Mobile Home Owners

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Steps for Removing Outdated AC Systems in Mobile Homes

Importance of Selecting the Right Units for Upgrades

When it comes to maintaining comfort within a mobile home, the air conditioning system plays a pivotal role. However, as with all mechanical systems, there inevitably comes a time when an AC unit may need to be replaced. The decision to replace an air conditioning system is not one to be taken lightly, as it involves both financial implications and the prospect of living with or without optimal climate control during the transition. Hence, assessing the current AC system becomes an essential first step in determining whether replacement is indeed necessary.

The initial consideration in this assessment revolves around the age of the existing system. Generally speaking, most air conditioning units have a lifespan of about 10 to 15 years. Emergency repairs are often required during extreme weather conditions **Mobile Home Hvac Service** ultraviolet radiation. Units that fall within or beyond this range often face increased risks of malfunction and decreased efficiency. As these systems age, they tend to require more frequent repairs and function less effectively than newer models. Thus, knowing the age of your AC unit can provide valuable insight into whether it's nearing its end-of-life phase where replacement might be more cost-effective than continuous repair.

Efficiency is another critical factor that needs scrutiny when evaluating an air conditioning system. Older units typically lack the energy-efficient technologies found in modern units, leading to higher energy consumption and increased utility bills. By inspecting the Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) rating of your current system-an indicator of its cooling output relative to its energy usage-you can gauge its efficiency level compared to newer standards. A low SEER rating suggests that your unit is consuming excessive power for cooling needs and upgrading could result in significant savings on energy costs over time.

Beyond age and efficiency, examining any existing issues with the current AC system is indispensable for making an informed decision about replacement. Common problems such as inconsistent temperatures across rooms, strange noises during operation, frequent

breakdowns, or leaks can signal underlying issues that are either costly or impractical to fix on aging systems. In some cases, these problems may indicate fundamental flaws or deterioration within key components like compressors or coils-issues that often render repairs uneconomical when compared against investing in a new unit.

Furthermore, it's vital to consider how well-suited your current AC system is for your specific living environment today versus when it was installed initially. Changes in household size or insulation upgrades could mean that what once sufficed no longer meets present-day cooling requirements effectively.

Ultimately, assessing whether an outdated AC system should be replaced requires careful consideration of several interrelated factors: age indicating potential obsolescence; efficiency reflecting operational costs; and existing issues pointing towards reliability concerns-all while taking into account personal circumstances and future needs for climate control in your mobile home.

By undertaking this comprehensive evaluation process before embarking on removal steps for an outdated AC system in a mobile home context ensures that homeowners make judicious decisions rooted not only in immediate necessity but also long-term practicality and sustainability aspirations-a crucial balance needed amidst today's ever-evolving technological landscape.

Factors to Consider When Choosing HVAC Units for Mobile Homes —

Researching new HVAC options is an essential endeavor for anyone looking to upgrade the climate control systems in their mobile home. As energy efficiency becomes increasingly important, both for environmental reasons and cost savings, exploring modern HVAC systems presents a promising opportunity. This journey not only involves discovering the benefits of contemporary systems but also understanding the steps necessary to remove outdated air conditioning (AC) units from mobile homes.

Mobile homes present unique challenges when it comes to heating and cooling due to their construction and typically smaller size compared to traditional houses. Therefore, choosing an HVAC system that is both efficient and suitable for these living spaces is crucial. Modern systems, such as ductless mini-split air conditioners or heat pumps, offer significant advantages over older models. They are designed with energy efficiency in mind, which means lower electricity bills and a reduced carbon footprint. Additionally, these systems often provide better temperature control, improved indoor air quality, and quieter operation.

Before installing a new system, however, it is vital to address the removal of any outdated AC units. The process begins with ensuring the safety of everyone involved by turning off all power supplies connected to the old unit. This step is critical to prevent electrical hazards during removal. Next, it's advisable to consult any manuals or guides associated with the specific model being removed; these documents can provide valuable insights into how parts are assembled or disassembled.

Once prepared, you should carefully disconnect all electrical wiring from the unit. It's essential to label wires if necessary to ensure they're correctly reconnected later on if needed or repurposed for other uses. After handling electrical components, attention turns toward refrigerant lines which must be evacuated properly by a certified technician due to environmental regulations regarding refrigerant disposal.

Following these precautions allows for a more straightforward physical removal of the AC unit itself. Depending on its installation method - whether it's window-mounted or integrated into a wall - different tools may be required to unfasten mounting brackets or frames securely holding it in place.

After successfully removing the outdated system without damage to surrounding structures like walls or windowsills within your mobile home environment itself becomes ready anew awaiting fresh installations soon thereafter bringing forth next chapter life via energy-efficient

solutions tailored fit today's needs while considering future sustainability goals alike!

In conclusion: Researching modern HVAC options tailored specifically towards mobile homes represents wise investment time effort yielding numerous benefits economically environmentally long-term perspective plus immediate improvements comfort levels enjoyed daily basis thereafter! Removing outdated AC units might seem daunting initially yet following necessary steps ensures smooth transition newer technologies ultimately enhancing overall living experience significantly so don't hesitate take plunge explore what out there now awaiting discovery potentially transforming lifestyle entirely positive manner imaginable!

