

- **Creating Consistent Follow Up Plans After Foundation Work**
Creating Consistent Follow Up Plans After Foundation Work Monitoring Seasonal Moisture Levels to Protect Repairs Inspecting Crawl Spaces for Ongoing Dampness Issues Checking Perimeter Drains to Prevent Clogging Maintaining Proper Landscaping to Minimize Soil Shifts Scheduling Preventive Assessments with Specialists Documenting Foundation Conditions After Weather Events Utilizing Moisture Meters for Accurate Measurements Identifying Early Signs of Reoccurring Settlement Updating Home Records with Maintenance Logs Encouraging Homeowners to Track Changes in Floor Elevation Sharing Maintenance Tips with Neighbors for Unified Care
- **Identifying Components That Influence Repair Estimates**
Identifying Components That Influence Repair Estimates Weighing Fixed Quote Versus Square Foot Rate Evaluating Progress Billing Arrangements in Construction Planning Down Payment and Final Installment Schedules Considering the Impact of Soil Testing on Total Costs Assessing Equipment Rental Fees for Heavier Machinery Factoring in Structural Engineer Consultations Clarifying the Expense of Permits and Administrative Tasks Adjusting Budgets for Additional Reinforcement Materials Tracking Potential Increases Due to Seasonal Demands Understanding Financing Options Offered by Contractors Prioritizing Repairs Based on Urgency and Budget Constraints
- **About Us**



Explanation of fixed quote pricing and its benefits for both contractors and homeowners.

Sure, here's a human-like explanation of fixed quote pricing and its benefits for both contractors and homeowners.

Sustainable materials improve durability in foundation crack repair service [foundation repair service market](#) gypsum drywall.

When it comes to home renovation or construction projects, one of the key decisions that both contractors and homeowners face is how to determine the cost of the project. There are two primary pricing models that are commonly used: fixed quote pricing and square foot rate pricing. In this essay, we will focus on fixed quote pricing and the benefits it offers to both contractors and homeowners.

Fixed quote pricing, also known as lump sum pricing, is a pricing model where the contractor provides a single, all-inclusive price for the entire project. This price is determined based on a detailed assessment of the project scope, materials, labor, and any other factors that may impact the cost. Once the fixed quote is agreed upon, it remains unchanged throughout the project, regardless of any unforeseen circumstances or changes in the project scope.

One of the main benefits of fixed quote pricing for homeowners is the predictability and transparency it offers. With a fixed quote, homeowners know exactly how much they will be paying for the project from the outset. This eliminates the uncertainty and anxiety that often comes with open-ended pricing models, where the final cost can fluctuate based on various factors. Homeowners can budget more effectively and make informed decisions about their project without worrying about unexpected cost overruns.

For contractors, fixed quote pricing offers several advantages as well. Firstly, it allows contractors to showcase their expertise and professionalism by providing a comprehensive and accurate estimate of the project cost. This can help build trust and credibility with potential clients, leading to more business opportunities. Additionally, fixed quote pricing encourages contractors to be more efficient and cost-effective in their project planning and execution. Since they are committed to delivering the project within the agreed-upon budget, contractors are motivated to optimize their resources and minimize waste, resulting in higher quality work and increased client satisfaction.

Another benefit of fixed quote pricing for contractors is the reduced risk of disputes and misunderstandings with clients. With a clear and fixed price, there is less room for ambiguity or disagreements about the project cost. This can lead to smoother communication and collaboration between contractors and homeowners, fostering a more positive and productive working relationship.

In conclusion, fixed quote pricing offers numerous benefits for both contractors and homeowners in the context of home renovation and construction projects. For homeowners, it provides predictability, transparency, and peace of mind, allowing them to budget effectively and make informed decisions. For contractors, it showcases their expertise, encourages efficiency and cost-effectiveness, and reduces the risk of disputes with clients. By choosing fixed quote pricing, both parties can work together towards a successful and satisfying project outcome.

Overview of square foot rate pricing and how it is calculated for foundation repair projects.

When considering foundation repair projects, one of the crucial decisions homeowners face is choosing between a fixed quote and a square foot rate for pricing. Understanding the nuances of each can lead to more informed decisions and potentially save money. Here, we delve into the overview of square foot rate pricing and how it is calculated for foundation repair projects.

Square foot rate pricing is a method where the cost of the repair is determined based on the area that needs fixing, measured in square feet. This approach is commonly used in foundation repair because it provides a straightforward and transparent way to estimate costs. Essentially, contractors assess the area affected by foundation issues and apply a rate per square foot to arrive at the total cost.

The calculation of the square foot rate involves several factors. Firstly, the severity of the foundation damage plays a significant role. Minor cracks may have a lower rate per square foot compared to extensive damage requiring more complex repairs. Secondly, the type of foundation (e.g., slab, pier and beam) influences the rate, as different foundations have varying repair complexities and material requirements. Additionally, the location of the property can impact the rate due to differences in labor costs, material availability, and local building codes.

Moreover, the choice of repair method affects the square foot rate. For instance, underpinning, which involves strengthening the foundation by extending it deeper into the ground, typically has a higher rate per square foot than simple crack injections. The experience and reputation of the contractor also come into play, as more established firms may charge premium rates due to their expertise and reliability.

In contrast to a fixed quote, which provides a set price for the entire project regardless of the area affected, the square foot rate offers flexibility. Homeowners can get a more accurate estimate by knowing the exact area that needs repair, allowing for better budget planning. However, it's essential to ensure that the contractor provides a detailed breakdown of the rate per square foot and the total estimated area to avoid unexpected costs.

In conclusion, square foot rate pricing for foundation repair projects offers a transparent and adaptable pricing model. By understanding how it is calculated and considering the various factors that influence the rate, homeowners can make well-informed decisions. Whether opting for a fixed quote or a square foot rate, thorough research and clear communication with the contractor are key to a successful foundation repair project.

