

## Mobile Home



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**Preparing Mobile Home Spaces for New HVAC Installations** Inspecting Existing Ductwork for Proper Fit Managing Limited Crawl Space Access for Equipment Adapting Installation Tools for Mobile Home Conditions Strategies for Reducing Vibrations and Noise Transfer Addressing Vent Placement for Balanced Airflow Securing Air Conditioner Units Against Shifting Foundations Fitting Compact Heat Pumps in Tight Areas Streamlining Installation to Minimize Home Disruption Recommended Steps for Post Installation Checks Ensuring Adequate Clearances Around Outdoor Units Evaluating the Benefits of Customized System Design
- **Breaking Down Basic Warranty Terms for HVAC Systems**  
**Breaking Down Basic Warranty Terms for HVAC Systems** Comparing Options for Parts and Labor Coverage Understanding Extended Plans for Greater Protection Recognizing Exclusions That Affect Repair Costs Evaluating the Value of Transferable Warranties Reviewing Service Contracts for Mobile Home Units Deciding Between Standard and Extended Coverage Periods Assessing Risk Factors That Influence Warranty Selection Managing Repairs Through Manufacturer Warranty Claims Clarifying the Difference Between Warranty and Insurance Knowing When to Upgrade Coverage to Match System Age Tips for Documenting Maintenance to Preserve Warranty Validity
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When it comes to maintaining a comfortable and efficient living environment, few systems within a home are as crucial as the HVAC system. The heating, ventilation, and air conditioning components work tirelessly throughout the year to ensure that indoor climates remain stable and pleasant. However, like any complex machinery, HVAC systems are prone to wear and tear over time. Mobile homes benefit from zoned HVAC systems for personalized comfort **hvac unit for mobile home** air filter. This is where parts and labor coverage becomes an essential consideration for homeowners.

At its core, parts and labor coverage for HVAC systems serves as a financial safety net. It ensures that when your system requires repairs or replacements due to mechanical failures, you're not left shouldering the full brunt of potentially significant expenses. The importance of such coverage cannot be overstated; without it, even minor issues could evolve into major financial burdens.

When comparing options for parts and labor coverage, several factors must be considered to make an informed decision. Firstly, the scope of coverage is paramount. Some plans may cover only specific components of the HVAC system or exclude certain types of repairs altogether. It's crucial to scrutinize what each plan offers in terms of comprehensiveness from basic parts replacement to intricate labor costs.

Another important aspect is the duration of coverage. Some warranties might offer short-term protection while others extend over several years. Evaluating how long you intend to stay in your current residence can guide your decision on which option provides optimal value in terms of peace of mind and financial security.

Furthermore, examining the reputation and reliability of providers offering these plans is vital. Not all warranties are created equal; some companies have established themselves with a history of dependable service and customer satisfaction, while others may fall short on fulfilling their promises promptly or efficiently.

Cost-effectiveness also plays a significant role in choosing suitable parts and labor coverage options. While it might be tempting to opt for the cheapest plan available, it's critical to weigh cost against potential benefits meticulously. Cheaper plans might mean higher out-of-pocket expenses during claims due to limited covered items or higher deductibles.

In addition to these considerations lies the ease of accessing services under each plan-how quickly can you expect service technicians at your doorstep? Do they offer 24/7 support? These questions help gauge whether you'll receive timely assistance when needed most.

Ultimately though-the essence behind considering different options boils down not just about finding something affordable but ensuring long-term reliability too; knowing that if anything goes wrong with your HVAC setup tomorrow (or next year), there's solid backing ready without unexpected surprises lurking around corners!

In conclusion then: investing wisely into appropriate parts & labor coverages isn't merely safeguarding appliances-it's about securing comfort within our homes' very heartplaces! A sound choice today means smoother sailing through future mishaps tomorrow-and who wouldn't want assurance like that tucked away safely under one's roof?

When considering coverage options for parts and labor, consumers are often faced with a variety of choices that can be overwhelming. Understanding the common coverage options available is crucial in making an informed decision that aligns with one's needs and budget. This essay provides an overview of the typical options available for parts and labor coverage, helping to demystify the selection process.

