BILL'S HOME TECH

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Flipping and Reselling for Extra Income

Buying low and selling higher online — a realistic beginner's guide

Tech Made Simple. Service Made Personal.

Bill Davis — Bill's Home Tech

(330) 200-8042 · bill@billshometech.com · Atwater, Ohio

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What's Inside

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THE 60-SECOND VERSION

1 The 60-Second Version

Flipping in a breath.

Flipping (or reselling) means buying items cheaply and reselling them for more, pocketing the difference as profit — and online marketplaces make it accessible to almost anyone wanting extra income. The basic cycle: find underpriced items (at thrift stores, garage and estate sales, clearance racks, or online deals), then resell them at a higher price on marketplaces like eBay, Facebook Marketplace, Poshmark, and others.

You can start small and casual for pocket money, or build it into a real side business. Key things to know: pricing and fees matter — research what items actually sell for (not just the asking prices), and remember the selling platform takes a cut (fees) and shipping costs money, so factor those into your profit; your real profit is the selling price minus what you paid, minus fees and shipping.

The practical steps are to source items you can buy below their resale value, clean and photograph them well, write clear honest listings, price them based on research, and then ship or hand them off and handle the sale. Crucially, keep realistic expectations: flipping is not effortless free money — it takes real time and effort to find items, list them, and ship them, there's a learning curve, and not everything sells or profits as hoped.

Done well, it can bring in genuine extra income (modest for casual sellers, more for serious ones), but it rewards effort and learning. The sensible way to start is small, with items you know something about, learning as you go, and scaling up only if it's working for you. Also mind the practical side: selling for profit can have tax implications, and platform rules and fees vary, so confirm current details.

Start small, learn, and flipping can be a rewarding way to earn extra cash. (Confirm current platforms/fees/rules; consider the tax side.)

- Flipping = buying items cheaply and reselling for more; online marketplaces make it accessible for extra income.
- Find items (thrift stores, garage/estate sales, clearance, online deals) sell on eBay, Facebook Marketplace, Poshmark, etc.
- Mind pricing and fees: research real selling prices (not asking prices); platforms take a cut and shipping costs money — profit = sale price minus cost, fees, and shipping.
- It's not free money — it takes time and effort to source, list, and ship, with a learning curve. Start small with what you know, learn as you go, scale if it works. Mind taxes; confirm current fees/rules.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> The big picture: flipping is buying items cheaply and reselling them for more online for extra income. Find underpriced items (thrift stores, garage/estate sales, clearance, online) and sell on eBay, Facebook Marketplace, Poshmark, etc. Factor in fees and shipping — your real profit is the sale price minus cost, fees, and shipping. It takes genuine time and effort (not free money), with a learning curve. Start small with what you know, keep realistic expectations, and scale if it works. Mind the tax side; confirm current fees and rules.

HOW IT WORKS

2 How Flipping Works

Buy low, sell higher.

At its core, flipping is simple: buy something for less than you can sell it for, and keep the difference. Understanding the basic model — and that your profit is what's left after all costs — sets you up to do it sensibly.

The basic model

- Buy low — you acquire items for less than their resale value, from sources like thrift stores, garage and estate sales, clearance, or online deals (covered next).
- Sell higher — you resell those items for more than you paid, typically on online marketplaces where buyers are looking for them.

- Profit = the difference, minus costs — your profit isn't just 'sold for $40, paid $10, made $30.' It's the selling price minus what you paid and minus the selling fees and shipping costs. So always account for those.
- It works because of mispricing — flipping profits exist because items are sometimes priced below what someone will pay for them (a thrift store doesn't know an item's collectible value; a local seller just wants it gone). You capture that gap.
- Knowledge is the edge — knowing what things are worth (what sells, for how much) is the real skill; it lets you spot underpriced items and price your sales right.
- Casual or serious — you can do it occasionally for pocket money or build it into a consistent side business; the model's the same, just the scale differs.

Why flipping can work (and the profit reality)

Flipping works on a simple principle: things aren't always priced at what someone's willing to pay for them, and you profit by buying where they're cheap and selling where buyers will pay more. A thrift store pricing a donated item has no idea it's a sought-after collectible; a neighbor at a garage sale just wants clutter gone and prices to move it; a store clearing seasonal stock sells below value.

Meanwhile, somewhere online, a buyer is actively searching for exactly that item and will pay a fair market price. Flipping captures that gap — you buy at the low price and sell at the higher one. The crucial thing to understand correctly from the start is how profit actually works, because beginners often overestimate it.

