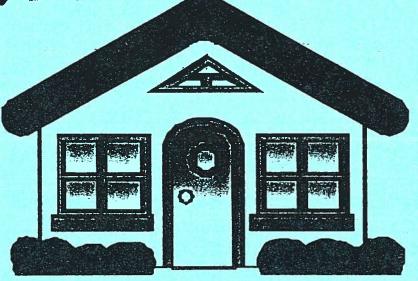
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MULTI - WIDE SETUP MANUAL Cust: Elliott



ANY QUESTIONS Please Call
MATT SNIDER
352-490-7422
C+G of Chiefland
13845 NW HNY. 19
Chiefland, FL 32626





Bartow:
P.O. Box 1606
Bartow, FL 33830
Phone (863) 533-0593

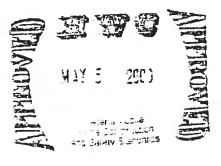
Lake City:
P.O. Box 2097
Lake City, FL 32056
Phone (386) 755-3073

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"ATTENTION"

The instructions in this manual are designed to aid experienced setup personnel with the installation procedures of homes constructed by Homes of Merit, Inc. It is not intended for the use of instructing inexperienced and/or unqualified personnel. Many states require licensing of setup personnel. Check with your local governmental agencies for requirements in your area. *Prior to the beginning any setup procedures, check the addendum pages for any changes that may have occurred to this manual.

Special Note for homes installed in the State of Florida

Federal law requires the home producer to provide a method of installing the home. One such method is outlined in the set-up manual provided with your home. Florida State law requires the home to comply with The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Rule 15C. This state rule mandates that all homes located within the state of Florida comply with the requirements of this document. Anytime the 15C document exceeds the requirements of this manual, the 15C guidelines are to be followed in order to comply with State of Florida Laws.

The published set-up instructions outline one method of installing a home. Any changes to the set-up instructions must be evaluated by qualified individuals.

Agencies should be familiar with the requirement of the state law and can advise you on any of the state required changes to the published set-up instructions or if any licensing requirements exist in your area.

ATTACHMENTS TO THE HOME:

Prior to the installation of any attachments to the home such as decks, carports, additions, etc., check the levelness of the floor and correct (if necessary.) All attachments must be freestanding, and in no way apply any load to the walls, roof systems, or foundation system.

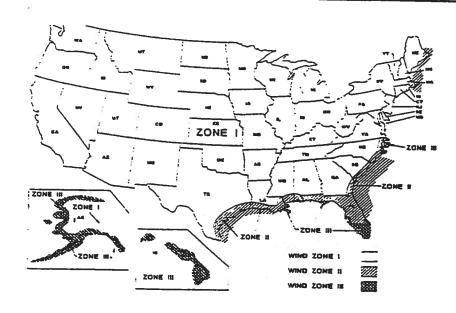
*All floor leveling conditions and/or problems arising from, or associated with, the addition or the installation procedure(s) will be the responsibility of the Homeowner.

ZONE MAPS:

The following three Wind Zone Maps outline the different requirements for structural roof design, heating and cooling, and structural wind design. Determine the location of the home on each of the maps and compare the areas with what is shown on the Data Plate.

*The zone for which the home was designed will affect the installation requirements.





WIND ZONE DESIGN MAP

WIND ZONE I: All areas of the United States and its Territories that are not identified on the above map as being located in either Wind Zone II or Wind Zone III.

WIND ZONE II: The following areas are deemed to be within WIND ZONE II (100 mph) of the above Basic Wind Zone Map:

PLORIDA: all counties ex-Broward Los Collier Manates Dade Monroe Dade Monroe Franklin Palm B Gulf Pinelins

MAINE:

TEXAS: Aransas

ALABAMA: Baldwin

GEORGIA: Bryss Camdes Chatham

VIRGINIA:

MASSACHUSETTS: Barnstab Bristol

MISSISSIPPL George Hancock

NORTH CAROLINA:

SOUTH CAROLINA:

LOUISIANA:

St. Halons St. James

WIND ZONE III: The following areas are deemed to be within WIND ZONE III (110 mph) of the above Basic Wind Zone Map:
FLORIDA:

ALASKA:

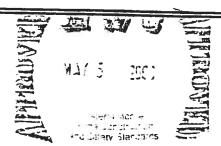
HAWAII: The entire State

St. Charles

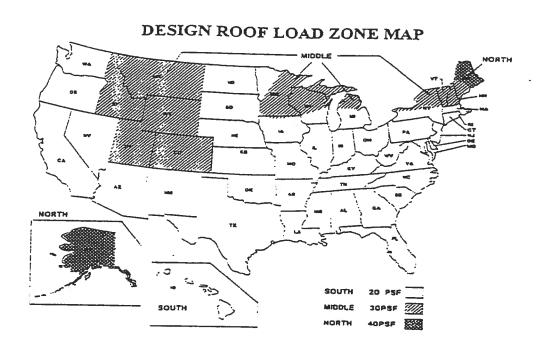
NORTH CAROLINA:

ns of ALASKA as determined track of the ANSVASCE 7-88 map

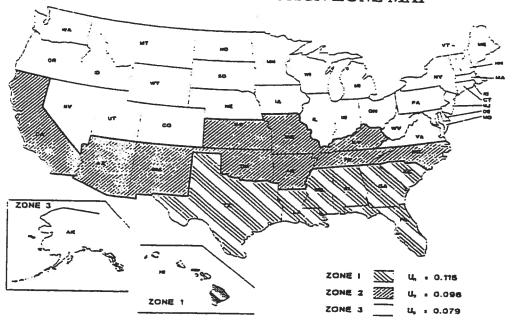
U.S. TERRITORIES: m Puerto Rico U.S. Virgina Islan

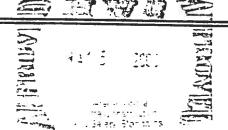






HEATING & COOLING DESIGN ZONE MAP







SITE PREPARATION

Prior to the arrival of the home, the following items must be considered.

THERMAL DESIGN INFORMATION:

The Thermal Zone Map on page 4 divides the United States into three climatic zones. The home has been built for one or more of these zones. To determine the climatic zone for which the home was designed, refer to the Data Plate (typically located in the closet of the Master bedroom.)

*If the home was built for one particular zone, do not ship the home to a location outside of the designated geographic area.

LOT DRAINAGE:

Clean the area under the home. It should be free of any vegetation or organic material. The grading needs to be done so water will drain away from the home and will not pool or collect.

Any water that flows under the home could result in erosion under the pad blocks and destroy the integrity of the pier system.

If the home is to be installed in an area where the ground tends to stay moist, cover the area under the home with a 4mil polyethyl sheet (or equivalent material.)

SOIL BEARING CAPACITY:

The I-Beam Blocking Tables on pages 8 and 9 reflects various Soil Bearing Capacities. If the actual Soil Bearing Capacity of the site is unknown, contact your Local Code Agency for recommended soil bearing capacity.

*Failure to comply with the correct soil bearing conditions could result in excessive settling of the home. *Contact your local Code Official to confirm the allowable soil bearing pressures in your area.

VENTILATION UNDER HOME:

The area under the home must be properly ventilated to avoid the accumulation of moisture. It is recommended that a minimum of one square foot of clear ventilation space be provided for each 150 square foot of floor space. The required ventilation space should be evenly spaced along the skirting. Provide an access panel, in the event it becomes necessary to gain entry under the home. The access door should be a minimum of 4 square feet with the smaller dimension of no less than 18". Check with local building officials for any other special requirements.

PIER AND FOOTING MATERIAL:

The piers are to be constructed of 8" x 8" x 16" open or closed cell blocks with a solid concrete pad acting as the footing. The thickness of the footings may vary with local requirements. It is required that the thickness of the footing be no thinner than 1/4 of the maximum dimension of the footing and no less than 4" (unless otherwise noted.) In no case should the length to width ratio of the footer exceed 2-1. All footings shall have concrete with a minimum compression strength (fc') of 2500 PSI. All piers must be centered on the footings with the long dimension of the pier parallel with the long dimension of the footing. *See pages 10 and 11 for pier details.

The area under the piers or footings must be free of any questionable soil or organic soil. Footing must be installed below frost line in areas where freezing and thawing occurs. Frost line depth established by local jurisdiction.



SITE PREPARATION

Prior to the arrival of the home, the following items must be considered

THERMAL DESIGN INFORMATION:

The Thermal Zone Map on page 4 divides the United States into three climatic zones. The home has been built for one or more of these To determine the climatic zone for which the home was designed, refer to the Data Plate (typically located in the closet of the Master bedroom.)

*If the home was built for one particular zone, do not ship the home to a location outside of the designated geographic area.

LOT DRAINAGE:

Clean the area under each pier (footing). It should be free of any vegetation or organic material. The grading needs to be done so water will drain away from the home and will not pool or collect.

Any water that flows under the home could result in erosion under the pad blocks and destroy the integrity of the pier system.

If the home is to be installed in an area where the ground tends to stay moist, the entire area under the home should be free of any vegetation or organic material. Cover the area under the home with a 4mil polyethyl sheet (or equivalent material.)

SOIL BEARING CAPACITY:

The I-Beam Blocking Tables on pages 8 and 9 reflects various Soil Bearing Capacities. If the actual Soil Bearing Capacity of the site is unknown, contact your Local Code Agency for recommended soil bearing capacity.

*Failure to comply with the correct soil bearing conditions could result in excessive settling of the home. *Contact your local Code Official to confirm the allowable soil bearing pressures in your area.

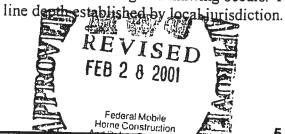
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The area under the home must be properly ventilated to avoid the accumulation of moisture. It is recommended that a minimum of one square foot of clear ventilation space be provided for each 150 square foot of floor space. The required ventilation space should be evenly spaced along the skirting. Provide an access panel, in the event it becomes necessary to gain entry under the home. The access door should be a minimum of 4 square feet with the smaller dimension of no less than 18". Check with local building officials for any other special requirements.

PIER AND FOOTING MATERIAL:

The piers are to be constructed of 8" x 8" x l6"open or closed cell blocks with a solid concrete pad acting as the footing. thickness of the footings may vary with local requirements. It is required that the thickness of the footing be no thinner than 1/4 of the maximum dimension of the footing and no less than 4" (unless otherwise noted.) In no case should the length to width ratio of the footer exceed 2-1. All footings shall have concrete with a minimum compression strength (fc') of 2500 PSI. All piers must be centered on the footings with the long dimension of the pier parallel with the long dimension of the footing. *See pages 10 and 11 for pier details.

The area under the piers or footings must be free of any questionable soil or organic soil. Footing must be installed below frost line in areas where freezing and thawing occurs. Frost





PIER SPACING:

The Roof Load Maps on page 4 show three different Roof Load Zones. *The home has been designed for the South Zone only. The placement of the home in any other area is not permitted.

Less-stable soils require larger pad sizes to maintain stability.

To determine the spacing the piers are to be set at, see tables on pages 8 and 9. The tables are based on given Soil Bearing Capacities.

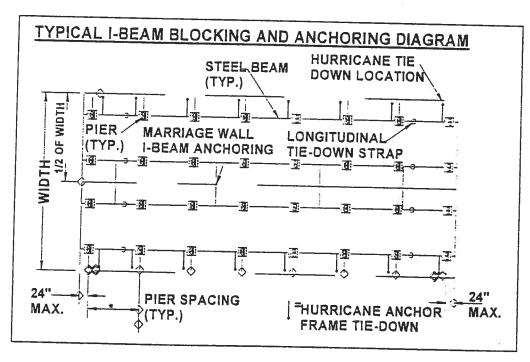
Once the maximum pier spacing is determined, place the piers along the length of the home starting a maximum of 24 inches from the front or rear and ending a maximum of 24 inches from the opposite end. The blocks are to be

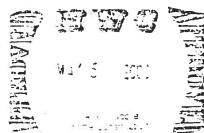
spaced along the two main I-Beam rails that run the length of the home. Perimeter blocks are required under sidewall rim joists at each end of recessed entries, floor projections, and fireplaces. Other areas prone to high local floor loads such as freezers, closets, washers, dryers, waterbeds, etc. will, also, need such blocking.

TYPICAL I-BEAM BLOCKING:

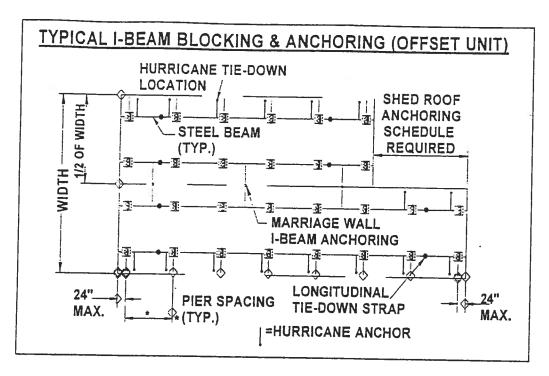
The diagram below shows a typical I-Beam Blocking and Anchoring plan for a doublewide home.

*It is to be used only as a reference for general location. *All blocking dimensions are to be determined from the Pier Spacing Tables on pages 8 and 9.





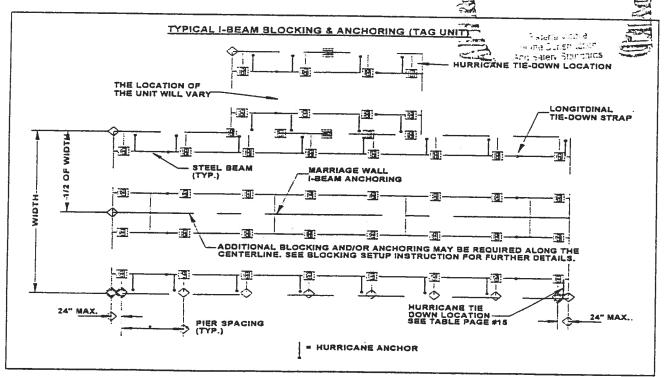




TAG UNIT HOMES:

Tag unit homes are set in the same manner as doublewide homes. Once the two larger units are set and leveled, the tag unit may be attached. The tag unit is to be attached to the floor and roof; per details on page 33.

Blocking along the marriage line of the tag unit is done in the same as the marriage wall blocking in doublewide homes. See the diagram below for typical blocking of tag unit homes.





