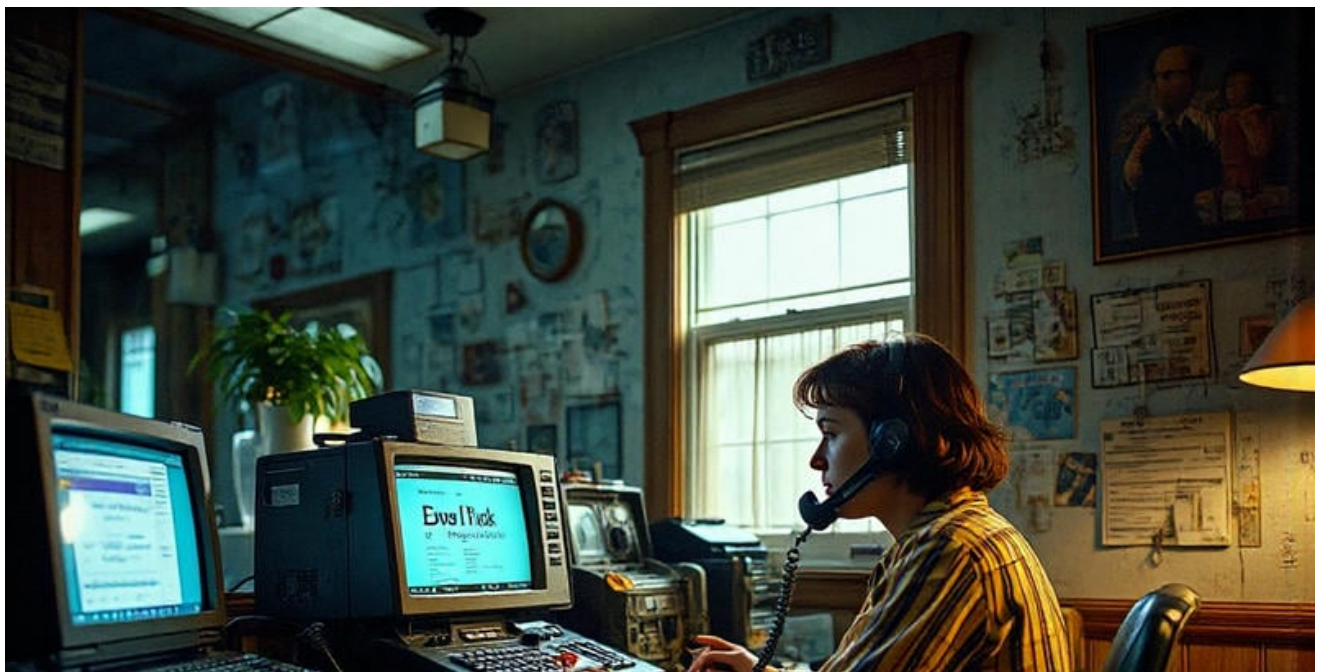


Home HVAC



- **Approaches to Funding Major System Upgrades**
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
- **Reviewing EPA Compliance Requirements for HVAC Work**
Reviewing EPA Compliance Requirements for HVAC Work Understanding Local Permit Processes for Mobile Home Projects Following Guidelines for Proper Refrigerant Handling Recognizing OSHA Mandates on Workplace Safety Steps for Meeting State Licensing Obligations Checking Zoning Rules for External AC Installations Ensuring Adequate Ventilation to Meet Code Standards Maintaining Indoor Air Quality Through Compliance Importance of Safety Gear for HVAC Technicians Documenting Work to Verify Code Adherence Identifying Common Violations During Inspections Coordinating with Local Authorities for Larger Renovations
- **About Us**



Flat rate pricing for seasonal HVAC services has become an increasingly popular option for both service providers and customers, standing in contrast to the traditional hourly billing method. This approach offers a more transparent and predictable pricing structure that can benefit all parties involved.

