

## Mobile Home



- **News**
- **Preparing Mobile Home Spaces for New HVAC Installations**  
**Preparing Mobile Home Spaces for New HVAC Installations** Inspecting Existing Ductwork for Proper Fit Managing Limited Crawl Space Access for Equipment Adapting Installation Tools for Mobile Home Conditions Strategies for Reducing Vibrations and Noise Transfer Addressing Vent Placement for Balanced Airflow Securing Air Conditioner Units Against Shifting Foundations Fitting Compact Heat Pumps in Tight Areas Streamlining Installation to Minimize Home Disruption Recommended Steps for Post Installation Checks Ensuring Adequate Clearances Around Outdoor Units Evaluating the Benefits of Customized System Design
- **Breaking Down Basic Warranty Terms for HVAC Systems**  
**Breaking Down Basic Warranty Terms for HVAC Systems** Comparing Options for Parts and Labor Coverage Understanding Extended Plans for Greater Protection Recognizing Exclusions That Affect Repair Costs Evaluating the Value of Transferable Warranties Reviewing Service Contracts for Mobile Home Units Deciding Between Standard and Extended Coverage Periods Assessing Risk Factors That Influence Warranty Selection Managing Repairs Through Manufacturer Warranty Claims Clarifying the Difference Between Warranty and Insurance Knowing When to Upgrade Coverage to Match System Age Tips for Documenting Maintenance to Preserve Warranty Validity
- **About Us**



# Warranty Validity

## Evaluating Space Requirements for New HVAC Systems

Understanding the intricacies of warranty requirements and conditions for seasonal HVAC units is crucial for homeowners and facility managers alike. These warranties are not just formalities; they are assurances that manufacturers provide to back the quality and performance of their products. Proper vent placement ensures even distribution of heated or cooled air **hvac system for mobile home** ceiling. However, preserving the validity of these warranties often hinges on meticulous documentation of maintenance activities. Herein lies the importance of understanding how to properly document maintenance efforts to ensure that your warranty remains intact throughout its duration.

First and foremost, it is essential to familiarize yourself with the specific terms and conditions outlined in your HVAC unit's warranty. Manufacturers typically specify certain maintenance activities that must be performed at regular intervals as a condition for honoring the warranty. This can include seasonal inspections, cleaning components like filters and coils, or checking refrigerant levels. Understanding these stipulations sets the groundwork for effective documentation.

Once you comprehend what needs to be done, create a systematic approach to documenting each maintenance task. Start by maintaining a dedicated file-whether physical or digital-exclusively for all HVAC-related documents, including purchase receipts, warranty papers, and records of past maintenance activities. Every time you conduct any form of upkeep on your HVAC unit, note down the date, nature of work performed, parts replaced (if any), and who conducted the service.

Photographic evidence can serve as an invaluable tool in this process. Taking before-and-after photos during maintenance tasks can visually demonstrate compliance with recommended practices over time. For instance, if you clean or replace air filters regularly-a common requirement-you might photograph old versus new filters as tangible proof of adherence.

It's also wise to engage certified professionals for routine inspections or repairs whenever possible since many warranties demand that only qualified technicians handle significant

maintenance tasks. When hiring professionals, ensure they provide detailed service reports upon completion of their work. These reports should outline what was inspected or repaired alongside any recommendations for future maintenance.

In addition to keeping thorough records yourself, consider using specialized software designed for equipment management if managing multiple units in a larger facility setting. Such tools can automate reminders about upcoming maintenance according to schedules stipulated in warranties while securely storing service history logs accessible whenever verification is needed.

Regularly reviewing your compiled documentation against warranty terms helps identify any gaps or missed obligations promptly so corrective action can be taken without delay-ensuring continuous compliance with all necessary conditions laid out by manufacturers.

In conclusion, safeguarding your investment through careful documentation plays an instrumental role in preserving HVAC unit warranty validity over time; hence understanding both what needs doing under said warranty along with how best document those actions proves indispensable asset towards achieving peace mind knowing covered scenarios where malfunctions arise unexpectedly down line due unforeseen circumstances outside control users themselves!

