

Mobile Home



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Periods

Evaluating Space Requirements for New HVAC Systems

When it comes to maintaining a Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) system, the importance of coverage periods cannot be overstated. As homeowners and businesses strive to ensure the longevity and efficiency of their HVAC systems, deciding between standard and extended coverage periods becomes a critical decision. Understanding the implications of each option can significantly impact both the operational effectiveness of these systems and the financial well-being of their owners.

Initially, one must recognize that HVAC systems are integral components of any building's infrastructure. High SEER-rated units are recommended for mobile home energy savings **mobile home hvac repair** expert. They not only provide comfort through temperature regulation but also contribute to air quality management. Given this essential role, regular maintenance is paramount. This is where coverage periods come into play; they define how long your maintenance agreement lasts and what services are included within that timeframe.

Standard coverage periods typically offer basic maintenance services for a limited duration, generally ranging from one to three years. These plans are often sufficient for new systems or those under warranty. They cover routine inspections and minor repairs, ensuring that the system operates efficiently without unexpected breakdowns. Standard coverage is advantageous for those who prefer lower upfront costs while still securing essential services.

However, as HVAC systems age or if they are subjected to heavy usage, considering an extended coverage period might be prudent. Extended coverage usually offers more comprehensive service options over a longer duration-sometimes up to ten years or beyond. This type of plan often includes parts replacement, labor costs for extensive repairs, and emergency service visits without additional fees. For older systems or in environments where climate control is crucial year-round-for instance, in hospitals or data centers-extended coverage provides peace of mind by mitigating potential high repair costs.

Financial considerations also play a vital role in this decision-making process. While standard coverage policies come with lower premiums due to their limited scope and shorter terms, extended policies offer greater savings in the event of major breakdowns by potentially covering expensive repairs that could otherwise strain budgets unexpectedly.

Moreover, extended coverage encourages proactive rather than reactive maintenance strategies. Regular check-ups under such plans can identify issues before they escalate into costly problems-enhancing both system reliability and energy efficiency over time.

In conclusion, choosing between standard and extended HVAC maintenance coverage periods involves weighing immediate cost savings against long-term benefits and protection levels tailored to specific needs. Whether prioritizing budget constraints or seeking comprehensive care for an aging system depends on individual circumstances like expected usage patterns and financial readiness for unforeseen expenses.

Ultimately though-in either scenario-the underlying goal remains unchanged: preserving optimal performance through preventive measures ensures comfort within homes and workplaces alike while extending equipment lifespan significantly-a truly worthwhile investment indeed!

When it comes to investing in an HVAC system, one of the critical decisions homeowners face is choosing between standard and extended coverage periods. Understanding the nuances of these options can significantly impact long-term satisfaction and financial planning.

Standard coverage periods for HVAC systems typically range from one to five years, depending on the manufacturer and model. This coverage usually includes parts and labor for necessary repairs due to manufacturing defects or other issues that arise during normal operation. Standard warranties provide a foundational level of security, ensuring that if something goes wrong within this initial timeframe, the homeowner won't be left shouldering unexpected repair costs.

Choosing a standard warranty often aligns with the lifespan expectations set by manufacturers based on average usage and maintenance conditions. For many consumers, this period offers sufficient peace of mind without adding extra costs upfront. It suits those who are confident in their system's reliability or plan to maintain a proactive maintenance schedule independently.

However, deciding whether to opt for an extended coverage period requires deeper consideration of several factors. Extended warranties extend protection beyond the manufacturer's standard offering-sometimes up to ten years-and may cover additional components like refrigerant or offer perks such as annual maintenance checks.

The appeal of extended coverage lies in its potential cost-saving benefits over time. HVAC systems are complex, with numerous components that can wear out unexpectedly even with regular use. An extended warranty might be particularly attractive for individuals living in regions with extreme weather conditions where HVAC units experience higher-than-average stress levels.