To understand flat rate pricing, it's essential to compare it with hourly billing. High SEER-rated units are recommended for mobile home energy savings **mobile home hvac replacement cost** technician. Under the hourly billing model, customers are charged based on the amount of time a technician spends on a job. The final cost can be unpredictable, as unforeseen issues might arise during service, leading to extended repair times and higher bills. Additionally, customers might feel uncertain about whether they are being charged fairly for the time taken.

Flat rate pricing addresses these concerns by offering a set price for specific services or repairs, regardless of how long it takes to complete them. For seasonal HVAC services, this means customers pay one predetermined fee for maintenance tasks such as system inspections, filter changes, or cleaning coils. This pricing model eliminates surprises on the invoice and allows homeowners to budget more effectively.

One of the significant advantages of flat rate pricing is transparency. Customers know upfront what they will be paying for each service without worrying about unexpected labor costs. This clarity fosters trust between service providers and their clients, as there is no incentive to prolong work unnecessarily.

For HVAC companies, flat rate pricing simplifies billing processes and reduces administrative overhead associated with tracking hours worked. It also aligns the interests of technicians with customer satisfaction since their focus shifts from working quickly to working efficiently and thoroughly within the scope of the agreed-upon price.

Moreover, flat rate pricing encourages efficiency among technicians while ensuring quality service delivery. Knowing that their compensation isn't tied directly to hours spent encourages them to hone their skills and problem-solving abilities in order to complete jobs proficiently within a reasonable timeframe.

From a customer's perspective, flat rate pricing can make comparing different service providers easier since all prices are disclosed upfront without hidden fees or variable

charges based on time spent at a property. When considering seasonal HVAC services where regular maintenance is critical for maximizing system performance and longevity, having fixed costs brings peace of mind.

However, it is important for customers choosing flat rate options to ensure that they understand exactly what each package includes so that expectations align with actual service delivery. Service providers should offer detailed explanations regarding what tasks are covered under each tiered option offered at fixed rates so there are no discrepancies later on regarding perceived versus actual value received from those services rendered seasonally throughout any given year-long cycle.

In conclusion, while both hourly billing and flat rate models have their places in various industries including HVAC services sector specifically when focusing on recurring needs like seasonal maintenance routines - ultimately opting into using standardized fixed-rate packages provides greater predictability transparency fostering better relationships between contractors consumers alike due largely because everyone knows full well ahead time precisely what's expected terms outcomes financial commitments involved therein respectively thereby eliminating much potential friction frustration which often accompanies less structured arrangements otherwise present alternative approaches traditionally relied upon past decades prior advent widespread adoption newer methodologies such straightforward simple yet effective manner today widely appreciated valued countless satisfied clients enjoying peace afforded knowing exactly where stand financially concerning ongoing upkeep critical home infrastructure systems crucial comfort safety wellbeing entire household occupants residence year-round basis regardless external conditions prevailing outside walls domicile at moment any particular interval scheduled intervention required maintaining optimal functionality these vital components modern living environments demand increasingly complex interconnected world demands continuous adaptation innovation ever-changing circumstances realities faced daily lives individuals families communities worldwide context broader societal technological advancements shaping future generations come course time ahead us now onward indefinitely foreseeable future beyond horizon currently visible current vantage point here today!

When it comes to HVAC services, understanding the nuances of billing-particularly between hourly and flat-rate pricing-can help consumers make informed decisions while allowing service providers to manage their operations effectively. The choice between these two models can significantly impact both the customer experience and the business's bottom line.

Hourly billing is a straightforward method where customers are charged based on the time a technician spends on a job. This model offers transparency, as clients can easily see how much time was dedicated to solving their issues. It allows for flexibility in dealing with complex

problems that may require more time than initially anticipated. For service providers, hourly billing ensures they are compensated for all labor invested in a project, which can be particularly beneficial when unexpected complications arise.

However, hourly billing has its downsides. Customers might feel uneasy about unpredictable costs if an issue takes longer to resolve than expected. This uncertainty may lead to dissatisfaction or reluctance in committing to necessary maintenance work. Additionally, customers might perceive inefficiencies or delays as being financially motivated, even if that's not the case.