Your profit is not simply the sale price minus what you paid; it's the sale price minus what you paid and minus all your costs of selling — chiefly the selling platform's fees (which take a percentage of each sale) and shipping costs (which can be significant for larger items), plus any supplies and your time.

So an item you bought for $10 and sold for $40 might net far less than $30 after a platform fee and shipping — perhaps $20 or less. Accounting honestly for all these costs is essential to knowing whether a flip is actually worth it; a 'sale' that barely covers your costs isn't a profit.

The real skill that makes flipping profitable is knowledge — knowing what items are genuinely worth, what sells and for how much, and therefore being able to recognize

an underpriced item when you see one and to price your own listings correctly. This knowledge is what separates consistent flippers from people who buy things that don't sell or barely break even; it's developed through research and experience, often in categories you know well (which is why starting with familiar items is wise).

Flipping can be done at any scale — casually, flipping the occasional find for pocket money, or seriously, sourcing and selling consistently as a real side business or even full-time — but the model is the same throughout: buy below value, sell at value, profit on the difference after costs, powered by knowing what things are worth.

With that understanding of how it actually works and where the profit really comes from (and goes), you're ready to look at where to find items and where to sell them, which the next chapters cover. Keep the profit reality front of mind — always subtract fees and shipping — and you'll evaluate flips soundly.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> Your real profit is not just 'sold for $40, paid $10, made $30.' It's the sale price minus what you paid and minus the platform's fees (a percentage of each sale) and shipping costs — so that $40 sale might net $20 or less after fees and shipping. Beginners often overestimate profit by forgetting these. The real skill is knowledge — knowing what things are actually worth lets you spot underpriced items and price your sales right. Always subtract fees and shipping to judge if a flip is truly worth it.

FIND & SELL

3 Where to Find Items and Sell Them

Sourcing and marketplaces.

The two practical pillars of flipping are where you source items (buy them cheaply) and where you sell them (reach buyers). Knowing the common sources and marketplaces, and which suit which items, gets you started on both ends.

Where to find items to flip

- Thrift stores — a classic source; donated goods are often priced low regardless of real value, so treasures hide among them (clothing, books, electronics, collectibles, housewares).
- Garage and yard sales — people selling their stuff cheaply to clear it out, often not knowing or caring about resale value — great for deals.
- Estate sales and auctions — whole households of goods sold off, sometimes with valuable items priced to move; online estate auctions too.
- Clearance and discount racks — retail clearance, seasonal markdowns, and discount stores can offer items below their resale or future value.
- Flea markets and resale shops — can hold underpriced finds.
- Online deals — sometimes you can buy low online (clearance, underpriced local listings on Facebook Marketplace or Craigslist, etc.) and resell for more elsewhere.
- Your own stuff — a great starting point: declutter and sell things you already own but don't need, to learn the ropes with no sourcing cost.

Where to sell

- eBay — a huge, established marketplace good for a wide range of items, especially collectibles, electronics, and niche goods, reaching buyers nationwide; you ship to buyers.
- Facebook Marketplace — great for local sales (furniture, larger items, general goods) with no shipping needed (local pickup); huge local audience, generally low/no fees for local sales.
- Poshmark — focused on clothing, shoes, and accessories (fashion resale); popular for apparel.
- Other specialized platforms — there are platforms for specific categories (electronics, sneakers, handmade, books, etc.) and general ones; choose by what you're selling.
- Match the platform to the item — sell collectibles/electronics on eBay, local/bulky items on Facebook Marketplace, clothing on Poshmark (or eBay), and so on. The right platform reaches the right buyers.

Matching sources and platforms to what you sell

Success in flipping depends a lot on sourcing well and selling in the right place, so it helps to know the common options and match them to what you're dealing in. On the sourcing side, classic sources are thrift stores (where donated goods are often priced

low regardless of true value, hiding real finds among the clothing, books, electronics, collectibles, and housewares), garage and yard sales (where people sell their belongings cheaply to clear them out, frequently unaware of resale value), estate sales and auctions (whole households sold off, sometimes with valuable items priced to move, including online estate auctions), and retail clearance and discount racks (seasonal markdowns and discount stores offering items below their resale or future value).

Flea markets and resale shops can also hide underpriced finds, and you can even source online — buying underpriced local listings or clearance items and reselling them elsewhere for more. A great low-risk starting point is your own stuff: decluttering and selling things you already own but don't need lets you learn the whole process with no sourcing cost or risk.