Financially speaking, extended warranties require an upfront investment but can mitigate high repair costs later on. For budget-conscious homeowners preferring predictable expenses over surprise bills, this option provides a cushion against future uncertainties.

On the other hand, not all extended warranties are created equal; terms vary widely between providers. It's crucial for consumers to scrutinize what each plan entails-what's covered and what's excluded-to avoid any unpleasant surprises down the line.

Furthermore, some critics argue that funds spent on extended warranties might be better allocated towards regular professional maintenance or savings earmarked specifically for eventual repairs or replacements.

Ultimately, deciding between standard and extended coverage periods hinges on personal priorities: risk tolerance, financial comfort level, geographic location influences (like local climate), and confidence in your chosen brand's track record play pivotal roles in making an informed choice.

In conclusion, while standard coverage offers fundamental protection upon purchase of an HVAC system-a cost-effective option suited for those with shorter-term needs-the allure of extending that safety net cannot be discounted entirely either: longer-term peace-of-mind often outweighs immediate expenditure concerns when factoring potential repair complexities inherent within these sophisticated systems into future-proofing plans accordingly.

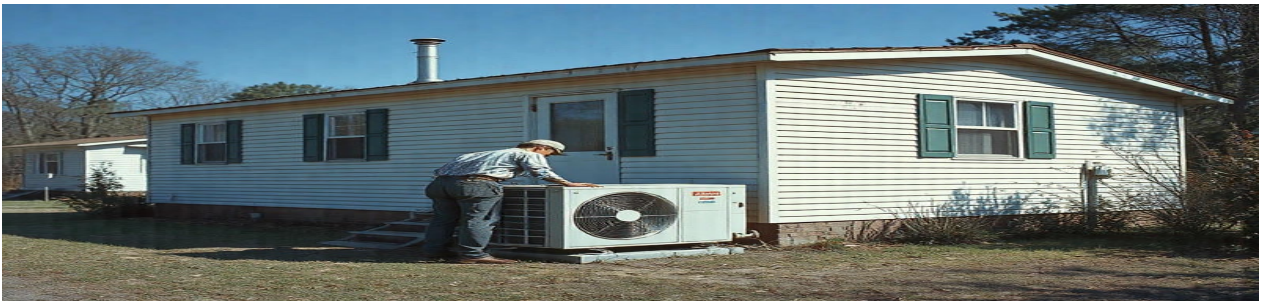
Adapting Installation Tools to Fit Mobile Home HVAC Requirements



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 contemplating insurance options, deciding between standard and extended coverage periods can be a pivotal decision. Each choice comes with its unique set of advantages and limitations, which are crucial to understand in order to make an informed decision that best suits your needs.

Standard coverage is often the default option for many insurance policies, offering a straightforward approach with generally lower premiums. One of the main advantages of standard coverage is its affordability. Because it covers a predefined period and set conditions, insurers can offer it at a more accessible rate compared to extended plans. This makes it an attractive option for individuals or businesses working within a tight budget who still need essential protection against unforeseen events.

Moreover, standard coverage tends to be simpler in terms of terms and conditions. With fewer clauses and exclusions than more comprehensive plans, policyholders find it easier to understand what is covered, reducing confusion during claims processing. This simplicity also means faster claims handling as there are fewer variables for the insurer to assess.

However, standard coverage has its limitations. It may not provide sufficient protection for all potential risks you face. Typically tailored to cover common occurrences, it might leave gaps in protection that could expose you to significant financial losses should unexpected events occur outside the defined scope or duration of the policy. For instance, if you're living in an area prone to natural disasters not included in the standard plan, you might find yourself inadequately protected when disaster strikes.

Furthermore, standard policies often come with shorter coverage periods and may require frequent renewals. This can be inconvenient for those seeking long-term security without the hassle of annual negotiations or adjustments.

