



Dedicated to
Customer Satisfaction

SINGLE WIDE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

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INTRODUCTION

This Schult home was engineered, constructed and inspected for conformance to the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards in effect on the date of manufacture. This National Standard sets forth comprehensive requirements for design construction, fire safety, plumbing, heating systems and electrical systems for factory built homes designed to be used as dwellings.

Consult with building officials in your area to determine necessary permits, licenses and inspections required for installation of this home.

The step-by-step instructions which are required for the correct installation of a Schult home are presented in this booklet.

Before attempting to install the Schult home, these instructions must be carefully read and understood.

The drawings contained in these instructions are intended to be representative of the product. Designs and specifications are subject to change without notice.

NOTE: This manual is intended to instruct and to assist already qualified personnel in the proper installation of a Schult home. It is not intended to enable someone unfamiliar with home set-up to perform the installation.

SITE PREPARATION

The selected home site must be graded and sloped to provide proper drainage.

NOTE: The area under the home must be sloped to prevent water accumulation. This is to prevent excessive humidity in the home.

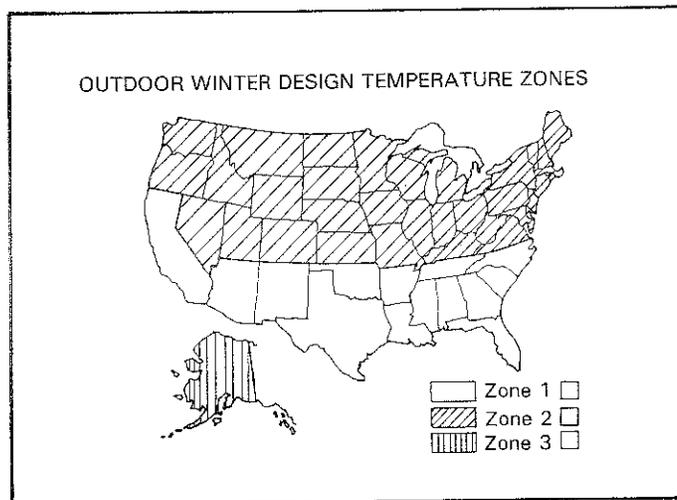
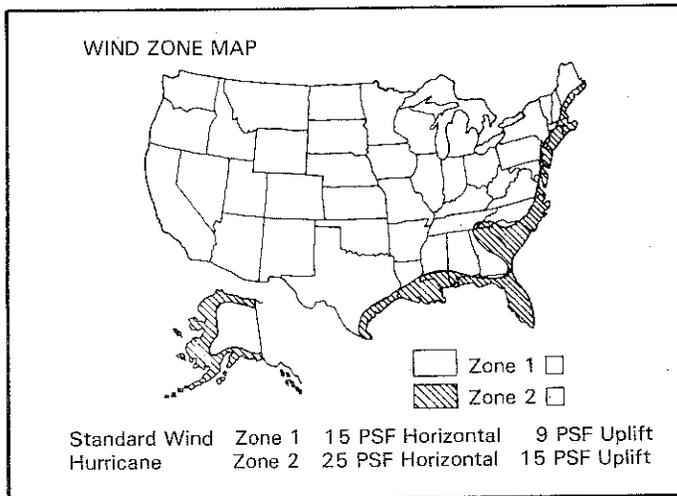
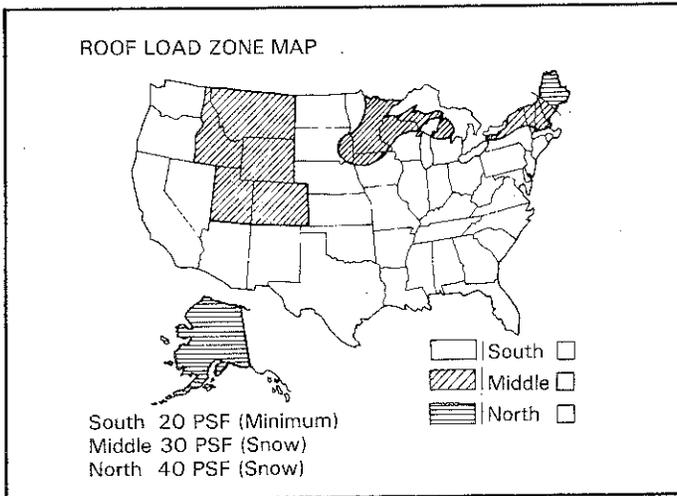
NOTE: If skirting is to be installed, it is recommended that the entire area under the home be covered with a blanket of Visqueen. This is to prevent excessive humidity in the home. The Visqueen should be a minimum of 6 mil thick and be overlapped 6" at all joints.

ZONE MAPS

The following Zone Maps will help you make installation decisions with regard to prevailing weather in the zone where the home is to be located:

NOTE: Do not install your home in a zone that requires greater loads or greater climate zone requirements than those on the Compliance Certificate. You may, however, install a home in a zone requiring lesser loads or climate requirements.

1. From the following maps, determine and mark the zones where the Schult home is to be located. This information will be required to determine information from other charts and tables in this manual.



PIER AND FOOTING SELECTION

The piers used must have a capacity great enough to transmit the vertical load, which includes the weight of the home, its furnishings, and temporary roof loading to the foundation surface below it. If the load imposed is greater than the capacity of the pier, then two or more piers may be used. The total capacity of the piers must be equal to or greater than the load to be transmitted.

Complete the following steps to determine the pier and footing requirements for the home.

1. Determine the roof zone where home is being set.
2. Determine the width of the home.
3. Using the preceding information determine the required pier capacity from the following tables.

MAIN BEAM PIER CAPACITY TABLE (LBS.)

