



- **Understanding Shifting Soils in Changing Seasons**

Understanding Shifting Soils in Changing Seasons Early Signs of Drainage Issues in Wet Climates Identifying Freeze and Thaw Patterns in Foundation Movement Monitoring Summer Drought Effects on Concrete Recognizing the Role of Poor Grading in Soil Settlement Observing Spring Rains That Affect Foundation Stability Evaluating Temperature Fluctuations and Their Impact on Slab Integrity Addressing Expanding Clay in Variable Weather Managing Water Accumulation Around Foundation Walls Tracking Seasonal Rainfall Data for Preventive Measures Comparing Different Regional Climate Patterns for Foundation Health Avoiding Oversaturation With Proper Yard Drainage

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Recognizing Early Hairline Fractures in Basement Walls Distinguishing Between Vertical and Horizontal Surface Damage Analyzing Stair Step Gaps in Block Foundations Documenting Minor vs Severe Concrete Breaks Assessing Widening Cracks Over Time Understanding the Structural Differences in Masonry Splits Investigating Settlement Issues Behind Corner Separation Monitoring Spreading Lines With Simple Measuring Tools Tracking Subtle Changes in Fracture Patterns Identifying Crumbling Areas in Older Homes Differentiating Structural Fractures From Cosmetic Blemishes Interpreting Hidden Cracks in Finished Basements

- **About Us**



Investigating Settlement Issues Behind Corner Separation

Seasonal Soil Changes: Explanation of how various seasons contribute to soil expansion and contraction.

Corner separation in buildings is a phenomenon that often signals underlying structural issues. It can manifest as gaps or cracks at the corners of a building, typically where walls meet. Foundation repair improves safety and property stability **Foundation** water. Understanding the common causes of corner separation is crucial for diagnosing and addressing potential settlement issues that may compromise the integrity of a structure.

One of the primary culprits behind corner separation is differential settlement. Buildings are constructed on a variety of soil types, each with unique characteristics. When part of a building settles more than another due to uneven soil compaction or varying moisture content, it leads to differential settlement. This uneven settling can cause stress on the building's structure, resulting in corner separation as different sections of the building move independently.

Poor construction practices also contribute significantly to this issue. Inadequate foundation design or substandard materials can lead to insufficient support for the building's weight. For instance, if the foundation does not extend deep enough into

stable soil layers or lacks proper reinforcement, it might fail to evenly distribute loads across its base, exacerbating corner separation.

Environmental factors play an influential role too.

Investigating Settlement Issues Behind Corner Separation

– space

1. Brentwood
2. customer
3. drainage

Seasonal changes can affect soil conditions dramatically; for example, heavy rainfall can saturate certain soils like clay, causing them to expand and exert pressure on foundations. Conversely, during dry spells, these soils may shrink and pull away from foundations, leading to instability and potential corner separation.

Additionally, nearby construction work can inadvertently trigger settlement issues. Activities such as excavation or pile driving create vibrations that disturb surrounding soils and structures. If a neighboring site undergoes significant development without adequate precautions, existing buildings could experience changes in their foundational support systems.

Tree roots pose another challenge when they grow too close to structures. As trees mature, their roots spread outwards in search of water and nutrients. This growth can displace soil beneath foundations or draw moisture from it unevenly, leading to settling problems that manifest as corner separations.

To address these issues effectively requires a comprehensive approach involving both immediate remediation and long-term preventive measures. Engaging a structural

engineer or geotechnical expert is advisable for assessing the extent of damage and determining appropriate corrective actions such as underpinning or soil stabilization techniques.

Moreover, regular maintenance checks are essential for early detection and intervention before minor separations escalate into major structural concerns. By understanding these common causes and implementing proactive strategies, property owners can better safeguard their buildings against the risks associated with corner separation induced by settlement issues.

Identifying Foundation Issues: Signs and symptoms of foundation damage caused by shifting soils. —

- Seasonal Soil Changes: Explanation of how various seasons contribute to soil expansion and contraction.
- Identifying Foundation Issues: Signs and symptoms of foundation damage caused by shifting soils.
- Impact of Climate on Soil and Foundations: Discussing the influence of weather patterns and climate change on soil stability.
- Methods for Monitoring Soil Movement: Techniques and tools used to track soil shifts around foundations.

- **Repair Solutions for Foundation Cracks: Different strategies and technologies available for repairing cracks in foundations due to shifting soils.**
- **Preventative Measures: Tips for homeowners to minimize the risk of foundation damage from seasonal soil changes.**
- **Case Studies and Real-Life Examples: Examination of past incidents where shifting soils led to significant foundation issues and subsequent repairs.**

The structural integrity of a building is a crucial aspect that ensures its longevity and safety for occupants. Among the myriad factors that threaten this integrity, foundation cracks are particularly significant as they often herald deeper issues within the structure. In the context of investigating settlement issues behind corner separation, understanding the role of foundation cracks becomes imperative.