On the selling side, the main marketplaces each suit different items. eBay is a huge, established marketplace that works well for a wide range of goods shipped to buyers nationwide, and it's especially strong for collectibles, electronics, and niche or specialized items where you want to reach a broad audience of specific buyers. Facebook Marketplace is excellent for local sales — furniture, larger or bulky items, and general household goods — where buyers pick up locally so there's no shipping to deal with, and it has a huge local audience with generally low or no fees for local sales.

Poshmark focuses on clothing, shoes, and accessories, making it popular for fashion resale. There are also platforms specialized by category (for electronics, sneakers, handmade goods, books, and more) and other general marketplaces. The key principle is to match the platform to the item: sell collectibles and electronics on eBay, local and bulky items on Facebook Marketplace, clothing on Poshmark or eBay, and so on, because the right platform puts your item in front of the buyers actually looking for it, which gets it sold faster and for a better price.

Many flippers use more than one platform depending on what they're selling. As you gain experience, you'll learn which sources tend to yield good items for you and which platforms sell your kinds of items best. Starting out, a simple approach — source from a thrift store or your own things, and sell on eBay (for shippable items) or

Facebook Marketplace (for local ones) — covers most situations and lets you learn the ropes. (Platforms, their fees, and rules vary and change, so confirm current details for any you use.)

WATCH OUT

Match the selling platform to the item: eBay for collectibles, electronics, and niche goods shipped nationwide; Facebook Marketplace for local sales of furniture and bulky/general items (buyer pickup, no shipping, low/no fees); Poshmark for clothing and accessories. The right platform puts your item in front of the buyers actually looking for it. A great low-risk start: sell things you already own but don't need — you learn the whole process with no sourcing cost or risk before buying items to flip.

Rather not do this yourself? I'll come to your home and set it up for you — a flat $99 first visit across Portage County, Ohio and nearby communities. Outside the area? I also help remotely by phone or screen-share. Book at billshometech.com/book or call (330) 200-8042.

THE STEPS

4 The Practical Steps

From finding to shipping.

Beyond the concept, flipping involves some practical steps done well — researching value, listing items attractively and honestly, pricing right, and handling the sale and shipping. Doing these well is what turns finds into actual profit.

The steps of a flip

1. Research the value before buying — before you buy an item to flip, check what it actually sells for (look up completed/sold listings on eBay, etc., not just asking prices) so you know it's underpriced and worth your while.
2. Buy it below resale value — acquire the item cheaply enough that you can profit after fees and shipping.

3. Clean and prepare it — clean the item up and make sure it works/is in the condition you'll describe; presentation matters.
4. Photograph it well — take clear, well-lit photos from multiple angles showing the item (and any flaws honestly); good photos sell items.
5. Write a clear, honest listing — a good title (with the terms buyers search), an accurate description, the condition (including any defects), and key details. Honesty prevents problems and returns.
6. Price it based on research — price competitively based on what similar items actually sell for, factoring in your costs and desired profit.
7. List it and handle questions — post it on the right platform and respond to buyer questions.
8. Ship or hand it off, and complete the sale — package shippable items well and ship promptly (or arrange safe local pickup), and provide good service so you get good ratings.

Doing the steps well for real profit

Turning a potential flip into actual profit comes down to doing a handful of practical steps well. The most important and often overlooked step is the first: research the value before you buy. Before purchasing any item to flip, check what it actually sells for — crucially, look at completed or sold listings (on eBay, you can filter to sold items) rather than just the asking prices people are hoping for, because what matters is what items genuinely sell for, not what someone's asking.

This research tells you whether an item is truly underpriced and whether, after fees and shipping, there's real profit in it — doing this prevents the common beginner mistake of buying things that won't actually profit. Once you've confirmed an item is worth it and bought it cheaply, prepare it: clean it up, make sure it works and is in the condition you'll describe, since presentation affects both sale price and buyer satisfaction.

Then photograph it well — clear, well-lit photos from multiple angles showing the item accurately (including any flaws honestly), because good photos are one of the biggest factors in whether and for how much an item sells. Write a clear, honest listing: a good title containing the words buyers actually search for (brand, model, key terms), an accurate and detailed description, and an honest statement of the

condition including any defects.

