A new air conditioner does not arrive like a toaster. Nobody drops it on the porch, waves from the truck, and leaves you to figure out which end blows cold air. A proper AC installation is a coordinated job involving sizing, electrical checks, refrigerant handling, airflow testing, drainage, thermostat setup, and a surprising amount of crawling through places no sensible person would enter voluntarily.

A good air conditioning contractor knows this. A great one explains it without making your eyes glaze over. If you are replacing an old system or installing central air for the first time, knowing what should happen helps you spot the difference between professional work and "my cousin has a ladder and confidence."

There is a rhythm to a quality installation. It starts before anyone unloads equipment. It ends after the system has run long enough to prove itself. Between those two points, expect measurements, questions, noise, tools, decisions, and at least one moment when someone says, "We're going to need access to the attic." That is when pets should be relocated and dignity should be stored somewhere safe.

The first visit should feel like an evaluation, not a sales ambush

Before installation day, an air conditioning contractor should inspect your home and existing system. This is not theater. The contractor needs to understand how your house gains heat, how your ductwork moves air, where electrical service enters, how condensate drains, and whether the old unit died of age or because something else murdered it slowly.

If someone quotes a full AC replacement over the phone after hearing only your square footage, be cautious. Square footage matters, but it is not the whole story. A 2,000-square-foot ranch with shade trees, decent insulation, and tight windows behaves differently from a 2,000-square-foot house with west-facing glass, attic ductwork, and insulation that looks like it lost a fight with a raccoon.

A proper evaluation usually includes a look at the outdoor condenser, indoor coil, furnace or air handler, thermostat, ductwork, electrical panel, refrigerant lines, drain line, and return air setup. If the system connects to a gas furnace, a qualified heating contractor may also inspect combustion safety, venting, and furnace compatibility. If gas piping must be changed, that drifts into gas installation service territory and should be handled by someone properly licensed for it. No heroics. Gas is not a hobby.

The contractor should ask how the old system performed. Did one bedroom feel like a meat locker while another felt like a laundry room in July? Did the unit run constantly? Did it short cycle? Did you need frequent air conditioning repair? Did the system freeze up? Did water leak around the indoor unit? Each symptom tells a story. Sometimes the story is "the equipment was old." Sometimes it is "the ductwork is undersized and has been quietly sabotaging every AC unit since 1998."

Sizing is where the grown-ups separate from the guessers

AC sizing is not about buying the biggest unit you can fit beside the house. Bigger is not better. Bigger is often louder, more expensive, less comfortable, and weirdly bad at removing humidity. An oversized air conditioner can cool the air too quickly and shut off before it has pulled enough moisture out. The result is a home that is technically 72 degrees but feels like a damp sock.

A professional contractor should perform, or at least base recommendations on, a load calculation. In residential work, many pros refer to Manual J, which estimates heating and cooling needs based on home size, orientation, insulation, windows, air leakage, occupants, and local climate. Some contractors use software. Some experienced

contractors combine software with field judgment, especially in older homes where blueprints are fantasy literature.

For context, many residential systems fall somewhere between 1.5 and 5 tons of cooling capacity. One ton equals 12,000 BTUs per hour. But rules of thumb like “one ton per 500 square feet” can lead people astray. They ignore ceiling height, insulation, duct losses, and the fact that your south-facing sunroom has the thermal personality of a greenhouse.

Expect the contractor to explain why they recommend a certain size. They do not need to deliver a doctoral defense, but they should be able to say, “Your current three-ton system is short cycling, your ducts can only support so much airflow, and the load calculation points closer to 2.5 tons,” or, “The addition changed the load, so staying with the old size would leave the upstairs struggling.”

That kind of explanation is reassuring. A shrug followed by “That’s what we always put in houses like this” is less reassuring, unless your home was built in a factory that produces identical houses occupied by identical families with identical thermostat arguments.

The quote should spell out what is included

An AC installation estimate should be more than a price and a model number. At minimum, it should clarify the equipment, efficiency rating, warranty terms, labor scope, disposal of old equipment, permits if required, electrical work, refrigerant line work, thermostat details, drain modifications, and any duct changes.

