

## Mobile Home



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**Preparing Mobile Home Spaces for New HVAC Installations** Inspecting Existing Ductwork for Proper Fit Managing Limited Crawl Space Access for Equipment Adapting Installation Tools for Mobile Home Conditions Strategies for Reducing Vibrations and Noise Transfer Addressing Vent Placement for Balanced Airflow Securing Air Conditioner Units Against Shifting Foundations Fitting Compact Heat Pumps in Tight Areas Streamlining Installation to Minimize Home Disruption Recommended Steps for Post Installation Checks Ensuring Adequate Clearances Around Outdoor Units Evaluating the Benefits of Customized System Design
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**Breaking Down Basic Warranty Terms for HVAC Systems** Comparing Options for Parts and Labor Coverage Understanding Extended Plans for Greater Protection Recognizing Exclusions That Affect Repair Costs Evaluating the Value of Transferable Warranties Reviewing Service Contracts for Mobile Home Units Deciding Between Standard and Extended Coverage Periods Assessing Risk Factors That Influence Warranty Selection Managing Repairs Through Manufacturer Warranty Claims Clarifying the Difference Between Warranty and Insurance Knowing When to Upgrade Coverage to Match System Age Tips for Documenting Maintenance to Preserve Warranty Validity
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As the seasons change, homeowners and building managers often turn their attention to heating and cooling systems to ensure comfort and efficiency. Thermostat settings should be adjusted seasonally for maximum efficiency **mobile home hvac system** technician. A critical component of these systems is the ductwork, which plays a pivotal role in distributing conditioned air throughout a space. Inspecting existing ductwork for proper fit during these seasonal transitions can uncover common issues that may otherwise go unnoticed but significantly affect system performance.

One frequent issue is air leakage, which can occur at any joints or connections within the duct system. Over time, shifts in temperature and humidity can cause materials to expand and contract, leading to gaps where air can escape. This not only reduces the efficiency of the HVAC system but also increases energy costs as the system works harder to maintain desired temperatures. During inspections, it's essential to check for any visible signs of wear or looseness at connection points and use appropriate sealing methods such as mastic sealant or metal-backed tape to address these leaks.

Another issue that tends to arise with seasonal changes is improper insulation of ducts. In colder climates, ducts that are not well-insulated can lose heat before it reaches its destination, making it difficult to adequately warm a home in winter months. Conversely, uninsulated ducts can gain heat during summer months, forcing cooling systems into overdrive. Inspectors should verify that all visible ductwork is sufficiently insulated with materials suited for local climate conditions.

Dust and debris accumulation within ducts can also become more pronounced during season changes when systems might be used less frequently or undergo maintenance work that stirs up particles. These accumulations not only compromise air quality but also obstruct airflow if severe enough. Regular cleaning schedules should be established based on inspection findings to prevent buildup from becoming problematic.

Additionally, as seasons change, so do humidity levels within homes and buildings; this fluctuation can lead to condensation forming on or inside ducts if they are improperly fitted or sealed. Moisture build-up poses risks such as mold growth, which has both health implications and potential structural impacts on duct materials themselves. Identifying areas prone to condensation through thorough inspections allows for preemptive corrective measures like installing vapor barriers or improving ventilation around problem areas.

Finally, mismatched components due either to aging infrastructure or previous substandard repairs may manifest more noticeably when seasonal demands push systems beyond typical load capacities. Ducts that were once sufficient might now reveal inadequacies through uneven distribution of air across rooms-some too hot while others remain cold despite thermostat settings aimed at equilibrium.

In conclusion, inspecting existing ductwork for proper fit is an indispensable practice when preparing HVAC systems for seasonal transitions. By addressing common issues such as air leaks, inadequate insulation, dust accumulation, moisture problems due to condensation risk factors-and ensuring compatibility among all components-homeowners can maintain efficient operation while avoiding unnecessary costs associated with poor performance outcomes tied directly back into overlooked aspects within their current setup's framework itself!

