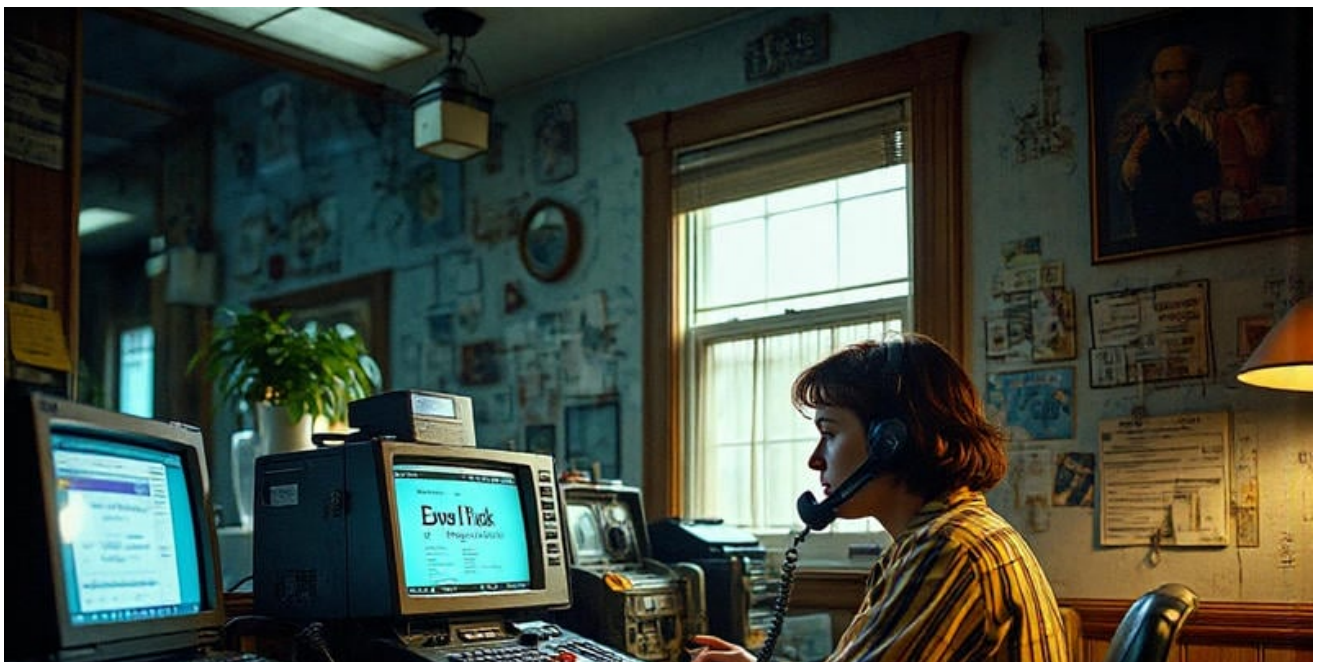


## Mobile Home



- **News**
- **Preparing Mobile Home Spaces for New HVAC Installations**  
**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**
- **About Us**



## Evaluating Space Requirements for New HVAC Systems

The task of ensuring adequate clearances around outdoor units is crucial for the efficient and safe operation of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. These clearances are necessary to allow proper airflow, maintenance access, and safety measures. However, clearance requirements can vary significantly with the changing seasons due to a range of influencing factors.

In warmer months, such as spring and summer, the primary concern regarding outdoor units is ensuring that there is enough space for optimal air circulation. During this time, HVAC systems often run at higher capacities to combat rising temperatures. If vegetation like grass, shrubs, or trees encroaches too closely on these units, it can restrict airflow and reduce efficiency. Filters should be checked monthly to maintain air quality and system efficiency **best hvac system for mobile home** crawl space. This not only increases energy consumption but also risks overheating the system. Therefore, during these seasons, it's essential to maintain a generous perimeter free from any obstructions like overgrown plants or debris.

As autumn approaches and leaves begin to fall, another set of challenges presents itself. Leaves and other organic matter can accumulate around outdoor units if not regularly cleared away. This buildup can block vents and filters, leading to decreased performance or even mechanical failure over time. Regular checks are recommended throughout this season to prevent such blockages from occurring.

Winter brings its own unique set of considerations into play. In colder climates, snow accumulation can pose a significant threat to outdoor units by blocking air intakes or causing physical damage due to weight stress if not properly managed. Maintaining an adequate distance between snowbanks and the unit is critical in avoiding operational issues or damage caused by ice formation within components.

