Indoor Air Quality

- **Selecting Appropriate Multimeters for HVAC Checks**
  Selecting Appropriate Multimeters for HVAC Checks Maintaining HVAC Gauges for Accurate Readings Choosing Coil Cleaners Suited to Household Needs Comparing Protective Gloves for Different Tasks Identifying Goggles Designed for Refrigerant Handling Using Screwdriver Sets for Precise Adjustments Organizing Toolkits for Efficient Site Visits Calibrating Equipment for Reliable Measurements Handling Harmful Chemicals with Proper Ventilation Safely Storing Extra HVAC Parts and Supplies Dressing for Extreme Temperatures during Repairs Assessing Essential Items for Emergency Calls
- **Examining Pollutants Affecting Air Circulation**
  Examining Pollutants Affecting Air Circulation Improving Vent Placement for Even Distribution Managing Excess Humidity with Simple Techniques Using UV Lights to Minimize Microbial Growth Testing Indoor Air Quality with Basic Tools Filtering Particulates through Electrostatic Options Checking Fan Speed for Consistent Comfort Controlling Airflow Patterns across Different Rooms Maintaining Clear Ducts for Cleaner Breathing Spaces Exploring Optional Dehumidifiers for Damp Areas Balancing Comfort and Efficiency in Vent Adjustments Assessing Long Term Effects of Poor Air Quality
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In the cozy confines of a mobile home, where space is often at a premium and efficiency is paramount, the importance of a well-functioning HVAC system cannot be overstated. These systems are vital not only for maintaining comfort but also for ensuring the quality of the air we breathe. As we consider the topic of maintaining clear ducts for cleaner breathing spaces, it's imperative to understand how an HVAC system impacts both air quality and overall living conditions in mobile homes.

Refrigerant levels in mobile home HVAC systems must be monitored regularly **mobile home hvac systems prices** manufactured housing.

Mobile homes, due to their compact nature, can quickly become uncomfortable if temperature and humidity levels are not properly controlled. An efficient HVAC system regulates these environmental factors, making sure that residents remain comfortable year-round regardless of external weather conditions. However, beyond mere comfort lies a more critical issue: air quality. In such enclosed spaces, airborne pollutants like dust, pollen, mold spores, and other allergens can accumulate rapidly if not managed effectively.

The ductwork within an HVAC system plays an essential role in this equation. Acting as the circulatory system of your home's environment control setup, ducts distribute conditioned air throughout the living space while simultaneously removing stale or contaminated air. Over time, however, these ducts can collect dust and debris which may lead to blockages or reduced airflow efficiency. If left unchecked, dirty ducts can contribute to poor indoor air quality by redistributing contaminants every time the HVAC system operates.

Thus, maintaining clear ducts is crucial for ensuring cleaner breathing spaces within mobile homes. Regular inspection and cleaning of ductwork help prevent buildup that could harbor allergens or exacerbate respiratory issues among residents. Moreover, clean ducts enhance the overall performance of your HVAC system by allowing it to operate more efficiently-reducing energy consumption and potentially lowering utility costs in the process.

In conclusion, while many might overlook HVAC systems as mere appliances for temperature control in mobile homes, their role extends far beyond that simple function. They are integral components in safeguarding indoor air quality-a factor vital to health and well-being. By prioritizing regular maintenance practices such as duct cleaning and inspections, residents can ensure their mobile homes remain comfortable sanctuaries with cleaner breathing spaces all year long. So next time you think about comfort in your cozy abode on wheels, remember that keeping those ducts clear isn't just about efficiency; it's about fostering a healthier living environment too.

Key Features to Look for in a Multimeter for HVAC Applications —

Maintaining clear ductwork is crucial for cleaner breathing spaces, especially in mobile homes where the unique construction can exacerbate common ductwork issues. Mobile homes offer a compact and efficient living space, but their design often leads to specific challenges when it comes to maintaining air quality. Understanding these challenges and addressing them proactively is essential for ensuring that the indoor environment remains healthy and comfortable.

One prevalent issue with ductwork in mobile homes is poor initial installation. Due to the limited space and sometimes rushed construction processes, ducts may be improperly sealed or inadequately supported. This can lead to air leaks, which reduce the efficiency of heating and cooling systems and allow dust, allergens, and other pollutants to enter the living space. Regular inspections by a qualified technician can help identify these problems early on, allowing homeowners to seal leaks and improve system performance.

Another common problem is the accumulation of debris within the ducts themselves. Mobile homes are often situated in areas with high levels of dust or pollen, which can easily find their way into the ductwork if not properly filtered out. Over time, this build-up not only affects air quality but also forces heating and cooling systems to work harder than necessary, increasing energy costs and potentially leading to premature equipment failure. Routine cleaning of ducts can mitigate this issue, ensuring that airflow remains unobstructed and air quality stays optimal.

Furthermore, moisture control is critical in mobile home environments due to their propensity for condensation issues. Inadequate insulation or ventilation can lead to moisture build-up within ducts, creating an ideal environment for mold growth-a major health hazard that can cause respiratory problems among occupants. To combat this, homeowners should ensure proper ventilation throughout their mobile home and consider using dehumidifiers as needed to maintain appropriate humidity levels.

In addition to addressing these physical issues within the ductwork itself, it's important for mobile home residents to regularly replace HVAC filters. Dirty filters restrict airflow and allow contaminants into the system-compounding existing ductwork problems by circulating allergens throughout the home. By replacing filters every few months or as recommended by manufacturers, residents can significantly enhance indoor air quality.

Education also plays a vital role in maintaining clear ducts; understanding how lifestyle choices impact air quality can empower individuals to make healthier decisions. For instance, minimizing indoor smoking or using natural cleaning products reduces airborne toxins that could otherwise be circulated through ducts.

In conclusion, maintaining clear ductwork in mobile homes involves regular inspection for leaks or damage, routine cleaning to prevent debris accumulation, managing moisture levels effectively, replacing HVAC filters consistently, and making informed lifestyle choices that support better air quality overall. By taking these steps seriously-despite potential constraints posed by smaller living spaces-residents will not only enjoy cleaner breathing environments but also prolong their HVAC system's lifespan while maximizing its efficiency.

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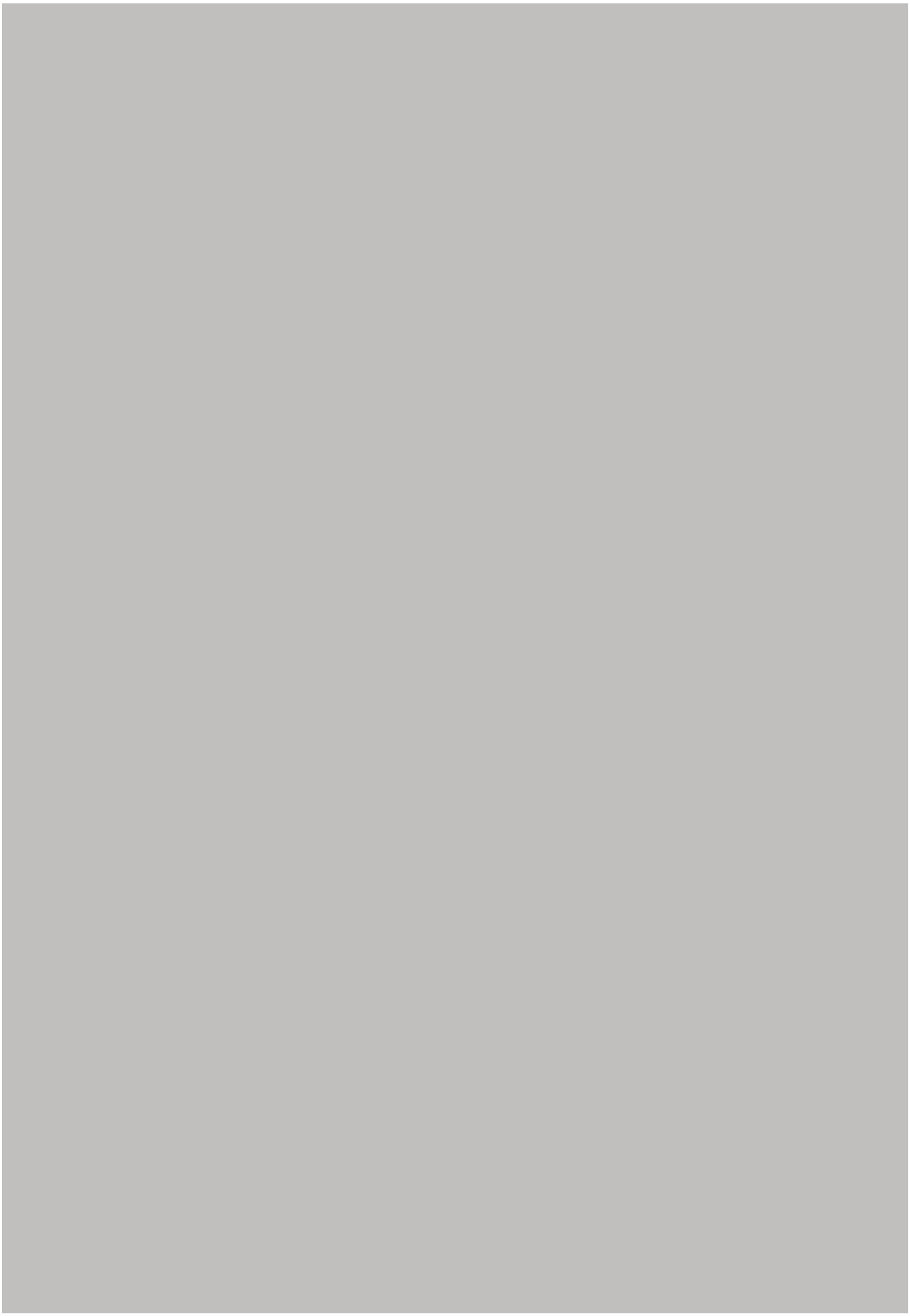

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Types of Measurements Required in Mobile Home HVAC Checks

Maintaining clear ducts is crucial for ensuring cleaner breathing spaces, especially in environments where air quality directly impacts health and well-being. Duct systems, often hidden from our daily view, play a pivotal role in circulating air throughout homes and buildings. However, like any other component of an infrastructure, they are susceptible to various problems that can significantly hinder their performance.

One of the most common issues faced by duct systems is blockages. This usually occurs when dust, debris, or even pest droppings accumulate over time within the ducts. Blockages can severely restrict airflow, causing the heating or cooling systems to work harder than necessary and thereby increasing energy consumption. Moreover, the reduced airflow can lead to uneven temperature distribution throughout a space, creating pockets of discomfort for occupants.

Leaks are another prevalent problem that affects duct performance. These are often caused by poor installation practices or wear and tear over time. Leaks allow conditioned air to escape into areas that do not require it, such as attics or basements, leading to inefficient system operation and increased utility costs. Additionally, leaks can introduce unfiltered outdoor air into living spaces, potentially degrading indoor air quality with pollutants like pollen or exhaust fumes.

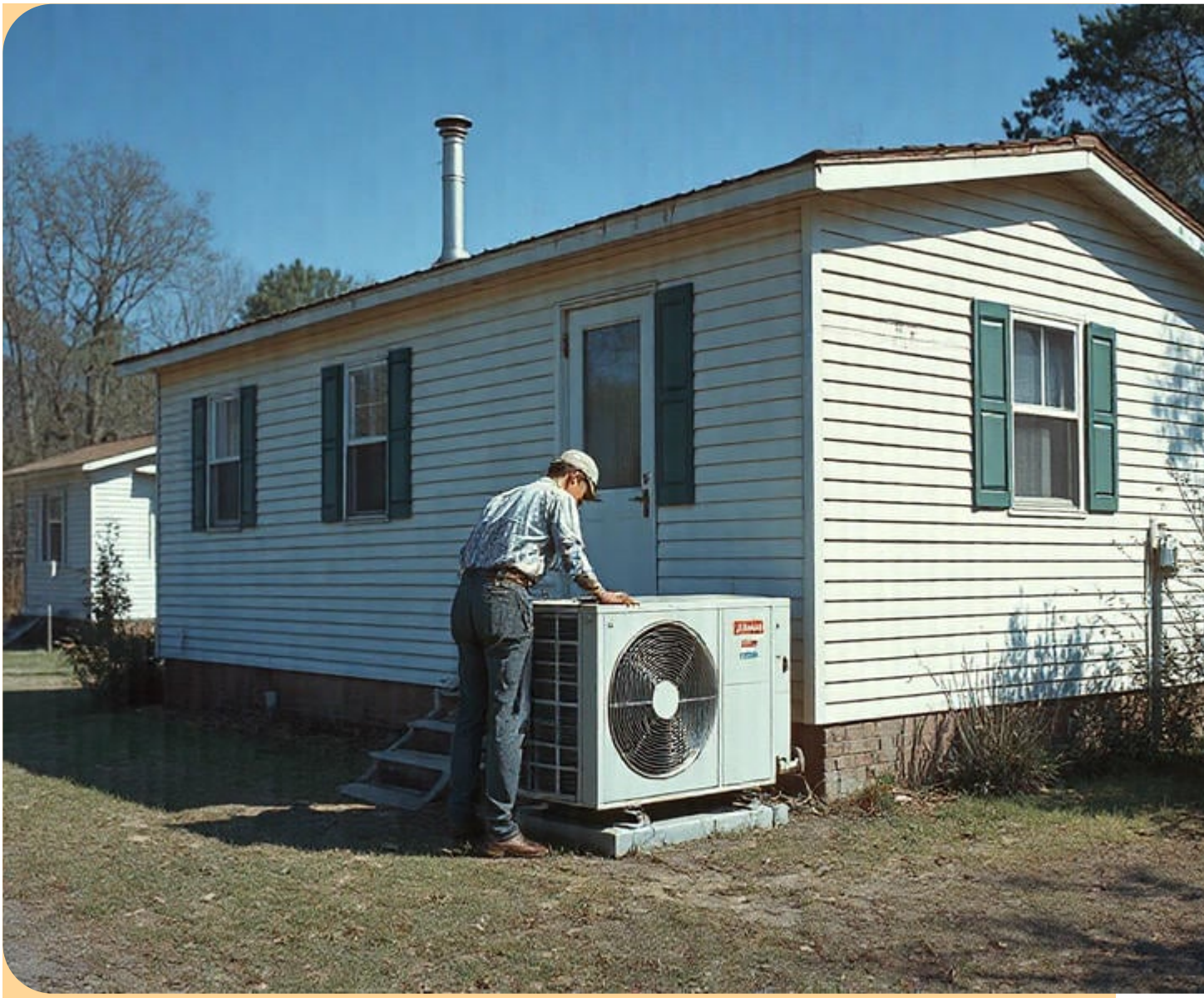
Dust accumulation poses yet another challenge for duct maintenance. Even with regular cleaning routines in place within homes or offices, dust inevitably finds its way into ducts where it settles and builds up over time. This accumulation not only contributes to blockages but also provides a breeding ground for allergens such as mold spores and dust mites. The circulation of these contaminants through HVAC systems can exacerbate respiratory issues among occupants and create an unhealthy indoor environment.

Addressing these typical problems requires a proactive approach towards duct maintenance. Regular inspections by qualified professionals are essential for identifying potential blockages before they become significant issues. Cleaning schedules should be adhered to rigorously to prevent excessive dust buildup and maintain optimal airflow through the system.

For leaks, sealing techniques using high-quality materials can ensure that ducts remain airtight over extended periods of use. Furthermore, employing advanced diagnostic tools such as thermal imaging cameras can help pinpoint leak locations accurately without invasive procedures.

Ultimately, maintaining clear ducts is about more than just improving system efficiency; it's about enhancing the overall quality of life for individuals who occupy these spaces daily. By addressing blockages promptly, repairing leaks efficiently, and managing dust accumulation diligently, we create cleaner breathing environments conducive to healthier living-spaces where people can thrive without worrying about what might be lurking unseen behind their walls.

In conclusion, while ductwork may seem inconspicuous compared to other components within our homes or offices at first glance-they play an integral role in promoting clean air circulation vital for comfortable living conditions year-round!



Comparing Digital vs Analog Multimeters for HVAC Use

In the pursuit of maintaining cleaner breathing spaces, we often overlook a critical component that plays a significant role in our indoor environment: the ductwork of our heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. Clogged ducts can have a profound impact on both air quality and health, making it imperative to focus on maintaining clear ducts as part of our

efforts to ensure cleaner breathing spaces.

Air ducts act as conduits for air circulation throughout buildings, facilitating the distribution of heated or cooled air. Over time, these ducts can accumulate dust, debris, pet dander, and other particulates that compromise their efficiency. When ducts become clogged with such pollutants, the quality of the air circulating within indoor environments deteriorates significantly. This decline in air quality is not merely an inconvenience; it poses genuine health risks to those who inhabit these spaces.

One major consequence of clogged ducts is the increased prevalence of allergens and irritants in the air. As airflow becomes restricted due to blockages within the ductwork, contaminants are more likely to settle and accumulate rather than being efficiently expelled from the system. For individuals with allergies or respiratory conditions such as asthma, this can exacerbate symptoms and lead to increased discomfort or even respiratory distress. Moreover, prolonged exposure to poor indoor air quality has been linked to a range of health issues including headaches, fatigue, and irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat.

