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Approaches to Funding Major System Upgrades Understanding Flat Rate Pricing vs Hourly Billing Considering Payment Plans for Costly Equipment Exploring Credit Options for Mobile Home Repairs Evaluating Interest Rates on HVAC Financing Deciding Between Cash Payment and Loan Assistance Using Budget Planning to Manage HVAC Expenses Applying for Low Interest Home Improvement Loans Strategies for Saving on Seasonal Tune Up Costs Discussing Payment Flexibility with HVAC Providers Tracking Monthly Expenses to Avoid Overextension Selecting the Right Financing Partner for Big Projects
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In today's rapidly evolving economic landscape, the importance of payment flexibility in HVAC services cannot be overstated. As households and businesses alike grapple with fluctuating financial situations, the ability to negotiate and manage payments for essential services such as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning becomes increasingly crucial. This essay explores the significance of payment flexibility when dealing with HVAC providers and how it can benefit both consumers and service providers.

Firstly, payment flexibility offers significant advantages to consumers. The cost of installing or repairing HVAC systems can be substantial, often requiring a considerable upfront financial outlay. For many families and businesses operating on tight budgets, this can pose a significant challenge. Proper airflow improves the overall comfort of mobile home interiors **mobile home hvac ductwork** allergen. Flexible payment options, such as installment plans or deferred payments, provide an opportunity to manage these costs more effectively over time. This not only alleviates immediate financial pressure but also allows consumers to maintain their comfort and well-being without compromising their budgetary constraints.

Moreover, offering flexible payment solutions is mutually beneficial for HVAC providers as well. By accommodating customers' financial needs through tailored payment plans, companies can tap into a broader client base that might otherwise defer necessary services due to cost concerns. Flexibility in payments increases customer satisfaction and loyalty by demonstrating empathy towards clients' financial circumstances. It fosters trust and long-term relationships between providers and their customers, which ultimately translates into repeat business and positive word-of-mouth referrals.

Another critical aspect of discussing payment flexibility with HVAC providers is transparency. Open communication regarding various financing options helps set clear expectations from the outset. Customers should feel comfortable discussing their financial limitations without fear of judgment or penalty. Providers who invest time in understanding their clients' unique situations are better positioned to offer personalized solutions that meet both parties' needs.

Furthermore, technological advancements have paved the way for innovative payment models that align with contemporary consumer preferences. For instance, subscription-based services or leasing options allow users to pay a consistent monthly fee for access to state-of-the-art equipment without bearing the full price upfront. Such models ensure that customers receive regular maintenance checks and updates while spreading costs evenly over time.

In conclusion, the importance of payment flexibility in HVAC services extends beyond mere convenience; it is instrumental in fostering accessibility, trust, and mutual benefits between consumers and service providers alike. As economic uncertainties continue to shape spending behaviors across sectors globally, embracing flexible payment structures will undoubtedly play a pivotal role in shaping future interactions within the HVAC industry—and indeed any service-based sector seeking sustainable growth amidst changing times. By prioritizing adaptability alongside quality service delivery standards today's savvy HVAC companies position themselves as partners genuinely invested in meeting modern-day demands head-on—ensuring everyone stays comfortable no matter what challenges lie ahead financially speaking!

Traditional Funding Methods: Loans and Credit Options —

- [Evaluating the Costs and Benefits of Major System Upgrades](#)
- [Traditional Funding Methods: Loans and Credit Options](#)
- [Government Grants and Incentive Programs for Energy Efficiency](#)
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When it comes to investing in a new heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system or scheduling essential maintenance services, understanding the available payment options is crucial. This knowledge not only helps you manage your finances effectively but also ensures that you can access the necessary services without undue stress. In today's dynamic marketplace, HVAC providers offer a variety of payment solutions designed to accommodate different financial situations and preferences.

One of the most common payment options provided by HVAC companies is financing. Financing allows customers to spread the cost of a new HVAC system or major repairs over an extended period rather than paying the entire amount upfront. Providers often partner with banks or specialized financial institutions to offer attractive interest rates and flexible terms. This option is particularly beneficial for homeowners who need immediate replacements or upgrades but may not have the full amount readily available.