On the other hand, flat rate pricing offers customers a clear understanding of what they'll pay upfront for specific services or repairs. This model simplifies budgeting and eliminates surprises when the bill arrives. Customers often appreciate knowing exactly what they'll owe regardless of how long a job takes, which can enhance satisfaction and build trust.

For HVAC businesses, flat rate pricing encourages efficiency since technicians are incentivized to complete jobs promptly without sacrificing quality. However, this model also carries risks: if unforeseen complications arise during a job that were not accounted for in the initial estimate, it could eat into profits unless properly managed.

Service providers must carefully evaluate jobs before setting flat rates to ensure they cover potential variables while remaining competitive in the market. They need skilled technicians who can accurately diagnose issues and estimate repair times to maintain profitability under this pricing model.

Ultimately, whether employing hourly billing or flat rate pricing depends on various factors such as business strategy, target market preferences, competition levels within the industry, and operational capabilities of an HVAC company. Some businesses might even offer both options depending on the situation at hand-allowing flexibility for different types of projects or customer preferences.

Understanding these two approaches enables consumers to choose wisely according to their comfort level with risk versus predictability in costs; simultaneously allowing HVAC companies room for strategic planning aligned with customer satisfaction goals while safeguarding financial stability amidst varying project demands they encounter regularly across diverse client needs scenarios encountered daily throughout operational landscapes from residential homes through commercial complexes alike!

Posted by on

Posted by on

Government Grants and Incentive Programs for Energy Efficiency

Flat rate pricing and hourly billing are two prevalent methods used in the HVAC industry, especially during peak seasons when demand surges. Each method has its own set of advantages and disadvantages, which can significantly impact both the service provider and the customer. Understanding these differences is crucial for making informed decisions about pricing strategies and ensuring customer satisfaction.

Flat rate pricing offers a straightforward approach where customers are charged a predetermined fee for specific services, regardless of the time taken to complete the job. One of the primary advantages of this model is predictability. Customers appreciate knowing upfront what they will pay, which helps in budgeting and eliminates any unpleasant surprises associated with fluctuating costs. This transparency can enhance trust between service providers and their clients.

For HVAC companies, flat rate pricing simplifies billing processes and reduces administrative burdens associated with tracking hours worked. It also encourages efficiency among technicians, as they are motivated to complete tasks swiftly without compromising quality. During seasonal peaks, when demand for HVAC services escalates, this can lead to faster turnaround times and increased customer satisfaction.

However, there are drawbacks to consider with flat rate pricing. For complex or unpredictable jobs, this model may not account for unforeseen challenges that could extend the time needed for completion. In such cases, service providers might incur losses if the fixed fee does not cover extended labor or additional resources required. Moreover, it may lead technicians to rush through jobs to maximize profitability under a flat rate system, potentially affecting the quality of work.

On the other hand, hourly billing offers flexibility by charging customers based on actual time spent on a task. This method is beneficial for jobs where complexity or duration cannot be easily anticipated ahead of time. Customers only pay for what they receive in terms of labor hours, making it a fair approach for extensive or intricate projects that require meticulous attention.

From an operational perspective, hourly billing ensures that service providers are compensated fairly for their time and effort on challenging assignments. However, during busy seasons when technicians juggle multiple appointments daily, managing an hourly billing system can become cumbersome due to varied job durations and potential scheduling conflicts.

Additionally, customers might perceive hourly billing as less transparent due to uncertainties around total costs until project completion-especially if technicians face unexpected hurdles along the way. This could result in dissatisfaction or disputes over final invoices should they exceed initial estimates.