Additionally, winter often brings winds that can displace loose objects around a property; therefore maintaining clearances involves securing any potentially mobile items that could interfere with the unit's function. Covering units may be advisable in some cases; however, it's important to ensure that covers allow for appropriate ventilation.

Lastly, human activity should also be considered across all seasons when planning clearances for HVAC equipment outdoors. Whether it's children playing nearby or routine landscaping work being conducted in proximity to these machines each poses potential risks if spaces aren't adequately respected.

In conclusion, understanding how seasonal changes influence clearance requirements around outdoor HVAC units helps ensure their optimal function year-round while minimizing risk factors associated with restricted airflow or physical damage due environmental conditions typical of each season respectively: heat waves during summer necessitating clear perimeters; falling leaves during autumn requiring regular clean-ups; heavy snowfall during winter demanding strategic placement away from drifts all underline why proactive management remains key throughout every quarter when safeguarding both longevity & efficacy within one's home climate-control system setup!

The impact of seasonal changes on HVAC performance and efficiency is a topic of critical importance, particularly when considering the role of outdoor units in maintaining optimal functionality. As seasons transition from the warmth of summer to the chill of winter, these environmental shifts can profoundly affect how HVAC systems perform. One often overlooked yet essential aspect in this context is ensuring adequate clearances around outdoor units.

Outdoor HVAC units are designed to operate efficiently within specific environmental parameters, and one such parameter is the space surrounding these units. Adequate clearance allows for proper airflow, which is crucial for heat exchange processes. Inadequate clearance can lead to restricted airflow, causing the system to work harder than necessary to achieve desired indoor temperatures. This inefficiency not only increases energy consumption but also accelerates wear and tear on system components.

During warmer months, foliage growth can encroach upon outdoor units, creating barriers that impede airflow. Leaves, branches, and even grass can accumulate around the unit, further restricting air circulation. It becomes imperative during spring and summer to regularly check and clear any vegetation or debris around these systems. By doing so, homeowners ensure that their HVAC systems are operating at peak efficiency without unnecessary strain.

As autumn arrives and leaves begin to fall, there is a heightened risk of them clogging the unit's coils or obstructing its fan operation. Regular maintenance checks are vital during this season to clear away any fallen leaves or debris that might have settled around or inside the unit. Such proactive measures help maintain efficient heat dissipation processes required during both heating and cooling cycles.

Winter presents its own set of challenges with snow accumulation posing a potential threat to outdoor HVAC equipment. Snowdrifts can block vents or cover intake areas if clearance guidelines are not followed closely. Therefore, it's important to keep a perimeter free from snow buildup by routinely shoveling or using windbreaks strategically placed away from direct vicinity.

Maintaining appropriate clearances also mitigates risks associated with other weather-related factors such as ice formation or rainwater pooling around the base of units-both conditions detrimental over time if left unchecked.

In conclusion, understanding how seasonal variations influence HVAC performance underscores why ensuring adequate clearance around outdoor units remains paramount throughout all seasons: it fosters optimal functionality while preserving long-term operational integrity across diverse climatic conditions-effectively enhancing overall energy efficiency year-round while safeguarding valuable investments made towards residential comfort solutions like heating ventilation air conditioning systems themselves!

## Adapting Installation Tools to Fit Mobile Home HVAC Requirements

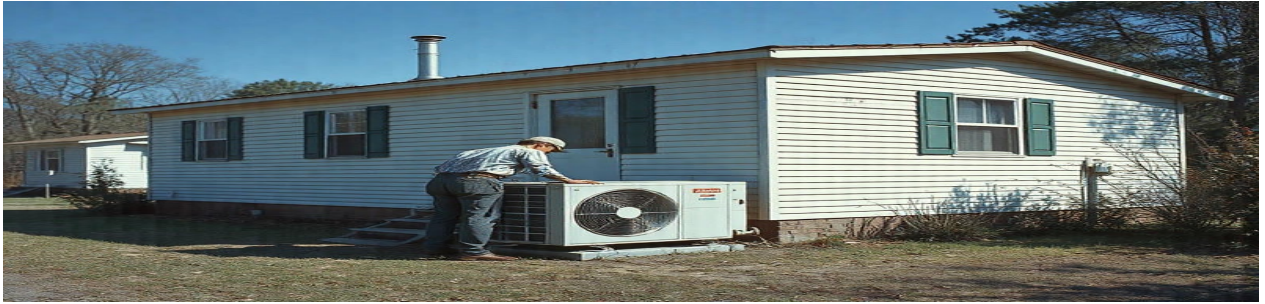


Adapting installation tools to fit mobile home HVAC requirements is a nuanced endeavor that demands creativity, precision, and a keen understanding of both the unique constraints and opportunities presented by mobile homes.. The process involves not just retrofitting existing systems but also innovating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

