



An Extended Guide · No. 1251

Where to Place & Run It Safely

The right spot, cords, and weather

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Hello, and welcome

You've got the generator, or you're about to — and now comes a question that matters just as much as which one you bought: where do you put it, and how do you run it safely? This guide walks you through the whole physical setup, in plain English.

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.

In these pages we'll pick the right spot together — outdoors, well away from the house, on solid dry ground — and cover keeping it dry in a storm the safe way, the right extension cords, keeping the noise neighborly, and even keeping the generator from being stolen. It's all simpler than it sounds, and most of it you only figure out once.

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.

A good spot does a lot for you

Where you set the generator down is not a small detail. The right spot keeps your family safe, keeps the machine running happily, and keeps the peace with the neighbors — all at once.

Think of it this way. A generator wants a handful of things from its spot during a storm, and a good place gives it all of them together: fresh open air, a steady dry footing, distance from where folks sleep, the right kind of weather protection, and a little security so it's still there in the morning.

- **Fresh air** — outdoors only, well away from the house, so the exhaust drifts off and never sneaks back inside.
- **Solid footing** — dry, level, and firm, so it can't tip, slide, or sit in a puddle.
- **Weather protection done right** — an open, vented cover made for the job, never a tarp and never a shed.
- **Peace and quiet** — far enough from the bedrooms, yours and the neighbors', to sleep right through it.
- **A little security** — out of sight and cable-locked, because generators really do get stolen during outages.

We'll take each of these one at a time. None of it is hard, and the best part is that you only have to sort out most of it once. Pick your good spot before the storm, and every outage after that is just carrying the generator out and setting it down.

✓ Do this part on a calm, dry day

The worst time to figure out where the generator goes is at night, in the rain, with the power already out. Walk your yard on a nice afternoon, choose the spot, and you'll thank yourself later.

Outside, well away, exhaust pointed away

The single most important choice is where the generator sits, and the rule is short: outdoors, at least 20 feet from the house, with the exhaust aimed away from it.

Outdoors, always. A generator belongs in the open air and nowhere else — not the garage, not a shed, not a carport or a covered porch. We'll come back to why that's so serious in a moment. For now, plant the rule firmly: if it has a roof and walls, it's the wrong place.

At least 20 feet from the house. Give it room. Twenty feet is the distance the safety folks recommend so the exhaust and heat scatter into the open instead of gathering against your walls. Pace it off once from your back door so you know what 20 feet looks like — it's farther than most people guess.

Exhaust pointed away. Every generator has a business end where the fumes come out. Turn the machine so that end faces away from the house — away from every door, window, dryer vent, and air intake. Don't tuck it against the wall to hide it or keep it dry; that traps the very fumes you're sending away.

! Farther is fine; closer is not

Twenty feet is the least, not the goal. If your yard allows 30 or 40 feet and your cords can safely reach, all the better. The one direction you never move the generator is closer to the house.

The safety talk: carbon monoxide

You just read where the generator goes: outdoors, well away, exhaust pointed off. This page is the reason those rules never bend, and it's the most important page in this whole guide.

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.

Dry, level, firm — and it can't tip

A generator runs best, and safest, sitting flat on ground that's dry, level, and firm. A couple of minutes picking the surface saves you a lot of trouble later.

Dry. Water and electricity are a bad pair. Never set the generator in a puddle, on soggy ground, or anywhere rain runs and collects. Pick a high spot that drains, or raise it up on a solid, non-flammable surface so it stays out of standing water even in a downpour.

Level. Generators are built to run on level ground. Tilt one very much and the engine may not get its oil properly, which can shut it down or wear it out. A patio, a driveway, or a paver pad is ideal; on a slope, take the time to make a flat, steady spot rather than letting it lean.

Firm, so it can't tip. Soft grass, mud, sand, or loose gravel let a running generator settle, shift, and even topple — and a machine full of gasoline is not something you want falling over. Set it on something solid: pavers, a concrete pad, patio stones, or a sturdy board laid flat. Firm footing also cuts down the buzzing and rattling, and gives it room to breathe.

