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- **Breaking Down Basic Warranty Terms for HVAC Systems**

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Insurance

Evaluating Space Requirements for New HVAC Systems

Understanding warranties and insurance is essential for consumers who wish to protect their investments, whether it's a new car, electronic gadget, or household appliance. Although they might seem similar at first glance, warranties and insurance serve distinct purposes and offer different forms of protection. Mobile home HVAC systems must comply with local building codes **hvac for mobile home** dust. This essay aims to clarify these differences by exploring the definitions and key features of each.

A warranty is essentially a promise made by the manufacturer or seller regarding the condition of a product. It guarantees that the product will function as advertised for a certain period. If it fails due to manufacturing defects or shortcomings in materials within this timeframe, the warranty typically covers repair or replacement costs. Warranties are often included in the purchase price of an item, providing peace of mind that if something goes wrong due to no fault of the user, there will be recourse available.

Key features of warranties include their limited duration and scope. Most warranties are valid for a specific period, such as one year from the date of purchase, although extended warranties can sometimes be purchased separately. They generally cover only defects in workmanship or materials rather than damage caused by misuse, accidents, or external factors like natural disasters. Furthermore, warranties often require adherence to certain conditions; failing to follow maintenance guidelines or unauthorized repairs could void them.

In contrast, insurance is a financial product designed to protect against unforeseen events that result in loss or damage. Unlike warranties that are limited to defects in manufacturing or materials, insurance policies cover a broader spectrum of risks including theft, accidents, fire damage, and more—depending on the terms of the policy. Insurance requires ongoing premium payments and may involve deductibles before coverage kicks in.

The key features distinguishing insurance from warranties include its comprehensive nature and cost structure. Insurance policies are customizable according to what risks one wishes to mitigate against; hence they can be tailored with various add-ons like collision coverage for vehicles or accidental damage protection for electronics. Premiums must be paid

regularly (monthly or annually), representing an ongoing investment rather than a one-time purchase feature like most standard warranties.

In summary, while both warranties and insurance provide valuable protection for consumers' purchases and assets, they do so in distinctly different ways. Warranties assure buyers about product quality over short periods without additional cost but with constraints on scope; meanwhile insurance offers broader risk management options through flexible policies at an ongoing expense but with greater coverage versatility across numerous potential hazards.

By understanding these differences clearly when making purchasing decisions - whether buying new technology gadgets offering attractive warranty deals versus considering comprehensive home content insurances - individuals can make informed choices aligning best with their needs ensuring maximum security against unexpected adversities impacting their valued possessions effectively enhancing overall consumer satisfaction levels significantly!

Inspecting and Upgrading Insulation and Ventilation —

- **Evaluating Space Requirements for New HVAC Systems**
- **Inspecting and Upgrading Insulation and Ventilation**
- **Ensuring Structural Integrity and Stability of the Mobile Home**
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When it comes to protecting our investments, especially those as critical as HVAC systems, understanding the nuances between warranty and insurance can make all the difference. Both serve to provide peace of mind and financial protection, yet they function in distinctly different ways.

Let's begin by exploring what a warranty entails. A warranty is essentially a promise from the manufacturer or service provider that certain defects will be repaired or parts replaced within a specified period. This guarantee typically covers malfunctions that arise from faulty workmanship or materials. For instance, if an HVAC system suddenly stops working due to a manufacturing defect within the warranty period, the owner can expect repairs or replacements at no additional cost. However, it's important to note that warranties often come with limitations; they might not cover issues arising from improper installation, lack of maintenance, or wear and tear over time.

On the other hand, insurance for HVAC systems provides broader coverage against unforeseen events beyond manufacturing defects. Insurance policies are designed to protect homeowners from significant financial losses due to incidents like natural disasters, theft, or accidents causing damage to their HVAC systems. Unlike warranties that focus on product quality assurance from manufacturers, insurance offers protection against external risks and liabilities that could affect the functioning of an HVAC unit.

One key distinction between these two forms of protection is how they address risk management. Warranties deal with risks under the control of manufacturers—essentially guaranteeing product reliability for a limited duration. In contrast, insurance addresses uncontrollable risks faced by homeowners after purchasing and installing their HVAC systems.

Furthermore, while warranties are usually included in the purchase price of an HVAC system or available at an additional cost through extended plans, insurance requires ongoing premiums based on coverage level and risk factors specific to one's situation—such as geographic location prone to natural disasters.

Choosing between relying on a warranty versus investing in an insurance policy—or opting for both—depends largely on individual circumstances and priorities. Homeowners should consider factors like climate conditions that may expose their units to more frequent damage risks beyond what warranties might cover.

In conclusion, while warranties assure initial quality and functionality post-purchase by addressing inherent defects directly linked back to manufacturers' responsibilities; insurance broadens this safety net by covering unexpected damages stemming from various external sources not accounted for in typical warranty agreements. Understanding these differences empowers homeowners when making informed decisions about safeguarding their essential heating and cooling systems effectively over time.