Preserving the validity of a warranty is an essential aspect of owning any valuable asset, be it a vehicle, an appliance, or high-tech equipment. Warranties are designed to provide peace of mind, protecting consumers from unforeseen defects or failures. However, maintaining this safety net requires diligence in documenting key maintenance activities. Identifying these crucial activities and understanding how to document them effectively can make all the difference between a warranty claim being approved or denied.

Firstly, it's important to understand what constitutes key maintenance activities. These are specific tasks outlined by the manufacturer that must be completed regularly to keep the item in optimal condition and ensure that the warranty remains valid. For vehicles, this might include regular oil changes, tire rotations, brake inspections, and fluid level checks. Appliances may require periodic cleaning of filters or servicing to prevent wear and tear beyond normal usage. It's crucial for owners to familiarize themselves with their product's manual where these essential maintenance tasks are usually detailed.

Once you have identified these key activities, the next step is meticulous documentation. This process involves keeping thorough records of every maintenance task performed. Start by retaining copies of all service receipts and invoices as proof that the required work was completed by qualified professionals within specified time frames. Additionally, logging details such as dates of service, type of maintenance performed, parts replaced (if any), and names of technicians can strengthen your case if you need to file a warranty claim.

It's also beneficial to create your own logbook dedicated solely to tracking maintenance activities. This could be a physical notebook or a digital spreadsheet where each entry captures comprehensive information about routine checks and repairs. Consistency is key here; ensure entries are updated promptly after each service visit.

Moreover, consider using technology to aid in this endeavor. Many modern vehicles come equipped with apps that track maintenance schedules automatically and send reminders when services are due-use this feature if available. Similarly, there are numerous apps designed for tracking home appliance upkeep which can serve as reliable repositories for your documentation efforts.

Beyond simply recording data diligently lies another critical component: ensuring accuracy in what you document aligns with manufacturer requirements laid out in warranty terms and conditions. Misinterpretation or neglecting small print stipulations like using only authorized service centers or specific brands of replacement parts can inadvertently void warranties despite good faith efforts at compliance.

In conclusion, identifying and documenting key maintenance activities solidifies one's position should any disputes arise over warranty claims later down the line-and prevents potential headaches associated with denied claims due lackadaisical record-keeping practices! By understanding what needs doing when (and why) alongside maintaining precise records thereof consistently across timeframes stipulated under respective agreements guarantees safeguarding investments long-term while maximizing benefits afforded through warranties offered upon purchase initially-a win-win scenario all around!

## **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

# Ensuring Structural Integrity and Stability of the Mobile Home

Effective record-keeping for seasonal maintenance tasks is crucial, especially when it comes to preserving the validity of warranties. The importance of maintaining detailed and accurate records cannot be overstated, as they serve as invaluable tools in demonstrating compliance with warranty terms and conditions. Below are some best practices that can help ensure your documentation is both comprehensive and effective.

To begin with, consistency is key. Establish a regular schedule for recording maintenance activities, whether it's weekly, monthly, or quarterly, depending on the frequency of tasks. This routine helps in preventing any oversight that could lead to missed entries or forgotten details. Utilizing a standardized format for recording these tasks ensures uniformity and makes it easier to retrieve information when needed. Many organizations find success using digital record-keeping systems that offer templates specifically designed for maintenance logs; these not only streamline the process but also reduce the likelihood of human error.

Moreover, detail is paramount in creating useful records. Each entry should include specific information such as the date of service, the nature of the task performed, who conducted it, and any materials used during the process. Additionally, noting any irregularities or issues observed during maintenance can provide valuable insights for future inspections and repairs.

Photographic evidence can also enhance your documentation efforts significantly. Before-and-after photos provide visual proof of work completed and can be indispensable if disputes arise over warranty claims. These images should be dated and stored alongside written records to create a comprehensive overview of each maintenance task.