Honesty here is not just ethical but practical — accurately describing flaws prevents disputes, returns, and bad ratings that hurt you. Price it based on your research, competitively relative to what similar items sell for, while covering your costs and leaving the profit you want (you can price slightly high to allow for offers, or competitively for a quick sale).

List it on the right platform for the item, and respond helpfully to buyer questions. When it sells, complete the transaction well: package shippable items carefully so they arrive safely, ship promptly, or for local sales arrange a safe pickup (meeting in a safe public place for local transactions is wise). Providing good, prompt service earns you good ratings, which matter for selling more in the future.

Doing these steps conscientiously — especially researching value upfront, photographing and describing items well and honestly, and pricing based on real data — is what consistently converts finds into profit and builds a good reputation. Sloppiness at any step (buying without research, bad photos, dishonest or vague descriptions, overpricing, poor shipping) is what leads to items that don't sell, unhappy buyers, and losses.

The steps aren't hard, but doing them well is the difference between successful flipping and frustration.

TIP

The most important (and most skipped) step: research the real value before you buy. Check what items actually sell for — look at completed/sold listings (on eBay you can filter to sold items), not the asking prices people are hoping for. This tells you whether an item is truly underpriced and whether there's real profit after fees and shipping, preventing the common mistake of buying things that won't profit. Then photograph items well, describe them honestly (including flaws — it prevents disputes and returns), and price based on your research.

EXPECTATIONS

5

Realistic Expectations

Not free money, but real potential.

Finally, realistic expectations are crucial to a good experience with flipping — it can genuinely bring in extra income, but it's not effortless free money. Understanding the real effort, learning curve, and likely returns helps you start sensibly and avoid disappointment.

Setting realistic expectations

- It takes real time and effort — sourcing items, researching, cleaning, photographing, listing, answering buyers, and shipping all take time. Flipping is work, not passive income.
- There's a learning curve — you get better with experience: learning what sells, what things are worth, how to source and price. Early on, you'll make mistakes (buy duds, misprice); that's normal and part of learning.
- Not everything sells or profits — some items won't sell, or won't profit after fees and shipping. Not every flip works; successful flippers accept some misses.
- Returns are modest for casual sellers — done occasionally, it brings in pocket money or modest extra cash; it's not usually a get-rich scheme. Serious, consistent effort can earn more, up to a real side or full income for some.
- Costs and fees eat into profit — remember fees, shipping, supplies, and your time; your true hourly 'wage' may be modest, especially starting out.
- Taxes and rules apply — income from reselling can be taxable, and platforms have rules; as you grow, treat it properly (records, taxes) and know the rules.
- But it's real and rewarding — with effort and learning, flipping genuinely earns extra income and many find it enjoyable; it's accessible and scalable. Just go in realistic.

Starting sensibly with eyes open

Realistic expectations are what make flipping a positive experience rather than a disappointing one, so it's worth being honest about what it is and isn't. Flipping can genuinely earn extra income — that's real, and for some people it grows into a substantial side business or even a full-time living — but it is emphatically not effortless, passive, free money, and anyone selling it as such is misleading you.

It takes real, ongoing work: sourcing items (which means time hunting through thrift stores or sales), researching values, cleaning and preparing items, photographing and listing them, answering buyer questions, and packing and shipping — all of which add up to genuine time and effort for each item. There's also a learning curve: you get meaningfully better with experience as you learn what sells, what things are worth, where to source well, and how to price — and early on you'll inevitably make mistakes, like buying items that turn out to be duds or that don't sell, or mispricing things, which is a normal and expected part of learning the craft.

Not every flip works: some items won't sell, and some won't actually profit once fees and shipping are subtracted, so successful flippers accept a certain number of misses and focus on their overall results, not every single item. In terms of returns, be realistic: done casually and occasionally, flipping typically brings in modest extra cash or pocket money — nice, but not life-changing — while consistent, serious effort can earn considerably more, up to a real supplementary or even full income for those who commit to it and get good at it.

When you tally up the costs (platform fees, shipping, supplies) and your time, your effective 'hourly rate' may be modest, especially at the start, which is worth knowing. As your selling grows, remember the practical obligations too: income from reselling can be taxable (and platforms may report it), so you should keep records and handle taxes properly as you scale, and you should know and follow the rules of the platforms you use.