Foundation cracks can occur due to various reasons including soil movement, moisture variations, or poor construction practices. When these cracks appear, they disrupt the structural harmony by creating weak points in the foundation. Over time, these imperfections can lead to uneven settlement of the building's base, manifesting visibly as corner separation or visible gaps at intersecting walls.

Settlement issues arise when different parts of a foundation settle at unequal rates. This differential settlement is often exacerbated by foundation cracks which allow water ingress and soil erosion beneath the structure. As water seeps through these fissures, it can wash away underlying soil or cause it to expand and contract with changing weather conditions. This not only worsens existing cracks but also leads to further destabilization of the structure above.

Corner separation specifically highlights how foundational problems translate into visible damage. As one section of a building sinks more than another, stresses accumulate at corners where walls meet.

Investigating Settlement Issues Behind Corner Separation – construction

1. Water damage
2. hazard
3. Hoffman Estates

The rigidity of materials such as bricks and concrete blocks leads them to crack under tension since they lack flexibility to accommodate such movements.

Addressing these settlement issues requires a comprehensive understanding of both surface symptoms like corner separation and underlying causes like foundation cracks. Solutions often involve not just patching up visible damage but also reinforcing foundations through methods such as underpinning or installing proper drainage systems to prevent further soil movement.

In conclusion, while foundation cracks might seem minor initially, their impact on structural integrity can be profound when linked with settlement issues like corner separation. By proactively identifying and remedying these foundational flaws, we can safeguard buildings against future deterioration and ensure their stability for generations to come. Understanding this connection is vital for architects, engineers, and property owners alike who aim to maintain safe and durable structures in our built environment.

United Structural Systems in Social Media

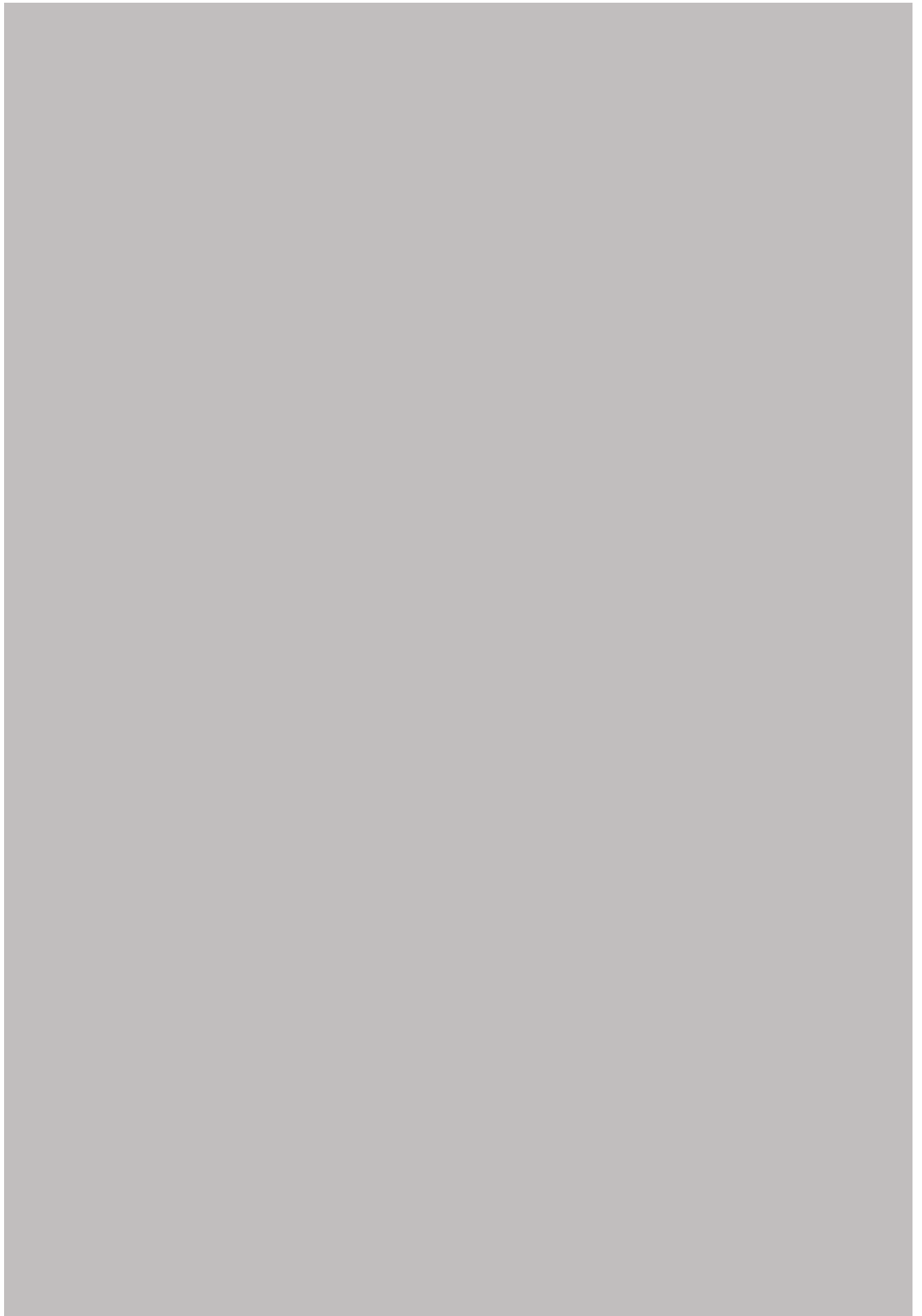
foundation crack repair service

United Structural Systems of Illinois on Yelp

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Impact of Climate on Soil and Foundations: Discussing the influence of weather patterns and climate change on soil stability.