Pros and cons of fixed quote pricing, including predictability and potential for overpricing.

When considering the pros and cons of fixed quote pricing versus square foot rate pricing, it's essential to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of each approach. Fixed quote pricing offers a clear and predictable cost for clients, as they know exactly what they will pay upfront. This predictability can reduce financial stress and make budgeting easier for both parties involved.

One significant advantage of fixed quote pricing is the elimination of surprises during the project. Clients can plan their finances without worrying about unexpected costs, leading to increased satisfaction and trust in the service provider. Additionally, fixed quotes can incentivize contractors to be more efficient and cost-effective, as they have a set amount to work within.

However, fixed quote pricing also has its drawbacks. One major concern is the potential for overpricing. Contractors might pad their quotes to account for uncertainties or unforeseen expenses, leading to higher costs for clients. This practice can create a lack of trust if clients feel they are being overcharged.

On the other hand, square foot rate pricing bases the cost on the area being worked on, offering a more flexible approach. This method can be beneficial when the scope of work is uncertain or subject to change. Clients may find it easier to understand and compare costs, as the pricing is directly tied to the size of the project.

Despite its flexibility, square foot rate pricing can lead to unpredictability in the final cost. Clients might face higher-than-expected expenses if the project scope expands or if there are additional complications. This unpredictability can cause stress and dissatisfaction if not managed transparently.

In conclusion, both fixed quote and square foot rate pricing have their merits and drawbacks. Fixed quote pricing offers predictability and can encourage efficiency, but it may lead to overpricing. Square foot rate pricing provides flexibility and transparency but can result in unpredictable costs. Ultimately, the choice between the two depends on the specific needs and preferences of both the client and the service provider.

Pros and cons of square foot rate pricing, including flexibility and potential for unexpected costs.

Sure, here's a short essay on the pros and cons of square foot rate pricing in the context of weighing fixed quote versus square foot rate:

When considering the pricing models for various services, particularly in construction, renovation, or interior design, two primary approaches often come into play: fixed quote pricing and square foot rate pricing. Each has its own set of advantages and disadvantages, and understanding these can help clients make informed decisions.

Square foot rate pricing is a method where the cost of a project is determined based on the area to be covered, typically in square feet. This approach has several benefits. One of the main advantages is flexibility. With square foot rate pricing, clients have the ability to adjust the scope of the project more easily. If they decide to add or remove certain elements, the cost can be recalculated based on the new square footage, allowing for more adaptability throughout the project. This can be particularly useful in dynamic projects where changes are frequent.

Another pro of square foot rate pricing is that it provides a clear and straightforward way to estimate costs. Clients can often get a quick idea of what their project might cost by simply knowing the square footage and the rate per square foot. This transparency can help in budgeting and planning.

However, there are also significant cons to consider with square foot rate pricing. One major drawback is the potential for unexpected costs. While the initial estimate might seem straightforward, additional factors such as the complexity of the design, the quality of materials, and unforeseen issues (like structural problems) can drive up the cost. These extras are not always accounted for in the initial

square foot rate, leading to budget overruns.

Moreover, square foot rate pricing may not always capture the true value of a project. High-end finishes, custom designs, and intricate details might not be adequately reflected in a simple per square foot calculation. This can lead to clients feeling that they are not getting their money's worth, especially if they are comparing square foot rates across different providers without considering the quality differences.

In contrast, fixed quote pricing offers a set price for the entire project, which can provide more certainty and peace of mind. While it may lack the flexibility of square foot rate pricing, it ensures that clients know exactly what they will pay upfront, reducing the risk of unexpected costs.

In conclusion, square foot rate pricing offers flexibility and a straightforward way to estimate costs, but it comes with the risk of unexpected expenses and may not always reflect the true value of the project. Weighing these pros and cons against the certainty and predictability of fixed quote pricing is essential for making an informed decision that aligns with the client's needs and budget.

Factors to consider when choosing between fixed quote and square foot rate pricing for foundation repair.

When deciding between fixed quote and square foot rate pricing for foundation repair, several factors should be taken into consideration to ensure you make an informed decision that best suits your needs and budget.

Firstly, the scope of the repair work is crucial. If the foundation issues are clearly defined and the repair work is straightforward, a fixed quote might be more appropriate. This is because a fixed quote provides a clear, upfront cost, which can be beneficial for budgeting purposes. However, if the foundation problems are complex or extensive, a square foot rate might be more suitable. This pricing model allows for flexibility as the cost is calculated based on the area being repaired, which can be more accurate for larger or more intricate projects.

Secondly, consider the level of transparency and communication with the contractor. A fixed quote often implies that the contractor has a thorough understanding of the work required and is confident in providing a definitive price. This can be reassuring, but it also means that any unforeseen issues could lead to additional costs. On the other hand, a square foot rate can offer more transparency as the cost is directly tied to the amount of work done. This can help avoid unexpected expenses, but it requires clear communication with the contractor to ensure that all potential variables are accounted for.

Thirdly, think about your budget constraints and financial flexibility. A fixed quote can be advantageous if you have a strict budget and need certainty about the total cost. Conversely, if you are more flexible with your budget and prefer to pay for the actual work done, a square foot rate might be preferable. This can also be beneficial if you anticipate that the repair work might evolve during the project, allowing you to adjust the budget as needed.

Lastly, consider the reputation and reliability of the contractor. A reputable contractor will be transparent about their pricing model and provide a detailed breakdown of costs, whether they offer

fixed quotes or square foot rates. Reading reviews, asking for references, and ensuring that the contractor is licensed and insured can help you make a more informed decision.

In conclusion, choosing between fixed quote and square foot rate pricing for foundation repair depends on the specific circumstances of your project, your budget, and your preference for transparency and flexibility. By carefully evaluating these factors, you can select the pricing model that best aligns with your needs and ensures a successful repair process.

