

- 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



The importance of seasonal HVAC systems and their maintenance cannot be understated, especially in regions where temperature fluctuations are a defining characteristic of the climate. These systems not only provide comfort by regulating indoor temperatures but also play a crucial role in maintaining air quality and energy efficiency within homes and commercial establishments. Zoned HVAC systems offer personalized temperature control in mobile homes **mobile home hvac** air conditioning. Understanding their significance leads us to evaluate an often-overlooked aspect: transferable warranties.

Seasonal HVAC systems are designed to adapt to varying weather conditions, ensuring that they deliver optimal performance throughout the year. In the summer months, these systems work tirelessly to cool interiors, while during winter, they provide much-needed warmth. This dual functionality underscores the need for regular maintenance to prevent breakdowns and ensure longevity. Routine checks can identify potential issues before they escalate into costly repairs or replacements, thereby safeguarding your investment in these critical home appliances.

Now, when considering the purchase or maintenance of an HVAC system, one might come across the concept of transferable warranties. A transferable warranty is an assurance provided by manufacturers or service providers that not only covers the original purchaser but can also extend its benefits to subsequent owners should you decide to sell your property. This feature adds significant value to a home as it provides peace of mind to new buyers about the reliability and future upkeep costs associated with the property's HVAC system.

Evaluating the value of transferable warranties involves assessing several factors. Firstly, it enhances property value; potential buyers view such warranties as a safety net against unforeseen expenses related to HVAC failures post-purchase. Secondly, it reflects on the quality and confidence of manufacturers in their products-offering a warranty that can be transferred suggests that they stand firmly behind their product's durability and performance.

Moreover, from a cost-benefit perspective, investing in an HVAC system with a transferable warranty can lead to savings over time. Should any component fail under normal usage conditions within the warranty period, repairs or replacements would typically incur no additional cost-providing financial relief compared to out-of-pocket expenses.

In conclusion, while seasonal HVAC systems are indispensable for creating comfortable living environments irrespective of external weather patterns, their maintenance is equally vital for maximizing efficiency and lifespan. Transferable warranties add another layer of security and appeal; they not only protect your investment but also enhance property

marketability should you wish to sell your home in the future. Therefore, when evaluating different options for heating and cooling solutions, considering those with robust transferable warranties could prove advantageous both now and down the line.

Inspecting and Upgrading Insulation and Ventilation —

- Evaluating Space Requirements for New HVAC Systems
- Inspecting and Upgrading Insulation and Ventilation
- Ensuring Structural Integrity and Stability of the Mobile Home
- Assessing Electrical and Plumbing Connections for Compatibility
- Selecting Energy-Efficient HVAC Systems Suitable for Mobile Homes
- Preparing the Installation Area: Safety and Accessibility Measures

Transferable warranties represent a significant aspect of the consumer protection landscape, particularly in industries where product longevity and resale value are critical considerations. At its core, a transferable warranty is an assurance provided by the manufacturer or seller that certain repairs or replacements will be covered for a specified period, even if ownership of the product changes hands. This type of warranty can significantly enhance the perceived value of a product by offering continued protection beyond the original purchaser.

The definition of transferable warranties is straightforward: they are guarantees that remain valid regardless of ownership changes. Unlike non-transferable warranties, which become void once the original buyer sells or transfers the product, transferable warranties are designed to provide continuous coverage, thereby making them an attractive feature for potential buyers. This continuity is especially important in high-investment items such as automobiles, real estate appliances, and electronics.

There are several key features that characterize transferable warranties. Firstly, they often come with specific terms and conditions regarding transferability. For example, some manufacturers may require registration within a certain timeframe after purchase or transfer to maintain warranty validity. Additionally, there might be limitations on what components or types of damage are covered under this warranty when transferred to new owners.

Another critical feature is the duration and extent of coverage provided under these warranties. While some may offer comprehensive coverage similar to what was available to the original owner, others might limit their scope upon transfer-covering only major defects rather than wear and tear issues. The duration can also vary; some products may retain full warranty benefits while others might see reduced term lengths upon transfer.

Evaluating the value of transferable warranties involves considering several factors from both sellers' and buyers' perspectives. For sellers, it can be a strategic tool to enhance product appeal in competitive markets by offering added security and peace of mind even after resale. It signals confidence in product quality and durability which can justify higher price points or quicker sales turnover.

From a buyer's standpoint, purchasing a product with a transferable warranty reduces risk by ensuring that any unforeseen defects or issues will still be addressed without additional financial burden-even if they were not the initial purchaser. This assurance often translates into higher resale values since subsequent owners are equally protected against potential defects.