Investigating settlement issues, particularly those that manifest as corner separation in structures, presents a unique set of challenges requiring a nuanced understanding of both the causes and solutions. Settlement issues are often indicative of underlying problems

within the foundation or surrounding soil, and when these issues lead to corner separation, they can compromise the structural integrity of a building. Therefore, employing effective tools and techniques for investigation is crucial to diagnose and rectify these problems.

Corner separation typically occurs when one part of a structure settles more significantly than another. This differential settlement can be caused by various factors such as soil erosion, poor compaction during construction, or changes in moisture levels leading to soil expansion or contraction. As such, investigating these issues requires a comprehensive approach that includes both visual inspections and more technologically advanced methods.

The first step in addressing corner separation involves an extensive visual inspection. This allows investigators to identify visible signs of settlement such as cracks in walls or foundations, misaligned windows or doors, and gaps between different sections of the building. These observations provide initial clues about the extent and nature of settlement but must be corroborated with more detailed analysis.

To gain further insights into the underlying causes of settlement, ground-penetrating radar (GPR) is often employed. GPR is a non-destructive method that uses electromagnetic radiation to detect subsurface anomalies without disturbing the ground. This tool is particularly useful for identifying variations in soil composition or voids beneath the foundation that might contribute to differential settlement.

Another essential technique involves geotechnical investigations through soil sampling and testing. By analyzing samples taken from various depths around the affected area, engineers can assess soil properties such as density, moisture content, and bearing capacity. These parameters help determine whether inadequate soil support is contributing to corner separation.

In addition to technical tools like GPR and geotechnical analysis, mathematical modeling software plays a pivotal role in investigating settlement issues. Advanced simulation programs can model how different corrective measures—such as underpinning or grouting—might stabilize the structure over time. These models allow engineers to predict potential outcomes before physical interventions are made.

Once data has been gathered through these investigative tools, it's critical to formulate an appropriate remediation strategy tailored to the specific situation at hand. Remedies may range from simple drainage improvements around the foundation to complex structural reinforcements like steel piers driven deep into stable strata below problematic soils.

Communication with stakeholders forms an integral part of this process; homeowners or building managers need clear explanations regarding findings and proposed solutions so they can make informed decisions about necessary repairs.

Ultimately, successful investigation into corner separations caused by settlement hinges on using an array of sophisticated tools coupled with expert judgment honed by experience in dealing with similar scenarios. While technology provides valuable assistance in diagnosing problems accurately—and efficiently—it is human expertise that interprets results within contextually relevant frameworks ensuring lasting resolutions are found for each unique case encountered on site.





Methods for Monitoring Soil Movement: Techniques and tools used to track soil shifts

around foundations.

Assessing the Severity of Foundation Cracks: Investigating Settlement Issues Behind Corner Separation

The structural integrity of a building is fundamentally anchored in its foundation. When foundation issues arise, they can manifest in various ways, one of the most concerning being cracks that appear along the structure's corners. These corner separations are often symptomatic of underlying settlement issues, which require careful investigation and assessment to prevent further damage.

Foundation cracks can vary significantly in terms of their severity and implications. Not all cracks indicate a serious problem; some may be superficial, caused by minor settling or thermal expansion. However, when these cracks occur at the corners and show signs of widening or propagation, they warrant a closer examination to understand their root cause.

Settlement issues behind corner separation typically stem from uneven soil movement beneath the foundation. This uneven movement can be due to several factors such as poor soil compaction during construction, changes in moisture content within the soil, or even nearby construction activities that disturb the ground. Over time, this differential settlement exerts stress on the foundation, leading to corner separations.

To assess the severity of these foundation cracks accurately, it is essential first to document their size, shape, and location. Horizontal or diagonal cracks wider than an eighth of an inch are generally a cause for concern and might indicate significant

movement within the structure. Additionally, if there is noticeable vertical displacement between either side of a crack (a step-crack), this could suggest that part of the foundation is sinking more than another.

Once documentation is complete, investigating potential external factors contributing to settlement is crucial. This includes evaluating drainage systems around the property to ensure water isn't pooling near the foundation and inspecting nearby vegetation whose roots might disrupt soil stability. Also important is examining whether any recent seismic activity might have exacerbated existing vulnerabilities.

In cases where severe settlement issues are identified behind corner separation, remediation measures must be taken promptly to mitigate further risks. Solutions can range from underpinning – using piers or piles to stabilize and support sections of a sagging foundation – to improving drainage systems around the property to manage water flow effectively.

