

## Mobile Home



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The importance of minimizing home disruption during installation cannot be overstated, especially in today's fast-paced world where homeowners value both their time and peace of mind. Whether it is the installation of a new HVAC system, kitchen appliances, or even smart home devices, the process is often met with apprehension due to the potential chaos it can introduce into daily life. Streamlining these installations is not just about enhancing efficiency; it's about respecting the sanctity of one's living space and ensuring that upgrades do not come at the cost of comfort.

Firstly, minimizing disruption during installations preserves the homeowner's routine. Many families juggle numerous responsibilities including work, school, and other commitments. An intrusive installation process can disrupt this delicate balance, leading to unnecessary stress. By adopting streamlined methods that reduce time and complexity, service providers can ensure that families can continue with their day-to-day activities with minimal interference.

Safety standards mandate proper handling of HVAC refrigerants **mobile home hvac unit** knowledge.

Moreover, reducing home disruption enhances customer satisfaction and loyalty. Homeowners who experience smooth installations are more likely to have positive perceptions of the service provider. This not only fosters trust but also encourages word-of-mouth recommendations-an invaluable form of marketing for any business. Companies that prioritize minimizing disruption demonstrate respect for their clients' homes and lifestyles, setting themselves apart from competitors who may overlook this crucial aspect.

In addition to maintaining routines and boosting satisfaction, streamlining installation processes by minimizing disruptions contributes to safety. A chaotic environment increases the risk of accidents both for installers and residents alike. By planning efficiently-organizing tools systematically, keeping pathways clear, and maintaining a tidy workspace-installers minimize hazards while fostering an atmosphere conducive to effective work.

From an environmental perspective, streamlined installations often result in less waste generation as well. Careful planning means fewer trips back-and-forth for forgotten tools or parts which reduces fuel consumption-benefitting both operational costs and environmental impact.

Finally, embracing technology can significantly aid in achieving seamless installations with minimal disruption. The use of digital tools such as virtual planning software allows installers to predict challenges ahead of time while advanced scheduling systems ensure timely arrivals without extended waiting periods for homeowners.

In conclusion, prioritizing minimized home disruption during installations epitomizes respect for the customer's lifestyle while enhancing efficiency and safety throughout the process. It benefits everyone involved-from reducing stress on residents to improving industry standards through better practices-and represents a holistic approach towards customer-centric service delivery in modern times where every moment counts within our personal sanctuaries called homes.

In today's fast-paced world, the desire for efficiency and convenience is paramount, particularly when it comes to home installations. Whether it's setting up a new HVAC system or installing the latest smart home technology, minimizing disruption to daily life is crucial. This is where pre-installation planning and assessment play an indispensable role in streamlining installation processes and ensuring a seamless experience for homeowners.

Pre-installation planning begins with a comprehensive understanding of the project's scope. It involves detailed consultations between installers and homeowners to identify specific needs, expectations, and potential challenges. This early stage communication is vital as it sets the foundation for a tailored installation plan that aligns perfectly with the homeowner's lifestyle and schedule. By addressing these elements upfront, installers can anticipate logistical hurdles such as access points, electrical requirements, or structural limitations that might otherwise cause delays or complications.

An essential component of this planning phase is a thorough site assessment. Installers must visit the property to evaluate existing conditions and gather precise measurements. During this visit, they assess factors like space constraints, wiring infrastructure, and any existing systems that might interact with the new installation. This careful evaluation helps prevent unforeseen issues during the actual installation process that could lead to prolonged disruptions.

Moreover, effective pre-installation planning considers not only technical aspects but also how to minimize impact on daily household routines. For instance, understanding peak times when household members are most active allows installers to schedule work during quieter periods when fewer people are at home. Additionally, clear communication about timelines and phases of installation prepares homeowners for what to expect each day, reducing anxiety and interruptions.