In contrast, extended coverage periods offer enhanced protection by encompassing a broader range of risks over longer durations. These policies often appeal to those who prefer comprehensive peace of mind and are willing to pay higher premiums for added security. Extended plans typically include additional perils such as natural disasters or specialized protections tailored to unique personal or business circumstances.

The flexibility offered by extended coverage is another significant advantage. Policyholders can tailor their insurance packages according to specific needs that might not be addressed by standard options-ensuring more personalized risk management strategies.

Nonetheless, opting for extended coverage comes with higher costs-a primary limitation that cannot be overlooked by budget-conscious consumers. The increased premium reflects both the breadth and depth of protection provided but may strain financial resources if not carefully considered against actual risk exposure.

Additionally, while extended policies offer peace of mind regarding extensive coverages over timeframes beyond typical annual renewals, they may also involve complex terms requiring thorough understanding before commitment-potentially leading some individuals into agreements without fully grasping their implications.

Ultimately deciding between standard and extended coverage periods hinges on balancing one's financial capability with desired levels of risk mitigation across anticipated scenarios relevant both personally or professionally within foreseeable futurescapes where insurance becomes integral yet adaptable toward safeguarding interests efficiently amidst evolving landscapes marked unpredictably diverse uncertainties abound alike inevitably persistently so universally evident essentially incomparable indeed timelessly thus forevermore necessary always undeniably wise choices remain paramount everlastingly above all else therefore choose wisely therein lies certainty realized truly meant securely thereby confidently assured unquestionably safe haven eternally found respectively embraced continually cherished genuinely loved wholeheartedly accepted gratefully appreciated immensely valued precious treasured unconditionally honored greatly respected indefinitely acknowledged admirably recognized profoundly esteemed infinitely trusted supremely confident ultimately fulfilled perfectly satisfied completely content exceedingly happy tremendously joyous immeasurably delighted boundlessly blessed wonderfully grateful abundantly thankful eternally blissful absolutely peaceful overwhelmingly serene incredibly tranquil unthinkably calm astonishingly

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Assessing Electrical and Plumbing Connections for Compatibility

When faced with the decision of selecting between standard and extended coverage periods, individuals must carefully weigh the benefits and considerations that accompany each option. Insurance policies, whether for health, auto, or home, often come with a choice regarding the duration of coverage-standard or extended. This decision can significantly impact both peace of mind and financial stability.

Standard coverage periods are typically designed to meet the general needs of most policyholders. They offer a baseline level of protection that is usually sufficient for individuals who prefer predictable costs and straightforward contracts. Standard coverage often aligns with shorter-term commitments, which can be beneficial for those who anticipate changes in their circumstances, such as moving homes or switching jobs. This flexibility allows policyholders to reassess their needs without being locked into a long-term agreement.

However, there are instances where an extended coverage period may be more advantageous. Extended coverage offers a longer duration of protection, often at a consistent rate over time. One primary benefit is cost savings; insurers may provide discounts or lower annual premiums as an incentive for policyholders who commit to extended terms. This can result in significant savings over the life of the policy.

Moreover, extended coverage can provide greater stability and peace of mind. For individuals planning to stay in one place or maintain their current lifestyle for an extended period, locking in rates and terms can shield them from potential future increases in insurance costs due to inflation or market fluctuations. It also simplifies long-term financial planning by eliminating the need to negotiate new terms frequently.

Despite these advantages, several considerations must be taken into account when opting for extended coverage periods. Firstly, life is inherently unpredictable; circumstances may change unexpectedly, rendering long-term commitments less favorable than initially anticipated. Additionally, should better insurance options become available during an extended contract term-offering superior benefits or lower premiums-policyholders might miss out on these opportunities without incurring penalties for early termination.

Furthermore, while some individuals appreciate the security offered by longer commitments, others might find them restrictive. Extended contracts could impose challenges if one's priorities shift dramatically during the term-for instance if there's a change in family size requiring different health insurance needs-or if selling a vehicle before an auto policy's

expiration date becomes necessary.