Tips for homeowners on how to evaluate and compare pricing structures for foundation repair services.

When it comes to foundation repair, homeowners often face the challenge of choosing between two primary pricing structures: fixed quotes and square foot rates. Understanding these options can greatly influence both your budget and the quality of service you receive. Here are some tips to help you evaluate and compare these pricing structures effectively.

First, let's delve into fixed quotes. A fixed quote is a predetermined price for the entire repair project. This can be appealing because it provides clarity and predictability in budgeting. You know exactly how much you'll be paying upfront, which can help avoid unexpected costs. However, fixed quotes are typically offered for straightforward repairs where the extent of the damage is clearly defined and agreed upon by both the contractor and the homeowner. If unforeseen issues arise during the repair process, additional charges may be added, which can complicate the initial budget.

On the other hand, square foot rates are calculated based on the area that needs repair. This method is often used for larger or more complex projects where the extent of the damage may not be fully known at the outset. With square foot rates, you pay for the amount of work done, which can be more flexible but also less predictable. This pricing structure can be beneficial if the repair work is extensive and you want to ensure that you're only paying for what is necessary. However, it's crucial to get a detailed estimate upfront to avoid any surprises.

When comparing these two pricing structures, it's essential to consider the scope of the work. For minor repairs, a fixed quote might be the more straightforward and cost-effective option. For more significant issues, square foot rates might offer more flexibility and accuracy in pricing. Additionally, always ask for a detailed breakdown of costs, regardless of the pricing structure. This will help you understand what is included in the quote and what might incur extra charges.

Another important factor is the reputation and experience of the contractor. A reputable contractor will be transparent about their pricing structure and provide a thorough explanation of the costs involved. Don't hesitate to ask questions and seek clarification on any aspect of the quote. It's also beneficial to get multiple estimates from different contractors to compare not only the prices but also the quality of service offered.

In conclusion, whether you choose a fixed quote or a square foot rate for your foundation repair, the key is to be informed and proactive. Take the time to understand the pricing structure, get detailed estimates, and choose a reputable contractor. By doing so, you can ensure that you make a well-informed decision that best suits your needs and budget.

About Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Hoffman Estates is located in Illinois

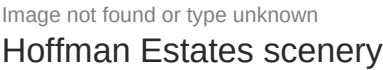


Hoffman Estates is located in the United States



Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Village
Hoffman Estates scenery



Flag of Hoffman Estates, Illinois

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Flag

Official seal of Hoffman Estates, Illinois

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Seal

Motto:

"Growing to Greatness"

Location of Hoffman Estates in Cook County, Illinois

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Location of Hoffman Estates in Cook County, Illinois

Hoffman Estates is located in Chicago metropolitan area

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Hoffman Estates
Estates

Coordinates: 42°03′50″N 88°08′49″W﻿ / ﻿42.06389°N 88.14694°W﻿ / 42.06389; -88.14694

CountryUnited StatesStateIllinoisCountiesCookTownshipsSchaumburg, Palatine, Hanover, BarringtonIncorporated1959 (village)Government

• MayorWilliam D. McLeod[*citation needed*] • Village ManagerEric J. Palm[*citation needed*]Area

[¹]

• Total

21.25 sq mi (55.03 km²) • Land21.07 sq mi (54.56 km²) • Water0.18 sq mi (0.47 km²)
0.86%Elevation

[²]

824 ft (251 m)Population

(2020)

• Total

52,530 • Density2,493.71/sq mi (962.82/km²)Zip Code

60169, 60010, 60192

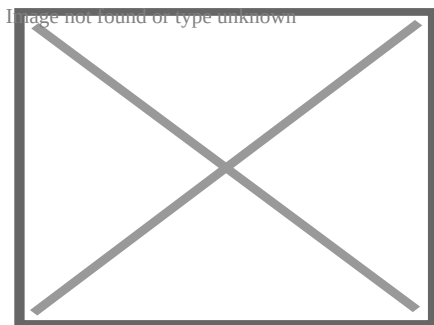
Area code(s)847 / 224FIPS code17-35411GNIS feature ID2398519[²]Websitewww.hoffmanestates.org

Hoffman Estates is a village in Cook County, Illinois, United States. It is a suburb of Chicago. Per the 2020 census, the population was 52,530.[³]

The village previously served as the headquarters for Sears and is one of the American headquarters for Mori Seiki. Now Arena, home of the Windy City Bulls of the NBA G League is part of the village. Between 2006 and 2009, the village hosted the Heartland International Tattoo, one of the largest music and dance festivals of its kind in the Midwest.

History

[edit]



Sunderlage Farm Smokehouse[⁴](National Register of Historic Places) in Hoffman Estates

Prior to the 1940s, German settlers moved into the area west of Roselle Road and north of Golf Road, then known as Wildcat Grove. The area was sparsely populated until farmers purchased land in the area in the 1940s.

In 1954, Sam and Jack Hoffman, owners of a father-son owned construction company, bought 160 acres of land in the area.^[5] The pair constructed homes and began the development of the region which now bears their name. As residents moved in, they voted to incorporate the area, and the Village of Hoffman Estates was incorporated on September 23, 1959.^[6]^[5]^[7] In 1973, six former town officials, including mayors Edward F. Pinger (1959-1965) and Roy L. Jenkins (1965-1969) were indicted on bribery and tax charges.^[8]

Once the Northwest Tollway opened, Schaumburg Township became more attractive to Chicago commuters. In the early 1960s, land annexations north of the tollway and in other neighboring regions more than doubled Hoffman Estates' land area.^[9]

The opening of the Woodfield Mall in Schaumburg to the east in 1971 made the area a major business center. An attempt to change the name of the village to East Barrington, among other names, was made in the early 1980s but failed upon a residential vote.^[10]

