



An Extended Guide · No. 1244

What Size Do You Need?

Sizing an inverter
generator, step by step

Tech Made Simple — Service Made Personal

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Hello, and welcome

If you've ever stood in a store staring at a wall of generators, wondering whether you need a little one or a giant, this guide is for you — we'll figure out the right size together, in plain English, one easy step at a time.

I'm Bill, and I run Bill's Home Tech here in Portage County, Ohio. I've spent more than 30 years helping folks get comfortable with their technology — patiently, in plain language, and at their own pace. Think of this guide as me sitting at your kitchen table, walking through it with you one step at a time.

This is the doing guide. We'll make a short list of what you really want to keep running, learn the one simple wrinkle about motors, do a little easy adding, and land on a size with confidence — whether you live in town or out in the country on a well. There's a separate guide that digs into the vocabulary, so here we'll keep the terms light and focus on getting it done.

You do not have to read this all at once, and you certainly don't have to memorize it. Skip to whatever you need, keep it handy, and know that a real person is only a phone call away.

★ How to use this guide

Each page stands on its own. Read one, take what's useful, and come back for the next when you're ready. If a step ever feels fuzzy, that's on my writing — not on you — and you can always call me at (330) 200-8042.

The goal: right-sized, not biggest

Sizing sounds technical, but it comes down to one friendly idea — match the generator to the handful of things you truly want to keep running, and no more.

The most common mistake I see is a good-hearted one. Folks walk into the store, get a little nervous, and buy the biggest generator on the shelf "to be safe." Then they've spent extra money on a unit that's heavier to wheel out, drinks more fuel, and is louder than they ever needed.

The truth is most homes need a good deal less than people expect. In an outage you're not running the whole house at once — you're keeping a few essentials going. Size for those, leave a sensible cushion, and you'll have a generator that's easier to live with and easier on your wallet.

This guide walks you through it step by step. We'll make a short list, learn the one wrinkle about motors, do a little simple adding, and arrive at a size you can shop for with confidence. Nothing here is harder than a grocery list.

✓ You don't need to be a math whiz

If you can make a shopping list and add up a few numbers, you can size a generator. And if arithmetic isn't your favorite thing, that's exactly what I'm here for — call me at (330) 200-8042 and we'll do it together in a few minutes.

Step one: make your must-run list

Before any numbers, we start with a list — the few things you'd truly want running when the power's out. Not everything. The essentials.

Take a slow walk through your home and ask, room by room, "if the power were out for a day or two, what would I really miss?" For most folks the answer is a short, comforting list:

- **The refrigerator and freezer** — keeping food from spoiling is usually right at the top.
- **A few lights** — enough to move around safely, not the whole house lit up.
- **The furnace blower or a fan** — heat in winter, air moving in summer.
- **Phones, the internet router, and a TV** — so you can charge up, check in, and hear the weather.
- **A medical device** like a CPAP, if someone in the home relies on one — this one is a priority, not an option.
- **For country homes, the well pump** — its own special case, covered a few pages on.

Notice what's usually **not** on the list: the electric oven, the clothes dryer, central air, the water heater. Those are big, power-hungry things you can do without for a day, and trying to run them is exactly what pushes people into a giant, pricey generator they don't need.

Write your list on paper. Put a star next to the two or three things you couldn't do without. That short, starred list — not "the whole house" — is what we're going to size around.

✓ Priorities beat horsepower

You can also take turns. Run the fridge for a while, then the coffee maker, then back — a modest generator plus a little taking-turns beats a huge one trying to run everything at once.

Two numbers: running and starting

Everything electrical is measured in watts, and to size a generator you only need to understand two kinds. Here's the short version.

Running watts (sometimes called "rated" watts) is the steady amount a device sips while it's humming along. A light bulb, a TV, a refrigerator that's already running — each has a running number that stays fairly constant.

Starting watts (or the "surge") is a brief extra gulp that anything with a motor needs for the first second when it kicks on. A refrigerator, a furnace blower, a pump — each one grabs a lot more power for that first moment than it uses while running, then settles right back down.

How much more? As a general rule, that start-up surge can be roughly two to six times the running number, but only for a heartbeat. Things without motors — lights, a TV, phone chargers, the internet box — barely surge at all; they just draw their steady number.