Another critical aspect of pre-installation planning is resource allocation. By identifying necessary tools, equipment, and personnel ahead of time, companies can ensure everything needed for a smooth operation is available on-site from day one. This proactive approach eliminates unnecessary trips back and forth for missing items which can extend project durations unnecessarily.

Incorporating customer feedback into post-assessment reviews also plays a significant role in refining future installations. Gathering insights on what aspects were successful or where improvements could be made fosters continuous improvement within installation teams. It empowers them to enhance their strategies further in subsequent projects leading ultimately towards industry-wide best practices.

In conclusion, pre-installation planning and assessment serve as critical pillars in streamlining installations while minimizing home disruption. They transform potentially chaotic experiences into organized endeavors by focusing on meticulous preparation guided by open communication with clients alongside strategic resource management practices-all aimed at enhancing overall satisfaction levels among homeowners embarking upon these transformative changes within their living spaces.

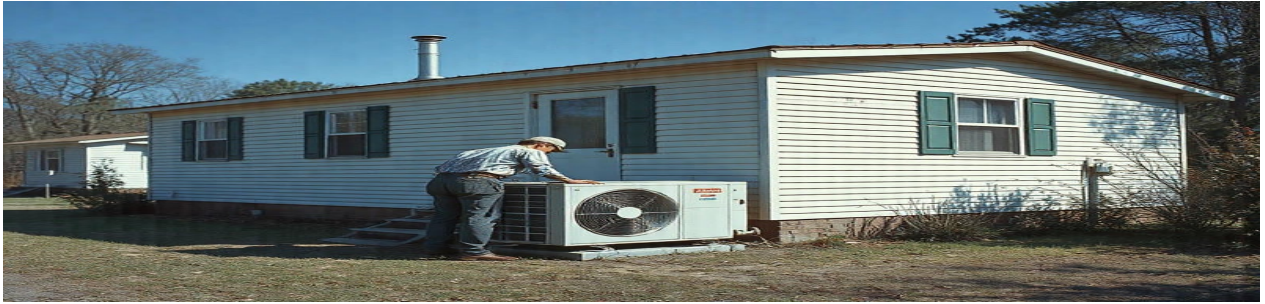
## Adapting Installation Tools to Fit Mobile Home HVAC Requirements



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

Posted by on 2024-12-23

## Addressing Crawl Space Challenges in Mobile Home HVAC Installations



Maintaining optimal functionality of an HVAC system in a mobile home presents unique challenges, particularly when addressing issues related to crawl spaces.. These areas, often overlooked, play a critical role in ensuring the efficiency and longevity of your HVAC system.

Posted by on 2024-12-23

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



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

Posted by on 2024-12-23

# Ensuring Structural Integrity and Stability of the Mobile Home

Selecting the right HVAC system for your home is a crucial decision that impacts both comfort and energy efficiency. However, beyond choosing the appropriate unit, there's another aspect that often worries homeowners: the installation process. Streamlining installation to minimize home disruption can transform what is typically seen as an intrusive project into a seamless transition.

When embarking on the journey of selecting an HVAC system, it's essential to first assess your home's specific needs. Factors such as climate, size of the house, insulation quality, and personal preferences should guide your choice. Once you've settled on a suitable system - whether it's a traditional split system, ductless mini-split, or geothermal option - it's time to plan for its integration into your living space.

Efficiency in installation starts with proper planning. A professional installer who understands not only the mechanics of HVAC systems but also respects the sanctity of your home environment will make all the difference. Before any work begins, detailed discussions with technicians about timelines and processes are essential. This step ensures that everyone is on the same page regarding expectations and potential challenges.

A well-coordinated installation team will perform preliminary assessments to identify any structural modifications needed beforehand. This proactive approach prevents unnecessary delays and allows them to proceed smoothly without interruptions once they start working inside your home. Moreover, ensuring that all necessary permits and approvals are obtained in advance helps avoid unexpected halts due to bureaucratic issues.