One of the most prevalent forms of coverage is the manufacturer's warranty. Typically included with new products at no additional cost, this warranty often covers defects in materials and workmanship for a specified period, usually ranging from one to three years. While valuable, manufacturer warranties generally do not cover issues arising from normal wear and tear or user error, limiting their utility over time.

Extended warranties or service contracts provide another layer of protection beyond the manufacturer's initial offering. These are optional plans that consumers can purchase to extend coverage for parts and labor after the original warranty expires. Extended warranties can be particularly beneficial when dealing with high-cost repairs on expensive items such as appliances or electronics. However, it's essential to scrutinize these contracts carefully, as they vary significantly in terms of what they cover and how much they cost.

Another option is insurance policies designed specifically for products. Unlike extended warranties, which often focus on mechanical breakdowns, product insurance may also cover accidental damage or theft. This type of policy offers broader protection but often comes with

higher premiums. It's ideal for individuals who want comprehensive coverage without worrying about specific exclusions that might come with other types of plans.

For those looking for flexible solutions, subscription-based services have emerged as a modern alternative in recent years. These services offer ongoing maintenance and repair support for a monthly fee. They typically include regular check-ups and immediate repairs when needed, providing peace of mind without large upfront costs or unexpected repair bills.

Lastly, some consumers opt to rely on pay-as-you-go repair services instead of purchasing any form of preemptive coverage. This approach involves setting aside funds specifically for potential repairs or replacements when they arise rather than committing to any formal plan. While this method requires discipline in saving and budgeting, it allows individuals full control over their finances without paying into potentially unused services.

In conclusion, comparing parts and labor coverage options requires careful consideration of personal preferences regarding risk tolerance, financial capacity, and desired level of convenience. Each option-whether it's sticking with a basic manufacturer's warranty or opting for more comprehensive insurance-comes with its own set of advantages and drawbacks. By understanding these common pathways thoroughly beforehand, consumers can choose wisely according to their unique circumstances and ensure long-term satisfaction with their purchases.

## **Adapting Installation Tools to Fit Mobile Home HVAC Requirements**

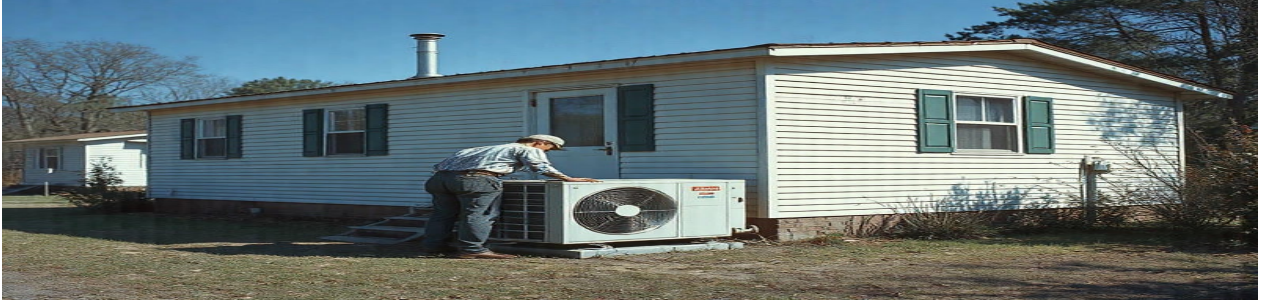


Adapting installation tools to fit mobile home HVAC requirements is a nuanced endeavor that demands creativity, precision, and a keen understanding of both the unique constraints and opportunities presented by mobile homes.. The process involves not just retrofitting existing systems but also innovating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

## Balancing Cost and Coverage in HVAC Warranty Options for Mobile Home Owners



Balancing cost and coverage in HVAC warranty options for mobile home owners is a crucial consideration that demands careful thought.. As with any significant investment, selecting the right warranty involves navigating potential pitfalls to ensure both financial prudence and adequate protection for your HVAC systems.

Posted by on 2024-12-23

# Ensuring Structural Integrity and Stability of the Mobile Home

When it comes to evaluating options for parts and labor coverage, three primary criteria emerge as crucial in guiding decision-makers: cost, scope, and duration. Each of these factors plays a significant role in determining the overall value and suitability of a coverage plan, whether for individual consumers or businesses managing large fleets.