More About Us

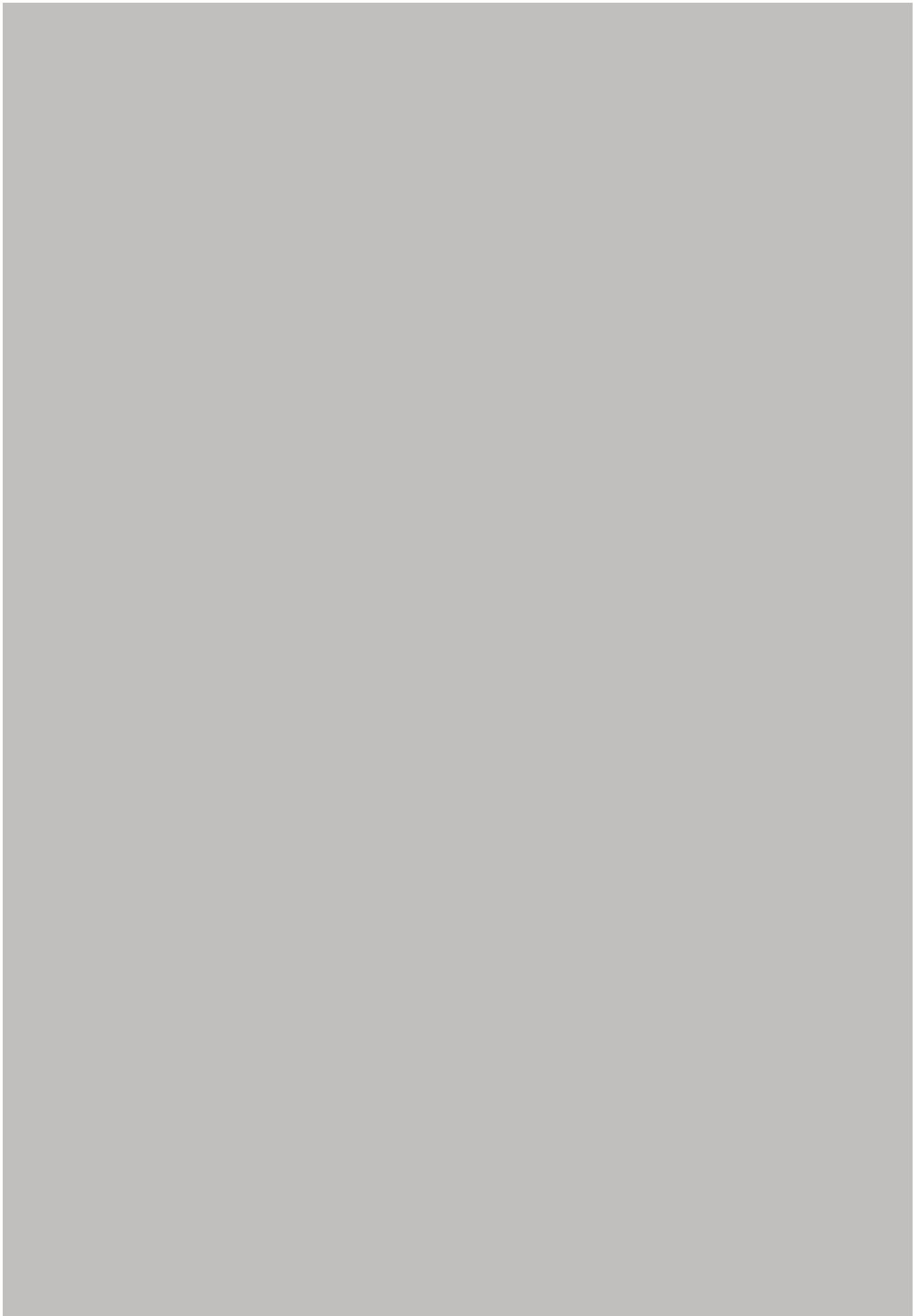
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What Yelp Says About Us

Mobile Home Hvac Service

How to reach us

Mobile Home Hvac Repair



Adapting Installation Tools to Fit Mobile Home HVAC Requirements



Adapting installation tools to fit mobile home HVAC requirements is a nuanced endeavor that demands creativity, precision, and a keen understanding of both the unique constraints and opportunities presented by mobile homes.. The process involves not just retrofitting existing systems but also innovating new solutions that cater specifically to the needs of these structures.

Posted by on 2024-12-23

Addressing Crawl Space Challenges in Mobile Home HVAC Installations



Maintaining optimal functionality of an HVAC system in a mobile home presents unique challenges, particularly when addressing issues related to crawl spaces.. These areas, often overlooked, play a critical role in ensuring the efficiency and longevity of your HVAC system.

Posted by on 2024-12-23

Ensuring Structural Integrity and Stability of the Mobile Home

When considering the purchase and maintenance of an HVAC system, understanding the distinction between a warranty and insurance is crucial for homeowners seeking to protect their investment. While both warranties and insurance provide some level of protection, they serve different purposes and offer varying degrees of coverage.

A warranty is essentially a promise from the manufacturer or service provider that your HVAC system will perform as expected for a specified period. It typically covers defects in materials and workmanship under normal use conditions. Warranties are often included in the price of the product at the time of purchase and can last anywhere from one year to ten years, depending on the manufacturer and type of equipment. For instance, many central air conditioning units come with a standard five-year parts warranty, which may be extended if certain conditions are met, such as registering the product with the manufacturer shortly after installation.

The primary benefit of a warranty is that it provides peace of mind by ensuring that any faulty components will be repaired or replaced at no additional cost during the coverage period. However, warranties have limitations; they usually do not cover damages resulting from improper use, lack of maintenance, or natural disasters. Moreover, labor costs might not always be included unless specified in an extended warranty package.

On the other hand, insurance for HVAC systems is designed to protect against unforeseen events that could damage or destroy your unit beyond what a typical warranty covers. This includes incidents like fire, theft, vandalism, or weather-related damages such as lightning strikes or floods. Homeowners' insurance policies often encompass these types of protections; however, they may not cover all possible scenarios or might require additional riders specifically tailored to HVAC units.