Communication remains key throughout this process. Homeowners should be informed about each stage of installation: when technicians will arrive, which areas they'll need access to, and how long certain phases might take. Clear communication minimizes surprises and allows you to prepare accordingly by moving furniture or making arrangements for pets and family members during critical operations.

To further reduce disruption, consider scheduling installations at times when household activity is minimal - perhaps when children are at school or during planned vacations if feasible. Additionally, some companies offer weekend or after-hours services which might better suit busy lifestyles without interfering with daily routines.

It's also wise to inquire about cleanup procedures post-installation. Reputable companies take pride in leaving homes as clean as they found them by removing debris promptly and ensuring no tools or materials clutter living spaces unnecessarily after completing their work.

In conclusion, selecting an HVAC system tailored specifically for your home's needs is only part of achieving optimal comfort and efficiency; how seamlessly it integrates into your life plays an equally significant role. By prioritizing streamlined installation processes through careful planning, open communication with professionals involved in setup tasks become less daunting experiences overall-allowing you more time enjoying newfound indoor climate control rather than lamenting disruptions caused along its path there!





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

Efficient scheduling and coordination with installation professionals are pivotal when aiming to streamline home installations and minimize disruption. In today's fast-paced world, homeowners value their time immensely, and any service that can be executed smoothly without causing unnecessary interruptions is highly appreciated. The key lies in meticulous planning, clear communication, and leveraging technology to bridge any gaps between installers and clients.

Firstly, effective scheduling requires a deep understanding of both the homeowners' needs and the project requirements. This involves setting realistic timelines that accommodate not just the installation itself but also potential unforeseen circumstances. A well-organized schedule considers all elements of the installation process, from preliminary assessments to final checks. By avoiding overpromising on time frames, companies can reduce homeowner frustration caused by delays and ensure that expectations are met consistently.

Coordination goes hand-in-hand with scheduling. It demands that all parties involved from managers to technicians are on the same page regarding project specifics. This necessitates open lines of communication where updates are promptly shared, and feedback is actively sought. Installers should be equipped with comprehensive information about the job at hand before they arrive at a home. This includes details about the home's layout, specific product instructions, and any unique requests made by the homeowner.

Technology plays a crucial role in enhancing both scheduling and coordination efforts. Advanced software tools allow for real-time updates on project status, enabling teams to adjust plans quickly if needed. Online platforms offer seamless ways for customers to view schedules, confirm appointments, or reschedule if necessary without lengthy phone calls or miscommunications.

Moreover, professional training for installers cannot be overlooked when discussing efficiency in this context. Skilled professionals who understand how to perform installations swiftly while maintaining high-quality standards contribute significantly to minimizing disruption in homes. Companies should invest in regular training sessions that focus not only on technical skills but also on customer service excellence.

Finally, feedback loops post-installation serve as valuable resources for continuous improvement. Gathering insights from customers about their experience helps identify areas where processes can be refined further to enhance efficiency even more.

In conclusion, efficient scheduling and coordination with installation professionals require a multi-faceted approach involving strategic planning, robust communication channels, technological integration, skilled personnel, and commitment to ongoing improvement. By prioritizing these aspects within an organization's operational model, it becomes possible not only to meet but exceed customer expectations by delivering seamless installations with minimal disruption creating satisfied clients who will likely return for future services or recommend them to others.

# Selecting Energy-Efficient HVAC Systems Suitable for Mobile Homes

In today's fast-paced world, the demand for quick and clean home installations has become paramount. Whether it's setting up a new appliance, installing smart home devices, or conducting essential maintenance work, homeowners value efficiency and minimal disruption to their daily lives. Implementing best practices in streamlining these installations not only enhances customer satisfaction but also optimizes the installer's workflow.