None of this is meant to discourage you — flipping is a real, accessible, and often enjoyable way to earn extra income, and many people genuinely profit from and enjoy it — but going in with clear eyes is what sets you up for success and satisfaction rather than disappointment. The sensible way to start is small and low-risk: begin by selling items you already own or inexpensive finds, ideally in categories you know something about (so your knowledge gives you an edge), learn the process and from your mistakes, see whether you enjoy it and whether it's working for you, and scale up gradually only if it is.

Treat your early flips as learning, keep track of your true profits (after all costs), and grow at your own pace. Approached this way — with effort, patience, learning, and

realistic expectations — flipping can be a rewarding source of extra income and an enjoyable pursuit. (Confirm current platform rules and fees, and consider the tax and any legal implications for your situation; this is general information, not tax, legal, or financial advice.)

WATCH OUT

Keep realistic expectations: flipping is not effortless free money. It takes genuine time and effort (sourcing, researching, cleaning, photographing, listing, shipping), there's a real learning curve (you'll buy some duds early — that's normal), and not everything sells or profits after fees and shipping. Casual flipping brings modest extra cash; serious effort can earn more. Also: reselling income can be taxable and platforms have rules, so keep records and handle taxes as you grow. Start small with what you know, learn, and scale only if it works.

COMMON QUESTIONS

6 Common Questions

The reselling questions, answered.

“How do I know what an item is worth?”

Research what it actually sells for — not what people are asking. The best method is to look at completed or sold listings on a marketplace like eBay (you can filter search results to show only sold items), which tells you the real prices items have genuinely sold for, rather than hopeful asking prices that may never result in a sale.

Check several comparable sold items to get a realistic range, accounting for condition. Do this before you buy an item to flip, so you know it's truly underpriced and that there's real profit after fees and shipping. Over time, you'll build up knowledge of values in categories you deal in, which becomes your edge.

This research is the single most important skill in flipping — it prevents buying things that won't profit and lets you price your sales correctly.

"What are the fees, and how do they affect my profit?"

Selling platforms typically take a percentage of each sale as their fee, and there may be payment-processing fees too, plus shipping costs you or the buyer pays. These matter a lot for your real profit: your actual profit is the selling price minus what you paid and minus the platform fees and shipping (and any supplies).

So an item you bought for $10 and sold for $40 might net noticeably less than $30 after a platform fee and shipping — perhaps $20 or less. Beginners often forget these costs and overestimate their profit. Always factor fees and shipping in when deciding whether an item is worth flipping and when pricing it.

Fee structures vary by platform (and local Facebook Marketplace sales often have low or no fees since there's no shipping), so check the current fees for whatever platform you use.

"Can I really make money doing this?"

Yes — genuinely, but with realistic expectations. Flipping can bring in real extra income: modest pocket money for casual, occasional sellers, and up to a substantial side or even full income for those who put in serious, consistent effort and get good at it. But it's not effortless or passive — it takes real time and work (sourcing, researching, listing, shipping), there's a learning curve, and not every item sells or profits after fees.

So it rewards effort, knowledge, and persistence. Many people do profit and enjoy it. The key is to start small, learn the ropes (including from early mistakes), track your true profits after all costs, and scale up only if it's working and you enjoy it.

Go in expecting a real but earned income that grows with your effort and skill, not a get-rich-quick scheme, and you can genuinely make money.

"Do I have to pay taxes on what I earn?"

Potentially yes — income from reselling for profit can be taxable, so it's something to take seriously, especially as you grow beyond occasionally selling your own used belongings. The rules depend on your situation, how much you earn, and where you

live, and selling platforms may report your sales to tax authorities above certain thresholds.

The sensible approach is to keep good records of what you buy and sell and your costs from the start, so you can account for your income and expenses properly, and to understand your tax obligations — consulting a tax professional as your selling grows is wise. Don't let this deter you from starting, but do treat the tax side responsibly as a real part of running even a small reselling activity.

This is general information, not tax or legal advice, so confirm the current rules for your situation and consider professional guidance.

WRAP UP

7 A Real Way to Earn Extra — With Effort

Start small, learn, and grow.

Flipping and reselling — buying items cheaply and selling them for more — is a genuinely accessible way to earn extra income, made possible for almost anyone by online marketplaces. The model is simple: find underpriced items (at thrift stores, garage and estate sales, clearance, or online) and resell them at a profit on platforms like eBay, Facebook Marketplace, and Poshmark, matching the platform to the item.

The keys to doing it well are understanding that your real profit is the sale price minus what you paid and minus fees and shipping (so always factor those in), researching what items actually sell for before buying (using completed/sold listings, not asking prices), and doing the practical steps well — cleaning, photographing, and honestly describing items, pricing based on research, and handling sales and shipping conscientiously.