✓ A simple, tidy footing

Many folks keep a couple of flat pavers or a piece of exterior plywood right with the generator, ready to lay down for a clean, level, dry base wherever they set up. It stores easily and makes setup quick.

Keeping it dry the right way

Storms are exactly when you need the generator, and storms bring rain, snow, and ice. The trick is keeping it dry without ever sealing it up.

A running generator makes heat and exhaust, so it can never be closed in — but its outlets and electronics still need to stay out of the wet. The answer is a cover made for the job: an **open, vented running cover** or canopy that shelters the machine from falling rain and snow while leaving all four sides open for air, heat, and fumes to escape.

These go by a few names — a generator cover, a running cover, a generator tent or canopy — but they share one idea: a little roof on legs, open around the edges. It stakes down over the generator and lets it run through the storm safely and dry.

Keep it clear of pooling water. Even under a cover, mind where the water goes. Don't let the generator sit where rain sheets across the ground or where snowmelt collects. Raise it on a firm, dry base, and in winter brush away any snow drifting up around it so the vents and outlets stay open.

! Never a plain tarp draped over it

A tarp thrown over a running generator is dangerous twice over: it traps the exhaust right where the machine sits, and it can catch on the hot muffler. If you cover it, use one built to run under — open and vented — never a tarp, a bin, or a box.

The great temptation: don't box it in

Almost every dangerous mistake with a generator comes from one honest impulse — wanting to get it out of the weather or out of sight by putting it under cover.

Here's why that impulse has to be resisted.

When the rain is sheeting down or the wind is howling, it feels only natural to roll the generator into the garage, tuck it in the shed, slide it under the carport, or throw a tarp over it. Every one of those feels like protecting the machine. Every one of them can be deadly.

The reason is the exhaust. A generator gives off carbon monoxide — the invisible, odorless gas from the safety page — and any enclosure traps it. A garage with the door open, a shed with a window cracked, a tent, a lean-to, a tarp, a big box: all of them hold the fumes right where the machine is, and from there the gas finds its way into the house, or into you.

- **Not the garage** — not even with the door all the way up.
- **Not a shed, barn, or outbuilding** — same fumes, same danger.
- **Not a tent, canopy tent, or lean-to** that closes in around it.
- **Not under a tarp, in a bin, or in a box** of any kind.

The safe way to fight the weather is the open, vented running cover from the last page — a little roof with open sides. If you can't keep it dry that way, keep it off until you can. Dry is good; boxed-in is never worth it.

The right extension cord for the job

Because the generator lives well away from the house, you'll reach it with extension cords — and the cord matters as much as the generator. The wrong one wastes power and can overheat.

Two things decide the cord you need: **how much you're running** and **how far it has to travel**. The heavier the load and the longer the run, the thicker the cord's wires have to be to carry the power without straining.

Cords are marked with a **gauge** number, and here's the part that surprises people: a smaller number means a thicker, stronger wire. So a heavier-duty outdoor cord has a lower gauge number, not a higher one. For a generator you want a stout, clearly outdoor-rated cord — the thick, weatherproof kind — sized to your load and length. When in doubt, go thicker; it's the safer error. Read the rating printed on the cord and check what your generator's manual and outlets call for.

Don't daisy-chain skinny cords. Two or three light indoor cords plugged end to end is one of the most common and most dangerous shortcuts. Each connection is a weak point, and thin wire run a long way overheats. Use a single cord of the right gauge and length instead, even if you have to buy one made for the distance.

★ Not sure which cord to buy?

This is a five-minute phone call that saves money and worry. Tell me what you want to run and how far the generator will sit, and I'll help you pick the right cord — or bring the right ones when I come set you up. Call me at (330) 200-8042.

Running your cords the safe way

Once you've got the right cord, a few simple habits keep it — and you — safe from the wet ground and the weather.

Keep the connections up and dry. The spot where two cords join, or where a cord meets the generator, is where water causes trouble. Never let a connection lie in a puddle or on soaked ground. Prop it up on a dry brick or a board, tuck it under the edge of your cover, or use one of the little weatherproof connection covers made for the purpose. Fewer connections is better — one good cord beats several joined together.