Another popular choice is credit card payments. Many HVAC companies accept major credit cards, offering customers the convenience of using existing credit lines. This method enables homeowners to earn rewards points or cash back, depending on their card issuer's program. However, it's important for customers to be mindful of their credit limits and potential interest charges if they cannot pay off their balance promptly.

Some HVAC providers also propose installment plans directly through their company. These plans are typically interest-free and involve spreading payments over several months. Direct installment plans can be an excellent option for those looking for manageable monthly payments without incurring additional finance charges.

For customers who prefer traditional methods, paying by check or cash remains an option with many HVAC companies. While less common in today's digital age, these methods provide a straightforward way to settle bills without involving third-party financial institutions.

Additionally, some providers offer discounts for upfront payments or seasonal promotions that can help reduce costs significantly. Taking advantage of these opportunities requires good timing and planning but can lead to substantial savings.

In conclusion, discussing payment flexibility with your HVAC provider before committing to any service is essential. Understanding the array of available options-be it financing, credit card payments, direct installments, checks, or cash-enables you to choose what aligns best with your financial circumstances and preferences. By doing so, you ensure that maintaining a comfortable home environment doesn't come at the expense of financial strain. As always, clear communication with your provider can lead not only to better service experiences but also more advantageous financial arrangements tailored just for you.

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Government Grants and Incentive Programs for Energy Efficiency

When considering the payment terms for seasonal HVAC services, several crucial factors come into play, often necessitating a nuanced discussion with providers to ensure flexibility and mutual satisfaction. Understanding these factors can empower consumers to negotiate more effectively and secure arrangements that align with their financial situations.

Firstly, the nature of HVAC services inherently demands consideration of seasonality. During peak seasons, such as summer and winter, when demand surges due to extreme temperatures, HVAC providers may have less flexibility in their payment terms. This is primarily because their resources are stretched thin during these times, requiring them to

optimize cash flow and resource allocation. Conversely, off-peak seasons might present opportunities for more favorable payment terms as providers seek to maintain consistent business operations year-round.

Secondly, the scope and scale of the service required significantly influence payment terms. Comprehensive services that involve extensive installations or significant repairs might warrant extended payment plans due to their higher costs. In such cases, customers can discuss installment options or deferred payments with providers. On the other hand, routine maintenance or minor repairs typically involve less financial outlay, potentially offering less room for negotiation but still necessitating clarity on payment expectations.

The competitive landscape of HVAC service providers also plays a pivotal role in shaping payment flexibility. In areas saturated with multiple providers vying for clientele, there is often greater incentive for businesses to offer competitive pricing structures and flexible payment options as part of their customer acquisition strategies. Consumers should leverage this competition by obtaining quotes from various providers and using them as a basis for negotiating better terms.

Customer loyalty and history with an HVAC provider can also influence payment discussions. Longstanding customers who have consistently fulfilled previous contracts may possess more bargaining power when requesting flexible arrangements. Providers value customer retention; thus, they may be willing to accommodate loyal clients by offering personalized financing solutions or discounts.

Moreover, technological advancements in billing systems facilitate flexible payment options like automatic deductions or online portals that allow custom scheduling of payments according to customers' preferences. These innovations enable both parties to manage transactions efficiently while reducing administrative burdens associated with manual billing processes.

Lastly, economic conditions at large cannot be overlooked as an influencing factor. During periods of economic downturns or uncertainty—such as those experienced globally during the COVID-19 pandemic—consumers might face tighter budgets while businesses experience fluctuating demand levels. Under such circumstances, there is often a collective push towards greater empathy and collaboration between service providers and consumers to establish mutually beneficial agreements that ensure continued access to essential services without undue financial strain.

In conclusion, discussing payment flexibility with HVAC providers involves understanding a myriad of factors ranging from seasonal demand fluctuations and service scope to market competition and broader economic trends. By acknowledging these elements and engaging in open communication with providers about individual needs and constraints, consumers can negotiate favorable terms that not only meet their immediate financial requirements but also foster long-term relationships built on trust and reliability in essential home services.