Cost is often the first consideration when comparing parts and labor coverage options. It encompasses not only the immediate financial outlay but also long-term affordability. A lower upfront cost may seem attractive initially; however, hidden fees or high deductibles can quickly erode perceived savings. It's important to weigh the premium against potential repair costs that could arise over time. Analyzing what is included in the base price versus what might incur additional charges helps ensure that there are no unpleasant surprises down the road.

The scope of coverage refers to what exactly is covered under a particular plan. Different policies vary significantly in terms of which parts and types of labor are included. Some plans may cover only major components while others extend to minor repairs and maintenance tasks. It's essential to scrutinize which parts are deemed critical by the provider and whether common issues specific to certain vehicles or machinery are addressed. Comprehensive coverage generally offers peace of mind but could come at a higher price point. Thus, understanding one's specific needs helps in selecting an option that aligns well with expectations without unnecessary expenditures on unwanted inclusions.

Duration is another critical factor when comparing parts and labor coverage options. The length of time over which protection is provided can influence both cost and practicality. Longer durations typically offer better value per year but require confidence in the reliability of both the provider's service commitment and one's own future needs. Conversely, shorter terms might appeal due to flexibility but could lead to frequent renewals with fluctuating rates or conditions.

In conclusion, making an informed choice about parts and labor coverage involves carefully balancing cost, scope, and duration according to individual requirements and circumstances. By thoroughly evaluating these criteria, one can select a plan that not only fits budgetary constraints but also provides adequate protection against unexpected repairs-ensuring peace of mind in both personal use scenarios and more extensive business applications alike.



## **Assessing Electrical and Plumbing Connections for**

# Compatibility

When purchasing a new product, whether it's an appliance, electronic device, or vehicle, one of the key considerations is the manufacturer warranty plan. This insurance-like agreement can offer peace of mind by covering parts and labor in case something goes awry. However, like any insurance policy, it comes with its own set of pros and cons that are worth considering.

One significant advantage of manufacturer warranty plans is the assurance they provide to consumers. Knowing that repairs and parts will be covered without incurring additional costs can alleviate much of the stress associated with unexpected failures. This sense of security is particularly valuable for high-cost items such as cars or major home appliances where repair costs can be substantial. Additionally, manufacturer warranties often signal confidence in the product's quality by the producer-suggesting that they stand behind their work.

Another benefit is convenience. Many manufacturer warranties come with streamlined processes for filing claims and accessing service centers authorized to perform repairs. This means you often receive expert care using approved parts, ensuring your product continues to function optimally after repairs. Moreover, since these services are usually arranged directly through the manufacturer or designated partners, consumers may face less hassle compared to finding independent repairers.

However, not all aspects of manufacturer warranty plans are advantageous. A primary drawback lies in their limitations and exclusions. Warranties typically cover only specific issues deemed defects in materials or workmanship; wear-and-tear or misuse-related damages might not qualify for coverage. As such, consumers could still face out-of-pocket expenses if their situation falls outside these parameters.

Furthermore, manufacturer warranties often have a fixed duration-commonly one to three years-which might not align with the lifespan of all products. Once this period lapses, individuals might need to rely on extended warranties or other forms of service contracts at an extra cost if they wish continued protection.



Cost can also be a factor for some buyers when evaluating these plans against aftermarket alternatives or self-insurance strategies (saving money independently for potential repairs). While many products include a basic warranty at no additional charge, extended versions offered by manufacturers can be pricey compared to third-party options that might provide similar coverage levels at reduced rates.

In conclusion, while manufacturer warranty plans offer notable advantages such as reassurance through authorized repair services and potentially avoiding significant financial burdens from unforeseen breakdowns, they also present downsides including limited scope and finite durations that may necessitate further investment down the line. As with any decision involving financial commitment and future risk management strategy considerations should weigh both immediate needs against long-term expectations concerning reliability and budget constraints before opting into these agreements fully informed about their respective benefits versus uncertainties involved therein.

# Selecting Energy-Efficient HVAC Systems Suitable for Mobile Homes

When it comes to managing the costs and logistics of maintaining equipment, machinery, or vehicles, businesses and individuals often face a critical decision: how to best cover parts and labor expenses. Among the various options available, Independent Service Agreements (ISAs) stand out as a compelling choice due to their flexibility and customization potential.