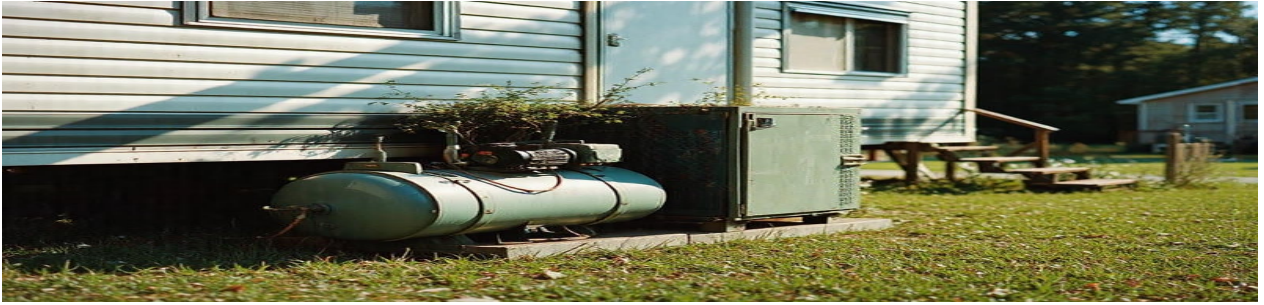
## Balancing Cost and Coverage in HVAC Warranty Options for Mobile Home Owners



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 Proper Vent Placement in Mobile Home HVAC Systems



Ensuring proper vent placement in mobile home HVAC systems is crucial for maintaining efficiency and ensuring that indoor air quality remains high.. Mobile homes, by their very design, often present unique challenges when it comes to heating, ventilation, and air conditioning.

Posted by on 2024-12-23

# Ensuring Structural Integrity and Stability of the Mobile Home

Ensuring adequate clearances around outdoor units is a crucial aspect of maintaining the efficiency and longevity of HVAC systems. The importance of maintaining an appropriate distance from vegetation and structures cannot be overstated, as it plays a vital role in ensuring that these units operate optimally.

Firstly, allowing sufficient clearance from vegetation is essential. Plants and shrubs can grow rapidly, often encroaching upon outdoor units if not regularly trimmed. This proximity can severely restrict airflow, which is detrimental to the system's performance. When airflow is hindered, the unit has to work harder to achieve the desired temperature settings, leading to increased energy consumption and higher utility bills. Moreover, leaves and debris from overgrown plants can accumulate inside the unit, potentially causing damage or even failure

over time.

In addition to vegetation, it is equally important to maintain clearances from other structures such as walls or fences. These structures can also obstruct airflow if they are too close to the unit. A lack of proper ventilation may lead to overheating issues, thereby reducing the efficiency and lifespan of the equipment. It is generally recommended that there should be at least two feet of space between the unit and any surrounding structure or wall.

Furthermore, sufficient clearance provides easier access for maintenance tasks. Routine inspections and cleaning are necessary for keeping units in good working condition; having ample space around them allows technicians to perform their duties without obstruction. Regular maintenance tasks such as coil cleaning or checking refrigerant levels become much more manageable when there is adequate room to maneuver.

Additionally, maintaining clear spaces around outdoor units contributes significantly to safety standards. Overgrown plants near electrical components pose fire risks while cluttered areas may increase trip hazards during maintenance work.

To conclude, adhering to guidelines for maintaining adequate distance from vegetation and structures ensures that outdoor HVAC units function efficiently and safely. By preserving proper clearance zones around these units-through regular landscaping efforts and mindful installation practices-homeowners can avoid unnecessary repair costs while promoting optimal system performance throughout its operational life span.



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



Owning a home is both a rewarding and demanding endeavor, requiring vigilance and regular maintenance to ensure that all systems function optimally. Among the many aspects of home maintenance, ensuring adequate clearances around outdoor units like air conditioners and heat pumps often goes overlooked. However, maintaining these clearances is pivotal not only for the efficient operation of these units but also for their longevity.