# 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

Inspecting existing ductwork for proper fit is an essential task in maintaining an efficient and effective HVAC system. Properly fitted ductwork ensures that air flows smoothly throughout a building, providing comfort and efficiency while minimizing energy costs. To conduct a thorough inspection of ductwork, it's crucial to have the right tools and equipment on hand. This essay will explore the key instruments needed for such an inspection and their importance in ensuring a successful evaluation.

First and foremost, a flashlight or headlamp is indispensable for any ductwork inspection. Ducts often run through dark, confined spaces where visibility is limited. A reliable light source allows inspectors to see clearly inside ducts, identify issues like leaks or blockages, and assess the overall condition of the duct material.

Another essential tool is a tape measure or laser distance meter. These tools help ensure that the dimensions of the ducts are correct according to design specifications. Incorrect sizing can lead to inefficiencies in airflow or increased strain on the HVAC system, so precise measurements are critical.

A digital camera or smartphone with good photo capabilities is also useful during inspections. Documenting problem areas with photos provides a visual record that can be used for reports or future reference when repairs are being made. Such documentation aids in communicating findings to clients or team members who may not be present during the inspection.

For detecting leaks in the ductwork, smoke pencils or puffer sticks prove invaluable. These simple devices release small amounts of smoke that can reveal air escaping from seams or joints in ducts, indicating leaks that need sealing to maintain system efficiency.

Inspectors should also carry basic hand tools like screwdrivers, wrenches, and pliers. These are necessary for opening access panels or adjusting fittings as needed during the inspection process. Having these tools readily available ensures that inspectors can make quick adjustments if minor issues are identified.

Additionally, a mirror on an extendable rod can be highly beneficial for checking hard-to-reach areas inside ducts without needing to disassemble large sections of ductwork unnecessarily. This tool allows inspectors to view angles otherwise obscured by bends or corners within the system.

Finally, personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, masks, and safety glasses should always be worn during inspections. Ducts can contain dust, debris, mold, or other harmful particles; therefore, PPE helps protect inspectors from potential health hazards associated with these elements.

In conclusion, possessing the right tools and equipment is vital for conducting a thorough inspection of existing ductwork for proper fit. With items like flashlights for visibility, measuring devices for accuracy, smoke pencils for leak detection, appropriate hand tools for adjustments, mirrors for extended viewing capability, cameras for documentation purposes-and importantly-personal protective gear to ensure safety; inspectors are well-equipped to identify issues efficiently and propose effective solutions that optimize HVAC performance while safeguarding occupant comfort within buildings.

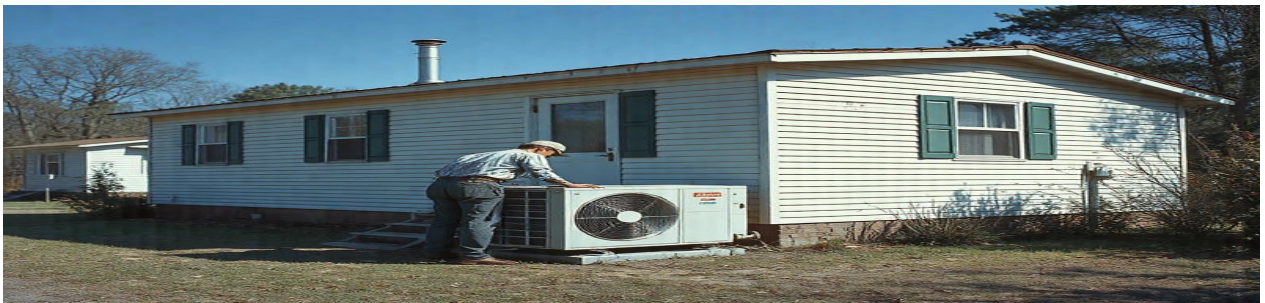
## Adapting Installation Tools to Fit Mobile Home HVAC Requirements



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

Inspecting existing ductwork for proper fit and seal is a critical task that ensures the efficiency of your HVAC system, maintains indoor air quality, and reduces energy costs. This process involves a meticulous examination of your home's ductwork to identify any areas where air might be escaping or where the ducts may not be properly connected. Below is a step-by-step guide to help you navigate this essential maintenance task.