Incorporating technology can further bolster your record-keeping practices. Mobile apps designed for facility management often come equipped with features like reminders for upcoming tasks, digital checklists, and cloud storage capabilities. These tools make it easier to manage large volumes of data while ensuring accessibility from anywhere at any time.

Communication plays a pivotal role in effective record-keeping as well. Ensure all team members involved in maintenance are adequately trained on documenting procedures correctly and consistently. Regular reviews or audits of recorded data can help identify discrepancies early on and allow for corrective measures before they impact warranty validity.

Lastly, maintaining an organized filing system-whether physical or digital-is essential for quick retrieval of documents when required by manufacturers or auditors. Categorizing files by equipment type or date ensures that you can easily access necessary documentation without delay.

By implementing these best practices into your routine maintenance processes, you not only uphold warranty requirements but also contribute to extending the lifespan of equipment through diligent care and attention to detail. Ultimately, thorough documentation serves both as protection against potential disputes over warranties and as a proactive measure towards ensuring operational efficiency year-round.



# Assessing Electrical and Plumbing Connections for Compatibility

In today's fast-paced digital world, maintaining warranty validity through meticulous documentation has become more manageable than ever, thanks to the advent of digital tools and apps. As technology continues to evolve, so does our ability to efficiently organize and manage important documents that ensure we adhere to warranty requirements. Proper documentation is crucial in preserving the validity of warranties, particularly in maintenance tasks that often require detailed record-keeping.

One of the primary advantages of utilizing digital tools for documentation management is the ease of access they provide. With cloud-based storage solutions such as Google Drive or Dropbox, critical maintenance records can be stored securely online and accessed from any device with an internet connection. This capability eliminates the hassle associated with physical paperwork and reduces the risk of losing essential documents. Furthermore, these platforms offer collaborative features that enable multiple users to update and share files seamlessly, ensuring that all stakeholders have access to up-to-date information.

Digital apps dedicated to maintenance management add another layer of efficiency by automating many processes involved in documenting maintenance activities. For instance, apps like UpKeep or Fiix allow users to schedule routine maintenance tasks and set reminders for upcoming services. These applications can also generate detailed reports after each completed task, capturing all necessary information required by warranty terms without manual input. Such automation minimizes human error and ensures consistency in record-keeping.

Moreover, incorporating mobile technology into documentation practices enhances on-the-go accessibility and real-time updates. Technicians equipped with smartphones or tablets can instantly document their work using photos or videos as proof of service completion-vital evidence should a warranty dispute arise. Mobile apps often feature user-friendly interfaces designed for quick data entry, making it easier for technicians who are not tech-savvy to fulfill their documentation responsibilities effectively.

Another critical aspect is the organization offered by digital tools-categorizing documents logically helps streamline retrieval processes when needed urgently during warranty claims or audits. Tagging systems within these platforms allow users to label files according to various parameters such as date, type of service performed, or equipment serviced-all contributing towards a well-organized archive that's easy to navigate.

Lastly, leveraging analytics capabilities provided by some advanced digital solutions offers insights into trends related specifically around maintenance events impacting warranties over



time; identifying patterns early may help organizations address underlying issues before they escalate into costly repairs outside coverage periods due lack proper upkeep adherence initially documented properly otherwise if manually handled traditionally instead digitally today's tech era advancements available now widely adopted already many sectors globally alike!

In conclusion, integrating digital tools and apps into your approach toward documenting maintenance activities significantly contributes towards preserving warranty validity efficiently while alleviating burdensome paperwork traditionally associated managing these essential records manually past decades prior technological innovations witnessed recent years alone transforming industry standards forevermore forward future generations benefit greater peace mind knowing covered whenever necessary most importantly too!

# Selecting Energy-Efficient HVAC Systems Suitable for Mobile Homes

Organizing and storing maintenance records is a crucial task for anyone keen on preserving warranty validity. In an era where documentation can often become overwhelming, having a well-structured system not only ensures peace of mind but also guarantees that warranties remain valid when they are most needed. Here are some tips to effectively document maintenance activities and store records safely.