Outdoor units are designed to exchange heat with the surrounding air; thus, having sufficient space around them is crucial. When shrubs, fences, or accumulated debris encroach on these units, they can significantly impede airflow. This restriction forces the unit to work harder than necessary to maintain desired indoor temperatures, leading to increased energy consumption and potential overheating. Over time, this strain can cause wear and tear on components, resulting in costly repairs or premature failure.

To prevent such issues and enhance the efficiency of outdoor units, homeowners should adopt a proactive approach. Regular inspection practices are key. Begin by scheduling seasonal checks-ideally before the peak summer or winter months when HVAC systems are most heavily used. During these inspections, ensure there is at least two feet of clearance on all sides of the unit. This space allows for optimal airflow and easy access for technicians if servicing is required.

Additionally, consider landscaping choices carefully. While it's natural to want to hide an unsightly outdoor unit with plants or fencing, select vegetation that won't grow too densely or too close to the unit over time. Fast-growing shrubs might seem like a good idea initially but can quickly become problematic without regular trimming.

Another important aspect of maintaining clearances involves keeping the area around the unit clean from debris such as leaves, grass clippings from mowing, or loose dirt-all common culprits that can clog filters and reduce efficiency. A simple routine of checking after mowing or during yard work can mitigate these risks.

Finally, homeowners should be mindful of any structures they plan to build near their outdoor units. Whether it's a new deck extension or a storage shed addition, always maintain proper distances according to manufacturer recommendations and local building codes.

In conclusion, ensuring adequate clearances around outdoor units may seem like a minor concern compared to other homeowner responsibilities; however, it plays an integral role in preserving system efficiency and extending equipment lifespan. With regular inspections and

mindful landscaping practices, homeowners can enjoy reliable performance from their HVAC systems while avoiding unnecessary costs associated with neglecting this vital task. By staying informed and committed to regular maintenance routines, one secures not only comfort but also peace of mind in their home environment.

# Selecting Energy-Efficient HVAC Systems Suitable for Mobile Homes

Ensuring adequate clearances around outdoor units is a critical aspect of maintaining efficient airflow and optimal performance in HVAC systems. Although it may seem straightforward, various obstacles can hinder proper airflow, leading to inefficiencies and potential system failures. Addressing these challenges with practical solutions is essential for homeowners and professionals alike.

One common obstacle is vegetation growth around the outdoor unit. Trees, shrubs, and other plants tend to encroach upon the space required for adequate airflow. Over time, leaves and branches can obstruct air circulation, causing the system to work harder than necessary. The solution lies in regular maintenance: trimming back foliage to maintain a clear space around the unit. Ideally, a clearance of at least two to three feet on all sides should be maintained to ensure unobstructed airflow.

Debris accumulation is another challenge that affects outdoor units. Leaves, grass clippings, dust, and other debris can build up around or even inside the unit, impeding airflow and reducing efficiency. Regular cleaning of the area surrounding the unit and periodic checks of its interior can mitigate this issue. Homeowners should consider scheduling routine inspections by HVAC professionals who can clean internal components safely without risking damage.

Improper installation also poses significant obstacles to ensuring proper airflow. Units placed too close to walls or fences restrict air movement, undermining their efficiency and longevity. During installation or replacement, it's crucial to adhere to manufacturer guidelines regarding clearances from structures or other objects. Professional installation services are recommended as they have the expertise to position units optimally while considering both functional requirements and aesthetic concerns.

In urban environments where space is limited, ensuring adequate clearance becomes even more challenging. In such cases, creative solutions are necessary; for instance, mounting units on brackets above ground level or utilizing specially designed slimline models that require less space without sacrificing performance.

Finally, external factors like weather conditions can affect airflow significantly. Snow accumulation during winter months or extreme heatwaves in summer can alter how well an outdoor unit functions. Protective covers designed specifically for HVAC systems can prevent snow buildup while allowing enough ventilation when not in use during colder seasons.

In conclusion, ensuring adequate clearances around outdoor units involves proactive measures against common obstacles such as vegetation overgrowth, debris buildup, improper installations, spatial constraints in urban settings, and adverse weather conditions. By implementing these practical solutions-regular maintenance routines coupled with professional guidance-homeowners can enhance their HVAC systems' efficiency and longevity while enjoying consistent indoor comfort throughout the year.



# **Preparing the Installation Area: Safety and Accessibility Measures**



In the modern era of climate variability and extreme weather conditions, ensuring adequate clearances around outdoor units of HVAC systems has become increasingly critical. The repercussions of inadequate clearances can vary significantly depending on the climatic context, but they consistently lead to inefficiencies, increased operational costs, and in some cases, complete system failures.