It's worth noting that addressing these problems often requires professional intervention from structural engineers or geotechnical experts who can provide tailored solutions based on detailed assessments. Their expertise ensures that any repairs not only address current symptoms but also fortify against future occurrences by stabilizing both the building and its underlying soil conditions effectively.

In conclusion, while not every crack signals disaster for your home's foundation health—those related explicitly with corner separations should never be ignored given their potential indication towards significant settlement concerns underneath your property's base layer itself! Through careful documentation coupled alongside expert evaluation methods available today—homeowners stand better prepared than ever before when navigating complexities surrounding foundational repair requirements needed moving forward—even amidst uniquely challenging circumstances encountered throughout modern-day living environments worldwide alike!

Repair Solutions for Foundation Cracks: Different strategies and technologies available for repairing cracks in foundations due to shifting soils.

Foundation cracks and corner separation are common issues that can arise in buildings, often signaling underlying settlement problems. Addressing these concerns requires a comprehensive understanding of the causes behind them and the appropriate repair methods to ensure long-term stability.

Corner separation typically occurs when different sections of a building's foundation settle unevenly. This differential settlement can be caused by various factors including soil erosion, changes in moisture levels, or inadequate drainage systems. Over time, the structure might begin to shift or sink, leading to visible cracks in the foundation and walls. These cracks not only compromise the structural integrity of a building but also pose

safety risks if not addressed promptly.

Investigating settlement issues begins with accurately diagnosing the root cause of the problem. A thorough inspection should be conducted by a qualified structural engineer who can assess the extent of damage and identify contributing factors such as soil composition and water drainage patterns around the property. Advanced technologies like ground-penetrating radar or laser scanning may also be employed to gain deeper insights into subsurface conditions without intrusive digging.

Investigating Settlement Issues Behind Corner Separation – sump pump

1. space
2. drainage
3. email

Once the cause of settlement is understood, appropriate repair methods can be selected. One common approach is underpinning, which involves strengthening and stabilizing the existing foundation by extending it deeper into more stable soil layers. This technique can effectively halt further movement and provide additional support to prevent future cracks.

Another method is slab jacking or mudjacking, which involves injecting a grout mixture beneath sunken slabs to raise them back to their original position. This solution is particularly useful for restoring level surfaces without extensive excavation work.

For minor cracks resulting from corner separation, epoxy injection might suffice. This process involves sealing cracks with an epoxy resin that bonds tightly with concrete, restoring its structural integrity while preventing water infiltration.

In some cases, addressing external factors such as improving drainage systems or installing root barriers around trees may also be necessary to prevent future settlement issues. Ensuring proper water management through gutters, downspouts, and grading away from the foundation can significantly reduce soil erosion and maintain consistent moisture levels in surrounding areas.

Ultimately, repairing foundation cracks related to corner separation requires a tailored approach based on specific site conditions and underlying causes. By combining professional assessments with targeted repair techniques, property owners can effectively address current problems while safeguarding against future issues—ensuring their structures remain safe and sound for years to come.



**Preventative Measures: Tips
for homeowners to minimize**

the risk of foundation damage from seasonal soil changes.

Settlement issues, particularly corner separation in structures, have long been a concern for engineers and architects alike. These issues not only compromise the structural integrity of buildings but also lead to costly repairs and inconvenience for occupants. To prevent such problems from arising in the future, it is essential to implement preventive measures during the planning and construction phases.

First and foremost, understanding the underlying causes of settlement issues is crucial. Soil composition plays a significant role in settlement behavior.

Investigating Settlement Issues Behind Corner Separation – space

1. waterproofing
2. construction
3. sump pump

Certain types of soil, such as clay or silt, expand and contract with changes in moisture levels, leading to uneven settling of foundations. Therefore, conducting comprehensive soil testing before construction begins is vital. By identifying potential problem areas early on, builders can choose appropriate foundation designs that accommodate these conditions.

Once the soil characteristics are understood, selecting the right foundation type becomes imperative. For instance, pile foundations may be more suitable for unstable soils as they transfer building loads deeper into more stable strata. On the other hand, slab-on-grade foundations might work well for uniform soils with minimal expansion or contraction tendencies. Employing geotechnical experts to recommend suitable foundation systems can significantly reduce the risk of future settlement issues.

Another critical preventive measure involves proper site preparation and drainage management. Before construction commences, ensuring adequate drainage around the site can prevent water accumulation that often leads to soil erosion or swelling—two common causes of settlement problems. Incorporating proper grading techniques along with installing drains can effectively manage surface water runoff.

In addition to external factors like soil and water management, focusing on high-quality construction practices is equally important. Using durable materials resistant to environmental stressors ensures that buildings remain intact even if minor movements occur within their foundations over time. Regular inspections during construction allow for immediate rectification of any anomalies observed in workmanship or material quality.

Moreover, periodic maintenance post-construction cannot be overlooked as part of preventive measures against settlement issues such as corner separation. Regularly inspecting building exteriors for cracks or shifts provides early warning signs that can be addressed promptly before escalating into major structural concerns.