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O I	OWABL BING PRING IN PSF	2000	190	231	273	314	355	397	438
7	ALLOW/ BEARING IN P	2500	150	183	216	248	282	315	347
	BB	3000	125	152	178	206	233	260	288
			Thin * Profes	No 0033841	Zor	Bartow, Zone II Zone III		- I-BEAM	St. SCK ING iDet: 1975

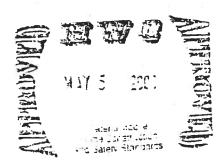
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			MAIN I-	BEAN	/ BLO	CKING		
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E 80	1500	284	348	411	474	538	602	665
PSF PSF	2000	210	256	304	350	396	444	490
A PIN C	2500	166	204	240	277	314	351	388
₩	300C	138	168	199	229	260	290	321
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E			(MIN)	MAX. 184" TMUM FOO	FLOO TING	OR W ARE	TTH MAX. A IN SQU	12" O.H. ARE INCHE	ES)	_
SOUTH	PIER	CING	4'-0"	5-0*	6'-		7'-0'	8'-0"	9'-0"	10'-0"
		1000	494	605	71	6	827	939	1050	1162
	E SC ESSU	1500	318	389	450	כ	532	604	675	747
ZONE	WABL G PR I PSF	2000	234	287	339	9	392	445	497	550
, ,	ALLOWABLE SOIL BEARING PRESSURE IN PSF	2500	156	228	269	3	311	353	394	436
	160	3000	154	188	223	3	257	292	325	361
			Manual AM	J. KALACIANI INFICE 10338:		Alon Market	P.O. Bart	Es of Monit Box 1606 OW Air Base Florida 33631	Revis	ions
			PROCESSION STA	W J	ALD? PAIGO?	Zon Scale: Date: Ca/:	N/A Drawn:	(100 MPH) (110 MPH) Descrip 18.4"	L I-BEAM	BLOCKING (Det: 1917

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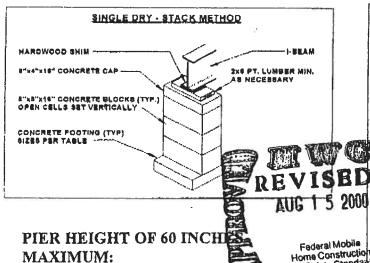


"ATTENTION"

The tables, charts, and other details in this manual must be used and followed to ensure proper installation of the home.

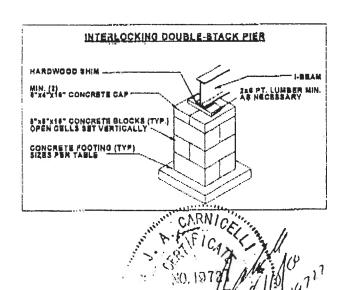
PIER HEIGHT OF 36 INCHES OR LESS:

A single stack of 8" x 8" x 16" open or closed cell concrete block must be used in a dry stack form so as not to exceed a maximum height of 36" from grade.



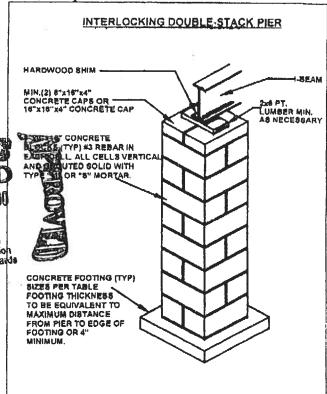
MAXIMUM:

In areas requiring a pier height greater than 36 and max. 60" from finish grade use a double stack of 8" x 8" x 16" open or closed cell concrete block.



PIER HEIGHT OVER 60 INCHES AND MAXIMUM 80 INCHES:

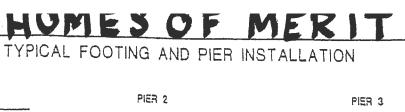
In areas requiring a pier height greater than 60" and max. 80" from finish grade use a double stack of 8" x 8" x 16" open cell concrete block set with mortar, reinforced with steel reinforcing bar, and poured solid with concrete.

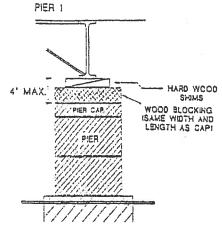


SPECIAL BLOCKING AND LEVELING EXTERIOR WALLS: The home will have special blocking requirements at all recess entries, exterior door openings, walk-in bay windows, bed bays, etc. All such blocking requires leveling and adjustment, and is considered part of the normal setup procedure. See the following diagrams for the locations and blocking requirements. See table on page 11 for required footing at sidewall openings. *Any opening in sidewall greater than 48" requires perimeter blocking.

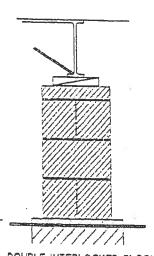
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HOMES OF MERIT MULTI-WIDE SETUP MANUAL

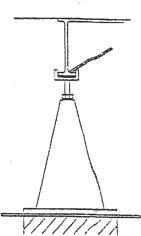




SINGLE BLOCKS MAX. HEIGHT IS 36 INCHES. IMAX, LOAD 8,000 LESI



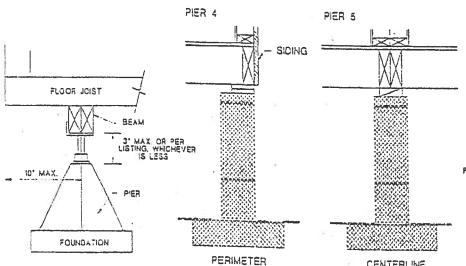
DOUBLE INTERLOCKED BLOCKS MAX, HEIGHT IS 80 INCHES. MAX. LOAD 18,000 LBSI



STEEL OR GONCRETE MANUFACTURED PIER. MAX. HEIGHT IS 16 INCHES MIN. BASE IS 12 INCHES IMAX. LOAD LISTED BY MANUFACTURER!

DEPTH

∄ 豆革



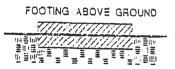
STEEL OR CONCRETE MANUFACTURED PIERS.

I. A SEAM OF (2) SPF =3 2X8X24" IS TO BE PLACED ON THE ADJUSTING SCREW AND SHALL SARE ON (2) FLOOR JOISTS, 2. PIERS ARE TO BE LOCATED NOT MORE THAN 48" ON CENTER AND 10" FROM THE EDGE OF THE FLOOR. 3. FOOTING SHALL SE SIZED FOR A PIER CAPACITY OF 2500 POUNDS.

FROST LINE --CENTERLINE

SELECT MANUFACTURED PIER HEIGHTS SO THAT THEIR ADJUSTABLE RISERS DO NOT EXTEND MORE THAN 3 INCHES WHEN AT THEIR MAXIMUM HEIGHT.

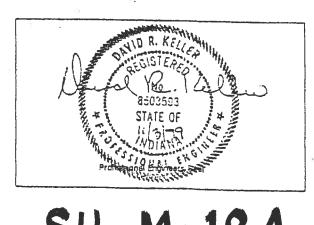
ALL CONCRETE BLOCKS SHALL BE ASTM C.90.GRADE N MIN.



≣ ≣

FOOTING FOR FROST AREAS

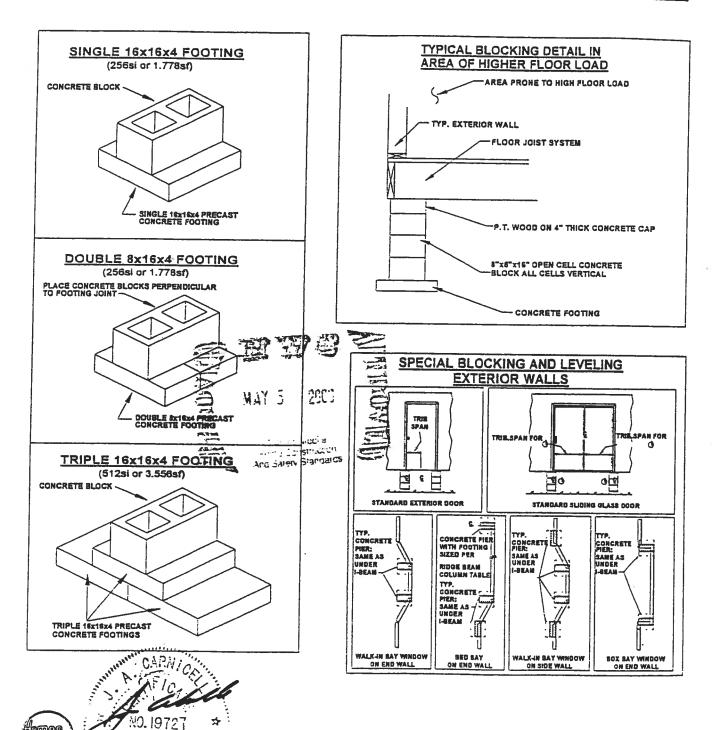




NOTE

Two 4"x8"x16" solid pre-cast footings may be used as an equal replacement for a single 16"x16"x4" pre-cast footing. All other requirements of the installation remain in effect. This detail pertains only to the use of Two 4"x8"x16" solid pre-cast footings in lieu of a single 16"x16"x4" pre-cast footing.

ABS pads may be used to replace Pre-cast Concrete Footings provided they are listed for use with Manufactured Homes and meet all design load requirements as specified in this manual and must comply with any local or state approval requirements.



COLUMN BLOCKING:

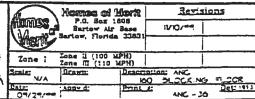
All openings along the center line of the home four foot (4'-0") or greater will be required to be supported at the floor. The table below will provide the numerous footing sizes required for the various floor widths and soil bearing conditions. Spans of 4'-0" or less will not require ground anchors. However, spans greater than 4'-0" must be anchored.

spans g	reater u	lan 4	+-0	musi	t be a	mcho	ored.								
Z	ONE	SO	HTL												
	MARRI	AG				DLU						F	_00	P	ш
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걸吊	1000	150	216	273	325	284	440	496	553	508	664	720	775	832	888
WABLE SOIL. 10 PRESSURE 1 PSF	1500	103	140	175	212	247	283	319	355	392	427	463	499	535	572
ALLOWABLE (BEARING PRES(IN PSF	2000	78	103	129	156	183	208	235	252	288	315	342	368	394	42 :
S N N	2500	61	82	103	123	144	165	186	208	229	249	270	291	312	324
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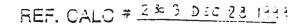
ZONE SOUTH MARRIAGE WALL/COLUMN BLOCKING 160' FLOOR REQUIRED FOOTING AREA IN SQUARE INCHES ** TRIB. 6' 8' 10' SPAN 12' 14" 16' 18' 20' 22' 24" 26' 25' ALLOWABLE SOIL BEARING PRESSURE IN PSF |497

- TRIB SPAN: CNE HALF THE TOTAL OPEN SPAN BETWEEEN COLUMNS IN MARRIAGE WALLS.
- REQUIRED FOOTING AREA IS FOR ONE HALF OF DOUBLE WIDE ONLY, IF COLUMNS ALIGN ON BOTH HALVES, REQUIRED TRIB. SPANS MUST BE ADDED TOGETHER.









ZONE SOUTH

REF. CALC # 1 DEC 28 1999

MARRIAGE WALL/COLUMN BLOCKING 184" FLOOR

			æ	QUIRE	D £00°	TING	APEA	IN SC	UARE	INCHE	S #4				
TRII SPA		4	; 6°	8.	10'	12'	14'	16'	18"	20'	22'	24	26'	28'	30'
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	2000	93	128	163	197	232	268	303	337	372	407	442	476		!547
ALLOWABI BEARING PR IN PSF	2500	73	102	129	157	184	212	239	257	294	322	349	1	1	433
AL BEA	3000	52	84	107	130	153	175	198	22:	244		289	:		358

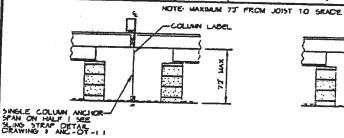
- THE SPAN: ONE HALF THE TOTAL OPEN SPAN BETWEEEN COLUMNS IN MARRIAGE WALLS.
- ** REQUIRED FOOTING AREA IS FOR ONE HALF OF DOUBLE WIDE ONLY, IF COLUMNS ALIGN ON BOTH HALVES, REQUIRED TRIB. SPANS MUST BE ADDED TOGETHER.



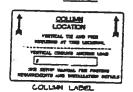
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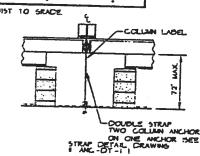
COLUMN ANCHORING REQUIREMENTS MAXIMUM COLUMN TRIBUTARY SPAN GROUND ANCHOR 3150# DESIGN LOAD

		ZONE	140	60	:84*
CASE	SPAN ON	1 :15 PSF1	720	720	\$4.75
1	HOME	III IOO WH		2487	2162
CASE	SPAN ON	1 :IS (SF)	DE SM OF DE	F SPANS FOR	17.72
5 CV2E	HALVES OF	11 100 MPH	CANNOT EXCEED	THE CASE I	SCHI HACES



COLUMN LOCATED ON ONE HALF CASE 1





COLUMN LOCATED ON SOTH MALVES AND ALIMED WITH EACH OTHER CASE 2

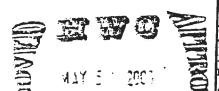
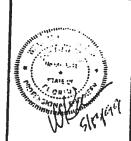


Figure voc e -14 sales, franciscos



220 Zone II (100 H2H) Zone III (110 MPH) Revisions 04/27/77 05/IV99 N/A 01/24/17 COLUMN ANCHORING
REQUIREMENTS
LL ANC -DT -5 Dec: 1374

NOTE: ALL ANCHORING REQUIREMENTS DASED ON JISCH ANCHOR DESIGN LOAD CAPACITY REF. CALC. NO. 1 APRIL 26, 1999







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ANCHOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

The anchoring system for the home is designed as a NEAR BEAM or as a FAR BEAM application. Many times the design limitations will require the home to be installed using the only FAR BEAM method. Anytime the FAR BEAM method is required on a home located in Florida, an aftermarket hurricane strap to main I-Beam attachment device must be purchased. These devices are readily available at local manufactured home supply outlets.

It is important to check the vertical and main I-Beam diagonal tie down spacing requirements on the enclosed tables to assure proper spacing and code compliance.