Mind where the cord runs. Don't pinch it in a slamming door or a window sash, don't run it where it'll be walked on or driven over, and don't bury it under a rug where heat can build. Lay it along the edge of things, out of the path, and leave a little slack so nothing pulls tight.

Look for a GFCI. Many generators have outlets with built-in ground-fault protection — the kind with the little test and reset buttons — which is a real safety helper outdoors. If yours has them, use them; and if a cord or tool trips one, that's the safety catch doing its job, so stop and check before you reset it.

✓ A dry hand and a dry plug

Make it a habit to plug and unplug with dry hands, and to wipe a plug dry before it goes in. Small thing, big safety margin — especially in the rain, when you need the generator most.

Keep the peace: noise and neighbors

An inverter generator is wonderfully quiet next to the old kind, but it still makes noise — and where you place it decides whether anyone loses sleep over it.

Distance is your best friend. Sound fades quickly with distance, so the farther the generator sits from the bedrooms, the quieter the night. Set it as far from where people sleep as your cords safely allow — and remember that means the neighbors' bedrooms too, not only yours.

Aim the noise away. The loud end of a generator is usually the exhaust end — the same end you already want pointed away from the house for safety. That works in your favor: turn that side toward open space or a fence line, away from windows, and the sound softens indoors.

Use eco mode, and stand it firm. Most inverter units have an eco or economy switch that lets the engine slow down when you're not drawing much power — quieter and thriftier both. And a generator on solid, level ground makes far less racket than one buzzing on soft or uneven ground. The firm base that keeps it from tipping keeps it from rattling, too.

! A little courtesy goes a long way

In a close neighborhood, a quick heads-up to the folks next door -- we're running a generator while the power's out -- heads off hard feelings. Most people understand an outage, especially when you've thought about where the noise points.

Clear of the A/C and the air intakes

One easy-to-miss part of a good spot: keep the generator well away from the places where your house pulls air in. If exhaust reaches an intake, it rides straight indoors.

Your home breathes through more openings than you'd think. There's the **air conditioner** or heat pump outside, and there may be **fresh-air intakes** for the furnace or a ventilation system, plus vents for the dryer, the bathrooms, and the kitchen. Any of these can draw outside air — and anything in it — into the house.

So when you're choosing the spot and aiming the exhaust, look around for those openings and keep your distance. Don't set the generator right beside the A/C unit, and don't point the exhaust toward a vent or intake even when the machine itself is far enough away. Fumes travel on the breeze.

Mind the wind, too. A spot that's safe on a calm day can turn if a storm wind blows the exhaust back toward the house or an intake. If the wind shifts, be willing to move the generator or re-aim it so the fumes always drift away from the building.

! When in doubt, more distance

There's no prize for setting the generator close. If you're ever unsure whether a spot is clear of an intake, move it farther out and aim the exhaust away. Distance is cheap; carbon monoxide indoors is not. And keep those CO alarms working inside.

If you live in town: city and suburb

In town — in Kent, Ravenna, Streetsboro, Aurora — the yards are smaller and the houses sit close together, so where you set the generator takes a little more thought. The good news is you've got driveways and patios that make fine, firm footing.

The **driveway** or the **back patio** is usually your best bet: paved, level, and firm, it lets you put real distance and a solid surface under the machine at once. Pull it well out from the house — 20 feet or more — set it on the concrete, and aim the exhaust down the drive or toward open space, never back toward your house or the one next door.

Because homes sit close in town, **your exhaust is your neighbor's air, too**. Point it away from their windows and doors as well as your own, and mind where their bedrooms and fresh-air intakes are. The quiet of an inverter unit and a courteous heads-up go a long way here.

! Never the garage, never a shared alley

It's tempting in town to run the generator in the garage, out of the weather and out of sight, or to tuck it in a shared alley or breezeway between buildings. Please don't. Those tight, half-enclosed spaces trap the exhaust and push it into your home and your neighbors'. The open driveway or yard is the only safe place.