ROOF ZONE	WIDTH OF HOME			
	12'	14'	16'	18'
PIER SPACING				
SOUTH 8'0"	4023	4604	5270	5680
MIDDLE 8'0"	4591	5254	6014	6390
NORTH 8'0"	5206	5958	6820	7100



4. Determine soil bearing capacity from the following table.

TYPICAL SOIL BEARING CAPACITY

CLASS OF MATERIALS	ALLOWABLE FOUNDATION PRESSURE LBS/FT. SQ.
Massive Crystalline Bedrock	4000
Sedimentary and Foliated Rock	2000
Sandy Gravel and/or Gravel (GW and GP)	2000
Sand, Silty Sand, Clayey Sand, Silty Gravel and Clayey Gravel (SW, SP, SM, SC, GM and GC)	1500
Clay, Sandy Clay, Silty Clay and Clayey Silt (CL, ML, MH and CH)	1000

5. Using the preceding information, you can select a concrete footing size from the following table.

FOOTING SIZE TABLE (MINIMUM)						
REQUIRED PIER CAPACITY (LBS.)	SOIL BEARING CAPACITY					FOOTING SIZE
	1000	1500	2000	3000	4000 & OVER	
	—	—	—	0001-2600	0001-3500	
—	—	0001-2600	2601-3900	3501-5200	16x12x4	
—	0001-2500	2601-3400	3901-5200	5201-7000	16x16x4	
—	2501-3200	3401-4300	5201-6500	7001-8700	20x16x4	
—	3201-3800	4301-5200	6501-7800	8701-10500	24x16x4	
0001-2500	3801-3900	5201-5300	7801-8100	10501-10900	20x20x6	
2501-3000	3901-4700	5301-6400	8101-9700	10901-13100	24x20x6	
3001-3600	4701-5600	6401-7600	9701-11600	13101-15600	24x24x8	
3601-4500	5601-7000	7601-9500	11601-14500		30x24x8	
4501-5400	7001-8400	9501-11400			36x24x8	
5401-6700	8401-10500	11401-14200			36x30x8	
6701-7900	10501-12400				36x36x10	
7901-9200	12401-14400				42x36x10	
9201-10700					42x42x10	
10701-12300					48x42x10	
12301-14000					48x48x10	



NOTE: FOOTING CONCRETE MUST BE 3000 P.S.I. IN 28 DAYS.

Proper support for the home must allow for soil conditions in the immediate area. Pier footings must be placed on firm undisturbed soil (not loose fill) or soil which has been compacted to at least 90 per cent of its maximum relative density. Pier supports may also be placed directly on concrete slabs designed for the home's placement.

Climate conditions must also be taken into account. If footings are placed on a frost-susceptible soil, such as clay or silt, heaving and/or settlement may occur. In areas where temperatures go below freezing, it is important that the pier footings be located below the frost line.

PERMANENT FOUNDATIONS

In the event you are considering a permanent foundation for the home, Schult Homes Corp. has a system available that would be acceptable in most areas. Drawings may be obtained by contacting the Schult Homes Corporation.

Once obtained, the drawings must be submitted to the local jurisdiction for permission, soil conditions, type of foundation construction allowed and other requirements relative to the installation.

PIER AND FOOTING CONSTRUCTION

6. Construct footings and piers as shown in the following illustrations.

*Omit wood shims and turn blocks parallel to sidewall when required.

SINGLE STACK BLOCK METHOD
(From Grade to Main Beam up to 30" High)

DOUBLE STACK BLOCK METHOD
(From Grade to Main Beam up to 48" High)

1. Footing — solid concrete below frost line.
2. Pier — concrete blocks 8" x 8" x 16" (Cells vertical).
3. Cap Block — 16" x 16" x 4", solid concrete.
4. Wood Plate — 1" x 8" x 16", minimum.
5. Hardwood Shims — to be driven in tightly and not to occupy more than 1" vertical space; used to level the unit.
6. Main Frame.
7. Cap Block — 8" x 16" x 4", solid concrete.

NOTES:

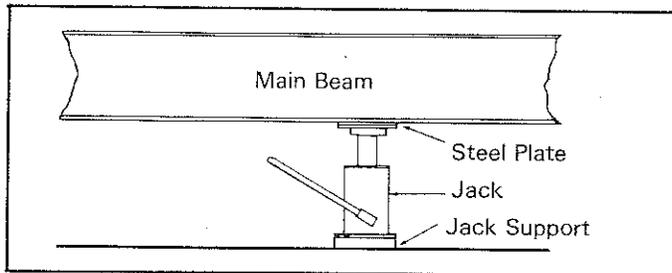
- A. Pier foundation to be placed on stable soil.
- B. If over 48" in height (from grade to bottom of Main Frame), pier to be designed by a qualified architect or engineer.
- C. 2" x 8" x 16" solid concrete blocks may be used in combination with item 2 above.

ALTERNATE METHODS AND MATERIALS MAY BE USED; HOWEVER, SCHULT HOMES CORP. DECLINES ANY RESPONSIBILITY AND REQUIRES THAT A QUALIFIED ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER APPROVE THE SYSTEM DESIGN.

BLOCKING AND LEVELING

The following equipment will be required:

- A. Two jacks with a minimum 10 ton rating.
- B. Two steel plates with a minimum size of 3/8 x 2 1/2 x 5" to use between the jack and the main beams. This will distribute concentrated loads and prevent damage to the beams.