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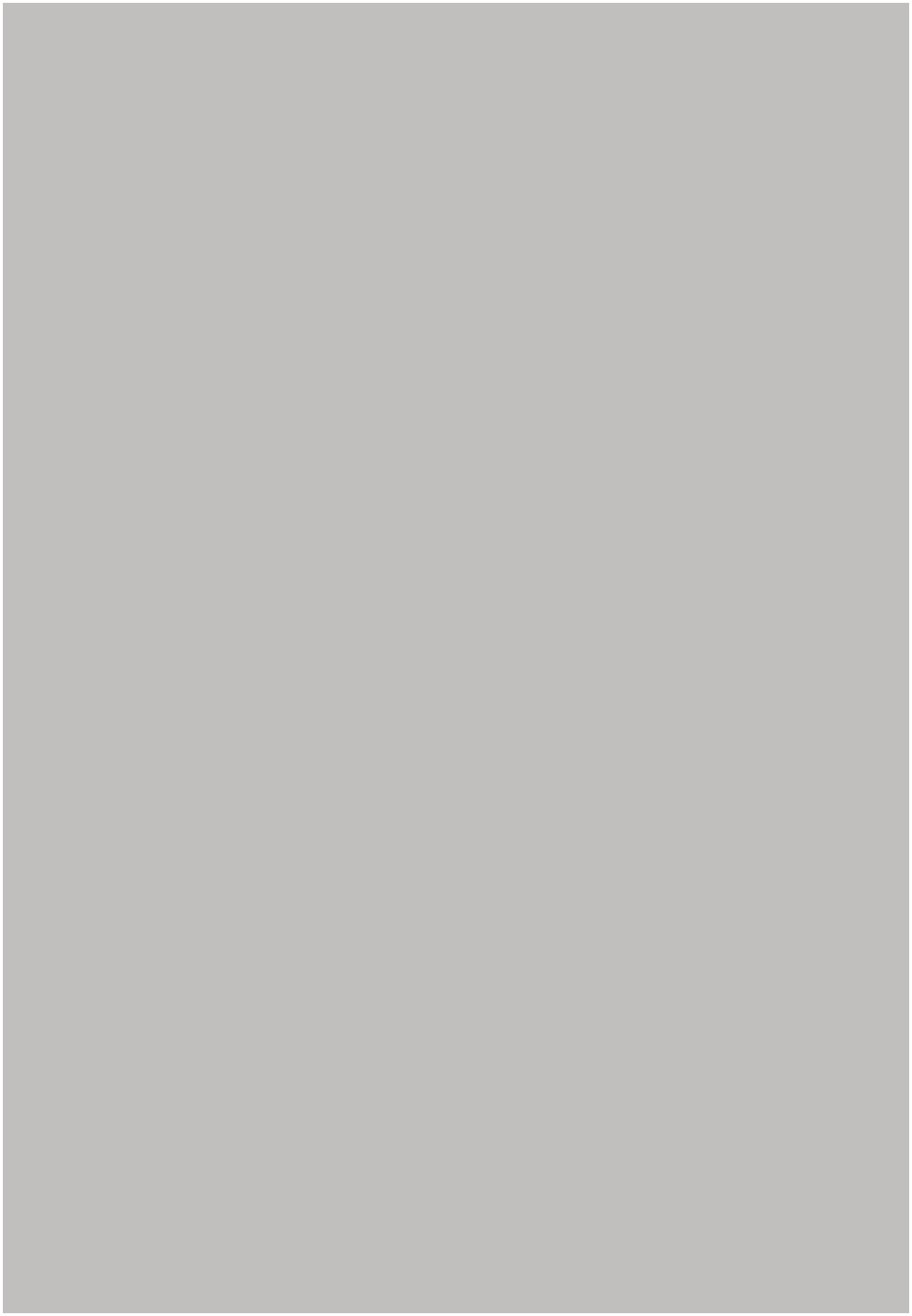

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Energy Efficiency and Environmental Impact

Removing an outdated air conditioning system from a mobile home is a task that requires careful planning and execution. Mobile homes have unique structural characteristics, which demand specialized attention to ensure any modifications do not compromise the integrity of the home. One of the most critical steps in this process involves consulting with HVAC professionals. Their expertise is invaluable in ensuring that the new system is appropriate for the specific needs of your mobile home while adhering to all relevant safety and efficiency standards.

The first step in removing an outdated AC system is conducting a thorough assessment of the existing setup. This includes evaluating the current system's efficiency, identifying any potential issues such as leaks or electrical problems, and considering whether repairs might be more cost-effective than a complete replacement. Consulting with an HVAC professional at this stage can provide clarity on these points. They can offer insights into whether your current system simply needs upgrades or if it has reached the end of its lifespan.