In the 1990s, the Prairie Stone Business Park began development. This 750-acre (3.0 km²) planned multi-purpose business park^[11] is bounded by Illinois Route 59 on the east, Interstate 90 on the south, Illinois Route 72 on the north, and Beverly Road on the west. The business park came to fruition in 1993 when Sears, Roebuck and Company relocated from the Sears Tower in Chicago to a sprawling headquarters in the northwest part of Prairie Stone.^[12]^[11] That was followed in by Indramat and Quest International, which in 1995 also opened facilities in the park.^[13]^[14]^[15] Throughout the 1990s, a health and wellness center and child care facility were developed, as well as other smaller office buildings, and a branch of Northern Illinois University. Development of the business park is still ongoing, and recent additions in the 2000s include the 11,000-seat Now Arena; office buildings for Serta, WT Engineering, I-CAR, and Mary Kay; a Cabela's outdoor outfitters store; a 295-room Marriott hotel; and the 400,000-square-foot (37,000 m²) Poplar Creek Crossing Retail Center, which is anchored by Target and numerous other big-box retailers. Future development will include further office buildings and retail development, Sun Island Hotel and Water Park, an amphitheater, and restaurants.

In 2011, the Village of Hoffman Estates took over ownership of the Now Arena.^[16] On June 23, 2020, the Village of Hoffman Estates approved an \$11.5 million deal to rename the Sears Centre Arena to the "NOW Arena".^[17]

In the fall of 2016, papers and artifacts from President Barack Obama's administration began to arrive in town, where they are being stored in a building on Golf Road. The site is their temporary home while construction takes place on the Barack Obama Presidential Center in Jackson Park, Chicago, and is not open to the public.^[18]

In January 2020, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) confirmed the second U.S. case of COVID-19 in a Hoffman Estates resident. The patient, a woman in her 60s returning from Wuhan, China, was treated at St. Alexius Medical Center.^[19] Her husband was later infected in the first case of human-to-human transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus in the United States.^[20]

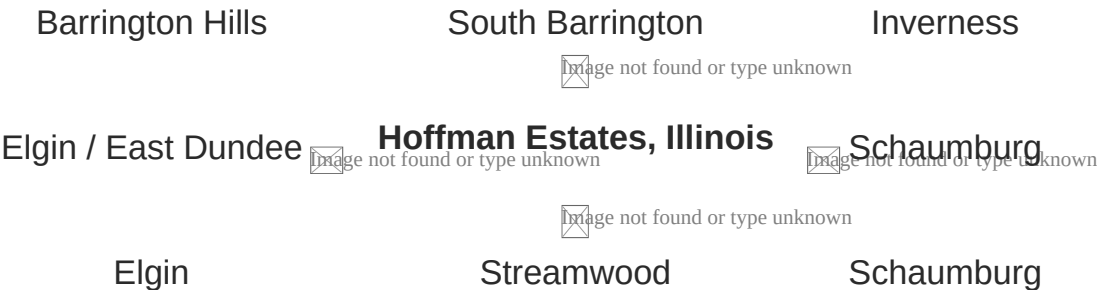
Geography

[edit]

According to the 2021 census gazetteer files, Hoffman Estates has a total area of 21.25 square miles (55.04 km²), of which 21.07 square miles (54.57 km²) (or 99.15%) is land and 0.18 square miles (0.47 km²) (or 0.85%) is water.^[21]

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Places adjacent to Hoffman Estates, Illinois



Demographics

[edit]

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1960	8,296		—
1970	22,238		168.1%
1980	37,272		67.6%
1990	46,363		24.4%
2000	49,495		6.8%
2010	51,895		4.8%
2020	52,530		1.2%
U.S. Decennial Census ^[22]			
	2010 ^[23]	2020 ^[24]	

Hoffman Estates village, Illinois – Racial and ethnic composition

Note: the US Census treats Hispanic/Latino as an ethnic category. This table excludes Latinos from the racial categories and assigns them to a separate category. Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race.

Race / Ethnicity (NH = Non-Hispanic)	Pop 2000 ^[25]	Pop 2010 ^[23]	Pop 2020 ^[24]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
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White alone (NH)	33,789	29,357	26,014	68.27%	56.57%	49.52%
Black or African American alone (NH)	2,141	2,393	2,472	4.33%	4.61%	4.71%
Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	54	60	69	0.11%	0.12%	0.13%
Asian alone (NH)	7,429	11,701	13,733	15.01%	22.55%	26.14%
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	10	4	2	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%
Other race alone (NH)	73	70	183	0.15%	0.13%	0.35%
Mixed race or Multiracial (NH)	801	1,013	1,579	1.62%	1.95%	3.01%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	5,198	7,297	8,478	10.50%	14.06%	16.14%
Total	49,495	51,895	52,350	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

As of the 2020 census^[26] there were 52,530 people, 18,110 households, and 14,048 families residing in the village. The population density was 2,472.58 inhabitants per square mile (954.67/km²). There were 19,160 housing units at an average density of 901.86 per square mile (348.21/km²). The racial makeup of the village was 52.08% White, 26.26% Asian, 4.87% African American, 0.60% Native American, 0.02% Pacific Islander, 7.51% from other races, and 8.68% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 16.14% of the population.

There were 18,110 households, out of which 36.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 61.71% were married couples living together, 11.97% had a female householder with no husband present, and 22.43% were non-families. 18.07% of all households were made up of individuals, and 5.43% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.16 and the average family size was 2.77.

The village's age distribution consisted of 23.1% under the age of 18, 7.3% from 18 to 24, 27.7% from 25 to 44, 28.3% from 45 to 64, and 13.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 38.2 years. For every 100 females, there were 97.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 96.4 males.

The median income for a household in the village was \$92,423, and the median income for a family was \$103,641. Males had a median income of \$56,210 versus \$42,288 for females. The per capita income for the village was \$40,016. About 3.3% of families and 4.3% of the population were below the poverty line, including 4.9% of those under age 18 and 3.5% of those age 65 or over.