Follow this step-by-step procedure to avoid placing undue stress on structural members of the home:

1. Level the home from front to rear by means of the hitch jack.
2. Place one jack just forward of the front spring hanger and another just behind the rear spring hanger under one of the main beams.
3. Operating the two jacks simultaneously, raise the home and install footings and piers next to the jacks.
4. Jack up the front & rear end of the main beam, under which you have just installed two piers, to a level position and install a footing and pier 1'0" from each end. The home should now be near level from front to rear along the first main beam.
5. Repeat the preceding three steps on the other main beam, bringing the home level crosswise and lengthwise.
6. Place the remaining footings and piers along the main beams taking care not to exceed the maximum pier spacing from the capacity table, and that the end piers are 1'0" maximum from the ends of the main beams. Piers should be located as close as possible to the over-the-roof ties. As a precaution, especially in areas subject to "frost heave," Schult recommends that additional piers be placed directly under the perimeter of the home at each over-the-roof tie. This will prevent the exterior walls from being pulled downward should the main beam piers heave upward due to climatic conditions.
7. Additional footings and piers are required along the sidewall(s) at each side of patio doors, bay windows, and larger openings.
8. Additional footings and piers are also required on 18 wide homes along the sidewall at 12'0" intervals maximum.
9. Complete the leveling procedure with a 6 ft. level, adjusting pier heights with shims.
10. Check to make sure that all doors and windows operate properly.

TIE-DOWN INSTRUCTIONS

After blocking and leveling, the home must be made secure from overturning due to wind. This is accomplished by installing frame ties supplied by the owner or installer. These straps are wrapped around the frame I-beams and anchored to the ground.

The number of frame ties required varies depending on the wind zone and the strapping method selected.

The following instructions are for installing tie-downs on the Schult home. Construct the tie-down system with adjustable devices in order that the strap tension may be periodically adjusted to compensate for heaving and settling.

1. From the chart and details below, select either the single or double strap method.

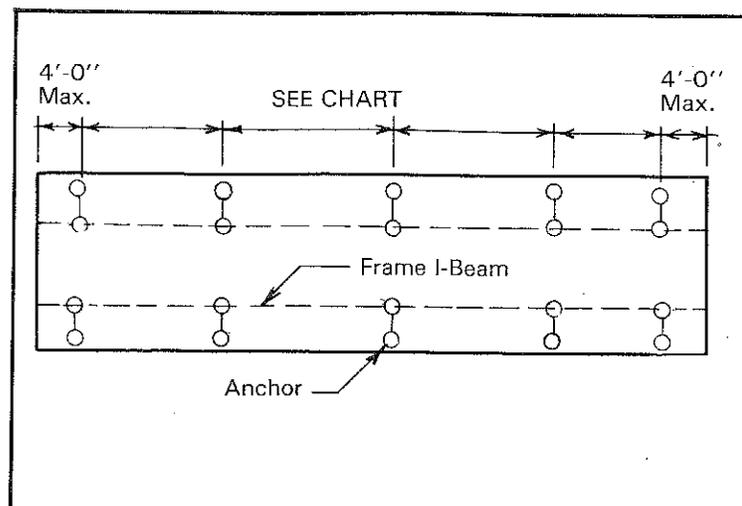
STRAP METHOD	ANCHOR MIN. ULT. LOAD CAPACITY	MAX. ANCHOR SPACING	
		ZONE I	ZONE II
Single	4725 lbs.	11'-0"	6'-0"
Double	9450 lbs.	22'-0"	13'-0"

Be sure to use ground anchors equal to or stronger than the minimum load capacities listed in the chart for the method selected.