<u>Please note:</u> The installation requirements will vary between the NEAR BEAM and FAR BEAM set-up. Please take care to assure that the proper instructions are being followed.

FRAME TIE DOWN:

The map on page 3 show three areas designated as Wind Zone I, Wind Zone II, and Wind Zone III. Determine the location of the home and use, for reference, the appropriate columns within the tables.

The Foundation System and the Hurricane Anchoring System work together to resist the sliding and overturning of loads often experienced during high winds. There are many types of anchoring systems available on the market. Ground type anchors are the most commonly used method to secure the homes. Consult with the home dealer or a licensed setup company for their recommendations. See page 15 for a detail of a typical installation.

The anchors and strapping materials are not provided; however, they may be purchased from a variety of companies. The Vertical Tie-Down



shown in the Sidewall Tie-Down detail on pages 20 and 24 is not required for homes in Wind Zone I.

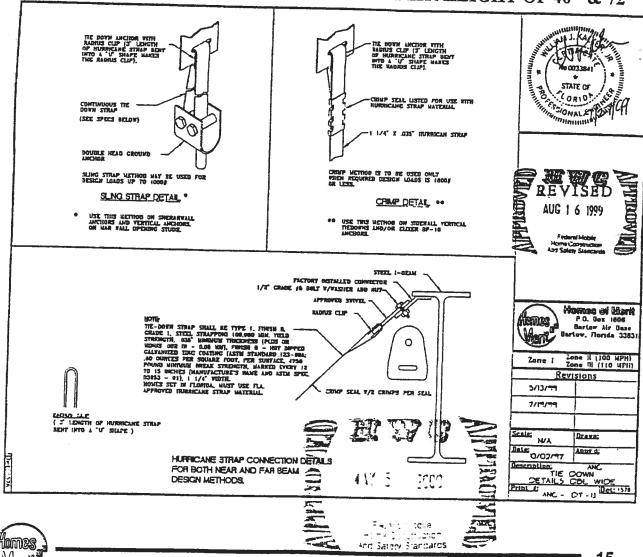
Homes of Merit, Inc. requires that all homes must be anchored. Failure to comply would endanger the safety and security of the occupants and could result in excessive wind

damage to the home. The Tie-Downs outlined in the following tables page 16 and 17 are the minimum number required to maintain the stability of the home during the designated wind conditions. These tables assume that the Tie-Downs are spaced no more than 2'-0" from each and at given strap angles. wall

ATTENTION

All Tie-Down Straps and connecting hardware must be certified by a professional engineer or a recognized testing laboratory to adequately support a 3150 pound allowable load minimum (ultimate load 4725 pound minimum) and/or comply with ASTM D3953-91. All Ground Anchors must be certified by a professional engineer or a recognized testing laboratory to adequately support a 3150 pound allowable load minimum (ultimate load 4725 pound minimum) when loaded parallel with the anchor shaft and at a 45° angle from the anchor shaft.

TYPICAL CONNECTIONS FOR MAXIMUM PIER HEIGHT OF 40" & 72"





Vertical Sidewall and Diagonal Main I-Beam Anchor Spacing For:

Near Beam and Far Beam

* represents Near Beam Spacing
** represents Far Beam Spacing

Note:

- 1) In <u>Florida</u> The Maximum Vertical and Diagonal Main I-Beam Tie-Down can not exceed 5'-4" regardless of the spacing indicated on the table.
- 2) Shearwall Vertical Anchor locations do not require a Diagonal Main I-Beam connection.

DOU!	SPACED AT	E SIDE	WALL H			HOR SP		
WALL	HEIGHT 9	ю.			PIER	HEGHT 24"	TO 40"	
FLOOR	SIDEWALL	ZONE 1		ZONE II		ZONE III IIIO MPHI		
MIDIH	OVERHANG	SPACING	ANGLE	SPACING	ANGLE	SPACING	ANGLE	
140"	ď	14'	0	8.25'	0	6.25	0	
150°	ur	16'	0	9.75'	0	7.0'	0	
154"	6	16'	0	10.25	0	8.0'	0	

DOUBLE WIDE SIDEWALL HURRICANE ANCHOR SPACING 1-DEAM SPACED AT TO V2" WITH ROOF SLOPE LESS THAN 20"														
WALL HEIGHT 90° PIER HIEGHT 40° TO 72°														
FLOOR	SIDEWALL	ZONE I I		ZONE II IIOO NEH ZONE III II										
WIDTH	CVERHANG	SPACING	MIGLE	SPACING	ANGLE	SPACING	ANGLE							
140"	U	7.51	0	8.25	50.	6.25	20.							
,00°	TZ	10' 0 9.75' 20' 7.0' 20'												
154*	0.	16'	0	10.25	20"	8.0'	20"							

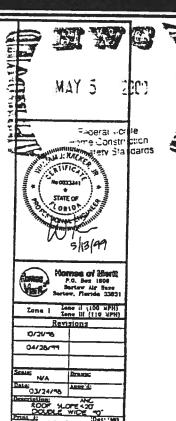
NEAR DEAM METHOD
 FAR DEAM METHOD

SEE OTHER DRAWINGS FOR MARRIAGE WALL FRAME TIEDOWN SPACINGS FIRE HIEGHT . DISTANCE FROM GROUND TO TOP OF STEEL DEAM NOTE:

- L GROUND ANCHORS TO BE AFFROVED FOR JISON DESIGN LOAD AT 45' AND JISON AT VERTICAL.
- 2. FOR WIND ZONE II 100 WHN AND WIND ZONE III IND WHN VERTICAL TIE 15 REQUIRED AT EACH DIAGONAL FRAME TIE.
- 1 FOR OFFSET UNITS, FORCHES, SHED ROOF ETC. SEE SINGLE WICE GROUND ANCHOR SPACING FOR WALL HEIGHT AND FLOOR WIDTH CONDITIONS.
 4 FOR CONNECTION REQUIRMENTS SEE DRAWING ANCHOT-L

REF. CALC. NO. 1 APRIL 26, 1999





DOOF	SPACED AT	SIDEV	VALL H	URRICAN		HOR SP.	
WALL	HEGHT 9	0°				HIEGHT 24°	
FLOOR WIDTH	SIDEWALL			ZONE II 1100 MPH		ZONE III IIIO MPH	
		140°	6.	N/A	N/A	NA	NA
140"	0.	WA	NA	NA	N/A	7	20°

EXPOSURE "D"

- NEAR BEAM METHOD
- . FAR BEAM METHOD

SEE OTHER DRAWINGS FOR MARRIAGE WALL FRAME TIEDOWN SPACINGS.

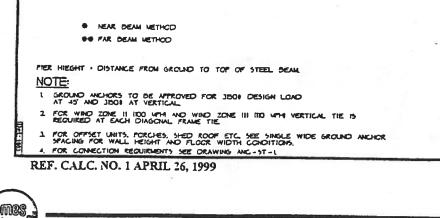
PIER HIEGHT - DISTANCE FROM GROUND TO TOP OF STEEL BEAM.

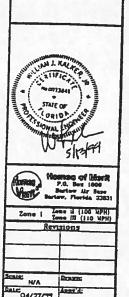
NOTE:

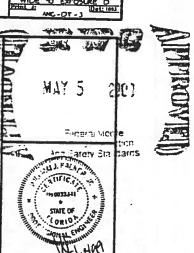
- 1. GROUND ANCHORS TO BE APPROVED FOR 3150# DESIGN LOAD AT 45 AND 4000# AT VERTICAL.
- 2. FOR WIND ZONE II (100 MPH) AND WIND ZONE III (110 MPH) VERTICAL TIE IS REQUIRED AT EACH DIAGONAL FRAME TIE.
- FOR OFFSET UNITS, PORCHES, SHED ROOF ETC. SEE SINGLE WIDE GROUND ANCHOR SPACING FOR WALL HEIGHT AND FLOOR WIDTH CONDITIONS.
 FOR CONNECTION REQUIRMENTS SEE DRAWING ANC-DT-3
- 5. WHEN GROUND ANCHOR EXCEEDING 3150 # DESIGN LOAD CANNOT BE PURCHASED LOCALLY, THE DOWN SYSTEM MUST BE DESIGNED BY OTHERS.

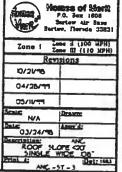
REF. CALC. NO. 1 APRIL 26, 1999

I-DEAM	SINGLE SPACED AT		HURRICA	NE ANC	HOR S		(FT) D ROCE
	HEIGHT 1			WITH		OFE LESS	THAN 20
PLOOR WIDTH	SIDEWALL OVERHANG	ZONE I IIS F5II				ZONE III DID VIPH	
		HO"	D.	7.75	0	7.25	50.
40°	п,	9'	0	7'	50.	6'	20
154	12"	10'	0	7'	20"	5.75	201











NEAR BEAM ANCHORING SYSTEMS

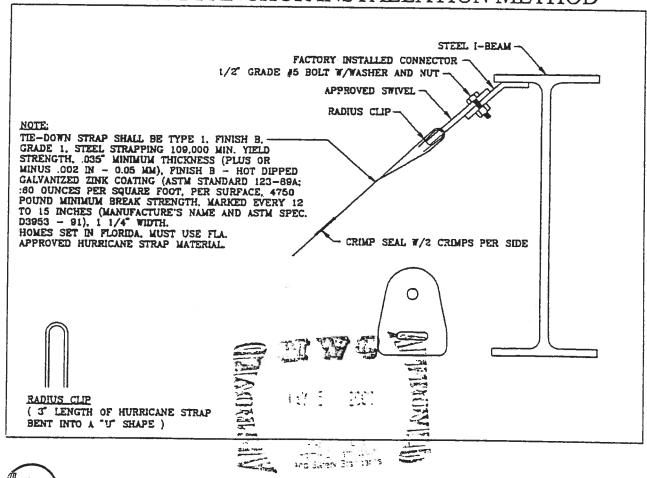
The instructions on the following page are for NEAR BEAM ANCHOR Design.

Please take special care to understand the requirement for proper installation on the following systems:

- **♦ VERTICAL SIDEWALL ANCHORAGE**
- **◆ DIAGONAL MAIN I-BEAM ANCHORAGE**
- ◆ SHEARWALL ANCHORAGE AND SUPPORT BLOCKING
- **◆ LONGITUDIAL FRAME ANCHORAGE**

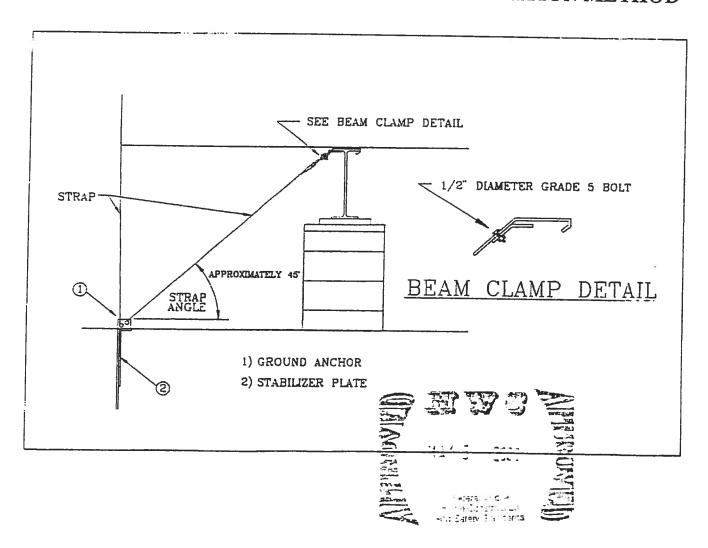
If you are unsure of any of the requirements of this manual, please contact Homes of Merit, Inc. for clarification.

NEAR BEAM ANCHOR INSTALLATION METHOD





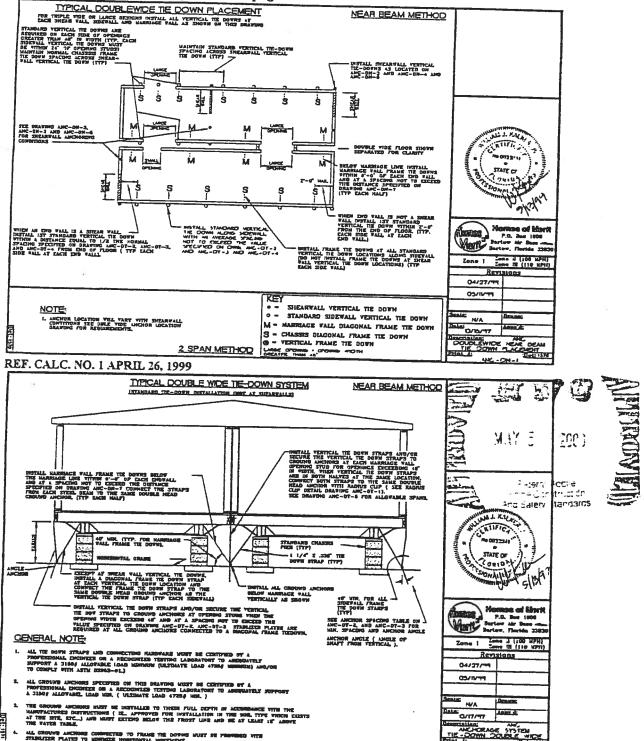
NEAR BEAM ALTERNATE ANCHOR INSTALLATION METHOD





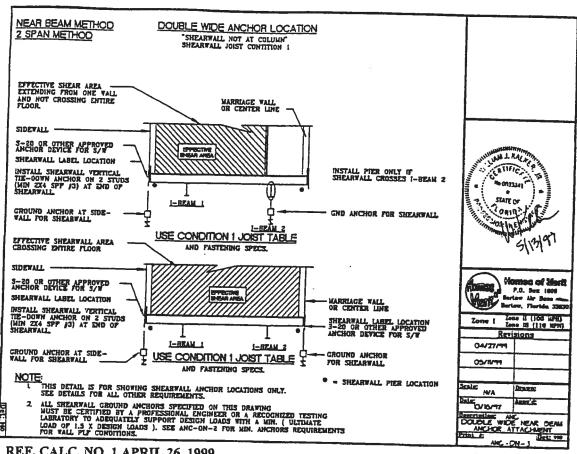
SHEARWALL LOCATION LABELS:

The yellow Shearwall Location Labels are placed along the sidewalls near the floor line. Typically, these labels are attached to the steel members that extend below the floor line. This label indicates where the Shearwalls were placed during the construction of the home. Wherever this label is placed, attach a vertical ground anchor to the steel member that extends below the floor line. In addition to the anchor, a concrete footing and pier are required. See page 21.