Lastly, embracing technological advancements offers innovative solutions towards preventing settlement-related challenges altogether—a practice gaining traction globally today! Utilizing technologies like ground-penetrating radar (GPR) assists immensely in detecting subsurface anomalies preemptively while employing smart sensors embedded within structures aids continuous monitoring throughout their lifecycle effectively

reducing potential risks down-the-line significantly!

In conclusion; addressing future settlement problems requires an integrated approach involving thorough initial assessments coupled with strategic planning & execution backed by ongoing vigilance concerning maintenance activities supported further through technological interventions where feasible! By adopting these comprehensive preventive measures collectively—engineers/architects alike stand poised confidently safeguarding modern-day edifices against untimely failures attributable solely due-to negligence regarding foundational considerations upfront thereby ensuring longevity alongside optimal performance ultimately benefiting all stakeholders involved therein!

About warranty

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. *(September 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this message)*

This article's lead section **may be too technical for most readers to understand**. Please help improve it to make it understandable to non- experts, without removing the technical details. *(March 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message)*

In law, a **warranty** is an expressed or implied promise or assurance of some kind. The term's meaning varies across legal subjects.^[1] In property law, it refers to a covenant by the grantor of a deed.^[2] In insurance law, it refers to a promise by the purchaser of an insurance about the thing or person to be insured.^[3]

In contract law, a warranty is a contractual assurance given, typically, by a seller to a buyer,^[4] for example confirming that the seller is the owner of the property being sold.^[5] A warranty is a term of a contract, but not usually a condition of the contract or an innominate term, meaning that it is a term "not going to the root of

the contract",^[6] and therefore only entitles the innocent party to damages if it is breached,^[6] i.e. if the warranty is not true or the defaulting party does not perform the contract in accordance with the terms of the warranty. A warranty is not a guarantee: it is a mere promise. It may be enforced if it is breached by an award for the legal remedy of damages.

Depending on the terms of the contract, a product warranty may cover a product such that a manufacturer provides a warranty to a consumer with whom the manufacturer has no direct contractual relationship because it is purchased via an intermediary.

A warranty may be express or implied. An express warranty is expressly stated (typically, written); whether or not a term will be implied into a contract depends on the particular contract law of the country in question. Warranties may also state that a particular fact is true at a point in time, or that the fact will continue into the future (a "continuing warranty").

Express warranty

[edit]

Main article: Express warranties

Express warranties are created when the seller makes a guarantee to the buyer that the product or service being offered has certain qualities. For there to exist an express warranty, a statement regarding the product or service must be made to the buyer and the statement must play a role in the buyer's decision to purchase the product or service. If, after purchase, the buyer feels that the given statement was a misrepresentation of the actual product or service, the buyer can file for breach of express warranty.^[7]

Implied warranty

[edit]

Main article: Implied warranty

Implied warranties are unwritten promises that arise from the nature of the transaction, and the inherent understanding by the buyer, rather than from the express representations of the seller.

Sale of goods

[edit]

Main article: Sale of goods

Warranties provided in the sale of goods (tangible products) vary according to jurisdiction, but commonly new goods are sold with implied warranty that the goods are as advertised. Used products, however, may be sold "as is" with no warranties. Each country, however, defines its own parameters with regard to implied conditions or implied warranties. The rules regarding warranties are largely standardised; i.e., the concepts of *offer*, *acceptance*, *consideration*, *capacity to contract* and *intention to create legal relations*. Those are the five elements to create a legally binding contract in the United States (all 50 states), England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, each of the seven states of Australia, and all other common law countries. Countries with civil law systems, however, recognise legally binding contracts which are not supported by consideration.^[*citation needed*]

United States

[edit]

In the United States, various laws apply, including provisions in the Uniform Commercial Code which provide for implied warranties.^[⁸] However, these implied warranties were often limited by disclaimers. In 1975 the Magnuson–Moss Warranty Act was passed to strengthen warranties on consumer goods.^[⁹] Among

other things, under the law implied warranties cannot be disclaimed if an express warranty is offered, and attorney fees may be recovered.^[9] In some states, statutory warranties are required on new home construction, and "lemon laws" apply to motor vehicles.

Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code, which has been adopted with variations in each state, provides that the following two warranties are implied unless they are explicitly disclaimed (such as an "as is" statement):

- The **warranty of merchantability** is implied unless expressly disclaimed by name, or the sale is identified with the phrase "as is" or "with all faults." To be "merchantable", the goods must reasonably conform to an ordinary buyer's expectations. For example, a fruit that looks and smells good but has hidden defects may violate the warranty if its quality does not meet the standards for such fruit "as passes ordinarily in the trade". In most states, products inherently come with implied warranty of merchantability; however, in states like Massachusetts under consumer protection law, it is illegal to disclaim this warranty on household goods sold to consumers. (Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 106: Section 2-316A)
- The **warranty of fitness for a particular purpose** is implied unless disclaimed when a buyer relies upon the seller to select the goods to fit a specific request. For example, this warranty is violated when a buyer asks a mechanic to provide tires for use on snowy roads and receives tires that are unsafe to use in snow.