Above all, keep realistic expectations: flipping is not effortless free money but real work with a learning curve, where not everything sells or profits, returns are modest for casual sellers (though real income is possible with serious effort), and there are practical obligations like taxes and platform rules to handle as you grow. Approached

with clear eyes — starting small and low-risk (selling your own things or inexpensive finds, ideally in categories you know), learning from the process and your early mistakes, tracking your true profits, and scaling up only if it's working and you enjoy it — flipping can be a rewarding and even enjoyable source of extra cash.

It rewards effort, knowledge, and persistence rather than offering something for nothing, but for those willing to put in the work and learn, it's a legitimately real way to earn. Start small, learn as you go, and grow at your own pace. (Specific platforms, fees, and rules vary and change, and reselling income can have tax implications, so confirm current details and consider the tax and legal side; this is general information, not tax, legal, or financial advice.)

- Flipping = buy items cheaply (thrift, garage/estate sales, clearance, online), resell for more on eBay, Facebook Marketplace, Poshmark, etc. (match platform to item).
- Real profit = sale price minus cost minus fees and shipping — always factor those in; research what items actually sell for (sold listings) before buying.
- Do the steps well: research value, clean, photograph and describe honestly, price by research, ship conscientiously.
- Keep realistic expectations — it's real work with a learning curve, not free money; modest returns casually, more with serious effort; mind taxes and rules.
- Start small with what you know, learn from early mistakes, track true profits, and scale if it works. Confirm current fees/rules; general info, not tax/legal advice.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> If you'd like a hand getting started with flipping and reselling — learning how to research what items are really worth (using sold listings), choosing the right marketplace for what you're selling, writing good honest listings and pricing them, or just figuring out whether it's for you with realistic expectations — that's exactly the kind of practical help I'm glad to provide, so you can start small and sensibly. Remember it rewards effort and learning, not get-rich-quick hopes. Confirm current platform fees and rules, and consider the tax side as you grow; this is general information, not tax, legal, or financial advice.

CHEAT SHEET

Everyday Cheat Sheet

Keep this page handy. It points you straight to what to do for each task.

I want to...	Do this...
What it is	Buying items cheaply and reselling them for more — at a profit
Find items	Thrift stores, garage/estate sales, clearance, online deals
Sell on	eBay, Facebook Marketplace, Poshmark, and other marketplaces
Mind the fees	Platforms take a cut; factor fees & shipping into your profit
It takes effort	Not free money — time to source, list, ship; realistic expectations
Start small	Begin with what you know; learn as you go; scale if it works
Get help	Call Bill: (330) 200-8042