You may see terms like SEER2, EER2, variable speed, single stage, two stage, heat pump installation, air handler, evaporator coil, condenser, and line set. If you are replacing a traditional air conditioner with a heat pump, the conversation should include winter performance, backup heat, utility rates, and whether your electrical service can support the setup. Heat pumps have improved dramatically, but the right design still matters. A heat pump installed like an afterthought is just an expensive way to learn new swear words.

Some jobs involve more than the air conditioning contractor alone. An electrician may be needed if the disconnect, breaker, wiring, or panel capacity does not meet the new equipment requirements. A plumber may be involved if condensate drainage ties into plumbing, if a nearby drain issue appears, or if the installation reveals an unrelated but urgent plumbing leak repair. In basements, garages, and mechanical rooms, trades overlap more than homeowners expect. One contractor opens a panel, another spots a water heater issue, and suddenly your “simple AC install” has introduced you to water heater repair, water heater installation options, and the fragile emotional state of your utility closet.

A good contractor will not bury these possibilities. They will say, “If the electrical checks out, this is the price. If the panel needs work, we’ll bring in an electrician and quote that separately.” That is honest. Surprises are acceptable when dealing with old homes. Surprise invoices with no warning are not.

Permits and codes are not decorative paperwork

Depending on your location, AC replacement or installation may require a mechanical permit, electrical permit, or inspection. Some homeowners view permits as bureaucratic confetti. Contractors who care about doing things correctly view them as part of the job.

Codes exist because HVAC equipment involves high voltage electricity, refrigerant pressure, structural penetrations, drainage, combustion appliances, and airflow. That is a lot of ways to create trouble. A permit does not guarantee perfect work, but it adds oversight and creates a record that can matter during home sales, insurance claims, or warranty disputes.

If a contractor says permits are unnecessary, ask why. In some jurisdictions, like-for-like replacement may have simpler requirements. In others, permits are routine. The problem is not a contractor who explains local rules clearly. The problem is a contractor who waves away code requirements because “nobody checks.” That phrase has preceded many expensive discoveries.

Installation day starts with protection and demolition

On installation day, expect the crew to arrive with equipment, tools, refrigerant recovery gear, sheet metal materials, vacuum pumps, gauges, electrical testers, pads or brackets, drain supplies, and a cheerful willingness to block your driveway. They should confirm the job scope before starting. This is the moment to mention pets, gates, attic access, parking constraints, sleeping babies, nervous grandparents, or the fact that the side yard becomes a swamp if someone looks at it too firmly.

The crew should protect floors and work areas. That may mean drop cloths, shoe covers, floor runners, or plywood over delicate surfaces. HVAC work is not a white-glove tea ceremony, but it should not leave your hallway looking like a racetrack.

The old outdoor condenser is disconnected after power is shut off and refrigerant is safely recovered if necessary. Refrigerant should not be vented into the atmosphere. Besides being illegal in many places, it is sloppy work. The indoor coil or air handler is removed or modified depending on the system. If the AC ties into a furnace, the old evaporator coil usually sits above or beside the furnace, and removal can involve sheet metal transitions that were apparently designed by someone paid per sharp edge.

Expect noise. Not constant chaos, but enough banging, drilling, brazing, vacuum pump humming, and muffled attic commentary to remind you that comfort has a construction phase.

The outdoor unit needs a stable, sensible home

The new condenser or heat pump should sit on a stable pad or approved mounting brackets. Location matters. The unit needs enough clearance for airflow and service access. If shrubs crowd the coil like paparazzi, the system will struggle. If a dryer vent blasts lint into it, maintenance becomes a recurring comedy with poor reviews.

The pad should be level or very close to it. Units tolerate minor variation, but a condenser leaning like it has had a long weekend is not ideal. Drainage around the pad matters too. If water pools there, soil can shift and the unit can settle over time. In snowy climates, heat pump installations may require elevation to keep the outdoor coil above expected snow accumulation.

