○ Kitchen exhaust cleaning ○ Mechanical engineering ○ Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing ○ Mold growth, assessment, and remediation ○ Refrigerant reclamation ○ Testing, adjusting, balancing

Industry organizations	◦ AHRI ◦ AMCA ◦ ASHRAE ◦ ASTM International ◦ BRE ◦ BSRIA ◦ CIBSE ◦ Institute of Refrigeration ◦ IIR ◦ LEED ◦ SMACNA ◦ UMC
Health and safety	◦ Indoor air quality (IAQ) ◦ Passive smoking ◦ Sick building syndrome (SBS) ◦ Volatile organic compound (VOC)
See also	◦ ASHRAE Handbook ◦ Building science ◦ Fireproofing ◦ Glossary of HVAC terms ◦ Warm Spaces ◦ World Refrigeration Day ◦ Template:Home automation ◦ Template:Solar energy

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Employment

Classifications	◦ Academic tenure
	◦ Casual
	◦ Contingent work
	◦ Full-time job
	◦ Gig worker
	◦ Job sharing
	◦ Part-time job
	◦ Self-employment
	◦ Side job
	◦ Skilled worker
	    ◦ Journeyman
	    ◦ Technician
	    ◦ Tradesperson
	◦ Independent contractor
	◦ Labour hire
	◦ Temporary work
	◦ Laborer
	◦ Wage labour

Hiring	◦ Application ◦ Background check ◦ Business networking ◦ Cover letter ◦ Curriculum vitae ◦ Drug testing ◦ Employment contract ◦ Employment counsellor ◦ Executive search ◦ list ◦ Induction programme ◦ Job fair ◦ Job fraud ◦ Job hunting ◦ Job interview ◦ Letter of recommendation ◦ Onboarding ◦ Overqualification ◦ Person–environment fit ◦ Personality–job fit theory ◦ Personality hire ◦ Probation ◦ Realistic job preview ◦ Recruitment ◦ Résumé ◦ Simultaneous recruiting of new graduates ◦ Underemployment ◦ Work-at-home scheme
Roles	◦ Cooperative ◦ Employee ◦ Employer ◦ Internship ◦ Job ◦ Labour hire ◦ Permanent employment ◦ Supervisor ◦ Volunteering

Working class	◦ Blue-collar ◦ Green-collar ◦ Grey-collar ◦ Pink-collar ◦ Precariat ◦ White-collar ◦ Red-collar ◦ New-collar ◦ No-collar ◦ Orange-collar ◦ Scarlet-collar ◦ Black-collar ◦ Gold-collar

Career and training

- Apprenticeship
- Artisan
  - Master craftsman
- Avocation
- Career assessment
- Career counseling
- Career development
- Coaching
- Creative class
- Education
  - Continuing education
  - E-learning
  - Employability
  - Further education
  - Graduate school
  - Induction training
  - Knowledge worker
  - Licensure
  - Lifelong learning
  - Overspecialization
  - Practice-based professional learning
  - Professional association
  - Professional certification
  - Professional development
  - Professional school
  - Reflective practice
  - Retraining
  - Vocational education
  - Vocational school
  - Vocational university
- Mentorship
- Occupational Outlook Handbook
- Practice firm
- Profession
  - Operator
  - Professional
- Tradesman
- Vocation

Attendance

- Break
- Break room
- Career break
- Furlough
- Gap year
- Leave of absence
- Long service leave
- No call, no show
- Sabbatical
- Sick leave
- Time clock

Schedules

- 35-hour workweek
- Four-day week
- Eight-hour day
- 996 working hour system
- Flextime
- On-call
- Overtime
- Remote work
- Six-hour day
- Shift work
- Working time
- Workweek and weekend

Wages and salaries

- Income bracket
- Income tax
- Living wage
- Maximum wage
- National average salary
    - World
    - Europe
- Minimum wage
    - Canada
    - Hong Kong
    - Europe
    - United States
- Progressive wage
    - Singapore
- Overtime rate
- Paid time off
- Performance-related pay
- Salary cap
- Wage compression
- Working poor