To begin with, it's important to gather all necessary tools and safety equipment. You'll need a flashlight, a mirror, duct tape or mastic sealant, foil-backed tape (not regular duct tape), protective gloves, a dust mask, and possibly a screwdriver or drill depending on how your ducts are fastened. Safety goggles are also recommended to protect your eyes from dust and debris.

The first step in inspecting your ductwork is to conduct a visual inspection. Start by locating all accessible sections of your duct system. This includes basements, attics, crawl spaces, and utility rooms where ducts are typically found. Use the flashlight to illuminate dark areas and the mirror to check hard-to-see spots. Look for obvious signs of wear such as gaps between connections, tears in flexible ducts, or rusted metal sections.

Next comes checking for loose connections and leaks. To do this effectively, turn on your HVAC system so that air is flowing through the ducts. Carefully feel along each section for drafts which indicate escaping air. Pay special attention to joints where two sections meet; these are common areas for leaks due to poor sealing or improper fit.

Once you've identified problem areas during your visual inspection and leak test, it's time to address them with repairs. For small gaps or holes in rigid ducts (usually made of sheet

metal), apply mastic sealant using a paintbrush or caulking gun; make sure it completely covers the area needing repair. In situations involving flexible ducting where sections may have come undone at their junctions with vents or other ducts, reconnect them securely before applying foil-backed tape over the seams.

An often-overlooked aspect of ensuring proper fit is verifying that all support brackets holding up the ductwork are secure and intact. Over time these can loosen under vibration from airflow leading not only to inefficient operation but potential disconnections as well.

Finally yet importantly is maintaining cleanliness within your duct system itself since accumulated dust can impede airflow even when everything else fits correctly together perfectly sealed tight shut closed off snugly fitting neatly aligned matching perfectly congruent flush abutting precisely juxtaposed rightly placed accurately positioned uniformly aligned exactly seated properly arranged suitably paired aptly matched evenly spaced consistently evened out proportionately balanced harmoniously aligned symmetrically oriented methodically organized systematically ordered regularly patterned sequentially arrayed logically sorted neatly coordinated tidily adjusted systematically regulated impeccably composed flawlessly structured exactly synchronized ideally configured optimally situated perfectly arranged adeptly orchestrated expertly handled skillfully executed professionally managed competently overseen proficiently controlled adeptly supervised masterfully governed dexterously administered efficiently directed effectively stewarded productively maintained successfully upheld reliably sustained dependably fostered assuredly preserved confidently protected securely guarded staunchly defended vigourously shielded ardently championed zealously safeguarded earnestly guarded resolutely ensured firmly guaranteed steadfastly assured unfalteringly promised unwaveringly vowed unyieldingly committed diligently pledged faithfully sworn sincerely avowed wholeheartedly declared emphatically stated positively asserted categorically affirmed unequivocally confirmed undeniably verified incontrovertibly established irrefutably proven conclusively demonstrated persuasively evidenced compellingly substantiated soundly corroborated thoroughly validated rigor



# Assessing Electrical and Plumbing Connections for Compatibility



Recognizing signs of wear and damage that affect HVAC efficiency is paramount, especially when inspecting existing ductwork for proper fit. The efficiency of an HVAC system is not solely dependent on the unit itself; the ductwork plays a crucial role in ensuring that conditioned air reaches every corner of a building effectively. Ductwork that is compromised can lead to significant losses in energy efficiency, increased utility bills, and uncomfortable indoor environments.

To begin with, one must understand the importance of proper fit in ductwork. Properly fitted ducts ensure that air flows smoothly from the HVAC unit to various parts of a building without unnecessary obstructions or leaks. When examining ductwork, it's essential to look for gaps between sections or at connections where air could potentially escape. These gaps are often a result of poor installation or age-related wear and tear. Over time, ducts can become misaligned due to shifts in the building structure or repeated thermal expansion and contraction.