Furthermore, clogged ducts can foster an environment conducive to mold growth. Moisture trapped within blocked passageways creates ideal conditions for mold spores to thrive. Once established within a duct system, mold can release spores into the circulated air every time the HVAC system operates. Inhaling these spores may lead to allergic reactions or trigger asthma attacks in sensitive individuals. The presence of mold also carries potential long-term health implications if not addressed promptly.

Beyond individual health concerns, clogged ducts also impact overall building efficiency and energy consumption. When airflow is impeded by obstructions within ductwork systems must work harder leading potentially higher energy bills increased wear tear on equipment reduced lifespan HVAC units themselves result more frequent costly repairs replacements

To mitigate these impacts regular maintenance cleaning essential professionals equipped tools techniques safely effectively remove accumulated debris contaminants from ensuring optimal performance preventing buildup harmful agents routine inspections should conducted identify address any emerging issues before they escalate further safeguarding both occupants well-being structural integrity property itself

In conclusion maintaining clear ducts vital aspect creating healthy living working environments contributes directly improved quality life everyone involved prioritizing cleanliness upkeep

integral part broader strategy promoting cleaner breathing spaces ultimately investing time resources necessary ensure clean functioning duct systems reaps benefits enhanced comfort safety wellness those occupy space

Safety Considerations When Using Multimeters in Mobile Homes

Maintaining clear ducts is essential for ensuring cleaner breathing spaces and promoting better indoor air quality. When ducts become clogged, the consequences can extend beyond simple inconvenience, potentially leading to poor indoor air quality, respiratory issues, and increased levels of allergens.

Air ducts are integral components of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. They serve as conduits for distributing conditioned air throughout a building. However, over time, these ducts can accumulate dust, debris, mold spores, and other contaminants. Clogged ducts can significantly impair the efficiency of an HVAC system by restricting airflow. This obstruction not only forces the system to work harder-leading to increased energy consumption-but also diminishes its ability to filter out pollutants effectively.

Poor indoor air quality is a direct consequence of clogged ducts. As the HVAC system circulates air through blocked pathways, it tends to recirculate dust and other particulates that have settled in the ductwork. These particles include common allergens such as pollen and pet dander which can exacerbate allergies or asthma symptoms in sensitive individuals. Furthermore, if moisture finds its way into clogged ducts-perhaps from condensation or leaks-it creates a breeding ground for mold growth. Mold spores released into the air can be inhaled by occupants, potentially causing allergic reactions or respiratory problems.

The health implications tied to poor indoor air quality are significant. Prolonged exposure to airborne pollutants can lead to respiratory issues such as chronic coughing, sneezing, wheezing, or even more serious conditions like bronchitis or sinus infections. Individuals with pre-existing respiratory conditions may find their symptoms worsening due to heightened exposure to irritants circulating within their living space.

Increased allergens present another concern linked with clogged ducts. A build-up of dust mites and other allergenic substances within ductwork means that each time the HVAC system operates, these allergens are dispersed throughout the home or office environment. For allergy sufferers or those with compromised immune systems, this continuous exposure poses a considerable health risk.

To preserve optimal indoor air quality and safeguard health against these risks requires regular maintenance of duct systems. Routine inspections and professional cleaning services are recommended to ensure that any blockages are promptly addressed before they exacerbate existing issues or create new ones.

In conclusion, maintaining clear ducts is not merely about enhancing HVAC efficiency; it plays a vital role in fostering healthier living environments by mitigating respiratory risks associated with poor indoor air quality and reducing allergen levels within confined spaces. By prioritizing clean ductwork through diligent upkeep practices-such as regular cleaning schedules-we invest in both our immediate comfort and long-term well-being.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Recommended Brands and Models for HVAC Multimeters

Maintaining clear ducts is essential for ensuring cleaner breathing spaces, a necessity often overlooked in the hustle and bustle of daily life. While it might seem like a minor component of household or building upkeep, regular maintenance practices for clear ducts are crucial for both health and efficiency. Just as we prioritize keeping our living spaces tidy and well-organized, so too should we focus on the unseen pathways that circulate air throughout our environments.

One of the primary benefits of maintaining clean ducts is improved air quality. Over time, dust, pollen, mold spores, and other pollutants can accumulate within ductwork. These contaminants can then be circulated throughout a home or office every time the HVAC system operates. For individuals with allergies or respiratory issues, this can exacerbate symptoms and lead to discomfort or health complications. Regularly cleaning air ducts helps to remove these potential irritants, promoting healthier indoor air.

Energy efficiency is another significant advantage of regular duct maintenance. When ducts are clogged with debris, heating and cooling systems must work harder to move air through them. This inefficiency can lead to increased energy usage and higher utility bills. By ensuring that ducts are free from obstructions, HVAC systems can operate more efficiently, potentially extending their lifespan while reducing overall energy consumption.

In addition to improving air quality and energy efficiency, regular duct maintenance can also enhance overall comfort within a space. Clean ducts allow for consistent airflow throughout all areas of a building, preventing hot or cold spots that result from uneven distribution. This balanced temperature control contributes to a more comfortable living or working environment.

Implementing regular maintenance practices for clear ducts involves several straightforward steps that anyone can follow or schedule with professionals if preferred. First and foremost is conducting periodic inspections to check for visible dust buildup or signs of mold growth inside vents or along ductwork seams. Hiring professional services for thorough cleaning at least once every few years ensures that even hard-to-reach areas receive attention.

Additionally, replacing HVAC filters regularly is an easy yet effective practice that complements duct cleaning efforts. Filters trap many airborne particles before they enter the duct system; however, over time they become dirty themselves and less effective at capturing pollutants.

To summarize, maintaining clear ducts through regular practices not only safeguards health by ensuring cleaner breathing spaces but also promotes greater energy efficiency and comfort within homes and offices alike. By prioritizing this often-neglected aspect of property upkeep-through inspections, professional cleanings when necessary, and routine filter changes-we lay the groundwork for healthier living environments today while preserving resources for tomorrow's needs as well.

Tips for Maintaining and Calibrating Your Multimeter

Maintaining clear ducts is not just a matter of comfort but a crucial step in ensuring healthier breathing spaces in our homes and workplaces. The air we inhale significantly impacts our health, and unmaintained ducts can become conduits for dust, allergens, and pollutants. To prevent this, regular maintenance tasks such as cleaning, inspection, and sealing are essential.

Cleaning is perhaps the most fundamental task in duct maintenance. Over time, dust and debris accumulate within the ductwork. This buildup can not only reduce the efficiency of your heating and cooling systems but also circulate dirty air throughout your living or working space. Therefore, it is advisable to schedule periodic cleaning of your ducts to remove any accumulated dirt. Professional duct cleaners use specialized tools to ensure that every nook and cranny is free from contaminants.

Inspection plays an equally vital role in maintaining optimal duct function. Regular inspections help identify potential issues before they evolve into significant problems. For instance, cracks or gaps in the ducts can lead to air leaks which compromise system efficiency and increase energy costs. During an inspection, professionals will assess the condition of your ductwork, checking for signs of wear or damage that might affect airflow quality.

Sealing is another critical component of duct maintenance that often goes hand-in-hand with inspection findings. Once any leaks or gaps are identified during an inspection, sealing them promptly helps maintain the integrity of the duct system. Properly sealed ducts ensure that conditioned air reaches its intended destination without escaping through unintended openings. This not only improves energy efficiency but also ensures that indoor air remains clean by preventing pollutants from entering through compromised sections.

Incorporating these routine maintenance tasks into a regular home-care schedule may seem like a chore at first glance; however, their benefits far outweigh the effort involved. Cleaner ducts mean cleaner air-reducing allergies and respiratory issues among inhabitants-and more efficient HVAC systems translate into lower utility bills.

In conclusion, dedicating time to clean, inspect, and seal your ductwork is a small investment towards creating healthier breathing environments. These routine tasks safeguard against potential health risks posed by poor indoor air quality while also enhancing overall comfort levels within spaces we occupy daily. By prioritizing duct maintenance today, you ensure cleaner breathing spaces for tomorrow-a commitment worth making for yourself and your loved ones' well-being.

Maintaining clean air ducts is crucial for ensuring the quality of the air we breathe indoors. These often-overlooked components of our HVAC systems can accumulate dust, allergens, and other pollutants over time. When it comes to cleaning them, homeowners are faced with a choice: tackle the task themselves or hire professional services. Both options have their merits and challenges, and understanding these can help make an informed decision.

DIY duct cleaning is appealing primarily because of its cost-effectiveness. For those who enjoy taking on home improvement projects, it can also be a satisfying endeavor. With some research and basic tools-a vacuum cleaner with a long hose attachment, brushes, and perhaps specialized duct cleaning kits-homeowners can attempt to clear out some of the debris within their ducts. This method allows for flexibility since you can clean at your convenience without waiting for an appointment.

However, DIY duct cleaning has its limitations. Accessing all parts of a duct system thoroughly can be challenging without specialized equipment or expertise. There's also the risk of damaging delicate components like coils or fans if handled improperly. Moreover, without professional-grade equipment such as high-powered vacuums or rotary brushes, removing deeply embedded contaminants might not be possible.

On the other hand, hiring professional duct cleaning services offers several advantages that often outweigh the initial cost investment. Professionals come equipped with advanced tools designed specifically for comprehensive ductwork maintenance. They possess the knowledge to identify areas that need special attention-such as mold growth or pest infestations-which might go unnoticed by an untrained eye.

Professional services also ensure a thorough job by using techniques like negative pressure vacuuming which effectively removes debris from even the most inaccessible parts of your duct system. Additionally, professionals often provide additional services such as sanitizing ducts to eliminate bacteria and odors or inspecting related HVAC components for potential issues.

The peace of mind that comes with knowing your air ducts are cleaned to industry standards can also contribute significantly to indoor air quality improvements, reducing allergy symptoms and enhancing overall comfort in your living spaces.

Ultimately, whether one opts for DIY solutions or professional services depends on various factors including budget constraints, personal capability in handling technical tasks, and how critical indoor air quality is perceived in one's household environment.

While DIY efforts may serve as interim measures between professional cleanings-or suffice in newer homes where buildup is minimal-investing in expert help periodically ensures that every breath taken inside your home remains fresh and free from hidden contaminants lurking within unseen passageways overhead.

In conclusion, maintaining clear ducts is pivotal for sustaining healthier breathing spaces indoors. Weighing the pros and cons of DIY versus professional cleaning helps tailor an approach best suited to individual needs while safeguarding long-term well-being through cleaner indoor air circulation.

Maintaining clean air ducts is crucial for ensuring cleaner breathing spaces within our homes and workplaces. The decision to either handle duct cleaning yourself or hire professional services can significantly impact both the effectiveness of the cleaning and your overall satisfaction with the results. Each approach comes with its own set of benefits and drawbacks, which are worth considering before embarking on this important task.

Choosing to clean air ducts yourself can be appealing for several reasons. First and foremost, it is often more cost-effective than hiring professionals. By doing it yourself, you save on labor costs and only need to invest in some basic tools and cleaning supplies. Additionally, tackling the task personally allows you to work at your own pace, dedicating as much time as needed without being constrained by an external schedule.

However, there are notable disadvantages to this do-it-yourself approach. One major drawback is the potential lack of expertise. Without proper knowledge or experience, you might miss areas that require attention or fail to thoroughly remove dust and debris from the system. This oversight could lead to a less effective cleaning, ultimately affecting indoor air quality.

On the other hand, hiring professional duct cleaning services offers distinct advantages that could outweigh the initial cost considerations. Professional cleaners come equipped with specialized tools and advanced techniques designed specifically for thorough duct cleaning. Their expertise ensures that every part of your duct system is meticulously cleaned, reducing allergens and improving airflow throughout your space.

Moreover, professionals are often able to identify potential issues within your HVAC system early on-issues that an untrained eye might overlook. Addressing these problems proactively can prevent costly repairs down the line and enhance the efficiency of your heating and cooling systems.

However, one must also consider some drawbacks associated with professional services. The most obvious is cost; hiring experts can be expensive compared to a DIY approach. Furthermore, scheduling appointments might not always align perfectly with your availability or convenience.

In conclusion, whether you decide to tackle duct cleaning yourself or hire professional services largely depends on weighing these benefits and drawbacks against personal preferences and circumstances. While a DIY approach may be tempting due to lower costs and flexibility in timing, relying on professionals guarantees comprehensive service backed by expertise and advanced equipment. Ultimately, maintaining clear ducts for cleaner breathing spaces requires careful consideration of what best suits your needs while prioritizing optimal indoor air quality for healthful living environments.

In today's rapidly urbanizing world, maintaining indoor air quality has become an essential aspect of ensuring healthier living environments. One of the key components in achieving this is through effective duct maintenance. Ducts, often hidden behind walls and ceilings, play a critical role in ventilation systems by circulating air throughout homes and office spaces. However, when neglected, these ducts can harbor dust, allergens, and pollutants that compromise indoor air quality. Fortunately, innovative solutions and technologies are emerging to address these challenges, paving the way for clearer breathing spaces.

Traditionally, duct maintenance involved time-consuming manual inspections and cleaning processes that were both labor-intensive and often insufficiently thorough. Now, with technological advancements, we have access to more efficient methods that ensure ducts remain free from contaminants. Robotic inspection systems equipped with cameras provide detailed views of the inside of ductwork without the need for dismantling structures. These robots can navigate through complex duct networks with precision, identifying blockages or areas requiring attention.

In addition to robotic inspections, smart sensors are revolutionizing how we monitor air quality within ducts in real-time. These devices can detect changes in particulate levels or humidity within the system and alert property managers to potential issues before they escalate into significant problems. This proactive approach not only helps maintain cleaner air but also extends the lifespan of HVAC systems by preventing overworking due to blockages or inefficiencies.

Another innovative solution making waves in duct maintenance is the use of advanced cleaning techniques such as dry ice blasting and ultraviolet (UV) light treatments. Dry ice blasting involves using compressed carbon dioxide pellets to remove debris without leaving chemical residues behind-a method both environmentally friendly and highly effective. UV light technology further enhances cleanliness by neutralizing bacteria and mold spores that might otherwise thrive within dark duct interiors.

Moreover, technological integration extends beyond individual homes into larger commercial buildings where automated building management systems (BMS) allow centralized control over HVAC operations. By integrating duct monitoring into these systems, facility managers can optimize airflow distribution based on occupancy levels or specific area needs-ensuring energy efficiency alongside improved air quality.

The importance of maintaining clear ducts cannot be overstated; it directly impacts our health by reducing exposure to allergens such as dust mites or pollen while minimizing respiratory

irritants like mold spores or chemical fumes from off-gassing materials used indoors. Cleaner ducts contribute significantly towards creating a safe haven within our living spaces where clean air promotes overall well-being.

In conclusion, embracing innovative solutions for duct maintenance represents a crucial step forward toward ensuring cleaner breathing spaces amidst increasing concerns about environmental sustainability and public health standards globally. As technology continues advancing at an unprecedented pace-ushering new tools capable not only detecting but resolving potential hazards efficiently-we find ourselves better equipped than ever before when tackling one fundamental aspect influencing daily life: indoor air quality improvement through diligent care afforded via modernized methodologies applied directly upon keeping those oft-overlooked passageways pristine year-round!

In today's rapidly evolving world, where technology permeates every aspect of our lives, the pursuit of cleaner and healthier living environments has gained unprecedented importance. The significance of maintaining clear ducts for ensuring cleaner breathing spaces cannot be overstated. With modern technological advancements, we are now equipped with an array of tools that promise to revolutionize how we approach duct maintenance. This exploration delves into how these modern tools and technologies can aid in keeping ducts clean efficiently.

One of the foremost advancements in this realm is the development of high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtration systems. These filters are designed to trap even the smallest particles, including dust, pollen, and other allergens that often accumulate within ductwork. By integrating HEPA filters into HVAC systems, one can significantly reduce airborne contaminants, thereby enhancing indoor air quality.

Furthermore, robotic duct cleaning technology has emerged as a game-changer in maintaining clear ducts. These robots are equipped with cameras and brushes that navigate through duct systems with precision. Their ability to access hard-to-reach areas ensures thorough cleaning while minimizing human intervention and error. Not only do they remove debris effectively, but their cameras also provide real-time feedback on the condition of the ducts, allowing for early detection of potential issues such as mold growth or structural damage.

Another promising tool in this domain is UV-C light technology. Installed within HVAC systems, UV-C lights work by emitting ultraviolet light that destroys microorganisms like bacteria and viruses present in the air passing through ducts. This not only contributes to a cleaner environment but also promotes better health by reducing the risk of airborne diseases.

Advancements in smart home technology have also made significant contributions to duct maintenance efficiency. Smart thermostats that connect to Wi-Fi allow users to monitor and control their home's HVAC system remotely via smartphones or computers. Such devices can alert homeowners when filters need replacing or when airflow is restricted due to blockage, enabling timely interventions before problems escalate.

Moreover, software analytics play a crucial role in enhancing efficiency by predicting maintenance needs based on usage patterns and environmental factors. Predictive analytics algorithms analyze data collected from sensors within HVAC systems to forecast when cleaning or servicing might be required. This proactive approach minimizes downtime while optimizing performance and longevity.

Despite these technological marvels at our disposal today, it is important not only rely solely on them but also adopt regular inspection routines conducted by professionals who possess expertise beyond what machines offer currently ensuring holistic oversight regarding system health overall remains vital too!

