



An Extended Guide · No. 1443

Solar Generator or Gas Generator?

An honest, side-by-side
look at two kinds of backup

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✓ The best news first — this one is safe indoors

Here is the best news about a solar generator, and the reason it earns a place in your home: despite the word 'generator,' it has no engine. At its heart is a big rechargeable battery in a case — a power station — and the panels simply refill it from the sun. It burns no fuel, so it gives off no exhaust and no carbon monoxide — the invisible, deadly gas that makes a gas generator a strictly outdoors-only machine. That means the power station part is safe to use right inside your home, in any room, with the windows closed — beside your chair, on the nightstand, next to a medical device. (The panels sit outside in the sun; the station stays indoors where it is dry.) A few simple habits keep it that way: charge it with the gear it came with, give it a little air while it works (don't bury it under a blanket or shut it in a tight cabinet), keep it away from water and from baking heat, and never use one that is cracked, soaked, or swollen. That safety difference is the very heart of this comparison, because it is the one thing a gas generator can never offer — so let's weigh the two, honestly and side by side.

Solar generator or gas generator? Let's weigh them honestly

These are two different tools for the same job — keeping your home going when the power's out — and each has real strengths and real limits. This guide lays them side by side in plain English, with nothing to sell you and no jargon to wade through.

I'm Bill, and I run Bill's Home Tech here in Portage County, Ohio. In 30-plus years of helping folks through outages, I've set up both kinds, and I've learned there's rarely one right answer — there's the right answer for your home. So I won't tell you one is simply 'better.' I'll show you honestly what each does well, so you can decide for yourself.

Think of this as me sitting at your kitchen table, talking it through the way I would with a neighbor. We won't chase numbers or specifications. We'll look at the handful of plain differences that actually matter — safety, noise, what each can run, and what each asks of you — and by the end you'll know which one fits, or whether you'd be happiest with both.

★ Nothing to sell you

I don't sell generators of either kind, and I earn no commission, so this is just honest advice. If you'd like a second opinion before you spend a dollar, call or text me at (330) 200-8042 — the conversation's free.

The whole guide, on one page

If you remember only these things, you already understand the real difference between the two kinds of backup.

- ❑ A solar generator is a big battery that stores power; a gas generator is an engine that burns fuel to make it.
- ❑ The big one: a solar generator is safe indoors because it makes no carbon monoxide — a gas generator is strictly outdoors-only, always.
- ❑ Solar is silent and fumeless; gas is loud and gives off exhaust.
- ❑ Solar refills from the sun (free, when it's out) and from a wall outlet, rain or shine; gas refuels from a can any hour, but you must buy, store, and freshen the fuel.
- ❑ A solar generator runs the essentials — phones, internet, lights, a medical device, a fridge in turns; a large gas generator can run big 240-volt loads like a well pump, which a portable solar unit cannot.
- ❑ It's often not either-or: many homes keep a gas generator for the heavy jobs and a quiet solar one for indoor essentials, especially overnight.

✓ One line to hold onto

Gas makes big power outdoors on demand; solar makes quiet, indoor-safe power for the essentials. Match the tool to what you truly need, and you can't go far wrong.

The core difference: a battery versus an engine

Everything else follows from one simple fact — these two machines make power in completely different ways.

A solar generator stores power

A solar generator is really a big rechargeable battery in a case, often bundled with solar panels. It doesn't make electricity at all — it stores power you put into it, from the sun or a wall outlet, and hands it back through ordinary outlets when you need it. No engine, no fuel, no moving parts to speak of. That's why folks sometimes call it a 'power station,' which is really the more honest name.

A gas generator makes power

A gas generator has a small engine that burns fuel — gasoline, and sometimes propane — to produce electricity on the spot. As long as you keep feeding it fuel, it keeps making power. That engine is its great strength and its great limitation at once: it's where the muscle comes from, and it's also the reason it must live outdoors.

✓ Stored power versus made power

Picture a solar generator as a full water tank you draw from, and a gas generator as a pump running off the well. One holds a supply; the other makes more as long as it's fed. That single difference explains nearly everything that follows.

The safety difference you can't ignore

If you remember one thing from this whole guide, make it this. It's the difference that matters most, and it's not close.