Insurance offers broader protection compared to warranties because it addresses external factors outside normal wear and tear. Nonetheless, filing claims often involves deductibles and potential increases in premium rates upon claim approval-factors homeowners must weigh when opting for this type of financial safeguard.

In summary, while both warranties and insurance provide valuable protection for your HVAC system investment, they address different needs. A warranty ensures repair or replacement due to manufacturing defects within a specified timeframe without incurring extra costs on parts (and sometimes labor). Meanwhile, insurance acts as a safety net against unexpected external damages not covered by standard warranties but could affect premiums based on claims filed over time.

Understanding these distinctions allows homeowners to make informed decisions about how best to safeguard their HVAC systems against various risks-ensuring continued comfort without undue financial burdens stemming from unanticipated repairs or replacements down the line.



Assessing Electrical and Plumbing Connections for Compatibility

When it comes to protecting valuable purchases, the terms "warranty" and "insurance" are often used interchangeably, leading to a myriad of misconceptions. While both serve as safety nets, they cater to different aspects of risk management. Understanding the distinction between them is crucial for consumers seeking to make informed decisions about safeguarding their investments.

A warranty is essentially a promise made by a manufacturer or seller regarding the condition of a product. It assures the buyer that the product will perform as advertised for a certain period. If defects arise during this time, the manufacturer is typically obligated to repair or replace the item at no extra cost. Warranties are often included in the purchase price and focus exclusively on issues stemming from manufacturing defects or faulty workmanship. They do not cover damage resulting from accidents, misuse, or natural wear and tear.

On the other hand, insurance is designed to provide financial protection against unforeseen events that could result in loss or damage. It requires purchasing a policy from an insurer who agrees to compensate for specific risks in exchange for regular premium payments. Insurance policies can cover a wide array of incidents, including theft, accidental damage, and natural disasters-scenarios that warranties usually do not account for.

One common misconception is that warranties and insurance overlap significantly in coverage; however, this is rarely the case. For instance, if you accidentally drop your smartphone into water and it stops working, your warranty would not cover this damage as it falls outside manufacturing defects. In contrast, if you had purchased an insurance policy covering accidental damage for your device, you could receive compensation or repairs.

Another misunderstanding revolves around cost implications: some consumers believe warranties negate the need for insurance altogether due to their inclusion with purchase. This belief overlooks how warranties may only protect against limited types of failures within restricted timeframes-typically far shorter than what comprehensive insurance policies offer.

Moreover, many people assume extended warranties provided by retailers equate to full-proof protection plans akin to insurances when they simply prolong standard warranty terms without addressing broader risks like theft or fire damages.

In conclusion, while both warranties and insurance play vital roles in protecting consumer goods' value over time-they each operate under distinct parameters tailored towards different failure causes-and thus should be viewed as complementary rather than interchangeable

solutions within responsible ownership strategies aimed at mitigating potential losses effectively through informed choices based upon individual needs assessment concerning asset protection priorities alongside budgetary considerations related thereto accordingly so far forthwith hereinafter notwithstanding whatsoever thereby hitherto hitherto aforementioned said thereof therein thereinbefore whereinwhereunto whereupon whereinto whereto whereof whereon whence whencesoever wheresoever whencesoever wheresoever wherethrough therefrom thenceforward thenceforth henceforward henceforth heretofore hereto hereunder herewith hereupon hereby hereinabove hereinbelow herebyhereinabove herebyheretobelow therefore thereforeforetheretohereafter hereafter thereafter etc., etc., et cetera et cetera ad infinitum ad nauseam ad valorem ex post facto ex gratia per annum per capita per diem per se prima facie pro rata quid pro quo sine qua non status quo sub judice sui generis ultra vires viva voce vice versa viz vis-à-vis versus verbiage verbatim vel non velleity venality venustation vendition vendibility vending vendor vengeance venom ventriloquism venturer venturesome veracity verbiage verbose verbosity verdant verify verification verified verifier vein velocity vertical vestment veto vicarious

Selecting Energy-Efficient HVAC Systems Suitable for Mobile Homes

When it comes to protecting your HVAC system, understanding the distinction between a warranty and insurance is crucial. Both serve to safeguard your investment, but they do so in fundamentally different ways. Deciding which option best suits your needs requires careful consideration of several factors.

First and foremost, it's important to recognize what each option covers. A warranty typically comes with a new HVAC system purchase and covers specific parts or failures due to manufacturing defects within a set period. It acts as a promise from the manufacturer that their product will perform as advertised. On the other hand, insurance provides broader coverage against unexpected events, such as natural disasters or accidents that are not generally included in warranties.

One key factor when choosing between these two is the scope of coverage you desire. If your primary concern is protecting against defects and ensuring your system operates efficiently as promised by the manufacturer, then a warranty might suffice. However, if you live in an area prone to extreme weather conditions or have concerns about potential accidental damage, an insurance policy could offer more comprehensive protection.

Cost is another critical consideration. Warranties are often included in the initial purchase price of an HVAC unit, making them a cost-effective choice for many homeowners. In contrast, insurance policies require ongoing premiums but can potentially save you significant out-of-pocket expenses in case of major repairs or replacements due to covered incidents.

Furthermore, consider the duration of coverage needed. Warranties typically cover only the first few years after installation-usually ranging from one to ten years-after which their protection lapses unless extended warranties are purchased separately. Insurance policies offer flexibility with continuous coverage as long as premiums are paid, providing peace of mind over the long term.

Ease of claim processing also differs between warranties and insurance. With warranties, claims often need verification that issues stem from manufacturing faults rather than wear and tear or improper use-a process that can be time-consuming and sometimes frustrating for consumers. In contrast, filing claims through insurance might involve deductibles but usually offers quicker resolutions for covered damages beyond just manufacturing defects.