AT A GLANCE

A Picture to Follow Along

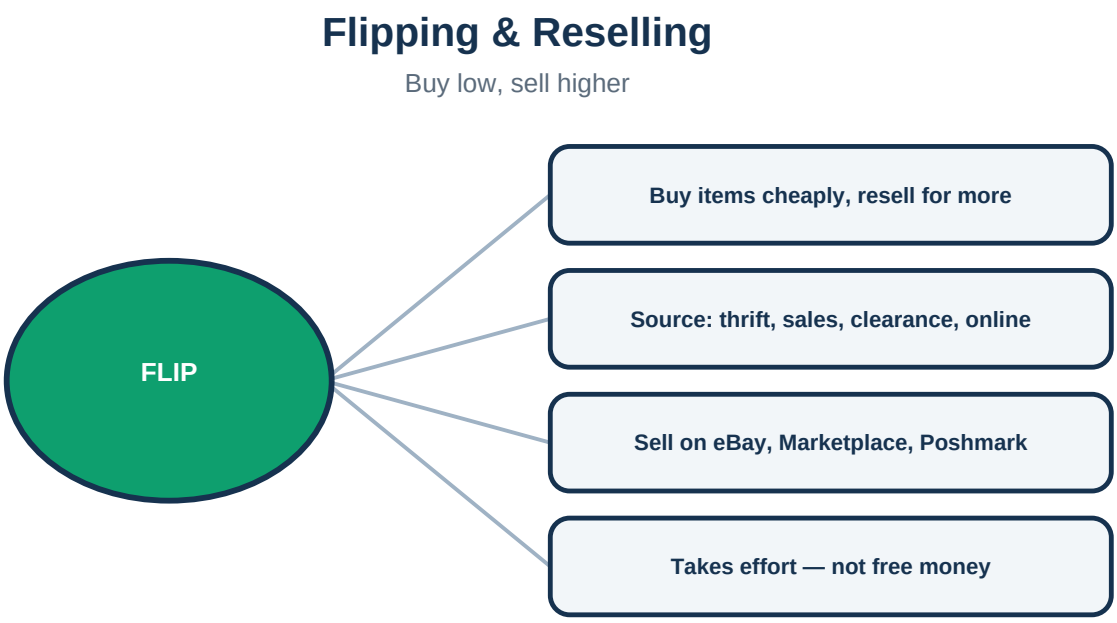


Illustration — a schematic. Set-up screens differ; each takes only a few minutes.

AT A GLANCE

A Second Look

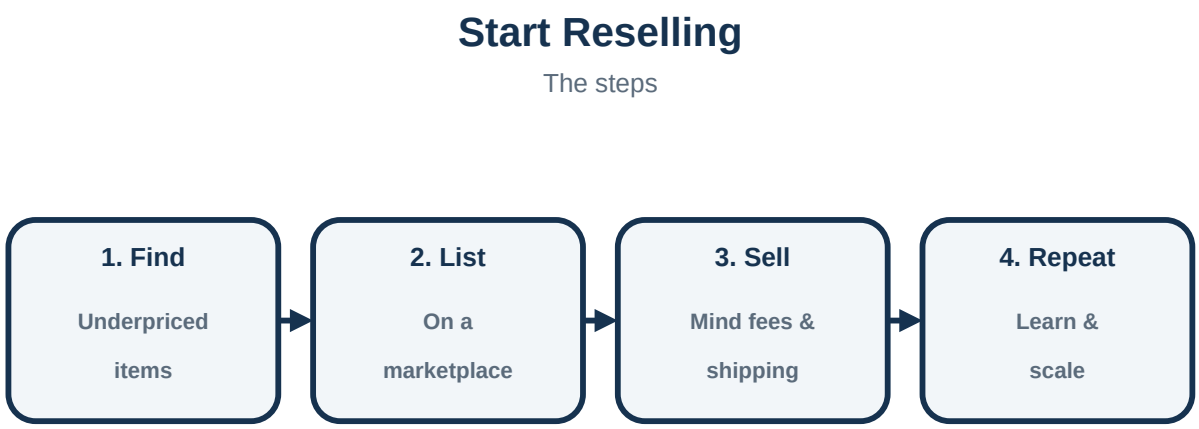


Illustration — a schematic. The order is a suggestion; do one box at a time.

A schematic of the plan — company steps vary; the order does not have to.

BEFORE YOU GO

A Note From Bill

A quick note from Bill. I write these guides to make home tech a little less frustrating, and I do my best to keep every step accurate and up to date. Still, every home, device, and setup is a bit different, so I can't promise a guide will match yours exactly or fix your particular problem. These guides are for general information only — they're not professional, legal, or financial advice, and they don't replace your device's own manual or the manufacturer's instructions. Please go slow, use your own good judgment, and use everything here at your own risk. If a step involves electrical wiring, a gas appliance, a water heater, plumbing, or climbing a ladder — or if anything just doesn't feel safe — please stop and call a licensed professional (or give me a call at 330-200-8042). Bill's Home Tech and Bill Davis can't be responsible for any damage, data loss, or injury that results.

HOW I CAN HELP

Your Visit — and My Promise

You don't have to remember all of it — just that a friendly, patient person is one call away, whenever you'd rather have a hand.

KEY SPECS

In your home — $99 flat for the first visit, no contracts and no surprises, with a 30-day come-back-free follow-up. In-home visits cover Portage County, Ohio and nearby communities.
Outside the area? Remotely — $49 for a screen-share session (free for Support Plan members, $39/mo), refundable if I can't fix it — and credited toward a visit if you'd rather have me in person. Book either at billshometech.com/book.

GOOD TO KNOW

My promise — If you're not 100% satisfied with your visit, I'll come back at no charge, or refund the full $99. No questions, no awkwardness. That's how I'd want to be treated.

Whenever you're ready, I'll come to your home anywhere in Portage County, Ohio and nearby communities, at your pace. Too far for a house call? I also help remotely. Book at billshometech.com/book or call (330) 200-8042. — Bill

Call or text (330) 200-8042 · bill@billshometech.com

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