That's the whole idea you need. Steady running watts, plus a short surge for motors. In the next couple of pages we'll use those two numbers to land on a size. If you'd like the deeper story on watts, volts, and amps, there's a whole guide in this series just for that.

✓ Why the surge matters

A generator that can handle the steady load but not the surge will "brown out" or trip when the fridge kicks on. Sizing for that brief gulp is what keeps everything running smoothly — and the method on the next page handles it simply.

The simple recipe

Here's the whole method in one place. It's less arithmetic than it looks, and it's the heart of this guide.

- **1. Add up the running watts** of everything on your list that would be ON at the same time. That's your steady total.
- **2. Find the single biggest surge.** Look only at the motor items — fridge, furnace fan, pump — and pick the ONE with the largest start-up surge.
- **3. Add that one surge on top** of your steady total. That sum is roughly the peak the generator must be able to handle.
- **4. Add a little headroom** — a cushion of maybe 20 to 25 percent — so the unit isn't gasping right at its limit.

The step that trips people up is number two. You do **not** add the surge of every motor. Why? Because motors almost never start at the exact same instant — the fridge and the furnace kicking on in the very same half-second is rare, and even then it's over in a blink. So we plan for the biggest single surge, not an impossible pile-up of all of them.

That one insight is what keeps you from buying a generator twice as big as you need. Add the running watts, add the largest single surge, add a cushion — and that's your target size.

★ The recipe in one line

Running watts of what's on at once, plus your single biggest motor surge, plus a little headroom, equals the size to buy. Tape that to the fridge and you've got the whole guide in one sentence.

Ballpark watts for common things

You don't need exact figures to get close. These rough, general ballparks — always check the label on your own gear — will get you into the right neighborhood.

Common item	Running (rough)	Start-up surge?
Refrigerator / freezer	often around 700 watts	Yes — a big gulp for a second
Furnace blower / fan	a few hundred watts	Yes — a short surge
Sump pump	several hundred watts	Yes — a sizable surge
Lights (each)	small — tens of watts	No
Phones, router, TV	small — a couple hundred at most	No
Space heater	often a thousand-plus	No — steady draw
Well pump (240-volt)	a special case — see the well page	Yes — a large surge

These are deliberately loose. Your refrigerator, your furnace, your pump each have their own number, usually printed on a small plate or in the manual. When in doubt, round up a little — with sizing, that's the safe direction.

Add your running numbers together, remember which items have that "Yes" in the surge column, and you're ready to use the worksheet on the next page.

✓ Where to find the numbers

Most appliances have a small sticker or plate listing watts or amps, often on the back or inside a door. If you only find amps, watts are roughly the amps times 120 for a standard outlet. Snap a photo of the labels and I can help you read them.

Your fill-in-the-blank worksheet

Here's a little worksheet to make it real. Grab a pencil, fill in the watts for your own things, and add it up. This is the doing part.

What you'll run at the same time	Running watts	Big surge?
Refrigerator / freezer	_____	Yes
Furnace blower or fan	_____	Yes
Sump or well pump	_____	Yes
Lights	_____	No
Phones, internet, TV	_____	No
Other: _____	_____	—
A. Total running watts	_____	
B. Your ONE biggest surge	_____	
Target size = A + B + headroom	_____	

Fill the running-watts column from the labels on your gear or the ballparks on the page before. Circle the one item with the biggest start-up surge. Then do the three lines at the bottom: add the running watts (A), note that single biggest surge (B), and A plus B plus a cushion is your target size.

Don't fret about being off by a little — this gets you comfortably into the right size class, which is all you need to shop with confidence. And if you'd like a second set of eyes on your worksheet, that's a short phone call.

★ Bring me your worksheet

Fill this in as best you can, then call me at (330) 200-8042. We'll check your numbers together and get you pointed at the right size — no guessing in the store aisle.

Leave a little headroom

Once you've got your target number, give it a little breathing room. A generator that's forever maxed out is a generator that won't last.

Running any engine flat-out at its very limit, hour after hour, is hard on it — like driving with the gas pedal on the floor the whole way. It runs hot, wears faster, and has nothing left the moment you plug in one more thing.

So take your target and add a cushion. A common rule of thumb is to size things so your usual load sits at maybe 75 to 80 percent of what the generator can do. In plain terms: pick a unit rated a bit above your worksheet number, not exactly at it.