In conclusion, deciding between standard and extended coverage periods requires careful consideration of personal circumstances alongside potential changes within one's environment over time frames covered by respective policies chosen today but impacting tomorrow's realities too! While standard plans favor flexibility through shorter durations accommodating evolving situations better sometimes; conversely extending offers cost efficiency plus certainty amidst volatile markets providing predictability desired by many across diverse sectors alike seeking solace under assured protections lasting longer into futures still unfolding ahead!

Selecting Energy-Efficient HVAC Systems Suitable for Mobile Homes

When making decisions about insurance policies, one of the key considerations is whether to opt for a standard coverage period or extended coverage. This decision is not just about peace of mind; it involves understanding and analyzing the cost implications that come with choosing an extended coverage period.

Extended coverage often comes with higher premiums, which can be a significant factor in deciding whether it is worth the additional expense. These increased costs are due to the longer duration of protection provided against potential risks. While paying more might seem daunting initially, it's essential to weigh these costs against the potential benefits.

One of the primary advantages of extended coverage is financial security over a longer period. For instance, in health insurance, an extended policy may cover more medical conditions or offer longer periods for claims submission, reducing out-of-pocket expenses during unexpected health issues. Similarly, in auto insurance, extended coverage can protect against unforeseen damages long after the initial term has ended. The peace of mind that comes with

knowing you are covered for more eventualities can be invaluable.

However, it's important to consider personal circumstances when evaluating these cost implications. Individuals with stable finances might find value in paying extra for comprehensive protection over many years. Conversely, those on a tighter budget may prioritize immediate affordability over long-term benefits.

Moreover, it's crucial to examine the specifics of what an extended policy covers and compare it with standard options. Sometimes, insurers may offer seemingly attractive extended plans that only marginally increase benefits while significantly hiking premiums. Therefore, conducting thorough research and seeking professional advice can help ensure that one makes an informed choice tailored to their unique needs and financial situation.

In conclusion, while opting for extended coverage periods typically involves higher costs upfront through increased premiums, these expenses should be balanced against the broader scope of protection offered and one's individual needs and circumstances. By carefully considering both current financial capacity and future risk scenarios, individuals can make a well-informed decision that aligns with their personal risk tolerance and financial goals.

Preparing the Installation Area: Safety and Accessibility Measures

When it comes to insurance, one of the most critical decisions policyholders face is choosing the right coverage period. This decision often boils down to a choice between standard and extended coverage periods. Both options have their merits and drawbacks, and selecting the appropriate one depends on various factors unique to each individual's circumstances.

To begin with, it's essential to assess your financial situation. Standard coverage periods typically come with lower premiums, making them an attractive option for those with budget constraints. However, it's crucial to weigh this against the potential costs of out-of-pocket expenses if the coverage expires before you need it again. An extended coverage period, while more expensive upfront, may offer peace of mind by providing protection over a longer duration without having to renew frequently.

Another factor to consider is your lifestyle and future plans. If you're in a stable job with predictable income and foresee little change in your life circumstances, a standard coverage period might suffice. On the other hand, if you anticipate significant life changes-such as starting a family, purchasing a home, or transitioning careers-an extended coverage period might better accommodate these shifts by offering uninterrupted protection during times of change.

Your health status also plays a pivotal role in this decision-making process. If you have pre-existing health conditions or anticipate needing medical services frequently due to age or family history, opting for an extended coverage period could be beneficial. It ensures continuous access to necessary services without the hassle of re-evaluation or potential premium increases at renewal time.

Additionally, consider the specific terms and conditions associated with each type of policy. Some insurers may offer added benefits or incentives for choosing extended periods, such as discounts on premiums or additional features like wellness programs and preventative care services. Understanding these nuances can help determine which option provides better value for your needs.