Consider a case study from a humid subtropical climate where the combination of high humidity and elevated temperatures is common. In such environments, outdoor units require sufficient space for airflow to dissipate heat effectively. An example from Florida illustrates this point well: a commercial building had an HVAC unit installed in a restricted area with minimal clearance. Over time, the accumulation of debris and plant growth further obstructed airflow. This restriction forced the unit to work harder than necessary, leading to frequent system overloads and costly repairs due to overheating.

Contrast this with a scenario in a cold climate region like Minnesota. Here, snow accumulation poses a significant challenge if there isn't enough clearance around outdoor units placed at ground level. A residential property experienced repeated breakdowns during winter months because snow drifts blocked the airflow intake completely. The lack of proper clearance led not only to mechanical failures but also necessitated emergency heating solutions that dramatically increased energy bills for homeowners.

In arid desert climates such as those found in Arizona, dust is another factor exacerbated by insufficient clearances. Outdoor units surrounded closely by walls or other obstructions accumulate dust more rapidly than those with ample breathing room. This was evident in a case where an office building's air conditioning unit became clogged with dust particles due to limited clearance space combined with strong winds typical of desert environments. Without regular maintenance facilitated by accessible spacing around the unit, its efficiency declined sharply, resulting in uncomfortable indoor temperatures and unsustainable energy consumption rates.

These examples underscore the universal importance of considering local environmental conditions when determining appropriate clearances for outdoor HVAC units. While specific consequences may differ-ranging from overheating and dust clogging to snow obstruction-the underlying principle remains consistent: inadequate clearances compromise system performance and longevity across all climates.

The solution involves thoughtful planning during installation phases that account for potential environmental challenges unique to each location. Recommendations include adhering strictly to manufacturer guidelines regarding minimum clearance distances while also anticipating seasonal variations like plant growth or snowfall that might further encroach upon these spaces over time.

In conclusion, ensuring adequate clearances around outdoor units is not merely a technical detail; it is an essential component of reliable HVAC operation tailored specifically for diverse climatic conditions worldwide. By learning from past case studies where insufficient planning led to negative outcomes, stakeholders can make informed decisions that protect both their investments and ensure comfort regardless of external weather influences.

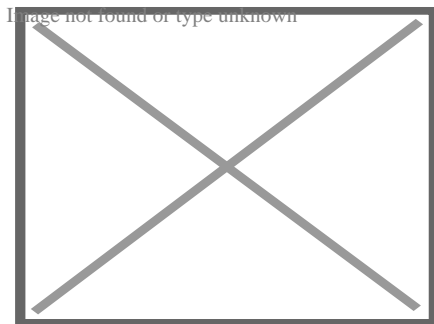
## About Mobile home

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*)



Mobile homes with detached single car garages

- v
- t
- e

Part of a series on

## Living spaces

Image not found or type unknown



---

## 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

- 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



---

## 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

---

## 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



image not found or type unknown

**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]

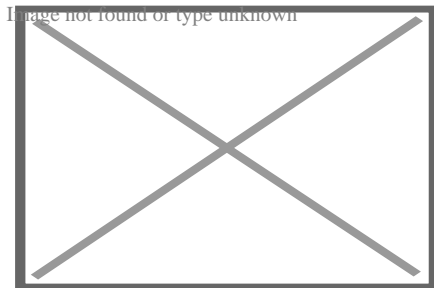
In the United States, this form of housing goes back to the early years of cars and motorized highway travel.<sup>[1]</sup> It was derived from the travel trailer (often referred to during the early years as "house trailers" or "trailer coaches"), a small unit with wheels attached permanently, often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

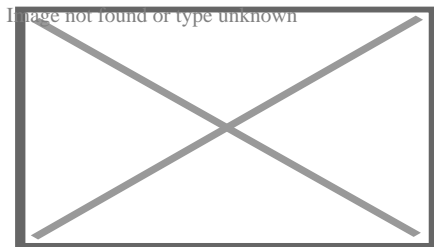
# Manufactured home

[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)



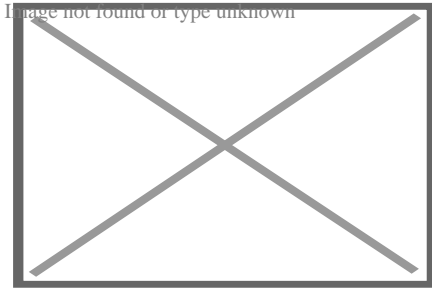
Manufactured home foundation

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.