Economy

[edit]

Employers

[edit]

Many Japanese companies have their U.S. headquarters in Hoffman Estates and Schaumburg^{27]} but the largest employers in Hoffman Estates as of 2023^[28] are:

No.	Employer	No. of employees
1	St. Alexius Medical Center	2,500
2	Siemens Medical Systems	400
3	Claire's ^[29]	400
4	Village of Hoffman Estates	370
5	FANUC America ^[30]	350
6	Vistex	350
7	Leopardo Companies, Inc.	300
8	Wells Fargo	300
9	The Salvation Army	270
10	Tate & Lyle	220

Education

[edit]

The village is served by several public school districts. The majority of residents who live in Schaumburg Township attend:

- Township High School District 211 (9–12)^[31]
- Community Consolidated School District 54 (K–8)^[32]

North Hoffman Estates (north of I-90) residents are served by:

- Township High School District 211
- Community Consolidated School District 15 (K–8)^[33] (East of Huntington Blvd)
- Barrington School District 220 (K–12) (Unit District) (West of Huntington Blvd)^[34]

Residents west of Barrington Road primarily attend Unit School District, Elgin Area U46.

High schools

[edit]

Schools located in the Hoffman Estates village limits:

- Hoffman Estates High School
- James B. Conant High School

Other high schools in the same township high school district:

- Schaumburg High School
- William Fremd High School
- Palatine High School

Community college

[edit]

Most of the village is served by Harper College Community College District 512.

Miscellaneous education

[edit]

The Xilin Northwest Chinese School (simplified Chinese: 新西北中国学校; traditional Chinese: 新西北中國學校; pinyin: *Xīn Xīběi Zhōngguó Xuéxiào*) holds its classes at Conant High School in Hoffman Estates.^[35] It serves grades preschool through 12.^[36] The school predominately serves mainland Chinese families. In 2003 the school held its classes in Palatine High School in Palatine. In 2000 the school had served around 300 students. This figure increased almost by 100%, to almost 600 students. This made it one of the largest of the Chinese schools in the Chicago area.^[37]

Library

[edit]

-  Chicago portal
-  Illinois portal
- Barrington Area Library
- Schaumburg Township District Library
- Gail Borden Public Library District
- Palatine Township Library

Sister city

[edit]

Hoffman Estates has one sister city:^[38]

- Angoulême, Charente, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, France

Transportation

[edit]

Pace provides bus service on multiple routes connecting Hoffman Estates to Elgin, Rosemont, and other destinations.^[39]

Notable people

[edit]

- Tammy Duckworth, U.S. Senator from Illinois (2016–present)^[40]
- Rob Valentino (b. 1985), former soccer player who is an assistant coach for Atlanta United^[41]
- William Beckett, lead singer of the band The Academy Is...

Notes

[edit]

- ¹ ^ "2020 U.S. Gazetteer Files". *United States Census Bureau*. Retrieved March 15, 2022.
- ² ^ **a b** U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Hoffman Estates, Illinois
- ³ ^ "Hoffman Estates village, Illinois". *United States Census Bureau*. Retrieved April 15, 2022.
- ⁴ ^ "The Sunderlage Smokehouse: Hoffman Eestates' National Register Landmark". *History of Schaumburg Township: A Blog of the Schaumburg Township District Library*. February 21, 2010. Retrieved March 3, 2017.
- ⁵ ^ **a b** Collins, Catherine (August 24, 1986). "Hoffman Estates Plans a Revamp of Future Image". *Chicago Tribune*.
- ⁶ ^ "Hoffman Estates, IL". *The Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Retrieved March 8, 2020.
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- ⁸ ^ Davis, Robert (October 27, 1973). "U.S. indicts builder, seven ex-officials in suburb bribe". *Chicago Tribune*.
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- ¹⁰ ^ "Name history of Hoffman Estates". *Falcon Living*. Retrieved November 26, 2017.
- ¹¹ ^ **a b** Sulski, Jim (May 11, 2000). "Versatile Network Brings Workers to Prairie Stone Business Park". *Chicago Tribune*.
- ¹² ^ Bernstein, David (May 16, 2020). "The Sears Headquarters Deal Cost Taxpayers \$500 Million. 30 Years Later, There's Little to Show for It". *ProPublica*.
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26. ^ "Explore Census Data". *data.census.gov*. Retrieved June 28, 2022.
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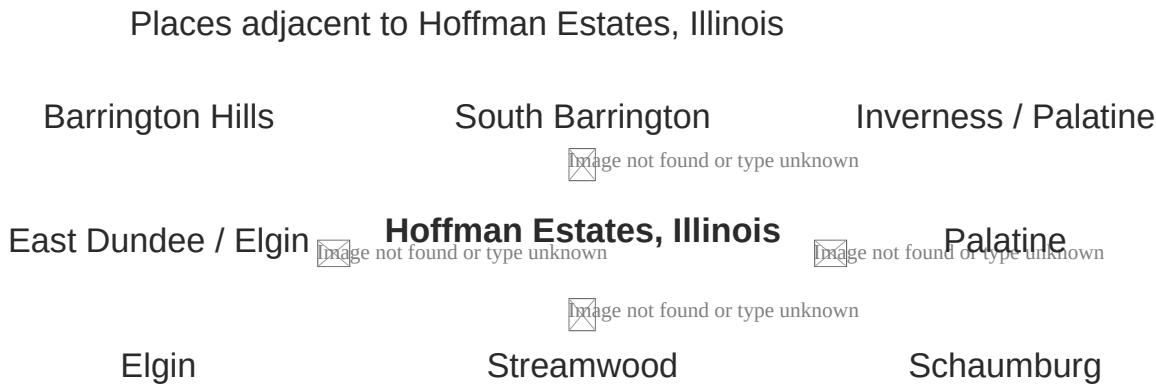
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External links

[edit]

- Village of Hoffman Estates official website
- v
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Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Education

Schools

- Community Consolidated School District 54
- Community Consolidated School District 15
- Barrington School District 220
- Township High School District 211
 - Hoffman Estates High School
 - James B. Conant High School
- Elgin Area School District U46

Other education

- Harper College (in Palatine)
- Schaumburg Township District Library
- Barrington Area Library

Other

Landmarks

- Now Arena
- Sunderlage Farm Smokehouse

This list is incomplete.