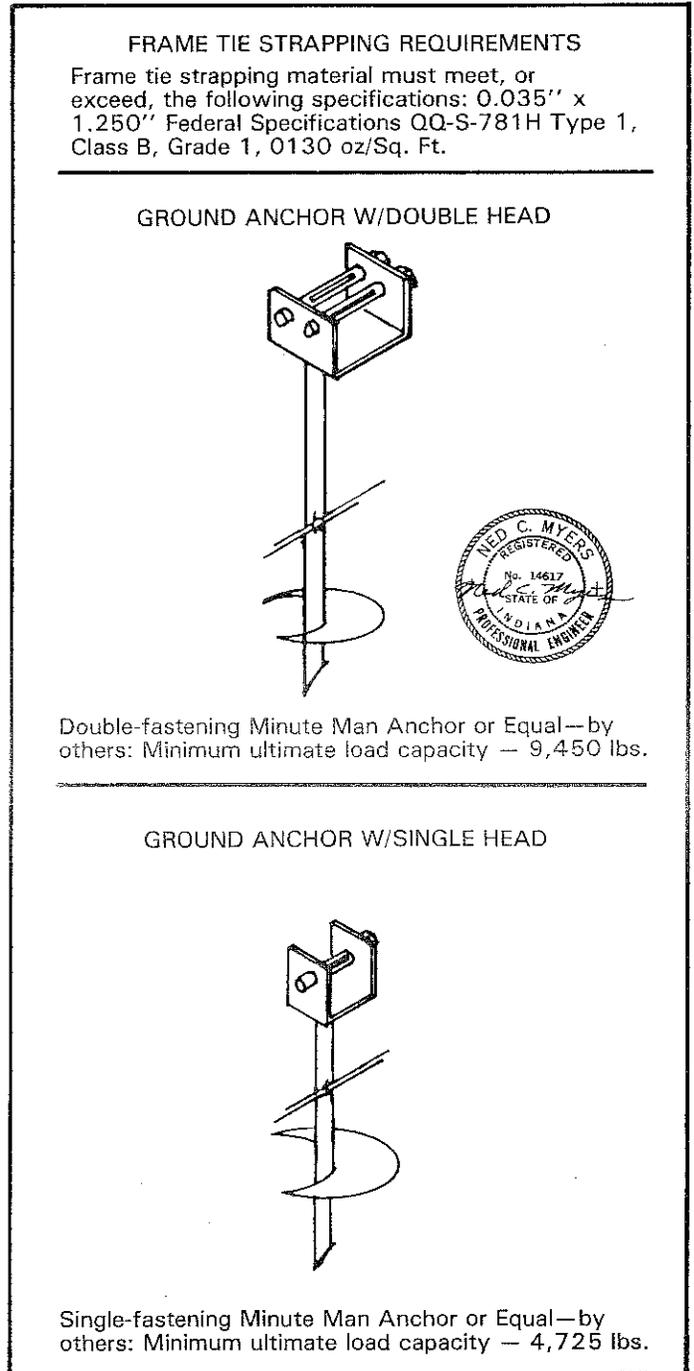
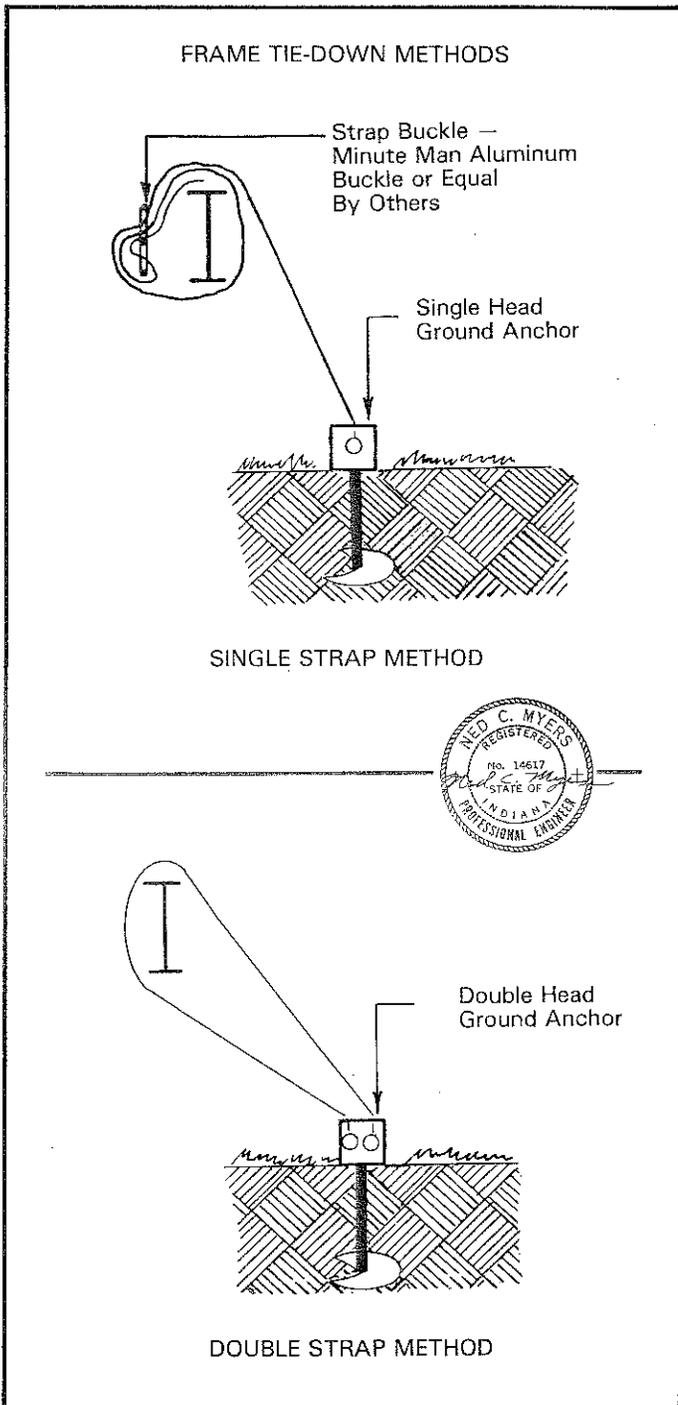
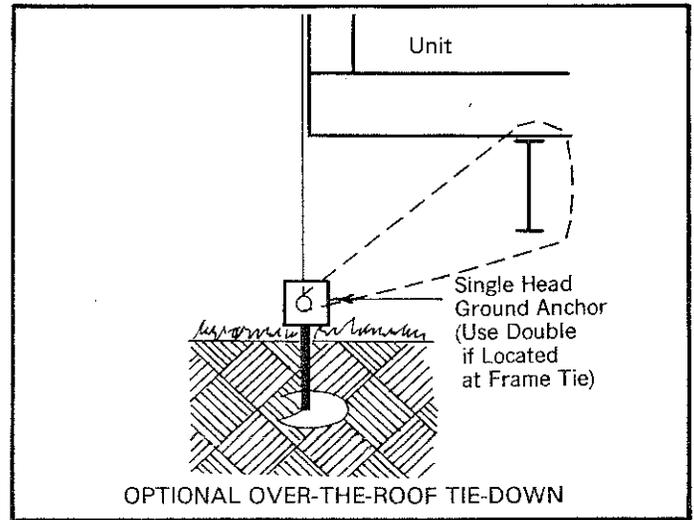
2. Install ground anchors at the required locations per the details shown below. Anchors should be installed per the manufacturer's instructions.

Install single head ground anchors at all frame tie only locations when using the single strap method. Install double head ground anchors at all frame tie only locations when using the double strap method. Install single or double head ground anchors at all over-the-roof tie locations.

3. The end frame ties should be installed within 4'-0" of the ends of the home.



4. Connect frame ties to the frame I-beam of the home at all ground anchors (double and single head) on both sides of the home. If over-the-roof ties are available connect them also to the ground anchors. Straps should not be tight at this point.
5. With one man on each side of the home, start at the front and tighten straps on both sides at the same time. The home could be pulled off its piers if all straps are tightened on one side at a time.