Traditional warranties or service contracts typically offer standardized coverage that may not align perfectly with every customer's unique needs. These one-size-fits-all solutions can leave gaps in protection or include unnecessary services, leading to inefficiencies both financially and operationally. In contrast, ISAs provide a tailored approach that allows clients to specify exactly what they need covered, ensuring more efficient use of resources.

The primary advantage of ISAs lies in their flexibility. Unlike traditional service agreements that impose rigid terms and conditions, ISAs enable clients to negotiate aspects such as coverage limits, duration of the agreement, specific parts included, and even preferred service providers. This adaptability ensures that customers are not paying for services they don't need while still securing comprehensive protection where it matters most.

Moreover, ISAs allow for greater customization in terms of labor coverage. In industries where specialized skills are required for maintenance and repairs, having the ability to choose qualified technicians rather than being locked into using designated service centers can be invaluable. This not only ensures quality workmanship but also reduces downtime by allowing quicker access to necessary repairs.

Financial predictability is another area where ISAs shine. By negotiating fixed rates for parts and labor within the agreement's scope, customers can better forecast maintenance costs over time-avoiding unexpected expenses that can disrupt budgets. This aspect is particularly beneficial for businesses operating on tight margins or individuals looking to manage personal finances more effectively.

Comparing ISAs with other coverage options reveals additional benefits beyond customization and flexibility. For instance, extended warranties often come with higher upfront costs and limited provider networks. On the other hand, pay-as-you-go models might seem appealing initially but can lead to unpredictable spikes in expenditure when significant repairs arise. ISAs strike a balance by offering predictable costs without sacrificing choice or control over who performs the work.

In conclusion, Independent Service Agreements offer an attractive solution for those seeking tailored coverage for parts and labor beyond what traditional warranties provide. Their inherent flexibility allows customers to define terms that best suit their operational needs while ensuring financial predictability through customized agreements. As businesses and individuals continue navigating complex maintenance landscapes across various sectors-from automotive to manufacturing-embracing ISAs could prove instrumental in achieving both cost efficiency and peace of mind.

# Preparing the Installation Area: Safety and Accessibility Measures

When considering the acquisition of an extended warranty program, particularly in relation to the nuanced demands brought about by seasonal changes, it's imperative to scrutinize options for parts and labor coverage. The decision-making process hinges on understanding how these programs align with the specific needs that arise during different times of the year.

Extended warranties serve as a safety net, offering peace of mind by covering unexpected repairs and maintenance costs. However, their value can vary significantly depending on the coverage they provide for parts and labor—a factor that becomes even more critical when accounting for seasonal wear and tear.

For instance, in regions where winter brings harsh weather conditions, vehicles might face increased stress from road salt or subzero temperatures. In such cases, an extended warranty that covers corrosion-related issues or offers comprehensive protection against engine failures due to extreme cold could prove invaluable. Similarly, if summer heat leads to frequent air conditioning breakdowns, having robust parts coverage specifically tailored to HVAC systems could save significant out-of-pocket expenses.

Labor costs further complicate this equation. The complexity of modern machinery often requires skilled technicians whose services do not come cheap. A warranty program that includes labor costs can alleviate financial burdens considerably, especially during high-demand seasons when repair shops may charge premium rates due to increased workload.

Moreover, evaluating extended warranties involves comparing various providers' reputations and reliability in fulfilling claims. An extended warranty is only as good as the company backing it; thus, assessing customer reviews and industry ratings is crucial. A provider known for prompt service and hassle-free claim processes will enhance the overall value of the coverage offered.

Flexibility is another key consideration when comparing options for parts and labor coverage. Some programs offer customizable plans that allow consumers to tailor coverage according to their unique needs—be it additional protection during certain months or specific components more prone to failure under particular conditions.

Ultimately, evaluating extended warranty programs with a focus on seasonal needs is not just about safeguarding against potential mechanical failures but also about aligning these plans with one's lifestyle and usage patterns throughout the year. By carefully weighing parts and labor coverage alongside provider reputation and plan flexibility, consumers can make informed choices that ensure optimal protection without unnecessary expenditures.