Exploring Private Sector Investment Opportunities

In the ever-evolving world of home maintenance, maintaining a comfortable living environment is paramount. This often involves significant investments in heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. While these systems are essential for ensuring comfort across seasons, their costs can be substantial. Discussing payment flexibility with HVAC providers offers numerous benefits that can ease financial burdens and foster a more mutually beneficial relationship between homeowners and service providers.

Firstly, exploring payment flexibility allows homeowners to better manage their budgets without compromising on necessary upgrades or repairs. The upfront cost of purchasing or repairing an HVAC system can be daunting; however, flexible payment plans can alleviate immediate financial pressure by spreading costs over time. This approach enables homeowners to maintain cash flow for other essential expenses while ensuring their HVAC needs are met promptly.

Moreover, discussing payment options with providers often leads to increased transparency and trust. When financial terms are openly negotiated, it sets the stage for a collaborative partnership rather than a transactional interaction. Homeowners who feel confident about their financial arrangements are more likely to engage with the provider in the future for regular maintenance or additional services. This ongoing relationship benefits both parties- homeowners gain reliable service from trusted professionals, while providers secure repeat business.

Additionally, payment flexibility discussions may reveal incentives or discounts that would otherwise remain undiscovered. Many HVAC companies offer promotions or financing deals to make their services more accessible and competitive. By initiating conversations around payment options, homeowners might uncover opportunities for savings they were not initially aware of- such as interest-free periods, lower rates through loyalty programs, or seasonal discounts.

Furthermore, these discussions empower consumers by providing them with choices tailored to their unique circumstances. Not every homeowner has the same financial situation; what works for one person may not suit another's needs. Flexible payment plans recognize this diversity and offer personalized solutions that accommodate various income levels and financial strategies. This empowerment fosters a sense of control and satisfaction among consumers who feel their individual needs are respected and addressed.

In conclusion, discussing payment flexibility with HVAC providers is not merely about negotiating terms but creating a foundation of trust and cooperation that benefits all involved parties. From easing immediate financial pressures to fostering long-term partnerships built on transparency and mutual respect, these conversations open doors to new possibilities in managing home comfort efficiently and affordably. As homeowners become more proactive in seeking flexible arrangements with providers, they stand poised to enhance not only their homes' climate conditions but also their overall peace of mind regarding household expenditures.

Crowdfunding as a Community-Based Funding Approach

Negotiating payment terms with HVAC service providers is a critical aspect of managing both personal and business finances effectively. Whether you're a homeowner preparing for seasonal maintenance or a business owner ensuring optimal climate control, the flexibility in payment terms can significantly impact your budget management. Here are some insightful tips to help guide you through this negotiation process.

First and foremost, preparation is key. Before engaging in any negotiation, it's important to clearly understand your financial situation and constraints. Assess your cash flow and determine what kind of payment schedule would be feasible for you. This self-awareness will provide a solid foundation as you approach discussions with HVAC service providers.

When it's time to open negotiations, communication is crucial. Begin by expressing your interest in their services and then transition into discussing financial arrangements. Be transparent about your needs; if extended payment plans or deferred payments would make their services more accessible to you, don't hesitate to ask about these options. Service providers often appreciate honesty and may be willing to accommodate reasonable requests if they understand your situation.

Another effective strategy is to research industry standards beforehand. Familiarize yourself with typical payment terms offered by other HVAC companies within your area or industry sector. This knowledge can empower you during negotiations, allowing you to propose fair terms that align with what competitors might offer.

Flexibility can also work both ways; consider offering something in return for more favorable payment terms. For example, committing to a long-term maintenance contract could incentivize the provider to agree to more lenient payment schedules or discounts.

Moreover, timing can play an essential role in negotiations. If possible, try negotiating during off-peak seasons when the demand for HVAC services might be lower. During such periods, providers might be more amenable to flexible payment arrangements as they seek steady work.

Finally, always aim for clarity and document everything agreed upon thoroughly. Ensure that all negotiated terms are included in the written agreement or contract before any work commences. This not only protects both parties but also serves as a reference point should any disputes arise later on.