A gas generator's engine gives off carbon monoxide — an invisible, odorless gas that can kill quickly and quietly. Every year it takes dozens of lives in this country, almost always when a generator was run too close to the house. That's why a gas generator must run outdoors, well away from windows and doors, every single time — no exceptions.

A solar generator has no engine and burns no fuel, so it makes no carbon monoxide at all. That's the whole reason it can sit right beside your chair, on a nightstand, or next to a medical device, running quietly indoors with the windows shut. For anyone who can't easily get outside in a storm — or who lives in an apartment where a gas unit isn't even allowed — that changes everything.

! A garage or porch is NOT safe for a gas generator

This is the mistake that kills people. A gas generator is never safe indoors, in an attached garage, in a shed, or on a porch — not even with the door open or a window cracked. Carbon monoxide builds up fast, and you can't see or smell it. Run a gas generator well away from the house, and keep a working carbon monoxide alarm inside. A solar generator carries none of this risk, which is its single biggest advantage.

Noise, fumes, and living alongside it

Beyond the safety line, there's the plain matter of what it's like to have one running near you for hours or even days.

A gas generator is loud — a steady engine drone you'll hear across the yard and often through the walls, and so will your neighbors. It also gives off exhaust, that familiar gas-engine smell, which is another reason it belongs well away from the house. During a long outage, that noise wears on you, and running one late at night can be genuinely awkward in a close neighborhood.

A solar generator makes essentially no noise at all — a faint fan hum at most — and no fumes whatsoever. You can run it in the same room where you're sleeping and never know it's on. For overnight power, for a sickroom, or for an apartment with neighbors on the other side of the wall, that quiet is worth a great deal.

✓ Think about the nights

Outages don't keep daytime hours. When you picture living with a generator, picture two in the morning — do you want to be starting a loud engine outside in the rain, or letting a silent battery carry you quietly to daylight?

Filling it back up: sun and wall versus a gas can

Backup power only helps as long as you can keep it going. Here's how each one gets its second wind — and where each can leave you stuck.

The solar generator

You refill a solar generator two ways. From a wall outlet, it charges steadily, rain or shine — that's your reliable, everyday top-up before a storm even arrives. From the sun, its panels refill it for free whenever there's daylight, which is a real gift in a long outage. The catch is honest: solar is weather-dependent. Bright, direct sun fills it well; clouds slow it to a trickle; at night it stops. Our sun-and-weather guide covers that side in full.

The gas generator

A gas generator refuels from a gas can, any hour of the day or night, in any weather — pour it in and you're going again. That on-demand refueling is a genuine strength. But it comes with strings: you have to buy the fuel ahead of time, store it safely, and keep it fresh with stabilizer, because stale fuel goes bad and can keep the engine from starting. And in a widespread outage, the gas stations may be down too — so you're only as ready as the fuel you've already got on hand.

✓ Each has a weak spot

Solar's weak spot is a long run of gray days; gas's weak spot is running out of fuel with the stations dark. Knowing which worry fits your situation better is half the decision.

What each one can actually run

This is where the honest limits live. A generator is only useful if it runs the things you need, so let's be plain about it.

A portable solar generator is built for the essentials — the important little things that keep you safe, fed, warm-enough, and connected. A large gas generator, by contrast, can put out far more power at once, enough for the big, heavy loads a battery simply can't reach. Here's the plain comparison.

What you'd run	Solar generator	Gas generator
Phones, internet	Yes, easily	Yes
Lights and a lamp	Yes	Yes
A CPAP or medical	Yes, quietly	Yes
A fridge, in turns	Yes	Yes
A 240V well pump	No	Yes, if large
Central AC or range	No	Maybe, if large

! The honest limit: a 240-volt well pump

A portable solar generator will not run a 240-volt well pump, an electric water heater, central air, or an electric range — those need more power than a portable battery can deliver, and no amount of sun changes that. If running a well pump is a must, that job belongs to a properly sized gas generator. We keep sizing itself to our sizing guide, so you don't have to guess.

What each one asks of you between outages

A generator spends almost all its life waiting. What it needs from you during that quiet time is a real difference most folks don't think about until they're standing in the dark.

A gas generator is a small engine, and like any engine it needs tending. To trust it when you need it, you'll want to change its oil now and then, run it every so often to keep it in shape (folks call this 'exercising' it), and keep its fuel fresh — old gas is the number-one reason a generator won't start when the storm finally comes. None of it is hard, but it's real, ongoing work, and skipping it is how people end up with a machine that won't turn over.