In conclusion, while all-encompassing warranties might seem attractive at first glance, a targeted approach rooted in an understanding of seasonal demands can yield better returns on investment. As such, thorough research into available options remains an essential step toward securing reliable protection tailored to both immediate concerns and broader long-term requirements.

## About Mobile home

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

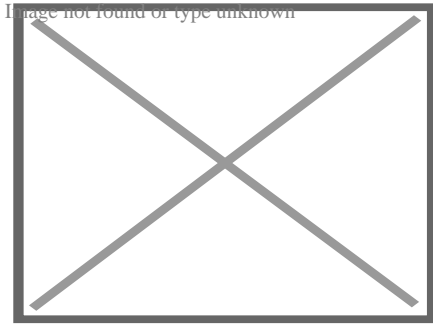
"Static Caravan" redirects here. For the record label, see Static Caravan Recordings.

"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 **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)*

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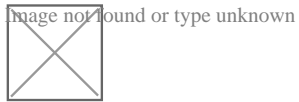


Mobile homes with detached single car garages

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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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## Issues

- Affordability
- Affordability in the United States
- Executive housing
- Environmental:
  - design
  - planning
  - racism
- Environmental security
- Eviction
- Fair housing
- Healthiness
- Homelessness
- Housing crisis
- Housing discrimination
- Housing stress
- Overpopulation
- Housing inequality
- Home ownership
- Luxury apartments
- Ownership equity
- Permit
- Rent
- Subprime lending
- Subsidized housing
- Sustainable:
  - architecture
  - development
  - living
- Sustainable city
- Toxic hotspot
- Vagrancy

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## Society and politics

- Housing First
- Housing subsidy
- NIMBY
- Rapid Re-Housing
- Real estate appraisal
- Real estate bubble
- Real estate economics
- Real estate investing
- Redlining
- Rent regulation
- Right to housing
- Rent control
- Rent strike
- Tenants union
- YIMBY



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## Other

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



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## 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

[edit]

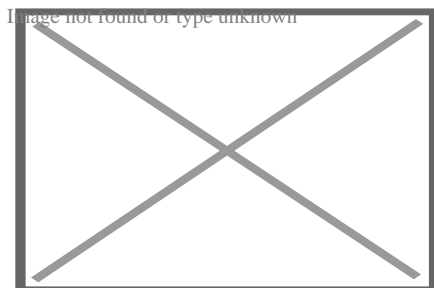
In the United States, this form of housing goes back to the early years of cars and motorized highway travel.<sup>[1]</sup> It was derived from the travel trailer (often referred to during the early years as "house trailers" or "trailer coaches"), a small unit with wheels attached permanently, often 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".<sup>[2]</sup>

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.

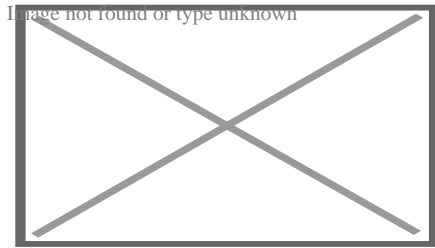
## Manufactured home

[edit]

Main article: Manufactured housing



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



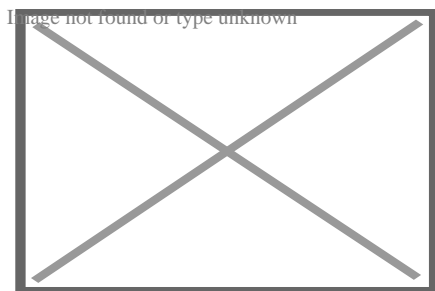
Manufactured home foundation

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<sup>[citation needed]</sup> 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.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> In that way, mobile home loans resembled motor vehicle loans more than traditional home mortgage loans.