That cushion buys you two nice things. First, the generator loafes along comfortably instead of straining, so it's quieter and lasts longer. Second, you've got room for the surprise — the extra lamp, the phone that needs charging, the space heater someone plugs in — without tripping anything.

✓ Headroom, not a whole size class

Headroom means a sensible cushion, not doubling your generator. A little over your number is smart; way over just brings back the oversizing troubles we talk about next.

Why bigger isn't better

It feels safe to buy the biggest generator you can. It usually isn't. Here's the honest case for right-sizing.

An oversized generator costs you in three ways, every single time you use it:

- **It's heavier.** More watts means a bigger, heavier machine. If you can't wheel it out and set it up yourself, it's the wrong tool — the best generator is the one you'll actually use.
- **It's thirstier.** A big engine burns more fuel even to run a small load, which matters a lot when the storm has closed the gas stations and you're stretching what's in the can.
- **It costs more.** More power means more money up front, and inverter units already cost a bit more per watt. Paying for watts you'll never use is money left on the table.

There's a comfort cost too: a bigger unit is often louder, and it can be less happy running a tiny load than a right-sized one is. None of this means "buy small and struggle" — it means buy the size that fits your list, with headroom, and stop there.

Most folks, when we actually walk through their list together, are relieved to find they need less than they feared. That's the usual, happy ending.

★ The size that fits, not the size that impresses

A right-sized generator is one you'll be glad to own — light enough to move, quiet enough to live with, and big enough for your list. Let the list decide the size, not the price tag on the biggest box.

The three size tiers

Generators come in a wide range, but for home backup it helps to think in three broad buckets. Find the one that matches your list.

Tier	Roughly runs	Good for
Small, quiet (suitcase)	Electronics, a fridge, lights, fans, a CPAP	In-town essentials; camping
Mid-size	Several essential circuits at once	Fuller home backup; some 120/240 models
Large	A well pump, 240-volt loads, more at once	Country homes; whole-home projects

The **small, quiet units** — the suitcase style everyone pictures, often in the two-thousand-watt neighborhood — are wonderful for the in-town essentials: the fridge, lights, phones, internet, a TV, a CPAP. They're light, sip fuel, and are quiet enough to talk over. What they can't do is run big 240-volt things.

Mid-size units step up to running several essential circuits at once, and many add a 120/240-volt outlet. This is the sweet spot for folks who want fuller backup without a monster of a machine.

Large units are for 240-volt well pumps, bigger loads, and whole-home projects — heavier, thirstier, and usually paired with an electrician for a proper hookup. If a well pump is on your list, this is your tier.

✓ **Match the tier first, then fine-tune**

Getting into the right bucket is the big decision. Do that first; then your worksheet number picks the exact model within it. I'm glad to help with both steps.

If you live in town: city and suburb

Most of my customers here in town — in Kent, Ravenna, Streetsboro, Aurora — are on city water, and that one fact makes sizing a generator refreshingly simple.

On city water, the water keeps flowing when the power's out — the city's system doesn't lean on your electricity. That takes the single most power-hungry load, a well pump, right off your list. So most in-town homes can size to the small- or midsize tier and be very comfortable.

A typical town list is the fridge and freezer, a few lights, the furnace blower or a fan, and the phones, internet, and TV. Run that through the worksheet and you'll usually land in the small-quiet or lower-mid range — light, affordable, and quiet enough not to bother the neighbors.

Speaking of neighbors: in a close neighborhood, a smaller inverter unit in eco mode is a real kindness. You get your essentials, they get their peace, and you're not wrestling a heavy machine around the driveway.

! One in-town gotcha: the furnace fan

If you heat with a gas furnace, remember its blower is a motor with a start-up surge — usually the biggest single surge in a city home. Size for that one surge and you're set. Central air is a different, much bigger animal; most folks leave it off the list on purpose.

If you're in the country on a well

Out in the townships — Atwater, Rootstown, Deerfield, Palmyra — many of my customers are on a private well, and that one fact changes how you size a generator more than anything else.

When you're on a well, the power going out means the water going out too — no faucets and no flushing until the pump can run again. So for most country homes the well pump is the whole reason to buy a generator, and it's the load that sets your size.