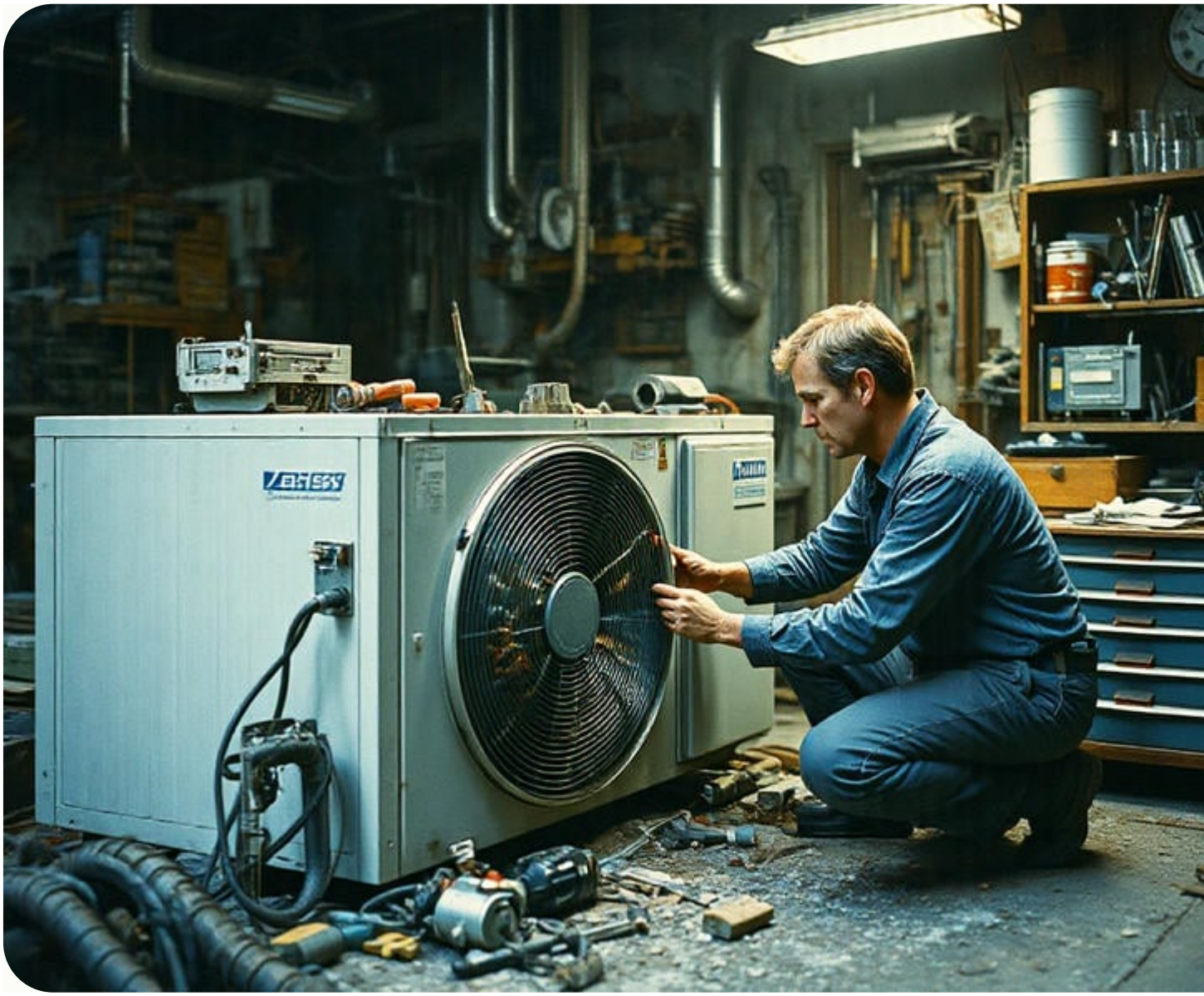
Once it's determined that removal and replacement are necessary, selecting a new unit becomes paramount. Here, an HVAC professional's advice is crucial as they can recommend systems that align with your home's size, climate considerations, and energy efficiency goals. Mobile homes often have limited space for ductwork and require systems designed to maximize comfort without wasting energy. An expert can guide you through options such as split systems or high-efficiency models specifically suited for compact living spaces.

Proper installation tailored to mobile home specifications cannot be overstated; incorrect installation can lead to inefficient operation or even pose safety hazards. HVAC professionals bring an understanding of how various components interact within mobile homes' unique environments, ensuring everything from duct placement to refrigerant connections are optimized.

Moreover, these experts are well-versed in local building codes and regulations governing HVAC installations in mobile homes-a critical aspect often overlooked by homeowners attempting DIY projects. Compliance with these standards ensures not only legal adherence but also enhances overall safety and performance.

In addition to technical expertise, engaging with HVAC professionals provides peace of mind during what could otherwise be a daunting process. They handle logistics such as disposal of old units and procurement of new ones while minimizing disruption to daily life in your home.

In conclusion, removing an outdated AC system from a mobile home is far more complex than merely swapping out one unit for another. It requires careful evaluation, strategic selection of new equipment, meticulous installation practices, and strict compliance with regulatory standards-all areas where consulting with seasoned HVAC professionals makes all the difference. By leveraging their expertise throughout each phase-from assessment through installation-homeowners can ensure their new AC system delivers optimal comfort efficiently while safeguarding their investment for years to come.



Cost-Effectiveness and Budget Considerations

When it comes to removing outdated air conditioning systems in mobile homes, safety and preparation are paramount. The first critical step in this process is preparing for removal by disconnecting power sources and clearing the area around the AC unit. This ensures not only a smooth transition but also a safe environment for anyone involved in the task.

To start, it's essential to focus on disconnecting power sources. Air conditioning units are complex machines that rely heavily on electricity to function. Before any removal can begin, you must ensure that all electrical connections are safely disengaged to prevent accidents such as electric shocks or short circuits. This involves turning off the main power supply to the AC unit at the breaker box. It is advisable to use a voltage tester to double-check that there is no residual current flowing through the system before proceeding with any further actions.