NOTE: Before skirting is installed, the entire area under the home must be covered with a blanket of Visqueen. This is to prevent excessive humidity in the home. The Visqueen must be a minimum of 6 mil thick and be overlapped 6" at all joints.

NOTE: Any skirting around the home must be provided with non-closing vents.

The free air of the vents must be equal to not less than 1/300th of the floor area of the home (divide sq. ft. of home by 300).

The vents must be located to provide cross ventilation to the entire area under the home.

EXHAUST SYSTEMS

1. Visually inspect bathroom & kitchen exhaust vents to see that they are free & clear to the outside of the home & that nothing has been disturbed due to in-transit vibrations.

UTILITY HOOKUP AND TESTING

This section of the manual deals with the connections of the water supply, drainage, gas, oil and electrical systems of the home to the site service.

NOTE: The connection and testing of these systems, on site, are to be made by qualified personnel only.

The information on the following pages will assist in determining the proper connection procedures for which the home was designed and serve as a guide for inspection of the system upon completion.

Upon completion of your utility installation, it is important that access to connections be provided for periodic inspection and possible future service.

WATER SUPPLY HOOKUP & TESTING

NOTE: Water heaters must be by-passed during test. Test involves use of pressurized air which can permanently damage the water heater or may even cause rupture or explosion which could result in serious injury. Water heater is by-passed by disconnecting both the cold water line inlet and the hot water line outlet from the water heater and then connecting the hot and cold water lines together through the use of appropriate connection fittings.

The water system was tested at the factory; however, it is essential that it be rechecked at the site for leaks that may have been caused by in-transit vibrations.

1. Install a master shut-off valve at the bottom of the water inlet pipe (either a full port gate or a full port

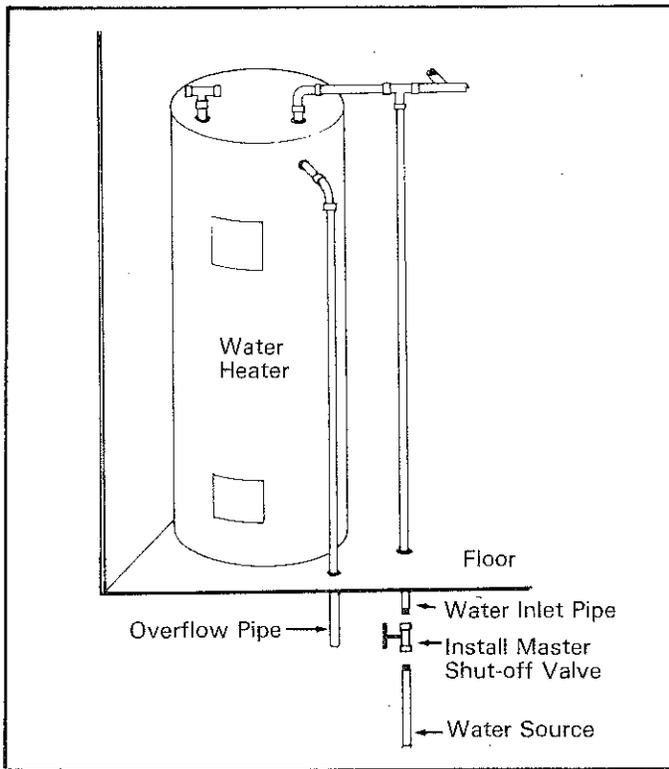
ball valve, with threaded or solder joints). Install a pressure reducer if site pressure goes over 80 P.S.I. These items to be supplied by the installer or owner.

2. To prevent the possibility of fresh water contamination, all exterior faucets shall have an anti-siphon valve installed by the installer or owner.
3. Proceed with test as follows:
 - A. Close all water faucets, spigots and stool tank float valves.
 - B. Pressurize the system to 100 psi.
 - C. Isolate the pressure source from the system.
 - D. The gauge must stand 15 minutes with no drop.

PROTECTION FROM FREEZING

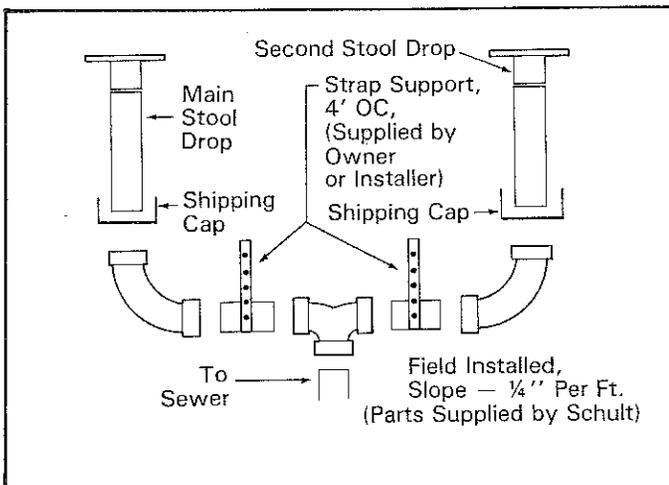
4. If the home is to be left unheated in cold weather, after the above test, it is necessary to drain the water lines and blow them clear with compressed air to prevent damage from freezing.
5. If the home is installed in an area subjected to freezing temperatures, the exposed section of the water supply piping, shut-off valve, and pressure reducer must be protected. The most efficient and recommended means of accomplishing this is by the use of a thermostatically controlled heat tape. For this purpose, Schult homes are equipped at the factory with an electrical receptacle under the home in the vicinity of the water supply inlet.

THE HEAT TAPE USED MUST BE LISTED BY A NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED TESTING LABORATORY FOR USE WITH MOBILE HOMES, AND INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.