To begin with, consistency is key. Establishing a routine for documenting maintenance tasks helps in maintaining a complete record over time. Whether it's logging details immediately after each service or maintaining a weekly update schedule, sticking to a consistent method ensures no information slips through the cracks. This habit not only aids in capturing all necessary details but also makes it easier to retrieve specific information when required.

Digital tools offer an excellent solution for organizing maintenance records. Transitioning from paper-based systems to digital formats can significantly enhance accessibility and security. Using cloud-based storage solutions such as Google Drive, Dropbox, or dedicated maintenance management software allows you to keep all documents in one place. These platforms often come with features like automatic backups and multi-device access, ensuring your records are both safe from physical damage and easily accessible whenever needed.

Moreover, categorization plays an essential role in managing documentation efficiently. Sorting records by equipment type, date of service, or type of maintenance performed can save considerable time during retrieval processes. Creating folders or tags within digital systems can facilitate this process further, allowing for quick searches and streamlined organization.

It's also important to ensure that all entries are comprehensive yet concise. Each record should contain pertinent details such as the date of service, description of work performed, parts replaced (if any), and the name of the service provider or technician involved. Including invoices or receipts alongside these entries provides additional proof of work completed and expenses incurred.

Incorporating regular audits into your documentation strategy is another effective practice. Reviewing your records periodically helps identify any gaps or discrepancies that might compromise warranty claims in the future. It also offers an opportunity to update any missing information before it becomes problematic.

Lastly, securing your records against unauthorized access is imperative for safeguarding sensitive information related to warranties and equipment performance. Implementing strong passwords for digital storage solutions and regularly updating them reduces the risk of data breaches. Furthermore, granting access only to trusted individuals ensures that your information remains confidential.

In conclusion, organizing and storing maintenance records effectively is indispensable for preserving warranty validity. By adopting consistent documentation practices, utilizing digital tools for enhanced organization and security, categorizing entries logically, keeping detailed yet concise records, conducting regular audits, and safeguarding against unauthorized access-individuals can confidently maintain their warranty rights while ensuring their equipment continues to function optimally over its lifespan.

# Preparing the Installation Area: Safety and Accessibility Measures

Effectively communicating with service providers about warranty-safe practices is crucial for ensuring that your maintenance efforts do not inadvertently void your warranty. This is particularly important when documenting maintenance activities to preserve the validity of a warranty. The key lies in establishing clear communication, understanding the terms of the warranty, and maintaining comprehensive records.

Firstly, it's important to thoroughly read and understand the terms and conditions of your warranty. Service providers often have specific requirements concerning who can perform maintenance and what materials or parts can be used. Familiarizing yourself with these details will help you engage in informed discussions with service providers. If certain procedures must be followed to maintain warranty coverage, make sure you are aware of them before any maintenance work begins.

Once you have a firm grasp on the warranty terms, communicate clearly with your service provider. Explain that preserving the warranty is a priority for you and inquire whether they are familiar with any specific requirements or restrictions associated with your product's warranty. This conversation will help ensure that everyone involved is on the same page regarding what constitutes acceptable maintenance practices under the warranty.

It's also prudent to request documentation from the service provider detailing any work performed on your product. Ask for detailed invoices or reports that outline the services conducted, including dates, descriptions of tasks completed, parts replaced or repaired, and even photographs if applicable. This documentation serves as evidence that proper maintenance was carried out by qualified professionals using appropriate materials.

Additionally, keeping a logbook or digital record of all interactions related to product maintenance can further safeguard against potential disputes over warranty claims. In this logbook, note down every instance of communication with service providers-dates, names of representatives spoken to, topics discussed-and attach copies of emails or other correspondence whenever possible.

Regularly updating this record not only helps in maintaining transparency but also provides a comprehensive history should there ever be questions about whether proper care has been taken according to warranty guidelines. Such diligence demonstrates responsibility and may expedite resolution processes if a claim needs to be made.