Next, attention should be directed towards clearing the area around the AC unit. Mobile homes often have limited space, which can make maneuvering around heavy appliances challenging. By ensuring that there is adequate space around the unit, you reduce risks of injury and damage during removal. Begin by moving any furniture, plants, or other obstacles away from the vicinity of the air conditioner. Additionally, inspect for debris or clutter that might impede access or pose tripping hazards.

Clearing the area also involves assessing structural elements nearby that could be affected during removal. For instance, check if there are any weak floorboards or unstable walls adjacent to where you will be working. Addressing these concerns beforehand helps maintain both personal safety and structural integrity during and after disassembly.

Moreover, it's important to gather necessary tools and equipment before starting this endeavor. Having everything within reach minimizes delays and reduces unnecessary movements back and forth across potentially hazardous areas.

Ultimately, preparing for removal by disconnecting power sources and clearing surrounding spaces forms a foundational part of safely removing outdated AC systems from mobile homes. With thorough preparation, not only do we protect ourselves from electrical dangers but we also ensure an orderly environment conducive to efficient work.

In summary, this preparatory phase is vital-setting a tone of caution while paving way for subsequent steps in removing an obsolete air conditioning system safely from your mobile home setting. Whether you're undertaking this project independently or with professional help, these initial measures underscore responsible practices pivotal for success without compromising safety standards along every step taken forward into transforming your living space into one more comfortable without its old cooling companion lurking overhead anymore quietly ticking away beneath notice daily until now brought forth finally unto light rightly so removed altogether cleanly done once complete here begun thus anew onward go!

Sizing and Compatibility with Mobile Home Structures

Removing an outdated air conditioning system from a mobile home is a task that requires careful planning and adherence to safety protocols. Given the confined space and unique structural aspects of mobile homes, it is imperative to approach this task with precision and caution to prevent any damage to the surrounding structures.

The first step in safely removing an old AC unit is to ensure that all power sources connected to the unit are completely shut off. This involves switching off the circuit breaker that controls the AC system. Electricity poses one of the most significant risks during this process, so verifying that there is no live current running through the wires before proceeding with dismantling is crucial.

Once power has been disconnected, it's essential to assess the area around the AC unit. Mobile homes often have limited space, and their walls may not be as robust as those in traditional houses, making them susceptible to damage if not handled carefully. Clearing away any debris or clutter will provide a safer working environment and help prevent accidental harm to nearby structures.

With a clear workspace established, you can begin dismantling the unit. Start by removing any external covers or panels from the AC system. It's important to handle these components gently; even seemingly minor scratches or dents can compromise their integrity or functionality if reused elsewhere. During this phase, it's also wise to label parts as they are removed. This practice ensures that each component can be properly identified later on and helps maintain organization throughout the removal process.

Special care should be taken when dealing with refrigerant lines within the AC system. Refrigerants must be handled according to environmental regulations due to their potential

impact on both human health and nature. If necessary, consult with certified HVAC professionals who can safely recover refrigerants using specialized equipment before you proceed further.

Next comes detaching electrical wiring from the unit itself. Ensure all wires are clearly labeled according to their original connections; improper reconnection could lead not only to inefficiency but also pose severe safety hazards when installing new systems in future scenarios.

After successfully disconnecting these elements, it's time for physically removing larger components like compressors or condensers depending upon whether they reside inside/outside your mobile home setup respectively - ensuring extreme caution while lifting heavy parts either manually (with assistance) or via appropriate tools/equipment designed specifically for such tasks within confined spaces similar unto those found therein aforementioned environments housing portable/mobile living accommodations alike yours truly hereunder consideration thereof present discussion topic at hand today!

Finally yet importantly comes proper disposal/recycling thereof leftover materials including metals plastics etc., abiding strictly per local ordinances governing waste management practices regarding same herein vicinity/region applicable thereto respective jurisdiction(s) involved therein processing said items post-removal thereof - thereby completing overall procedure without incident nor issue arising thenceforth subsequently thereafter henceforth forthwith forevermore amen

In conclusion then thusly therefore ergo vis-à-vis aforementioned discourse concerning safe effective efficient methodical removal obsolete outmoded antiquated superseded outdated archaic dilapidated decrepit dysfunctional malfunctioning nonfunctional defunct redundant superfluous extraneous expendable dispensable disposable replaceable substitutable exchangeable trade-in swap-out air-conditioning units/systems/devices/mechanisms/apparatuses/machinery/etc., especially notably particularly specifically relevant pertinent applicable germane apropos contextually situationally circumstantially vis-a-vis mobile home settings/environments/scenarios/circumstances/conditions/contexts/backdrops/etc.; following outlined guidelines ensures successful completion task while preserving integrity surrounding areas thus avoiding costly repairs unnecessary inconveniences unwanted complications undesired repercussions untoward consequences unanticipated outcomes

Installation Challenges and Solutions

Disposing of outdated air conditioning systems in mobile homes presents a unique set of challenges and responsibilities. As environmental concerns gain prominence, understanding how to dispose of old HVAC systems responsibly has become crucial. This task is not just about removing an obsolete unit; it involves adhering to local regulations for disposal or recycling, ensuring that the process is environmentally friendly.

The first step in this process is to familiarize oneself with local laws and regulations regarding HVAC disposal. These rules can vary significantly from one region to another, reflecting differing priorities and environmental policies. It's essential to contact your local waste management authority or environmental agency for guidance. They can provide specific instructions on how HVAC units should be handled, including any necessary permits or paperwork required before disposal.