- **Oil changes:** the engine needs fresh oil from time to time, like a lawnmower or a car.
- **Fresh fuel:** gasoline goes stale, so you buy it ahead, store it safely, treat it with stabilizer, and rotate it.
- **Exercising it:** run it now and then so it's ready and the parts stay limber.
- **The stale-fuel risk:** the most common failure of all is a generator that won't start because the fuel sat too long.

A solar generator asks almost nothing. It sits quietly on a shelf holding its charge; every few months you top it back up from the wall so it's full and ready, and that's very nearly the whole of it. There's no oil, no fuel to rotate, no engine to exercise. For a lot of folks — especially anyone who'd rather not fuss with a small engine — that easy readiness is a big part of the appeal.

✓ Ready when you reach for it

The best backup is the one that works the day you need it. Be honest with yourself about whether you'll keep up an engine's upkeep. If the answer is 'probably not,' a solar generator's sit-and-forget readiness may matter more than any spec.

The cost of owning one, in plain terms

I won't quote you prices — they change, and they depend on size — but the shape of the costs is worth understanding, because the sticker is only part of the story.

With a gas generator, the spending doesn't stop when you bring it home. There's fuel to buy, again and again, and more of it the longer an outage runs. There's oil, stabilizer, and the odd part over the years. So a gas generator has a real ongoing cost of ownership, on top of what you paid at the start — money that flows out every time you run it and every season you maintain it.

A solar generator's costs sit mostly up front. Once it's yours, the sun refills it for nothing, and there's no fuel and little maintenance to pay for down the road. Its battery does age over many years and may eventually need replacing, but the day-to-day running cost is close to zero. In plain terms: gas keeps costing as you use it; solar mostly costs once.

✓ Look past the sticker

When you compare two machines, don't stop at the price tag. Ask what each one will cost you to keep and to run over the years. Sometimes the cheaper machine to buy is the dearer one to own — and sometimes it's the other way around.

Two kinds of homes, two sets of needs

Which backup fits you depends a great deal on where you live — how long your outages run, and whether your water stops when the power does. The right choice in town is often the wrong one in the country, and the other way around.

If you live in town or the suburbs

In town, in the suburbs, or in an apartment, outages tend to be short, and the power's usually back within hours. Your water keeps flowing from the city main no matter what, so you're really just keeping food, light, warmth, and connection going for a little while — exactly the job a quiet solar generator is built for.

- A solar generator easily covers phones, the internet, lights, and a medical device through a typical short outage.
- Being silent and indoor-safe matters most here — no fumes, no engine noise to bother close neighbors, nothing to run outside in the rain.
- In an apartment or condo, a gas generator often isn't even allowed, which can make a solar unit the only backup that fits.
- A gas generator can still suit a house with heavier needs, but for many town homes it's more machine — and more upkeep — than the outage calls for.

If you are out in the country on a well

Out in the country, outages run longer and the stakes climb, because when the power quits your well pump quits too — and that means no water for drinking, cooking, flushing, or animals. Here the honest answer often involves a gas generator, and frequently both kinds together.

- A 240-volt well pump is the deciding load, and a portable solar generator will not run one — that job belongs to a properly sized gas generator.
- A gas generator can also carry other heavy loads and refuel any hour, which matters when an outage stretches on for days.
- A quiet solar generator still earns its place for the indoor essentials — lights, phones, the internet, a medical device — especially running silently overnight.
- On a long outage, solar can refill from the sun day after day, giving you power the wall can't when it's dead and the fuel is running low.

★ Not sure which fits your place?

Tell me your setup — city water or a well, how long your outages usually run, and what you'd need to keep on — and I'll help you see honestly whether that's a gas job, a solar job, or both. Call (330) 200-8042.

Which one is easier on you

The best backup is the one you can actually use, by yourself, on the worst night of the year. That's worth thinking about honestly, especially as we get older.

A gas generator asks something of your body. When the power fails, you go outside — often in a storm — to set it up, and you start it, which on many units means a pull-cord that takes a good arm and a firm tug. You carry fuel, and a full gas can is heavier and more awkward than it looks. None of that is impossible, but for anyone with arthritis, a bad shoulder, limited strength, or trouble getting around, it can be a real barrier right when you need power most.