Benefits	◦ Annual leave ◦ Casual Friday ◦ Child care ◦ Disability insurance ◦ Health insurance ◦ Life insurance ◦ Marriage leave ◦ Parental leave ◦ Pension ◦ Sick leave ◦ United States ◦ Take-home vehicle

Safety and health	◦ Crunch
	◦ Epilepsy and employment
	◦ Human factors and ergonomics
	◦ Karoshi
	◦ List of countries by rate of fatal workplace accidents
	◦ Occupational burnout
	◦ Occupational disease
	◦ Occupational exposure limit
	◦ Occupational health psychology
	◦ Occupational injury
	◦ Occupational noise
	◦ Occupational stress
	◦ Personal protective equipment
	◦ Repetitive strain injury
	◦ Right to sit
	    ◦ United States
	◦ Sick building syndrome
	◦ Work accident
	    ◦ Occupational fatality
	◦ Workers' compensation
	◦ Workers' right to access the toilet
	◦ Workplace health promotion
	◦ Workplace phobia
	◦ Workplace wellness

Equal opportunity	◦ Affirmative action ◦ Equal pay for equal work ◦ Gender pay gap ◦ Glass ceiling

Infractions	- Corporate collapses and scandals
	    - Accounting scandals
	    - Control fraud
	    - Corporate behaviour
	    - Corporate crime
	- Discrimination
	- Exploitation of labour
	- Dress code
	- Employee handbook
	- Employee monitoring
	- Evaluation
	- Labour law
	- Sexual harassment
	- Sleeping while on duty
	- Wage theft
	- Whistleblower
	- Workplace bullying
	- Workplace harassment
	- Workplace incivility

Willingness	- Boreout
	- Careerism
	- Civil conscription
	- Conscription
	- Critique of work
	- Dead-end job
	- Job satisfaction
	- McJob
	- Organizational commitment
	- Refusal of work
	- Slavery
	    - Bonded labour
	    - Human trafficking
	    - Labour camp
	    - Penal labour
	    - Peonage
	    - Truck wages
	    - Unfree labour
	    - Wage slavery
	- Work ethic
	- Work–life interface
	    - Downshifting
	    - Slow living
	- Workaholic

Termination

- At-will employment
- Dismissal
  - Banishment room
  - Constructive dismissal
  - Wrongful dismissal
- Employee offboarding
- Exit interview
- Layoff
- Notice period
- Pink slip
- Resignation
  - Letter of resignation
- Restructuring
- Retirement
  - Mandatory retirement
  - Retirement age
  - Retirement planning
- Severance package
  - Golden handshake
  - Golden parachute
- Turnover

Unemployment	- Barriers to entry
	- Discouraged worker
	- Economic depression
	  - Great Depression
	  - Long Depression
	- Frictional unemployment
	- Full employment
	- Graduate unemployment
	- Involuntary unemployment
	- Jobless recovery
	- Phillips curve
	- Recession
	  - Great Recession
	  - Job losses caused by the Great Recession
	  - Lists of recessions
	  - Recession-proof job
	- Reserve army of labour
	- Structural unemployment
	- Technological unemployment
	- Types of unemployment
	- Unemployment benefits
	- Unemployment Convention, 1919
	- Unemployment extension
	- List of countries by unemployment rate
	- Employment-to-population ratio
	  - List
	- Wage curve
	- Youth unemployment
	- Workfare

Public programs	- Unemployment insurance - Make-work job - Job creation program - Job creation index - Job guarantee - Employer of last resort - Guaranteed minimum income - Right to work - *Historical:* - *U.S.A.:* - Civil Works Administration - Works Progress Administration

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act

See also

- Bullshit job
- Busy work
- Credentialism and educational inflation
- Emotional labor
- Evil corporation
- Going postal
- Kiss up kick down
- Labor rights
- Make-work job
- Narcissism in the workplace
- Post-work society
- Presenteeism
- Psychopathy in the workplace
- Sunday scaries
- Slow movement (culture)
- Toxic leader
- Toxic workplace
- Workhouse

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See also templates

- Aspects of corporations
- Aspects of jobs
- Aspects of occupations
- Aspects of organizations
- Aspects of workplaces
- Corporate titles
- Critique of work
- Organized labor