Noise also deserves thought. Modern units can be fairly quiet, but not silent. Placing the condenser under a bedroom window, beside a patio dining area, or directly where the neighbor meditates at dawn may lead to social friction. A seasoned contractor will look at airflow, service clearance, line set routing, and human behavior. The last one does not appear on many spec sheets, but it should.

Refrigerant lines are not just copper spaghetti

The refrigerant line set carries refrigerant between the indoor and outdoor units. Sometimes the existing lines can be reused. Sometimes they should be replaced. The decision depends on size, condition, length, accessibility, refrigerant type, contamination risk, and manufacturer requirements.

Older systems may have used different refrigerants and oils. If old lines are reused, they may need proper flushing, pressure testing, and evacuation. The suction line should be insulated correctly. Exposed or damaged

insulation reduces efficiency and can cause condensation problems. The line set should be supported, protected from damage, and sealed where it penetrates the building.

Brazing or soldering refrigerant lines is skilled work. Many professional installers flow nitrogen through the lines while brazing to prevent oxidation inside the tubing. After connections are made, the system should be pressure tested, usually with nitrogen, to check for leaks. Then it should be evacuated with a vacuum pump to remove air and moisture. Moisture inside a refrigeration system is like glitter in a craft room. Once it gets in, it causes trouble far beyond its size.

A proper vacuum process takes time. If a crew connects everything, glances at a gauge for twelve seconds, and calls it good, that is not confidence. That is roulette.

The indoor side decides whether comfort actually reaches the rooms

Homeowners often admire the shiny outdoor unit because it looks like the star of the show. The indoor equipment and ductwork, however, decide how much of that cooling reaches the living space.

The evaporator coil or air handler must match the outdoor unit. Mismatched equipment can reduce efficiency, create reliability problems, and jeopardize warranties. If the system uses a furnace blower, the contractor should verify that blower capacity and settings fit the new cooling requirements. Airflow is typically discussed in cubic feet per minute, often around 350 to 450 CFM per ton depending on climate and design goals. Humid climates may use lower airflow to improve moisture removal, while dry climates may prioritize sensible cooling.

Ductwork matters. A beautiful new AC connected to leaky, undersized, or poorly insulated ducts is like hiring a concert pianist and handing them a toy keyboard. If ducts run through an attic, garage, crawlspace, or other unconditioned area, leakage and insulation become even more important. Some installations need duct sealing or modifications. Others need additional return air. If a bedroom door slams shut from pressure when the system starts, that is your house asking for better airflow balance.

This is also where hidden home issues emerge. A contractor may find a clogged condensate drain and recommend drain cleaning, or discover that the floor near the air handler is wet from something unrelated. In homes with older plumbing, HVAC access sometimes reveals corroded pipes, failed shutoffs, or evidence that a rooter service was overdue three years ago. Nobody invites an AC crew over hoping to discuss hydrojetting or septic system service, but mechanical spaces have a way of gathering every neglected system into one dimly lit corner.

Condensate drainage deserves more respect than it gets

Air conditioners remove moisture from indoor air. That moisture collects on the evaporator coil and drains away as condensate. On a humid day, a residential AC can produce several gallons of water. That water needs somewhere safe to go.

A contractor should inspect or install a proper condensate drain with the correct slope, trap where required, cleanout access, and overflow protection. Many systems need a secondary drain pan or float switch, especially when installed in an attic or finished space. A float switch shuts the system off if water backs up, which is annoying for a moment and wonderful compared with ceiling damage.

Clogged condensate drains are one of the most common air conditioning repair service calls during cooling season. Algae, dust, insulation fibers, and general indoor gunk collect in the line. Good installation makes future air conditioning maintenance easier by including accessible cleanouts and sensible routing.

If a contractor treats the condensate line as an afterthought, pay attention. Water is patient. It will find drywall, flooring, and baseboards with the persistence of a detective in a crime drama.