In conclusion: As we continue exploring modern tools & tech aimed at improving indoor air quality through effective management practices like those discussed herein it becomes increasingly evident how transformative these innovations truly are! By leveraging state-of-the-art equipment alongside traditional methods where applicable; achieving optimal results becomes attainable goal benefiting everyone involved ultimately leading towards healthier lifestyles globally speaking!

Maintaining clear ducts is essential for ensuring cleaner breathing spaces, and a cost-benefit analysis of this practice reveals its significant value. Indoor air quality has become increasingly important as people spend more time indoors, whether at home or in the workplace. Clean air ducts contribute to healthier environments by reducing pollutants and allergens that can circulate through HVAC systems.

One of the primary benefits of maintaining clear ducts is the improvement in air quality. Over time, ducts can accumulate dust, pollen, mold spores, and other contaminants that are detrimental to respiratory health. When these particles are present in high concentrations, they can exacerbate asthma symptoms and allergies, leading to increased medical costs and reduced productivity due to illness-related absences. Regular duct cleaning reduces these risks by eliminating buildups before they have a chance to impact indoor air quality significantly.

From an economic perspective, clean ducts also enhance the efficiency of HVAC systems. Systems burdened with debris must work harder to maintain desired temperatures, leading to higher energy consumption and utility bills. By investing in regular maintenance, homeowners and businesses can reduce their energy costs substantially over time. Furthermore, efficient systems experience less wear and tear, potentially extending their lifespan and deferring costly repairs or replacements.

While some might view duct cleaning as an unnecessary expense, the long-term savings often outweigh initial costs. Preventative maintenance is typically more economical than addressing problems after they arise-a principle well-known across various industries. Moreover, improved indoor air quality contributes to overall well-being and comfort for occupants-an intangible yet invaluable benefit that enhances life quality.

In conclusion, conducting a cost-benefit analysis clearly demonstrates that maintaining clear ducts is both economically wise and crucial for promoting healthy living environments. The upfront investment pays off through better system efficiency, lower energy bills, reduced health risks from pollutants, and enhanced comfort levels inside buildings. As awareness about indoor air quality continues to grow alongside technological advancements in environmental health monitoring tools, prioritizing clean duct maintenance should be an integral part of any building management strategy focused on sustainability and occupant welfare.

Maintaining clear ducts in our living and working spaces is often heralded as an essential practice for enhancing air quality and promoting better respiratory health. However, the benefits of this seemingly simple maintenance task extend far beyond immediate health improvements. A closer examination reveals significant financial advantages, particularly with regards to long-term savings from energy efficiency and reduced healthcare costs.

Firstly, let's consider the impact on energy efficiency. Clear ducts facilitate unobstructed airflow which allows heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems to operate more efficiently. When ducts are clogged with dust, debris, or mold, HVAC systems must work harder to maintain desired temperatures. This increased workload translates directly into higher energy consumption and elevated utility bills. By ensuring that ducts remain clean, households and businesses can optimize their HVAC performance, leading to substantial savings on energy costs over time.

Moreover, investing in regular duct maintenance can prolong the lifespan of HVAC systems themselves. Systems operating under strain due to blockages are more prone to breakdowns and may require costly repairs or premature replacement. Thus, maintaining clear ducts not

only reduces daily operational expenses but also diminishes the likelihood of incurring large expenditures associated with system failures.

In addition to energy-related savings, there is a pronounced impact on healthcare costs when air quality is improved through clear duct maintenance. Polluted indoor air can exacerbate respiratory conditions such as asthma and allergies or lead to new health issues like chronic bronchitis or sinus infections. These ailments contribute significantly to medical expenses through doctor visits, medications, and even hospitalizations in severe cases.

By preventing these health problems before they arise through improved air quality from clean ducts, individuals can reduce their reliance on medical interventions and associated costs. Moreover, healthier environments support greater productivity levels at work by reducing absenteeism related to illness-another indirect financial benefit.

In conclusion, while the primary motivation for maintaining clear ducts might be tied to health considerations initially, the financial aspects cannot be overlooked. The dual benefits of enhanced energy efficiency resulting in lower utility bills and reduced healthcare costs due to fewer respiratory issues paint a compelling picture of why this practice should be prioritized. As we seek ways to manage expenses both at home and in commercial settings effectively, investing in regular duct maintenance emerges as a smart strategy that pays dividends well into the future-both economically and in terms of overall well-being.

Maintaining clear ducts is a crucial yet often overlooked aspect of ensuring cleaner breathing spaces, particularly in mobile homes where space constraints and unique structural elements can complicate airflow. The significance of regular duct maintenance cannot be overstated, as it directly impacts the quality of air that inhabitants breathe daily. For individuals living in mobile homes, understanding and implementing effective duct cleaning routines can lead to improved health outcomes, enhanced comfort, and greater energy efficiency.

Mobile homes, by design, have compact layouts that can make ventilation challenging compared to traditional houses. The HVAC systems in these homes are essential for regulating temperature and ensuring a consistent flow of fresh air. Over time, however, dust, pollen, pet dander, and other airborne contaminants accumulate within the ductwork. This build-up not only restricts airflow but also provides a breeding ground for allergens and mold spores that can circulate throughout the home.

Regular maintenance of ducts helps mitigate these risks by removing accumulated debris and preventing potential blockages. By investing time in routine cleaning or hiring professionals to inspect and service the system periodically, residents can significantly reduce the likelihood of respiratory issues such as asthma or allergies being exacerbated by poor indoor air quality. Clean ducts ensure that the air circulating within the home is free from pollutants that could otherwise compromise health.

Furthermore, maintaining clear ducts contributes to better energy efficiency-a critical consideration for mobile homeowners who aim to minimize utility expenses. When ductwork is clogged or obstructed with debris, HVAC systems must work harder to maintain desired temperatures. This increased strain not only leads to higher energy consumption but also accelerates wear and tear on heating and cooling units. Regularly cleaned ducts facilitate optimal airflow which allows HVAC systems to operate efficiently, translating into cost savings on energy bills over time.

In addition to health benefits and energy savings, regular duct maintenance enhances overall comfort within a mobile home. With unobstructed airflow comes more consistent temperature control throughout each room. Residents will find it easier to achieve their desired level of warmth during winter months or coolness during summer months without experiencing uneven hot or cold spots.

Ultimately, prioritizing the upkeep of ducts is an investment in both personal well-being and household efficiency for those residing in mobile homes. Recognizing the importance of this task empowers individuals to take proactive measures towards creating healthier living environments characterized by clean air circulation. By embracing regular duct maintenance practices-whether through DIY efforts or professional services-mobile homeowners can pave the way toward cleaner breathing spaces where they feel safe comfortable year-round while reaping long-term benefits both physically financially alike .

About Wichita, Kansas

Not to be confused with Wichita County, Kansas.

Wichita, Kansas

City and county seat

Downtown Wichita skyline

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Downtown Wichita skyline
Carey House

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Carey House
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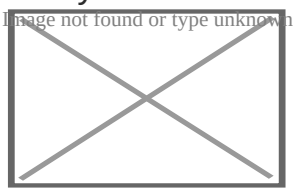

Exploration Place
science museum
Flag of Wichita, Kansas

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Official seal of Wichita, Kansas

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Seal

Official logo of Wichita, Kansas

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Logo
Nickname(s):
Air Capital of the World,[1] ICT[2]

Location within Sedgwick County and Kansas

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Location within Sedgwick County and Kansas

Map

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Interactive map of Wichita

Coordinates: 37°41?20?N 97°20?10?Wï»¿ / ï»¿37.68889°N 97.33611°W[3]

Country	United States
State	Kansas
County	Sedgwick
Founded	1868
Incorporated	1870
Named for	Wichita people
Government	
• Type	Council–manager
• Mayor	Lily Wu (L)
• City Manager	Robert Layton
Area [4]	
• City and county seat	166.52 sq mi (431.28 km^2)
• Land	161.99 sq mi (419.55 km^2)
• Water	4.53 sq mi (11.73 km^2)

Elevation [3]	1,303 ft (397 m)
	Population (2020)[5][6]
• City and county seat	397,532
• Estimate (2023)[7]	396,119
• Rank	51st in the United States 1st in Kansas
• Density	2,454.05/sq mi (947.52/km^2)
• Urban	500,231 (US: 84th)
• Urban density	2,205.2/sq mi (851.4/km^2)
• Metro [8]	647,919 (US: 93rd)
Demonym	Wichitan
Time zone	UTC?6 (CST)
• Summer (DST)	UTC?5 (CDT)
ZIP Codes	67201–67221, 67223, 67226–67228, 67230, 67232, 67235, 67260, 67275–67278[9]
Area code	316
FIPS code	20-79000 [3]
GNIS ID	473862 [3]
Website	wichita.gov

Wichita (/ËˆwɪtÊƒÉªtÉ”Ë/ â“˜ *WITCH-ih-taw*)[10] is the most populous city in the U.S. state of Kansas and the county seat of Sedgwick County.[3] As of the 2020 census, the population of the city was 397,532.[5][6] The Wichita metro area had a population of 647,610 in 2020.[8] It is located in south-central Kansas on the Arkansas River.[3]

Wichita began as a trading post on the Chisholm Trail in the 1860s and was incorporated as a city in 1870. It became a destination for cattle drives traveling north from Texas to Kansas railroads, earning it the nickname "Cowtown".[11][12] Wyatt Earp served as a police officer in Wichita for around one year before going to Dodge City.

In the 1920s and 1930s, businessmen and aeronautical engineers established aircraft manufacturing companies in Wichita, including Beechcraft, Cessna, and Stearman Aircraft. The city became an aircraft production hub known as "The Air Capital of the World".[13][14] Textron Aviation, Learjet, Airbus, and Boeing/Spirit AeroSystems

continue to operate design and manufacturing facilities in Wichita, and the city remains a major center of the American aircraft industry. Several airports located within the city of Wichita include McConnell Air Force Base,[15][16] Colonel James Jabara Airport, and Wichita Dwight D. Eisenhower National Airport, the largest airport in Kansas.

As an industrial hub, Wichita is a regional center of culture, media, and trade. It hosts several universities, large museums, theaters, parks, shopping centers, and entertainment venues, most notably Intrust Bank Arena and Century II Performing Arts & Convention Center. The city's Old Cowtown Museum maintains historical artifacts and exhibits the city's early history. Wichita State University is the third-largest post-secondary institution in the state.

History

[edit]
Main articles: History of Wichita, Kansas and Timeline of Wichita, Kansas

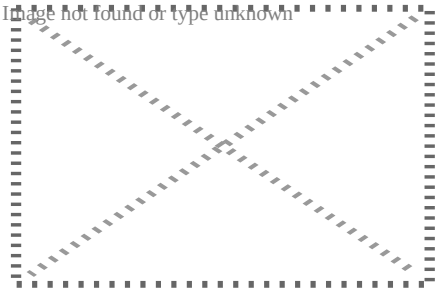
Early history

[edit]
See also: Early Kansas History

Archaeological evidence indicates human habitation near the confluence of the Arkansas and Little Arkansas Rivers, the site of present-day Wichita, as early as 3000 BC.[17] In 1541, a Spanish expedition led by explorer Francisco Vázquez de Coronado found the area populated by the Quivira, or Wichita, people. Conflict with the Osage in the 1750s drove the Wichita further south.[18] Prior to European settlement of the region, the site was in the territory of the Kiowa.[19]

19th century

[edit]

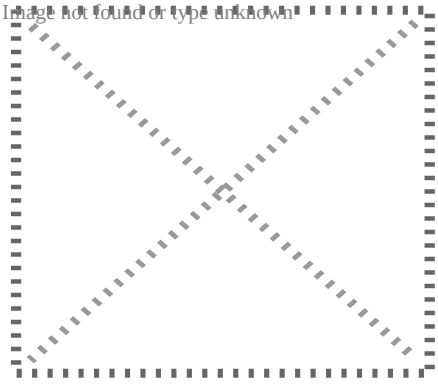


Darius Sales Munger House, built in 1868, is the oldest surviving building in Wichita (at Old Cowtown Museum).[20]

Claimed first by France as part of Louisiana and later acquired by the United States with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, it became part of Kansas Territory in 1854 and then the state of Kansas in 1861.[21][22]

The Wichita people returned in 1863, driven from their land in Indian Territory by Confederate forces in the American Civil War, and established a settlement on the banks of the Little Arkansas.[23][24][25] During this period, trader Jesse Chisholm established a trading post at the site, one of several along a trail extending south to Texas which became known as the Chisholm Trail.[26] In 1867, after the war, the Wichita returned to Indian Territory.[23]

In 1868, trader James R. Mead was among a group of investors who established a town company, and surveyor Darius Munger built a log structure for the company to serve as a hotel, community center, and post office.[27][28] Business opportunities attracted area hunters and traders, and a new settlement began to form. That summer, Mead and others organized the Wichita Town Company, naming the settlement after the Wichita tribe.[24] In 1870, Munger and German immigrant William "Dutch Bill" Greiffenstein filed plats laying out the city's first streets.[28] Wichita formally incorporated as a city on July 21, 1870.[27]



A 1915 railroad map of Sedgwick County, showing many railroads that previously passed through Wichita

Wichita's position on the Chisholm Trail made it a destination for cattle drives traveling north from Texas to access railroads, which led to markets in eastern U.S. cities.[26][29] The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway reached the city in 1872.[30] As a result, Wichita became a railhead for the cattle drives, earning it the nickname "Cowtown".[26][29] Across the Arkansas River, the town of Delano became an entertainment destination for cattlemen thanks to its saloons, brothels, and lack of law enforcement.[31]

James Earp ran a brothel with his wife Nellie "Bessie" Ketchum. His brother Wyatt was likely a pimp, although historian Gary L. Roberts believes that he was an enforcer or bouncer.[32] Local arrest records show that Earp's common-law wife Sally and James' wife Nellie managed a brothel there from early 1874 to the middle of 1876.[33] The area had a reputation for violence until lawmen like Wyatt stepped up enforcement, who officially joined the Wichita marshal's office on April 21, 1875. He was hired after the election of Mike Meagher as city marshal, making $100 per month.[26][29] By the middle of the decade, the cattle trade had moved west to Dodge City. Wichita annexed Delano in 1880.[31]

Rapid immigration resulted in a speculative land boom in the late 1880s, stimulating further expansion of the city. Fairmount College, which eventually grew into Wichita State University, opened in 1886; Garfield University, which eventually became Friends University, opened in 1887.[34][35] By 1890, Wichita had become the third-largest city in the state after Kansas City, and Topeka, with a population of nearly 24,000.[36] After the boom, however, the city entered an economic recession, and many of the original settlers went bankrupt.[37]

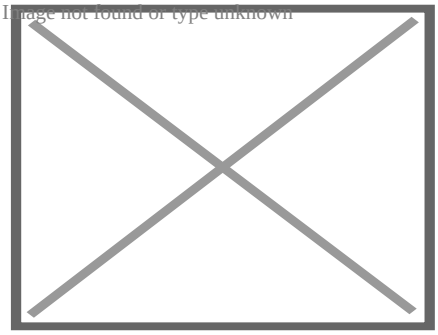
20th century

[edit]

In 1914 and 1915, deposits of oil and natural gas were discovered in nearby Butler County. This triggered another economic boom in Wichita as producers established refineries, fueling stations, and headquarters in the city.[38] By 1917, five operating refineries were in Wichita, with another seven built in the 1920s.[39] The careers and fortunes of future oil moguls Archibald Derby, who later founded Derby Oil, and Fred C. Koch, who established what would become Koch Industries, both began in Wichita during this period.[38][40]

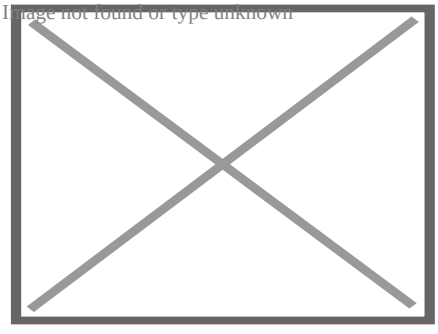
The money generated by the oil boom enabled local entrepreneurs to invest in the nascent airplane-manufacturing industry. In 1917, Clyde Cessna built his Cessna Comet in Wichita, the first aircraft built in the city. In 1920, two local oilmen invited

Chicago aircraft builder Emil "Matty" Laird to manufacture his designs in Wichita, leading to the formation of the Swallow Airplane Company. Two early Swallow employees, Lloyd Stearman and Walter Beech, went on to found two prominent Wichita-based companies, Stearman Aircraft in 1926 and Beechcraft in 1932, respectively. Cessna, meanwhile, started his own company in Wichita in 1927.[1] The city became such a center of the industry that the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce dubbed it the "Air Capital of the World" in 1929.[13][41][42]



Boeing B-29 assembly line (1944)

Over the following decades, aviation and aircraft manufacturing continued to drive expansion of the city. In 1934, Stearman's Wichita facilities became part of Boeing, which would become the city's largest employer.[43] Initial construction of Wichita Municipal Airport finished southeast of the city in 1935. During World War II, the site hosted Wichita Army Airfield and Boeing Airplane Company Plant No. 1.[44] The city experienced a population explosion during the war when it became a major manufacturing center for the Boeing B-29 bomber. The wartime city quickly grew from 110,000 to 184,000 residents, drawing aircraft workers from throughout the central U.S.[13][45] In 1951, the U.S. Air Force announced plans to assume control of the airport to establish McConnell Air Force Base. By 1954, all nonmilitary air traffic had shifted to the new Wichita Mid-Continent Airport west of the city.[44] In 1962, Lear Jet Corporation opened with its plant adjacent to the new airport.[46]