In conclusion, both flat rate pricing and hourly billing have distinct pros and cons within the seasonal HVAC context. While flat rates offer simplicity and predictability appealing to many customers during high-demand periods like summer or winter months; hourly rates provide flexibility necessary for tackling complex installations or repairs effectively without financial shortfalls impacting either party negatively over time spent working directly proportional payment received ultimately determining overall experience delivered successfully meeting expectations aligned mutually agreed upon initially discussed beforehand accordingly too! Ultimately choosing between these models depends largely upon understanding unique needs specific circumstances presented thereby allowing optimal decision-making process ensuring

best possible outcomes achieved consistently throughout entire engagement lifecycle every step taken carefully considered thoughtfully planned executed expertly well done indeed!



Exploring Private Sector Investment Opportunities

When considering the best billing method for HVAC services, the debate between flat rate pricing and hourly billing often arises. Both methods have their unique advantages and disadvantages, which can significantly affect the experiences of both technicians and customers. Understanding these differences is crucial for making informed decisions that align with business goals and customer satisfaction.

Hourly billing, as a traditional approach, offers several advantages. For one, it provides transparency for customers who can see exactly how much time is spent on each task. This level of detail can build trust as clients feel assured they are paying for actual work done rather than an arbitrary flat fee. Additionally, hourly billing can protect technicians from unforeseen complications during a job. If an unexpected issue arises or if the task turns out to be more complex than initially thought, technicians are compensated fairly for the additional time required to resolve it.

However, hourly billing also comes with its disadvantages. From a customer's perspective, this method can lead to unpredictability in costs. Customers may experience anxiety over not knowing the final bill until the job is completed, which could potentially strain relationships if costs exceed initial expectations. For HVAC businesses, relying solely on hourly rates might create inefficiencies. Technicians might inadvertently take longer to complete tasks simply because there isn't a fixed price incentive encouraging swift completion.

In contrast, flat rate pricing offers predictability and simplicity for customers who appreciate knowing upfront what they will pay regardless of how long a job takes. This clarity removes any anxiety about escalating costs and makes it easier for clients to budget accordingly. For businesses, flat rate pricing encourages efficiency among technicians since there is no financial benefit in prolonging a task unnecessarily.

Nevertheless, flat rate pricing has its challenges too. When setting prices too high in anticipation of potential complications that don't arise often enough to justify such rates fully could deter cost-sensitive customers from using services again or recommending them further down their network chain; conversely setting prices too low risks eroding profit margins when complex issues do occur unexpectedly without adequate compensation built-in beforehand into those pre-set fees charged initially at outset instead already agreed upon previously under different terms altogether now altered here today anew suddenly just like that overnight practically without warning sometimes unfortunately happening all-too-frequently these days seemingly more so than ever before lately especially around certain parts known specifically familiar places alike everywhere almost universally observable commonly seen repeatedly occurring throughout industry wide across board generally speaking overall thus far anyway conclusively definitively finally ultimately end result being inevitably eventually sooner later ultimately really truly indeed actually factually verifiably objectively undeniably unarguably

unquestionably indisputably evidently obviously unmistakably clearly surely certainly certainly positively absolutely definitely affirmatively assuredly guaranteed surely absolutely positively conclusively decidedly unquestionably undeniably unequivocally inescapably inevitably indubitably incontrovertibly irrefutably incontestably manifestly patently plainly palpably transparently vividly glaringly conspicuously brazenly bald-faced openly overtly apparent evident manifest perceptible noticeable discernible detectable visible observable perceivable observable recognizable recognizable comprehensible understandable apprehensible ascertainable comprehensible intelligible fathomable graspable knowable cognizable cognoscible conceivable thinkable imaginable believable credible plausible feasible realistic practicable viable workable achievable attainable accomplishable doable executable implementable real tangible concrete solid substantial material physical corporeal sensorial phenomenal sensory empirical experiential existential factual actual true genuine authentic real-world bona fide verified confirmed established substantiated validated corroborated attested avowed testified sworn confessed declared stated announced pronounced professed proclaimed asserted affirmed averred argued contended maintained alleged claimed posited supposed hypothesized theorized conjectured speculated

Crowdfunding as a Community-Based Funding Approach

When deciding between flat rate and hourly billing, individuals and businesses alike must weigh a variety of factors to determine which method best aligns with their specific needs and circumstances. Both pricing strategies have their own set of advantages and challenges, making the decision a nuanced one that depends on several key considerations.