! The honest truth about well pumps

Most home well pumps run on 240 volts, and the small, quiet inverter generators most folks picture put out only 120 volts — so they cannot run the pump at all. For a well you need a larger inverter unit with a 120/240-volt outlet, sized to your pump, and a proper way to connect it. Pairing two little units together does not fix this — two 120-volt units still only make 120 volts. I'll help you get the right size, and bring in a licensed electrician for the hookup.

Here's the sizing part, in general terms. A well pump has a big start-up surge — often several times its running draw for a moment. As a rough guide, a common half-horsepower to one-horsepower submersible pump usually wants a 120/240-volt generator in roughly the 4,000-to-5,000-watt class, and a larger pump, around one and a half horsepower, often wants more — in the neighborhood of the 6,000-watt class. Your exact pump depends on its horsepower and how deep the well is, so have it checked rather than guessed.

Two things can help. A **soft-start device**, fitted to the pump by an electrician, gently eases the motor up to speed and shrinks that surge — sometimes enough to let a smaller generator cope. And whatever you buy, the pump connects to your home through a proper transfer switch, which is an electrician's job. Size up for the pump, plan for the hookup, and I'll coordinate the electrician for you.

✓ A country water habit worth keeping

Even the right generator takes a moment to fire up, and storms are unpredictable. Keep a few days of drinking water on hand and fill a bathtub when a big storm is forecast, so you can flush. A generator that isn't running yet still can't make water.

The safety talk: carbon monoxide

Whatever size you land on, every fuel-burning generator shares one safety rule that never bends — and it's worth repeating even in a guide about sizing.

Every generator that burns gasoline or propane makes carbon monoxide, or "CO" — a gas you cannot see or smell. It is the one real danger with a generator, and it is completely avoidable. More people are hurt by running a generator in the wrong place than by anything else, so please read this page twice.

Outside only — no exceptions

Never run a generator indoors, and that includes the garage, the basement, a shed, a carport, or a covered porch — even with the door up or a window open. CO pools and seeps into the house. The only safe place is outdoors, in the open air.

At least 20 feet away, exhaust pointed away

Set the generator at least 20 feet from the house, and turn it so the exhaust blows **away** from any door, window, or vent. Don't tuck it against the wall to hide it or keep it dry — give it room to breathe and let the fumes drift off.

Alarms are your safety net

Put working carbon-monoxide alarms on every level of your home and near the bedrooms, and use ones with a battery backup so they work when the power is out. Test them now, before storm season, not during it.

Eco mode, and when to switch it off

A quick but important trick that ties right into sizing: the eco mode switch, and the one moment you'll want to turn it off.

Eco mode (also called economy or smart-throttle) lets the engine slow down to match a light load instead of running flat-out. It's the reason inverter units are so quiet and thrifty, and for everyday running you'll want it on.

But here's the catch that connects to sizing. When eco mode has the engine idled down low and a motor suddenly demands its big start-up surge, the engine has to rev up to answer — and for a split second it may not keep up. On a generator sized with very little headroom, that can cause a stumble or a trip.

The fix is simple: **before you start a big motor** — switching on the well pump, the furnace, a shop tool — flip eco mode **off** for a moment so the engine is already spun up and its full muscle is ready for the surge. Once the motor is running steadily, switch eco back on to save fuel.

This is one more reason not to size too tightly. A generator with comfortable headroom handles surges gracefully even in eco mode. But knowing this one trick means even a right-sized unit starts your motors without any drama.

✓ A simple starting habit

Bring big motor loads up one at a time, not all at once, and give the generator a second to settle between each. Eco off, start the motor, let it settle, eco back on. It becomes second nature after a storm or two.

Putting it together: a gentle walk-through

Let's walk the method through the way you would at your own kitchen table, so you can see how the pieces fit.

Picture a typical in-town home making its list: the refrigerator, a handful of lights, the gas furnace's blower fan, the internet router, and a TV. Everything but the fridge and the furnace fan is small and steady — the lights and electronics barely register.

Step one, running watts. Add the steady numbers: the fridge's running draw, the furnace blower, a few lights, the router and the TV. Even together, that steady total is modest — comfortably within a small-to-midsized unit.

Step two, the single biggest surge. Both the fridge and the furnace blower are motors with a start-up gulp. We don't add both — we take the larger of the two (often the furnace blower) and add just that one surge on top of the running total.