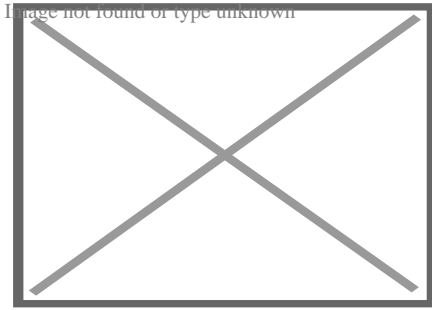
## Regulations

[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**

[edit]

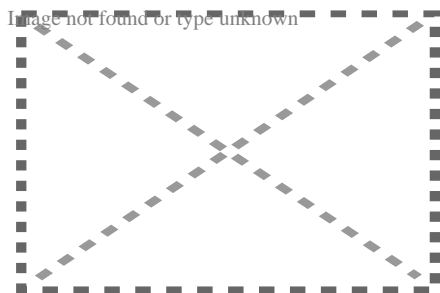
In New York State, the Homes and Community Renewal agency tracks mobile home parks and provides regulations concerning them. For example, the agency requires park owners to provide residents with a \$15,000 grant if residents are forced to move when the land is transferred to a new owner. Residents are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

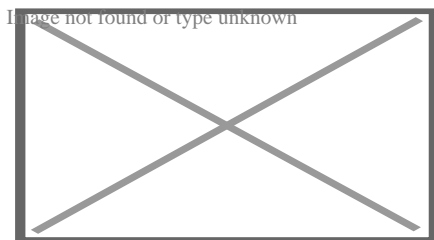
## By country

[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]

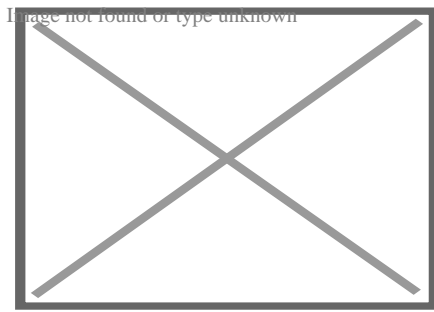


A mobile home marketed as a holiday home

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".

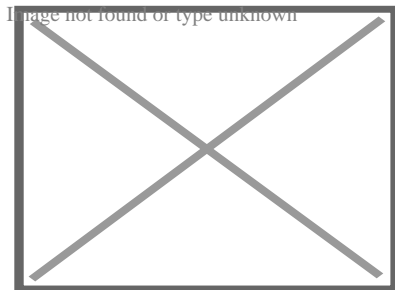
Static holiday caravans generally have sleeping accommodation for 6 to 10 people in 2, 3 or 4 bedrooms and on convertible seating in the lounge referred to as a 'pull out bed'. They tend towards a fairly "open-plan" layout, and while some units are double glazed and centrally heated for year-round use, 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: קָרָוָן; *caravan*; pl. קָרָוָנִים; *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: קָרָוִילָא; 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.

○

Image not found or type unknown

Construction starts with the frame.

Interior wall assemblies are attached.

○

Image not found or type unknown

Interior wall assemblies are attached.

Roof assembly is set atop home.

○

Image not found or type unknown

Roof assembly is set atop home.



Drywall is completed.

○

Image not found or type unknown

**Drywall is completed.**

**Home is ready for delivery to site.**

○

Image not found or type unknown

**Home is ready for delivery to site.**

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

Image not found or type unknown

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

**A mobile home is being moved, California.**

○

Image not found or type unknown

**A mobile home  
is being moved,  
California.**

- A mobile home being prepared for transport

Image not found or type unknown

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

## References

[edit]

- <sup>^</sup> "Part 17, Mobile Home Parks". *ny.gov*.
- <sup>^</sup> "Mobile Manufactured Homes". *ct.gov*. Retrieved 28 March 2018.
- <sup>^</sup> "Caravan Repairs? Great Caravan Repair Deals!". *canterburycaravans.com.au*.
- <sup>^</sup> "Titles for Mobile Homes". *AAA Digest of Motor Laws*.
- <sup>^</sup> Andrews, Jeff (January 29, 2018). "HUD to explore deregulating manufactured housing". *Curbed*. Archived from the original on 2018-01-29. Retrieved 2019-04-19.
- <sup>^</sup> Hackett, Thomas (January 11, 1997). "Extra-wide homes to take to the road". *News & Observer*. p. A3.
- <sup>^</sup> Mitchell, Kirsten B. (January 10, 1997). "Wider trailer transport OK'd". *Star-News*. p. 1A.
- <sup>^</sup> **a b** Whitacre, Dianne (December 2, 1999). "Mobile-Home Makers Look to Squeeze on N.C. Roads". *The Charlotte Observer*. p. 1C.