Electrical work should look boring, which is exactly the point

AC equipment needs proper electrical service. The outdoor unit typically requires a dedicated circuit, disconnect, correct breaker size, whip, grounding, and wiring rated for the equipment. The indoor unit or furnace may have separate electrical requirements. Thermostat wiring must be correct, especially with multi-stage equipment, communicating systems, accessories, or heat pumps.

Electrical work should look neat and uneventful. Boring is beautiful here. No mystery splices dangling in the breeze. No undersized wiring. No breaker that trips every time the compressor starts. No outdoor disconnect held together with optimism.

If upgrades are necessary, a licensed electrician should handle them. HVAC technicians often perform certain https://beezeness.com/places/service-lion-plumbing-heating-air-electric/ electrical tasks related to equipment installation, depending on local licensing rules, but panel work and circuit upgrades may require an electrician. A reputable company will know the boundary and respect it.

Homeowners sometimes ask whether a lighting contractor can handle AC electrical modifications because they had one install recessed lights last year. Maybe, maybe not. The important question is licensing, experience, and scope. Lighting and HVAC circuits are not the same animal. One makes your kitchen flattering. The other starts a compressor with serious appetite.

Thermostat setup is small hardware with big consequences

The thermostat is the part you touch, so it gets blamed for everything. Sometimes fairly. During installation, the contractor should verify compatibility and wire it correctly. A basic single-stage AC has simple controls. A two-stage, variable-speed, or heat pump system may require more careful setup.

Smart thermostats can work beautifully when matched and configured correctly. They can also create nonsense if installed without enough wires, proper common power, or correct staging. If you are switching to a heat pump, thermostat programming becomes especially important because backup heat, defrost cycles, and balance points affect comfort and operating cost.

The contractor should walk you through the thermostat basics before leaving. Not every menu buried in the settings, but enough that you can change temperature, switch modes, understand schedules, and avoid accidentally setting emergency heat in October because a button looked friendly.

Commissioning is the difference between installed and proven

The most important part of installation happens after the equipment is physically in place. Commissioning means testing the system under operating conditions and verifying that it performs as intended. This is where good contractors earn their money and rushed contractors start checking their watches.

A proper startup may include measuring refrigerant charge, temperature split, static pressure, airflow, voltage, amperage, condensate drainage, thermostat operation, blower settings, and safety controls. The exact process depends on equipment type and manufacturer instructions. On variable-speed and communicating systems, setup can include software menus and equipment pairing. It is less dramatic than welding copper, but it matters more than most homeowners realize.

Temperature split, often measured as the difference between return air and supply air, commonly falls somewhere around 16 to 22 degrees Fahrenheit for many systems under normal conditions, though humidity, airflow, and indoor conditions affect it. That number alone does not prove perfection, but it is one clue. Refrigerant charge should be checked according to the manufacturer's procedure, which may involve superheat or subcooling depending on the metering device.

Static pressure reveals whether the blower is fighting restrictive ducts, dirty filters, undersized returns, or poorly designed transitions. High static pressure can shorten equipment life and create noise. If a new system sounds like a jet preparing for takeoff, the problem may not be the outdoor unit at all. It may be ductwork gasping for mercy.

Here is a short commissioning checklist a homeowner can reasonably ask about without sounding like they are auditing a space launch:

- Was the refrigerant charge checked using the manufacturer's method?
- Did the crew test airflow or static pressure?
- Was the condensate drain tested for proper flow?
- Did they confirm thermostat staging and system modes?
- Were operating readings documented for future service?

That last item is useful. Good baseline readings help with future air conditioning repair and air conditioning tune-up visits. If the system struggles two summers from now, a technician can compare current performance against startup data instead of guessing from scratch.

Expect a conversation about filters, maintenance, and your habits

After installation, the contractor should explain filter size, filter location, replacement frequency, maintenance needs, warranty registration, and what to watch for during the first few days. Filter advice should be specific. "Change it regularly" is technically true and practically useless, like telling someone to "drive responsibly" after handing them keys to a bulldozer.