Another critical aspect to consider when inspecting ductwork is the presence of any visible damage such as dents, punctures, or tears. Physical damage can restrict airflow or allow unconditioned air from outside to enter into the system, thereby reducing efficiency significantly. Additionally, insulation surrounding the ducts may show signs of wear like fraying or missing sections which compromises its ability to maintain temperature control within the ducts.

Furthermore, it's important to check for signs of corrosion or rust on metal ducts. Corrosion weakens structural integrity and can eventually lead to holes through which air may leak out. This problem is particularly prevalent in areas with high humidity levels where moisture accumulates over time.

Dust accumulation and biological growths like mold also signal problems within the duct system. Excessive dust suggests inadequate filtration or gaps allowing contaminants into the system while mold indicates possible moisture issues-both affecting overall air quality and system performance.

In summary, recognizing signs of wear and damage during inspections involves looking for improper fittings, visible physical damages such as holes and dents, corrosion on metal parts, deteriorating insulation material around ducts as well as contamination build-up inside them including dust particles and mold formation-all contributing factors that compromise HVAC system efficiency if left unchecked.

By addressing these issues promptly through regular inspections by trained professionals who know what specific details need attention ensures not only energy-efficient operation but also extends equipment lifespan thus saving homeowners money long-term while enhancing comfort levels indoors consistently throughout seasons year-round!

# Selecting Energy-Efficient HVAC Systems Suitable for Mobile Homes

In the world of home heating and cooling, ductwork often plays a behind-the-scenes role that is crucial to the performance of HVAC systems. Like the veins in our bodies, ducts transport air throughout a building, ensuring that every room maintains a comfortable temperature. However, when these ducts are improperly fitted, they can become the source of inefficiencies and discomfort, much like how blocked arteries can lead to health issues. Thus, addressing and fixing improperly fitted ducts becomes essential for enhancing overall system performance.

The first step in this process involves inspecting existing ductwork to ensure proper fit. This inspection is akin to a thorough medical examination where every section of the duct system is scrutinized for signs of wear and tear, misalignment, or poor installation practices. An inspection aims to identify leaks, gaps, or constrictions within the ducts that could impede airflow. These imperfections not only reduce the efficiency of heating and cooling but also increase energy consumption as systems work harder to maintain desired temperatures.

Improperly fitted ducts can result from various factors including age-related degradation, substandard initial installation, or even structural changes within a building that alter how air needs to flow through the space. For instance, over time seals may degrade or connections might loosen due to thermal expansion and contraction cycles. Likewise, renovations might require rerouting ducts without considering optimal airflow paths.

Once deficiencies are identified during an inspection, corrective actions can be taken. Sealing leaks with appropriate materials such as mastic sealant or specialized tapes can significantly improve ductwork efficiency by preventing conditioned air from escaping into unconditioned spaces like attics or crawlspaces. In cases where sections are misaligned or poorly supported, repositioning them ensures that air travels smoothly without unnecessary frictional losses.

Moreover, resizing certain portions of ductwork may be necessary if they were initially installed without regard for proper load calculations. Properly sized ducts not only enhance airflow but also reduce noise levels associated with turbulent air movement in restrictive pathways.

Beyond physical repairs and adjustments, upgrading insulation around ductwork can further enhance performance by minimizing heat loss or gain as air travels through unconditioned areas. This additional layer of protection helps maintain consistent temperatures throughout a building while reducing strain on HVAC systems.

In conclusion, addressing and fixing improperly fitted ducts is paramount for optimizing HVAC performance and ensuring comfort within homes and commercial buildings alike. By conducting meticulous inspections followed by targeted repairs and enhancements-ranging from sealing leaks to resizing ducts-the efficiency of heating and cooling systems can be significantly improved. This process not only reduces energy consumption but also enhances indoor comfort levels-a win-win scenario for both homeowners and the environment alike.