9. ^ "Study: Keep Curbs on Transporting Wide Mobile Homes". *The Charlotte Observer*. December 1, 1997. p. 4C.
10. ^ Bonner, Lynn (January 7, 2000). "Program for wide mobile homes extended". *News & Observer*. p. A3.
11. ^ "Wide mobile homes given final approval". *News & Observer*. June 3, 2000. p. A3.
12. ^ **a b** Liberatore, Wendy (January 23, 2022). "Saratoga County's mobile home parks - a sign of an affordable housing crisis". *www.timesunion.com*. Retrieved January 23, 2022.
13. ^ "Database of Mobile Home Parks in the United States". Retrieved 2009-02-17.
14. ^ "Homes". *Answers.com*. Retrieved 2006-09-12.
15. ^ "Cost of a static caravan or lodge". *StaticCaravanExpert*. 28 December 2020. Retrieved 2021-03-07.

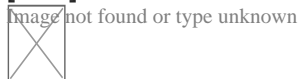
## Further reading

[edit]

- Benson, J. E. (1990). Good neighbors: Ethnic relations in Garden City trailer courts. *Urban Anthropology*, 19, 361–386.
- Burch-Brown, C. (1996). *Trailers*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia. Text by David Rigsbee.
- Geisler, C. C., & Mitsuda, H. (1987). Mobile-home growth, regulation, and discrimination in upstate New York. *Rural Sociology*, 52, 532–543.
- Hart, J. F., Rhodes, M. J., & Morgan, J. T. (2002). *The unknown world of the mobile home*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- MacTavish, K. A., & Salamon, S. (2001). Mobile home park on the prairie: A new rural community form. *Rural Sociology*, 66, 487–506.
- Moore, B. (2006). Trailer trash: The world of trailers and mobile homes in the Southwest. Laughlin: *Route 66 Magazine*.
- Thornburg, D. A. (1991). *Galloping bungalows: The rise and demise of the American house trailer*. Hamden: Archon Books.
- Wallis, A. D. (1991). *Wheel estate: The rise and decline of mobile homes*. New York: Oxford University Press.

## External links

[edit]



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

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

## About Royal Supply Inc

## Photo

Image not found or type unknown

## Photo

Image not found or type unknown

## Photo

Image not found or type unknown

## Things To Do in Johnson County

---

### Photo

Image not found or type unknown

### Deanna Rose Children's Farmstead

**4.8 (5793)**

### Photo

Image not found or type unknown

## **Museum at Prairiefire**

**4.3 (1149)**

### **Photo**

Image not found or type unknown

## **Ernie Miller Park & Nature Center**

**4.7 (890)**

### **Photo**

Image not found or type unknown

## **Firefly Forest**

**3.9 (29)**

### **Photo**

**Heritage Park**

**4.6 (763)**

**Photo**

Image not found or type unknown

**9/11 Memorial**

**4.9 (183)**

## **Driving Directions in Johnson County**

---

**Driving Directions From EducationDynamics LLC to Royal Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From Security P S to Royal Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From Braun Richard E MD to Royal Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From Motel 6 Lenexa, KS - Kansas City Southwest to Royal Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From Olathe to Royal Supply Inc**



**Driving Directions From Tapco Products Co to Royal Supply Inc**

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Overland+Park/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.9822282,-94.6707917,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ0zgmp1GVwlcRyPIEOOtPz94.6707917!2d38.9822282!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ\\_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Overland+Park/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.9822282,-94.6707917,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ0zgmp1GVwlcRyPIEOOtPz94.6707917!2d38.9822282!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0)

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Essense+of+Australia/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.9229194.7637384,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJRbVZ6aHswlcRLHE5gMXIc94.7637384!2d38.9229133!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ\\_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e3](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Essense+of+Australia/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.9229194.7637384,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJRbVZ6aHswlcRLHE5gMXIc94.7637384!2d38.9229133!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e3)

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Pq+Corporation/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.9244378,-94.7622824,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJPzYjLWfrwlcRrajBLESp2tC94.7622824!2d38.9244378!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ\\_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Pq+Corporation/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.9244378,-94.7622824,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJPzYjLWfrwlcRrajBLESp2tC94.7622824!2d38.9244378!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0)