A one-inch filter may need replacement every one to three months depending on dust, pets, occupancy, and runtime. A larger media filter may last six months to a year in some homes. High-MERV filters can improve filtration, but they can also restrict airflow if the system is not designed for them. This is one of those trade-offs where good intentions can choke a blower motor.

Regular air conditioning maintenance usually includes cleaning coils as needed, checking refrigerant-related performance, inspecting electrical components, clearing condensate drains, verifying airflow, checking thermostat operation, and looking for wear before it becomes an emergency. An annual air conditioning tune-up before peak cooling season is sensible in most climates. In dusty areas, homes with pets, or systems running nearly year-round, more attention may be justified.

Maintenance is not magic. It will not make a 14 SEER unit perform like a premium variable-speed system. But it can keep a good installation from declining early. Neglected systems fail in boring, preventable ways. Capacitors weaken. Drain lines clog. Coils mat over with debris. Filters become gray felt bricks. Then July arrives, the system quits, and everyone discovers that emergency service schedules are written by chaos goblins.

The crew should clean up and leave evidence of competence

When the job is done, the work area should be reasonably clean. The old equipment should be removed unless you specifically agreed otherwise. Scrap copper should not be left like yard art. Packaging, screws, wire clippings, insulation scraps, and sheet metal shards should not remain behind to surprise bare feet.

The contractor should provide documentation, including equipment model and serial numbers, warranty information, permit details if applicable, invoice, maintenance recommendations, and any startup readings they record. If inspections are required, they should explain the timing and what you need to do.

They should also point out key components. You should know where the filter is, where the disconnect is, where the condensate line drains, how to reset or operate the thermostat, and whom to call if something seems wrong. This handoff does not need to be a seminar with laser pointers. Ten clear minutes can prevent ten confused phone calls.

The first few days are a shakedown cruise

A newly installed AC system may smell slightly dusty at first as air moves through disturbed ducts or new materials warm and cool. That should fade quickly. What you should not notice is burning electrical smell, refrigerant odor, loud grinding, repeated breaker trips, water leaking, ice on refrigerant lines, or a system that cannot reach reasonable setpoints under normal conditions.

Give the system a few days of regular operation, especially if the weather is moderate during installation. Some issues only appear under real load. A system installed on a mild 72-degree day has not yet shown how it behaves when the afternoon sun starts interrogating your west wall.

Uneven temperatures may improve with the new installation, but equipment alone cannot fix every comfort issue. If one room has poor duct supply, no return path, big windows, or insulation gaps, the new AC may reduce the problem without eliminating it. Honest contractors discuss that before installation. Less honest ones let the equipment take the blame later.

If something seems off, call promptly. Reputable contractors would rather revisit early than have a small setup issue become a compressor failure, water stain, or angry review written at midnight.

Red flags that should make you pause

Most contractors work hard and take pride in the trade. Like any field, HVAC has its share of corner-cutters, over-promisers, and people who think a vacuum pump is optional decoration. You do not need to become a technician to protect yourself. You just need to recognize behavior that smells wrong.

Watch for these warning signs:

- A quote based only on square footage with no inspection of ducts or existing equipment.
- Refusal to discuss permits, electrical requirements, or load calculations.
- Pressure to replace equipment immediately without explaining options or failure causes.
- No mention of commissioning, startup readings, drainage, or airflow.
- Vague warranty terms or reluctance to put the scope of work in writing.

A red flag does not always mean fraud. Sometimes it means inexperience, disorganization, or a salesperson having a bad day. Still, AC installation is too expensive to fund someone else’s learning curve without supervision.

When AC installation overlaps with the rest of the house

Mechanical systems do not live in isolation. Your air conditioner shares space, power, drainage, and sometimes controls with other systems. That is why a seasoned contractor notices more than just the AC.

If the indoor coil sits on a furnace, the condition of that furnace matters. A furnace repair service may be needed before or during AC replacement if the blower, control board, heat exchanger area, or cabinet condition affects safe operation. If the furnace is near the end of its life, replacing AC alone may save money today but cost more later in duplicated labor. On the other hand, replacing both systems when the furnace has years left may be unnecessary. This is where judgment beats salesmanship.