Finally, personal financial risk tolerance should play into this decision-making process too; some individuals prefer minimal upfront costs associated with relying solely on warranties while others opt for added security provided by comprehensive insurance plans despite periodic payments involved therein.

In conclusion: when deciding whether warranties or insurances better meet one's HVAC protection needs-it boils down largely upon individual circumstances including desired breadth & longevity alongside budget considerations plus personal comfort levels regarding potential risks versus rewards presented therein!



Preparing the Installation Area: Safety and Accessibility Measures

As a homeowner, protecting your HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) system is crucial for ensuring comfort in your living space and safeguarding your financial investment. One of the key steps in maximizing protection for your HVAC system involves understanding the difference between a warranty and insurance. Although both serve to protect you from unexpected expenses, they do so in different ways.

A warranty is essentially a promise made by the manufacturer or installer that the product will function as intended for a specific period. For HVAC systems, warranties typically cover defects in materials or workmanship. They assure homeowners that if something goes wrong due to manufacturing faults within the warranty period, repairs or replacements will be provided at no additional cost. It's important for homeowners to thoroughly read and understand their warranty terms; know what's covered and what might void it-such as using unauthorized repair services or failing to perform regular maintenance.

On the other hand, insurance provides broader protection against unforeseen events that might damage your HVAC system but are not related to manufacturing defects. This could include natural disasters like lightning strikes or fires. Homeowners insurance usually covers these types of incidents under its policy, but it's essential to verify this with your provider as coverage can vary significantly.

To maximize protection for your HVAC system, consider the following tips:

1. **Regular Maintenance:** Keep up with scheduled maintenance checks to ensure everything is running smoothly. Not only does this help prevent breakdowns but it also keeps your warranty valid since many require proof of regular servicing.
2. **Understand Your Warranty:** Make sure you fully understand what is covered under your warranty and adhere strictly to its requirements. This includes using approved technicians and keeping records of all services performed.
- 3.

Review Your Insurance Policy: Consult with your insurance provider to confirm what aspects of HVAC damage are covered under your current homeowner's policy and make adjustments if necessary.

4. **Invest in Additional Coverage if Needed:** If there are gaps between what's covered by your warranty and home insurance—for instance, mechanical failures not due to manufacturing defects—you might want to consider additional coverage options like an extended service contract.

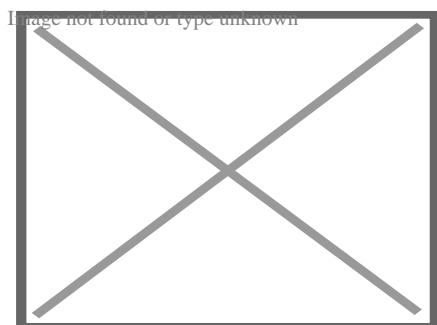
In conclusion, while both warranties and insurance offer valuable protection for homeowners seeking peace of mind regarding their HVAC systems, they fulfill different roles. By understanding these differences and taking proactive steps towards maintaining their equipment—and knowing when each type of coverage applies—homeowners can effectively safeguard their investment against both expected wear-and-tear issues as well as sudden mishaps beyond their control.

About Mobile home

This article is about the prefabricated structure. For the vehicle, see Recreational vehicle. For other uses, see Mobile home (disambiguation).

"Static Caravan" redirects here. For the record label, see Static Caravan Recordings. "House on wheels" redirects here. For the South Korean variety show, see House on Wheels.

The examples and perspective in this article **deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. You may Image not found or type unknown improve this article, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. (April 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message)



Mobile homes with detached single car garages

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Part of a series on

Living spaces

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Main

- House: detached
- semi-detached
- terraced
- Apartment
- Bungalow
- Cottage
- Ecohouse
- Green home
- Housing project
- Human outpost
- I-house
- Ranch
- Tenement
- Condominium
- Mixed-use development
- Hotel
- Hostel
- Castle
- Public housing
- Squat
- Flophouse
- Shack
- Slum
- Shanty town
- Villa

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- Cottage homes
- Eco-cities
- Ecovillage
- Foster care
- Green building
- Group home
- Halfway house
- Healthy community design
- Homeless shelter
- Hospital
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- Log house
- Natural building
- Nursing home
- Orphanage
- Prison
- Psychiatric hospital
- Residential care
- Residential treatment center
- Retirement community
- Retirement home
- Supportive housing
- Supported living



[Housing portal](#)

A **mobile home** (also known as a **house trailer**, **park home**, **trailer**, or **trailer home**) is a prefabricated structure, built in a factory on a permanently attached chassis before being transported to site (either by being towed or on a trailer). Used as permanent homes, or for holiday or temporary accommodation, they are often left permanently or semi-permanently in one place, but can be moved, and may be required to move from time to time for legal reasons.

Mobile homes share the same historic origins as travel trailers, but today the two are very different, with travel trailers being used primarily as temporary or vacation homes. Behind the cosmetic work fitted at installation to hide the base, mobile homes have strong trailer frames, axles, wheels, and tow-hitches.