DRAIN SYSTEM HOOKUP & TESTING

1. The drainage system was checked for leaks at the factory; however, it is essential that it be rechecked at the site for leaks which may have been caused by in-transit vibrations.
 - A. With the stool drop(s) under the home tightly capped and the tub and shower drains plugged, fill the drainage system until the toilet bowl(s) are full to the rim(s). The water should stand without dropping for fifteen minutes.
 - B. Fill fixtures which are higher than the toilet bowl (lavatories, sinks, etc.) with water. Check these fixture connections for leaks as you allow the water to flow through the system.
2. Secondary bath stool drops must be connected to the main stool drop with a 3" drain line and fittings shipped loose with the home. These installations are many and varied; the drawing below is typical.



The main drain connection to the sewage system should be made with 3" drain line sloped at 1/4" per foot. This connection material is supplied by the owner or the installer.

NOTE: All site installed drain lines must be supported by straps attached to the home 4' OC maximum.

PROTECTION FROM FREEZING

3. Access to fittings in the drainage system subject to freezing, such as P-Traps in the floor, have been protected with insulation by the manufacturer. Insulation must be replaced if removed during the testing.
4. If the home is to be left unheated in cold weather after the above tests, it is necessary to drain the entire system to prevent damage from freezing.

P-Traps at all fixtures and stools can be protected by pouring 1/2 cup of antifreeze into each one.

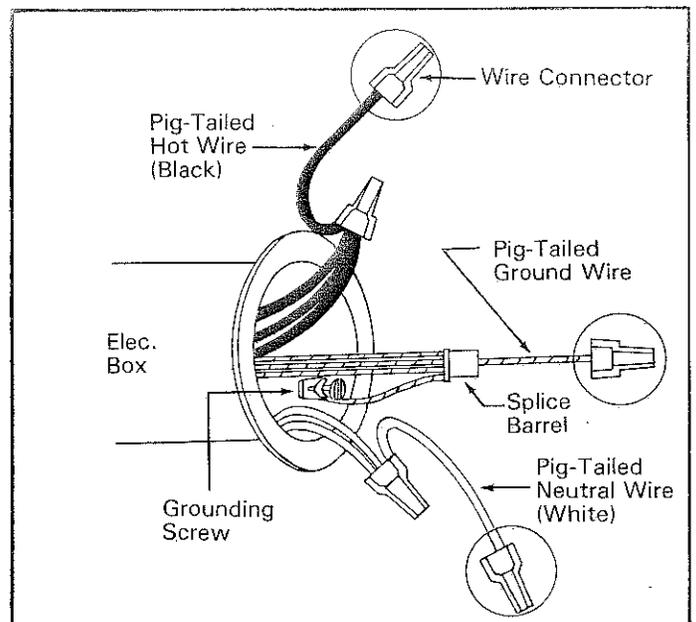
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM HOOKUP & TESTING

NOTE: Electrical tests and connections should be made only by qualified personnel.

The home was tested at the factory, but must be retested after set-up, because of the possibility of connections loosening due to in-transit vibrations.

EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURES AND OTHER 110V APPLIANCES

1. Connect wires, black to black, white to white, and ground to ground, using wire nuts. Push wires into box and secure fixture in position. Install the bulb.
2. Apply caulking around base of light fixture to insure a water-tight seal to the wall.



CONNECTION OF THE ELECTRICAL SERVICES

- To determine applicable feeder size amperage, see Main Breaker and the label on electrical distribution panel.
- Using this information, determine the required feeder size from the following table.

ELECTRICAL FEEDER AND EQUIPMENT SIZES					
Feeder Size (AMPS)	Maximum Neutral Feeder Load (AMPS)	Minimum Required Junction Box Size (Inches)	Feeder Sizes Based Upon Use of 75°C Insulated Copper Conductors		Conduit (Inside Dia.)
			Black—"Power" Red—"Power" White—"Neutral"	Green or Bare Ground	
50	50	10x10x4	#6 THW (Cu)	#8 (Cu)	1 1/4"
100	100	10x10x4	#3 THW (Cu)	#8 (Cu)	1 1/2"
150	115	12x12x6	#1/0 THW (Cu)	#6 (Cu)	2"
200	130	12x12x6	#3/0 THW (Cu)	#4 (Cu)	2"

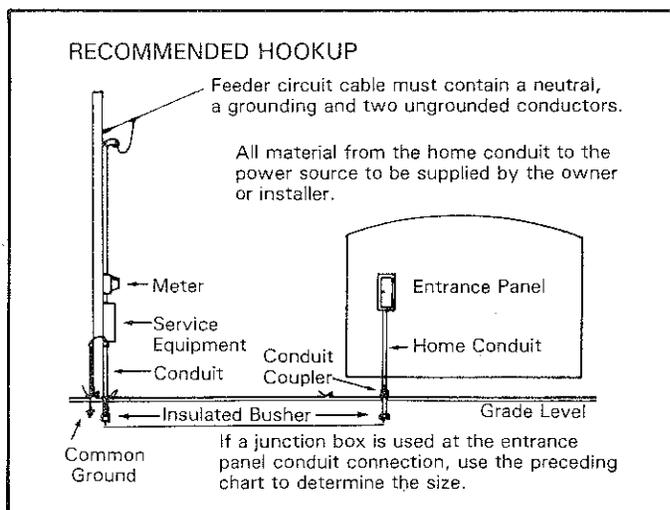
Conductor sizes are in accordance with the National Electric Code, Table 310-16, and do not take voltage drop into consideration. Allowable ampacities are based on ambient temperature of 30°C, 86°F.

CAUTION: If the home has an electric water heater, it must either be filled with water or have the circuit breaker turned "OFF" before energizing the home electrical system or severe damage to the heating element will result.