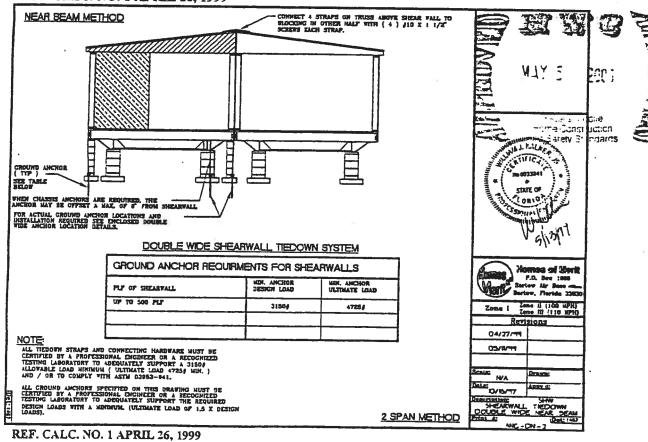




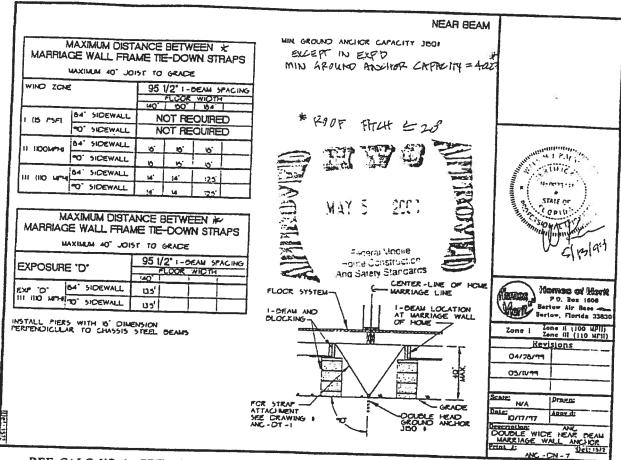
REF. CALC. NO. 1 APRIL 26, 1999



REF. CALC. NO. 1 APRIL 26, 1999







REF. CALC. NO. 1 APRIL 26, 1999

FAR BEAM ANCHORING SYSTEMS

The instructions on the following page are for FAR BEAM ANCHOR Design.

Please take special care to understand the requirement for proper installation on the following systems:

- **◆ VERTICAL SIDEWALL ANCHORAGE**
- **◆ DIAGONAL MAIN I-BEAM ANCHORAGE**
- ♦ SHEARWALL ANCHORAGE AND SUPPORT BLOCKING
- **◆ LONGITUDIAL FRAME ANCHORAGE**

If you are unsure of any of the requirements of this manual, please contact Homes of Merit, Inc. for clarification.



DIAGONAL MAIN I-BEAM CONNECTION TO GROUND ANCHOR

(For FAR BEAM METHOD of Anchorage only)

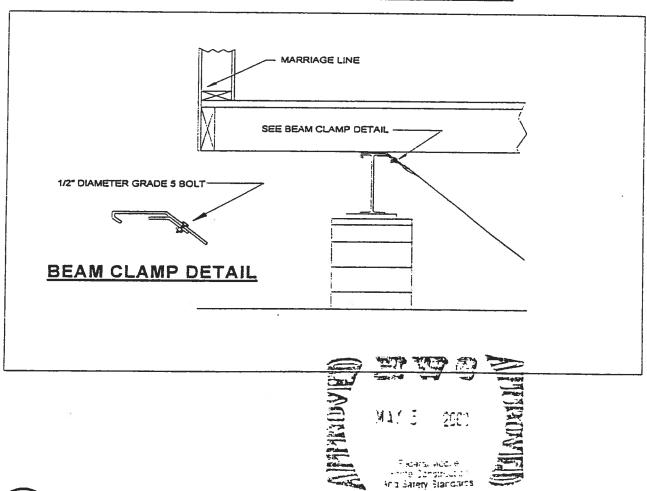
Many times the design limitations will require the home to be installed using the only FAR BEAM method. Anytime the FAR BEAM method is required on a home located in Florida, an aftermarket hurricane strap to main I-Beam attachment device must be purchased. These devices are readily available at local manufactured home supply outlets.

Approved products that are listed by the State of Florida and installed in accordance with the product listing can be used. Some of these connectors are designed to attach to the Main I-Beam of the home and then connect to a swivel device and then to a hurricane strap with a ground anchor. This type of product can be purchased at local manufactured home supply stores. When purchasing anchoring products, please remember that all products must be approved for a (3150 pound) working load.

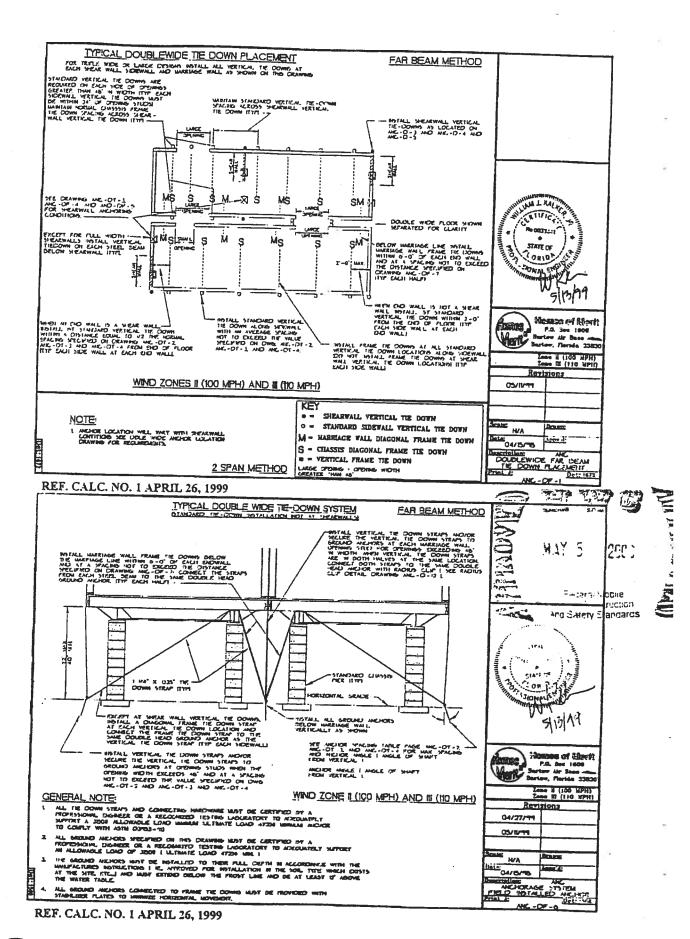
All hurricane strap material, connection hardware and method of installation must comply with the State of Florida Rule 15C.

For homes located outside of Florida, the specifications in this manual must be followed.

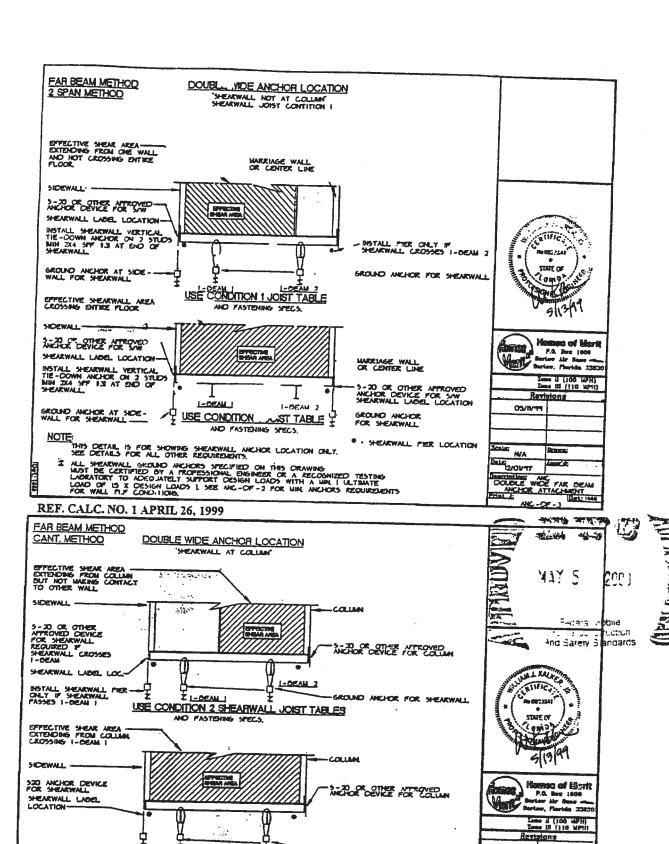
FAR BEAM ANCHORING METHOD











2 ALL SPEARWALL GROUND ANCHORS SPECIFIED ON THIS DRAWING INST BE CERTIFIED BY A PROFESSIONAL DISMINER OR A RECOGNIZED TESTING LADORATORY TO ADEQUATELY SUFFORT DESIGN LOADS WITH A MIN I ULTIMATE LOAD OF IS X DESIGN LOADS 1. SEE ANC-DF-2 FOR MIN ANCHOR REQUIREMENTS FOR WALL FLF CONDITIONS.

REF. CALC. NO. 1 APRIL 26, 1999



NOTE:

N/A 04/10/110

MACHOR ATTACHMENT

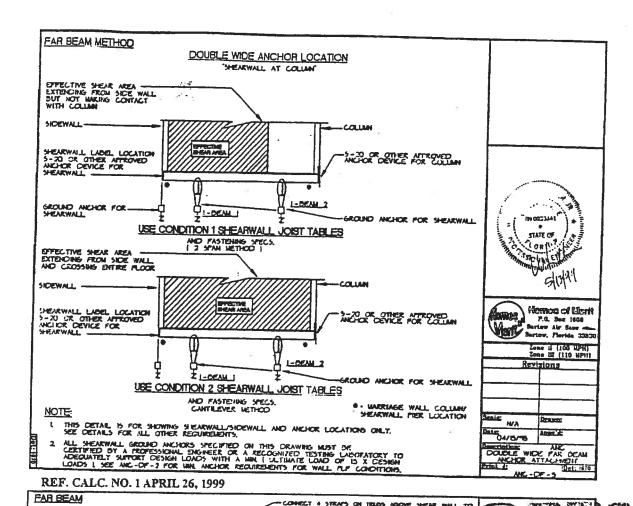
USE CONDITION 2 SHEARWALL JOIST TABLES

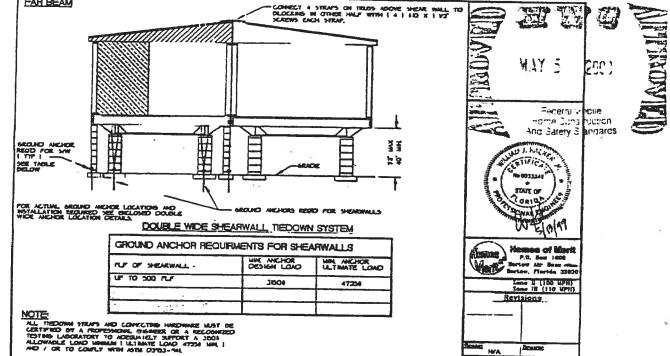
AND FASTENING SPECS.

THIS CETAIL IS FOR SHOWING SHEARWALL/ANCHOR LOCATIONS ONLY.
SEE CETAILS FOR ALL OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

GROUND ANCHOR FOR SHEARWALL

SHEARWALL PIER LOCATION





REF. CALC. NO. 1 APRIL 26, 1999

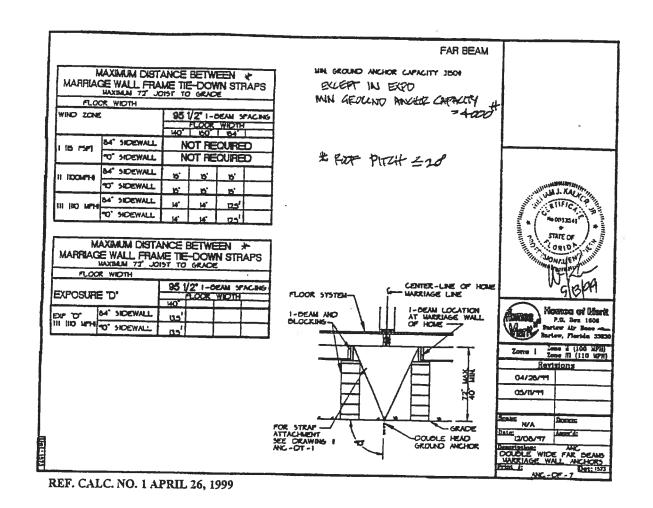
ALL GROUND ANCHORS SPECIFED ON THE DRAWNING MEDT DE CERTIFIED OF A PROPESSIONAL DISSINERS OR A RECOGNIZED TO THE THE PROPERTY OF THE RESUMEND CESSION LONDON WITH A MINIMAL ELEMATE LOND OF IS X DESIGNATION.

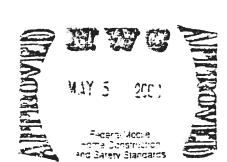


N/A

2 SPAN METHOD

SHEARWALL TEDOWN OCUMENTS FAR DEAD







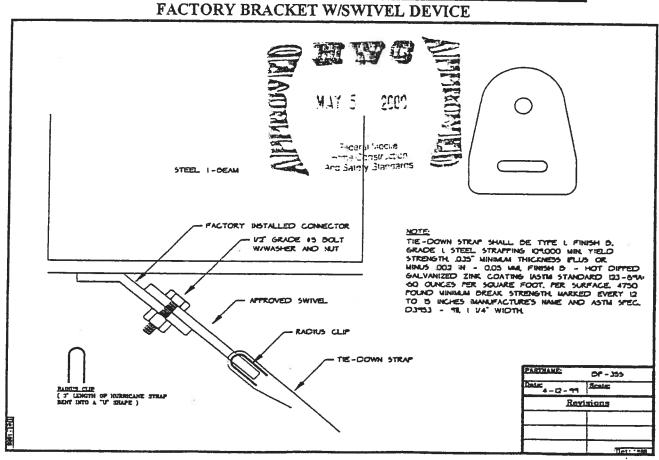
Longitudinal Main I-Beam Anchorage

Each end of all I-Beams must be anchored to the ground. An attachment bracket has been welded to the bottom flange of each end of each I-Beam. We recommend that a swivel device be attached to the factory-installed bracket. However, a slot is also provided in the event the swivel method is not desired. Regardless of the desired method of installation, compliance with the enclosed details is required.