The first step in achieving this streamlined process is thorough preparation. Installers should begin with meticulous planning by reviewing the specifics of what needs to be installed and assessing the environment where the installation will occur. This includes understanding the layout of the home, identifying potential obstacles, and ensuring that all necessary tools and components are on hand. By addressing these factors beforehand, installers can minimize delays and unexpected challenges.

Communication plays a critical role in minimizing home disruption during installations. Clear communication with homeowners about what to expect can significantly reduce anxiety and prepare them for any temporary inconveniences. This involves explaining the steps involved in the installation process, estimated timeframes, and any adjustments they might need to make in their routines. Providing this information upfront allows homeowners to plan accordingly, thus reducing stress and fostering a cooperative environment.

Efficiency during installation cannot be overstated. Adopting a methodical approach ensures that each step is executed swiftly without sacrificing quality or attention to detail. Using advanced tools and technology can further enhance precision and speed. For instance, utilizing cordless power tools reduces setup time while maintaining mobility throughout different areas of a house without cumbersome cords getting in the way.

Cleanliness is another cornerstone of best practices in home installations. Installers should prioritize leaving no trace behind once their work is complete-this means cleaning up debris, disposing of packaging materials responsibly, and restoring any moved furniture or items to their original places. A clean workspace not only reflects professionalism but also respects the homeowner's space-a vital aspect of customer service that often leads to repeat business and referrals.

Finally, post-installation follow-ups are an invaluable practice for cementing positive relationships with clients while ensuring everything functions as intended after completion. This could be a simple phone call or email checking on client satisfaction with both product performance as well as overall experience during installation-addressing any lingering concerns promptly showcases commitment beyond just completing tasks at hand.

In conclusion, implementing best practices for quick and clean installations fundamentally revolves around preparation, communication efficiency cleanliness adherence followed by diligent follow-up assessments-all integral factors contributing towards seamless experiences which ultimately result in minimized disruptions within homes thereby boosting overall satisfaction levels among homeowners who seek reliable hassle-free solutions tailored specifically towards modern-day living demands!



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

Streamlining the installation process to minimize home disruption is an essential aspect of any successful project, whether you're introducing a new appliance or undertaking a major renovation. The goal is not only to complete the installation efficiently but also to ensure that your home returns to its normal state with minimal fuss. This requires meticulous planning, execution, and importantly, post-installation checks and maintenance tips that safeguard your investment.

Firstly, it's crucial to emphasize the importance of thorough preparation before the installation begins. This involves selecting the right time for installation when it causes the least disturbance to household routines. Clear communication with family members or housemates about what to expect can help manage expectations and reduce inconvenience. Additionally, ensuring all necessary permits are obtained and utilities are organized can prevent unexpected delays during the actual process.

Once the installation is complete, attention must shift towards post-installation checks. These checks serve as a verification step to confirm that everything was installed correctly and is functioning as intended. For example, if a new heating system has been installed, it's important to test it under various settings to ensure it's operating efficiently across different scenarios. Similarly, checking for leaks in plumbing installations or verifying electrical connections can prevent potential hazards down the line.

Post-installation checks should also include a review of safety features associated with your new addition. Whether it's testing smoke detectors after an HVAC upgrade or ensuring proper ventilation in kitchen renovations, these measures protect both property and personal safety.

Equally important are ongoing maintenance tips which can significantly extend the lifespan of your installations while maintaining their efficiency. Regularly scheduled maintenance not only prevents premature wear but also ensures optimal performance over time. Simple tasks like cleaning filters in air conditioning units or draining water heaters annually can stave off costly repairs in the future.

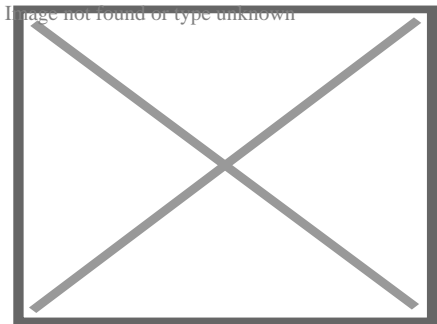
Moreover, understanding warranty conditions and keeping documentation handy provides peace of mind in case issues arise later on. Many manufacturers offer warranties contingent upon regular maintenance; therefore, adhering strictly to recommended service schedules is beneficial.