- With the main panel box circuit breaker and all individual circuit breakers in the home turned off, make electrical service connections. When connections are complete, turn on power at electric meter source. Do not turn on the main panel box circuit breaker in the home until the grounding and continuity testing has been performed.

6. Grounding the Home

NOTE: The grounding bar in the main home electrical distribution panel box must be grounded through the green colored conductor in the feeder wiring to the service ground in the service entrance equipment, provided by the utility company.



vided by the utility company. If grounding through service equipment is impractical, the green colored conductor must be grounded to an approved grounding rod sunk directly into the earth to a depth as specified by authority having jurisdiction.

If the home has an add-on-room, make all electrical connections before performing the following tests.

- If the home has an add-on-room, the add-on-room must be properly grounded to the home. Connect the ground lug installed on the main unit with the ground lug installed on the add-on-room with the supplied bare copper wire.

GROUNDING AND CONTINUITY TEST

- Perform the following test after all structural assembly metal and trim installation is finished.

- Connect one clip of a flashlight continuity tester to a convenient ground (metal skin, window frame on metal skinned units, floor duct riser, screw head on receptacle or switch plate etc.) and touch the other clip to each light fixture canopy (where the light is mounted to ceiling or wall). The continuity tester should light if each fixture is properly grounded.
- Using the continuity tester, check every direct connected appliance or fan. The tester must be hooked to a convenient ground and to the metal frame of the appliance.
- Using the continuity tester, check the continuity between the following:
 - Between one riser of furnace duct and convenient ground.
 - Between metal roof and steel frame.
 - Between metal skin and steel frame.
 - Between metal gas piping and steel frame.

(NOTE: Continuity to ground is not required on metal inlet of plastic piped water system.)

- Between metal raceway below distribution panel and steel frame.
When plumbing fixtures such as metallic sinks, tubs, faucets and shower risers are connected only to plastic water piping and plastic drain piping, continuity to ground is not required.
- Any loss of grounding continuity found in the above will require investigation and correction.

POLARITY & OPERATIONAL TEST

- Turn on main panel box circuit breaker and then or at a time, turn on the individual home circuit breaker and perform the following test.

Should any breaker trip, this indicates a problem with the circuit that must be located and corrected.

- Plug an AC receptacle wiring tester into each receptacle in the home to check for reversed polarity, open grounds and shorts. Any reversed polarity, open grounds or shorts found will require investigation and repair.

- B. Install light bulbs and fluorescent tubes in all light fixtures. Make sure each light fixture is operable by turning the appropriate switch to the "ON" position.
- C. Repair or replace any defective light fixtures or switches.

GAS SYSTEM HOOKUP AND TESTING

The gas piping system was tested at the factory; however, it is essential that it be rechecked at the site for leaks that may have been caused by in-transit vibrations.

Pressurize the entire system to at least 10 inches of water column (3/8 PSI) but not exceeding 14 inches of water column (1/2 PSI). Apply a soapy water or bubble solution to all appliance connections, valves, and pipe fittings.

NOTE: Do not apply more than the specified pressure as damage to gas valves and/or regulators may result. Prior to making connection to site supply, gas inlet orifices of furnaces, water heaters, and other gas appliances must be checked to insure they are set up for the type of gas to be used — L.P. (liquefied petroleum) or natural gas.

with oil burning furnaces must have the oil supply piping installed on site. Piping is not supplied by Schult.

The furnace manufacturer's instructions must be consulted for proper pipe sizing and installation procedures.

In addition, unless the home is installed in a park with a centralized oil distribution system, an oil storage tank of suitable capacity must be installed outside the home in a location accessible for service, and safe from fire and other hazards.

Oil tanks that feed vaporizing type oil furnaces must be installed so that oil flows by gravity. To achieve efficient gravity flow the tank must be installed so that the bottom of the tank is at least 18 inches above the level of the furnace oil control, while top of the tank is within 8 feet of the oil control level.

For gun type oil furnaces the location of the oil storage tank is left to the discretion of the homeowner. Since the furnace includes a fuel pump, the tank may be installed above or below ground. For tanks installed below ground the filler neck should extend 1 foot above grade and a 1¼ inch diameter minimum vent pipe extending at least 2 feet above grade must be provided.

Regardless of the type of oil furnace served, or the tank location, the tank should be installed to provide a gradual slope toward the fill end or drain plug (if so equipped) to facilitate pumping or draining of water and sludge.

An accessible and approved manually operated shut-off valve must be installed at the oil tank outlet. Additionally it is recommended that a suitable filter be installed in the fuel line near the tank to help trap dirt and water.

NOTE: All oil storage tank and oil piping installations must meet all applicable local regulations and should be made only by experienced, qualified personnel.

BEFORE setting the system in operation, the tank installation and supply piping must be checked for leakage. The tank must be filled to capacity with the fuel to be burned and all joints in the system checked visually for leakage.

BOTTOM BOARD PATCHING

Below are listed some of the different patching methods which offer the dealer, or home buyer, a means of resealing the bottom board:

Affix the patch with an approved bottom board tape. Schult Homes Corp. recommends either CS-12 from Shepherd Products of Kalamazoo, Michigan or #620 from First Line Corp. of Valdosta, Georgia.

The outward Flare Tacker is an air operated tool Model LN3045 manufactured by Senco Products, Inc., suitable for either transverse or longitudinal floor construction. The patch should first be affixed to the bottom, using an approved tape to secure the perimeter and then fastened near the perimeter at 3" intervals. Use the staples described in Senco Bulletin M-100.

OPTIONAL ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

CAUTION: Schult Homes cannot be responsible for any damage resulting directly or indirectly from installation of accessories, nor any modifications to the home subsequent to shipment from the factory. Such alterations are undertaken at the risk of the installer and/or homeowner.