Firstly, predictability plays a significant role in this decision-making process. Flat rate pricing offers clients and customers the advantage of knowing exactly what they will pay upfront. This can be particularly appealing for budget-conscious clients who need to avoid unexpected costs or fluctuations in expenses. For service providers, flat rate billing can simplify invoicing and reduce administrative burdens. However, it also requires an accurate estimation of time and resources needed to complete a project. Miscalculations can lead to underpricing services or absorbing unforeseen costs.

In contrast, hourly billing provides flexibility that is often beneficial in projects where time requirements are uncertain or likely to change. It allows service providers to be compensated for every hour worked, ensuring they do not lose money if a project turns out to be more complex than initially anticipated. Clients might appreciate the transparency of seeing how much time is devoted to each task, but this can also lead to concerns over inefficiency or inflated hours.

The nature of the work itself is another crucial factor influencing the choice between these two billing methods. Routine tasks with well-defined parameters lend themselves more easily to flat rate pricing because they are easier to estimate accurately. Creative or consulting services, where projects frequently evolve or require iterative feedback processes, might benefit from hourly billing as it accommodates changes without needing constant renegotiation.

Furthermore, client relationships and expectations should not be overlooked. Long-standing partnerships built on trust may favor flat rates as both parties have established an understanding of workflow efficiencies and expected outcomes. On the other hand, new clients who are unfamiliar with a provider's working style might prefer hourly billing until mutual trust is developed.

Market conditions also play a pivotal role in determining pricing strategies. In highly competitive markets where price sensitivity is high, offering flat rates could serve as a differentiator by providing straightforward cost structures that appeal to potential clients looking for affordability alongside value certainty.

Ultimately, choosing between flat rate and hourly billing involves balancing these factors against business goals and operational realities. Understanding client priorities-whether they value cost predictability over transparency-or assessing internal capabilities in estimating project scopes accurately will guide businesses towards making informed decisions that sustain growth while maintaining strong client relationships.

In conclusion, there is no one-size-fits-all answer when it comes to selecting either flat rate or hourly billing methods; rather it requires careful consideration tailored specifically around individual circumstances involving predictability needs versus flexibility demands alongside market positioning strategies combined with relationship dynamics-all crucial elements shaping this important business decision-making process effectively into future successes ahead!





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

In the realm of Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC), pricing strategies are crucial for both companies and consumers. Two primary methods often debated within the industry are flat rate pricing and hourly billing. Understanding the nuances of these approaches can significantly impact customer satisfaction, business profitability, and service efficiency.

Flat rate pricing is a straightforward method where a fixed price is predetermined for each type of service or repair. This approach benefits customers by providing transparency and predictability; they know upfront what they will pay regardless of how long the job takes. For HVAC businesses, flat rate pricing can streamline operations by removing the need to track hours precisely and allowing technicians to focus solely on delivering quality work. Additionally, it simplifies billing processes and reduces disputes over labor time.

On the other hand, hourly billing charges customers based on the actual time spent on a project multiplied by an hourly rate. This model offers flexibility; if a job turns out to be simpler than anticipated, customers might pay less than a flat rate fee. However, this approach can lead to unpredictability in final costs for customers, as unforeseen complications can extend project durations. For HVAC businesses utilizing this model, it ensures that all labor hours are compensated fairly but requires meticulous tracking of time spent on each task.

Real-world applications highlight distinct advantages and challenges associated with each method. For instance, an HVAC company operating in a competitive urban market may prefer flat rate pricing to attract cost-conscious consumers who appreciate knowing their expenses upfront. Conversely, businesses specializing in custom installations or complex repairs might favor hourly billing to ensure compensation aligns with effort and expertise required.