If you're in an **apartment or condo** with no private outdoor spot 20 feet from any window, a fuel generator usually isn't practical or safe — a balcony or a shared garage won't do. A quiet battery power station that charges indoors is often the better answer, and I'm glad to help you weigh it.

If you're in the country on a well

Out in the townships — Atwater, Rootstown, Deerfield, Palmyra — you've got room to spare, which is a real advantage for placing a generator. The catch is that all that space comes with outbuildings that seem to invite exactly the wrong thing.

! The barn is not the spot

A dry barn, a pole building, a machine shed, a covered porch — out in the country there's always a roof handy, and it's awfully tempting to run the generator under it, out of the rain. Every one of those is an enclosure that traps carbon monoxide. Never run a generator inside any outbuilding, and never on a porch attached to the house. Open air is the only safe place, roof or no roof.

With land to work with, set up a proper spot **well away from the house** — easily your 20 feet and then some — on firm, level, dry ground. A patch of gravel isn't steady footing on its own, so lay down pavers or a solid board for a base, and pick a high spot that won't puddle when the fields are soaked.

Plan for longer cord runs. Country homes often need the generator farther from the house than a town lot does, so buy heavier, outdoor-rated cords sized for that longer distance — remember, a longer run wants a thicker cord. Keep the connections up off the wet ground, and stake down an open, vented cover for the weather.

And the country reminder that never changes: if your water comes from a well, the pump likely won't run on a small unit at all — that's its own guide. Keep drinking water stored and fill the tub before a big storm, so you're covered no matter what the generator can do.

Keeping it from walking off

It's an unhappy truth, but worth saying plainly: generators get stolen, and outages are exactly when it happens. A little security is part of good placement.

During a long, widespread outage, a generator humming in the yard tells everyone who passes that there's a working machine right there for the taking. Thieves know it, and a unit left out overnight can be gone by morning. The same open spot that keeps you safe can also keep the generator visible, so plan for it.

Lock it to something solid. Run a stout steel cable or chain through the generator's frame and lock it to a fixed anchor — a porch post, a ground anchor, a heavy railing, something that can't simply be lifted away. There are locking kits and cables made just for generators.

Keep it out of view, and write down the details. Within a safe spot, favor the side of the house a passerby can't see, or screen it from the road, so it isn't advertising itself. Jot the make, model, and serial number and snap a photo, so if the worst happens the police and your insurance have something to work with. A little outdoor light helps, too; thieves prefer the dark.

✓ Locked, but still safe

Whatever you use to secure it, never let the cable or lock tempt you into a hidden, enclosed corner. Safe placement comes first, security second. A cable-locked generator out in the open beats a hidden one every time.

Pick and prep your spot before the storm

The best time to sort all of this out is a calm, dry afternoon, long before the sky turns dark. Ten minutes of planning now turns a stressful night into a simple one.

Walk your yard and choose the spot. Find the place that's outdoors, firm and level, at least 20 feet from the house, and clear of doors, windows, vents, and the A/C. Pace off the 20 feet from your back door so you can find it again in the dark, and maybe set a paver or a stake there to mark it.

Stage what you'll need. Keep the whole kit together so you're not hunting in the rain: a firm base like a couple of pavers or a board, an open vented cover, the right outdoor cords, a cable and lock, and a flashlight. A plastic tub with a lid keeps it all in one place and dry.

Do a daylight dry run, and test your alarms. Once, in good weather, carry the generator out to your spot, set it up the way you would in a storm, start it, and plug something in. You'll find out that a cord is too short or the ground isn't level while it's easy to fix — not at midnight during an ice storm. While you're at it, press the test button on each CO alarm inside and put in fresh batteries.

✓ One decision, many calm nights

You only have to choose the spot once. After that, every outage is just carrying the generator out to the place you already trust and following your routine. That's the whole point of planning ahead.

Your setup routine, the same every time

Put it all together and setting up becomes a short, calm routine you can do the same way every outage — even in the dark, even in the rain. Here's the order.