History

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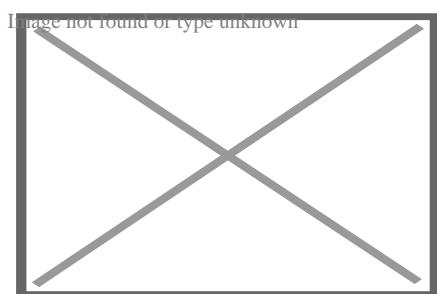
In the United States, this form of housing goes back to the early years of cars and motorized highway travel.^[1] It was derived from the travel trailer (often referred to during the early years as "house trailers" or "trailer coaches"), a small unit with wheels attached permanently, often used for camping or extended travel. The original rationale for this type of housing was its mobility. Units were initially marketed primarily to people whose lifestyle required mobility. However, in the 1950s, the homes began to be marketed primarily as an inexpensive form of housing designed to be set up and left in a location for long periods of time or even permanently installed with a masonry foundation. Previously, units had been eight feet or fewer in width, but in 1956, the 10-foot (3.0 m) wide home ("ten-wide") was introduced, along with the new term "mobile home".^[2]

The homes were given a rectangular shape, made from pre-painted aluminum panels, rather than the streamlined shape of travel trailers, which were usually painted after assembly. All of this helped increase the difference between these homes and home/travel trailers. The smaller, "eight-wide" units could be moved simply with a car, but the larger, wider units ("ten-wide", and, later, "twelve-wide") usually required the services of a professional trucking company, and, often, a special moving permit from a state highway department. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the homes were made even longer and wider, making the mobility of the units more difficult. Nowadays, when a factory-built home is moved to a location, it is usually kept there permanently and the mobility of the units has considerably decreased. In some states, mobile homes have been taxed as personal property if the wheels remain attached, but as real estate if the wheels are removed. Removal of the tongue and axles may also be a requirement for real estate classification.

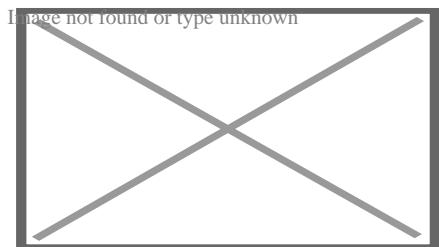
Manufactured home

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Main article: Manufactured housing



Example of a modern manufactured home in New Alexandria, Pennsylvania.
28 by 60 feet (8.5 m × 18.3 m)



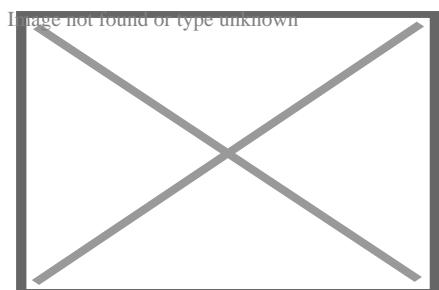
Manufactured home foundation

Mobile homes built in the United States since June 1976, legally referred to as manufactured homes, are required to meet FHA certification requirements and come with attached metal certification tags. Mobile homes permanently installed on owned land are rarely mortgageable, whereas FHA code manufactured homes are mortgageable through VA, FHA, and Fannie Mae.

Many people who could not afford a traditional site-built home, or did not desire to commit to spending a large sum of money on housing, began to see factory-built homes as a viable alternative for long-term housing needs. The units were often marketed as an alternative to apartment rental. However, the tendency of the units of this era to depreciate rapidly in resale value^[citation needed] made using them as collateral for loans much riskier than traditional home loans. Terms were usually limited to less than the thirty-year term typical of the general home-loan market, and interest rates were considerably higher.^[citation needed] In that way, mobile home loans resembled motor vehicle loans more than traditional home mortgage loans.

Construction and sizes

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Exterior wall assemblies being set in place during manufacture

Mobile homes come in two major sizes, *single-wides* and *double-wides*. Single-wides are 18 feet (5.5 m) or less in width and 90 feet (27 m) or less in length and can be towed to their site as a single unit. Double-wides are 20 feet (6.1 m) or more wide and are 90 feet (27 m) in length or less and are towed to their site in two separate units, which are

then joined. *Triple-wides* and even homes with four, five, or more units are also built but less frequently.

While site-built homes are rarely moved, single-wide owners often "trade" or sell their home to a dealer in the form of the reduction of the purchase of a new home. These "used" homes are either re-sold to new owners or to park owners who use them as inexpensive rental units. Single-wides are more likely to be traded than double-wides because removing them from the site is easier. In fact, only about 5% of all double-wides will ever be moved.^[citation needed]

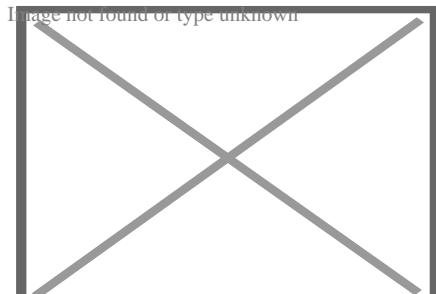
While an EF1 tornado might cause minor damage to a site-built home, it could do significant damage to a factory-built home, especially an older model or one that is not properly secured. Also, structural components (such as windows) are typically weaker than those in site-built homes.^[3] 70 miles per hour (110 km/h) winds can destroy a mobile home in a matter of minutes. Many brands offer optional hurricane straps, which can be used to tie the home to anchors embedded in the ground.

Regulations

[\[edit\]](#)

United States

[\[edit\]](#)



Home struck by tornado

In the United States, mobile homes are regulated by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), via the Federal National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974. This national regulation has allowed many manufacturers to distribute nationwide because they are immune to the jurisdiction of local building authorities.^[4] ^[5] By contrast, producers of modular homes must abide by state and local building codes. There are, however, wind zones adopted by HUD that home builders must follow. For example, statewide, Florida is at least wind zone 2. South Florida is wind zone 3, the strongest wind zone. After

Hurricane Andrew in 1992, new standards were adopted for home construction. The codes for building within these wind zones were significantly amended, which has greatly increased their durability. During the 2004 hurricanes in Florida, these standards were put to the test, with great success. Yet, older models continue to face the exposed risk to high winds because of the attachments applied such as carports, porch and screen room additions. Such areas are exposed to "wind capture" which apply extreme force to the underside of the integrated roof panel systems, ripping the fasteners through the roof pan causing a series of events which destroys the main roof system and the home.