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/GBA/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.9506318,-94.7779768,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ1WBnl12UwlcRZI3cEX1fF994.7779768!2d38.9506318!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ\\_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e3](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/GBA/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.9506318,-94.7779768,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ1WBnl12UwlcRZI3cEX1fF994.7779768!2d38.9506318!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e3)

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/ECS+Inc.+International/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.930694.7635766,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD9e9KG2-wlcREXviM5iw3rc!2m2!1d-94.7635766!2d38.9306222!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ\\_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/ECS+Inc.+International/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.930694.7635766,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD9e9KG2-wlcREXviM5iw3rc!2m2!1d-94.7635766!2d38.9306222!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0)

**Driving Directions From TimberRidge Adventure Center to Royal Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From Heritage Park to Royal Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From TimberRidge Adventure Center to Royal Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From Ensor Park & Museum to Royal Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From Heritage Park to Royal Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From Ernie Miller Park & Nature Center to Royal Supply Inc**

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Deanna+Rose+Children%27s+Farmstead/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.94703345,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-94.703345!2d38.877729!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ\\_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Deanna+Rose+Children%27s+Farmstead/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.94703345,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-94.703345!2d38.877729!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0)

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Overland+Park+Arboretum+%26+Botanical+Gardens/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.946910209,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-94.6910209!2d38.7978207!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ\\_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Overland+Park+Arboretum+%26+Botanical+Gardens/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.946910209,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-94.6910209!2d38.7978207!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0)

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Heritage+Park/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.947528206,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-94.7528206!2d38.8308502!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ\\_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Heritage+Park/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.947528206,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-94.7528206!2d38.8308502!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0)

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/9%2F11+Memorial/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.94683091,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-94.683091!2d38.9027084!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ\\_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/9%2F11+Memorial/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.94683091,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-94.683091!2d38.9027084!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0)

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Johnson+County+Museum/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.946682275,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-94.6682275!2d38.9697731!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ\\_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Johnson+County+Museum/Royal+Supply+Inc/@38.946682275,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-94.6682275!2d38.9697731!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ_XoYwMj7wlcRCNrQGPAF00Y!2m2!1d-94.7597267!2d38.9453734!3e0)

**Reviews for Royal Supply Inc**

---

## Royal Supply Inc

Image not found or type unknown

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.

## Royal Supply Inc

Image not found or type unknown

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

Image not found or type unknown

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

Image not found or type unknown

Caleb Roye

**(5)**

incredibly helpful staff. very educated on products and installation.

## Royal Supply Inc

Image not found or type unknown

**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.

Ensuring Adequate Clearances Around Outdoor Units [View GBP](#)

**Check our other pages :**

- [Knowing When to Upgrade Coverage to Match System Age](#)
- [Breaking Down Basic Warranty Terms for HVAC Systems](#)
- [Strategies for Reducing Vibrations and Noise Transfer](#)
- [Evaluating the Benefits of Customized System Design](#)
- [Recommended Steps for Post Installation Checks](#)

## Frequently Asked Questions

**Why is it important to maintain clearances around outdoor HVAC units?**

Maintaining clearances ensures proper airflow, which is crucial for efficient operation. It prevents overheating and reduces strain on the system, extending its lifespan and improving energy efficiency.

**What is the recommended clearance distance around an outdoor HVAC unit?**

Typically, its recommended to have at least 2-3 feet of clearance on all sides and about 5 feet above the unit to allow for proper air circulation and access for maintenance.

**How can vegetation affect the performance of an outdoor HVAC unit?**

Overgrown plants or debris can obstruct airflow, leading to reduced efficiency, increased energy consumption, and potential damage to the unit. Regular trimming and cleaning are essential.

**What seasonal factors should be considered when maintaining clearances around outdoor units?**

Considerations include falling leaves in autumn that can clog vents, snow accumulation in winter that may block airflow, spring growth that might encroach upon clearances, and summer heat requiring optimal airflow for cooling.

**Can storing items near an outdoor HVAC unit impact its function?**

Yes, storing items such as tools or garden furniture near the unit can restrict airflow and hinder access for repairs or maintenance. Its best to keep these areas clear year-round.

Royal Supply Inc

Phone : +18164837979

City : Lenexa

State : KS

Zip : 66215

Address : Unknown Address

### **Google Business Profile**

Company Website : <https://royal-durhamsupply.com/locations/lenexa-kansas/>

### **Sitemap**

### **Privacy Policy**

### **About Us**