The original Pizza Hut building, which was moved to the campus of Wichita State University (2004)

Throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries, several other prominent businesses and brands had their origins in Wichita. A. A. Hyde founded health-care products maker Mentholatum in Wichita in 1889.[47][48] Sporting goods and camping-gear retailer Coleman started in the city in the early 1900s.[47][49] A number of fast-food franchises started in Wichita, beginning with White Castle in 1921 and followed by many more in the 1950s and 1960s including Pizza Hut in 1958. In the 1970s and 1980s, the city became a regional center of health care and medical research.[47][50]

Wichita has been a focal point of national political controversy multiple times in its history. In 1900, famous temperance extremist Carrie Nation struck in Wichita upon learning the city was not enforcing Kansas's prohibition ordinance.[47] The Dockum Drug Store sit-in took place in the city in 1958 with protesters pushing for desegregation.[51] In 1991, thousands of anti-abortion protesters blockaded and held sit-ins at Wichita abortion clinics, particularly the clinic of George Tiller.[52] Tiller was later murdered in Wichita by Scott Roeder in 2009.[53]

21st century

[edit]

Except for a slow period in the 1970s, Wichita has continued to grow steadily into the 21st century.[36] In the late 1990s and 2000s, the city government and local organizations began collaborating to redevelop downtown Wichita and older neighborhoods in the city.[28][31][54] Intrust Bank Arena opened downtown in 2010.[55]

Boeing ended its operations in Wichita in 2014.[56] However, the city remains a national center of aircraft manufacturing with other companies including Spirit AeroSystems and Airbus maintaining facilities in Wichita.[27][57]

Wichita Mid-Continent Airport was officially renamed Wichita Dwight D. Eisenhower National Airport after the Kansas native and U.S. President in 2015.[58]

Geography

[edit]

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Downtown Wichita viewed from the west bank of the Arkansas River (2010)

Wichita is in south-central Kansas at the junction of Interstate 35 and U.S. Route 54.[59] Part of the Midwestern United States, it is 157 mi (253 km) north of Oklahoma City, 181 mi (291 km) southwest of Kansas City, and 439 mi (707 km) east-southeast of Denver.[60]

The city lies on the Arkansas River near the western edge of the Flint Hills in the Wellington-McPherson Lowlands region of the Great Plains.[61] The area's topography is characterized by the broad alluvial plain of the Arkansas River valley and the moderately rolling slopes that rise to the higher lands on either side.[62][63]

The Arkansas follows a winding course, south-southeast through Wichita, roughly bisecting the city. It is joined along its course by several tributaries, all of which flow generally south. The largest is the Little Arkansas River, which enters the city from the north and joins the Arkansas immediately west of downtown. Further east lies Chisholm Creek, which joins the Arkansas in the far southern part of the city. The Chisholm's own tributaries drain much of the city's eastern half; these include the creek's West, Middle, and East Forks, as well as further south, Gypsum Creek. The Gypsum is fed by its own tributary, Dry Creek. Two more of the Arkansas's tributaries lie west of its course; from east to west, these are Big Slough Creek and Cowskin Creek. Both run south through the western part of the city. Fourmile Creek, a tributary of the Walnut River, flows south through the far eastern part of the city.[64]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 163.59 sq mi (423.70 km^2), of which 4.30 sq mi (11.14 km^2) are covered by water.[65]

As the core of the Wichita metropolitan area, the city is surrounded by suburbs. Bordering Wichita on the north are, from west to east, Valley Center, Park City, Kechi, and Bel Aire. Enclosed within east-central Wichita is Eastborough. Adjacent to the city's east side is Andover. McConnell Air Force Base is in the extreme southeast corner of the city. To the south, from east to west, lie Derby and Haysville. Goddard and Maize border Wichita to the west and northwest, respectively.[66]

Climate

[edit]

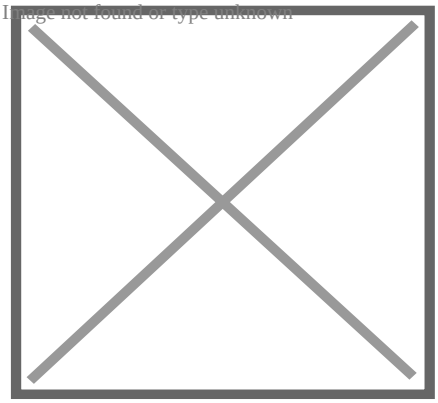
Climatic influences on weather

[edit]

Wichita lies within the humid subtropical climate zone (Köppen *Cfa*), typically experiencing hot, humid summers and cold, dry winters. Located on the Great Plains, far from any large moderating influences such as mountains or large bodies of water, Wichita often experiences severe weather with thunderstorms occurring frequently during the spring and summer. These occasionally bring large hail and frequent lightning. Particularly destructive ones have struck the Wichita area several times in the course of its history - in September 1965, during the Andover, Kansas tornado outbreak of April 1991, and during the Oklahoma tornado outbreak of May 1999.[67][68][69] Winters are cold and dry; since Wichita is roughly midway between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico, cold spells and warm spells are equally frequent. Warm air masses from the Gulf of Mexico can raise midwinter temperatures into the 50s and even 60s (°F), while cold-air masses from the Arctic can occasionally plunge the temperature below 0 °F. Wind speed in the city averages 13 mph (21 km/h).[70] On average, January is the coldest month (and the driest), July the hottest, and May the wettest.

Weather data

[edit]



Climate chart for Wichita

The average temperature in the city is 57.7 °F (14.3 °C).[71] Over the course of a year, the monthly daily average temperature ranges from 33.2 °F (0.7 °C) in January to 81.5 °F (27.5 °C) in July. The high temperature reaches or exceeds 90 °F (32 °C) an average of 65 days a year and 100 °F (38 °C) an average of 12 days a year. The minimum temperature falls to or below 10 °F (?12 °C) on an average 7.7 days a year. The hottest temperature recorded in Wichita was 114 °F (46 °C) in 1936; the coldest temperature recorded was ?22 °F (?30 °C) on February 12, 1899. Readings as low as ?17 °F (?27 °C) and as high as 111 °F (44 °C) occurred as recently as February 16, 2021, and July 29–30, 2012, respectively.[72] Wichita receives on average about 34.31 inches (871 mm) of precipitation a year, most of which falls in the warmer months, and experiences 87 days of measurable precipitation. The average relative humidity is 80% in the morning and 49% in the evening.[70] Annual snowfall averages 12.7 inches (32 cm). Measurable snowfall occurs an average of nine days per year with at least an inch of snow falling on four of those days. Snow depth of at least an inch occurs an average of 12 days per year.[71] The average window for freezing temperatures is October 25 through April 9.[72]

Climate data for Wichita, Kansas (1991–2020 normals,[a] extremes 1888–present)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Record high °F (°C)	75 (24)	87 (31)	92 (33)	98 (37)	102 (39)	110 (43)	113 (45)	114 (46)	108 (42)	97 (36)	86 (30)	83 (28)
Mean maximum °F (°C)	65.8 (18.8)	71.6 (22.0)	79.9 (26.6)	85.3 (29.6)	92.0 (33.3)	98.4 (36.9)	103.7 (39.8)	102.2 (39.0)	97.3 (36.3)	89.0 (31.7)	75.5 (24.2)	65.3 (18.5)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	43.9 (6.6)	48.9 (9.4)	59.1 (15.1)	68.3 (20.2)	77.5 (25.3)	87.9 (31.1)	92.6 (33.7)	91.0 (32.8)	83.3 (28.5)	70.8 (21.6)	57.0 (13.9)	45.8 (7.7)
Daily mean °F (°C)	33.2 (0.7)	37.6 (3.1)	47.4 (8.6)	56.5 (13.6)	66.7 (19.3)	76.9 (24.9)	81.5 (27.5)	79.9 (26.6)	71.7 (22.1)	59.0 (15.0)	45.8 (7.7)	35.6 (2.0)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	22.5 (?5.3)	26.3 (?3.2)	35.7 (2.1)	44.8 (7.1)	55.9 (13.3)	65.9 (18.8)	70.4 (21.3)	68.8 (20.4)	60.1 (15.6)	47.2 (8.4)	34.7 (1.5)	25.4 (?3.7)
Mean minimum °F (°C)	5.1 (?14.9)	8.4 (?13.1)	17.1 (?8.3)	28.2 (?2.1)	40.5 (4.7)	53.9 (12.2)	61.4 (16.3)	59.3 (15.2)	44.6 (7.0)	29.7 (?1.3)	17.9 (?7.8)	8.4 (?13.1
Record low °F (°C)	?15 (?26)	?22 (?30)	?3 (?19)	15 (?9)	27 (?3)	43 (6)	51 (11)	45 (7)	31 (?1)	14 (?10)	1 (?17)	?16 (?27)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	0.85 (22)	1.20 (30)	2.30 (58)	3.10 (79)	5.17 (131)	4.93 (125)	3.98 (101)	4.30 (109)	3.05 (77)	2.85 (72)	1.36 (35)	1.22 (31)

Average snowfall inches (cm)	2.7 (6.9)	3.6 (9.1)	2.1 (5.3)	0.2 (0.51)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.51)	0.8 (2.0)	3.1 (7.9)
Average precipitation days (? 0.01 in)	4.8	5.3	7.4	8.3	11.3	9.5	8.3	8.2	6.9	6.6	5.1	5.4
Average snowy days (? 0.1 in)	2.7	2.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.2
Average relative humidity (%)	69.9	68.3	63.8	62.8	67.0	64.3	58.9	61.1	66.8	65.1	70.0	71.7
Average dew point °F (°C)	19.6 (?6.9)	23.7 (?4.6)	32.0 (0.0)	42.3 (5.7)	53.1 (11.7)	61.2 (16.2)	63.7 (17.6)	62.6 (17.0)	56.8 (13.8)	45.0 (7.2)	34.0 (1.1)	23.5 (?4.7)
Mean monthly sunshine hours	190.9	186.4	230.4	257.8	289.8	305.0	342.1	309.2	245.6	226.3	170.2	168.7
Percent possible sunshine	62	62	62	65	66	69	76	73	66	65	56	57
Average ultraviolet index	2	3	5	7	9	10	10	9	7	5	3	2

Source: National Weather Service (relative humidity, dew point and sun 1961–1990) [72][7

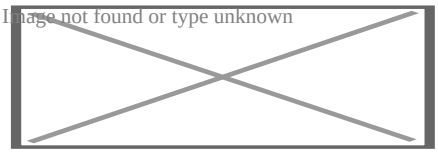
Pollen and other allergens

[edit]

Wichita is consistently ranked as one of the worst major cities in the nation for seasonal allergies, due largely to tree and grass pollen (partly from surrounding open plains and pastureland), and smoke from frequent burning of fields by the region's farmers and ranchers, driven by the strong Kansas winds.[74][75] The Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, ranked Wichita—out of the nation's 100 largest cities—6th worst for people with allergies in 2016,[76] 3rd worst in 2021,[77] 2nd worst in 2022,[78] and worst nationwide in 2023.[74][79][80][81][82]

Neighborhoods

[edit]
Main article: Neighborhoods of Wichita, Kansas



Downtown Wichita & Century II Convention Center along the Arkansas River

Wichita has several recognized areas and neighborhoods. The downtown area is generally considered to be east of the Arkansas River, west of Washington Street, north of Kellogg, and south of 13th Street. It contains landmarks such as Century II, the Garvey Center, and the Epic Center. Old Town is also part of downtown; this 50-acre (0.20 km^2) area is home to a cluster of nightclubs, bars, restaurants, a movie theater, shops, and apartments and condominiums, many of which make use of historical warehouse-type spaces.

Two notable residential areas of Wichita are Riverside and College Hill. Riverside is northwest of downtown, across the Arkansas River, and surrounds the 120-acre (0.49 km^2) Riverside Park.[83] College Hill is east of downtown and south of Wichita State University. It is one of the more historic neighborhoods, along with Delano on the west side and Midtown in the north-central city.[84]

Four other historic neighborhoods—developed in southeast Wichita (particularly near Boeing, Cessna and Beech aircraft plants) -- are among the nation's few remaining examples of U.S. government-funded temporary World War II housing developments to support war factory personnel: Beechwood (now mostly demolished), Oaklawn, Hilltop (the city's highest-density large neighborhood), and massive Planeview (where over 30 languages are spoken) -- in all, home to about a fifth of the city's population at their peak. Though designed as temporary housing, all have remained occupied into the 21st century, most becoming low-income neighborhoods.[85][86][87][88][89]

Demographics

[edit]
Main article: Demographics of Wichita, Kansas

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±

1870	689	—
1880	4,911	612.8%
1890	23,853	385.7%
1900	24,671	3.4%
1910	52,450	112.6%
1920	72,217	37.7%
1930	111,110	53.9%
1940	114,966	3.5%
1950	168,279	46.4%
1960	254,698	51.4%
1970	276,554	8.6%
1980	279,272	1.0%
1990	304,011	8.9%
2000	344,284	13.2%
2010	382,368	11.1%
2020	397,532	4.0%
2023 (est.)	396,119 [7]	?0.4%

U.S. Decennial Census[90]
2010–2020[6]

In terms of population, Wichita is the largest city in Kansas and the 51st largest city in the United States, according to the 2020 census.[6]

Wichita has an extensive history of attracting immigrants. Starting in 1895, a population of Lebanese Americans moved to the city, many of whom were Orthodox Christians. A second wave of Lebanese migrants moved to Wichita to flee the Civil War in their homeland.[91] Thousands of immigrants from Vietnam moved to Wichita in the aftermath of the Vietnam War.[92]

Wichita, Kansas – Racial and ethnic composition

Note: the US census treats Hispanic/Latino as an ethnic category. This table excludes Latinos from the racial categories and assigns them to a separate category. Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race.

Race / Ethnicity (*NH* = *Non-Hispanic*)	**Pop. 2000 [93]**	**Pop. 2010 [94]**	**Pop. 2020 [95]**	**% 2000**	**% 2010**	**% 2020**
White alone (NH)	246,924	246,744	233,703	71.72%	64.53%	58.79%
Black or African American alone (NH)	38,732	42,676	42,228	11.25%	11.16%	10.62%

Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	3,525	3,424	3,400	1.02%	0.90%	0.86%
Asian alone (NH)	13,543	18,272	19,991	3.93%	4.78%	5.03%
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	168	311	429	0.05%	0.08%	0.11%
Other race alone (NH)	528	472	1,585	0.15%	0.12%	0.40%
Mixed race or multiracial (NH)	7,752	12,121	23,410	2.25%	3.17%	5.89%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	33,112	58,348	72,786	9.62%	15.26%	18.31%
Total	**344,284**	**382,368**	**397,532**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

2020 census

[edit]

The 2020 United States census counted 397,532 people, 154,683 households, and 92,969 families in Wichita. The population density was 2,454.1 per square mile (947.5/km^2). There were 172,801 housing units at an average density of 1,066.7 per square mile (411.9/km^2).[96]

The U.S. census accounts for race by two methodologies. "Race alone" and "Race alone less Hispanics" where Hispanics are delineated separately as if a separate race.

The racial makeup (including Hispanics in the racial counts) was 63.39% (251,997) white, 10.95% (43,537) black or African-American, 1.33% (5,296) Native American, 5.09% (20,225) Asian, 0.12% (482) Pacific Islander, 7.41% (29,444) from other races, and 11.71% (46,551) from two or more races.[97]

The racial and ethnic makeup (where Hispanics are excluded from the racial counts and placed in their own category) was 58.79% (233,703) White (non-Hispanic), 10.62% (42,228) Black (non-Hispanic), 0.86% (3,400) Native American (non-Hispanic), 5.03% (19,991) Asian (non-Hispanic), 0.11% (429) Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic), 0.40% (1,585) from other race (non-Hispanic), 5.89% (23,410) from two or more races, and 18.31% (72,786) Hispanic or Latino.[95]

Of the 154,683 households, 26.6% had children under the age of 18; 42.6% were married couples living together; 29.4% had a female householder with no spouse present. 33.2% of households consisted of individuals and 11.9% had someone living

alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.5 and the average family size was 3.2.

24.6% of the population was under the age of 18, 9.5% from 18 to 24, 26.7% from 25 to 44, 23.2% from 45 to 64, and 14.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 35.3 years. For every 100 females, the population had 97.5 males. For every 100 females ages 18 and older, there were 95.7 males.

The 2016-2020 5-year American Community Survey[98] estimates show that the median household income was $53,466 (with a margin of error of +/- $1,028) and the median family income $69,930 (+/- $1,450). Males had a median income of $38,758 (+/- $1,242) versus $26,470 (+/- $608) for females. The median income for those above 16 years old was $31,875 (+/- $408). Approximately, 10.9% of families and 15.5% of the population were below the poverty line, including 21.4% of those under the age of 18 and 8.7% of those ages 65 or over.