- **1. Carry it to your spot.** The one you picked ahead of time — outdoors, at least 20 feet out, exhaust facing away from doors, windows, and vents.
- **2. Set it on a firm, dry, level base.** Pavers, the driveway, or a board — never soft grass or a puddle, and never where water collects.
- **3. Put up the weather cover if needed.** An open, vented running cover — never a tarp, and never inside anything.
- **4. Run one properly sized outdoor cord.** Connections propped up off the wet ground, cord kept out of doorways and walkways.
- **5. Cable-lock it** to something solid, out of view from the street.
- **6. Start it, then plug in.** Let it settle, switch on eco mode, and bring your devices on one at a time.
- **7. Check the CO alarms inside.** Make sure they're working before anyone settles in for the night.

Seven steps, and once you've done it a time or two it takes just a few minutes. Tape this list inside a cabinet or on the lid of the generator's storage tub, so it's right there when you need it.

Winter, wind, and summer heat

Ohio serves up ice storms, wind storms, and sticky summer heat, and each asks a little something extra of where and how you run the generator.

Snow and ice. A winter storm is a classic reason the power fails, so plan to run in the cold. Keep the generator up out of the snow on a cleared, firm base, and brush away any snow that drifts up around it so the vents and outlets stay open and dry. Give it a little extra room from the house on the side where snow and ice slide off the roof.

Wind. A strong storm wind can carry the exhaust in a new direction — back toward the house or an intake — even from a spot that's safe on a calm day. Notice which way the wind is pushing the fumes, and be willing to re-aim or move the generator so they always drift away. Make sure a light cover can't blow loose, either.

Summer heat. In a heat wave the machine is already working hard and the air is hot, so give it plenty of open space to shed heat — don't crowd it against a wall or a fence. Shade helps if you can find it without enclosing the unit. In every season the core rules hold: outdoors, well away, exhaust aimed off, on dry and firm footing. The weather just asks you to keep an eye out and adjust as the storm changes.

Where it can go, and where it can't

Here's a quick reference you can scan in a hurry — common spots around a home, and whether the generator belongs there.

Spot	Good or no?	Why
Open driveway or yard, 20+ ft out	Yes	Open air, firm, room to breathe
Back patio, pulled well away	Usually	Firm and level; aim exhaust off
Attached garage	Never	Traps fumes, even door up
Shed, barn, or outbuilding	Never	Enclosed, same danger
Covered or screened porch	Never	Attached and closed in
Under a deck or low overhang	No	Roof traps exhaust by house
Wet grass or a puddle	No	Can tip; water meets power

When in doubt, the test is simple: is it fully outdoors, on firm dry ground, well away from the house, with the exhaust pointing off into open space? If any part of that is a no, keep looking for a better spot.

Questions folks ask about placement

A few of the questions I hear most about where to put a generator and how to run it — answered plainly.

Q: How far from the house is far enough?

At least 20 feet, with the exhaust pointed away — that's the recommended least, not a target. Farther is better if your cords can safely reach. The one direction you never go is closer.

Q: Can I run it on my covered porch or under the carport in the rain?

No. Anything with a roof over it, even open on the sides, can trap exhaust against the house. Use an open, vented running cover out in the yard instead, and keep the machine fully in the open.

Q: My yard is all grass and it's soaked. Now what?

Lay down a couple of pavers or a solid board to make a firm, dry, level base up out of the water, and pick the highest spot that drains. Never set a generator right in a puddle or on soggy ground.

Q: Is one long extension cord all right, or should I split it?

One properly sized outdoor cord is better than several skinny ones joined together. Just match the cord's thickness to the load and the distance — the longer the run, the thicker the cord.

Q: How do I keep it from being stolen while it runs all night?

Cable-lock it through the frame to something solid, keep it out of view from the street, and jot down the serial number. A little light on the spot helps discourage anyone eyeing it.

How I can help

Getting a generator set up in just the right spot — safe, dry, quiet, and secure — is exactly the kind of thing I love helping folks with here in Portage County. You don't have to figure it out alone.

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.