A solar generator asks almost nothing of you. There's no going outside, no pull-cord, no heavy cans to lift. You flip it on with a button from your chair, and it runs. If you want solar refills, you set the panels out in the sun, but even that is light, folding work you can do in good weather at your own pace. For a lot of the folks I help, that ease isn't a luxury — it's the difference between backup they can count on and backup they can't.

★ Let's be honest about what you can manage

There's no shame in choosing the machine that's kinder to your hands and your back — that's just good sense. If you're not sure you could wrangle a gas generator on a bad night, tell me, and we'll find the setup that keeps you powered without the struggle. Call (330) 200-8042.

A quick word about cold weather

Winter is when outages hit hardest, so it's fair to ask how each one handles the cold. Here's the short version — our cold-weather guide goes deeper.

A gas generator will run in the cold, but the cold makes its upkeep matter more: fuel troubles and hard starting are more common when it's freezing, and you're out in that weather to tend it. Keeping fresh, treated fuel on hand, and knowing your unit starts reliably when it's cold, is the main thing.

A solar generator's battery is happiest indoors at room temperature, which is exactly where it lives, so cold is rarely a problem for the station itself. The thing to know is that a very cold battery charges more slowly and carefully, and winter sun is weaker and shorter — so plan to lean more on the wall charge in the coldest months. I keep the details in our cold-weather guide so we don't get lost in them here.

✓ Winter rewards the ready

Whichever you choose, the cold punishes the unprepared. Top up a solar generator before a winter storm, or keep fresh fuel ready for a gas one, and you'll ride out the freeze in far better comfort.

When a gas generator is the right main choice

For some homes, gas is plainly the better backbone. Here's when it earns that spot.

A gas generator makes the most sense when your needs are big and your outages are long. If you're on a well and must keep that 240-volt pump running, or you want to power heavy loads across the house, a properly sized gas generator has the muscle a portable battery doesn't. And because you can refuel it any hour, it can carry you through a multi-day outage as long as the fuel holds out.

- **You're on a well** and need that 240-volt pump to keep water flowing.
- **You need heavy loads** — big appliances, or much of the house at once — not just the essentials.
- **Your outages run long**, and you can store enough fuel to keep it fed.
- **You can manage the upkeep** — the oil, the fuel, the exercising — and the outdoor, pull-cord routine.

✓ Gas is about muscle

If your honest need is raw power and long-haul running — especially a well pump — a gas generator is the workhorse. Just go in clear-eyed about the noise, the fumes, the strict outdoor rule, and the upkeep it asks in return.

When a solar generator is the right main choice

For a great many homes — especially the folks I most often help — a solar generator is the kinder, simpler fit. Here's when.

A solar generator shines when what you really need is quiet, safe, dependable power for the essentials, without fuss. If you live in an apartment, if you can't or won't run a loud engine outside in bad weather, if you rely on a medical device, or if you simply want backup that sits ready for years and turns on with a button, this is very likely your machine. It won't run the whole house — but keeping the important things going, in silence and safely indoors, is exactly what it's for.

- **You want indoor-safe, silent power** — for a sickroom, a bedroom, or a close apartment.
- **You rely on a medical device** like a CPAP and want it running quietly and reliably.
- **You'd rather not manage an engine** — no fuel, no oil, no pull-cord, no going outside.
- **Your outages are usually short**, or you mainly need the essentials rather than heavy loads.

✓ Solar is about peace of mind

If your honest need is quiet, safe, low-fuss backup for the things that matter most, a solar generator delivers a kind of calm a fuel machine can't. Right-size your hopes to the essentials and it rarely disappoints.

Why many homes keep both

Here's the answer folks least expect and most often land on: it doesn't have to be either-or. The two machines cover each other's weak spots beautifully.

A gas generator's strength is raw power and any-hour refueling; its weakness is noise, fumes, upkeep, and the strict outdoor rule. A solar generator's strength is quiet, indoor-safe, low-fuss power; its weakness is that it won't run the big 240-volt loads. Put them together and each one shores up the other — the gas unit handles the heavy work and the well pump, while the quiet solar one keeps the indoor essentials going.