However, consumers should weigh these benefits against possible drawbacks such as increased upfront costs associated with products featuring extensive transferable warranties compared to those without them. Furthermore, understanding all terms involved-especially any restrictions on claims following ownership change-is crucial for maximizing benefit from this type of warranty.

In conclusion, while transferable warranties add considerable value in many scenarios by providing ongoing protection irrespective of ownership changes-they also require careful evaluation concerning cost implications and coverage specifics before committing fully as part-and-parcel buying decisions across various market segments today increasingly reliant upon clear-cut consumer assurances like these more than ever before given heightened market competition globally now permeating most sectors worldwide today too!

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Mobile Home Hvac Service

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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

In the intricate world of real estate, where decisions often hinge on a myriad of factors, transferable warranties emerge as a beacon of value both for homeowners and prospective buyers. These warranties, which can be passed from one owner to another upon the sale of a property, offer a unique advantage in the home buying and selling process. Evaluating their worth requires an understanding of the multifaceted benefits they provide.

For homeowners contemplating selling their property, a transferable warranty is akin to an ace up their sleeve during negotiations. In an increasingly competitive market, sellers are constantly seeking ways to differentiate their homes from others. A transferable warranty offers peace of mind to potential buyers by ensuring that major systems or components of the home are protected against defects or failures for a specified period. This assurance can make a property more attractive, potentially speeding up the sale process and even justifying a higher asking price.

Buyers, on the other hand, gain significant advantages from homes that come with transferable warranties. Purchasing a home is often one of the most substantial financial commitments one can make; thus, minimizing risk is paramount. A transferable warranty reduces anxiety related to unforeseen repairs or replacements that could arise post-purchase. Whether it's coverage for structural elements like roofing or critical systems such as plumbing and electrical setups, this warranty acts as a safety net that safeguards against unexpected expenses.

Moreover, these warranties can contribute positively to buyer satisfaction and confidence in their purchase decision. Knowing that there's recourse if something goes awry enhances trust not only in the property but also in the transaction overall. For first-time buyers who might be particularly apprehensive about maintenance costs and potential repairs, this security blanket becomes even more valuable.

However, assessing the value of these warranties involves careful scrutiny beyond just face value promises. Buyers should diligently review terms and conditions to understand what exactly is covered and for how long. It's crucial to verify whether there are any fees associated with transferring ownership of the warranty or any specific requirements that must be met for claims to be valid.

In essence, while transferable warranties might initially seem like mere paperwork in the voluminous load of real estate documents, they hold substantial potential in enhancing both marketability for sellers and security for buyers. They represent strategic tools within real estate transactions-tools that bolster confidence and add tangible value both monetarily and emotionally.

Thus, whether you're preparing your home for sale or navigating through listings as a buyer hopeful for your next abode's perfect fit-a discerning eye towards properties offering transferable warranties may well serve as an astute move toward securing peace in your investment journey.





Assessing Electrical and Plumbing Connections for Compatibility

In today's consumer-driven market, warranties play a pivotal role in the decision-making process. Among various types of warranties, transferable warranties have gained significant attention due to their potential financial implications and cost-effectiveness. Evaluating the value of these warranties requires a nuanced understanding of both their immediate and long-term benefits.

A transferable warranty is one that can be passed from the original purchaser to subsequent owners, offering continued protection for a product over its lifespan. This feature can substantially enhance the perceived value of an item, making it more attractive to prospective buyers. For example, in real estate or automotive industries, a transferable warranty can serve as a powerful selling point, often tipping the scales in favor of a sale. It provides peace of mind not just to the initial buyer but also to future owners, thereby increasing the liquidity and appeal of the asset.

From a financial perspective, transferable warranties can be seen as an investment rather than an expense. Although they may come with an additional upfront cost compared to standard warranties, their ability to transfer ownership adds a layer of security that can lead to higher resale values. In essence, they act as an insurance policy that preserves the intrinsic worth of an asset beyond its initial purchase.

The cost-effectiveness of transferable warranties lies in their long-term benefits. By ensuring that products remain protected under warranty even after changing hands, manufacturers and sellers may experience reduced customer complaints and increased brand loyalty. Moreover, consumers are likely to perceive products with such warranties as being more reliable and trustworthy-factors that can justify premium pricing.

However, it is crucial for both consumers and providers to meticulously evaluate the terms and conditions associated with these warranties. Factors like duration limits, coverage specifics, transfer fees, or any exclusions should be clearly understood before committing. Misinterpretation or unexpected limitations could negate the perceived value and financial advantages initially anticipated.

In conclusion, transferable warranties present compelling financial implications and demonstrate notable cost-effectiveness when appropriately leveraged. They offer enhanced security for buyers while simultaneously bolstering seller credibility-a win-win scenario in many respects. As markets continue to evolve towards greater consumer empowerment and asset fluidity, understanding and utilizing such warranty options will become increasingly vital for maximizing economic benefit across diverse sectors.