2010 census

[edit]

As of the census of 2010, 382,368 people, 151,818 households, and 94,862 families were residing in the city. The population density was 2,304.8 inhabitants per square mile (889.9/km^2). The 167,310 housing units had an average density of 1,022.1 per square mile (394.6/km^2). The racial makeup of the city was 71.9% White, 11.5% African American, 4.8% Asian, 1.2% American Indian, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 6.2% from other races, and 4.3% from two or more races. Hispanics and Latinos of any race were 15.3% of the population.[99]

Of the 151,818 households, 33.4% had children under 18 living with them, 44.1% were married couples living together, 5.2% had a male householder with no wife present, 13.1% had a female householder with no husband present, and 37.5% were not families. About 31.1% of all households were made up of individuals, and 9.1% had someone living alone who was 65 or older. The average household size was 2.48, and the average family size was 3.14.[99]

The median age in the city was 33.9 years; 26.6% of residents were under the age of 18; 10.1% were between 18 and 24; 26.9% were from 25 to 44; 24.9% were from 45 to 64; and 11.5% were 65 or older. The gender makeup of the city was 49.3% male and 50.7% female.[99]

The median income for a household in the city was $44,477, and for a family was $57,088. Males had a median income of $42,783 versus $32,155 for females. The per capita income for the city was $24,517. About 12.1% of families and 15.8% of the population were below the poverty line, including 22.5% of those under age 18 and 9.9% of those age 65 or over.[99]

Metropolitan area

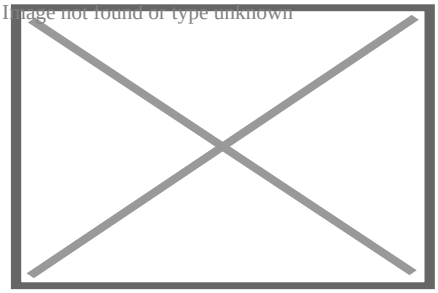
[edit]
Main article: Wichita, KS Metropolitan Statistical Area

Wichita is the principal city of both the Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and the Wichita-Winfield Combined Statistical Area (CSA).[100][101] The Wichita MSA encompasses Sedgwick, Butler, Harvey, and Sumner counties and, as of 2010, had a population of 623,061, making it the 84th largest MSA in the United States.[100][102][103]

The larger Wichita-Winfield CSA also includes Cowley County and, as of 2013, had an estimated population of 673,598.[104] Nearby Reno County is not a part of the Wichita MSA or Wichita-Winfield CSA, but, were it included, it would add an additional population of 64,511 as of 2010.[105]

Economy

[edit]



Boeing plant in Wichita (2010): Boeing was once the largest employer in Wichita (as per a 2005 analysis), and aviation remains the city's largest industry.

It is the birthplace of famous restaurants such as White Castle and Pizza Hut.[106][107] A survey of well-known Kansas-based brands conducted by RSM Marketing Services and the Wichita Consumer Research Center showed many of the top-25 Kansas-

based brands such as Koch, Coleman, Cessna, Pizza Hut, Beechcraft, Freddy's, and more are based in Wichita.[108]

Wichita's principal industrial sector is manufacturing, which accounted for 21.6% of area employment in 2003. Aircraft manufacturing has long dominated the local economy, and plays such an important role that it has the ability to influence the economic health of the entire region; the state offers tax breaks and other incentives to aircraft manufacturers.[109]

Healthcare is Wichita's second-largest industry, employing about 28,000 people in the local area. Since healthcare needs remain fairly consistent regardless of the economy, this field was not subject to the same pressures that affected other industries in the early 2000s. The Kansas Spine Hospital opened in 2004, as did a critical-care tower at Wesley Medical Center.[110] In July 2010, Via Christi Health, which is the largest provider of healthcare services in Kansas, opened a hospital that will serve the northwest area of Wichita. Via Christi Hospital on St. Teresa is the system's fifth hospital to serve the Wichita community.[111] In 2016, Wesley Healthcare opened Wesley Children's Hospital, the first and only children's hospital in the Wichita area.[112]

Thanks to the early 20th-century oil boom in neighboring Butler County, Kansas, Wichita became a major oil town, with dozens of oil-exploration companies and support enterprises. Most famous of these was Koch Industries, today a global natural-resources conglomerate. The city was also at one time the headquarters of the former Derby Oil Company, which was purchased by Coastal Corporation in 1988.

Koch Industries and Cargill, the two largest privately held companies in the United States,[113] both operate headquarters facilities in Wichita. Koch Industries' primary global corporate headquarters is in a large office-tower complex in northeast Wichita. Cargill Meat Solutions Div., at one time the nation's third-largest beef producer, is headquartered downtown. Other firms with headquarters in Wichita include roller-coaster manufacturer Chance Morgan, gourmet food retailer Dean & Deluca, renewable energy company Alternative Energy Solutions, and Coleman Company, a manufacturer of camping and outdoor recreation supplies. Air Midwest, the nation's first officially certificated "commuter" airline, was founded and headquartered in Wichita and evolved into the nation's eighth-largest regional airline prior to its dissolution in 2008.[114]

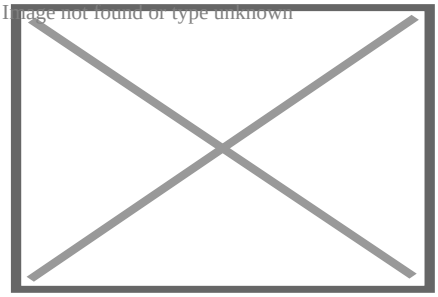
As of 2013, 68.2% of the population over the age of 16 was in the labor force; 0.6% was in the armed forces, and 67.6% was in the civilian labor force with 61.2% employed and 6.4% unemployed. The occupational composition of the employed civilian labor force was 33.3% in management, business, science, and arts; 25.1% in sales and office occupations; 17.2% in service occupations; 14.0% in production,

transportation, and material moving; and 10.4% in natural resources, construction, and maintenance. The three industries employing the largest percentages of the working civilian labor force were educational services, health care, and social assistance (22.3%); manufacturing (19.2%); and retail trade (11.0%).[99]

The cost of living in Wichita is below average; compared to a U.S. average of 100, the cost of living index for the city is 84.0.[115] As of 2013, the median home value in the city was $117,500, the median selected monthly owner cost was $1,194 for housing units with a mortgage and $419 for those without, and the median gross rent was $690.[99]

Aircraft manufacturing

[edit]



Beechcraft Starship were built in Wichita from 1983 to 1995.

From the early to late 20th century, aircraft pioneers such as Clyde Cessna, Emil Matthew "Matty" Laird, Lloyd Stearman, Walter Beech, Al Mooney and Bill Lear began aircraft-manufacturing enterprises that led to Wichita becoming the nation's leading city in numbers of aircraft produced, earning Wichita, in 1928, the 1929 title "Air Capital City" from the nation's Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce — a title the city would claim permanently.[13][116][117][118]

The aircraft corporations E. M. Laird Aviation Company (the nation's first successful commercial airplane manufacturer), Travel Air (started by Beech, Stearman, and Cessna), Stearman, Cessna, Beechcraft, and Mooney were all founded in Wichita between 1920 and early 1932.[116][117][118][14] By 1931, Boeing (of Seattle, Washington) had absorbed Stearman, creating "Boeing-Wichita", which would eventually grow to become Kansas' largest employer.[15][119][120] During World War II, employment peak at Boeing-Wichita was 29,795 in December 1943.[121]

Today, Cessna Aircraft Co. (the world's highest-volume airplane manufacturer) and Beechcraft remain based in Wichita, having merged into Textron Aviation in 2014,

along with Learjet and Boeing's chief sub-assembly supplier, Spirit AeroSystems. Airbus maintains a workforce in Wichita, and Bombardier (parent company of Learjet) has other divisions in Wichita, as well. Over 50 other aviation businesses operate in the Wichita MSA, as well as over 350 suppliers and subcontractors to the local aircraft manufacturers. In total, Wichita and its companies have manufactured an estimated 250,000 aircraft since Clyde Cessna's first Wichita-built aircraft in 1916.[15][16][116][117][13]

In the early 2000s, a national and international recession combined with the after-effects of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks to depress the aviation subsector in and around Wichita. Orders for new aircraft plummeted, prompting Wichita's five largest aircraft manufacturers, Boeing Co., Cessna Aircraft Co., Bombardier Learjet Inc., Hawker Beechcraft, and Raytheon Aircraft Co.—to slash a combined 15,000 jobs between 2001 and 2004. In response, these companies began developing small- and mid-sized airplanes to appeal to business and corporate users.[110]

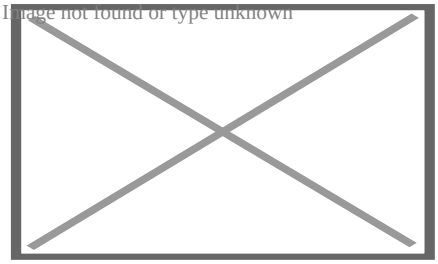
In 2007, Wichita built 977 aircraft, ranging from single-engine light aircraft to the world's fastest civilian jet; one-fifth of the civilian aircraft produced in United States that year, plus numerous small military aircraft.[117][16][122] In early 2012, Boeing announced it would be closing its Wichita plant by the end of 2013,[120][123] which paved the road for Spirit Aerosystems to open its plant (actually, the Boeing-Wichita factory, still producing the same aircraft assemblies for Boeing, but officially under a different corporation).[13][124]

Arts and culture

[edit]

Arts

[edit]



Wichita Art Museum (2012)

Wichita is home to several art museums and performing arts groups. The Wichita Art Museum is the largest art museum in the state of Kansas and contains 7,000 works in permanent collections.[125] The Ulrich Museum of Art at Wichita State University is a modern and contemporary art museum with over 6,300 works in its permanent collection.[126]

Music

[edit]

Wichita is the music hub of central Kansas, and draws major acts from around the world, performing at various concert halls, arenas, and stadiums around the area. Most major rock'n'roll and pop-music stars, and virtually all country music stars, perform there during their career.[*citation needed*]

Music Theatre Wichita, Wichita Grand Opera (both nationally renowned),[127] and the Wichita Symphony Orchestra perform regularly at the Century II Convention Hall downtown. Concerts are also regularly performed by the nationally noted schools of music at Wichita's two largest universities.[127][128]

The Orpheum Theatre, a classic movie palace built in 1922, serves as a downtown venue for smaller shows. The Cotillion, a special events facility built in 1960, serves a similar purpose as a music venue.

Events

[edit]

The Wichita River Festival has been held in the Downtown and Old Town areas of the city since 1972. It has featured events, musical entertainment, sporting events, traveling exhibits, cultural and historical activities, plays, interactive children's events, a flea market, river events, a parade, block parties, a food court, fireworks, and souvenirs for the roughly 370,000+ patrons who attend each year.[129] In 2011, the festival was moved from May to June because of rain during previous festivals. The Wichita River Festival has seen immense growth, with record numbers in 2016 and again in 2018.[130] Much of that growth is attributed to attractive musical acts at the festival.[131]

Wichita customarily holds major parades for the River Festival, Christmas season (shortly after Thanksgiving), Veterans Day, Juneteenth, and St. Patrick's Day.[132]

The annual Wichita Black Arts Festival, held in the spring, celebrates the arts, crafts, and creativity of Wichita's large African-American community. It usually takes place in Central-Northeast Wichita. A Juneteenth event and parade also are common annual events.

The annual Wichita Asian Festival, usually held at Century II in October, displays the native arts, crafts, cultural performances and foods of Wichita's large, diverse Asian community from the Middle East, Central and South Asia, Southeast Asia and East Asia. The event includes many varied performances of Asian music, dance, acrobatics and martial arts, talent pageant, and vendors of Asian arts and crafts.[133][134][135][136] Dozens of food vendors serve the cuisine of most Asian nations.[137][135][134]

The International Student Association at Wichita State University presents an annual international cultural exhibition and food festival, on the campus at WSU, providing an inexpensive sampling of global culture and cuisine to the general public.

One or more large Renaissance fairs occur annually, including the "RenFair" in conjunction with the "Kingdom of Calontir" of the SCA (Society for Creative Anachronism). The fairs vary in length from one day to a week, typically at Sedgwick County Park or Newman University.

The Wichita Public Library's Academy Awards Shorts program is reportedly the oldest annual, complete, free public screening outside of Hollywood of the full array of short films nominated for an Academy Award ("Oscar"). In late winter, shortly before the Academy Awards ceremonies, the films—including all nominated documentary, live action, and animated shorts—are presented, free, at the Library and in local theaters and other venues around Wichita. Wichita's former Congressman, Motion Picture Association President Dan Glickman, has served as honorary chair of the event, and some of the filmmakers have attended and visited with the audiences.[138][139][140][141][142][143]

The Tallgrass Film Festival has been held in downtown Wichita since 2003. It draws over 100 independent feature and short films from all over the world for three days each October. Notable people from the entertainment industry have attended the festival.[144]

Aviation-related events are common in the Wichita area, including air shows, fly-ins, air races, aviation conferences, exhibitions, and trade shows. The city's two main air shows, which are generally held in alternating years, are the city-sponsored civilian Wichita Flight Festival[145] (originally the "Kansas Flight Festival") and the military-sponsored McConnell Air Force Base Open House and Airshow.[146]

A wide range of car shows are also common in Wichita,[147][148][149][150] including the Blacktop Nationals,[151][152][153] the Automobilia show (claiming over 1,000 vehicles on display[154]),[155] and the Riverfest Classic Car Show,[156] each of which fill much of downtown Wichita.[152][155][156] Wichita is also home to the large Cars for Charities Rod & Custom Car Show (started in 1957 as the Darryl Starbird Show), one of the longest-running indoor car shows in the nation.[157][158][159][160]

Points of interest

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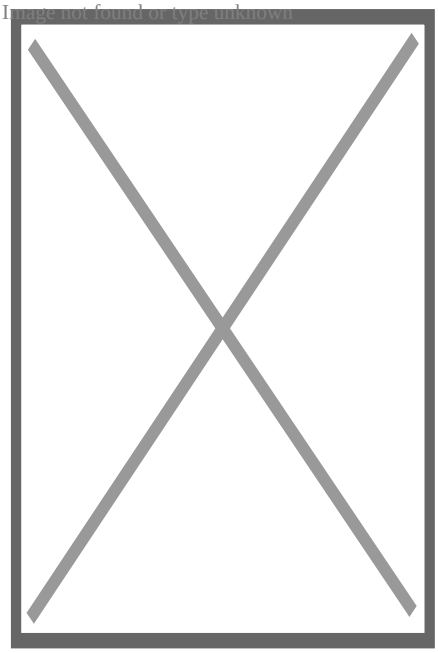

Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum, downtown Wichita (2008)

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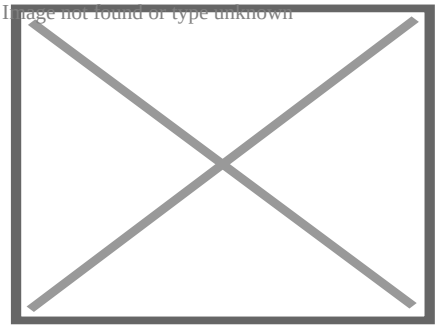


Kansas Aviation Museum, former Wichita Municipal Airport terminal from 1935 to 1951, southeast Wichita (2008)

Museums and landmarks devoted to science, culture, and area history are located throughout the city. Several lie along the Arkansas River west of downtown, including the Exploration Place science and discovery center, the Mid-America All-Indian Center, the Old Cowtown living history museum, and The Keeper of the Plains statue and its associated display highlighting the daily lives of Plains Indians. The Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum in downtown Wichita occupies the original Wichita city hall, built in 1892. The museum contains artifacts that tell the story of Wichita and Sedgwick County starting from 1865 and continuing to the present day.[161] Nearby is the 1913 Sedgwick County Memorial Hall and Soldiers and Sailors Monument. East of downtown is the Museum of World Treasures and railroad-oriented Great Plains Transportation Museum. The Coleman Factory Outlet and Museum was at 235 N St. Francis street and was the home of the Coleman Lantern until it closed in 2018.[162] Wichita State University hosts the Lowell D. Holmes Museum of Anthropology. The Kansas Aviation Museum, housed in the Terminal and Administration building of the former Municipal Airport, is in southeast Wichita adjacent to McConnell Air Force Base. The Original Pizza Hut Museum is also located on the Wichita State University campus for pizza lovers and fans to visit.

The Sedgwick County Zoo in the northwest part of Wichita is the most popular outdoor tourist attraction in the state of Kansas, and is home to more than 2,500 animals representing 500 different species.[163] The zoo is next to Sedgwick County Park and the Sedgwick County Extension Arboretum.

Intrust Bank Arena is the city's primary event venue, featuring 22 suites, 2 party suites, 40 loge boxes and over 300 premium seats with a total potential capacity of over 15,000.[164] This arena in the middle of Wichita opened in January 2010.[165]

Located immediately east of downtown is Old Town, the city's entertainment district. In the early 1990s, developers transformed it from an old warehouse district into a mixed-zone neighborhood with residential space, nightclubs, restaurants, hotels, and museums.[166]

Moody's Skidrow Beanery, at 625 E. Douglas in what was to become Old Town, was one of the more famous places in Wichita in the 1960s. It was the scene of a nationally followed First Amendment struggle[167] and was visited by Allen Ginsberg in 1966 (the name had been changed to the Magic Theatre Vortex Art Gallery) where he first read his long poem "Wichita Vortex Sutra."