This pairing is especially common in the country. When the power fails, you fire up the gas generator for a spell to run the well pump, fill some water, and cool the fridge, then shut it down and let the silent solar generator carry the lights, the internet, and a medical device through the night — no engine running outside your bedroom window while you sleep. You get the muscle when you need it and the quiet the rest of the time.

✓ The best of both

If your needs and budget allow, a gas generator for the heavy jobs and a solar generator for the quiet indoor essentials is, for many homes, the most comfortable answer of all — especially overnight.

A few common mix-ups

Some hopeful or fearful ideas about these two come up again and again. It's kinder to clear them up now.

- **'A solar generator is just a small gas generator.'** No — it's a battery, not an engine. Different machine, different rules entirely.
- **'A gas generator is fine in the garage if the door's open.'** Dangerously wrong. Carbon monoxide still builds up and kills — gas runs outdoors, well away from the house, always.
- **'Solar will run my whole house.'** A portable solar generator runs the essentials, not big 240-volt loads like a well pump or central air.
- **'A gas generator is always ready to go.'** Only if you've kept the fuel fresh and exercised it. Stale fuel is the top reason one won't start.
- **'A louder engine means better backup.'** Judge each by what it'll actually run and how it fits your life, not by the badge or the noise.

! The mix-up that gets people hurt

Of all of these, the deadly one is thinking a gas generator is safe in a garage, a shed, or on a porch. It is not, ever — not with the door open, not with a window cracked. If you take away nothing else, take away that.

Setting honest expectations for either one

Whichever way you lean, you'll be happiest if you know going in what your machine will and won't do. Disappointment almost always comes from a mismatch of hopes.

If you choose a solar generator, expect a quiet, safe helper for the essentials — not a whole-home machine, and not a fast refill on a gray day. Kept full from the wall and stretched with the sun, it'll carry the important things through most outages in comfort. Ask it to run the well pump or the central air and it'll let you down, because that was never its job.

If you choose a gas generator, expect real muscle and any-hour refueling — along with the noise, the fumes, the strict outdoor rule, and the upkeep that come with an engine. Kept fueled and maintained, it'll run big loads through a long outage. Neglect the fuel, or try to run it indoors, and it'll fail you — one way, or dangerously another.

✓ Right-size your hopes

The happiest owners, of either kind, expected exactly what their machine delivers. Match your expectations to the tool — essentials and quiet from solar, muscle and upkeep from gas — and you'll be glad of your choice for years.

Questions worth asking before you choose

Whether you're talking to a salesperson or to me, these plain questions cut through to the right machine for your home.

Q: What do I truly need to keep running?

Start here, not with a machine. A short list — phones, internet, a lamp, a medical device, maybe a fridge — points toward solar; a well pump or big appliances points toward gas. The list decides far better than any sales pitch.

Q: Am I on a well, or on city water?

This one question settles a lot. On a well, you'll likely need a gas generator for that 240-volt pump. On city water, your water keeps flowing regardless, and a quiet solar unit may be all you need.

Q: Where would I run it, and could I manage it?

A gas generator must go outdoors and often needs a firm pull to start. If getting outside in a storm or pulling a cord would be hard, that matters as much as any feature — and points toward solar.

Q: How long do my outages usually last?

Short outages favor a solar generator's sit-and-forget ease. Long, multi-day ones favor gas's any-hour refueling — or having both, so you're covered either way.

✓ There's no silly question

If a salesperson makes you feel rushed or foolish for asking, that's a reason to walk away, not to buy. A plain question deserves a plain, respectful answer — and if you'd rather ask me, I'm glad to help.

A simple way to decide

Run through this short checklist and the right answer usually makes itself plain. Tick the boxes that fit your home.

- ☐ I've made a short list of what I truly need to keep running in an outage.
- ☐ I know whether I'm on a well (points to gas) or city water (solar may be plenty).
- ☐ I've thought about whether I could manage a gas generator outdoors, or would rather not.
- ☐ I've considered how long my outages usually run, and how much fuel I could store.
- ☐ I know a solar generator is silent and indoor-safe, and a gas one must stay outdoors.
- ☐ I've asked myself whether the honest answer, for my home, might be both.

★ Send me your list

That short must-run list is the whole ballgame. Jot down what you'd want running and whether you're on a well, text it to me, and I'll help you figure out honestly whether that's a solar job, a gas job, or both — no guessing, no sales pressure. (330) 200-8042.