For anything that ties the generator into your home's wiring — a transfer switch, a well-pump circuit, a hardwired hookup — I'm not a licensed electrician, so I'll bring one in for that part and handle the rest myself. You get one friendly point of contact and a setup that's done right.

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 placement checklist

Tear this out and tape it inside a cabinet, or on the lid of the generator's tub. When the power's out, run down the list.

- ☐ Spot picked ahead of time: outdoors, firm, level, at least 20 feet from the house.
- ☐ Exhaust aimed away from every door, window, vent, and the A/C unit.
- ☐ A dry, firm base ready — pavers or a board — so it can't tip or sit in water.
- ☐ An open, vented running cover on hand for rain and snow (never a tarp or a shed).
- ☐ The right heavy-duty outdoor cord, sized for the load and the distance.
- ☐ A cable and lock to secure it, and a spot out of view from the street.
- ☐ Working CO alarms inside, tested, with fresh batteries.
- ☐ A flashlight and this checklist stored right with the generator.

Eight check marks and a spot you already trust — that's a calm, safe setup no matter what the weather does.

The short version

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

- Run it outdoors only, at least 20 feet from the house, with the exhaust pointed away from doors, windows, vents, and the A/C. This rule never bends.
- Set it on dry, level, firm ground so it can't tip or sit in water — pavers or a board make a fine base.
- For rain and snow use an open, vented running cover — never a tarp, and never inside a garage, shed, tent, or box.
- Use one heavy-duty outdoor cord sized for the load and distance, keep connections up off wet ground, and cable-lock it out of sight so it isn't stolen.
- Pick your spot on a calm day, keep the CO alarms working inside, and call me if you'd like a hand setting it up.

A Good Spot at a Glance

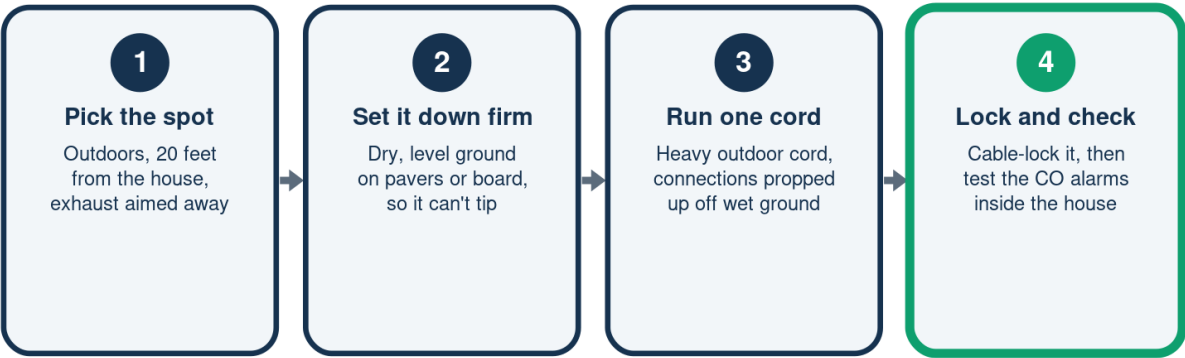
The whole safe setup on one page

	The rule	Why it matters
Where	Outdoors, 20 feet out	Fumes and heat clear off
Aim	Exhaust pointed away	Off doors and windows
Ground	Dry, level, and firm	So it can't tip or flood
Weather	Open, vented cover	Never a tarp or a shed
Cord & lock	Heavy outdoor cord	Cable-locked, out of sight

Outdoors, well away, dry and firm, covered right, and secured — a safe spot in five habits.

Setting Up Your Spot, Step by Step

The same short routine every outage



Decide it once on a calm day; after that it's just these four steps.

The Right Way vs. the Tempting Shortcut

Where folks go wrong, and the fix

	The tempting shortcut	The safe way
Rain and snow	A tarp or the garage	An open, vented cover
The ground	A puddle on wet grass	Dry, level, firm base
The cords	Skinny cords chained	One heavy outdoor cord
Staying put	Left out by the street	Cable-locked, hidden
Near the house	Under a bedroom window	Well away, exhaust off

Every shortcut has a safe, simple fix — and none of them takes much longer.