The popularity of the factory-built homes caused complications the legal system was not prepared to handle. Originally, factory-built homes tended to be taxed as vehicles rather than real estate, which resulted in very low property tax rates for their inhabitants. That caused local governments to reclassify them for taxation purposes.

However, even with that change, rapid depreciation often resulted in the home occupants paying far less in property taxes than had been anticipated and budgeted. The ability to move many factory-built homes rapidly into a relatively small area resulted in strains to the infrastructure and governmental services of the affected areas, such as inadequate water pressure and sewage disposal, and highway congestion. That led jurisdictions to begin placing limitations on the size and density of developments.

Early homes, even those that were well-maintained, tended to depreciate over time, much like motor vehicles. That is in contrast to site-built homes which include the land they are built on and tend to appreciate in value. The arrival of mobile homes in an area tended to be regarded with alarm, in part because of the devaluation of the housing potentially spreading to preexisting structures.

This combination of factors has caused most jurisdictions to place zoning regulations on the areas in which factory-built homes are placed, and limitations on the number and density of homes permitted on any given site. Other restrictions, such as minimum size requirements, limitations on exterior colors and finishes, and foundation mandates have also been enacted. There are many jurisdictions that will not allow the placement of any additional factory-built homes. Others have strongly limited or forbidden all single-wide models, which tend to depreciate more rapidly than modern double-wide models.

Apart from all the practical issues described above, there is also the constant discussion about legal fixture and chattels and so the legal status of a trailer is or could be affected by its incorporation to the land or not. This sometimes involves such factors as whether or not the wheels have been removed.

North Carolina

[\[edit\]](#)

The North Carolina Board of Transportation allowed 14-foot-wide homes on the state's roads, but until January 1997, 16-foot-wide homes were not allowed. 41 states allowed 16-foot-wide homes, but they were not sold in North Carolina. Under a trial program approved January 10, 1997, the wider homes could be delivered on specific roads at certain times of day and travel 10 mph below the speed limit, with escort vehicles in front and behind.^[6]^[7] Eventually, all homes had to leave the state on interstate highways.^[8]

In December 1997, a study showed that the wider homes could be delivered safely, but some opponents still wanted the program to end.^[9] On December 2, 1999, the NC Manufactured Housing Institute asked the state Board of Transportation to expand the program to allow deliveries of 16-foot-wide homes within North Carolina.^[8] A month later, the board extended the pilot program by three months but did not vote to allow shipments within the state.^[10] In June 2000, the board voted to allow 16-foot-wide homes to be shipped to other states on more two-lane roads, and to allow shipments in the state east of US 220. A third escort was required, including a law enforcement officer on two-lane roads.^[11]

New York

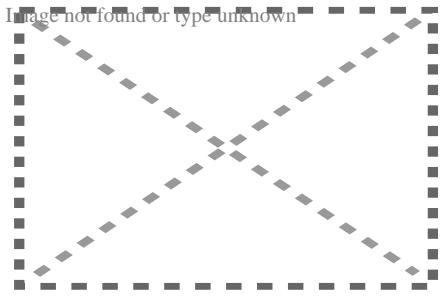
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In New York State, the Homes and Community Renewal agency tracks mobile home parks and provides regulations concerning them. For example, the agency requires park owners to provide residents with a \$15,000 grant if residents are forced to move when the land is transferred to a new owner. Residents are also granted the right of first refusal for a sale of the park, however, if the owner does not evict tenants for five years, the land sale can go ahead. State law also restricts the annual increase in land lot fee to a cap of 3 percent, unless the landowner demonstrates hardship in a local court, and can then raise the land lot fee by up to 6 percent in a year.^[12]

Mobile home parks

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: Trailer park



Meadow Lanes Estates Mobile Home Park, Ames, Iowa, August 2010, during a flood

Mobile homes are often sited in land lease communities known as trailer parks (also 'trailer courts', 'mobile home parks', 'mobile home communities', 'manufactured home communities', 'factory-built home communities' etc.); these communities allow homeowners to rent space on which to place a home. In addition to providing space, the site often provides basic utilities such as water, sewer, electricity, or natural gas and other amenities such as mowing, garbage removal, community rooms, pools, and playgrounds.

There are over 38,000^[13] trailer parks in the United States ranging in size from 5 to over 1,000 home sites. Although most parks appeal to meeting basic housing needs, some communities specialize towards certain segments of the market. One subset of mobile home parks, retirement communities, restrict residents to those age 55 and older. Another subset of mobile home parks, seasonal communities, are located in popular vacation destinations or are used as a location for summer homes. In New York State, as of 2019, there were 1,811 parks with 83,929 homes.^[12]

Newer homes, particularly double-wides, tend to be built to much higher standards than their predecessors and meet the building codes applicable to most areas. That has led to a reduction in the rate of value depreciation of most used units.^[14]

Additionally, modern homes tend to be built from materials similar to those used in site-built homes rather than inferior, lighter-weight materials. They are also more likely to physically resemble site-built homes. Often, the primary differentiation in appearance is that factory-built homes tend to have less of a roof slope so that they can be readily transported underneath bridges and overpasses.^[citation needed]

The number of double-wide units sold exceeds the number of single-wides, which is due in part to the aforementioned zoning restrictions. Another reason for higher sales is the spaciousness of double-wide units, which are now comparable to site-built homes. Single-wide units are still popular primarily in rural areas, where there are fewer restrictions. They are frequently used as temporary housing in areas affected by natural disasters when restrictions are temporarily waived.^[citation needed]

Another recent trend has been parks in which the owner of the mobile home owns the lot on which their unit is parked. Some of these communities simply provide land in a homogeneous neighborhood, but others are operated more like condominiums with club homes complete with swimming pools and meeting rooms which are shared by all of the residents, who are required to pay membership fees and dues.