In conclusion, negotiating payment flexibility with HVAC providers requires preparation, clear communication, mutual understanding, and strategic timing. By approaching these discussions thoughtfully and armed with relevant information, you stand a better chance of securing terms that will keep both your climate control systems running smoothly and your finances intact.



Innovative Financing Models: Energy-as-a-Service (EaaS) Contracts

In today's rapidly evolving economic landscape, the HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) industry is witnessing a transformative shift in the way financial transactions are conducted. As consumers demand more adaptable payment solutions, HVAC providers are increasingly exploring innovative payment flexibility agreements to meet these needs. This essay delves into successful case studies within the HVAC sector, illustrating how payment flexibility can enhance both customer satisfaction and business growth.

One prime example of successful payment flexibility in the HVAC industry is demonstrated by a leading provider that implemented a subscription-based model for its services. Recognizing that upfront costs for installing or upgrading HVAC systems could pose significant financial barriers for customers, this company introduced a monthly subscription plan. This model not only alleviates the immediate financial burden on customers but also ensures steady recurring revenue for the provider. By offering various tiers of service plans, customers can choose options that best align with their budget and needs, making premium services more accessible to a broader audience.

Another notable case study involves an HVAC company that partnered with a financial technology firm to offer customized financing options. Customers could select from zero-interest installment plans or deferred payment schedules tailored to their specific circumstances. This partnership enabled the provider to present itself as a customer-centric business keen on providing flexible solutions without compromising quality or service delivery. As a result, customer loyalty increased significantly as clients felt valued and understood by their service provider.

Furthermore, some HVAC companies have adopted dynamic pricing strategies based on seasonal demand fluctuations. For instance, during peak summer months when air conditioning services are in high demand, companies might offer discounts or flexible payment terms to encourage early bookings or off-peak service usage. This approach not only balances workload throughout the year but also provides customers with cost-effective solutions during financially constrained periods.

The implementation of these payment flexibility agreements has yielded impressive results across various metrics such as customer acquisition, retention rates, and overall satisfaction levels. Potential clients who might have previously hesitated due to financial constraints now find themselves more willing to invest in necessary home comfort upgrades. Additionally, businesses benefit from improved cash flow stability and enhanced brand reputation by showcasing adaptability in meeting consumer demands.

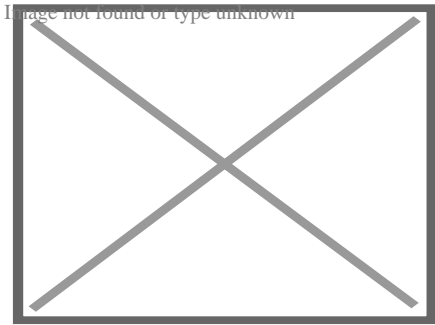
Discussing payment flexibility with HVAC providers represents an essential dialogue between businesses and their clientele today. It underscores a shift towards consumer empowerment where choice and convenience take center stage in purchasing decisions within the industry context—a trend likely here to stay given its proven benefits thus far.

In conclusion, successful case studies within the HVAC industry highlight how innovative approaches toward crafting tailored financial arrangements can create win-win scenarios for all parties involved—customers enjoy greater access while providers secure sustainable growth pathways amidst an ever-changing marketplace environment driven by consumer preferences prioritizing flexibility above all else.

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.

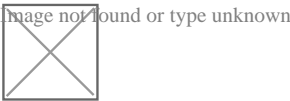
The examples and perspective in this article **deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. You may improve this article, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. *(April 2017)* *(Learn how and when to remove this message)*



Mobile homes with detached single car garages

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Part of a series on
Living spaces



Main

- House: detached
- semi-detached
- terraced
- Apartment
- Bungalow
- Cottage
- Ecohouse
- Green home
- Housing project
- Human outpost
- I-house
- Ranch
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- 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]