Selecting Energy-Efficient HVAC Systems Suitable for Mobile Homes

When purchasing a property, potential buyers are often confronted with a multitude of factors that influence their decision-making process. Among these considerations is the presence of transferable warranties. These warranties, which can be transferred from the original owner to subsequent buyers, offer coverage on various aspects of a home-ranging from structural components to appliances and systems. Evaluating the impact of such warranties on the resale value and marketability of properties has become an increasingly relevant topic in today's real estate market.

First and foremost, transferable warranties can significantly enhance the perceived value of a property. Buyers gain peace of mind knowing that they will not be immediately burdened with unexpected repair costs for critical elements like roofing, plumbing, or electrical systems. This assurance can make a property inherently more attractive compared to similar homes without such guarantees. Consequently, properties with transferable warranties may command higher resale values as they present reduced risk to prospective buyers.

Moreover, these warranties often serve as strong marketing tools for sellers. In competitive markets where multiple properties vie for attention, having a transferable warranty can differentiate one listing from another. Real estate agents frequently highlight this feature in listings to draw interest and provide reassurance about the property's condition and quality. The promise of continued protection after purchase can sway indecisive buyers toward making an offer.

However, it is essential to acknowledge that not all transferable warranties are created equal. The terms and conditions vary widely between providers and types of coverage offered. For instance, some warranties might cover only specific components or might require regular

maintenance checks that could incur additional costs for homeowners. As such, both sellers and buyers should thoroughly evaluate the scope and limitations of any warranty in question.

From an investment perspective, sellers should consider whether investing in such a warranty will yield significant returns at the time of sale. While the initial cost may seem like an added expense during ownership or before listing a home on the market, it could ultimately lead to quicker sales processes or higher offers if marketed effectively.

In conclusion, transferable warranties have emerged as valuable assets in real estate transactions by enhancing both resale value and marketability. They provide security against unforeseen repairs-a powerful selling point-and act as differentiators in crowded markets. However, careful scrutiny is necessary to understand their implications fully; evaluating their terms against potential benefits ensures they serve both current owners and future buyers effectively. As the housing market continues to evolve, so too will the strategies that leverage these warranties to maximize property appeal and value.



Preparing the Installation Area: Safety and Accessibility Measures

In today's consumer-driven market, transferable warranties are often touted as a significant value-add for products ranging from household appliances to automobiles. These warranties allow the original purchaser to transfer the warranty benefits to a subsequent owner in case of resale, seemingly enhancing the product's overall value. However, while transferable warranties appear advantageous at first glance, they also come with potential drawbacks and limitations that merit careful consideration.

One of the primary concerns about transferable warranties is their often complex and restrictive terms. Many consumers find themselves bewildered by the fine print, which can include numerous conditions and exclusions. For instance, some warranties may only be transferred once during the product's lifetime or require a cumbersome transfer process involving paperwork and fees. This complexity can diminish the perceived value of such warranties, as potential transferees may be discouraged by these bureaucratic hurdles.

Moreover, not all components or aspects of a product may be covered under a transferable warranty. Frequently, coverage is limited to specific parts or services and excludes others that might be more prone to wear and tear. For example, an automotive warranty might cover engine repairs but exclude electrical systems or interior components. This selective coverage can lead to unexpected out-of-pocket expenses for new owners who assumed they were fully protected.

Another limitation is the potential reduction in warranty duration following a transfer. Some manufacturers stipulate that upon transfer, the warranty period may be shortened or altered significantly. This modification can make what seemed like an attractive feature less beneficial over time, especially if key components are no longer covered when issues arise after transfer.

Furthermore, there is often an implicit assumption that transferable warranties increase resale value. While this can be true in certain markets or for particular products, it does not universally apply across all scenarios. The added complexity and potential restrictions associated with these warranties might not appeal to all prospective buyers equally; therefore, their actual impact on resale price could vary significantly.

Lastly, there is the issue of manufacturer support and service quality under a transferred warranty. In some cases, secondary owners report difficulties in obtaining satisfactory service compared to original purchasers due to perceived lower priority status by manufacturers or service providers.

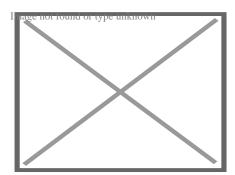
In conclusion, while transferable warranties offer notable advantages such as increased flexibility and potential enhancements in resale value, it is crucial for consumers to weigh these benefits against inherent drawbacks and limitations carefully. Understanding the nuances of each warranty's terms and conditions will help consumers make more informed decisions regarding their purchases' long-term value proposition. As with any contractual agreement involving future promises of service or repair, diligence remains key in assessing whether these assurances genuinely align with one's needs and expectations over time.