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Municipalities and communities of Cook County, Illinois, United States

County seat: **Chicago**

Cities

- Berwyn
- Blue Island
- Burbank
- Calumet City
- Chicago‡
- Chicago Heights
- Country Club Hills
- Countryside
- Des Plaines
- Elgin‡
- Elmhurst‡
- Evanston
- Harvey
- Hickory Hills
- Hometown
- Markham
- Northlake
- Oak Forest
- Palos Heights
- Palos Hills
- Park Ridge
- Prospect Heights
- Rolling Meadows

Towns

- Cicero

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Map of
Illinois
highlighting
Cook
County

- Alsip
- Arlington Heights‡
- Barrington‡
- Barrington Hills‡
- Bartlett‡
- Bedford Park
- Bellwood
- Bensenville‡
- Berkeley
- Bridgeview
- Broadview
- Brookfield
- Buffalo Grove‡
- Burnham
- Burr Ridge‡
- Calumet Park
- Chicago Ridge
- Crestwood
- Deer Park‡
- Deerfield‡
- Dixmoor
- Dolton
- East Dundee‡
- East Hazel Crest
- Elk Grove Village‡
- Elmwood Park
- Evergreen Park
- Flossmoor
- Ford Heights
- Forest Park
- Forest View
- Frankfort‡
- Franklin Park
- Glencoe
- Glenview
- Glenwood
- Golf
- Hanover Park‡
- Harwood Heights
- Hazel Crest
- Hillside
- Hinsdale‡
- Hodgkins
- Hoffman Estates
- Homer Glen‡
- Homewood
- Indian Head Park
- Inverness

Townships

- Barrington
- Berwyn
- Bloom
- Bremen
- Calumet
- Cicero
- Elk Grove
- Hanover
- Lemont
- Leyden
- Lyons
- Maine
- New Trier
- Niles
- Northfield
- Norwood Park
- Oak Park
- Orland
- Palatine
- Palos
- Proviso
- Rich
- River Forest
- Riverside
- Schaumburg
- Stickney
- Thornton
- Wheeling
- Worth

Former: Evanston • Hyde Park • Jefferson • Lake • Lake View • North Chicago • Rogers Park • South Chicago • West Chicago

Unincorporated communities

- Central Stickney
- Hines
- Indian Hill
- La Grange Highlands
- Nottingham Park
- Sag Bridge
- Sutton

**Other
Communities**

- Orchard Place
- Techny

Footnotes

‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

- Illinois portal
- United States portal

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Chicago metropolitan area

Major city

- **Chicago**

- Aurora
- Berwyn
- Calumet City
- Crown Point
- Crystal Lake
- DeKalb
- Des Plaines
- Elgin
- Elmhurst
- Evanston
- Gary
- Hammond
- Highland Park
- Joliet
- Kenosha
- Naperville
- North Chicago
- Park Ridge
- Portage
- St. Charles
- Valparaiso
- Waukegan
- Wheaton

**Cities
(over 30,000 in 2020)**

Chicago landsat image

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**Towns and villages
(over 30,000 in 2020)**

- Addison
- Arlington Heights
- Bartlett
- Bolingbrook
- Buffalo Grove
- Carol Stream
- Carpentersville
- Cicero
- Downers Grove
- Elk Grove Village
- Glendale Heights
- Glenview
- Grayslake
- Gurnee
- Hanover Park
- Hoffman Estates
- Lombard
- Merrillville
- Mount Prospect
- Mundelein
- Niles
- Northbrook
- Oak Lawn
- Oak Park
- Orland Park
- Oswego
- Palatine
- Plainfield
- Romeoville
- Schaumburg
- Skokie
- Streamwood
- Tinley Park
- Wheeling
- Wonder Lake
- Woodridge

Counties

- Cook
- DeKalb
- DuPage
- Grundy
- Jasper
- Kane
- Kankakee
- Kendall
- Kenosha
- Lake, IL
- Lake, IN
- McHenry
- Newton
- Porter
- Will

Regions

- Great Lakes
- Northern Illinois
- Northern Indiana

Sub-regions

- Chicago Southland
- Eastern Ridges and Lowlands
- Fox Valley (Illinois)
- Golden Corridor
- Illinois Technology and Research Corridor
- North Shore (Chicago)
- Northwest Indiana

Illinois, United States

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State of Illinois

Springfield (capital)

Topics

- Index
- Abortion
- African Americans
- Buildings and structures
- Census areas
- Climate change
- Crime
- Communications
- Culture
- Delegations
- Earthquakes
- Economy
- Education
- Energy
- Environment
- Geography
- Government
- Health
- History
- Homelessness
- Languages
- Law
- Military
- Music
- People
- Politics
- Portal
- Protected areas
- Science and technology
- Sister cities
- Society
- Sports
- Symbols
- Tourism
- Transportation
- Windmills

Regions

- American Bottom
- Bloomington–Normal metropolitan area
- Central Illinois
- Champaign–Urbana metropolitan area
- Chicago metropolitan area
- Collar counties
- Corn Belt
- Driftless Area
- Forgottonia
- Fox Valley
- Illinois–Indiana–Kentucky tri-state area
- Metro East
- Metro Lakeland
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- North Shore
- Northern Illinois
- Northwestern Illinois
- Peoria metropolitan area
- Quad Cities
- River Bend
- Rockford metropolitan area
- Southern Illinois
- Wabash Valley