In conclusion, streamlining installations with minimal home disruption hinges on effective pre-planning coupled with diligent post-installation practices. By conducting comprehensive checks immediately following an installation and committing to routine maintenance thereafter, homeowners can enjoy their upgrades without unforeseen hassles or disruptions-truly embodying efficiency at its best within their living spaces.

About Mobile home

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

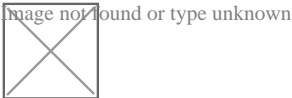
The examples and perspective in this article **deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. You may **improve this article**, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. *(April 2017)* *(Learn how and when to remove this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



Mobile homes with detached single car garages

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Part of a series on  
**Living spaces**



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## Main

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

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## Issues

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

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## Society and politics

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

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### Other

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



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**Housing portal**

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

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

## History

[edit]

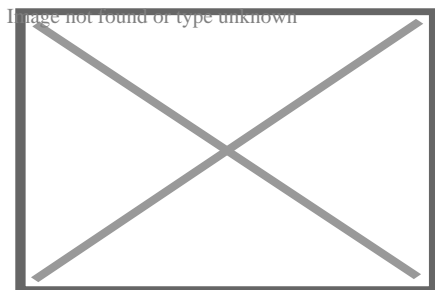
In the United States, this form of housing goes back to the early years of cars and motorized highway travel.<sup>[1]</sup> It was derived from the travel trailer (often referred to during the early years as "house trailers" or "trailer coaches"), a small unit with wheels attached permanently, often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

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

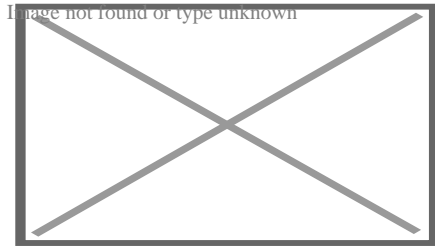
## Manufactured home

[edit]

Main article: Manufactured housing



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



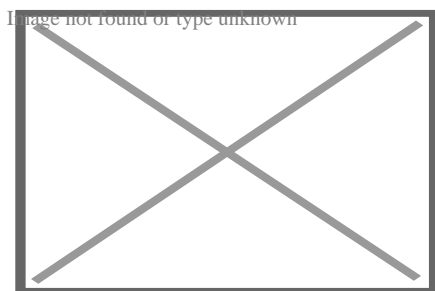
Manufactured home foundation

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

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

## Construction and sizes

[edit]



Exterior wall assemblies being set in place during manufacture

Mobile homes come in two major sizes, *single-wides* and *double-wides*. Single-wides are 18 feet (5.5 m) or less in width and 90 feet (27 m) or less in length and can be towed to their site as a single unit. Double-wides are 20 feet (6.1 m) or more wide and

are 90 feet (27 m) in length or less and are towed to their site in two separate units, which are then joined. *Triple-wides* and even homes with four, five, or more units are also built but less frequently.

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

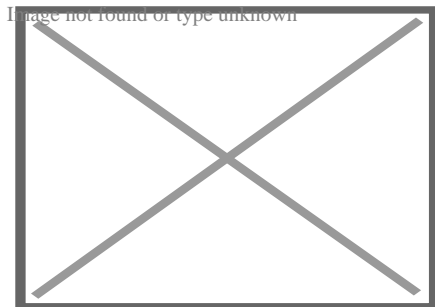
While an EF1 tornado might cause minor damage to a site-built home, it could do significant damage to a factory-built home, especially an older model or one that is not properly secured. Also, structural components (such as windows) are typically weaker than those in site-built homes.<sup>[3]</sup> 70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

## Regulations

[edit]

### United States

[edit]



Home struck by tornado

In the United States, mobile homes are regulated by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), via the Federal National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974. This national regulation has allowed many manufacturers to distribute nationwide because they are immune to the jurisdiction of local building authorities.<sup>[4]</sup><sup>[5]</sup> By contrast, producers of modular homes must abide by state and local building codes. There are, however, wind zones adopted by HUD that home builders must follow. For example, statewide, Florida is at least wind zone 2. South Florida is wind zone 3, the strongest wind zone.