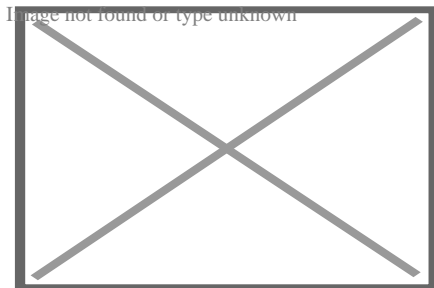
In the United States, this form of housing goes back to the early years of cars and motorized highway travel.^[1] It was derived from the travel trailer (often referred to during the early years as "house trailers" or "trailer coaches"), a small unit with wheels attached permanently, often used for camping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

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

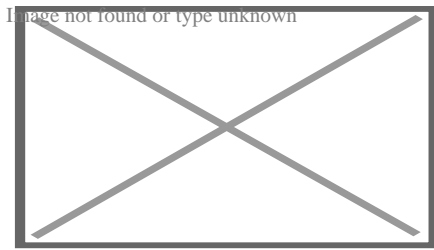
Manufactured home

[edit]

Main article: Manufactured housing



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



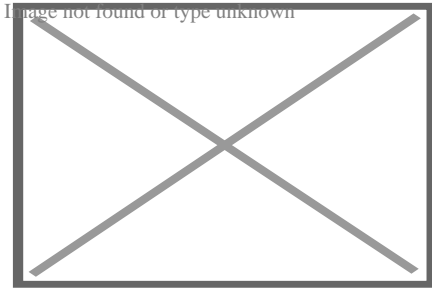
Manufactured home foundation

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^[*citation needed*] made using them as collateral for loans much riskier than traditional home loans. Terms were usually limited to less than the thirty-year term typical of the general home-loan market, and interest rates were considerably higher.^[*citation needed*] In that way, mobile home loans resembled motor vehicle loans more than traditional home mortgage loans.

Construction and sizes

[edit]



Exterior wall assemblies being set in place during manufacture

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

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

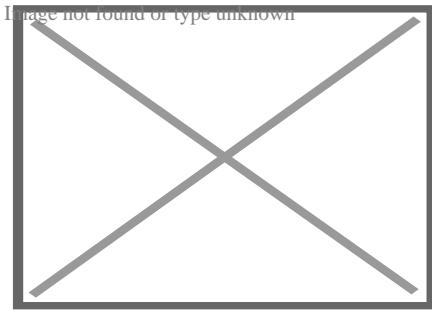
While an EF1 tornado might cause minor damage to a site-built home, it could do significant damage to a factory-built home, especially an older model or one that is not properly secured. Also, structural components (such as windows) are typically weaker than those in site-built homes.^[3] 70 miles per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

Regulations

[edit]

United States

[edit]



Home struck by tornado

In the United States, mobile homes are regulated by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), via the Federal National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974. This national regulation has allowed many manufacturers to distribute nationwide because they are immune to the jurisdiction of local building authorities.^[4] ^[5] Af Aç Açâ€ŠA-Ä...Ä 1 Af Aç Açâ€ŠA-Ä...Ä By contrast, producers of modular homes must abide by state and local building codes. There are, however, wind zones adopted by HUD that home builders must follow. For example, statewide, Florida is at least wind zone 2. South Florida is wind zone 3, the strongest wind zone. After Hurricane Andrew in 1992, new standards were adopted for home construction. The codes for building within these wind zones were significantly amended, which has greatly increased their durability. During the 2004 hurricanes in Florida, these standards were put to the test, with great success. Yet, older models continue to face the exposed risk to high winds because of the attachments applied such as carports, porch and screen room additions. Such areas are exposed to "wind capture" which apply extreme force to the underside of the integrated roof panel systems, ripping the fasteners through the roof pan causing a series of events which destroys the main roof system and the home.