If the condensate line ties into a drain that backs up, the conversation can shift toward drain cleaning or rooter service. If the home has recurring sewer issues, hydrojetting may be relevant, though it is not part of standard AC installation. If mechanical room leaks are present, plumbing leak repair should happen before water damages new equipment. If hard water has been causing scale problems throughout the home, a contractor might mention water softener installation, particularly if they also handle plumbing services. That does not mean every AC installation should become a home improvement buffet. It means your contractor should be alert enough to spot related risks and disciplined enough not to sell you a circus.

Homes with septic systems have their own quirks. Condensate usually should not be dumped carelessly where it causes erosion, foundation moisture, or nuisance drainage. Septic system service is a separate specialty, but drainage awareness matters. Water always goes somewhere. The bill arrives when nobody planned the destination.

Cost conversations should include value, not just price

AC installation pricing varies widely by region, equipment type, home complexity, efficiency level, duct modifications, electrical needs, permits, and labor market. A straightforward replacement of a basic central AC system may cost several thousand dollars. Higher-efficiency systems, variable-speed equipment, heat pumps, duct repairs, electrical upgrades, and difficult access can push costs significantly higher.

The cheapest bid is not automatically bad. The highest bid is not automatically best. What matters is whether the proposal matches the work your home actually needs. If one contractor includes duct sealing, a new line set, electrical corrections, permit fees, and commissioning, while ***Plumber*** another includes “install unit” and a handshake, those are not equivalent bids.

Ask what could change the price. Ask what is optional versus necessary. Ask how efficiency affects operating cost in your climate. A very high-efficiency system may make sense where cooling seasons are long and electricity rates are high. In a mild climate or a home soon to be sold, the payback may be less compelling. Comfort features such as variable-speed operation, quieter performance, and humidity control can be worth paying for even when strict energy payback is not dramatic. Comfort is allowed to have value. So is sleep.

What a well-installed system should feel like

A good AC installation feels almost uneventful once complete. The system starts smoothly. Airflow sounds steady, not strained. Rooms cool more evenly. Humidity drops. The thermostat does not need constant babysitting. The outdoor unit does not rattle like a shopping cart with one bad wheel. The condensate drains without drama. Breakers stay put. The filter is accessible enough that changing it does not require yoga training.

You should also feel informed. Not transformed into an HVAC technician, just competent enough to operate the system and recognize trouble early. You should know when to schedule air conditioning maintenance, how often to check the filter, what noises are normal, and what deserves a service call.

The best contractors leave behind more than cold air. They leave confidence. You understand why the equipment was chosen, what work was performed, how the system was tested, and how to keep it healthy. That confidence matters when the first heat wave arrives and your home stays comfortable while the neighborhood group chat fills with desperate requests for air conditioning repair service.



A final word from the mechanical room

AC installation is part science, part craft, part logistics, and part spelunking. The equipment matters, but the installation matters more. A premium system installed poorly can underperform from day one. A modest system installed thoughtfully can run reliably, cool evenly, and avoid turning summer into a customer service exercise.

Expect your air conditioning contractor to inspect carefully, size the system properly, explain the quote, respect codes, protect your home, install cleanly, test thoroughly, and teach you the basics before leaving. Expect them to coordinate with an electrician, plumber, heating contractor, or other specialist when the job crosses trade boundaries. Expect clear communication when hidden issues appear. Also expect some noise, dust, and a brief period when your house looks like it is losing a wrestling match with a toolbox.

That is normal. What is not normal is guesswork, secrecy, sloppy drainage, skipped testing, or a contractor who treats your questions like interruptions. A new AC system is a major investment. You are not being picky by wanting it installed correctly. You are being the reasonable adult in the room, which, during home improvement projects, is a noble and occasionally lonely calling.