In conclusion, effective communication with service providers about warranty-safe practices involves an informed understanding of your product's warranties and proactive engagement with those performing maintenance tasks. By emphasizing clarity in interactions and diligently documenting each step taken towards preserving your product's integrity under its existing warranties, you protect both yourself and your investment from unnecessary complications down the line.

## About Mobile home

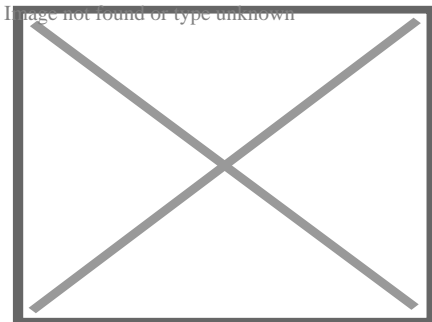
This article is about the prefabricated structure. For the vehicle, see Recreational vehicle. For other uses, see Mobile home (disambiguation).

"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>

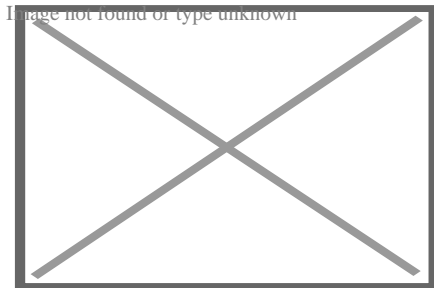
The homes were given a rectangular shape, made from pre-painted aluminum panels, rather than the streamlined shape of travel trailers, which were usually painted after assembly. All of this helped increase the difference between these homes and home/travel trailers. The smaller, "eight-wide" units could 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.



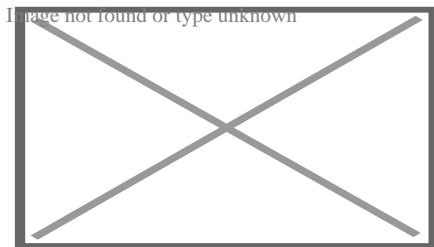
# Manufactured home

[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)



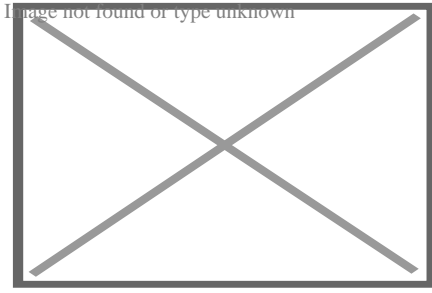
Manufactured home foundation

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>

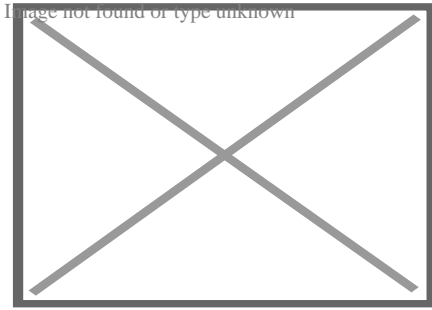
While an EF1 tornado might cause minor damage to a site-built home, it could do significant damage to a factory-built home, especially an older model or one that is not properly secured. Also, structural components (such as windows) are typically weaker than those in site-built homes.<sup>[3]</sup> 70 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> ~~Acâ, -A~~ ~~Acâ, -A~~ By contrast, producers of modular homes must abide by state and local building codes. There are, however, wind zones adopted by HUD that home builders must follow. For example, statewide, Florida is at least wind zone 2. South Florida is wind zone 3, the strongest wind zone. After Hurricane Andrew in 1992, new standards were adopted for home construction. The codes for building within these wind zones were significantly amended, which has greatly increased their durability. During the 2004 hurricanes in Florida, these standards were put to the test, with great success. Yet, older models continue to face the exposed risk to high winds because of the attachments applied such as carports, porch and screen room additions. Such areas are exposed to "wind capture" which apply extreme force to the underside of the integrated roof panel systems, ripping the fasteners through the roof pan causing a series of events which destroys the main roof system and the home.