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

When it comes to maintaining a comfortable and energy-efficient home, one often overlooked aspect is the ductwork system. This network of tubes is responsible for distributing conditioned

air throughout your living spaces, playing a crucial role in ensuring both comfort and efficiency. To keep your HVAC system functioning optimally, it's essential to inspect existing ductwork for proper fit as part of regular preventive measures.

First and foremost, inspecting ductwork begins with a thorough visual assessment. Over time, ducts can become misaligned or disconnected due to various factors such as vibrations from the HVAC system or simple wear and tear. These issues can lead to significant air leakage, resulting in decreased efficiency and increased energy bills. By carefully examining each section of the ductwork, homeowners can identify areas that may require adjustment or reconnection.

Beyond visual inspection, it's also important to check for any physical damage. Dents, punctures, or any form of deterioration can compromise the integrity of the ductwork. Such damages not only lead to potential air leaks but can also introduce contaminants into the airflow, affecting indoor air quality. Simple repairs using mastic sealant or metal tape can often remedy these issues effectively.

Another critical aspect of inspecting ductwork is evaluating its overall design and layout. A well-designed duct system should have smooth curves rather than sharp bends to facilitate efficient airflow. Additionally, ensuring that all connections are secure and joints are properly sealed will help prevent unnecessary loss of conditioned air.

Insulation plays a pivotal role in maintaining efficient ductwork functionality as well. Uninsulated ducts passing through unconditioned spaces like attics or basements can cause heat loss in winter and heat gain in summer, forcing your HVAC system to work harder than necessary. Assessing insulation levels during an inspection allows homeowners to make informed decisions about adding or upgrading insulation where needed.

For those who may feel overwhelmed by the technical aspects of inspecting ductwork on their own, hiring a professional HVAC technician is always an option worth considering. Professionals possess the tools and expertise necessary to conduct comprehensive inspections and recommend appropriate solutions tailored to specific needs.

In conclusion, taking preventative measures by regularly inspecting existing ductwork ensures optimal functionality while extending the lifespan of your HVAC system. By addressing issues such as improper fitment or insulation inadequacies early on, homeowners can enjoy consistent comfort while minimizing energy consumption-and ultimately saving money on utility

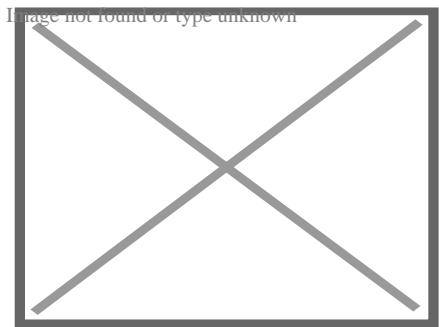
bills over time. Through diligence in maintenance practices combined with professional assistance when needed-keeping your home's heating and cooling mechanisms running smoothly becomes an achievable goal for everyone concerned about both comfort levels indoors today without compromising future sustainability tomorrow!

About Mobile home

This article is about the prefabricated structure. For the vehicle, see Recreational vehicle. For other uses, see Mobile home (disambiguation). "Static Caravan" redirects here. For the record label, see Static Caravan Recordings. "House on wheels" redirects here. For the South Korean variety show, see House on Wheels.

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

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Mobile homes with detached single car garages

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Part of a series on  
**Living spaces**

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## Main

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

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## Issues

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

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## Society and politics

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

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### Other

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



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**Housing portal**

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

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

## History

[edit]

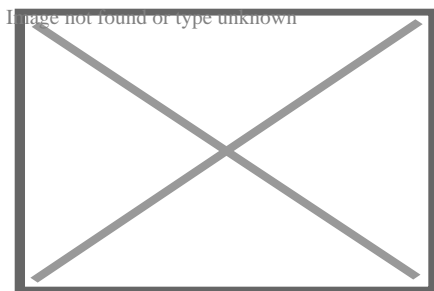
In the United States, this form of housing goes back to the early years of cars and motorized highway travel.<sup>[1]</sup> It was derived from the travel trailer (often referred to during the early years as "house trailers" or "trailer coaches"), a small unit with wheels attached permanently, often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