Wichita is also home to two major indoor shopping malls: Towne East Square, managed by Simon Property Group, and Towne West Square. Towne East is home to four anchor stores and has more than 100 tenants. Towne West Square, which was put into foreclosure in 2019,[168] was still operational as of 2021. The oldest mall, Wichita Mall, was for many years largely a dead mall, but has since been converted

into office space.[169] There are also two large outdoor shopping centers, Bradley Fair (which hosts jazz concerts and art festivals) located on the city's northeast side and New Market Square located on the city's northwest side. Each establishment consists of over 50 stores spread out on several acres.

In 1936, the Wichita post office contained two oil-on-canvas murals, *Kansas Farming*, painted by Richard Haines and *Pioneer in Kansas* by Ward Lockwood. Murals were produced from 1934 to 1943 in the United States through the Section of Painting and Sculpture, later called the Section of Fine Arts, of the Treasury Department. The post office building became the Federal Courthouse at 401 N. Market Street and the murals are on display in the lobby.[170]

Wichita also has a number of parks and recreational areas such as Riverside Park, College Hill Park, and McAdams Park.

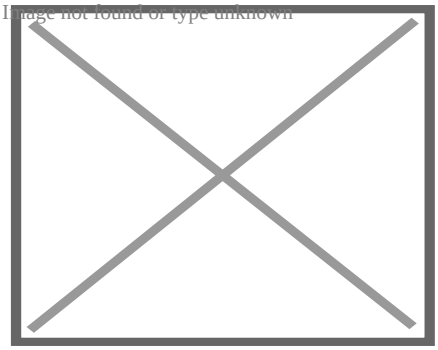
Libraries

[edit]

The Wichita Public Library is the city's library system, presently consisting of a central facility, the Advanced Learning Library in Delano and six branch locations in other neighborhoods around the city.[171] The library operates several free programs for the public, including special events, technology training classes, and programs specifically for adults, children, and families.[172] As of 2009, its holdings included more than 1.3 million books and 2.2 million items total.[173]

Sports

[edit]
Main article: Sports in Wichita, Kansas

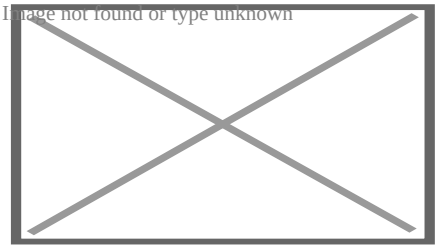


Intrust Bank Arena, home to the Wichita Thunder of the ECHL, located in downtown Wichita (2010)

Wichita is home to several professional, semi-professional, non-professional, and collegiate sports teams. Professional teams include the Wichita Thunder ice hockey team and the Wichita Force indoor football team. The Wichita Wind Surge, a Minor League Baseball team of the Double-A Central play at Riverfront Stadium on the site of the former Lawrence–Dumont Stadium.[174] Their 2020 debut was postponed by the COVID-19 pandemic.[175] In 2021, the team dropped down to the Double-A Central (From Triple-A) without having played a Triple-A game due to Major League Baseball's realignment of the minor leagues. The city hosts the Air Capital Classic, a professional golf tournament of the Korn Ferry Tour first played in 1990.

Defunct professional teams which used to play in Wichita include the Wichita Aeros and Wichita Wranglers baseball teams, the Wichita Wings indoor soccer team, the Wichita Wind (farm team to the Edmonton Oilers National Hockey League team in the early 1980s) and the Wichita Wild indoor football team. Semi-pro teams included the Kansas Cougars and Kansas Diamondbacks football teams.[176][177] Non-professional teams included the Wichita Barbarians rugby union team and the Wichita World 11 cricket team.[178][179]

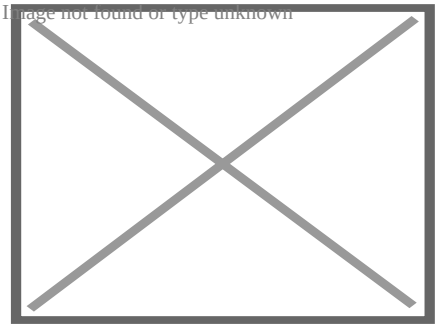
Collegiate teams based in the city include the Wichita State University Shockers, Newman University Jets, and the Friends University Falcons. The WSU Shockers are NCAA Division I teams that compete in men's and women's basketball, baseball, volleyball, track and field, tennis, and bowling. The Newman Jets are NCAA Division II teams that compete in baseball, basketball, bowling, cross country, golf, soccer, tennis, wrestling, volleyball, and cheer/dance. The Friends Falcons compete in Region IV of the NAIA in football, volleyball, soccer, cross country, basketball, tennis, track and field, and golf.



Riverfront Stadium (left), Arkansas River and downtown Wichita (upper right) (2023)

Several sports venues are in and around the city. Intrust Bank Arena, downtown, is a 15,000-seat multi-purpose arena that is home to the Wichita Thunder. Lawrence–Dumont Stadium, just west of downtown, was a medium-sized baseball stadium that has been home to Wichita's various minor-league baseball teams over

the years. It was also home to the minor-league National Baseball Congress and the site of the Congress's annual National Tournament.



Eck Stadium at Wichita State University in northeast Wichita (2005)

Wichita Ice Arena, just west of downtown, is a public ice-skating rink used for ice-skating competitions. Century II has been used for professional wrestling tournaments, gardening shows, sporting-goods exhibitions, and other recreational activities. The WSU campus includes two major venues: Eck Stadium, a medium-sized stadium with a full-sized baseball field that is home to the WSU Shocker baseball team, and Charles Koch Arena, a medium-sized, dome-roofed circular arena with a collegiate basketball court that hosts the WSU Shocker basketball team. Koch Arena is also used extensively for citywide and regional high school athletic events, concerts, and other entertainments. Just north of the city is 81 Motor Speedway, an oval motor-vehicle racetrack used extensively for a wide range of car, truck, and motorcycle races, and other motorsports events. Neighboring Park City is home to Hartman Arena and the Sam Fulco Pavilions, a moderate-capacity low-roofed arena developed for small rodeos, horse shows, livestock competitions, and exhibitions.

Wichita is also home to two sports museums, the Kansas Sports Hall of Fame and the Wichita Sports Hall of Fame and Museum.[180][181]

Professional

[edit]

Team	Founded	League	Sport
Wichita Thunder	1992	ECHL	Ice hockey
Wichita Wind Surge	2020	Double-A Central	Baseball
Wichita Wings	2019	MASL 2	Indoor soccer

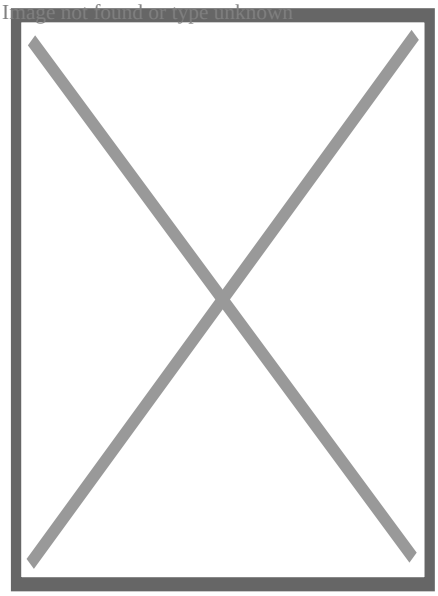
College

[edit]

School	School nickname	Level	# of teams
Wichita State University	Shockers	NCAA Division I	15
Newman University	Jets	NCAA Division II	16
Friends University	Falcons	NAIA	15

Government

[edit]
See also: List of mayors of Wichita, Kansas



Wichita City Hall (2018)

Under state statute, Wichita is a city of the first class.[182] Since 1917, it has had a council–manager form of government.[183] The city council consists of seven members popularly elected every four years with staggered terms in office. For representative purposes, the city is divided into six districts with one council member elected from each. The mayor is the seventh council member, elected at large. The council sets policy for the city, enacts laws and ordinances, levies taxes, approves the city budget, and appoints members to citizen commission and advisory boards.[184] It meets each Tuesday.[182] The city manager is the city's chief executive, responsible for administering city operations and personnel, submitting the annual city budget, advising the city council, preparing the council's agenda, and oversight of non-

departmental activities.[183] As of 2024, the city council consists of Mayor Lily Wu, Brandon Johnson (District 1), Becky Tuttle (District 2), Mike Hoheisel (District 3), Dalton Glasscock (District 4), J.V. Johnston (District 5), and Maggie Ballard (District 6).[185] The city manager is Robert Layton.[186]

The Wichita Police Department, established in 1871, is the city's law enforcement agency.[187] With over 800 employees, including more than 600 commissioned officers, it is the largest law enforcement agency in Kansas.[188] The Wichita Fire Department, organized in 1886, operates 22 stations throughout the city. Organized into four battalions, it employs over 400 full-time firefighters.[189]

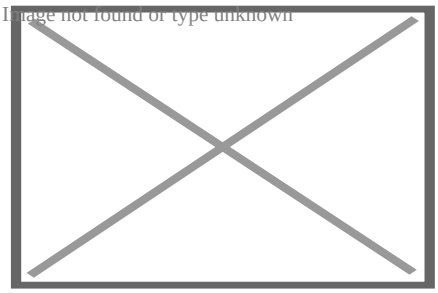
As the county seat, Wichita is the administrative center of Sedgwick County. The county courthouse is downtown, and most departments of the county government base their operations in the city.[190]

Many departments and agencies of the U.S. Government have facilities in Wichita. The Wichita U.S. Courthouse, also downtown, is one of the three courthouses of the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas.[191] The U.S. Air Force operates McConnell Air Force Base immediately southeast of the city.[192] The campus of the Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center is on U.S. 54 in east Wichita.[193] Other agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation,[194] Food and Drug Administration,[195] and Internal Revenue Service[196] among others, have offices around the city.

Wichita lies within Kansas's 4th U.S. Congressional District, represented since 2017 by Republican Ron Estes. For the purposes of representation in the Kansas Legislature, the city is in the 16th and 25th through 32nd districts of the Kansas Senate and the 81st, 83rd through 101st, 103rd, and 105th districts of the Kansas House of Representatives.[182]

Education

[edit]



Wichita East High School (2012)

Primary and secondary education

[edit]

With over 50,000 students, Wichita USD 259 is the largest school district in Kansas.[197] It operates more than 90 schools in the city including 12 high schools, 16 middle schools, 61 elementary schools, and more than a dozen special schools and programs.[198] Outlying portions of Wichita lie within suburban public unified school districts including Andover USD 385, Circle USD 375, Derby USD 260, Goddard USD 265, Haysville USD 261, Maize USD 266, and Valley Center USD 262. Some of these schools, despite being in other school districts, are within the Wichita city limits.[199]

There are more than 35 private and parochial schools in Wichita.[200] The Roman Catholic Diocese of Wichita oversees 16 Catholic schools in the city including 14 elementary schools and two high schools, Bishop Carroll Catholic High School and Kapaun Mt. Carmel High School.[201] The Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod operates three Lutheran schools in the city, Bethany Lutheran School (Grades PK-5), Holy Cross Lutheran School (PK-8), and Concordia Academy (9-12).[202][203] There are also two Seventh-day Adventist schools in Wichita, Three Angels School (K-8) and Wichita Adventist Christian Academy (K-10).[204][205] Other Christian schools in the city are Calvary Christian School (PK-12), Central Christian Academy (K-10), Classical School of Wichita (K-12), Sunrise Christian Academy (PK-12), Trinity Academy (K-12), Wichita Friends School (PK-6), and Word of Life Traditional School (K-12). In addition, there is an Islamic school, Annoor School (PK-8), operated by the Islamic Society of Wichita. Unaffiliated private schools in the city include Wichita Collegiate School, The Independent School, and Northfield School of the Liberal Arts, as well as three Montessori schools.[206]

Colleges and universities

[edit]

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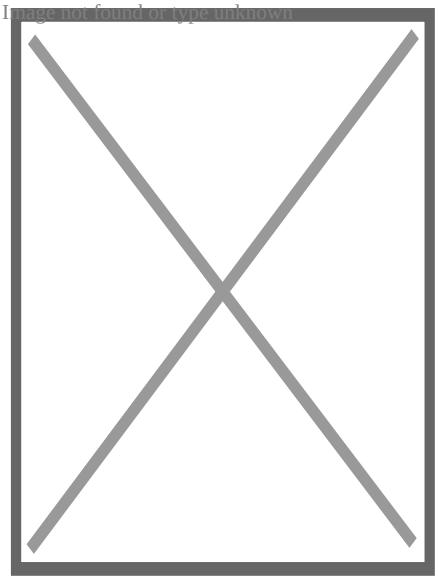


Davis Administration Building at Friends University (2006)

Wichita has several colleges, universities, technical schools and branch campuses of other universities around the state. These include the following:

- Wichita State University
- Friends University
- Newman University
- University of Kansas - School of Medicine Wichita Campus (KU Wichita)
- Wichita Technical Institute

Three universities have their main campuses in Wichita. The largest is Wichita State University (WSU), a public research university classified by Carnegie as "R2: Doctoral Universities – Higher Research Activity." WSU has more than 14,000 students and is the third-largest university in Kansas.[207][208] WSU's main campus is in northeast Wichita with multiple satellite campuses around the metro area.[209] Friends University, a private, non-denominational Christian university, has its main campus in west Wichita as does Newman University, a private Catholic university.[210][211] Wichita Area Technical College, founded in 1995, was merged into Wichita State University's College of Applied Sciences and Technology in 2018, and is now known as WSU Tech.

Several colleges and universities based outside Wichita operate satellite locations in and around the city. The University of Kansas School of Medicine has one of its three campuses in Wichita.[212] Baker University, Butler Community College, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Southwestern College, Tabor College, Vatterott College, and Webster University have Wichita facilities as do for-profit institutions including Heritage College and University of Phoenix.[213][214][215][216]

Media

[edit]
Main article: Media in Wichita, Kansas

The Wichita Eagle, which began publication in 1872, is the city's major daily newspaper.[217] It was founded and edited for forty years by Marshall Murdock (1837-1908), a major player in local and state Republican politics, as well as doubling as postmaster.[218] Colloquially known as *The Eagle*. In 1960, the Wichita Eagle purchased Beacon Newspaper Corp. After purchasing the paper, the Wichita Eagle begin publishing the Eagle, which was a morning and afternoon newspaper, and the Beacon which was the evening paper.[219] The *Wichita Business Journal* is a weekly newspaper that covers local business events and developments.[220] Several other newspapers and magazines, including local lifestyle, neighborhood, and demographically focused publications are also published in the city.[221] These include: *The Community Voice*, a weekly African American community newspaper;[222] *El Perico*, a monthly Hispanic community newspaper;[223][224] *The Liberty Press*, monthly LGBT news;[225] *Splurge!*, a monthly local fashion and lifestyle magazine;[226] *The Sunflower*, the Wichita State University student newspaper.[227] The Wichita media market also includes local newspapers in several surrounding suburban communities.

The Wichita radio market includes Sedgwick County and neighboring Butler and Harvey counties.[228] Six AM and more than a dozen FM radio stations are licensed to and/or broadcast from the city.[229]

Wichita is the principal city of the Wichita-Hutchinson, Kansas television market, which comprises the western two-thirds of the state.[230] All of the market's network affiliates broadcast from Wichita with the ABC, CBS, CW, FOX and NBC affiliates serving the wider market through state networks of satellite and translator stations.[231][232][233][234][235][236] The city also hosts a PBS member station, a Univision affiliate, and several low-power stations.[237][238]

Filmed in Wichita

[edit]

The 1980 horror film, *The Attic,* was set and filmed in Wichita.[239][240] Scenes from the films *Mars Attacks!* and *Twister* were filmed in Wichita.[241]

Infrastructure

[edit]

Flood control

[edit]

Wichita suffered severe floods of the Arkansas river in 1877, 1904, 1916, 1923, 1944, 1951 and 1955. In 1944 the city flooded 3 times in 11 days.[242] As a result of the 1944 flood, the idea for the Wichita-Valley Center Floodway (locally known as the "Big Ditch") was conceived. The project was completed in 1958. The Big Ditch diverts part of the Arkansas River's flow around west-central Wichita, running roughly parallel to the Interstate 235 bypass.[64][243] A second flood control canal lies between the lanes of Interstate 135, running south through the central part of the city. Chisholm Creek is diverted into this canal for most of its length.[64][244] The city's flood defenses were tested in the Great Flood of 1993. Flooding that year kept the Big Ditch full for more than a month and caused $6 million of damage to the flood control infrastructure. The damage was not fully repaired until 2007.[245] In 2019, the Floodway was renamed the MS Mitch Mitchell Floodway in honor of the man credited for its creation.[246]

Utilities

[edit]

Evergy provides electricity.[247] Kansas Gas Service provides natural gas.[248] The City of Wichita provide water and sewer.[249] Multiple privately owned trash haulers, licensed by the county government, offer trash removal and recycling service.[250] Cox Communications and Spectrum offer cable television, and AT&T U-Verse offers IPTV.[251] All three also offer home telephone and broadband internet service.[252] Satellite TV is offered by DIRECTV and DISH. Satellite internet is available from Viasat, Hughes, and soon Starlink.