Once you have a clear understanding of the legal requirements, the next step involves safely dismantling the outdated AC system. This should always be approached with caution due to the potential hazards involved, such as exposure to refrigerants or electrical components. Hiring a certified professional who specializes in HVAC removal is often recommended. These technicians are trained to handle the intricacies of dismantling systems while minimizing risks associated with harmful substances like Freon, which can contribute significantly to ozone layer depletion if not managed correctly.

After safe removal, consider the options for recycling parts of the AC unit. Many components within an air conditioner are recyclable, including metal parts like aluminum and copper coils. Recycling these materials helps conserve natural resources and reduces landfill waste. Some manufacturers offer take-back programs that facilitate recycling efforts by accepting old units when purchasing new ones.

Finally, reflect on ways to reduce future environmental impact when selecting a replacement system for your mobile home. Opting for energy-efficient models not only decreases utility costs but also minimizes carbon footprints over time.

In conclusion, disposing of outdated AC systems responsibly requires careful planning and adherence to local regulations aimed at protecting our environment. By understanding these guidelines and utilizing available resources like professional services and recycling programs, we can ensure that our actions contribute positively towards sustainable living practices even within mobile home communities. Through responsible disposal practices today, we help pave the way for cleaner air tomorrow while embracing more eco-friendly technologies moving forward.

Maintenance and Long-term Performance

Removing outdated air conditioning systems in mobile homes and transitioning to a new, efficient system is a task that requires careful planning and execution. One of the crucial steps in this process is installing the new system, which involves coordinating with professionals to ensure precise installation, optimal performance, and compliance with manufacturer guidelines.

The first phase of installing a new AC system begins by selecting a reliable team of professionals who are well-versed in HVAC installations. These experts bring invaluable knowledge and experience to the table, ensuring that each aspect of the installation process adheres to industry standards. Their expertise not only guarantees that the system is installed correctly but also helps prevent potential issues that could arise from improper setup.

Once the professional team is assembled, it's essential to engage in thorough planning and communication. This involves discussing specific requirements for the mobile home environment as well as any unique constraints that may exist. Mobile homes often present distinct challenges due to their size and structure, making it critical for professionals to tailor their approach accordingly. By aligning with these experts early on, homeowners can ensure that every detail is accounted for before any physical work begins.

Next comes the actual installation process. Professionals meticulously follow manufacturer guidelines during this phase to maintain warranty validity and ensure optimal performance from the outset. This step includes tasks like securing proper electrical connections, positioning ductwork effectively, and calibrating thermostats accurately. Each action taken

during installation plays a vital role in how efficiently and effectively the system will operate over its lifespan.

Moreover, precise installation conducted by seasoned professionals helps maximize energy efficiency. A well-installed AC system consumes less power while providing consistent cooling throughout the home-a critical factor for mobile homeowners looking to manage energy costs effectively.

Finally, post-installation checks are paramount for ensuring everything functions as intended. Professionals conduct comprehensive tests to confirm that airflow is balanced, temperatures are regulated correctly across different zones within the mobile home, and all components work harmoniously together.

In summary, coordinating with skilled professionals for precise AC system installation in mobile homes ensures optimal performance while adhering strictly to manufacturer guidelines. This collaborative effort not only provides peace of mind through expert handling but also delivers long-term benefits such as enhanced energy efficiency and reduced operational costs-making it an indispensable step when upgrading outdated air conditioning systems in mobile homes.

Removing outdated air conditioning (AC) systems from mobile homes is a critical task that requires careful planning and execution. Among the essential steps in this process are testing and maintenance planning. These steps not only ensure the new system's functionality but also help establish a routine to extend its lifespan, ultimately leading to enhanced comfort and energy efficiency for residents.

Before embarking on the removal of an old AC system, it is imperative to conduct initial tests on the new system's functionality. This involves a series of checks to verify that all components are working correctly before installation. Initial testing serves as a safeguard against potential issues that could arise once the new system is operational. For instance, technicians should confirm that electrical connections are secure, refrigerant levels are appropriate, and airflow meets specified standards. By identifying any discrepancies early on, homeowners can avoid unnecessary disruptions or costly repairs down the line.

Once the new AC system passes its initial tests, attention must shift towards establishing a regular maintenance schedule. Maintenance planning is crucial in prolonging the lifespan of any HVAC system. Regular upkeep ensures that the system operates efficiently and effectively throughout its intended service life. A comprehensive maintenance plan should

include routine tasks such as cleaning or replacing filters, inspecting ductwork for leaks, checking refrigerant levels, and ensuring all mechanical parts are functioning correctly.

Moreover, setting up a consistent maintenance schedule helps prevent minor issues from evolving into major problems. For example, neglecting regular filter changes can lead to reduced airflow and increased strain on the system's motors, potentially resulting in premature failure. Similarly, unaddressed refrigerant leaks can compromise cooling efficiency and escalate energy consumption.

In addition to protecting the investment made in a new AC system, proper testing and maintenance contribute significantly to energy savings and environmental sustainability. Well-maintained systems operate more efficiently, which can lead to lower utility bills and reduced carbon footprints-a win-win situation for both homeowners and the environment.

In conclusion, when removing outdated AC systems from mobile homes, conducting thorough initial tests on new installations coupled with diligent maintenance planning is paramount. These steps not only ensure optimal performance of the new unit but also extend its operational life while promoting energy efficiency. By prioritizing these essential practices during an AC upgrade process, mobile home residents can enjoy improved indoor comfort while also safeguarding their investment for years to come.