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About Durham Supply Inc

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Things To Do in Oklahoma County

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Oklahoma City Zoo

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The Cave House

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Photo

Oklahoma State Capitol

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Oklahoma City Museum of Art

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Stockyards City Main Street

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Photo

Bricktown Water Taxi

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Driving Directions in Oklahoma County

Driving Directions From Bob Moore Ford to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Orr Nissan Central to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Love's Travel Stop to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Texas Roadhouse to Durham Supply Inc

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Driving Directions From Stockyards City Main Street to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Oklahoma City Museum of Art to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Crystal Bridge Tropical Conservatory to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Martin Park Nature Center to Durham Supply Inc

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Reviews for Durham Supply Inc

Durham Supply Inc

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Jennifer Williamson

(5)

First we would like to thank you for installing our air conditioning unit! I'd like to really brag about our technician, Mack, that came to our home to install our unit in our new home. Mack was here for most of the day and throughly explained everything we had a question about. By the late afternoon, we had cold air pumping through our vents and we couldn't have been more thankful. I can tell you, I would be very lucky to have a technician like Mack if this were my company. He was very very professional, kind, and courteous. Please give Mack a pat on the back and stay rest assured that Mack is doing a great job and upholding your company name! Mack, if you see this, great job!! Thanks for everything you did!! We now have a new HVAC company in the event we need one. We will also spread the word to others!!

Durham Supply Inc

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Salest

(5)

Had to make a quick run for 2 sets of ?? door locks for front and back door.. In/ out in a quick minute! They helped me right away. ?? Made sure the 2 sets had the same ? keys. The ? bathroom was clean and had everything I needed. ? ?. Made a quick inquiry about a random item... they quickly looked it up and gave me pricing. Great ? job ?

Durham Supply Inc

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Crystal Dawn

(1)

I would give 0 stars. This isnTHE WORST company for heating and air. I purchased a home less than one year ago and my ac has gone out twice and these people refuse to repair it although I AM UNDER WARRANTY!!!! They say it’s an environmental issue and they can’t fix it or even try to or replace my warrantied air conditioning system.

Durham Supply Inc

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K Moore

(1)

No service after the sale. I purchased a sliding patio door and was given the wrong size sliding screen door. After speaking with the salesman and manager several times the issue is still not resolved and, I was charged full price for an incomplete door. They blamed the supplier for all the issues…and have offered me nothing to resolve this.

Durham Supply Inc

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Noel Vandy

(5)

Thanks to the hard work of Randy our AC finally got the service it needed. These 100 degree days definitely feel long when your house isn't getting cool anymore. We were so glad when Randy came to work on the unit, he had all the tools and products he needed with him and it was all good and running well when he left. With a long drive to get here and only few opportunities to do so, we are glad he got it done in 1 visit. Now let us hope it will keep running well for a good while.

Understanding Lifespan Variations in Mobile Home Air Handlers**View GBP**

Check our other pages :

- **Comparing Electric and Gas Options for Mobile Home Heating**
- **Overcoming Structural Challenges in Mobile Home AC Replacement**
- **Estimating Service Life of Mobile Home Heating Units**

Frequently Asked Questions

What factors influence the lifespan of a mobile home air handler?

The lifespan of a mobile home air handler is influenced by factors such as maintenance frequency, quality of installation, operating conditions (like climate and usage intensity), and the quality of the unit itself.

How often should maintenance be performed on an air handler to maximize its lifespan?

Regular maintenance should be performed at least once a year, including cleaning or replacing filters, checking for leaks, lubricating moving parts, and ensuring electrical connections are secure.

What is the typical lifespan range for a well-maintained mobile home air handler?

A well-maintained mobile home air handler typically lasts between 10 to 15 years. However, this can vary based on usage patterns and environmental conditions.

Can upgrading components extend the life of an existing air handler system in a mobile home?

Yes, upgrading components such as thermostats or blower motors can improve efficiency and potentially extend the life of an existing air handler system by reducing strain on older parts.

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Google Business Profile

Company Website : **https://royal-durhamsupply.com/locations/oklahoma-city-oklahoma/**

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