After Hurricane Andrew in 1992, new standards were adopted for home construction. The codes for building within these wind zones were significantly amended, which has greatly increased their durability. During the 2004 hurricanes in Florida, these standards were put to the test, with great success. Yet, older models continue to face the exposed risk to high winds because of the attachments applied such as carports, porch and screen room additions. Such areas are exposed to "wind capture" which apply extreme force to the underside of the integrated roof panel systems, ripping the fasteners through the roof pan causing a series of events which destroys the main roof system and the home.

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

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

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

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

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

## North Carolina

[edit]

The North Carolina Board of Transportation allowed 14-foot-wide homes on the state's roads, but until January 1997, 16-foot-wide homes were not allowed. 41 states allowed 16-foot-wide homes, but they were not sold in North Carolina. Under a trial program approved January 10, 1997, the wider homes could be delivered on specific roads at certain times of day and travel 10 mph below the speed limit, with escort vehicles in front and behind.<sup>[6]</sup><sup>[7]</sup> Eventually, all homes had to leave the state on interstate highways.<sup>[8]</sup>

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

## New York

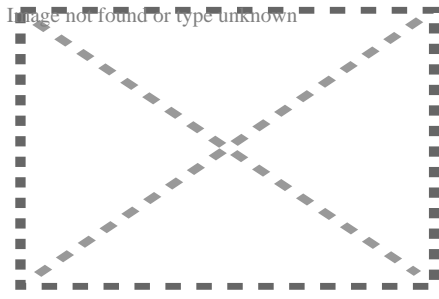
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In New York State, the Homes and Community Renewal agency tracks mobile home parks and provides regulations concerning them. For example, the agency requires park owners to provide residents with a \$15,000 grant if residents are forced to move when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

## Mobile home parks

[edit]

Main article: Trailer park



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

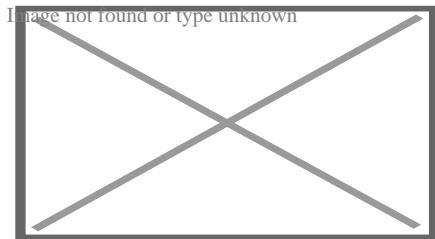
## By country

[edit]

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

## United Kingdom

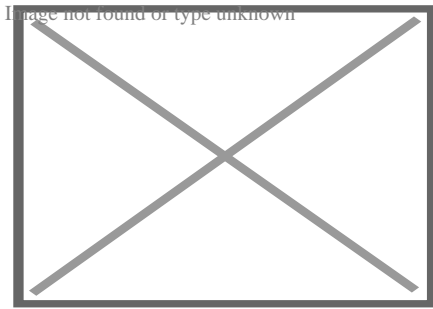
[edit]



A mobile home marketed as a holiday home

Mobile Homes or Static Caravans are popular across the United Kingdom. They are more commonly referred to as Park Homes or Leisure Lodges, depending on if they are marketed as a residential dwelling or as a second holiday home residence.

Residential Mobile homes (park homes) are built to the BS3632 standard. This standard is issued by the British Standards Institute. The institute is a UK body who produce a range of standards for businesses and products to ensure they are fit for purpose. The majority of residential parks in the UK have a minimum age limit for their residents, and are generally marketed as retirement or semi-retirement parks. Holiday Homes, static caravans or holiday lodges aren't required to be built to BS3632 standards, but many are built to the standard.