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

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

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

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

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

## **North Carolina**

[edit]

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

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

## **New York**

[edit]

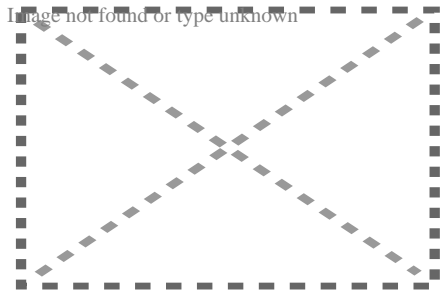
In New York State, the Homes and Community Renewal agency tracks mobile home parks and provides regulations concerning them. For example, the agency requires park owners to provide residents with a \$15,000 grant if residents are forced to move when the land is transferred to a new owner. Residents are also granted the right of first refusal for a sale of the park, however, if the owner does not evict tenants for five years, the land sale can go

ahead. State law also restricts the annual increase in land lot fee to a cap of 3 percent, unless the landowner demonstrates hardship in a local court, and can then raise the land lot fee by up to 6 percent in a year.<sup>[12]</sup>

## Mobile home parks

[edit]

Main article: Trailer park



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

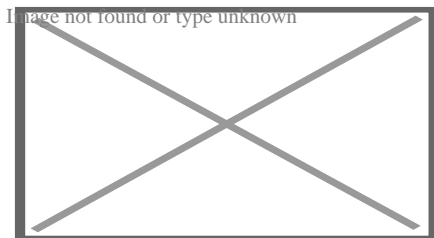
## By country

[edit]

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

# United Kingdom

[edit]

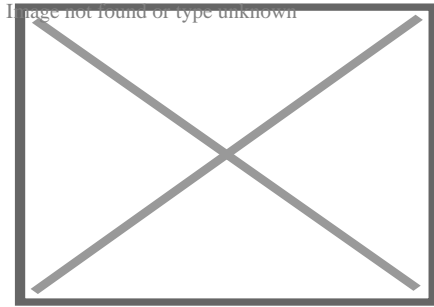


A mobile home marketed as a holiday home

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

Residential Mobile homes (park homes) are built to the BS3632 standard. This standard is issued by the British Standards Institute. The institute is a UK body who produce a range of standards for businesses and products to ensure they are fit for purpose. The majority of residential parks in the UK have a minimum age limit for their residents, and are generally marketed as retirement or semi-retirement parks. Holiday Homes, static caravans or

holiday lodges aren't required to be built to BS3632 standards, but many are built to the standard.



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

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

Mobile homes are designed and constructed to be transportable by road in one or two sections. Mobile homes are no larger than 20 m x 6.8 m (65 ft 7 in x 22 ft 4 in) with an internal maximum height of 3.05 m (10 ft 0 in). Legally, mobile homes can still be defined as "caravans".

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

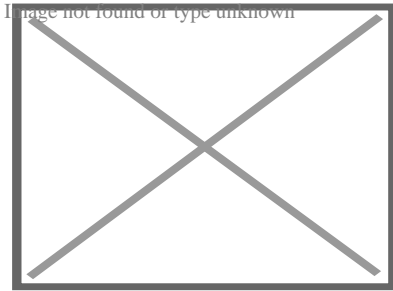
Static caravans can be rented on an ad-hoc basis or purchased. Purchase prices range from £25,000 to £100,000. Once purchased, static caravans have various ongoing costs including insurance, site fees, local authority rates, utility charges, winterisation and depreciation. Depending on the type of caravan and the park these costs can range from £1,000 to £40,000 per year.<sup>[15]</sup> Some park owners used to have unfair conditions in their lease contracts but the Office of Fair Trading has produced a guidance document available

for download called Unfair Terms in Holiday Caravan Agreements which aims to stop unfair practices.