Finally, personal preference should not be underestimated in this decision-making process. Some individuals prefer the stability and simplicity offered by longer-term commitments that extended periods provide; others appreciate the flexibility that comes with shorter-term arrangements found in standard policies.

In conclusion, deciding between standard and extended coverage periods requires careful consideration of several key factors: financial situation, lifestyle expectations, health status, policy specifics, and personal preferences all play integral roles in determining which path is best suited for you. By evaluating these elements thoroughly-and perhaps consulting with an insurance advisor-you can make an informed choice that aligns with both your current needs and future aspirations.

About Mobile home

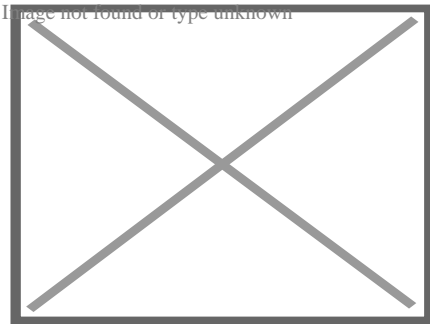
This article is about the prefabricated structure. For the vehicle, see Recreational vehicle. For other uses, see Mobile home (disambiguation).

"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

Issues

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- Housing discrimination
- Housing stress
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- Ownership equity
- Permit
- Rent
- Subprime lending
- Subsidized housing
- Sustainable:
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 - development
 - living
- Sustainable city
- Toxic hotspot
- Vagrancy

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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- Alternative lifestyle
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- 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]

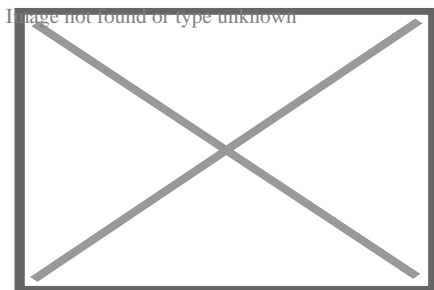
In the United States, this form of housing goes back to the early years of cars and motorized highway travel.^[1] It was derived from the travel trailer (often referred to during the early years as "house trailers" or "trailer coaches"), a small unit with wheels attached permanently, often used for camping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

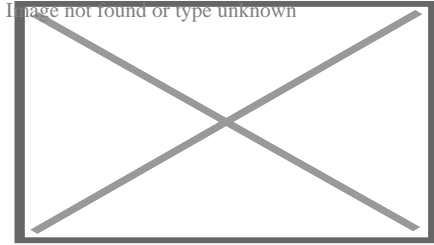
Manufactured home

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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)



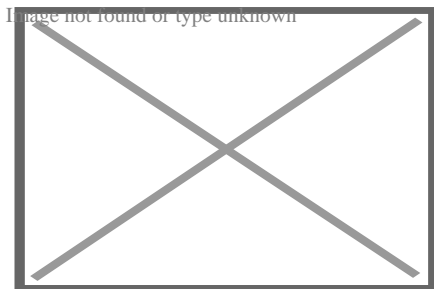
Manufactured home foundation

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

[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.^[citation needed]

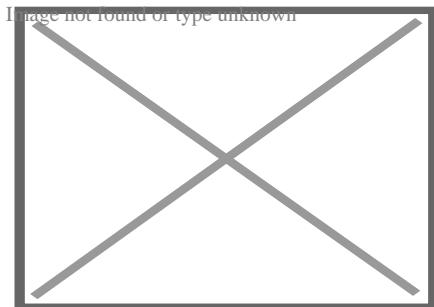
While an EF1 tornado might cause minor damage to a site-built home, it could do significant damage to a factory-built home, especially an older model or one that is not properly secured. Also, structural components (such as windows) are typically weaker than those in site-built homes.^[3] 70 miles per 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-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.^[11]