## Construction and sizes

[edit]



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.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

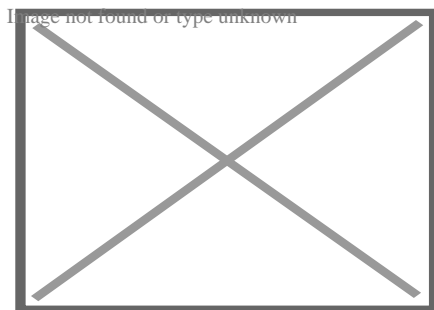
While an EF1 tornado might cause minor damage to a site-built home, it could do significant damage to a factory-built home, especially an older model or one that is not properly secured. Also, structural components (such as windows) are typically weaker than those in site-built homes.<sup>[3]</sup> 70 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.<sup>[4]</sup> <sup>[5]</sup> 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.<sup>[6]</sup><sup>[7]</sup> Eventually, all homes had to leave the state on interstate highways.<sup>[8]</sup>

In December 1997, a study showed that the wider homes could be delivered safely, but some opponents still wanted the program to end.<sup>[9]</sup> 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.<sup>[8]</sup> A month later, the board extended the pilot program by three months but did not vote to allow shipments within the state.<sup>[10]</sup> In June 2000, the board voted to allow 16-foot-side 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.<sup>[11]</sup>

## **New York**

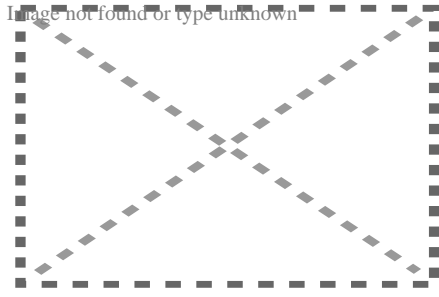
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In New York State, the Homes and Community Renewal agency tracks mobile home parks and provides regulations concerning them. For example, the agency requires park owners to provide residents with a \$15,000 grant if residents are forced to move when 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.<sup>[12]</sup>

## **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<sup>[13]</sup> 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.<sup>[12]</sup>

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.<sup>[14]</sup>

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.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

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.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

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.

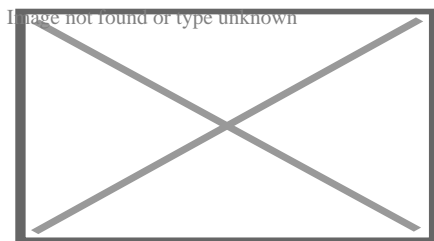
## By country

[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.<sup>*[citation needed]*</sup>

## United Kingdom

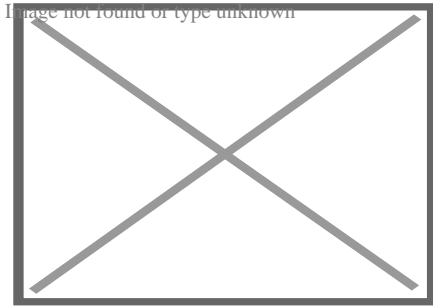
[edit]



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 x 6.8 m (65 ft 7 in x 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.

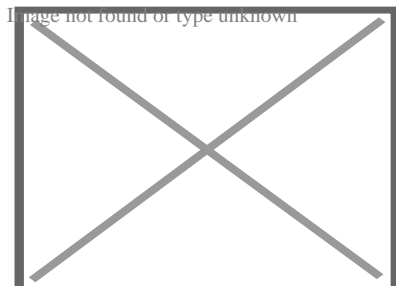
Static caravans can be rented on an ad-hoc basis or purchased. Purchase prices range from £25,000 to £100,000. Once purchased, static caravans have various ongoing costs including insurance, site fees, local authority rates, utility charges, winterisation and depreciation. Depending on the type of caravan and the park these costs can range from £1,000 to £40,000 per year.<sup>[15]</sup> 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: צָרָוָן; pl. צָרָוִימוֹת *caravanim*). 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: צָרָוִימָה; 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.

○

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**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

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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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### Photo

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## Things To Do in Johnson County

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### Photo

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### Museum at Prairiefire

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## **9/11 Memorial**

**4.9 (183)**

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## **Firefly Forest**

**3.9 (29)**

**Photo**

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## **Johnson County Museum**

**4.7 (709)**

**Photo**

**Heritage Park**

**4.6 (763)**

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**TimberRidge Adventure Center**

**4.6 (101)**

## **Driving Directions in Johnson County**

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## Reviews for Royal Supply Inc

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### 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.

## Royal Supply Inc

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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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**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.

## 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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**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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