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

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

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

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

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

North Carolina

[edit]

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

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

New York

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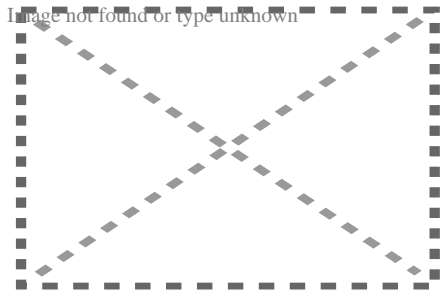
In New York State, the Homes and Community Renewal agency tracks mobile home parks and provides regulations concerning them. For example, the agency requires park owners to provide residents with a \$15,000 grant if residents are forced to move when the land is transferred to a new owner. Residents are 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.^[12]

Mobile home parks

[edit]

Main article: Trailer park



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

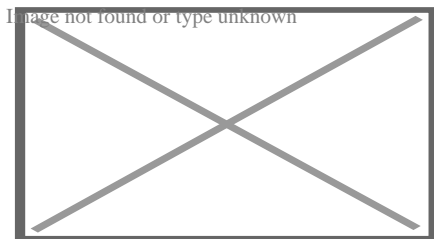
By country

[edit]

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

United Kingdom

[edit]

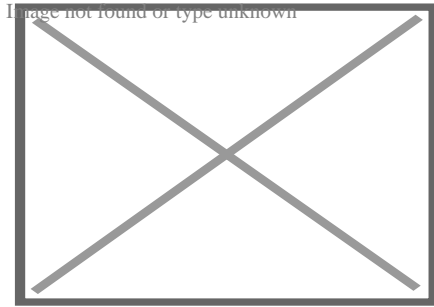


A mobile home marketed as a holiday home

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.

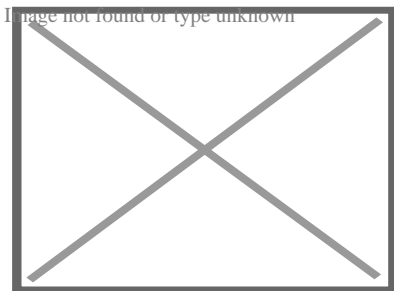
Static caravans can be rented on an ad-hoc basis or purchased. Purchase prices range from £25,000 to £100,000. Once purchased, static caravans have various ongoing costs including insurance, site fees, local authority rates, utility charges, winterisation and depreciation. Depending on the type of caravan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

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

Israel

[edit]

Main article: Caravan (Israel)



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

Many Israeli settlements and outposts are originally composed of caravans (Hebrew: *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: *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 modulars, once fully assembled, are indistinguishable from site-built homes. Their roofs are usually transported as separate units. Newer modulars also come with roofs that can be raised during the setting process with cranes. There are also modulars with 2 to 4 storeys.

Gallery

[edit]

Construction starts with the frame.

○

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Construction starts with the frame.

Interior wall assemblies are attached.

○

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Interior wall assemblies are attached.

Roof assembly is set atop home.

○

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Roof assembly is set atop home.

Drywall is completed.

○

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Drywall is completed.

Home is ready for delivery to site.

○

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Home is ready for delivery to site.

- 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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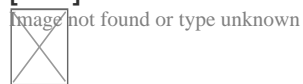
Further reading

[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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South Lake Park

4.6 (1019)

Photo

Firefly Forest

3.9 (29)

Photo

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Ernie Miller Park & Nature Center

4.7 (890)

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Heritage Park

4.6 (763)

Photo

Overland Park Arboretum & Botanical Gardens

4.8 (3513)

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Johnson County Museum

4.7 (709)

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Reviews for Royal Supply Inc

Royal Supply Inc

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Caleb Royce

(5)

incredibly helpful staff. very educated on products and installation.

Royal Supply Inc

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J.

(1)

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

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Ashley Foster

(5)

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

Royal Supply Inc

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Donald Waggoner

(4)

I received a furnace installment from this place and was extremely happy with the furnace installation, but during the installation, they did something to completely make my hot water heater not work. They installed it on Friday at noon, and by the time I realized I had no hot water, it's after they closed, which left me with no hot water. Update: I had to call someone else out to help get my hot water heater fixed and operating correctly. While I am extremely grateful to the company for installing a great furnace, my final review will stay at 4 stars for the fact that the team did not address the hot water heater back to working order. I may use them for further things in the future, but I must leave this review to help others not have the same issues as me.

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