Step three, headroom. Nudge the number up a little so the unit isn't at its limit. And that's the size — usually smaller than the worried homeowner expected when they walked in.

A country home does the very same walk, but the well pump dominates every step — its running draw and especially its surge set the size, pushing the whole thing into the larger, 120/240-volt tier. Same recipe, bigger result.

★ Your home, your numbers

Every house is a little different, and the fun part of my job is walking this through with you using your real appliances. Bring your list and we'll land on a size in one short visit or call.

Common sizing slip-ups, gently put right

A few honest mistakes catch people again and again. Knowing them ahead of time saves you money and headaches.

Q: Adding up the starting surge of everything

You only add the single biggest surge, once. Motors rarely start together, so stacking every surge builds a generator twice as big as you need.

Q: Sizing for the whole house

In an outage you run a few essentials, not everything. The oven, dryer, and central air can wait; leaving them off keeps the size sensible.

Q: Forgetting the motor surge entirely

Sizing only for running watts leaves nothing for the start-up gulp, so the unit trips the moment the fridge kicks on. Always add that one biggest surge.

Q: Buying the biggest one 'to be safe'

Oversizing costs you weight, fuel, and money for watts you'll never use. Right-sized with headroom is the safe and smart choice.

Q: Assuming two small units make 240 volts

Joining two 120-volt units gives more 120-volt power, not 240. A well pump still needs a true 120/240-volt unit.

Every one of these comes from good intentions — wanting to be ready. The cure is the same simple recipe: a short list, running watts, one biggest surge, and a little headroom.

The loads that drive the size up

A few specific things, if they're on your list, have an outsized say in what generator you need. Here's how each one pushes the number.

- **The well pump** — the biggest driver of all. A 240-volt pump with a large surge puts you straight into the larger tier and needs an electrician for the hookup. It has its own guide in this series.
- **The furnace blower** — a motor with a real surge, and often the biggest single surge in a home that heats with gas. Size for it and you're comfortable through a cold snap.
- **A sump pump** — several hundred watts running with a sizable surge, and when it's needed, it's really needed. Worth building into the size if your basement depends on it.
- **Central air conditioning** — a big 240-volt load with a heavy surge. Most folks leave it off the outage list on purpose; backing it up is a much larger project.
- **A space heater** — no surge, but a steady, heavy draw of a thousand-plus watts, which adds up fast if you plan to run one.
- **Medical devices** — usually small in watts, but first in priority. Size so they're never in question, and read the medical-device guide for the safe overnight setup.

The pattern is simple: motors and 240-volt loads drive the size, while heat-making things pile on steady watts. Keep those in mind as you build your list and you'll size right the first time.

Reading the label when you shop

When you're finally standing in front of the generators, a couple of numbers on the box tell you almost everything for sizing.

Generators are advertised with **two watt numbers**: a **running** (or "rated") figure and a higher **starting** (or "peak") figure. The running number is what it makes steadily; the starting number is the brief burst it can deliver for a motor kicking on. Match both to your worksheet — your steady total under the running number, your peak under the starting number.

Watch the **volts**, too. Small units put out only 120 volts — fine for the in-town essentials. If a 240-volt well pump or a home circuit is on your list, you need a unit that clearly offers **120/240-volt** output, often through a round twist-lock outlet. Don't assume; read for it.

A few more sizing-friendly things to eyeball: whether it's **parallel-ready** (so you could add a matching twin later for more 120-volt power), the **fuel type** and tank size (which affect how long it runs, not its size), and the **weight and wheels** — can you actually move the size you're considering?

! Two units don't make 240 volts

It's a common and costly mix-up: joining two small 120-volt inverters in parallel gives you more 120-volt power, never a 240-volt leg. For a well pump you need a single, true 120/240-volt unit from the start.

Your sizing questions, answered

The questions I hear most when folks are trying to land on a size.

Q: What size do most in-town homes need?

Usually less than people expect — a small-to-midsized inverter unit covers the fridge, lights, furnace fan, and electronics comfortably. On city water there's no well pump forcing you bigger.

Q: How do I handle the starting surge?

Add just the single largest motor surge on top of your running total. You never stack every surge — motors rarely start at the same instant.

Q: How much headroom should I leave?