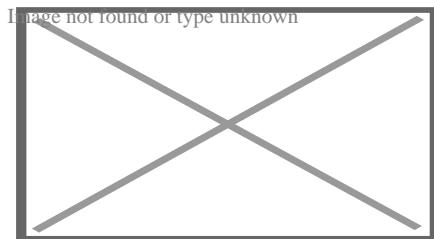
By country

[edit]

Mobile home (or mobile-homes) are used in many European campgrounds to refer to fixed caravans, purpose-built cabins, and even large tents, which are rented by the week or even year-round as cheap accommodation, similar to the US concept of a trailer park. Like many other US loanwords, the term is not used widely in Britain. [citation needed]

United Kingdom

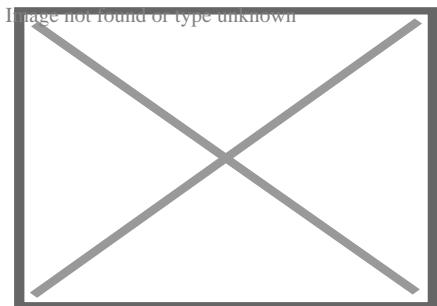
[edit]



A mobile home marketed as a holiday home

Mobile Homes or Static Caravans are popular across the United Kingdom. They are more commonly referred to as Park Homes or Leisure Lodges, depending on if they are marketed as a residential dwelling or as a second holiday home residence.

Residential Mobile homes (park homes) are built to the BS3632 standard. This standard is issued by the British Standards Institute. The institute is a UK body who produce a range of standards for businesses and products to ensure they are fit for purpose. The majority of residential parks in the UK have a minimum age limit for their residents, and are generally marketed as retirement or semi-retirement parks. Holiday Homes, static caravans or holiday lodges aren't required to be built to BS3632 standards, but many are built to the standard.



A static caravan park on the cliffs above Beer, Devon, England

In addition to mobile homes, static caravans are popular across the UK. Static caravans have wheels and a rudimentary chassis with no suspension or brakes and are therefore transported on the back of large flatbed lorries, the axle and wheels being used for movement to the final location when the static caravan is moved by tractor or 4x4. A static caravan normally stays on a single plot for many years and has many of the modern conveniences normally found in a home.

Mobile homes are designed and constructed to be transportable by road in one or two sections. Mobile homes are no larger than 20 m × 6.8 m (65 ft 7 in × 22 ft 4 in) with an internal maximum height of 3.05 m (10 ft 0 in). Legally, mobile homes can still be defined as "caravans".

Static holiday caravans generally have sleeping accommodation for 6 to 10 people in 2, 3 or 4 bedrooms and on convertible seating in the lounge referred to as a 'pull out bed'. They tend towards a fairly "open-plan" layout, and while some units are double glazed and centrally heated for year-round use, cheaper models without double glazing or central heating are available for mainly summer use. Static caravan holiday homes are intended for leisure use and are available in 10 and 12 ft (3.0 and 3.7 m) widths, a small number in 13 and 14 ft (4.0 and 4.3 m) widths, and a few 16 ft (4.9 m) wide, consisting of two 8 ft (2.4 m) wide units joined. Generally, holiday homes are clad in painted steel panels, but can be clad in PVC, timber or composite materials. Static caravans are sited on caravan parks where the park operator of the site leases a plot to the caravan owner. There are many holiday parks in the UK in which one's own static caravan can be owned. There are a few of these parks in areas that are prone to flooding and anyone considering buying a sited static caravan needs to take particular care in checking that their site is not liable to flooding.

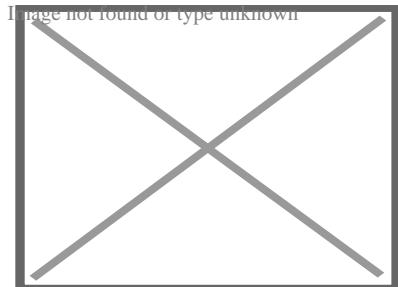
Static caravans can be rented on an ad-hoc basis or purchased. Purchase prices range from £25,000 to £100,000. Once purchased, static caravans have various ongoing costs including insurance, site fees, local authority rates, utility charges, winterisation and depreciation. Depending on the type of caravan and the park these costs can range from £1,000 to £40,000 per year.^[15] Some park owners used to have unfair conditions in their lease contracts but the Office of Fair Trading has produced a guidance document available for download called Unfair Terms in Holiday Caravan Agreements

which aims to stop unfair practices.

Israel

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: Caravan (Israel)



Posting of *caravan* in Mitzpe Hila, Israel, 1982

Many Israeli settlements and outposts are originally composed of caravans (Hebrew: אֲסָרֶת אַשְׁרָבָן; pl. אֲסָרֶת אַשְׁרָבָן). They are constructed of light metal, are not insulated but can be outfitted with heating and air-conditioning units, water lines, recessed lighting, and floor tiling to function in a full-service capacity. Starting in 2005, prefabricated homes, named *caravillas* (Hebrew: אֲסָרֶת אַשְׁרָבָן; a portmanteau of the words caravan, and villa, begin to replace mobile homes in many Israeli settlements.