Defects In Materials and Workmanship

[edit]

A common kind of warranty on goods is a warranty that the product is free from material defects in materials and workmanship. This simply promises that the manufacturer properly constructed the product, out of proper materials. This implies that the product is not defective for the purposes for which it was made.

Warranties may be time limited, thus limiting the time the buyer has to make a claim for breach of warranty. For example, a typical 90-day warranty on a television gives the buyer 90 days from the date of purchase to claim that the television was improperly constructed. Should the television fail after 91 days of normal usage, which because televisions customarily last longer than 91 days means there was a defect in the materials or workmanship of the television, the buyer nonetheless may not collect on the warranty because it is too late to file a claim. Consumer protection laws implemented by statute, however, provide additional remedies as it is not usually expected that a television will last for only 90 days.

Time-limited warranties are often confused with performance warranties. A 90-day performance warranty would promise that the television would work for 90 days, which is fundamentally different from promising that it was delivered free of defects and limiting the time the buyer has to prove otherwise. But because the usual evidence that a product was delivered defective is that it later breaks, the effect is very similar.

One situation in which the effect of a time-limited warranty is different from the effect of a performance warranty is where the time limit exceeds a normal lifetime of the product. If a coat is designed to last two years, but has a 10-year limited warranty against defects in materials and workmanship, a buyer who wears the coat for 3 years and then finds it worn out would not be able to collect on the warranty. But it is different from a 2-year warranty because if the buyer starts wearing the coat 5 years after buying it, and finds it wears out a year later, the buyer would have a warranty claim in Year 6. On the other hand, a 10-year performance warranty would promise that the coat would last 10 years.

Satisfaction guarantee

[edit]

In the United States, the Magnuson–Moss Warranty Act of 1976 provides for enforcement of a satisfaction guarantee warranty. In these cases, the advertiser must refund the full purchase price regardless of the reason for dissatisfaction.^[10]

Lifetime warranty

[edit]

A lifetime warranty is usually a warranty against defects in materials and workmanship that has no time limit to make a claim, rather than a warranty that the product will perform for the lifetime of the buyer.^[11] The actual time that product can be expected to perform is normally determined by the custom for products of its kind used the way the buyer uses it.

If a product has been discontinued and is no longer available, the warranty may last a limited period longer. For example:

- the Cisco Limited Lifetime Warranty currently lasts for five years after the product has been discontinued, but only if you know where you bought it from as the seller is responsible for administering it.^[12]
- HP Networking product lifetime warranties last for as long as one owns the product.^[13]

Limited warranty

[edit]

A warranty may be limited in duration (as above) and/or in scope. In *Avrora Fine Arts v Christie, Manson and Woods* (a UK High Court case), the auctioneers had issued a "limited warranty" that a certain painting sold at auction had been painted by the Russian painter Boris Kustodiev, which experts subsequently stated was not the case. The sale was cancelled and the buyer was reimbursed, but further claims of negligence and misrepresentation were denied because they fell outside the warranty's scope.^[14]

Breach of warranty

[edit]

Warranties are breached when the promise is not performed at all, or not performed in accordance with the contract. The seller may honor the warranty by making a refund or a replacement. The statute of limitations depends on the jurisdiction and contractual agreements. In the United States, the Uniform Commercial Code § 2-725 provides for a four-year time limit, which can be limited to one year by contract, starting from the date of delivery or if future performance is guaranteed from the date of discovery. Refusing to honor the warranty may be an unfair business practice. In the United States, breach of warranty lawsuits may be distinct from revocation of contract suits; in the case of the breach of warranty, the buyer's item is repaired or replaced while breach of contract involves returning the item to the seller.^[15]

Warranty label on top of a hard disk

Image not found or type unknown

Warranty label on top of
a hard disk

Warranty label lifted. The word "VOID" is shown multiple times

Image not found or type unknown

Warranty label lifted.
The word "VOID" is
shown multiple times.

Some warranties require that repairs be undertaken by an authorized service provider. In such cases, service by non-authorized personnel or company may void (nullify) the warranty. However, according to the Magnuson-Moss Act (a U.S. Federal law that governs warranties, which was passed in 1975), if the warranty does not provide full or partial payment of labor (to repair the device or system), it is the owner's choice who will provide the labor, including the possibility of DIY ("Do It Yourself") repairs, in which case the device or system owner will pay zero dollars for labor, yet the company that provided the warranty must still provide all the parts needed for the repair at absolutely no charge to the owner.

If the defective product causes injury, this may be a cause of action for a product liability lawsuit (tort). Strict liability may be applied.

Extended warranty

[edit]

In addition to standard warranties on new items, third parties or manufacturers may sell or offer extended warranties (also called service contracts).^[16] These extend the warranty for a further length of time. However, these warranties have terms and conditions which may not match the original terms and conditions. For example, these may not cover anything other than mechanical failure from normal usage. Exclusions may include commercial use, "acts of God", owner abuse, and malicious destruction. They may also exclude parts that normally wear out such as tires and lubrication on a vehicle.