A sensible cushion — aim to run at roughly three-quarters of the generator's rating, not right at its limit. That keeps it cool, quiet, and long-lived.

Q: Can I add a second unit later?

You can buy a parallel-ready unit and add a matching twin later for more 120-volt power. But two units won't make 240 volts for a well pump — that needs a single 120/240-volt generator.

Q: What if I get it a little wrong?

Round up a touch and you'll be fine — the goal is the right size class, not a perfect number. A quick call before you buy is the cheapest insurance there is.

How I can help

Sizing a generator is exactly the kind of thing that's much easier with a friendly second opinion — and it's one of my favorite things to help folks with around Portage County.

I'm Bill, and I run Bill's Home Tech right here in Portage County. I'm a tech-help person, not a power company and not a pushy salesman — I help folks pick the right gear, set it up, and feel confident using it. With generators, that means helping you choose a unit that fits your home and your budget, showing you how to run it safely, and getting your internet, TV, and devices happily back on once the power's flowing.

When your list includes a 240-volt well pump or wiring the generator into your home, that hookup is a licensed electrician's job — I'm not an electrician myself. I'll size the unit with you, coordinate the electrician, and handle everything else, so you've got one friendly point of contact for the whole project.

Three easy ways to get help

- **An in-home visit** — a flat \$99 first visit. I come to you, here in Portage County, and every visit is 30-day come-back-free.
- **Remote help** — a flat \$49 screen-share, up to two hours, for the things I can sort out without coming over (it's free for Support Plan members).
- **A Support Plan** — \$39 a month for folks who'd like me on call all year.

Your quick sizing checklist

Tear this out and take it shopping. Work down the list and you'll buy the right size the first time.

- ☐ Walked the house and written a must-run list — essentials, not everything.
- ☐ Starred the two or three things you truly can't do without.
- ☐ Noted the running watts for each, from the labels or the ballparks in this guide.
- ☐ Circled the one item with the biggest start-up surge.
- ☐ Added the running watts, plus that single biggest surge, for your target number.
- ☐ Added a cushion of headroom on top (aim to run near three-quarters of the rating).
- ☐ Checked whether anything needs 240 volts — a well pump, some circuits — and if so, planned for a 120/240-volt unit and an electrician.
- ☐ Made sure you can actually lift or wheel the size you're considering.

Eight check marks and you've done what most people never do — bought a generator that truly fits. Nicely done.

The short version

If you remember nothing else from this guide, remember these:

- Start with a short must-run list — the few essentials, not the whole house. Most folks need less than they fear.
- The recipe: add the running watts of what's on at once, add the single biggest motor surge, then add a little headroom.
- You never stack every surge — motors rarely start together, so plan for the largest single one.
- In town on city water you can usually go smaller; on a well you must size up for the 240-volt pump and bring in an electrician.
- Don't oversize — bigger is heavier, thirstier, and pricier. Right-sized with headroom is the smart buy, and I'm a phone call away.

Sizing at a Glance

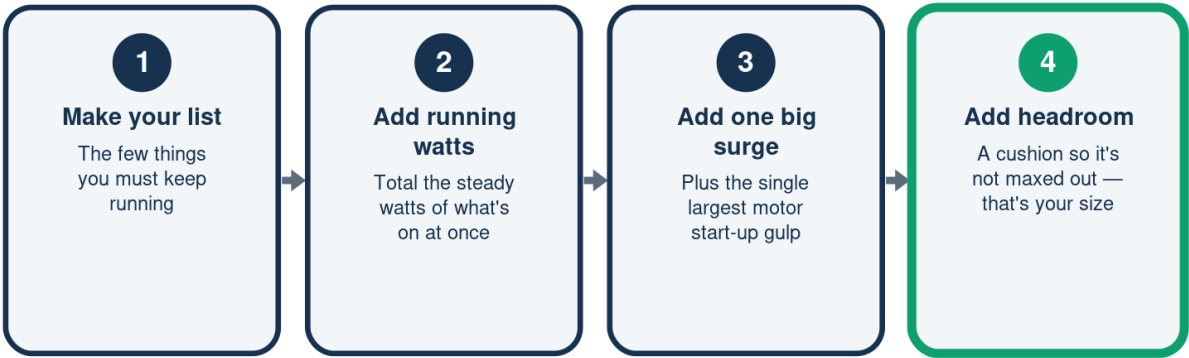
The whole method on one page

	Do this	The point
1. Your list	The few essentials	Not the whole house
2. Running watts	Add what's on at once	Your steady total
3. One big surge	The largest motor start	Never stack them all
4. Headroom	A small cushion on top	Don't run at the limit
Your size	Add it all up	The size to buy

A short list, a little adding, one surge, some headroom — that's the whole method.