(Florida Requirements)

The State of Florida, in the State Rule 15C, does have special requirements for the longitudinal Main I-Beam anchorage. Though the State requirements may differ from the recommended method of this manual, State of Florida Rule 15C must be complied with in all aspects where this rule is more stringent than the requirements of this manual.

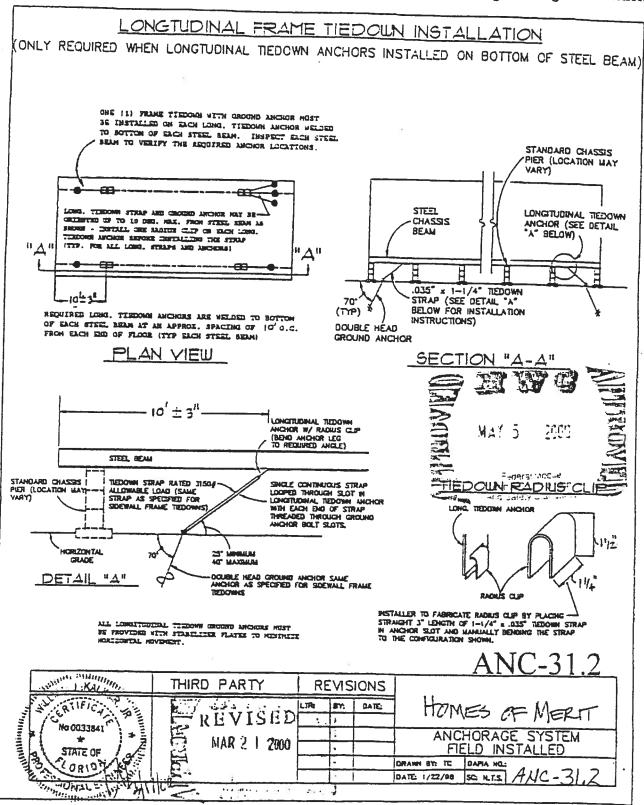
LONGITUDINAL MAIN I-BEAM ANCHORAGE





LONGITUDINAL TIE-DOWN STRAPS:

The Longitudinal Tie-Down Straps are located at the front and rear of the home. Connect them to the brackets on each of the main I-Beams. A stabilizer plate is required at all longitudinal ground anchors.

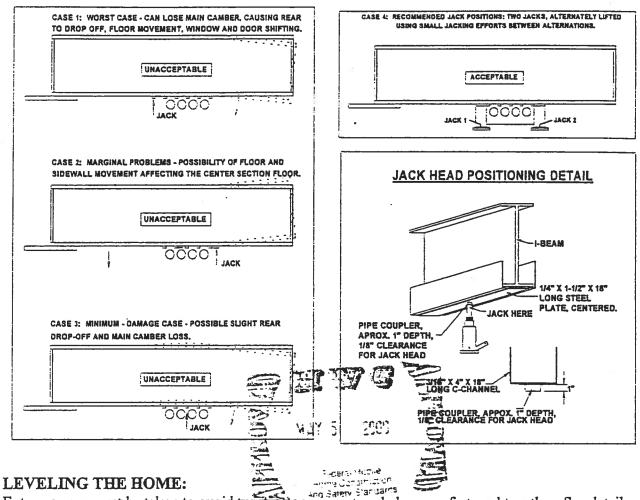


WIND ZONE 1,2, & 3 AND EXP 'D'



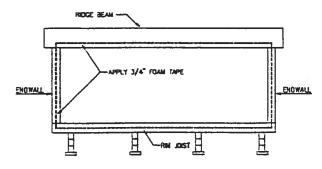
SETTING THE HOME

Extreme care must be taken to avoid serious injury to personnel or damage to the home. Untrained people should not attempt to block or set any home.



Extreme care must be taken to avoid twisting or racking the home during the leveling process. When jacking the home, a reinforced jack plate should be used to avoid distorting the frame; see diagram above. The heavy half of the home should be set first; the light half is brought to the heavy half and set next. Foam tape (3/4 inch) is provided as part of the setup kit. Other equivalent material may be used. The foam tape is placed along the floor, roofline and both end walls. The foam tape will limit the amount of air that is allowed to pass between the building materials. Once the home is level, the floor must be leveled from one half to another, and the walls set plumb. The ceiling lines may need to be jacked and set true. As the roof is set, the

two halves are fastened together. See details on page 32 for roof and floor fastening details. All doors needing adjusting are adjusted at this time and all windows should be tested for operation. In the setting process, interior doors may come out of square and require adjustment. The adjustment is considered part of the setup procedure.





SETTLING OF HOME:

As with any building there is always the possibility that a manufactured home may settle after it has been in position for a time. When settling does occur, it can affect the proper functioning of locks, closing of doors, windows and cabinets, and place undue stress on the structural portions of the home. It can even cause wall panels to come loose and floor covering to separate. Should this problem occur, corrective measures should be taken to relevel the home. It is recommended that your Homes of Merit Dealer or a manufactured home service be engaged to do this work.

MAINTAINING ANCHORING SYSTEM:

Tie-down strap tension should be checked periodically and adjusted when necessary to prevent damage to the manufactured home from settling or other unforeseen movements, such as frost heave.

CENTERLINE LEVELING AND BLOCKING:

Double wide homes will require centerline blocking to be placed at all column locations. The size of the pad will be based on Soil Bearing Capacity as well as Column Load. To determine the proper pad size, see the tables titled "Column blocking" on pages 12 and 13. The floor along the centerline must be checked for levelness at the time of blocking.

FROST HEAVE:

A heavy frost buildup can adversely affect your home through displacement of the anchor and blocking systems. If your home resides in a area subjected to frost heave, one of the following additional steps should be considered.

- A.) Footing and the load carrying portion of the ground anchors should extend below the frost line, or
- B.) The manufactured home should be placed on a reinforced concrete pad.

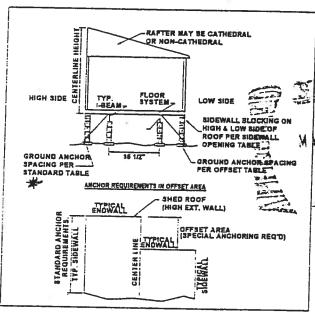
PREVISED ROVED FEB 2 0 2003 POLY Federal Mobile Home Construction And Safety Standards



SU-M-33.1

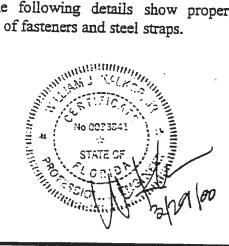
OFFSET UNITS (SHED ROOF):

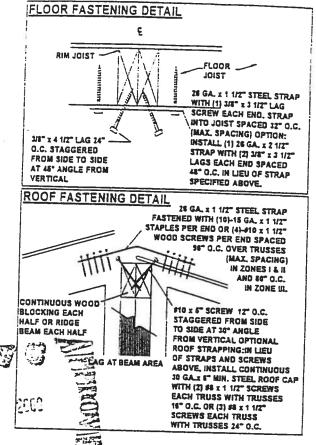
Offset units will require special anchoring. Use the appropriate Anchor Table to determine the proper anchor spacing. Please note that ground anchors will be required at both sidewalls of the offset portion as well as at perimeter blocking. The Hurricane Tie-Down Table applies to units with offsets on either half that forms a monopitch (shed) roof condition at the high side. The Tie-Down requirements apply only to the high side of the unit; the low side will require the standard Hurricane Anchor Spacing. See Shed Roof Tie-Down requirements on page 17 for maximum anchor spacing.



ROOF AND FLOOR STRAPPING OF MULTI-SECTION HOME:

The roof and the floor must be connected in the field. The following details show proper installation of fasteners and steel straps.

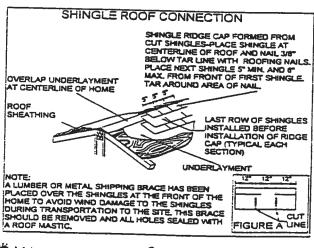




ROOF CLOSE-UP:

end) of the roof is to be removed. All nail holes must be sealed with a shingle sealant The shingles shipped with the home must be installed along the center ridge of the home. The following details show the proper method of installing the shingles.

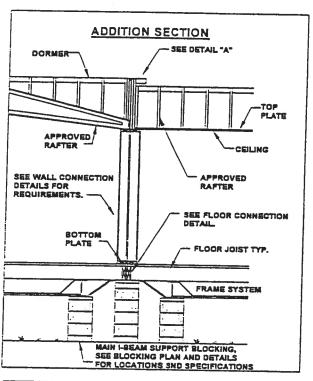
TAG UNIT CONNECTION:

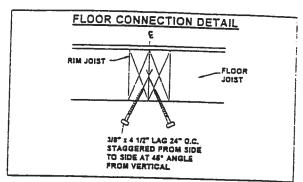


*MAY BE FAR BEAM INSTALLATION



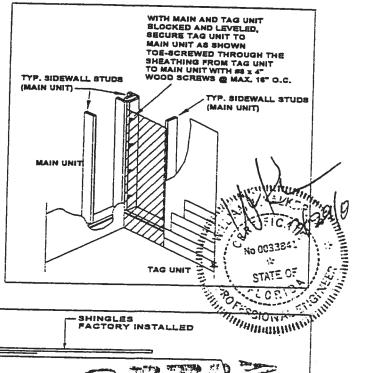
The larger two sections of the double wide home are to be set and attached as described in the standard double wide installation procedure. The smaller, third section is to be attached in the manner described below. All anchoring and blocking will comply with the tables in this manual. All utility connections are to be made as detailed in the standard doublewide connection details.

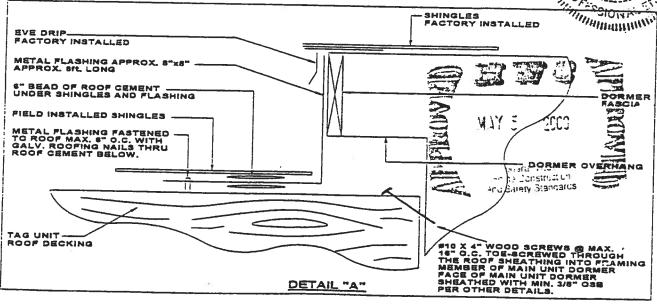




WALL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL:

Secure the tag unit end wall to the main unit sidewall per the following detail.







HOMES OF MERIT MULTI-WIDE SETUP MANUAL

"ATTENTION"

Plumbing, water, gas and electrical systems were tested before leaving the factory. After all connections have been made and prior to occupancy, it is important to retest these systems to correct any problems that may have been caused during set-up procedures or in transit stress.

MAIN PANEL CONDUCTORS:

FLEX. CONDUIT (IN.)	PANEL SIZE SIZE	RED & BLACK (POWER)	WHITE (NEUTRAL)	GREEN (GROUNDING)	JUNCTION BOX (IN.)
1"	50	# 6 THW	# 6 THW	#8 THW	10x10x4
1 1/2"	100	# 2 THW	# 2 THW	#8 THW	12x12x6
2"	125	# 1/0 THW	# 2 THW	#6 THW	16x16x6
2"	150	# 1/0 THW	# 2 THW	#6 THW	16x16x6
2"	200	# 2/0 THW-2 90°C	# 1 THW	#6 THW	16x16x6

ALT. ALUMINUM CONDUCTOR / SIZES:

				00.0.0		
FLEX. CONDUIT (IN.)	PANEL SIZE SIZE	RED & BLACK (POWER)	WHITE (NEUTRAL)	GREEN (GROUNDING)	JUNCTION BOX (IN.)	MAX CALCULATED NETURAL FEEDER LOAD (AMPS)
1."	50	# 6 THW	# 6 THW	# 8 THW	10x10x4	50
1 1/2"	100	# 1 THW	# 1 THW	# 6 THW	12x12x6	100
2"	125	#2/0 THW	# 1/0 THW	# 4 THW	16x16x6	115
2"	150	#3/0 THW	# 1/0 THW	# 4 THW	16x16x6	115
2"	200	#4/0 THW-2 90 C	# 2/0 THW	# 4 THW	16x16x6	115

NOTES:

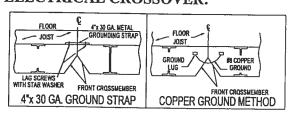
- 1. All conductors must have outer sheathing labeled THW or equivalent. Larger conductors and/or higher rated sheathing may be substituted. Reference the applicable National Electrical Code for appropriate substitutions. *It is required that only qualified personnel do all electrical work.
- 2. #2/0 may be substituted for #1/0 and #4/0 may be substituted for #3/0. Conductor sizes are in accordance with 1993 N.E.C. (National Electric Code) table 310-16, and do not take voltage drop into consideration.

GROUNDING HOME SECTIONS:

Each section of the home must be grounded together with a 4" metal strap included in the setup kit. To do this, remove the cross member lag screws closest to the centerline of the home. Next, slip the 4" metal strap between the bottom of the floor joist and the cross member. Place the star washer on each of the removed lag

screws and reinstall through the metal straps into the joist. In lieu of the 4" metal strap, a copper ground wire and lug connection may be used. See the diagram below for details.

