CLAIMS

1. A method for preventing condensation on an air-conditioner outlet, the method comprising:

forming a structure for the air-conditioner outlet from a material comprising Flame Retardant Wood Plastic Composite (WPC) and Flame Retardant Rubber Insulation, and

controlling the composition of the material to control a difference between an air-conditioner outlet temperature and an outside temperature.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein controlling the composition of the material comprises using approximately 90% Flame Retardant Wood Plastic Composite (WPC) and approximately 10 % Flame Retardant Rubber Insulation.

3.The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the Flame Retardant Wood Plastic Composite (WPC)comprises :

- about 35% to about 45% by weight wood powder compounds;
- about 35% to about 45% by weight thermoplastic resin;
- about 0.55 to about 15% by weight halogenated unsymmetrical higher alkyl bisphenoxy alkane compounds; and
- about 0.5% to about 10% by weight enhancing agent.

4. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein theFlame Retardant Rubber Insulation comprises:

- 100 parts by weight of a synthetic rubber of polyolefin type;
- 10 to 40 parts by weight of an organopolysiloxane resin formed from monofuctional siloxane units represented by the formula R3SiO0.5, in which R is a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubsituted monovalent hydrocarbon group, and tetrafunctional siloxane units of the formula SiO2 in a molar ratio in the range from 0.6/1.0 to 2.0/1.0; and
- from 5 to 30 parts by weight of aluminium hydroxide or magnesium hydroxide.

5. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the structure comprises grilles or diffusers.

61. An air-conditioner outlet comprising:

a structure forming the air-conditioner outlet, the structure being formed from a material comprising Flame Retardant Wood Plastic Composite (WPC) and Flame Retardant Rubber Insulation,

wherein the composition of the material is controlled to control a difference between an air-conditioner outlet temperature and an outside temperature.

72. The air-conditioner outlet of claim 61, wherein the material comprises approximately 90% Flame Retardant (WPC)Wood Plastic Composite and approximately 10 % Flame Retardant Rubber Insulation.

83.The air-conditioner outlet of claim 61 or 72, wherein the Flame Retardant Wood Plastic Composite (WPC)comprises :

- about 35% to about 45% by weight wood powder compounds;
- about 35% to about 45% by weight thermoplastic resin;
- about 0.55 to about 15% by weight halogenated unsymmetrical higher alkyl bisphenoxy alkane compounds; and
- about 0.5% to about 10% by weight enhancing agent.

94. The air-conditioner outlet of any of claims 61-83, wherein the Flame Retardant Rubber Insulation comprises:

-100 parts by weight of a synthetic rubber of polyolefin type;

-10 to 40 parts by weight of an organopolysiloxane resin formed from monofuctional siloxane units represented by the formula R3SiO0.5, in which R is a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubsituted monovalent hydrocarbon group, and tetrafunctional siloxane units of the formula SiO2 in a molar ratio in the range from 0.6/1.0 to 2.0/1.0; and

- from 5 to 30 parts by weight of aluminium hydroxide or magnesium hydroxide.

105. The air-conditioner outlet of any of claims 61-94, wherein the structure comprises grilles or diffusers.

6. A method for preventing condensation on an outlet of an air conditioner, comprising installing an air-conditioner outlet as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5.