These types of warranties are provided for various products, but automobiles and electronics are common examples. Warranties which are sold through retailers such as Best Buy may include significant commission for the retailer as a result of reverse competition.^[17] For instance, an auto warranty from a car dealership may be subcontracted and vehicle repairs may be at a lower rate which could compromise the quality of service. At the time of repair, out-of-pocket expenses may be charged for unexpected services provided outside of the warranty terms

or uncovered parts. Extended Warranties are mostly back to back underwritten by underwriters, who are the actual bearer of the risk.

Representations versus warranties

[edit]

Further information: Misrepresentation

Statements of fact in a contract or in obtaining the contract are considered to be either warranties or representations. Traditionally, warranties are factual promises which are enforced through a contract legal action, regardless of materiality, intent, or reliance.^[18] Representations are traditionally *pre*contractual statements which allow for a tort-based action if the misrepresentation is innocent, negligent or fraudulent.^[19] In U.S. law, the distinction between the two is somewhat unclear;^[18] warranties are viewed as primarily contract-based legal action while negligent or fraudulent misrepresentations are tort-based, but there is a confusing mix of case law in the United States.^[18] In modern English law, sellers often avoid using the term 'represents' in order to avoid claims under the Misrepresentation Act 1967 (although English law will look to the substance rather than the form of the representation to decide what it is), while in America 'warrants and represents' is relatively common.^[20] Some modern commentators suggest avoiding the words and substituting 'state' or 'agree', and some model forms do not use the words;^[19] however, others disagree.^[21]

Product types

[edit]

Appliance warranty

[edit]

Canada and United States

[edit]

Written warranties on new major appliances, such as refrigerators, kitchen stoves and dishwashers, usually cover the cost of parts and labor to repair defects in materials or workmanship which appear under normal home use.

Warranties often cover defects up to a year after purchase or delivery.^[22] However some exclude new owners when a house or appliance is sold within the year (Frigidaire,^[23] LG,^[24] Samsung^[25]). Others do let warranties transfer to new buyers (Amana,^[26] General Electric,^[27] Whirlpool). Some manufacturers cover refrigerators' sealed parts (compressors, tubing, etc.) for five years (General Electric,^[27] Samsung,^[28] Whirlpool)^[25] or seven years (LG^[24]) or ten years (KitchenAid^[29]).

Warranties on water heaters cover parts for 5 to 12 years in single family residences, one year otherwise. They do not cover new owners when a house or heater is sold; nor do they cover the original owner if the heater is moved to a second location.^[30]^[31]^[32]^[33]^[34] Tank models from A. O. Smith do not allow heating elements to be replaced with lower (or higher) wattages, and do not cover renter-occupied single family. They end if the unit is flooded or ever uses desalinated or deionized water, such as municipal desalination plants or reverse osmosis filters.^[32]^[33] Smith's tank models for manufactured housing do not provide coverage if a whirlpool or hot tub is connected.^[33]

Tank water heater warranties exclude labor, liability for water damage, and shipping cost to return the old heater or parts. Tankless warranties do not exclude water damage; they cover labor for a year, and Ruud/Rheem covers return shipping on tankless models.^[31]^[34] Smith's tankless water heaters do not restrict coverage to a single family, and require professional installation.^[34]

Implied warranties under US law could extend for longer periods. However, most states allow the written warranties to include clauses which limit these implied warranties to the same time period as the written warranty.^[35]

Car warranty

[edit]

United States

[edit]

New car factory warranties commonly range from one year to five years and in some cases extend even 10 years, with typically a mileage limit as well. Car warranties can be extended by the manufacturer or other companies with a renewal fee.

Used car warranties are usually 3 months and 3,000 miles.

United Kingdom

[edit]

In the United Kingdom, types of warranties have been classified as either an:

1. original manufacturer warranty,
2. insurance warranty underwritten and regulated as insurance or
3. obligor warranty, typically written by a car dealership or garage.

In the United Kingdom, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), which began to regulate insurance contracts in this context in 2005, determined that additional warranties sold by car dealerships are "unlikely to be insurance".^[36] Insurance

warranties may offer greater protection to the consumer.

Home Warranty

[edit]

Main article: Home warranty

A home warranty protects against the costs of home and appliance repair by offering home warranty coverage for houses, townhomes, condominiums, mobile homes, and new construction homes. When a problem occurs with a covered appliance or mechanical system such as an air conditioning unit or furnace, a service technician repairs or replaces it. The homeowner may have to pay for a service call fee and the home warranty company pays the balance for the repair or replacement of the covered item.