About Manufactured housing

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This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.
Find sources: "Manufactured housing" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR *(May 2009) (Learn how and when to remove this message)*

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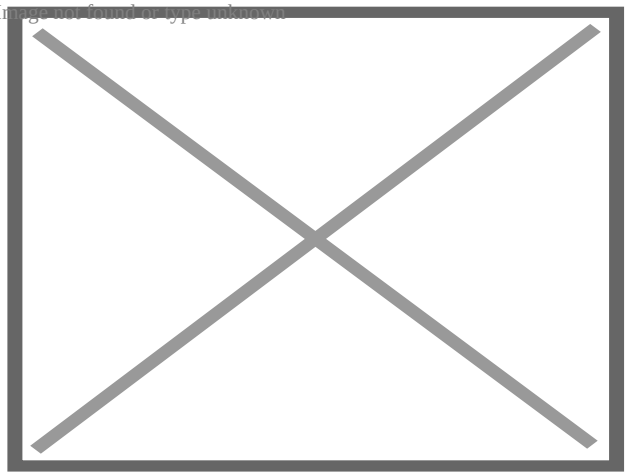

A modern "triple wide" home

Manufactured housing (commonly known as mobile homes in the United States) is a type of prefabricated housing that is largely assembled in factories and then transported to sites of use. The definition of the term in the United States is regulated by federal law (Code of Federal Regulations, 24 CFR 3280): "Manufactured homes are built as dwelling units of at least 320 square feet (30 m^2) in size with a permanent chassis to assure the initial and continued transportability of the home."[1] The requirement to have a wheeled chassis permanently attached differentiates "manufactured housing" from other types of prefabricated homes, such as modular homes.

United States

[edit]

Definition

[edit]

According to the Manufactured Housing Institute's National Communities Council (MHINCC), *manufactured homes*[2]

> are homes built entirely in the factory under a federal building code administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards (commonly known as the HUD Code) went into effect June 15, 1976. Manufactured homes may be single- or multi-section and are transported to the site and installed.

The MHINCC distinguishes among several types of *factory-built housing*: manufactured homes, modular homes, panelized homes, pre-cut homes, and mobile homes.

From the same source, *mobile home* "is the term used for manufactured homes produced prior to June 15, 1976, when the HUD Code went into effect."[2] Despite the formal definition, *mobile home* and *trailer* are still common terms in the United States for this type of housing.

History

[edit]

The original focus of this form of housing was its ability to relocate easily. Units were initially marketed primarily to people whose lifestyle required mobility. However, beginning in the 1950s, these 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 less in width, but in 1956, the 10-foot (3.0 m) wide home was introduced. This helped solidify the line between mobile and house/travel trailers, since the smaller units could be moved simply with an automobile, but the larger, wider units required the services of a professional trucking company. In the 1960s and '70s, the homes became even longer and wider, making the mobility of the units more difficult. Today, when a factory-built home is moved to a location, it is usually kept there permanently. The mobility of the units has decreased considerably.

The factory-built homes of the past developed a negative stereotype because of their lower cost and the tendency for their value to depreciate more quickly than site-built homes. The tendency of these homes to rapidly depreciate in resale value made using them as collateral for loans far riskier than traditional home loans. Loan terms were usually limited to less than the 30-year term typical of the general home-loan market, and interest rates were considerably higher. In other words, these home loans resembled motor vehicle loans far more than traditional home mortgages. They have been consistently linked to lower-income families, which has led to prejudice and zoning restrictions, which include limitations on the number and density of homes permitted on any given site, minimum size requirements, limitations on exterior colors and finishes, and foundation mandates.

Many jurisdictions do not allow the placement of any additional factory-built homes, while others have strongly limited or forbidden all single-wide models, which tend to depreciate more rapidly than modern double-wide models. The derogatory concept of a "trailer park" is typically older single-wide homes occupying small, rented lots and remaining on wheels, even if the home stays in place for decades.

Modern manufactured homes

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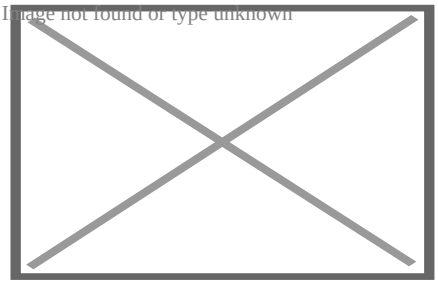
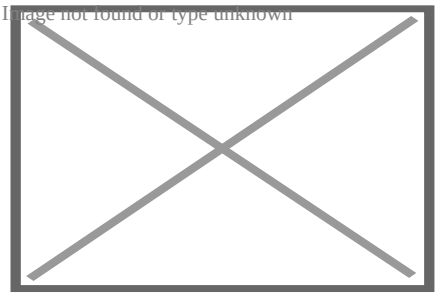
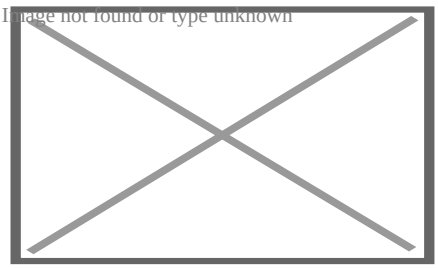


A manufactured house ready to be assembled in Grass Valley, California

Modern homes, especially modular homes, belie this image and can be identical in appearance to site-built homes. Newer homes, particularly double-wides, tend to be built to much higher standards than their predecessors. This has led to a reduction in the rate of value depreciation of many used units.