A static caravan park on the cliffs above Beer, Devon, England

In addition to mobile homes, static caravans are popular across the UK. Static caravans have wheels and a rudimentary chassis with no suspension or brakes and are therefore transported on the back of large flatbed lorries, the axle and wheels being used for movement to the final location when the static caravan is moved by tractor or 4x4. A static caravan normally stays on a single plot for many years and has many of the modern conveniences normally found in a home.

Mobile homes are designed and constructed to be transportable by road in one or two sections. Mobile homes are no larger than 20 m × 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.

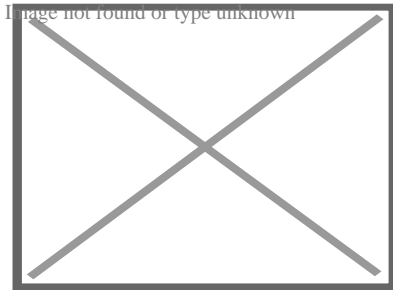
Static caravans can be rented on an ad-hoc basis or purchased. Purchase prices range from £25,000 to £100,000. Once purchased, static caravans have various ongoing costs including insurance, site fees, local authority rates, utility charges, winterisation and depreciation. Depending on the type of caravan 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: אֶשְׁכָּל *ʾeškal*; אֶשְׁכָּלִים *ʾeškalim*; *caravan*; pl. אֶשְׁכָּלִים *ʾeškalim*; *caravanim*). They are constructed of light metal, are not insulated but can be outfitted with heating and air-conditioning units, water lines, recessed lighting, and floor tiling to function in a full-service capacity. Starting in 2005, prefabricated homes, named *caravillas* (Hebrew: אֶשְׁכָּלֵי *ʾeškalay*; *caravillas*), 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]

-  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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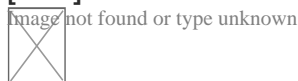
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[edit]

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## External links

[edit]



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

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

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## Things To Do in Johnson County

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### Photo

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**Deanna Rose Children's Farmstead**

**4.8 (5793)**

### Photo

## **Firefly Forest**

**3.9 (29)**

**Photo**

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## **Heritage Park**

**4.6 (763)**

**Photo**

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## **Museum at Prairiefire**

**4.3 (1149)**

**Photo**

**Overland Park Arboretum & Botanical  
Gardens**

**4.8 (3513)**

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**Ensor Park & Museum**

**4.9 (19)**

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

**Driving Directions From Widmer Electric Inc. to Royal Supply Inc**

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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 Roye

(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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J.

(1)

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

## Royal Supply Inc

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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.

Streamlining Installation to Minimize Home Disruption[View GBP](#)

Check our other pages :

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## Frequently Asked Questions

How can the installation process of a seasonal HVAC system be streamlined to minimize home disruption?

To streamline the installation and minimize disruption, start with a thorough pre-installation assessment to identify potential challenges. Schedule installations during off-peak hours or when occupants are least likely to be at home. Use modular systems that allow for faster setup and employ experienced technicians who can efficiently navigate any unexpected issues.

What steps should homeowners take to prepare their homes for an HVAC installation?

Homeowners should clear the area where the unit will be installed, ensuring easy access for technicians and equipment. Secure pets in another part of the house to prevent interference. Communicate with installers about areas of concern, like fragile decorations or sensitive electronics, and plan accordingly. Also, schedule any necessary power outages during times that will cause minimal inconvenience.

Are there specific technologies or methods that can reduce installation time for seasonal HVAC systems?

Yes, advancements such as quick-connect fittings and pre-charged refrigerant lines significantly reduce installation time. Additionally, smart thermostats and wireless controls eliminate extensive wiring needs. Using prefabricated duct sections also speeds up the process by minimizing on-site adjustments.

Royal Supply Inc

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Zip : 66215

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