Intellectual property right warranty

[edit]

An intellectual property right (IPR) warranty provides contractual protection against breach of rights in software development and other fields where IPR is protected. Increasing reluctance on the part of suppliers to offer an IPR warranty or indemnity has been noted in recent years.^[37]

Warranty data

[edit]

Warranty data consists of claims data and supplementary data. Claims data are the data collected during the servicing of claims under warranty and supplementary

data are additional data such as production and marketing data.^[38] This data can help determine product reliability and plan for future modifications.^[38]

See also

[edit]

- Business law
- Collateral TORT
- Consumer protection
- Due diligence
- Extended warranty
- Magnuson–Moss Warranty Act
- Surety
- Warranty deed
- Warranty tolling

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External links

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- Federal Trade Commission: Warranty Information (United States)

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- Germany
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- Encyclopedia of Modern Ukraine

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Driving Directions in Cook County

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Reviews for United Structural Systems of Illinois, Inc

United Structural Systems of Illinois, Inc

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Chris Abplanalp

(5)

USS did an amazing job on my underpinning on my house, they were also very courteous to the proximity of my property line next to my neighbor. They kept things in order with all the dirt/mud they had to excavate. They were done exactly in the timeframe they indicated, and the contract was very details oriented with drawings of what would be done. Only thing that would have been nice, is they left my concrete a little muddy with boot prints but again, all-in-all a great job

United Structural Systems of Illinois, Inc

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Jim de Leon

(5)

It was a pleasure to work with Rick and his crew. From the beginning, Rick listened to my concerns and what I wished to accomplish. Out of the 6 contractors that quoted the project, Rick seemed the MOST willing to accommodate my wishes. His pricing was definitely more than fair as well. I had 10 push piers installed to stabilize and lift an addition of my house. The project commenced at the date that Rick had disclosed initially and it was completed within the same time period expected (based on Rick's original assessment). The crew was well informed, courteous, and hard working. They were not loud (even while equipment was being utilized) and were well spoken. My neighbors were very impressed on how polite they were when they entered / exited my property (saying hello or good morning each day when they crossed paths). You can tell they care about the customer concerns. They ensured that the property would be put back as clean as possible by placing MANY sheets of plywood down prior to excavating. They compacted the dirt back in the holes extremely well to avoid large stock piles of soils. All the while, the main office was calling me to discuss updates and expectations of completion. They provided waivers of lien, certificates of insurance, properly acquired permits, and JULIE locates. From a construction background, I can tell you that I did not see any flaws in the way they operated and this an extremely professional company. The pictures attached show the push piers added to the foundation (pictures 1, 2 & 3), the amount of excavation (picture 4), and the restoration after dirt was placed back in the pits and compacted (pictures 5, 6 & 7). Please notice that they also sealed two large cracks and steel plated these cracks from expanding further (which you can see under my sliding glass door). I, as well as my wife, are extremely happy that we chose United Structural Systems for our contractor. I would happily tell any of my friends and family to use this contractor should the opportunity arise!

United Structural Systems of Illinois, Inc

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Dave Kari

(5)

What a fantastic experience! Owner Rick Thomas is a trustworthy professional. Nick and the crew are hard working, knowledgeable and experienced. I interviewed every company in the area, big and small. A homeowner never wants to hear that they have foundation issues. Out of every company, I trusted USS the most, and it paid off in the end. Highly recommend.

United Structural Systems of Illinois, Inc

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Sarah McNeily

(5)

USS was excellent. They are honest, straightforward, trustworthy, and conscientious. They thoughtfully removed the flowers and flower bulbs to dig where they needed in the yard, replanted said flowers and spread the extra dirt to fill in an area of the yard. We've had other services from different companies and our yard was really a mess after. They kept the job site meticulously clean. The crew was on time and friendly. I'd recommend them any day! Thanks to Jessie and crew.

United Structural Systems of Illinois, Inc

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Paul Gunderlock

(4)

The staff was helpful, very nice and easy to work with and completed the work timely and cleaned up well. Communications faltered a bit at times and there was an email communications glitch which was no fault of anyone, but no big deal and all ended up fine. We sure feel better to have this done and hope that is the end of our structural issues. It does seem like (after talking to several related companies), that it would be great if some of these related companies had a structural engineer on staff vs using on the job expertise gained over years – which is definitely valuable! But leaves a bit of uncertainty – and probably saves money for both sides may be the trade-off? So far, so good though! Thank you.

Investigating Settlement Issues Behind Corner Separation [View GBP](#)

Check our other pages :

- **Identifying Freeze and Thaw Patterns in Foundation Movement**
- **Tracking Subtle Changes in Fracture Patterns**
- **Addressing Expanding Clay in Variable Weather**

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the common causes of corner separation in building foundations?

Corner separation can be caused by differential settlement due to varying soil conditions, poor drainage leading to water accumulation, or inadequate foundational support. These factors can lead to uneven settling and stress on the foundation, resulting in cracks and separation.

How can I determine if corner separation is a sign of a serious structural issue?

To assess the severity, inspect for signs like large or widening cracks, doors and windows that stick or don't close properly, sloping floors, and visible gaps between the wall and ceiling. Consulting with a structural engineer for a professional evaluation is recommended for an accurate diagnosis.

What repair methods are available for addressing corner separation caused by settlement issues?

Repair options include underpinning techniques such as helical piers or push piers to stabilize the foundation, improving drainage around the building to prevent further water-related issues, and sealing cracks with epoxy or polyurethane injections to restore structural integrity.

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