Choosing between these models depends largely on the specific context of the business operation and customer expectations. Flat rate pricing tends to appeal more in situations where services are routine or predictable while hourly billing suits scenarios requiring high customization or variability.

Both methods have their merits but understanding their applications in real-world contexts helps stakeholders make informed decisions that align with operational goals and client needs. By carefully considering factors such as market dynamics, service complexity, and consumer preferences, HVAC companies can adopt a pricing strategy that enhances both customer satisfaction and business success.

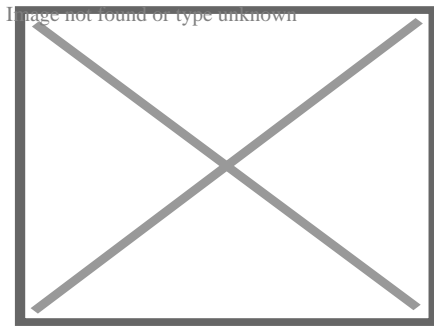
About Mobile home

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)*

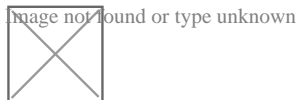


Mobile homes with detached single car garages

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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
- Tenement
- Condominium
- Mixed-use development
- Hotel
- Hostel
- Castle
- Public housing
- Squat
- Flophouse
- Shack
- Slum
- Shanty town
- Villa

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

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

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]

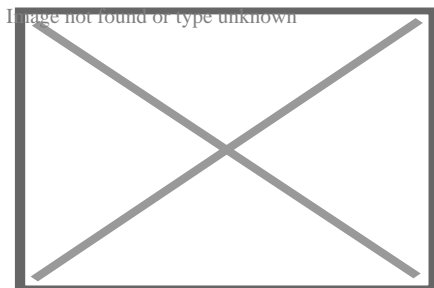
In the United States, this form of housing goes back to the early years of cars and motorized highway travel.^[1] It was derived from the travel trailer (often referred to during the early years as "house trailers" or "trailer coaches"), a small unit with wheels attached permanently, often used for camping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

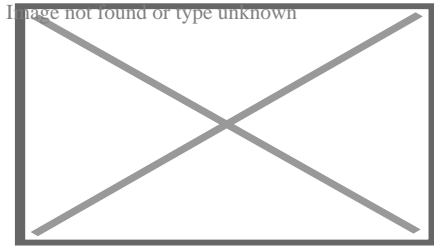
Manufactured home

[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)



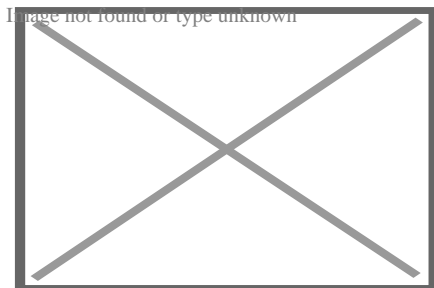
Manufactured home foundation

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]

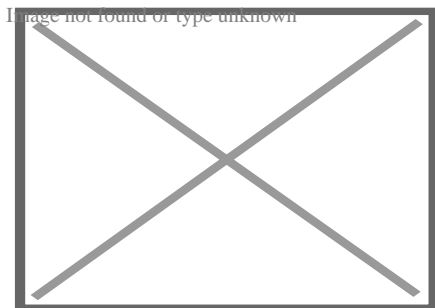
While an EF1 tornado might cause minor damage to a site-built home, it could do significant damage to a factory-built home, especially an older model or one that is not properly secured. Also, structural components (such as windows) are typically weaker than those in site-built homes.^[3] 70 miles per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

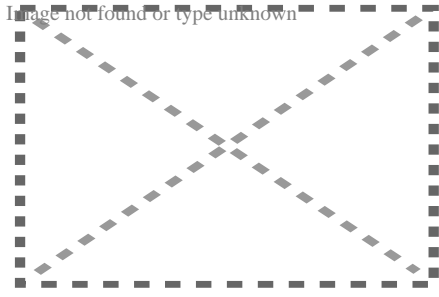
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In New York State, the Homes and Community Renewal agency tracks mobile home parks and provides regulations concerning them. For example, the agency requires park owners to provide residents with a \$15,000 grant if residents are forced to move when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