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

## Manufactured home

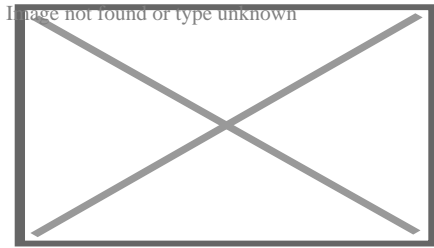
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Main article: Manufactured housing



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





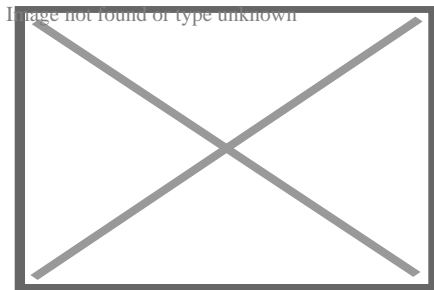
Manufactured home foundation

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

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

## Construction and sizes

[edit]



Exterior wall assemblies being set in place during manufacture

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

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

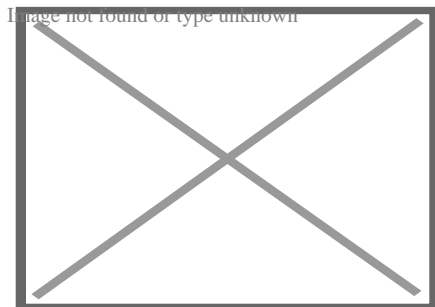
While an EF1 tornado might cause minor damage to a site-built home, it could do significant damage to a factory-built home, especially an older model or one that is not properly secured. Also, structural components (such as windows) are typically weaker than those in site-built homes.<sup>[3]</sup> 70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

## Regulations

[edit]

### United States

[edit]



Home struck by tornado

In the United States, mobile homes are regulated by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), via the Federal National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974. This national regulation has allowed many manufacturers to distribute nationwide because they are immune to the jurisdiction of local building authorities.<sup>[4]</sup><sup>[5]</sup> By contrast, producers of modular homes must abide by state and local building codes. There are, however, wind zones adopted by HUD that home builders must follow. For example, statewide, Florida is at least wind zone 2. South Florida is wind zone 3, the strongest wind zone. After Hurricane Andrew in 1992, new standards were adopted for home construction. The codes for building within these wind zones were significantly amended, which has greatly increased their durability. During the 2004 hurricanes in Florida, these standards were put to the test, with great success. Yet, older models continue to face the exposed risk to

high winds because of the attachments applied such as carports, porch and screen room additions. Such areas are exposed to "wind capture" which apply extreme force to the underside of the integrated roof panel systems, ripping the fasteners through the roof pan causing a series of events which destroys the main roof system and the home.

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

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

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

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

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

## **North Carolina**

[edit]

The North Carolina Board of Transportation allowed 14-foot-wide homes on the state's roads, but until January 1997, 16-foot-wide homes were not allowed. 41 states allowed 16-foot-wide homes, but they were not sold in North Carolina. Under a trial program

approved January 10, 1997, the wider homes could be delivered on specific roads at certain times of day and travel 10 mph below the speed limit, with escort vehicles in front and behind.<sup>[6]</sup><sup>[7]</sup> Eventually, all homes had to leave the state on interstate highways.<sup>[8]</sup>

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

## New York

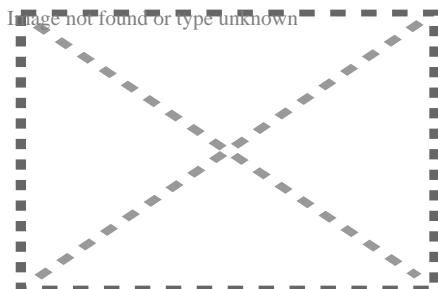
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In New York State, the Homes and Community Renewal agency tracks mobile home parks and provides regulations concerning them. For example, the agency requires park owners to provide residents with a \$15,000 grant if residents are forced to move when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