ELECTRICAL CROSSOVER:

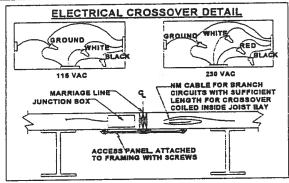


*Prior to starting any electrical installations, make sure all electrical circuits are off. An Electrical Crossover Junction Box is provided with the home. This crossover is located in the rear or front and rear undersides of your home. All matching colors or numbers are to be joined together using a wire-nut(s). All connections are to be made within an Electrical Junction Box or other approved Self- Contained Device. The following table is from the NEC and

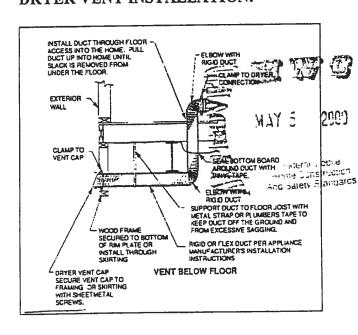
Revised December 8 2004 O

Federal Manufactured Home Construction And Safety Standards notes the minimum cubic inches of box required with various wire sizes. Consult with your local governmental agency for any licensing requirements. *It is required that only qualified personnel do all electrical work. The diagram below shows the method of connection for the crossover box:

ELECTRICAL CROSSOVER DETAIL CHART				
SIZE OF CONDUCTOR	FREE SPACE WITHIN BOX FOR EACH CONDUCTOR			
#14	2.0 CU. IN.			
#12	2.25 CU. IN.			
#10	2.50 CU. IN.			
#8	3.0 CU. IN.			
#6	5.0 CU. IN.			



DRYER VENT INSTALLATION:



"CAUTION"

UNDER FLOOR DRYER DUCT MUST BE CONTINUOUS AND TERMINATE OUTSIDE THE PERIMETER OF THE HOME, OUTSIDE OF ANY SKIRTING OR FOUNDATION INSTALLED AROUND THE HOME.

WATER INLET FREEZING PROTECTION:

If the home is in an area where prolonged periods of freezing temperatures may occur, the water supply lines should be protected. Listed below are two possible methods to provide freezing protection:

1.Install the water supply line below frost line, with the insulated pipe riser above the frost line.

2. Heat Tape, a thermostatically controlled electrical heating device, can be installed at the main water supply line. *Any Heat Tape devices used must be listed as

"Approved for Manufactured Homes." Failure to comply with these standards could result in serious injury. An electrical outlet is provided and is located within two feet of the water inlet. *This outlet is for use with the heat tape device only. A GFI circuit does not protect this electrical device.

DEET SYSTEM:

Proper air conditioning and heating installation is critical. The ducts and registers have been sized to allow more heating and cooling into the large rooms for equal distribution. This type of system makes the entire home more comfortable and energy-efficient. There are, however, a few guidelines that should be followed:

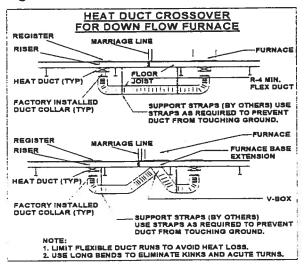
- 1. All exterior ducts should be, at minimum, R4 and be listed by an approved testing agency.
- 2. Duct runs are to be as short as possible. *Do not bend the duct in any way that would restrict airflow.



- 3. The branch lines are to be a Wye (straight T's are not permitted.)
- 4. Return air ducts should be 14" in diameter.
- 5. The supply line from the air conditioner to the Wye should be 14" in diameter, at minimum.
- 6. The supply line from the Wye branch to the air conditioner dropouts should be 12", at minimum.
- 7. Ducts should be supported off the ground unless the duct is approved for ground contact.
- 8. Supports should be metal straps (or equivalent) attached to the I-Beam or Floor Joist. Ducts may, also, be blocked off the ground.
- 9. On some models, removing the axles to obtain the minimum clearance for duct connections may be necessary.

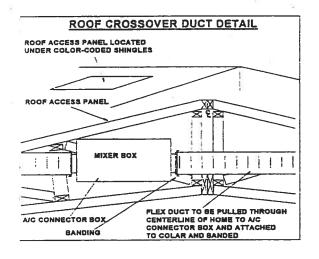
FLOOR CROSSOVER DUCT INSTALLATION:

For homes with a factory-installed furnace, connect the 10" or 12" diameter crossover duct to the dropouts provided. The duct must be supported so that it does not come in contact with the ground. Such supports may be metal straps or other approved supporting material. Straps may be attached to the I-Beam or Floor System. Blocking material may also be used to support ductwork off the ground. See the diagram below for details.



ROOF CROSSOVER:

Some homes may be built with a duct crossover located in the Roof System. With this type of system it will be necessary to open a section of the roof identified as the access way and make the required duct connections. See the diagram below for details.

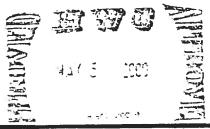


GAS SYSTEM:

The Gas System is tested before leaving the factory. *After all connections have been made and prior to occupancy, it is important to retest the gas system to correct any problems that may have been caused by in-transit stress.

On the exterior of the home, near the gas inlet, is the label indicating the BTU capacity of the gas system. The Gas System is designed to operate at pressures between 1/2 psig and 1/4 psig. All appliance orifices must be checked to assure the proper type for the fuel used. Some appliances are delivered from the manufacturer equipped for natural gas. *If the home is connected to an LP source, it is necessary to change the orifices of the appliances for compatibility. Consult your local gas contractor prior to service hookup.

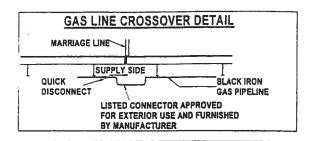
*Licensed gas personnel should make all connections to the gas supply.





GAS CROSSOVER:

If the home is equipped with gas appliances on each half, a quick disconnect is to be installed in the home. The disconnect must be installed in compliance with the tag attached to the disconnect device. This device is designed to be installed without the use of any tools.



"ATTENTION"

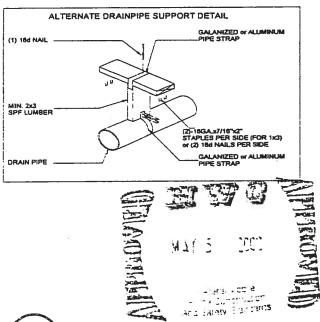
All connections must be installed with the correct cleaners, primers, and cements to avoid complications or damage. It is important that the methods shown in the diagrams are followed precisely to assure proper ventilation and to comply with applicable Federal Standards.

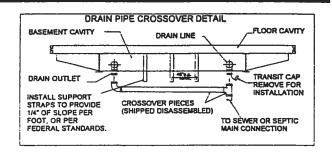
FIELD PLUMBING INSTALLATION:

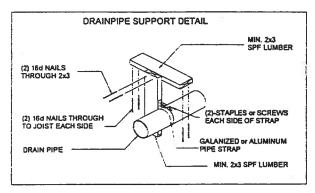
The home is constructed with PVC or ABS plumbing lines. To avoid damage to the home while in transit, parts of the drain system may have been shipped unassembled. In such cases, field installation of loose plumbing components is necessary.

Sufficient plumbing fittings and piping have been supplied with the home to bring all drain lines to a single drop. (See DWV plan shipped inside home) The Homeowner or the setup contractor must furnish drainage fittings and piping (required to connect the single drop to the site sewer or septic system).

All drain lines are to be supported a maximum of 4' on center with a minimum of a 1/4" slope per foot.







WATER LINE CHECK VALVE:

A Check Valve, at the water line entrance, is required to prevent accidental drainage of the water heater. *Failure to install the check valve could damage the water heater and void the water heater warranty.

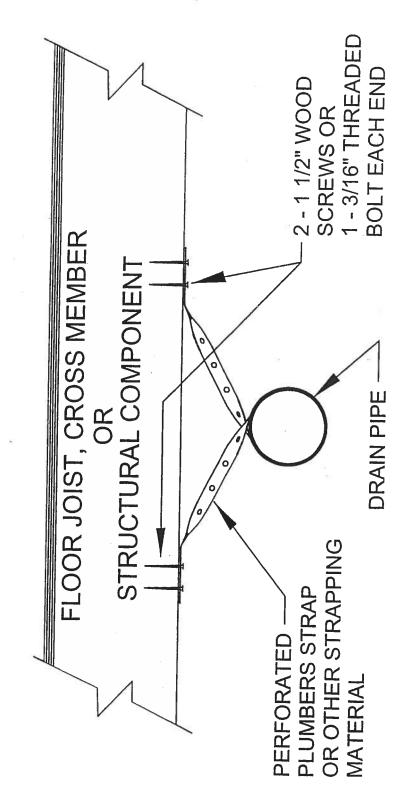
WATER LINE SHUT-OFF VALVE:

A main water shut-off valve for the water system must be installed at the inlet of the water system.

WATER LINE PRESSURE REGULATOR:

A pressure regulator must be installed if water pressure exceeds 80 psi.





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APPROVE

Foderal Mobile Home Construction And Safety Standards

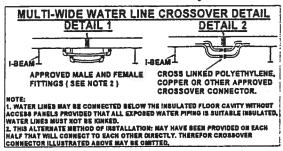
NOTE:

- 1). SECURELY WRAPPED AROUND DRAIN PIPE TWICE WITH CARE NOT TO DISTORT DRAIN PIPE.
- 2). SLOPE AND SUPPORT SPACING PER APPROVED SET-UP MANUAL

Homes of Merit P.O. Box 1606 Bartow, Florida 33631	
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Revisions	
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Scale: Drawn: FP.	
Date: 04/01/04 Appv'd:	T
DESCRIPTION: DRAIN PIPE SECURITY	
Print #: CII M 20 Det:	
30-1VI-38A	

WATER CROSSOVER

If the home requires a Water Crossover, it will be located under the home at the centerline. An aluminum or other type of cover may have to be removed to make the connection. The hot and cold water lines are identified by a color code.



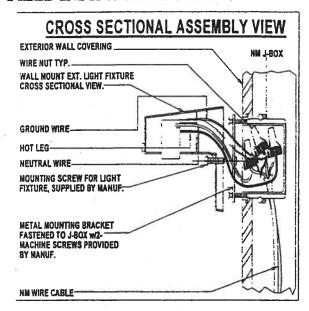
COOLING SYSTEM ADDED TO HOME WITH FACTORY HEAT:

If an air conditioner, which does not use the furnace blower for air distribution and operates independently of the furnace, is installed, the thermostat system must have an Interlock. The Interlock has a heat/cool switch that prevents the two systems from operating simultaneously. The furnace must be equipped with an automatic damper. The damper prevents the cold air from being distributed to the heat exchanger. A damper is available from the furnace manufacturer. Contact your local representative.

FIELD INSTALLED CEILING FANS

If the home was constructed for field-installed ceiling fans, all necessary preparations were completed; however, please note that the maximum fan weight cannot exceed 50 pounds and it must be fully self-contained. *The factory-installed wiring method will not work with fans that require a wall-mounted speed controller. To install the ceiling fan, remove the junction box cover and follow ceiling fan manufacturer instructions.

FIELD INSTALLED LIGHTING:



FIREPLACE INSTALLATION:

If a fireplace is installed in the home, the installation will be complete except for the chimney and perhaps combustion air intake ducts.

"WARNING" BOTH THE CHIMNEY AND THE COMBUSTION AIR INTAKE DUCTS MUST BE INSTALLED BEFORE THE FIREPLACE CAN BE USED.

To install the chimney, remove the protective materials covering the roof opening or flashing. Remove any foreign material from the installed part of the chimney. All parts and instructions necessary for the installation of the chimney section are provided in the home, located either inside the fireplace or with the chimney parts shipped with the home.

Read all warnings and caution statements carefully.

Refer to the instructions mentioned above for the location of combustion air ducts. If applicable, this duct must be extended to the outside of the home. The combustion air inlet shall not allow material from the hearth to drop beneath the home. Typically, these ducts are



factory installed. However, all instructions necessary for the installation of the combustion air ductwork are provided in the home. Located either inside the fireplace or with the chimney parts shipped with the home. When extension of these ducts is not necessary, make sure to remove any protective covering installed for shipment (i.e.: tape, caps, etc.), before using the fireplace.

MULTIWIDE SECTIONS EXTERIOR CLOSE UP:

Remove transportation shipping strips installed at the factory, seal all holes in siding with a nonhardening caulk such as Acrylic latex or silicone, follow the manufacture's instructions carefully.

The exterior siding on the front and rear end walls and exposed mating line walls may have been shipped loose by the manufacturing facility with the home. The insulation and vapor retardant have been installed at the manufacturing facility. Exterior siding shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. When the rear wall exterior siding is site installed, the H.U.D. tag has been relocated on the sidewall at the manufacturing facility.

CAUTION
THE POLYETHYLENE SHEATHING
COVERING EXTERIOR WALLS MUST BE
COMPLETELY REMOVED PRIOR TO
INSTALLING THE SIDING. FAILURE TO
DO SO CAN CAUSE CONDENSATION TO
BUILD UP IN THE WALLS AND DAMAGE
THE HOME.

MULTI WIDE SECTIONS INTERIOR CLOSE UP:

Remove all shipping blocking, strapping or bracing from appliances, windows, and doors. Install all loose items packaged or attached for shipping.

All interior wall paneling omitted at the

manufacturing facility and shipped loose to facilitate interior close up shall be installed with a ¼" bead of PVA adhesive on all framing members and fastened with min. 1" long staples or nails at 6" on center along all panel edges and at 12" on center on field framing members.

For tape and texture homes, interior wall paneling shall be fastened to wall framing members with drywall screws or nails.

Additional molding has been provided to finish the close up at ceiling, mating line walls, front and rear end walls and in some cases molding around passageway doors. Molding and trim work requiring special attention has been detailed by the manufacturing facility and is provided in this manual. All molding and trim work should be installed with fine gauge wire staples or pin nails. Attention should be made to any mitered corners and seam work to assure a tight fit.

INTERIOR DOOR ADJUSTMENT:

Prior to final trim installation, all interior doors should be checked for proper operation. All interior door-framing adjustments should be performed at this time. Door adjustments are part of normal setup and are the responsibility of the setup contractor.

UNFINISHED GYPSUM BOARD:

Homes shipped with unfinished gypsum board walls and/or ceilings shall be finished on site. The interior finished shall have the following maximum flame spread rating measured in accordance with ASTM E84-91a:

Cei	lings:75	,
	lls: General200)
	Adjacent to cooking range5	0
	Adjacent to or enclosing a	
المساؤ	Furnace or water heater 25	5
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BOTTOMBOARD REPAIR:

Fastened to the underside of the floor of the home is a special covering designed to protect against rodents and moisture as well as to isolate the floor cavity from outside air. This covering was inspected before the home left the manufacturing facility. It is important that any areas damaged or torn during transportation or installation be resealed.