Where to go from here

Now that the big comparison is clear, the rest of this series fills in whichever path you're leaning toward, one calm topic at a time.

If you're leaning solar, our indoor-safe guide and our sun-and-weather guide go deeper on its strengths and honest limits, and the panel-setup guide walks through using the sun. If you're weighing size for either kind, our sizing guide helps you match a machine to your home without the math. And if winter is your worry, our cold-weather guide covers keeping either one ready in the freeze.

There's no need to read them all, or in order. Pick the question that's on your mind today and come back to the others when you need them. Every guide is written the same plain way, with nothing to memorize and nothing to sell you.

✓ One question at a time

You don't have to become an expert to make a good choice. Learn just enough for today's decision, and lean on the guides — or on me — for the rest whenever you're ready.

Common Questions

The questions I hear most from folks deciding between the two, answered plainly.

Q: Which is safer, solar or gas?

A solar generator, without question, and it's not close. It makes no carbon monoxide, so it's safe indoors. A gas generator gives off carbon monoxide and must always run outdoors, well away from the house — never in a garage or on a porch, even with the door open.

Q: Can a solar generator run my well pump?

No. A portable solar generator won't run a 240-volt well pump, no matter how you charge it. If you're on a well and need that pump in an outage, that's a job for a properly sized gas generator.

Q: Which is cheaper?

It depends on how you count. A gas generator often costs less up front but keeps costing — fuel and upkeep, every time you run it. A solar generator costs more of its money at the start, then refills from the sun for free with little to maintain. I won't quote prices, but that's the shape of it.

Q: Is a gas generator hard to keep ready?

It takes real, ongoing care: fresh fuel, the odd oil change, and running it now and then. Stale fuel is the top reason one won't start when you need it. A solar generator, by contrast, mostly just sits and holds its charge until you top it up.

Q: Do I have to choose just one?

Not at all. Plenty of homes keep both — a gas generator for the well pump and heavy loads, and a quiet solar one for indoor essentials, especially overnight. Together they cover each other's weak spots.

★ Still have a question?

That's what I'm here for, and there's never a silly one. Call or text me at (330) 200-8042 and I'll give you a straight, friendly answer.

You don't have to do this alone

You just have to remember that a friendly, patient person is one call away.

I hope this guide made choosing between a solar and a gas generator feel a little less daunting and a lot more doable. Keep it in a drawer with your other home papers, come back to a page whenever you need it, and don't worry about memorizing anything.

When you'd rather have a hand, that's exactly what I do. I come to your home, work at your pace, and never make you feel rushed or silly for asking. A first visit is a flat \$99, and for the parts that don't need me on-site I can often help right on your screen for \$49. Every visit comes with a 30-day, come-back-free guarantee. I don't do licensed electrical work myself — for anything that needs to be wired into your home, I'll help you line up a trustworthy local pro.

★ Bill's Home Tech — real help, close to home

Call or text me at (330) 200-8042, or visit BillsHomeTech.com. Serving Atwater and all of Portage County. 30+ years of patient, plain-English tech help — and if you're ever not 100% happy with a visit, I'll make it right or refund it. That's a promise. — Bill