A manufactured house just before construction of its garage



Stick built garage being added to a new manufactured house

Although great strides have been made in terms of quality, manufactured homes do still struggle with construction problems. Author Wes Johnson has pointed out that the HUD code which governs manufactured homes desperately needs to be updated, quality control at manufacturing facilities are often lax, and set-up issues often compromise even a well-made manufactured home. Johnson states buyers need to be exceptionally cautious if they are entertaining the idea of purchasing any manufactured home by carefully checking it for defects before signing the contract and supervising the set-up process closely. These homes in the modern age are built to be beautiful and last longer than the typical old trailers.[*citation needed*]

When FEMA studied the destruction wrought by Hurricane Andrew in Dade County Florida, they concluded that modular and masonry homes fared best compared to other construction.[3]

High-performance manufactured housing

[edit]

While manufactured homes are considered to be affordable housing, older models can be some of the most expensive in the nation to heat due to energy inefficiency.[4] *High-performance manufactured housing* uses less energy and therefore increases life-cycle affordability by decreasing operating costs. High-performance housing is not only energy efficient, but also attractive, functional, water-efficient, resilient to wind, seismic forces, and moisture penetration, and has healthy indoor environmental quality. Achieving high-performance involves integrated, whole building design, involving many components, not one single technology. High–performance manufactured housing should also include energy efficient appliances, such as Energy Star qualified appliances.[4] Energy Star requires ample insulation: 2x6 walls: R21, roof: R40, floor: R33.

Difference from modular homes

[edit]

Both types of homes - manufactured and modular - are commonly referred to as factory-built housing, but they are not identical. Modular homes are built to International Residential Code (IRC) code. Modular homes can be transported on flatbed trucks rather than being towed, and can lack axles and an automotive-type frame. However, some modular houses are towed behind a semi-truck or toter on a frame similar to that of a trailer. The house 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 house. Once the house has reached its location, the axles and the tongue of the frame are then removed, and the house is set on a concrete foundation by a large crane. Some modern modular homes, once fully assembled, are indistinguishable from site-built homes. In addition, modular homes:

- must conform to the same local, state and regional building codes as homes built on-site;
- are treated the same by banks as homes built on-site. They are easily refinanced, for example;
- must be structurally approved by inspectors;
- can be of any size, although the block sections from which they are assembled are uniformly sized;[5][6]

Difference from IRC codes homes (site built)

[edit]

Manufactured homes have several standard requirements that are more stringent than International Residential Code homes.

Fire Protection

A National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) study from July 2011 shows that occurrence of fires is lower in manufactured housing and the injury rate is lower in manufactured housing. The justification behind the superior fire safety is due to the following higher standard requirements:

- The HUD standard requires a flame spread of 25 or less in water heater and furnace compartments.
- The HUD standard requires a flame spread of 50 or less on the wall behind the range.
- The HUD standard requires a flame spread of 75 or less on the ceilings.
- The HUD standard requires a flame spread of 25 or less to protect the bottoms and side of kitchen cabinets around the range.
- The HUD standard requires additional protection of cabinets above the range.
- The HUD standard requires trim larger than 6" to meet flame spread requirements.
- The HUD standard requires smoke detectors in the general living area.
- The HUD standard requires 2 exterior doors.
- The HUD standard requires bedroom doors to be within 35 feet of an exterior door.

Bay Area

[edit]

The San Francisco Bay Area, located in Northern California, is known for its high real estate prices, making manufactured housing an increasingly popular alternative to traditional real estate.[7] It is mainly the value of the land that makes real estate in this area so expensive. As of May 2011, the median price of a home in Santa Clara was $498,000,[8] while the most expensive manufactured home with all the premium features was only $249,000.[9] This drastic price difference is due to the fact that manufactured homes are typically placed in communities where individuals do not own the land, but instead pay a monthly site fee. This enables a consumer, who could otherwise not afford to live in the Bay Area, the opportunity to own a new home in this location. There are various communities of manufactured homes in the Bay Area, the largest being Casa de Amigos, located in Sunnyvale, California.

Bulk material storage

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  Bulk material storage

Construction starts with the frame

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  the frame
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House is ready for
delivery to site

Australia

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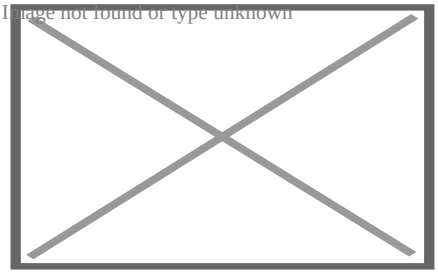

An Australian modern prefabricated house

In Australia these homes are commonly known as **transportable homes**, **relocatable homes** or **prefabricated homes** (not to be confused with the American meaning of the term). They are not as common as in the US, but the industry is expected to grow as this method of construction becomes more accepted.

Manufactured home parks refer to housing estates where the house owner rents the land instead of owning it. This is quite common in Queensland in both the form of tourist parks and over fifty estates. The term transportable homes tends to be used to refer to houses that are built on land that is owned by the house owner.[*citation needed*]

Typically the homes are built in regional areas where the cost of organizing tradespeople and materials is higher than in the cities. In particular prefabricated homes have been popular in mining towns or other towns experiencing demand for new housing in excess of what can be handled by local builders. This method of construction is governed by state construction legislation and is subject to local council approval and homeowners' warranty or home warranty insurance.