Difference from modular homes

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: Modular home

Because of similarities in the manufacturing process, some companies build both types in their factories. Modular homes are transported on flatbed trucks rather than being towed, and lack axles and an automotive-type frame. However, some modular homes are towed behind a semi-truck or toter on a frame similar to that of a trailer. The home is usually in two pieces and is hauled by two separate trucks. Each frame has five or more axles, depending on the size of the home. Once the home has reached its location, the axles and the tongue of the frame are then removed, and the home is set on a concrete foundation by a large crane.

Both styles are commonly referred to as factory-built housing, but that term's technical use is restricted to a class of homes regulated by the Federal National Mfd. Housing

Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974.

Most zoning restrictions on the homes have been found to be inapplicable or only applicable to modular homes. That occurs often after considerable litigation on the topic by affected jurisdictions and by plaintiffs failing to ascertain the difference. Most modern modulars, once fully assembled, are indistinguishable from site-built homes. Their roofs are usually transported as separate units. Newer modulars also come with roofs that can be raised during the setting process with cranes. There are also modulars with 2 to 4 storeys.

Gallery

[edit]

Construction starts with the frame.

○

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Construction starts with the frame.

Interior wall assemblies are attached.

○

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Interior wall assemblies are attached.

Roof assembly is set atop home.

○

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Roof assembly is set atop home.

Drywall is completed.

○

Image not found or type unknown

Drywall is completed.

Home is ready for delivery to site.

○

Image not found or type unknown

Home is ready for delivery to site.

○ A modern "triple wide" home, designed to look like an adobe home

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A modern "triple wide" home, designed to look like an adobe home

A mobile home is being moved, California.

○

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A mobile home is being moved, California.

- A mobile home being prepared for transport

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A mobile home being prepared for transport

See also

[edit]

-  [Housing portal](#)
- [All Parks Alliance for Change](#)
- [Campervan](#)
- [Construction trailer](#)
- [Houseboat](#)
- [Manufactured housing](#)
- [Modular home](#)
- [Motorhome](#)
- [Nomadic wagons](#)
- [Recreational vehicle](#)
- [Reefer container housing units](#)
- [Small house movement](#)
- [Trailer \(vehicle\)](#)
- [Trailer Park Boys](#)
- [Trailer trash](#)
- [Vardo](#)
- [Prefabricated home](#)

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External links

[edit]



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Wikimedia Commons has media related to **Mobile homes**.

- Regulating body in the UK
- US Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards

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4.8 (3513)

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TimberRidge Adventure Center

4.6 (101)

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Deanna Rose Children's Farmstead

4.8 (5793)

Photo

Heritage Park

4.6 (763)

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9/11 Memorial

4.9 (183)

Photo

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Ensor Park & Museum

4.9 (19)

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Reviews for Royal Supply Inc

Royal Supply Inc

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Donald Waggoner

(4)

I received a furnace installment from this place and was extremely happy with the furnace installation, but during the installation, they did something to completely make my hot water heater not work. They installed it on Friday at noon, and by the time I realized I had no hot water, it's after they closed, which left me with no hot water.

Update: I had to call someone else out to help get my hot water heater fixed and operating correctly. While I am extremely grateful to the company for installing a great furnace, my final review will stay at 4 stars for the fact that the team did not address the hot water heater back to working order. I may use them for further things in the future, but I must leave this review to help others not have the same issues as me.

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william mann

(5)

Needed an exterior door in a hurry after storm damaged mine. All the big box stores were days or weeks out on a 34x76 door. Google lead me here, I went in, asked if he had one that size, took me in their warehouse and showed me several options. Found a door I liked, and they had all the additional hardware to install I needed. One stop shop, friendly and helpful. Priced right too.

Royal Supply Inc

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Caleb Roye

(5)

incredibly helpful staff. very educated on products and installation.

Royal Supply Inc

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J.

(1)

Terrible AC install. Skimped on 90°c fittings for the electric conduit under my house, they used black electrical tape instead, I look under my house to find bare wires that are not in a conduit which is an electrical safety no no and could lead to my house burning down. Left a massive gaping hole in my insulation leaving me to deal with itchy fiberglass myself which I only discovered after a summer of high electricity bills due to terrible insulation.

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Ashley Foster

(5)

In a rush we had to replace our tub/surround in our home. We ordered online with another supplier and had a HORRIBLE experience. A friend recommended Royal Supply and they had exactly what we needed. We paid, loaded our trailer and were gone in less than 15 minutes. They are friendly and very helpful. Would definitely recommend to family and friends.

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An HVAC warranty typically covers repair or replacement costs due to manufacturing defects or failures within a specified period, whereas insurance covers damages caused by unexpected events like accidents, natural disasters, or theft.

[How long does an HVAC warranty usually last compared to insurance coverage?](#)

An HVAC warranty often lasts for a specific number of years (commonly 5-10 years), depending on the manufacturer. In contrast, insurance coverage is ongoing as long as premiums are paid and policies are renewed.

Does an HVAC warranty cover damage from external factors like storms?

No, an HVAC warranty generally does not cover damage from external factors such as storms; this type of damage would typically fall under homeowners insurance coverage.

Can I purchase additional protection beyond the standard HVAC warranty?

Yes, extended warranties can be purchased for longer protection against mechanical issues beyond the standard coverage period, while separate or supplemental insurance policies may be needed for broader risk protection against external events.

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