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**Globe **States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. You may mage not **fimprove** this warticle, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. (April 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message)



Mobile homes with detached single car garages

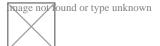
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Part of a series on

Living spaces



Main

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

Issues

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

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]

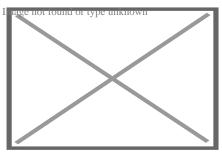
In the United States, this form of housing goes back to the early years of cars and motorized highway travel. [1] It was derived from the travel trailer (often referred to during the early years as "house trailers" or "trailer coaches"), a small unit with wheels attached permanently, often used for camping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

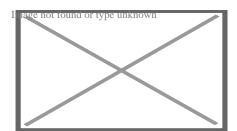
Manufactured home

[edit]

Main article: Manufactured housing



Example of a modern manufactured home in New Alexandria, Pennsylvania. 28 by 60 feet $(8.5 \text{ m} \times 18.3 \text{ m})$



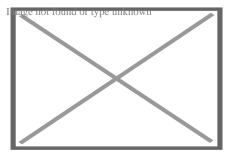
Manufactured home foundation

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]

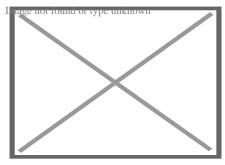
While an EF1 tornado might cause minor damage to a site-built home, it could do significant damage to a factory-built home, especially an older model or one that is not properly secured. Also, structural components (such as windows) are typically weaker than those in site-built homes. [3] 70 miles per 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]:A¢â,¬A 1A¢â,¬A 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]

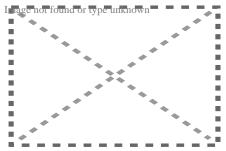
New York

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.

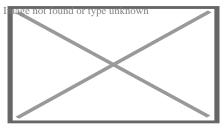
By country

[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 need*

United Kingdom

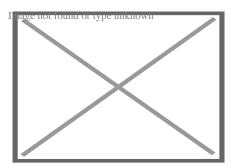
[edit]



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 4×4. 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 \times 6.8 m (65 ft 7 in \times 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

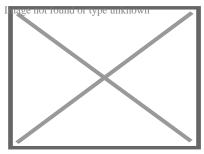
bed'. They tend towards a fairly "open-plan" layout, and while some units are double glazed and centrally heated for year-round use, cheaper models without double glazing or central heating are available for mainly summer use. Static caravan holiday homes are intended for leisure use and are available 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: $\tilde{A}-\hat{A}\S\tilde{A}-\hat{A}^*\tilde{A}-\hat{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\in c\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\in c\tilde{A}-\hat{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\in c\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\in c\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{A}\bullet\tilde{A}-\hat{a}\bullet\tilde{$

conditioning units, water lines, recessed lighting, and floor tiling to function in a full-

service capacity. Starting in 2005, prefabricated homes, named *caravillas* (Hebrew: קדוו×â,¢Ã—Å"×â§, 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.

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Home is ready for delivery to site.

o 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.

o A mobile home being prepared for transport

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A mobile home being prepared for transport

See also

[edit]

o Housing portal

- o All Parks Alliance for Change
- Campervan
- Construction trailer
- Houseboat
- Manufactured housing
- Modular home
- Motorhome
- Nomadic wagons

- Recreational vehicle
- Reefer container housing units
- Small house movement
- Trailer (vehicle)
- Trailer Park Boys
- Trailer trash
- Vardo
- Prefabricated home

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External links



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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TimberRidge Adventure Center

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Reviews for Royal Supply Inc

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Ashley Foster

(5)

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

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J.

(1)

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

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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

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Caleb Roye

(5)

incredibly helpful staff. very educated on products and installation.

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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.

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How does a transferable warranty impact the resale value of a property with an HVAC system?

A transferable warranty can significantly enhance the resale value of a property by providing prospective buyers with assurance that the HVAC system is protected against defects or failures. This added security makes the home more attractive to buyers, potentially leading to quicker sales at higher prices.

What should be considered when evaluating if an HVAC warranty is truly transferable?

When evaluating if an HVAC warranty is truly transferable, consider whether there are any fees associated with transferring it, any limitations or exclusions that apply to new owners, and if there are specific conditions or deadlines for transfer. Reading the fine print ensures you understand all terms and maintain coverage validity.

Are there potential downsides to relying on a transferable HVAC warranty when purchasing a property?

Potential downsides include possible restrictions or reduced coverage for secondary owners compared to original purchasers, transfer fees that may apply, and sometimes lengthy processes required to complete transfers. Buyers should thoroughly review warranty details before heavily weighing it in their purchase decision.

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