How to Size It, Step by Step

Same recipe every time



The well pump just makes the answer bigger — the steps don't change.

The Three Size Tiers

Find the bucket that matches your list

	Roughly runs	Best for
Small, quiet	Fridge, lights, phones, TV, CPAP	In town, camping
Mid-size	Several home circuits at once	Fuller home backup
Large	Well pump, 240V, bigger loads	Country, whole home

Match the tier to your must-run list first, then pick the exact model inside it.

How Big Should You Go?

Start with your must-run list

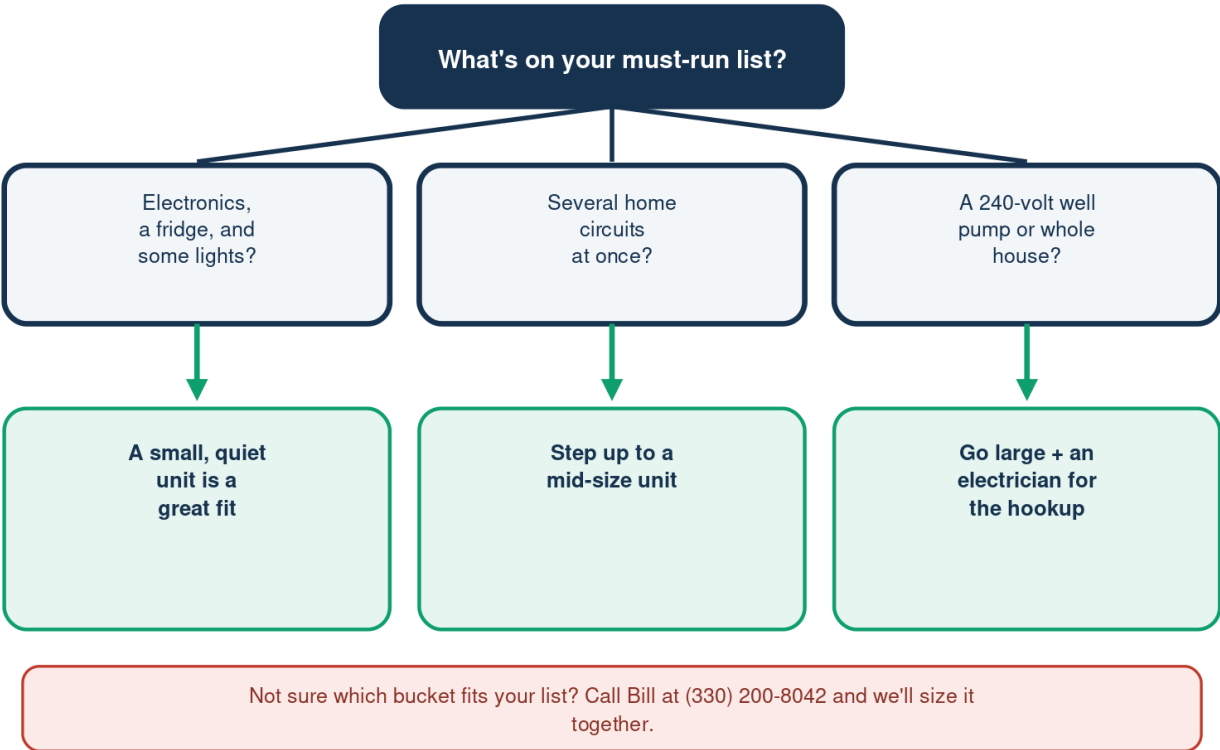


Illustration - a schematic, not to scale. Your setup may differ.



Need a Real Person?

You do not have to remember all of it.
You just have to remember you can call.
Friendly, in-home tech help — I come to you.

BILL'S PROMISE

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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 comes from using these guides. Thanks for reading, and stay safe out there.

— *Bill*



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