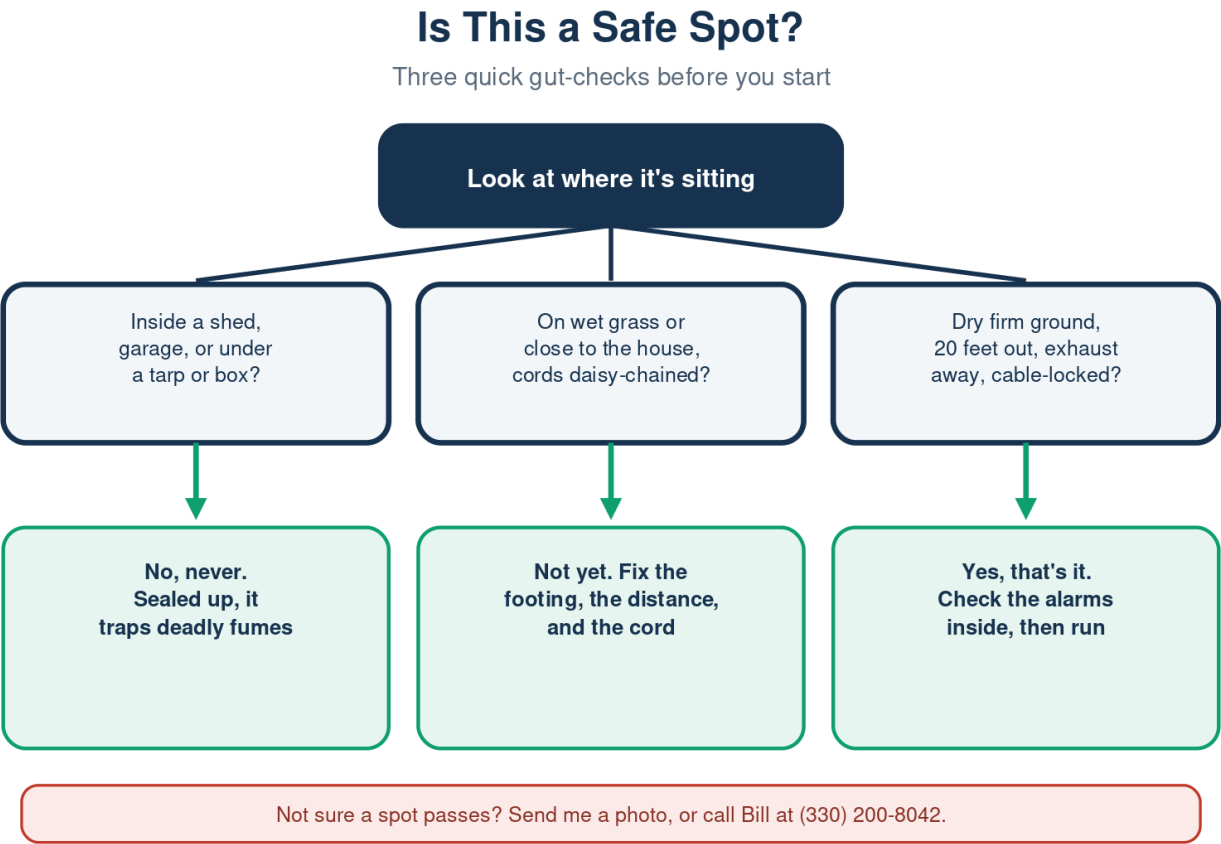


Illustration - a schematic, not to scale. Your setup may differ.



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

If you are not 100% happy with a visit, I will
make it right — or refund it. No awkwardness,
no fine print. That is how I would want to be treated.

(330) 200-8042 · BillsHomeTech.com

Bill@BillsHomeTech.com · Mon–Sat 9:00 AM – 7:30 PM

— Bill

Prefer help without a visit?

Bill can screen-share and fix many things remotely — a flat \$49, free for Support Plan members.



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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