Construction process

[edit]

A manufactured home is built entirely inside a huge, climate-controlled factory by a team of craftsmen. The first step in the process is the flooring, which is built in sections, each attached to a permanent chassis with its own wheels and secured for transport upon the home's completion. Depending on the size of the house and the floorplan's layout, there may be two, three or even four sections. The flooring sections have heating, electrical and plumbing connections pre-installed before they are finished with laminate, tile or hardwood. Next, the walls are constructed on a flat level surface with insulation and interior Sheetrock before being lifted by crane into position and secured to the floor sections. The interior ceilings and roof struts are next, vapor sealed and secured to each

section's wall frame before being shingled. Then, the exterior siding is added, along with the installation of doors and windows. Finally, interior finishing, such as sealing the drywall, is completed, along with fixture installation and finishing the electrical and plumbing connections. The exposed portions of each section, where they will eventually be joined together, are wrapped in plastic to protect them for transport.

With all the building site prep work completed, the building will be delivered by trucks towing the individual sections on their permanent chassis. The sections will be joined together securely, and all final plumbing and electrical connections are made before a decorative skirt or facade is applied to the bottom exterior of the house, hiding the chassis and finishing off the look of the home.

See also

[edit]

- Image not found or type unknown Housing portal
- Modular home
- Prefabrication
- Prefabricated home
- Reefer container housing units
- British post-war temporary prefab houses
- HUD USER
- Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse
- Lustron house
- Cardinal Industries, Inc.
- Dymaxion house
- Excel Homes
- All American Homes
- All Parks Alliance for Change

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[edit]

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2. ^ ***a b*** "What is a Manufactured Home?" Manufactured Housing Institute's National Communities Council, accessed 6 July 2011 Archived 23 March 2012 at the Wayback Machine
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4. ^ ***a b*** *Environmental and Energy Study Institute. "Issue Brief: High-Performance Manufactured Housing". eesi.org. Retrieved August 2, 2011.*
5. **^** https://homenation.com/mobile-vs-modular/ Modular home vs Manufactured home
6. **^** Kit Homes Guide

7. ^ *"2011 Coldwell Banker U.S. Home Listing Report". Coldwell Banker. Retrieved 6 July 2011.*
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Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Manufactured homes***.

About Durham Supply Inc

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Things To Do in Oklahoma County

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Science Museum Oklahoma

4.7 (2305)

Photo

Oklahoma City Museum of Art

4.7 (2241)

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum

4.9 (11628)

Photo

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National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum

4.8 (5474)

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Oklahoma National Guard Museum

4.9 (1279)

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Oklahoma Railway Museum

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Driving Directions in Oklahoma County

Driving Directions From Santa Fe South High School to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Subway to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Helmerich & Payne to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Oakwood Homes to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From The Home Depot to Durham Supply Inc

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Driving Directions From Oklahoma National Guard Museum to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Oklahoma City's Adventure District to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Oklahoma City Museum of Art to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From The Cave House to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Oklahoma National Guard Museum to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Blue Whale of Catoosa to Durham Supply Inc

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Reviews for Durham Supply Inc

Durham Supply Inc

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Noel Vandy

(5)

Thanks to the hard work of Randy our AC finally got the service it needed. These 100 degree days definitely feel long when your house isn't getting cool anymore. We were so glad when Randy came to work on the unit, he had all the tools and products he needed with him and it was all good and running well when he left. With a long drive to get here and only few opportunities to do so, we are glad he got it done in 1 visit. Now let us hope it will keep running well for a good while.

Durham Supply Inc

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Crystal Dawn

(1)

I would give 0 stars. This isnTHE WORST company for heating and air. I purchased a home less than one year ago and my ac has gone out twice and these people refuse to repair it although I AM UNDER WARRANTY!!!! They say it’s an environmental issue and they can’t fix it or even try to or replace my warrantied air conditioning system.

Durham Supply Inc

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Salest

(5)

Had to make a quick run for 2 sets of ?? door locks for front and back door.. In/ out in a quick minute! They helped me right away. ?? Made sure the 2 sets had the same ? keys. The ? bathroom was clean and had everything I needed. ? ?. Made a quick inquiry about a random item... they quickly looked it up and gave me pricing. Great ? job ?

Durham Supply Inc

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K Moore

(1)

No service after the sale. I purchased a sliding patio door and was given the wrong size sliding screen door. After speaking with the salesman and manager several times the issue is still not resolved and, I was charged full price for an incomplete door. They blamed the supplier for all the issues…and have offered me

nothing to resolve this.

Durham Supply Inc

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Jennifer Williamson

(5)

First we would like to thank you for installing our air conditioning unit! I'd like to really brag about our technician, Mack, that came to our home to install our unit in our new home. Mack was here for most of the day and throughly explained everything we had a question about. By the late afternoon, we had cold air pumping through our vents and we couldn't have been more thankful. I can tell you, I would be very lucky to have a technician like Mack if this were my company. He was very very professional, kind, and courteous. Please give Mack a pat on the back and stay rest assured that Mack is doing a great job and upholding your company name! Mack, if you see this, great job!! Thanks for everything you did!! We now have a new HVAC company in the event we need one. We will also spread the word to others!!

Steps for Removing Outdated AC Systems in Mobile Homes**View GBP**

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