Entry of outside air into the home's floor cavity is one of the most frequent causes of water piping freeze-up. The bottom covering of the home should be closely inspected to determine that there has not been any loosening of its attachment or tears. Opening around the perimeter of the floor covering, around pipes or pipe hangers, splits or tears should be sealed with tape. Check also to ensure that plumbing p-traps are well insulated and covered. It is important that this inspection is made and any necessary repairs completed whether skirting is to be installed around the perimeter or the home or not.

For bottom covering repair use vinyl tape especially designed to repair tears or holes. Pull torn edges together then cover, as necessary, with tape or apply a patch of the same material taped all four sides.

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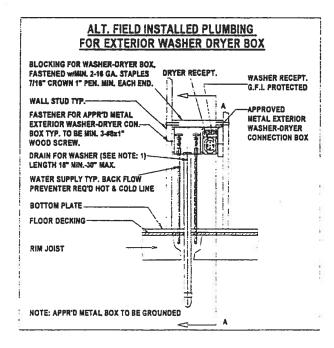
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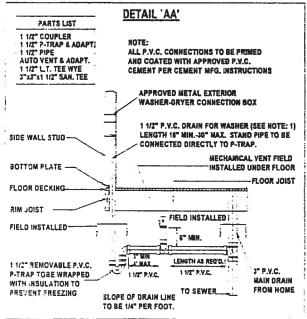
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"ATTENTION"

After final installation, all water lines and fittings should be tested for leaks. Proper sizing of wire and breaker are important to eliminate nuisance breaker tripping and electrical damage. Make sure the water heater tank is full of water before turning on the water heater breaker. Failure to comply could result in element damage.

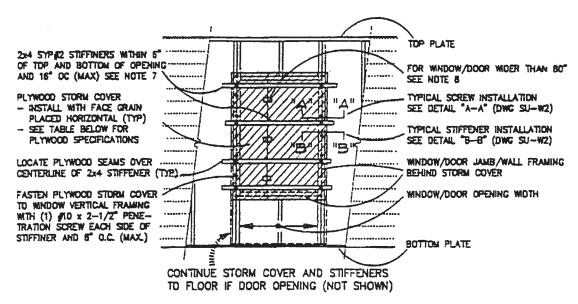
FIELD INSTALLED WASHER AND DRYER BOX:







WINDOW / DOOR STORM PROTECTION



STORM PROTECTION FOR WINDOWS AND DOORS

	RADE RATED SHEAT UM THICKNESS AND M:	
MAX OPENING WOTH	MINIMUM THICKNESS	SPAN
48*	1/2°	24/0

STORM PROTECTION FOR WINDOWS

GENERAL NOTES

1. INSTALLER MUST REMOVE ALL DECORATIVE SHUTTERS FROM WINDOWS AND DOORS PRIOR TO INSTALLING THE STORM COVERS SPECIFIED ON THIS DRAWING.

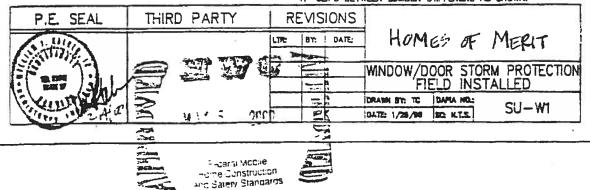
WHEN HURRICANE OR SEVERE WIND STORMS
 APPROACH, THE WINDOW AND DOOR PROTECTION COVERS
 SPECIFIED ON THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE INSTALLED.

3. IMMEDIATLY AFTER INSTALLING THESE COVERS THE BUILDING MUST BE VACATED AND/OR NO OCCPANTS SHOULD REJIAN IN THE STRUCTURE.

4. NOTE: THIS STORM PROTECTION SYSTEM DOES NOT PERMIT EGRESS FROM THE BUILDING UNDER FIRE OR OTHER EMERGENCY CONDITIONS.

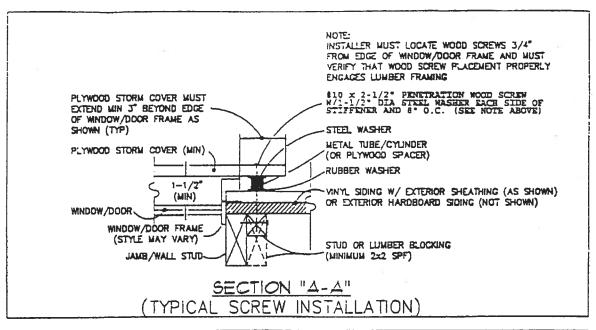
- 5. AS SOON AS THE STORM HAS SUBSIDED, ALL STORM PROTECTION COVERS MUST IMMEDIATELY REMOVED BEFORE OCCUPANCY OF THE BUILDING IS PERMITTED.

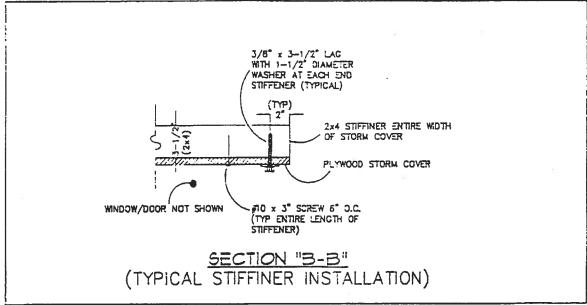
 6. ALL WOOD SCREW HOLES RESULTING FROM THE STORM
- 5. ALL WOOD SCREW HOLES RESULTING FROM THE STORM COVER INSTALLATION MUST BE FILLED WITH GOOD QUALITY EXTERIOR GRADE CAULK.
- 7. WHEN OPENING WIDTH EXCEEDS 84" UP TO A MAXIMUM OF 120", REPLACE 2x4 STIFFENERS WITH 2x6 SPF/JZ AND USE 3/4" PLYWOOD WITH SPAN INDEX OF 48/24. ALL OTHER INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS REMAIN UNCHANGED.
- B. FOR OPENING WIDER THAN 80°, LOCATE STORM COVER BUTT JOINT WITHIN 30° OF VERTICAL STUDS AND INSTALL "H" CLIPS BETWEEN LUMBER STIFFENERS AS SHOWN.

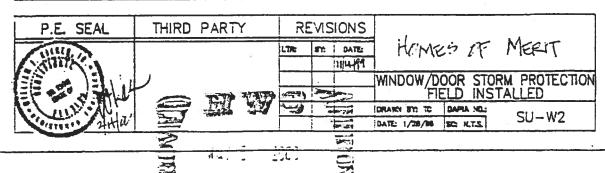




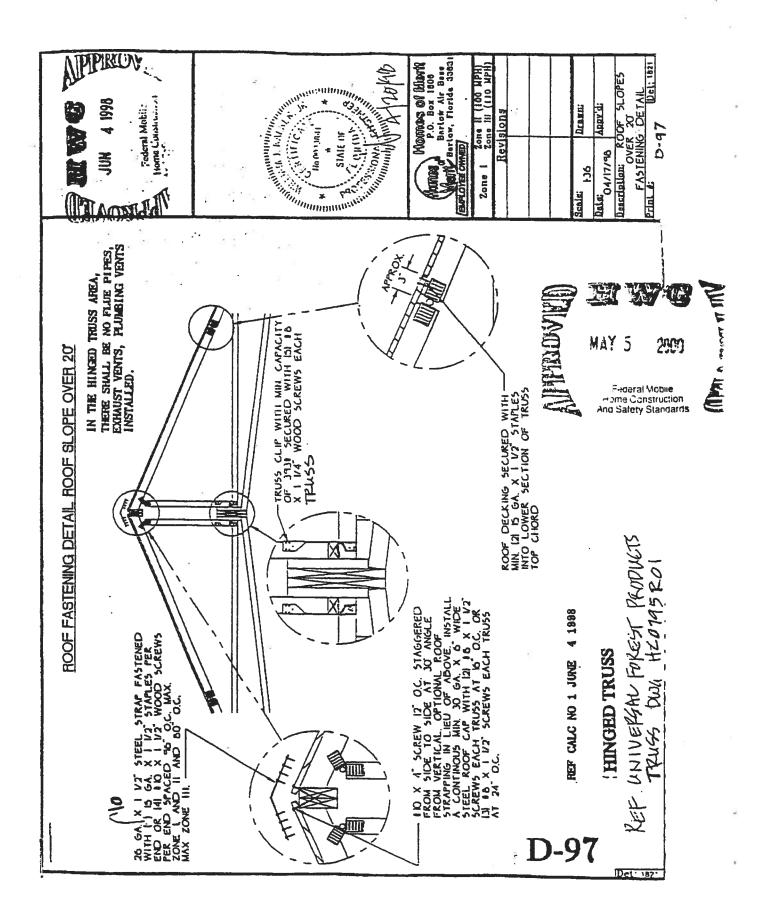
WINDOW / DOOR STORM PROTECTION















ROOF OVER 20" MAX. KING POST 71" W/12" OH

	MARRIAC	(AXIMUM DIST) SE WALL FRA (AXIMUM 40° JOI	ME TIE	-DOW	IN STE	RAPS	
	WIND ZONE		95 1	/2" 1-0	EAM 5	FACING	
			164	o FLO	OR WIC	2111	
-	1 115 PSF3	84" SIDEWALL	NOT REQUIRED				
		90° SIDEWALL	NO	OT RE	OURE	D	
1	II DOMPIO	84" SIDEWALL	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	
ı		TO SIDEWALL.	12'-0"	N/A	N/A	N/A	
۱	III (IIO MITH	64" SIDEWALL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1	,	TO SIDEWALL	/				

10-0-

FLOOR SYSTEM

T-DEAM ARES

INSTALL PIERS WITH 15" DIMENSION PERPENDICULAR TO CHASSIS STEEL DEAMS

TO SIDEWALL

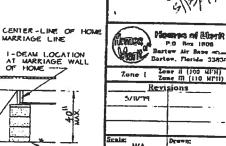
HIGH PITCH TRUSS

WIN GROUND ANCHOR CAFACITY JISON MAX RAFTER KING POST HEIGHT FE

MAY 3 2000 F-derall-loone His the Construction



And Safety Standards



Revisions 5/11/79 HVA Date: 0.1/17/98

Zone II (100 MPH) Zone III (110 MPH)

CAMPY B CERTIFICATE
MARRIAGE WALL
ANCHORING REQUIREMENTS
Print 1: Det: 1825 ANC.

REF. CALC # 2 - APRIL 3 , 1998

SPACING FOR SIDEWALL HURRICANE GROUND ANCHORS **ROOF SLOPES OVER 20'**

INSTALL PIERS WITH IS'
DIMENSION PERPENDICULAR TO
CHASSIS STELL FRAME

-OBL HEAD GROUND ANCHOR JISO #

GROUND ANCHOR DESIGN LOAD JISON

MAX RAFTER KING POST HEIGHT 71

MAX 12° OH.

	OUBLE V		JRRICAN	IE ANCH	HOR SP	ACING (FT)
	SPACED AT			WITH RO	of slore	GREATER	THAN 20
WALL	HEIGHT 9	0,		,	FIER	HEGHT 24	1 10 40
ZONE I IIS PSII ZONE II (IOU MP						ZONE III	IIIO MPI-
	SIDEWALL			ANCHOR ##		ANCHOR **	
WIDTH	OVERHANG	SPACING	ANGLE	SPACING	ANGLE	SPACING	MGLE
'60°	12"	8'	0	8'	20	6.5	20
							1

NEAR SEAM METHOD OHTEN WAS PAR DEAN METHOD

SEE OTHER DRAWINGS FOR WARRIAGE WALL FRAME TIEDOWN STACINGS

MER HIEGHT - DISTANCE FROM GROUND TO TOP OF STEEL DEAM

NOTE:

- GROUND ANCHORS TO BE APPROVED FOR JISON DESIGN LOAD AT 45' AND JISON AT VERTICAL
- 2. FOR WIND ZONE II 100 MFH AND WIND ZONE III 110 MFH VERTICAL THE IS REQUIRED AT EACH DIAGONAL FRAME THE.
- FOR OFFSET UNITS, PORCHES, SHED ROOF ETC., SEE SHELE WIDE GROWN ANCHOR SPACING FOR WALL HEIGHT AND FLOOR WIDTH CONDITIONS.
- FOR CONTECTION REQUIRMENTS SEE DRAWING ANCI-DT-1

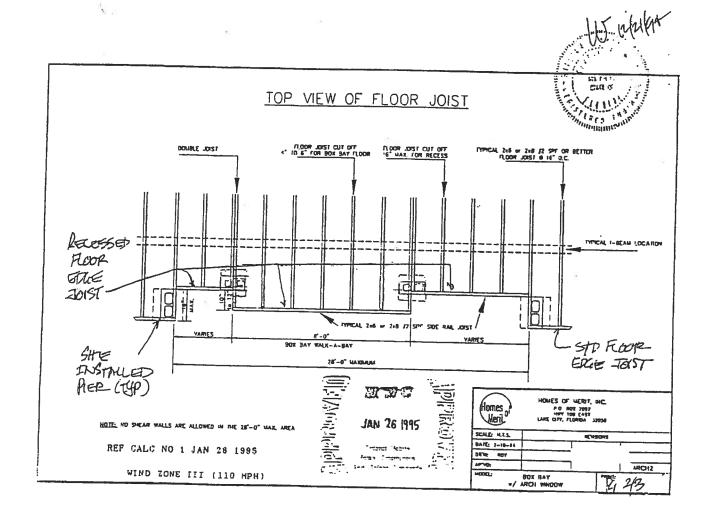




Homes of Marin P.O. Ber 1606 Bartow Air Bask Bartow, Florida 33871

Zone II (100 MFH) Zone III (110 MFH) Revisions 10/21/98 5/8/TT 4 - 19 - 99 04/28/99 AVI Date: 03/11/56 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF









TESTING OF THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM:

After your home has been completely assembled and all accessories installed, it should be tested to ensure that no damage occurred during transit and that all electrical connections were properly performed. *Qualified personnel familiar with the local codes and required test procedures should perform these tests.* It is recommended that a polarity test and continuity test of the grounding system and circuit conductors be performed.

- 1. All exposed non-current carrying metal parts that may become energized must be effectively grounded. A test to confirm this should be made prior to connecting the electrical service to the home.
- 2. The following checks should be made using a continuity tester or equivalent. Any indication of an inadequate ground requires investigation and correction.
 - a. Using the tester, clip to a convenient ground and touch the other clip to each light canopy. If the fixture is properly grounded the light on the tester will come. On.
 - b. Using the tester, check all appliance or fan.
 - c. Using the same procedure as above, check the grounding between the metal chassis and the following:
 - 1. Metal gas piping.
 - 2. Metal water piping.
 - 3. Metal roof and metal exterior skin.
 - 4. Metal raceway below the distribution panel.
 - 5. One metal register boot to a convenient ground.