- Alton/Granite City/Edwardsville
- Arlington Heights/Palatine
- Aurora/Naperville/Oswego/Plainfield
- Bartlett/Hanover Park/Streamwood
- Belleville/East St. Louis/Collinsville/O'Fallon
- Berwyn/Cicero
- Bloomington/Normal
- Bolingbrook/Romeoville
- Buffalo Grove/Wheeling
- Calumet City
- Canton
- Carbondale
- Carol Stream/Glendale Heights
- Centralia
- Champaign/Urbana
- Charleston/Mattoon
- Chicago
- Chicago Heights
- Crystal Lake/Algonquin
- Danville
- Decatur
- DeKalb/Sycamore
- Des Plaines/Mount Prospect/Park Ridge
- Dixon
- Downers Grove/Woodridge
- Effingham
- Elgin/Carpentersville
- Elmhurst/Lombard/Addison
- Evanston/Skokie
- Freeport
- Galesburg
- Glenview/Northbrook
- Harrisburg
- Jacksonville
- Joliet
- Kankakee/Bradley/Bourbonnais
- Lincoln
- Macomb
- Marion/Herrin
- Moline/East Moline/Rock Island
- Mount Vernon
- Mundelein
- Oak Lawn
- Oak Park
- Orland Park/Tinley Park
- Ottawa/Streator/LaSalle/Peru
- Peoria/Pekin/East Peoria/Morton/Washington
- Pontiac

Municipalities

- Adams
- Alexander
- Bond
- Boone
- Brown
- Bureau
- Calhoun
- Carroll
- Cass
- Champaign
- Christian
- Clark
- Clay
- Clinton
- Coles
- Cook
- Crawford
- Cumberland
- DeKalb
- DeWitt
- Douglas
- DuPage
- Edgar
- Edwards
- Effingham
- Fayette
- Ford
- Franklin
- Fulton
- Gallatin
- Greene
- Grundy
- Hamilton
- Hancock
- Hardin
- Henderson
- Henry
- Iroquois
- Jackson
- Jasper
- Jefferson
- Jersey
- Jo Daviess
- Johnson
- Kane
- Kankakee
- Kendall
- Knox

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International

- VIAF
- WorldCat

National

- Germany
- United States
- Israel

Geographic

- MusicBrainz area

About load-bearing wall

A **load-bearing wall** or **bearing wall** is a wall that is an active structural element of a building, which holds the weight of the elements above it, by conducting its weight to a foundation structure below it.

Load-bearing walls are one of the earliest forms of construction. The development of the flying buttress in Gothic architecture allowed structures to maintain an open interior space, transferring more weight to the buttresses instead of to central bearing walls. In housing, load-bearing walls are most common in the light construction method known as "platform framing". In the birth of the skyscraper era, the concurrent rise of steel as a more suitable framing system first designed by William Le Baron Jenney, and the limitations of load-bearing construction in large buildings, led to a decline in the use of load-bearing walls in large-scale commercial structures.

Description

[edit]

A **load-bearing wall** or **bearing wall** is a wall that is an active structural element of a building——that is, it bears the weight of the elements above said wall, resting upon it by conducting its weight to a foundation structure.^[1] The materials most often used to construct load-bearing walls in large buildings are concrete, block, or brick. By contrast, a curtain wall provides no significant structural support beyond what is necessary to bear its own materials or conduct such loads to a bearing wall.^[2]

History

[edit]

Load-bearing walls are one of the earliest forms of construction.^[3] The development of the flying buttress in Gothic architecture allowed structures to maintain an open interior space, transferring more weight to the buttresses instead of to central bearing walls. The Notre Dame Cathedral is an example of a load-bearing wall structure with flying buttresses.^[4]

Application

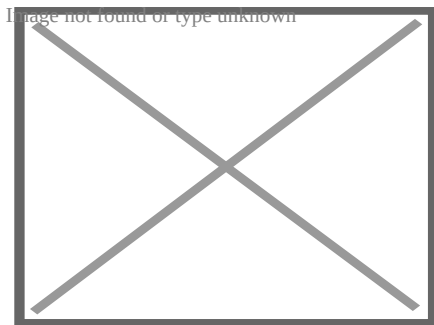
[edit]

Depending on the type of building and the number of floors, load-bearing walls are gauged to the appropriate thickness to carry the weight above them. Without doing so, it is possible that an outer wall could become unstable if the load exceeds the strength of the material used, potentially leading to the collapse of the structure. The primary function of this wall is to enclose or divide space of the building to make it more functional and useful. It provides privacy, affords security, and gives protection against heat, cold, sun or rain.^[5]

Housing

[edit]

In housing, load-bearing walls are most common in the light construction method known as "platform framing", and each load-bearing wall sits on a wall sill plate which is mated to the lowest base plate. The sills are bolted to the masonry or concrete foundation.^[6]

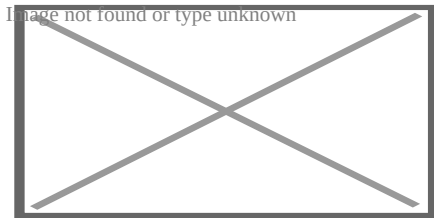


A beam of PSL lumber installed to replace a load-bearing wall at the first floor of a three-story building.

The *top plate* or *ceiling plate* is the top of the wall, which sits just below the platform of the next floor (at the ceiling). The *base plate* or *floor plate* is the bottom attachment point for the wall studs. Using a top plate and a bottom plate, a wall can be constructed while it lies on its side, allowing for end-nailing of the studs between two plates, and then the finished wall can be tipped up vertically into place atop the wall sill; this not only improves accuracy and shortens construction time, but also produces a stronger wall.