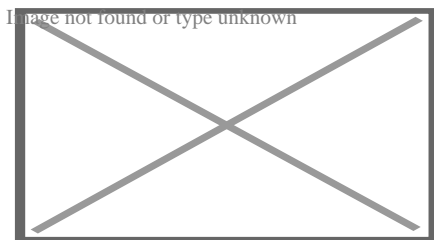
By country

[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

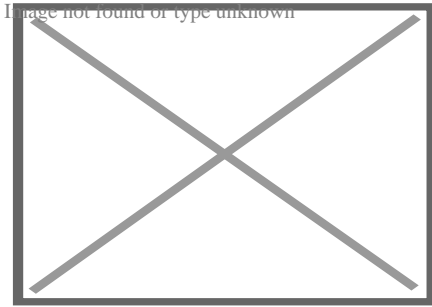
[edit]



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

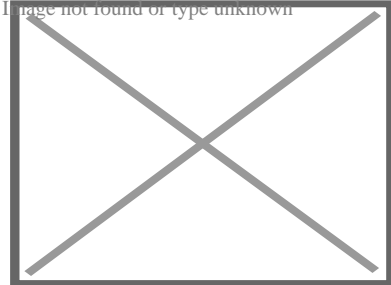
Static holiday caravans generally have sleeping accommodation for 6 to 10 people in 2, 3 or 4 bedrooms and on convertible seating in the lounge referred to as a 'pull out bed'. They tend towards a fairly "open-plan" layout, and while some units are double glazed and centrally heated for year-round use,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

Static caravans can be rented on an ad-hoc basis or purchased. Purchase prices range from £25,000 to £100,000. Once purchased, static caravans have various ongoing costs including insurance, site fees, local authority rates, utility charges, winterisation and depreciation. Depending on the type of caravan and the park these costs can range from £1,000 to £40,000 per year.^[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.

○

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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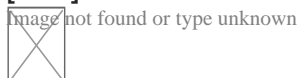
Further reading

[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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Ensor Park & Museum

4.9 (19)

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Firefly Forest

3.9 (29)

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9/11 Memorial

4.9 (183)

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Museum at Prairiefire

4.3 (1149)

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South Lake Park

4.6 (1019)

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Johnson County Museum

4.7 (709)

Driving Directions in Johnson County

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Driving Directions From Quality Inn & Suites Lenexa Kansas City to Royal Supply Inc

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Reviews for Royal Supply Inc

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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Ashley Foster

(5)

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

Royal Supply Inc

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J.

(1)

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

Royal Supply Inc

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Donald Waggoner

(4)

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

Understanding Flat Rate Pricing vs Hourly Billing [View GBP](#)

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Frequently Asked Questions

What is flat rate pricing in seasonal HVAC services?

Flat rate pricing involves charging a fixed fee for specific HVAC services, regardless of the time taken to complete the job. This allows customers to know the total cost upfront.

How does hourly billing work for seasonal HVAC services?

Hourly billing charges customers based on the time spent servicing or repairing their HVAC system. The final cost can vary depending on how long it takes to complete the work.

What are the advantages of flat rate pricing for consumers?

Consumers benefit from flat rate pricing by knowing exactly what they will pay before work begins, avoiding unexpected costs due to longer service times or unforeseen issues.

Why might an HVAC company choose hourly billing over flat rate pricing?

An HVAC company might prefer hourly billing if jobs tend to be unpredictable in duration or complexity, ensuring they are compensated fairly for extended labor hours.

Which pricing model is better for seasonal maintenance tasks like inspections or tune-ups?

Flat rate pricing is often better suited for routine seasonal maintenance tasks, as these typically involve predictable procedures and allow customers to budget accordingly.

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