New York

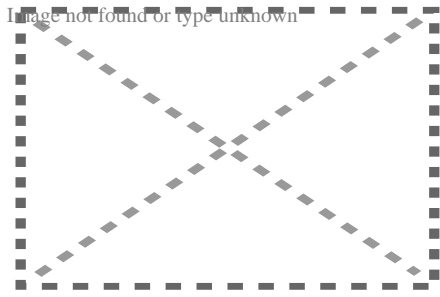
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In New York State, the Homes and Community Renewal agency tracks mobile home parks and provides regulations concerning them. For example, the agency requires park owners to provide residents with a \$15,000 grant if residents are forced to move when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

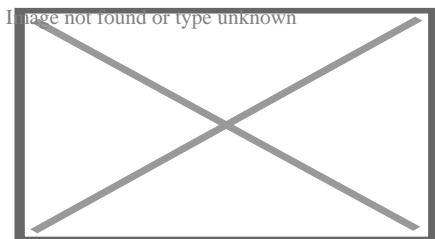
By country

[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

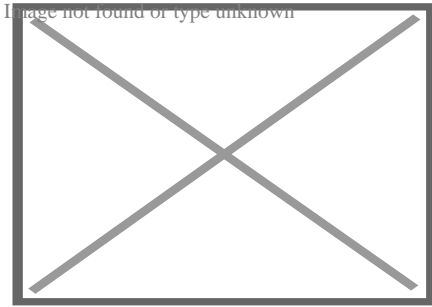
[edit]



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 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.

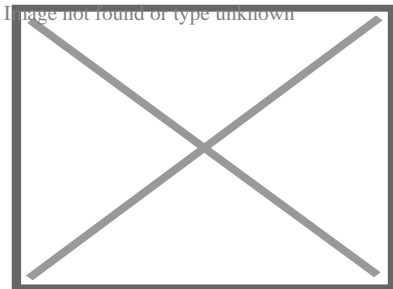
Static caravans can be rented on an ad-hoc basis or purchased. Purchase prices range from £25,000 to £100,000. Once purchased, static caravans have various ongoing costs including insurance, site fees, local authority rates, utility charges, winterisation and depreciation. Depending on the type of caravan and the park these costs can range from £1,000 to £40,000 per year.^[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: אֶוֹנֵי צִבּוּר; *caravan*; pl. אֶוֹנֵי צִבּוּרִים; *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: אֶוֹנֵי צִבּוּרֵי בֵּית; 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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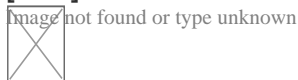
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External links

[edit]



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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Things To Do in Johnson County

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9/11 Memorial

4.9 (183)

Photo

Firefly Forest

3.9 (29)

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Ensor Park & Museum

4.9 (19)

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Heritage Park

4.6 (763)

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Johnson County Museum

4.7 (709)

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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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J.

(1)

Terrible AC install. Skipped 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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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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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 Royce

(5)

incredibly helpful staff. very educated on products and installation.

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Frequently Asked Questions

What factors should I consider when choosing between standard and extended coverage periods for my seasonal HVAC system?

Consider the climate in your area, usage patterns, the age and condition of your HVAC system, and your budget. Extended coverage may be beneficial in areas with extreme weather or for older systems that are more prone to breakdowns.

How does an extended coverage period impact maintenance costs for a seasonal HVAC system?

An extended coverage period typically increases upfront costs but can reduce overall maintenance expenses by covering repairs or replacements that would otherwise be out-of-pocket after the standard warranty expires.

Are there any limitations to extended coverage periods for seasonal HVAC systems that I should be aware of?

Yes, limitations often include exclusions on specific parts or types of damage, requirements for regular maintenance checks, and possible higher premiums. Its important to read the terms carefully to understand what is covered.

What are the benefits of sticking with a standard coverage period for my seasonal HVAC system?

Standard coverage might offer sufficient protection if your system is new, you live in a mild climate with less wear on the system, or if you're planning to upgrade soon. It also usually involves lower initial costs compared to extended warranties.

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