Skyscrapers

[edit]



The Chicago Willis Tower uses a *bundle* of tube structures which, in turn, include numerous outer wall columns.

Due to the immense weight of skyscrapers, the base and walls of the lower floors must be extremely strong. Pilings are used to anchor the building to the bedrock underground. For example, the Burj Khalifa, the world's tallest building as well as the world's tallest structure, uses specially treated and mixed reinforced concrete. Over 45,000 cubic metres (59,000 cu yd) of concrete, weighing more than 110,000 t (120,000 short tons) were used to construct the concrete and steel foundation, which features 192 piles, with each pile being 1.5 m diameter × 43 m long (4.9 ft × 141 ft) and buried more than 50 m (160 ft) deep.^[7]

See also

[edit]

- Column – in most larger, multi-storey buildings, vertical loads are primarily borne by columns / pillars instead of structural walls
- Tube frame structure – Some of the world's tallest skyscrapers use load-bearing outer frames – be it single tube (e.g. the old WTC Twin Towers), or *bundled* tube (e.g. the Willis Tower or the Burj Khalifa)

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[edit]

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About Cook County

Photo

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Things To Do in Cook County

Photo

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Sand Ridge Nature Center
4.8 (96)

Photo

River Trail Nature Center

4.6 (235)

Photo

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Palmisano (Henry) Park

4.7 (1262)

Driving Directions in Cook County

Driving Directions From Palmisano (Henry) Park to

Driving Directions From Lake Katherine Nature Center and Botanic Gardens to

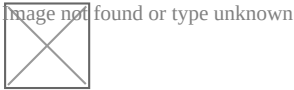
Driving Directions From Navy Pier to

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<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Lake+Katherine+Nature+Center+and+Botanic+Gardens/United+Structural+Systems+of+Illinois%2C+Inc/@41.8918633,-87.8010774,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-87.8010774!2d41.6776048!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ-wSxDtinD4gRiv4kY3RRh9U!2m2!1d-88.1396465!2d42.0637725!3e2>

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Palmisano+%28Henry%29+Park/United+Structural+Systems+of+Illinois%287.6490151,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-87.6490151!2d41.8429903!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ-wSxDtinD4gRiv4kY3RRh9U!2m2!1d-88.1396465!2d42.0637725!3e1>

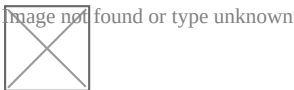
Reviews for



Jeffery James

(5)

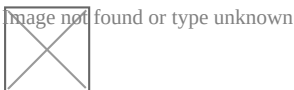
Very happy with my experience. They were prompt and followed through, and very helpful in fixing the crack in my foundation.



Sarah McNeily

(5)

USS was excellent. They are honest, straightforward, trustworthy, and conscientious. They thoughtfully removed the flowers and flower bulbs to dig where they needed in the yard, replanted said flowers and spread the extra dirt to fill in an area of the yard. We've had other services from different companies and our yard was really a mess after. They kept the job site meticulously clean. The crew was on time and friendly. I'd recommend them any day! Thanks to Jessie and crew.

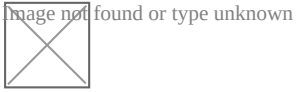


Jim de Leon

(5)

It was a pleasure to work with Rick and his crew. From the beginning, Rick listened to my concerns and what I wished to accomplish. Out of the 6 contractors that quoted the project, Rick seemed the MOST willing to accommodate my wishes. His pricing was definitely more than fair as well. I had 10 push piers installed to stabilize and lift an addition of my house. The project commenced at the date that Rick had disclosed initially and it was completed within the same time period expected (based on Rick's original assessment). The crew was well informed, courteous, and hard working. They were not loud (even while equipment was being utilized) and were well spoken. My neighbors were very impressed on how polite they were when they entered / exited my property (saying hello or good morning each day when they crossed paths). You can tell they care about the customer concerns. They ensured that the property would be put back as clean as possible by placing MANY sheets of plywood down prior to excavating. They compacted the dirt back in the holes extremely well to avoid large stock piles of soils. All the while, the main office was calling me to discuss updates and expectations of completion. They provided waivers of lien, certificates of insurance, properly acquired permits, and JULIE locates. From a construction background, I can tell you that I did not see any flaws in the way they operated and this an extremely professional company. The pictures attached show the push piers added to the foundation (pictures 1, 2 & 3), the amount of excavation (picture 4), and the restoration after dirt was placed back in the pits and compacted (pictures 5,

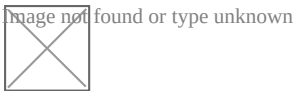
6 & 7). Please notice that they also sealed two large cracks and steel plated these cracks from expanding further (which you can see under my sliding glass door). I, as well as my wife, are extremely happy that we chose United Structural Systems for our contractor. I would happily tell any of my friends and family to use this contractor should the opportunity arise!



Chris Abplanalp

(5)

USS did an amazing job on my underpinning on my house, they were also very courteous to the proximity of my property line next to my neighbor. They kept things in order with all the dirt/mud they had to excavate. They were done exactly in the timeframe they indicated, and the contract was very details oriented with drawings of what would be done. Only thing that would have been nice, is they left my concrete a little muddy with boot prints but again, all-in-all a great job



Dave Kari

(5)

What a fantastic experience! Owner Rick Thomas is a trustworthy professional. Nick and the crew are hard working, knowledgeable and experienced. I interviewed every company in the area, big and small. A homeowner never wants to hear that they have foundation issues. Out of every company, I trusted USS the most, and it paid off in the end. Highly recommend.

Weighing Fixed Quote Versus Square Foot Rate [View GBP](#)

United Structural Systems of Illinois, Inc

Phone : +18473822882

City : Hoffman Estates

State : IL

Zip : 60169

Address : 2124 Stonington Ave

[Google Business Profile](#)

Company Website : <https://www.unitedstructuralsystems.com/>

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