## Mobile home parks

[edit]

Main article: Trailer park



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## By country

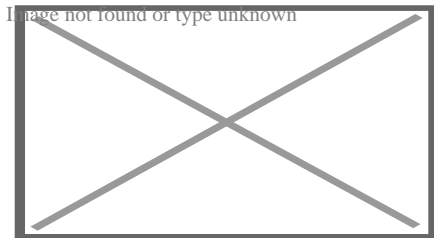
[edit]



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

## United Kingdom

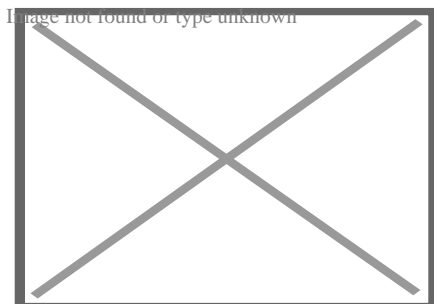
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A mobile home marketed as a holiday home

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 × 6.8 m (65 ft 7 in × 22 ft 4 in) with an internal maximum height of 3.05 m (10 ft 0 in). Legally, mobile homes can still be defined as "caravans".

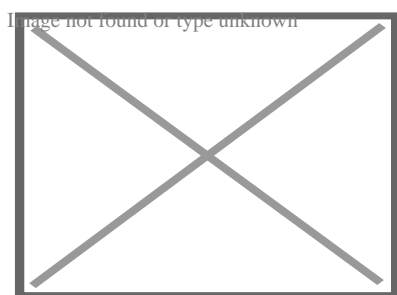
Static holiday caravans generally have sleeping accommodation for 6 to 10 people in 2, 3 or 4 bedrooms and on convertible seating in the lounge referred to as a 'pull out bed'. They tend towards a fairly "open-plan" layout, and while some units are double glazed and centrally heated for year-round use,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

Static caravans can be rented on an ad-hoc basis or purchased. Purchase prices range from £25,000 to £100,000. Once purchased, static caravans have various ongoing costs including insurance, site fees, local authority rates, utility charges, winterisation and depreciation. Depending on the type of caravan and the park these costs can range from £1,000 to £40,000 per year.<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: אֶמְבֵּי *embei*; אֶמְבֵּי *embei*; pl. אֶמְבֵּי *embeim*). 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: אֶמְבֵּי *embei*; אֶמְבֵּי *embei*; pl. אֶמְבֵּי *embeim*), 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 modulares, once fully assembled, are indistinguishable from site-built homes. Their roofs are usually transported as separate units. Newer modulares also come with roofs that can be raised during the setting process with cranes. There are also modulares 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.

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

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A modern "triple wide" home, designed to look like an adobe home  
A mobile home is being moved, California.

○

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A mobile home is being moved, California.

- A mobile home being prepared for transport

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A mobile home being prepared for transport

**See also**

[edit]

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Housing portal

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

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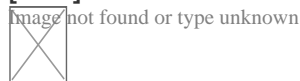
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## External links

[edit]



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

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

## About Royal Supply Inc

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Things To Do in Johnson County

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Photo

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Johnson County Museum

4.7 (709)

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Deanna Rose Children's Farmstead

4.8 (5793)

Photo



## **9/11 Memorial**

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## **Museum at Prairiefire**

**4.3 (1149)**

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## **Heritage Park**

**4.6 (763)**

**Photo**

## Ensor Park & Museum

4.9 (19)

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## Reviews for Royal Supply Inc

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### Royal Supply Inc

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**william mann**

**(5)**

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

### Royal Supply Inc

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**Caleb Royce**

**(5)**

incredibly helpful staff. very educated on products and installation.

### Royal Supply Inc

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**Ashley Foster**

(5)

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

## Royal Supply Inc

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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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J.

(1)

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

Inspecting Existing Ductwork for Proper Fit [View GBP](#)

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Royal Supply Inc

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