# Israel

[edit]

Main article: Caravan (Israel)



Posting of *caravan* in Mitzpe Hila, Israel, 1982

Many Israeli settlements and outposts are originally composed of caravans (Hebrew: *caravan*; pl. *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: a portmanteau of the words *caravan*, and *villa*, begin to replace mobile homes in many Israeli settlements.

## Difference from modular homes

[edit]

Main article: Modular home

Because of similarities in the manufacturing process, some companies build both types in their factories. Modular homes are transported on flatbed trucks rather than being towed, and lack axles and an automotive-type frame. However, some modular homes are towed behind a semi-truck or toter on a frame similar to that of a trailer. The home is usually in two pieces and is hauled by two separate trucks. Each frame has five or more axles, depending on the size of the home. Once the home has reached its location, the axles and the tongue of the frame are then removed, and the home is set on a concrete foundation by a large crane.

Both styles are commonly referred to as factory-built housing, but that term's technical use is restricted to a class of homes regulated by the Federal National Mfd. Housing



Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974.

Most zoning restrictions on the homes have been found to be inapplicable or only applicable to modular homes. That occurs often after considerable litigation on the topic by affected jurisdictions and by plaintiffs failing to ascertain the difference. Most modern modulars, once fully assembled, are indistinguishable from site-built homes. Their roofs are usually transported as separate units. Newer modulars also come with roofs that can be raised during the setting process with cranes. There are also modulars with 2 to 4 storeys.

## Gallery

[edit]

Construction starts with the frame.

○

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Construction starts with the frame.

Interior wall assemblies are attached.

○

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Interior wall assemblies are attached.

Roof assembly is set atop home.

○

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Roof assembly is set atop home.

Drywall is completed.

○

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**Drywall is completed.**

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

○

Image not found or type unknown

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

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

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

○

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

- A mobile home being prepared for transport

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A mobile home being prepared for transport

## See also

[edit]

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

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- <sup>2</sup> ↑ "Mobile Manufactured Homes". *ct.gov*. Retrieved 28 March 2018.
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- <sup>4</sup> ↑ "Titles for Mobile Homes". *AAA Digest of Motor Laws*.
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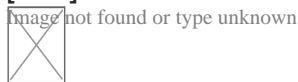
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## External links

[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

### Photo

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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

## **Ensor Park & Museum**

**4.9 (19)**

**Photo**

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## **Heritage Park**

**4.6 (763)**

**Photo**

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## **Overland Park Arboretum & Botanical Gardens**

**4.8 (3513)**

**Photo**

**9/11 Memorial**

**4.9 (183)**

**Photo**

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**Johnson County Museum**

**4.7 (709)**

## **Driving Directions in Johnson County**

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**Driving Directions From Ambitious Pixels to Royal Supply Inc**

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## Reviews for Royal Supply Inc

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### 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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**Ashley Foster**

**(5)**

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

## Royal Supply Inc

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**Caleb Roye**

**(5)**

incredibly helpful staff. very educated on products and installation.

## 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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**J.**

**(1)**

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

Tips for Documenting Maintenance to Preserve Warranty Validity [View GBP](#)

## Frequently Asked Questions

**What specific details should be included in maintenance records to ensure warranty validity for seasonal HVAC systems?**

Maintenance records should include the date of service, a detailed description of tasks performed, parts replaced or repaired, the technicians name and contact information, and any recommendations for future maintenance. Its also important to keep receipts and invoices as proof of professional service.

**How often should I schedule maintenance for my HVAC system to comply with warranty requirements?**

Most HVAC warranties require at least annual maintenance checks. However, it's advisable to check your specific warranty terms as some manufacturers might require bi-annual servicing—typically before the heating season (fall) and before the cooling season (spring).

**Can performing DIY maintenance impact the validity of my HVAC systems warranty?**

Yes, conducting DIY repairs or maintenance can void your warranty if it requires professional servicing as per its terms. Always refer to your warranty documentation to understand what tasks must be performed by a licensed technician versus what simple upkeep you can do yourself without affecting coverage.

Royal Supply Inc

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State : KS

Zip : 66215

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