Health care

[edit]

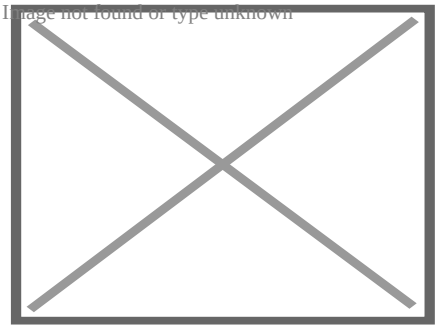
Ascension Via Christi operates three general medical and surgical hospitals in Wichita—Via Christi Hospital St. Francis, Via Christi Hospital St. Joseph, and Via Christi Hospital St. Teresa—and other specialized medical facilities.[253] The Hospital Corporation of America manages a fourth general hospital, Wesley Medical Center, along with satellite locations around the city.[254] All four hospitals provide emergency services. In addition, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs runs the Robert J. Dole VA Medical Center, a primary and secondary care facility for U.S. military veterans.[193]

Transportation

[edit]

Highway

[edit]



Interstate 135 begins at this exit from the Kansas Turnpike (Interstate 35) in south-central Wichita.

The average commute time in Wichita was 18.2 minutes from 2013 to 2017.[255] Several federal and state highways pass through the city. Interstate 35, as the Kansas Turnpike, enters the city from the south and turns northeast, running along the city's southeastern edge and exiting through the eastern part of the city. Interstate 135 runs generally north-south through the city, its southern terminus lying at its interchange with I-35 in south-central Wichita. Interstate 235, a bypass route, passes through north-central, west, and south-central Wichita, traveling around the central parts of the city. Both its northern and southern termini are interchanges with I-135. U.S. Route 54 and U.S. Route 400 run concurrently through Wichita as Kellogg Avenue, the city's primary east-west artery, with interchanges, from west to east, with I-235, I-135, and I-35. U.S. Route 81, a north–south route, enters Wichita from the south as Broadway, turns east as 47th Street South for approximately half a mile, and then runs

concurrently north with I-135 through the rest of the city. K-96, an east–west route, enters the city from the northwest, runs concurrently with I-235 through north-central Wichita, turns south for approximately a mile, running concurrently with I-135 before splitting off to the east and traveling around northeast Wichita, ultimately terminating at an interchange with U.S. 54/U.S. 400 in the eastern part of the city. K-254 begins at I-235's interchange with I-135 in north-central Wichita and exits the city to the northeast. K-15, a north–south route, enters the city from the south and joins I-135 and U.S. 81 in south-central Wichita, running concurrently with them through the rest of the city. K-42 enters the city from the southwest and terminates at its interchange with U.S. 54/U.S. 400 in west-central Wichita.[64]

Bus

[edit]

Wichita Transit operates 53 buses on 18 fixed bus routes within the city. The organization reports over 2 million trips per year (5,400 trips per day) on its fixed routes. Wichita Transit also operates a demand response paratransit service with 320,800 passenger trips annually.[256] A 2005 study ranked Wichita near the bottom of the fifty largest American cities in terms of percentage of commuters using public transit. Only 0.5% used it to get to or from work.[257]

Greyhound Lines provides intercity bus service northeast to Topeka and south to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Bus service is provided daily north towards Salina and west towards Pueblo, Colorado by BeeLine Express (subcontractor of Greyhound Lines).[258][259] The Greyhound bus station that was built in 1961 at 312 S Broadway closed in 2016, and services relocated 1 block northeast to the Wichita Transit station at 777 E Waterman.[260]

Air

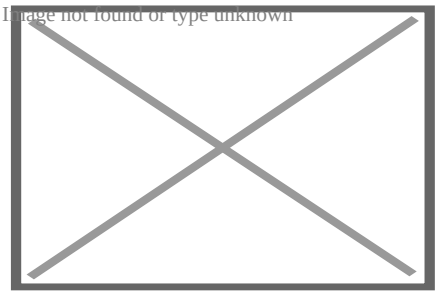
[edit]

The Wichita Airport Authority manages the city's two main public airports, Wichita Dwight D. Eisenhower National Airport and Colonel James Jabara Airport.[261] Located in the western part of the city, Wichita Dwight D. Eisenhower National Airport is the city's primary airport as well as the largest airport in Kansas.[64][261] Seven commercial airlines (Alaska, Allegiant, American, Delta, Frontier, Southwest & United) serve Wichita Dwight D. Eisenhower National Airport with non-stop flights to several U.S. airline hubs.[262] Jabara Airport is a general aviation facility on the city's northeast side.[263] The city also has several privately owned airports. Cessna Aircraft

Field and Beech Factory Airport, operated by manufacturers Cessna and Beechcraft, respectively, lie in east Wichita.[264][265] Two smaller airports, Riverside Airport and Westport Airport, are in west Wichita.[266][267]

Rail

[edit]



Union Station, Wichita's former passenger rail station (2009)

Two Class I railroads, BNSF Railway and Union Pacific Railroad (UP), operate freight rail lines through Wichita.[268] UP's OKT Line runs generally north-south through the city; north of downtown, the line consists of trackage leased to BNSF.[64][269] An additional UP line enters the city from the northeast and terminates downtown.[64] BNSF's main line through the city enters from the north, passes through downtown, and exits to the southeast, paralleling highway K-15.[64][270] The Wichita Terminal Association, a joint operation between BNSF and UP, provides switching service on three miles (5 km) of track downtown.[271] In addition, two lines of the Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad enter the city, one from the northwest and the other from the southwest, both terminating at their junction in west-central Wichita.[64]

Wichita has not had passenger rail service since 1979.[272] The nearest Amtrak station is in Newton 25 miles (40 km) north, offering service on the *Southwest Chief* line between Los Angeles and Chicago.[268] Amtrak offers bus service from downtown Wichita to its station in Newton as well as to its station in Oklahoma City, the northern terminus of the *Heartland Flyer* line.[273]

Walkability

[edit]

A 2014 study by Walk Score ranked Wichita 41st most walkable of fifty largest U.S. cities.[274]

Cycling

[edit]

After numerous citizen surveys showed Wichitans want better bicycle infrastructure, The Wichita Bicycle Master Plan, a set of guidelines toward the development of a 149-mile Priority Bicycle Network, was endorsed by the Wichita City Council on February 5, 2013, as a guide to future infrastructure planning and development. As a result, Wichita's bikeways covered 115 miles of the city by 2018. One-third of the bikeways were added between 2011, when the plan was still in development, and 2018.[275][276]

Notable people

[edit]
Main article: List of people from Wichita, Kansas
See also: List of Wichita State University people and List of Friends University people

In popular culture

[edit]

Wichita is mentioned in the 1968 hit song "Wichita Lineman" by Glen Campbell. It is also mentioned in the songs "I've Been Everywhere", and "Seven Nation Army".

Allen Ginsberg wrote about a visit to Wichita in his poem "Wichita Vortex Sutra", for which Philip Glass subsequently wrote a solo piano piece.[277]

The stage play *Hospitality Suite* takes place in Wichita as does its 1999 film adaptation, *The Big Kahuna*.[278] The city is the setting for the comic strip *Dennis the Menace*.[279]

The films *Wichita* (1955) and portions of *Wyatt Earp* (1994), both of which dramatize the life and career of former Wichita lawman Wyatt Earp, are set in Wichita,[280][281] as were early episodes of *The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp* (1955-1961),[282][283] the first adult-oriented western TV series.[284][285] The short-lived 1959–1960 television western *Wichita Town* was set during the city's early years.[286]

Other films wholly or partially set in the city include *Good Luck, Miss Wyckoff* (1979),[287] *Planes, Trains and Automobiles* (1987),[288] *The Ice Harvest* (2005),[289] and *Knight and Day* (2010). In the 2016 remake of *The Magnificent Seven,* the lead character is identified as a Wichita lawman.[290][291]

Wichita's Old Cowtown Museum, a re-creation of early Wichita, has served as a setting for various western- and pioneer-themed films,[292] including two of the *Sarah Plain and Tall* trilogy.[293][294] A Wichita-area airport served as settings for *The Gypsy Moths*.[295][296]

Sister cities

[edit]

- Cancún, Quintana Roo, Mexico - November 25, 1975[297]
- Kaifeng, Henan, China - December 3, 1985[298]
- Orléans, Loiret, France - August 16, 1944,[299][300] through Sister Cities International
- Tlalnepantla de Baz, State of Mexico, Mexico[301]

See also

[edit]

- flag Kansas portal
- Cities portal
- flag United States portal
- National Register of Historic Places listings in Sedgwick County, Kansas
- Abilene Trail
- Arkansas Valley Interurban Railway
- Joyland Amusement Park
- Wichita Public Schools
- McConnell Air Force Base
- USS *Wichita*, 3 ships

Notes

[edit]

1. **^** Mean monthly maxima and minima (i.e. the expected highest and lowest temperature readings at any point during the year or given month) calculated based on data at said location from 1991 to 2020.
2. **^** Official records for Wichita have been kept at various locations in and around the city from July 1888 to November 1953, and at the Mid-Continent Airport since December 1953 (currently named Wichita Dwight D. Eisenhower National Airport). For more information, see Threadex

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Further reading

[edit]
See also: List of books about Kansas, including historical information about its counties and cities
See also: List of books about Sedgwick County, Kansas
See also: List of books about Chisholm Trail

- *Wichita : Illustrated History 1868 to 1880*; Eunice S. Chapter; 52 pages; 1914. (Download 3MB PDF eBook)
- *History of Wichita and Sedgwick County Kansas : Past and present, including an account of the cities, towns, and villages of the county*; 2 Volumes; O.H. Bentley; C.F. Cooper & Co; 454 / 479 pages; 1910. (Volume1 - Download 20MB PDF eBook), (Volume2 - Download 31MB PDF eBook)

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- Wichita Metro Chamber of Commerce
- Wichita Photo Archives - Wichita State University
- Wichita city map, KSDOT
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City of Wichita

General	Demographics Education Geography and climate Government History Timeline Media Metropolitan area Notable people Sports Transportation
Neighborhoods	College Hill Delano Downtown Wichita El Pueblo McAdams Midtown Orchard Breeze Riverside South Central The Hyde

Landmarks and culture	○ Botanica ○ Epic Center ○ Joyland ○ *The Keeper of the Plains* ○ Music Theatre Wichita ○ Orpheum Theatre ○ Sedgwick County Extension Arboretum ○ Sedgwick County Zoo ○ Towne East Square ○ Towne West Square ○ Wichita Public Library ○ Wichita Symphony Orchestra
Museums	○ Exploration Place ○ Great Plains Transportation Museum ○ Kansas Aviation Museum ○ Kansas Sports Hall of Fame ○ Mid-America All-Indian Center ○ Museum of World Treasures ○ Old Cowtown Museum ○ Wichita Art Museum ○ Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum
Event venues	○ Century II Performing Arts & Convention Center ○ Cessna Stadium ○ Charles Koch Arena ○ Cotillion Ballroom ○ Eck Stadium ○ Hartman Arena ○ Intrust Bank Arena ○ Kansas Coliseum ○ Riverfront Stadium
Colleges and universities	○ Friends University ○ Newman University ○ University of Kansas School of Medicine ○ Wichita Area Technical College ○ Wichita State University

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Municipalities and communities of Sedgwick County, Kansas, United States

County seat: **Wichita**

Cities	○ Andale ○ Bel Aire ○ Bentley ○ Cheney ○ Clearwater ○ Colwich ○ Derby ○ Eastborough ○ Garden Plain ○ Goddard ○ Haysville ○ Kechi ○ Maize ○ Mount Hope ○ Mulvane‡ ○ Park City ○ Sedgwick‡ ○ Valley Center ○ Viola ○ Wichita
CDP	○ Furley ○ Greenwich ○ McConnell AFB ○ Oaklawn-Sunview ○ Peck‡ ○ St. Marks
Unincorporated communities	○ Anness ○ Bayneville ○ Clonmel ○ Schulte ○ Sunnydale

Map of Kansas highlighting Sedgwic

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Map of Kansas highlighting Sedgwick County

Townships	○ Afton ○ Attica ○ Delano ○ Eagle ○ Erie ○ Garden Plain ○ Grand River ○ Grant ○ Greeley ○ Gypsum ○ Illinois ○ Kechi ○ Lincoln ○ Minneha ○ Morton ○ Ninnescah ○ Ohio ○ Park ○ Payne ○ Riverside ○ Rockford ○ Salem ○ Sherman ○ Union ○ Valley Center ○ Viola ○ Waco
Footnotes	‡This community also has portions in an adjacent county or counties.

- Kansas portal
- United States portal

Articles relating to Wichita, Kansas

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State of Kansas

Topeka (capital)

- Index
- Abortion
- Cannabis
- Culture
- Climate change
- Crime
- Demographics
- Economy
- Education
- Geography

Topics

- Gun laws
- History
  - Bleeding Kansas
  - Timeline
- Homelessness
- Landmarks
- LGBT rights
- People
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- Constitutions
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Politics

- Capitols
- Delegations
- Governors

- Cherokee Strip
- Cross Timbers
- Dissected Till Plains
- East Central
- Four State Area
- Flint Hills
- High Plains

Regions

- KC metro area
- North Central
- Osage Plains
- Ozarks
- Red Hills
- Santa Fe Trail Region
- Smoky Hills
- Southeast

- Allen
- Anderson
- Atchison
- Barber
- Barton
- Bourbon
- Brown
- Butler
- Chase
- Chautauqua
- Cherokee
- Cheyenne
- Clark
- Clay
- Cloud
- Coffey
- Comanche
- Cowley
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- Douglas
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- Elk
- Ellis
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- Finney
- Ford
- Franklin
- Geary
- Gove
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- Gray
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- Haskell
- Hodgeman
- Jackson
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- Kingman

- Cities
- Townships

Places

- Census-designated places
- Unincorporated communities
- Ghost towns

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The 100 most populous cities of the United States

1. New York, New York
2. Los Angeles, California
3. Chicago, Illinois
4. Houston, Texas
5. Phoenix, Arizona
6. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
7. San Antonio, Texas
8. Dallas, Texas
9. San Diego, California
10. Austin, Texas
11. Jacksonville, Florida
12. San Jose, California
13. Fort Worth, Texas
14. Columbus, Ohio
15. Charlotte, North Carolina
16. Indianapolis, Indiana
17. San Francisco, California
18. Seattle, Washington
19. Denver, Colorado
20. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
21. Nashville, Tennessee
22. El Paso, Texas
23. Washington, D.C.
24. Las Vegas, Nevada
25. Boston, Massachusetts
26. Portland, Oregon
27. Louisville, Kentucky
28. Memphis, Tennessee
29. Detroit, Michigan
30. Baltimore, Maryland
31. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
32. Albuquerque, New Mexico
33. Tucson, Arizona
34. Fresno, California
35. Sacramento, California
36. Mesa, Arizona
37. Kansas City, Missouri
38. Atlanta, Georgia
39. Colorado Springs, Colorado
40. Omaha, Nebraska
41. Raleigh, North Carolina
42. Virginia Beach, Virginia
43. Long Beach, California
44. Miami, Florida
45. Oakland, California
46. Minneapolis, Minnesota
47. Tulsa, Oklahoma
48. Bakersfield, California
49. Tampa, Florida
50. Arlington, Texas
51. Aurora, Colorado
52. New Orleans, Louisiana
53. Cleveland, Ohio
54. Anaheim, California
55. Honolulu, Hawaii
56. Henderson, Nevada
57. Stockton, California
58. Riverside, California
59. Lexington, Kentucky
60. Corpus Christi, Texas
61. Orlando, Florida
62. Irvine, California
63. Cincinnati, Ohio
64. Santa Ana, California
65. Newark, New Jersey
66. Saint Paul, Minnesota
67. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
68. Greensboro, North Carolina
69. Lincoln, Nebraska
70. Durham, North Carolina
71. Plano, Texas
72. Anchorage, Alaska
73. Chandler, Arizona
74. North Las Vegas, Nevada
75. Chula Vista, California
76. Buffalo, New York
77. Gilbert, Arizona
78. Reno, Nevada
79. Madison, Wisconsin
80. Fort Wayne, Indiana
81. Toledo, Ohio
82. Lubbock, Texas
83. St. Petersburg, Florida
84. Laredo, Texas
85. Irving, Texas
86. Chesapeake, Virginia
87. Glendale, Arizona
88. Winston-Salem, North Carolina
89. Scottsdale, Arizona
90. Garland, Texas
91. Boise, Idaho
92. Norfolk, Virginia
93. Port St. Lucie, Florida
94. Spokane, Washington
95. Richmond, Virginia
96. Fremont, California
97. Huntsville, Alabama
98. Modesto, California
99. Santa Clarita, California
100. Glendale, California

Cities ranked by United States Census Bureau population estimates for July 1, 2022.