Solar Generator vs. Gas Generator

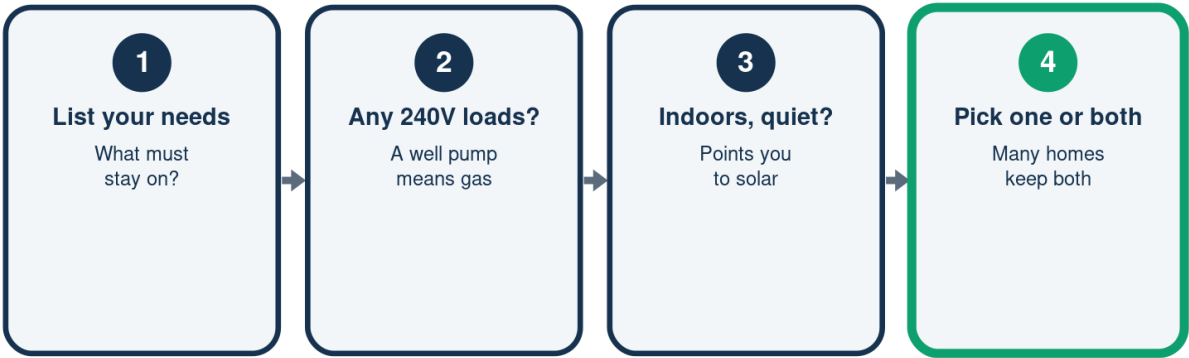
Two kinds of backup, side by side

	Solar generator	Gas generator
Where it runs	Safe indoors	Outdoors only
Noise and fumes	Silent, none	Loud, exhaust
How it refills	Sun or wall	Fuel any hour
A 240V well pump	No	Yes, if large

Many homes keep both -- gas for muscle, solar for quiet indoors.

How to Pick Your Backup

Four questions, in order



Start with your needs, and the rest follows.

What Each Asks of You

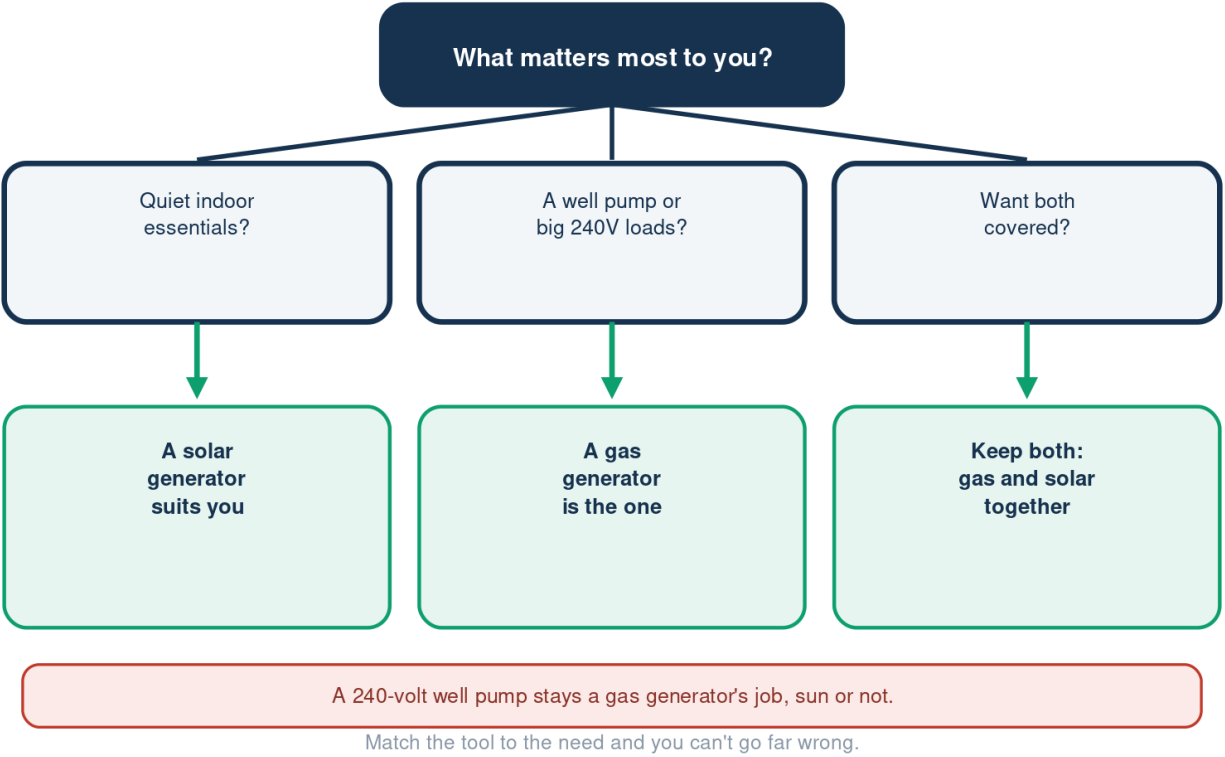
Life between the outages

	Solar generator	Gas generator
Sits ready	Yes, just topped	Needs exercise
Fuel to store	None	Buy and rotate
Oil and service	None	Oil changes
Refuel any hour	Wall any hour	Yes, from a can

Gas asks for upkeep; solar mostly just waits.

Which Backup Fits You?

Let your needs point the way





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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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