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Note: Grounding is not required on plumbing fixtures such as tubs, faucets, shower risers and metal sinks when connected to plastic water and drain piping.

TESTING OF WATER SYSTEM

Testing of the water system can be performed using a hydrostatic test. The system should be subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 80psi for fifteen minutes without a loss of pressure.

WARNING

THE WATER HEATER MUST BE ISOLATED FROM THE SYSTEM BY DISCONNECTING THE HOT AND COLD WATER LINES AND JOINING THEM TOGETHER. FAILURE TO DO THIS COULD SEVERELY DAMAGE THE HEATER OR CAUSE AN EXPLOSION.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM TEST

- 1. Before the system is connected, ensure and outlet caps are securely installed and fill the entire system to the rim of the toilet and release excess air in the system. Tubs and showers should be plugged.
- 2. Test should be maintained for a period of 15 minutes without the water level dropping. If the water level drops find the leaks and repair them. Retest the system until evidence of all leaks are eliminated.
- 3. After the system is connected, all fixtures should be filled with water and allowed to drain. Check all joints for visible leaks and ensure all fixtures drain easily.



WARNING

IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED THAT YOUR GAS SSYTEM BE INSTALLED BY A QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL. DO NOT LIGHT THE PILOT LIGHT ON ANY APPLIANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN THOROUGHLY CHECKED TO INCLUDE THE SINSTALLATION OF ANY VENTS AND/OR FLUES THAT MAY HAVE BEEN SHIPPED WITH THE HOME.

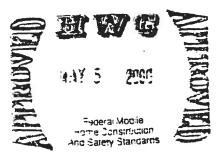
GAS SYSTEM TESTS

Before your system is connected to your gas supply line perform the following checks.

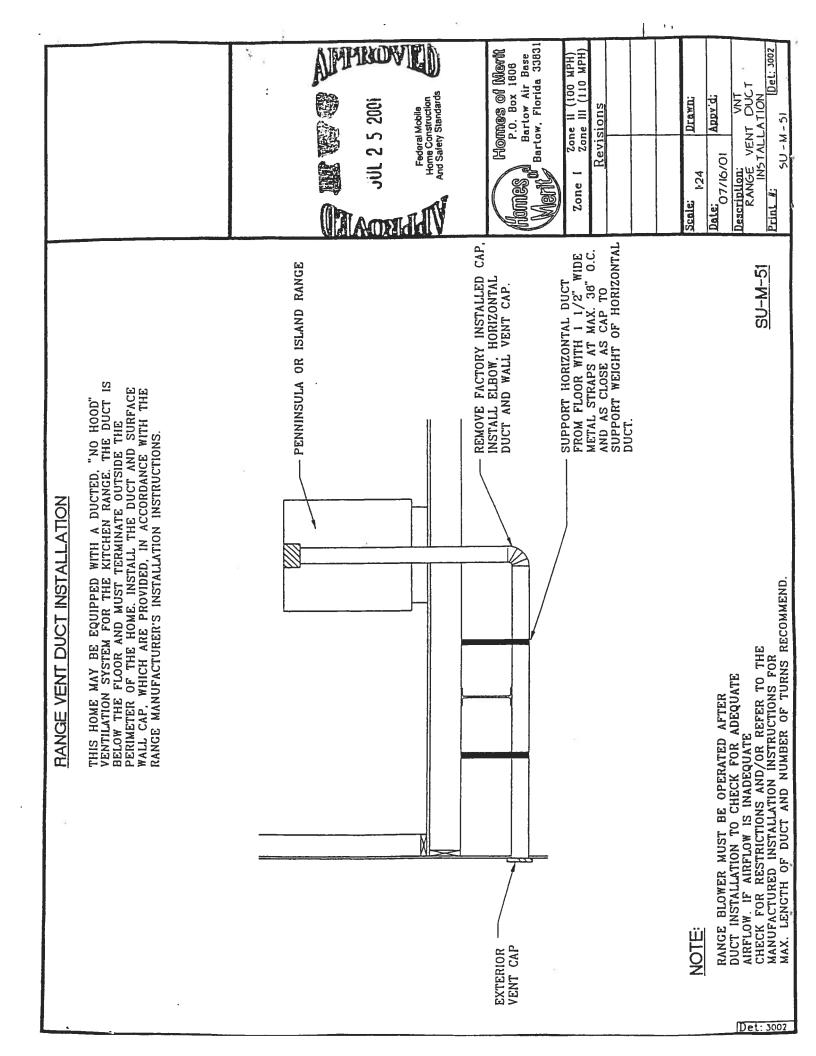
- 1. To check the gas system for leaks, consult your appliance manufacture's instructions to determine how to close all appliance controls and pilot light valves.
- 2. Open the gas shut off valve to each appliance.
- 3. Attach an ounce gauge to the main gas inlet to the home.
- 4. Pressurize the system to not more than a maximum or 8 ounces of pressure. More than 8 ounces of pressure may damage your appliances or gas supply lines.
- 5. Apply an ammonia-free soapy water solution to the joints at the ends of the appliance connector. If bubbles form, tighten the connection and recheck with soapy water.

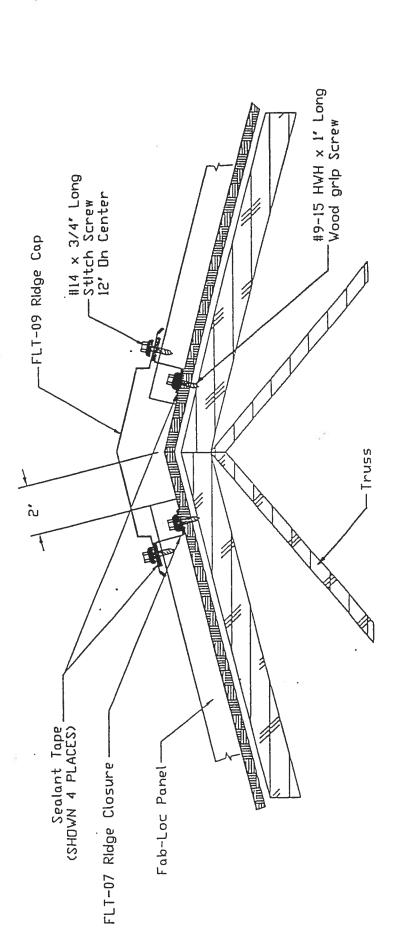
 NOTE: DO NOT CHECK BRASS FITTINGS WITH SOAPS THAT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

After completion of the above checks, have your home connected to the gas supply lines. Check the connections as described above for leaks. Ensure water heater is filled before lighting the pilot light.









Installation Procedure

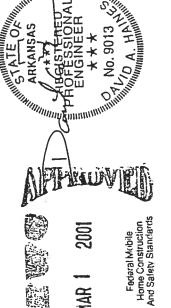
]. Insure that all panels are placed properly, insuring that panels end $m{\mathcal{E}}$ down from the ridge.

2. Begin the ridge cop installation by installing a bead of 7/8' wide sealant tape 3' down from the ridge across all panels. Insure that t sealant tape follows the panel's contour.

3, Place the metal Z ridge closure FLT-07 on top of the sealant tapes and Fasten into place using two (2) #9-15 x 1' wood grip screws per panel.

4. After all Z closures have be Installed, place a second layer of 7/8 wide sealant tape on the top of the closure. Sealant tape should extend the entire length of the house.

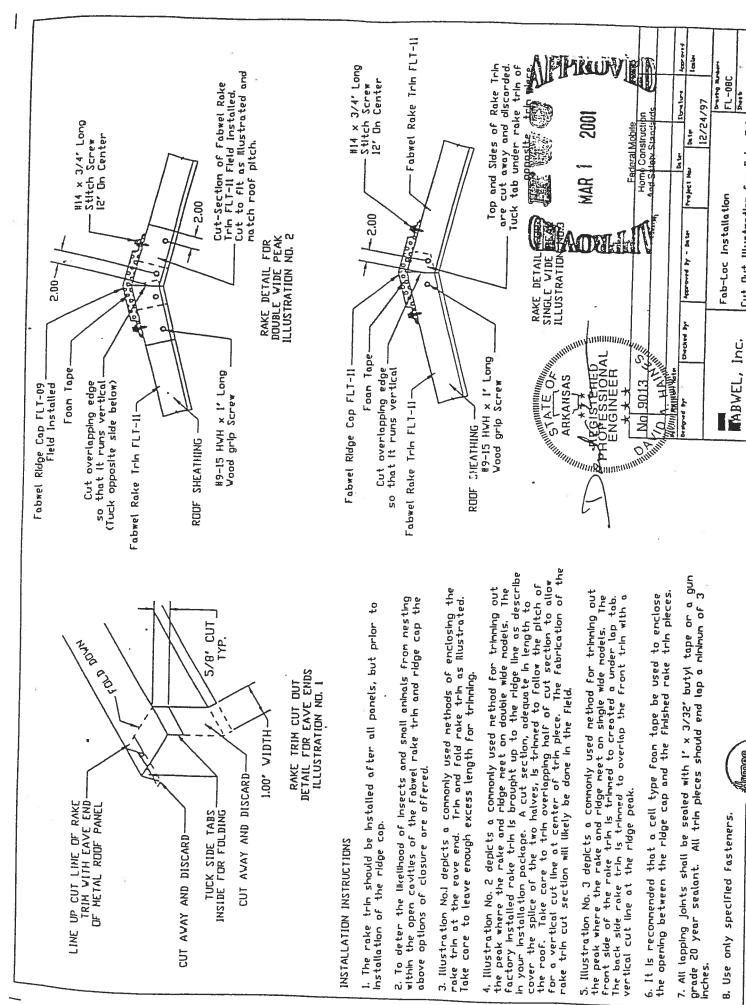
5. Place the ridge cap FLT-09 over the metal Z closures and fasten to the closure using a #14 x 3/4' long stitch screw placed every 12' on each side of the ridge. Ridge cap trims should be end lapped a minimum



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HOMES OF MERIT MULTI-WIDE SETUP MANUAL



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MULTI-WIDE SETUP MANUAL

Cleaning Painted Surfaces

While factory applied finishes for metal building panels are so durable that they will last many years longer than ordinary paints, it is desirable to clean them thoroughly on a routine basis. Over time, dirt-laden atmospheres or slight chalking, which is normal, may cause building panels to appear changed or discolored. A good cleaning will generally restore panel appearance and render repainting or other remedial action unnecessary.

Annual washing with a mild detergent, as explained below, is recommended to maintain the original finish appearance of factory finished building panels. Mild solutions of household soap and water will usually produce the desired results. Either of the following solutions are recommended:

A. <u>One cuo of Tide</u>*, or other common non-abrasive detergent which contains less than 0.5% phosphate. dissolved in five gallons of warm water, or,

NOTE: The use of detergents containing greater than 0.5% phosphate <u>are not</u> recommended for general cleaning of building panels. NEVER BLEND STRONG CLEANERS AND BLEACH, except as detailed below.

B. One cup of household ammonia dissolved in five gailons of room temperature water.

Work from top to bottom of the panel surface. Use a well soaked sort cloth, sponge, very soft bristle brush or low pressure spray washer. Do not use scouring powders, industrial strength cleaners or solvents, since these chemical agents may damage the film. However, household cleaners containing small amounts of solvent, such as Fantastic!, may often be used successfully. If mildew or other fungal growth is observed and cannot be removed as above, mix one gallon of household bleach in five gallons of water along with one cup of mild soap (e.g. lvory! liquid) to aid wetting. Do not allow the cleaning solution to dry on the panel being cleaned.

The final step of any cleaning procedure is thorough clear water rinse to remove dirt and/or cleaning agent residue. Such residues may affect repaint adhesion or otherwise damage the paint finish.

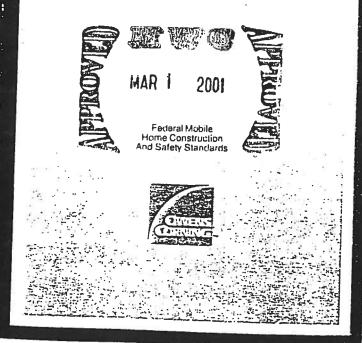
It is recommended that you "test clean" a small area to be certain that satisfactory results are achieved with whatever combination of cleaning solutions and procedures you use before starting on the entire area or building.

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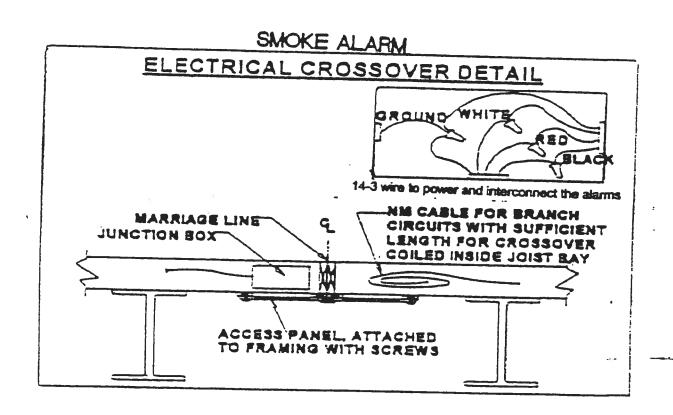
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HOMES OF MERIT MULTI-WIDE SETUP MANUAL







SMOKE ALARM TESTING PROCEDURE

The following test is to be performed on the smoke alarm system.

Smoke Alarm Operational Test

Test Procedure:

- 1. All interconnected smoke alarms must be tested individually, one at a time. Assure that all units are connected and that each sounds an alarm while each is tested.
- 2. Once connections are made, press and hold the test button on the cover of the smoke alarm until the alarm sounds. Verify all other smoke alarms interconnected will sound the alarm. Note: When installed, make sure visual alarm (strobe light) is operating as well during testing.
- 3. Step 2 above is to be performed on each smoke alarm installed.
- 4. If an error is indicated in the fixture(s), it must be repaired as required and retest. If the alarm does not function correctly on the retest, the defective alarm must be replaced with a new alarm and the new alarm retested.





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