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All-America City Award Hall of Fame (1949–2023)

Three-time winners

- Alexandria, VA (1963, 1984, 1985)
- Allentown, PA (1962, 1974, 1975)
- Asheville, NC (1951, 1969, 1997)
- Bloomington, IN (1958, 1981, 1982)
- Boston, MA (1949, 1951, 1962)
- Cincinnati, OH (1949, 1950, 1981)
- Dayton, OH (1951, 1978, 1991)
- Delray Beach, FL (1993, 2001, 2017)
- Edinburg, TX (1968, 1995, 2000)
- Fort Worth, TX (1964, 1993, 2011)
- Gastonia, NC (1963, 2000, 2010)
- Grand Rapids, MI (1949, 1960, 1981)
- Hickory, NC (1967, 1987, 2007)
- Independence, MO (1961, 1982, 2001)
- Laurinburg, NC (1956, 1967, 2003)
- Mount Pleasant, SC (2010, 2018, 2023)
- Norfolk, VA (1959, 2013, 2016)
- Rochester, New York (1981, 1998, 2020)
- Seward, AK (1963, 1965, 2005)
- Shreveport, LA (1953, 1980, 1999)
- Somerville, MA (1972, 2009, 2015)
- Spokane, WA (1975, 2004, 2015)
- Tacoma, WA (1956, 1984, 1998)

Four-time winners	○ Akron, OH (1980, 1981, 1995, 2008) ○ Anchorage, AK (1956, 1965, 1985, 2002) ○ Baltimore, MD (1952, 1977, 1991, 2012) ○ Columbus, OH (1958, 1987, 1992, 2006) ○ Fayetteville, NC (1985, 2001, 2011, 2023) ○ Fort Wayne, IN (1983, 1998, 2009, 2021) ○ Grand Island, NE (1955, 1967, 1981, 1982) ○ Hampton, VA (1972, 2002, 2014, 2023) ○ Louisville, KY (1963, 1995, 2012, 2022) ○ Peoria, IL (1953, 1966, 1989, 2013) ○ Philadelphia, PA (1949, 1951, 1957, 1994) ○ Rockville, MD (1954, 1961, 1977, 1979) ○ Toledo, OH (1950, 1983, 1984, 1998)
Five-time winners	○ Cleveland, OH (1949, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1993) ○ Dubuque, IA (2007, 2012, 2013, 2017, 2019) ○ El Paso, TX (1969, 2010, 2018, 2020, 2021) ○ New Haven, CT (1958, 1998, 2003, 2008, 2022) ○ Stockton, CA (1999, 2004, 2015, 2017, 2018) ○ Tupelo, MS (1967, 1989, 1999, 2011, 2015) ○ Wichita, KS (1961, 1993, 1999, 2009, 2019) ○ Worcester, MA (1949, 1960, 1965, 1981, 2000)
Six-time winners	○ Des Moines, IA (1949, 1977, 1982, 2003, 2010, 2017) ○ Phoenix, AZ (1950, 1958, 1980, 1989, 2009, 2022)
Seven-time winners	○ Kansas City, MO (1950, 1951, 1986, 1994, 2006, 2017, 2021) ○ Roanoke, VA (1952, 1979, 1982, 1988, 1996, 2012, 2017)
Nine-time winners	○ San Antonio, TX (1949, 1951, 1983, 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2022, 2023)

About Fan coil unit

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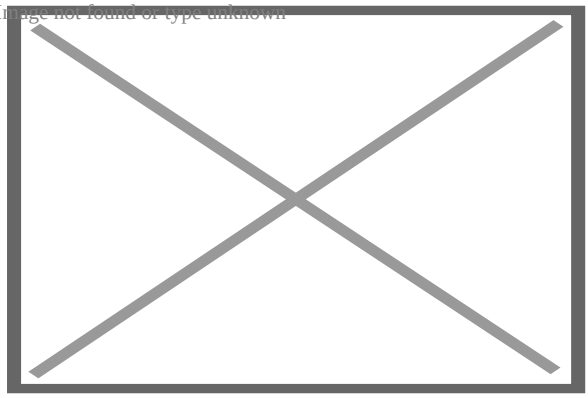
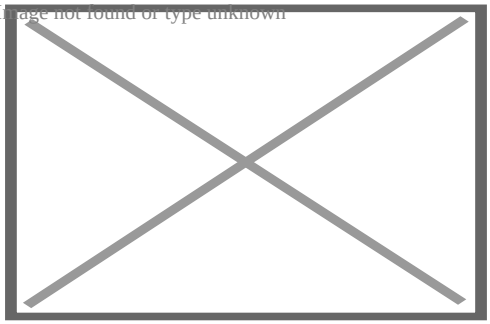
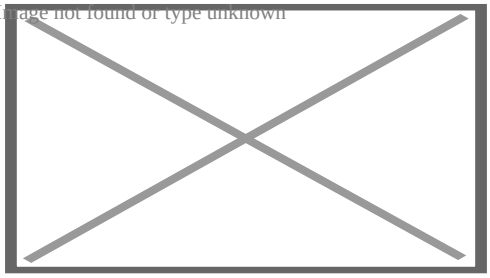


Refrigerant based Fan-Coil Unit. Other variants utilize a chilled, or heated water loop for space cooling, or heating, respectively.





A **fan coil unit** (**FCU**), also known as a **Vertical Fan Coil Unit** (**VFCU**), is a device consisting of a heat exchanger (coil) and a fan. FCUs are commonly used in HVAC systems of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings that use ducted split air conditioning or central plant cooling. FCUs are typically connected to ductwork and a thermostat to regulate the temperature of one or more spaces and to assist the main air handling unit for each space if used with chillers. The thermostat controls the fan speed and/or the flow of water or refrigerant to the heat exchanger using a control valve.

Due to their simplicity, flexibility, and easy maintenance, fan coil units can be more economical to install than ducted 100% fresh air systems (VAV) or central heating systems with air handling units or chilled beams. FCUs come in various configurations, including horizontal (ceiling-mounted) and vertical (floor-mounted), and can be used in a wide range of applications, from small residential units to large commercial and industrial buildings.

Noise output from FCUs, like any other form of air conditioning, depends on the design of the unit and the building materials surrounding it. Some FCUs offer noise levels as low as NR25 or NC25.

The output from an FCU can be established by looking at the temperature of the air entering the unit and the temperature of the air leaving the unit, coupled with the volume of air being moved through the unit. This is a simplistic statement, and there is further reading on sensible heat ratios and the specific heat capacity of air, both of which have an effect on thermal performance.

Design and operation

[edit]

Fan Coil Unit covers a range of products and will mean different things to users, specifiers, and installers in different countries and regions, particularly in relation to product size and output capability.

Fan Coil Unit falls principally into two main types: blow through and draw through. As the names suggest, in the first type the fans are fitted behind the heat exchanger, and in the other type the fans are fitted in front the coil such that they draw air through it. Draw through units are considered thermally superior, as ordinarily they make better use of the heat exchanger. However they are more expensive, as they require a chassis to hold the fans whereas a blow-through unit typically consists of a set of fans bolted straight to a coil.

A fan coil unit may be concealed or exposed within the room or area that it serves.

An exposed fan coil unit may be wall-mounted, freestanding or ceiling mounted, and will typically include an appropriate enclosure to protect and conceal the fan coil unit itself, with return air grille and supply air diffuser set into that enclosure to distribute the air.

A concealed fan coil unit will typically be installed within an accessible ceiling void or services zone. The return air grille and supply air diffuser, typically set flush into the ceiling, will be ducted to and from the fan coil unit and thus allows a great degree of flexibility for locating the grilles to suit the ceiling layout and/or the partition layout within a space. It is quite common for the return air not to be ducted and to use the ceiling void as a return air plenum.

The coil receives hot or cold water from a central plant, and removes heat from or adds heat to the air through heat transfer. Traditionally fan coil units can contain their own internal thermostat, or can be wired to operate with a remote thermostat. However, and as is common in most modern buildings with a Building Energy Management System (BEMS), the control of the fan coil unit will be by a local digital controller or outstation (along with associated room temperature sensor and control valve actuators) linked to the BEMS via a communication network, and therefore adjustable and controllable from a central point, such as a supervisors head end computer.

Fan coil units circulate hot or cold water through a coil in order to condition a space. The unit gets its hot or cold water from a central plant, or mechanical room containing equipment for removing heat from the central building's closed-loop. The equipment used can consist of machines used to remove heat such as a chiller or a cooling tower and equipment for adding heat to the building's water such as a boiler or a commercial water heater.

Hydronic fan coil units can be generally divided into two types: Two-pipe fan coil units or four-pipe fan coil units. Two-pipe fan coil units have one supply and one return pipe. The supply pipe supplies either cold or hot water to the unit depending on the time of year. Four-pipe fan coil units have two supply pipes and two return pipes. This allows

either hot or cold water to enter the unit at any given time. Since it is often necessary to heat and cool different areas of a building at the same time, due to differences in internal heat loss or heat gains, the four-pipe fan coil unit is most commonly used.

Fan coil units may be connected to piping networks using various topology designs, such as "direct return", "reverse return", or "series decoupled". See ASHRAE Handbook "2008 Systems & Equipment", Chapter 12.

Depending upon the selected chilled water temperatures and the relative humidity of the space, it's likely that the cooling coil will dehumidify the entering air stream, and as a by product of this process, it will at times produce a condensate which will need to be carried to drain. The fan coil unit will contain a purpose designed drip tray with drain connection for this purpose. The simplest means to drain the condensate from multiple fan coil units will be by a network of pipework laid to falls to a suitable point. Alternatively a condensate pump may be employed where space for such gravity pipework is limited.

The fan motors within a fan coil unit are responsible for regulating the desired heating and cooling output of the unit. Different manufacturers employ various methods for controlling the motor speed. Some utilize an AC transformer, adjusting the taps to modulate the power supplied to the fan motor. This adjustment is typically performed during the commissioning stage of building construction and remains fixed for the lifespan of the unit.

Alternatively, certain manufacturers employ custom-wound Permanent Split Capacitor (PSC) motors with speed taps in the windings. These taps are set to the desired speed levels for the specific design of the fan coil unit. To enable local control, a simple speed selector switch (Off-High-Medium-Low) is provided for the occupants of the room. This switch is often integrated into the room thermostat and can be manually set or automatically controlled by a digital room thermostat.

For automatic fan speed and temperature control, Building Energy Management Systems are employed. The fan motors commonly used in these units are typically AC Shaded Pole or Permanent Split Capacitor motors. Recent advancements include the use of brushless DC designs with electronic commutation. Compared to units equipped with asynchronous 3-speed motors, fan coil units utilizing brushless motors can reduce power consumption by up to 70%.[1]

Fan coil units linked to ducted split air conditioning units use refrigerant in the cooling coil instead of chilled coolant and linked to a large condenser unit instead of a chiller. They might also be linked to liquid-cooled condenser units which use an intermediate coolant to cool the condenser using cooling towers.

DC/EC motor powered units

[edit]

These motors are sometimes called DC motors, sometimes EC motors and occasionally DC/EC motors. DC stands for direct current and EC stands for electronically commutated.

DC motors allow the speed of the fans within a fan coil unit to be controlled by means of a 0-10 Volt input control signal to the motor/s, the transformers and speed switches associated with AC fan coils are not required. Up to a signal voltage of 2.5 Volts (which may vary with different fan/motor manufacturers) the fan will be in a stopped condition but as the signal voltage is increased, the fan will seamlessly increase in speed until the maximum is reached at a signal Voltage of 10 Volts. fan coils will generally operate between approximately 4 Volts and 7.5 Volts because below 4 Volts the air volumes are ineffective and above 7.5 Volts the fan coil is likely to be too noisy for most commercial applications.

The 0-10 Volt signal voltage can be set via a simple potentiometer and left or the 0-10 Volt signal voltage can be delivered to the fan motors by the terminal controller on each of the Fan Coil Units. The former is very simple and cheap but the latter opens up the opportunity to continuously alter the fan speed depending on various external conditions/influences. These conditions/criteria could be the 'real time' demand for either heating or cooling, occupancy levels, window switches, time clocks or any number of other inputs from either the unit itself, the Building Management System or both.

The reason that these DC Fan Coil Units are, despite their apparent relative complexity, becoming more popular is their improved energy efficiency levels compared to their AC motor-driven counterparts of only a few years ago. A straight swap, AC to DC, will reduce electrical consumption by 50% but applying Demand and Occupancy dependent fan speed control can take the savings to as much as 80%. In areas of the world where there are legally enforceable energy efficiency requirements for fan coils (such as the UK), DC Fan Coil Units are rapidly becoming the only choice.

Areas of use

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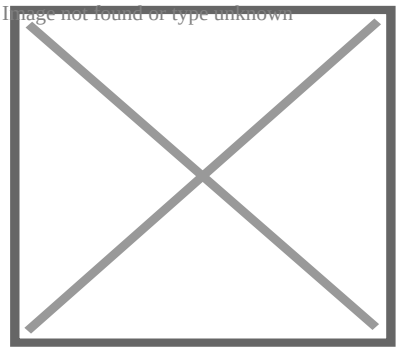

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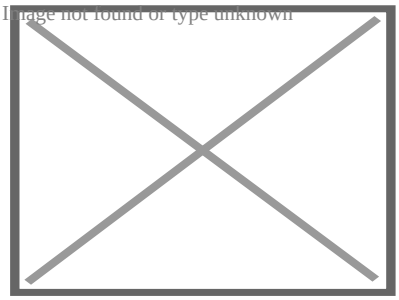

In high-rise buildings, fan coils may be vertically stacked, located one above the other from floor to floor and all interconnected by the same piping loop.

Fan coil units are an excellent delivery mechanism for hydronic chiller boiler systems in large residential and light commercial applications. In these applications the fan coil units are mounted in bathroom ceilings and can be used to provide unlimited comfort zones - with the ability to turn off unused areas of the structure to save energy.

Installation

[edit]

In high-rise residential construction, typically each fan coil unit requires a rectangular through-penetration in the concrete slab on top of which it sits. Usually, there are either 2 or 4 pipes made of ABS, steel or copper that go through the floor. The pipes are usually insulated with refrigeration insulation, such as acrylonitrile butadiene/polyvinyl chloride (AB/PVC) flexible foam (Rubatex or Armaflex brands) on all pipes, or at least on the chilled water lines to prevent condensate from forming.

Unit ventilator

[edit]

A unit ventilator is a fan coil unit that is used mainly in classrooms, hotels, apartments and condominium applications. A unit ventilator can be a wall mounted or ceiling hung cabinet, and is designed to use a fan to blow outside air across a coil, thus conditioning and ventilating the space which it is serving.

European market

[edit]

The Fan Coil is composed of one quarter of 2-pipe-units and three quarters of 4-pipe-units, and the most sold products are "with casing" (35%), "without casing" (28%), "cassette" (18%) and "ducted" (16%).[2]

The market by region was split in 2010 as follows:

Region	Sales Volume in units[2]	Share
Benelux	33 725	2.6%
France	168 028	13.2%
Germany	63 256	5.0%
Greece	33 292	2.6%
Italy	409 830	32.1%
Poland	32 987	2.6%
Portugal	22 957	1.8%
Russia, Ukraine and CIS countries	87 054	6.8%
Scandinavia and Baltic countries	39 124	3.1%
Spain	91 575	7.2%
Turkey	70 682	5.5%
UK and Ireland	69 169	5.4%
Eastern Europe	153 847	12.1%

See also

[edit]

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Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Fan coil units***.

- Thermal insulation
- HVAC
- Construction
- Intumescent
- Firestop

References

[edit]

1. **^** *"Fan Coil Unit". Heinen & Hopman. Retrieved 2023-08-30.*
2. ^ ***a b*** *"Home". Eurovent Market Intelligence.*

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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

About Royal Supply South

Things To Do in Arapahoe County

Photo

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Blue Grama Grass Park

4.4 (117)

Photo

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Aurora History Museum

4.6 (251)

Photo

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Colorado Freedom Memorial

4.8 (191)

Photo

Denver Museum of Nature & Science

4.7 (16001)

Photo

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The Aurora Highlands North Sculpture

4.9 (11)

Photo

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Cherry Creek State Park

4.6 (9044)

Driving Directions in Arapahoe County

Driving Directions From Lowe's Home Improvement to Royal Supply South

Driving Directions From Costco Wholesale to Royal Supply South

Driving Directions From Sheridan High School to Royal Supply South

Driving Directions From Arapahoe County Assessor to Royal Supply South

Driving Directions From Costco Vision Center to Royal Supply South

Driving Directions From Wells Fargo ATM to Royal Supply South

Air conditioning store

Air conditioning system supplier

Furnace repair service

Furnace store

Heating contractor

HVAC contractor

Driving Directions From Denver Museum of Nature & Science to Royal Supply South

Driving Directions From Clock Tower Tours to Royal Supply South

Driving Directions From Museum of Outdoor Arts to Royal Supply South

Driving Directions From History Colorado Center to Royal Supply South

Driving Directions From Wings Over the Rockies Air & Space Museum to Royal Supply South

Driving Directions From Molly Brown House Museum to Royal Supply South

Mobile Home Furnace Installation

Mobile Home Air Conditioning Installation Services

Mobile Home Hvac Repair

Mobile Home Hvac Service

Mobile home supply store

Reviews for Royal Supply South

Maintaining Clear Ducts for Cleaner Breathing Spaces**View GBP**

Frequently Asked Questions

Can I clean the HVAC ducts in my mobile home myself, or should I hire a professional?

While some basic maintenance can be done yourself—like changing filters and vacuuming visible dust around vents—its best to hire a professional for thorough duct cleaning. They have specialized tools and expertise to ensure all contaminants are removed effectively.

Royal Supply Inc

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Google Business Profile

Company Website : **https://royal-durhamsupply.com/locations/wichita-kansas/**

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