Name: Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric

Address: 521 W Briardale Ave, Orange, CA 92865, United States

Phone: (657) 567-7305

Website: https://callservicelion.com/

Email: servicerequests@callservicelion.com

Hours:
Monday: Open 24 hours
Tuesday: Open 24 hours
Wednesday: Open 24 hours
Thursday: Open 24 hours
Friday: Open 24 hours
Saturday: Open 24 hours
Sunday: Open 24 hours

Open-location code: R48R+WV Orange, California, USA

Map/listing URL: https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=Google&query_place_id=ChIJQU4LBWHV3IARtnABtyykSA4

Google Map:

Socials:
https://www.facebook.com/ServiceLionCA/ https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCR_L35QzsRTxYZtX8PxJvPw

Local Service Information

Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric provides plumbing, drain, heating, air conditioning, and electrical services from its Orange, California location.

The company serves homeowners and properties throughout Orange and communities across Orange County and surrounding areas.

Available services include plumbing repairs, water heater work, drain and sewer services, heating and cooling service, electrical repairs, panels, lighting, outlets, and related home-system work.

Service is available for residential properties as well as light commercial needs described within the company's local service-area information.

The company's website emphasizes locally operated service, coordinated home-system support, and practical scheduling for plumbing, HVAC, and electrical needs.

The matching public business listing shows the Orange location as open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

For service information or scheduling, call (657) 567-7305 or visit https://callservicelion.com/.

The public map listing identifies the business at 521 W Briardale Ave, Orange, CA 92865 and can be used for location and direction information.

Popular Questions About Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric

What services does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric provide?
The company provides plumbing, drain and sewer, heating, air conditioning, and electrical services. Its published services include plumbing repair, water heaters, drain clearing, sewer work, HVAC repair and installation, electrical repairs, panels, circuit breakers, lighting, outlets, and related services.

Where is Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric located?
The matching business location is 521 W Briardale Ave, Orange, CA 92865, United States.

What areas does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric serve?
The company serves Orange County and surrounding communities. Its published service-area information includes Orange, Anaheim, Brea, Yorba Linda, Fullerton, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Costa Mesa, Irvine, Lake Forest, and additional nearby cities.

Is Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric open 24 hours?
The matching public business listing shows the location as open 24 hours on Monday through Sunday.

Does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric work on drains and sewer lines?
Yes. Published services include drain clearing, rooter service, camera inspection, hydro jetting, sewer line repair and installation, water line work, slab leak detection, and trenchless sewer line repair.

Does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric provide heating and air conditioning service?
Yes. Its published HVAC services include air conditioning repair and installation, heating service, furnace work, heat pumps, air ducts, indoor air quality assessments, and thermostat installation.

Does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric provide electrical service?
Yes. Published electrical services include repairs and installations, electrical panels, circuit breakers, safety inspections, lighting, outlets and switches, surge protection, generators, and EV charging equipment installation.

How can I contact Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric?
Call (657) 567-7305.
Email: servicerequests@callservicelion.com
Website: https://callservicelion.com/
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/ServiceLionCA/

Landmarks Near Orange, California

Old Towne Orange Historic District
A central historic district and useful geographic reference point for the Orange community.

Plaza Park

A well-known public gathering point in the center of Old Towne Orange.

Orange Public Library & History Center

A civic landmark serving residents near central Orange.

Hart Park

A major public park and recreation area south of central Orange.

Eisenhower Park

A public park serving neighborhoods in northern Orange.

Santiago Oaks Regional Park

A regional recreation and open-space landmark on the eastern side of Orange.

Irvine Regional Park

A large regional park and recognizable reference point east of the city.

Orange Park Acres

A distinctive residential community and service-area reference point in eastern Orange.

El Modena

An established Orange neighborhood that provides a practical local coverage reference.

Glassell Street

One of the city's principal north-south streets and a useful route through central Orange.

Lincoln Avenue

A major east-west roadway serving northern Orange and nearby communities.

State Route 55

A primary regional freeway connecting Orange with other parts of Orange County.