Local building officials should be consulted prior to making any alterations to the home to insure compliance with all applicable codes and requirements. Your dealer should be consulted as he is a specialist in the proper installation of accessories.

ELECTRIC CLOTHES DRYER VENTING

NOTE: The dryer vent must not exhaust into the skirted area under the home. This is to prevent excessive humidity in the home.

Homes factory equipped with an electric dryer receptacle will also have the moisture-lint exhaust system roughed-in. To complete the moisture-lint exhaust system, the following must be performed:

1. Remove the covers over the vent hole.
2. Check the duct provided to see that it is clear and connect to the dryer in accordance with the dryer manufacturer's instructions.
3. Secure the termination fitting to the outside edge of the floor or wall.
4. Secure the flexible duct to the termination fitting with clamps. (Do not use sheet metal screws or other devices which extend into the interior of the duct.)
5. Seal the hole where the duct goes through the floor or wall with a good grade of caulking or heat duct tape.

Schult Homes Corp. will not be responsible for damage to home resulting directly or indirectly from failure to install the dryer moisture/lint exhaust system in accordance with the instructions presented herein and those of the dryer manufacturer.

The installation of a gas dryer requires substantial modification of the home, including the provision of gas supply piping and adequate venting as specified by the dryer manufacturer.

NOTE: Gas dryer installation must be handled by fully qualified, experienced personnel only. Cutting of major structural elements of home such as rafters or floor joists to facilitate installation is not permissible and any resulting weakening of the structural integrity of the home is not the responsibility of Schult Homes Corp.

FIREPLACE CHIMNEY INSTALLATION

Homes equipped with fireplaces require that the installation of additional section(s) of chimney pipe and a rain cap assembly be made on site.

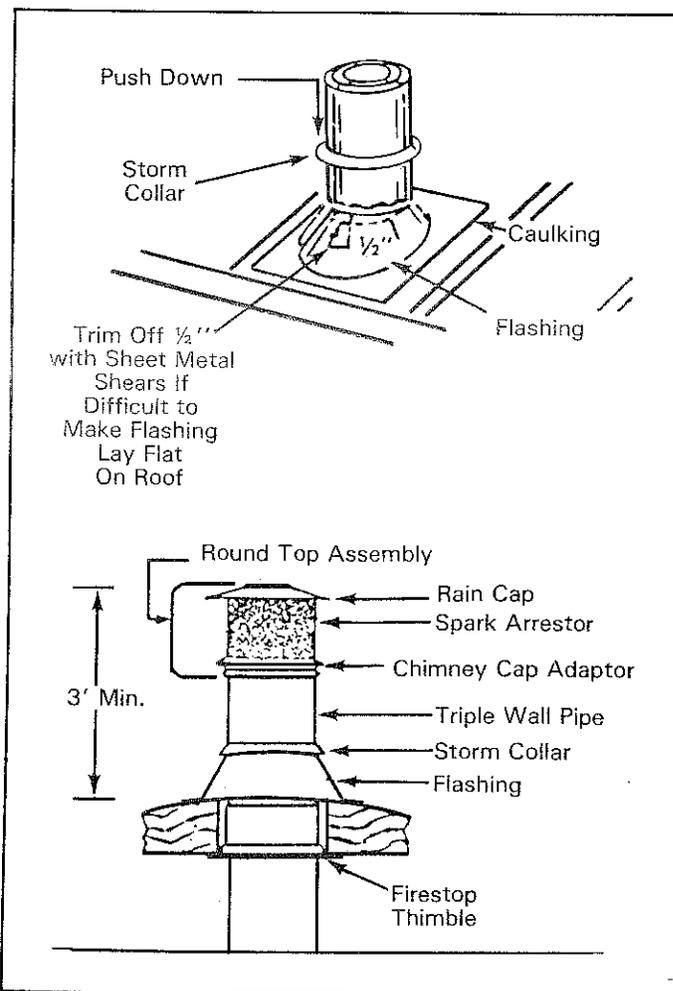
To insure sufficient draft for fireplace, the finished chimney **MUST** extend 3 feet above the highest point where it penetrates the roof and must be at least 2 feet higher than any building or other obstruction located within a horizontal distance of 10 feet.

Parts necessary to complete installation are provided. Note, however, that chimney section(s) provided will be sized of sufficient length to meet the above stated requirement for the home only.

If the site has obstructions extending higher than the home's roof peak within 10 feet of the chimney, an additional section of chimney pipe may have to be provided by installer.

Chimney installation must be made in accordance with fireplace manufacturers' instructions. Typical chimney installation is as follows:

1. Remove transit protective covering from over the chimney.
2. Install additional chimney section(s) provided and secure.
3. Install spark arrester.
4. Install rain cap assembly.



AIR CONDITIONING

NOTE: The installation should be made only by qualified personnel. The completed installation must conform to the National Electrical Code and applicable local codes.

Schult Homes Corporation does not recommend the installation of window air conditioning units.

Optional factory installed circuits for air conditioning are indicated on the electric entrance panel.

The maximum full load ampere draw for the desired air conditioning unit must not exceed the indicated circuit rating.

The electrical connection is via a circuit terminating in a junction box beneath the home.

The electrical supply, if not factory installed, may have to be from an outside source as electrical equipment within the home may not have been sized for the additional air conditioning load.

The field installation wiring beyond the junction box, must incorporate a fused disconnect (sized in accordance with NEC Article 440) located within sight of the condensing unit. The maximum fuse size to be used with the fused disconnect is marked on the condenser data plate. The acceptability of the air conditioning equipment, rating the location of disconnect means, fuse type branch circuit protection, and connections to the equipment are to be determined by the local inspection authority.

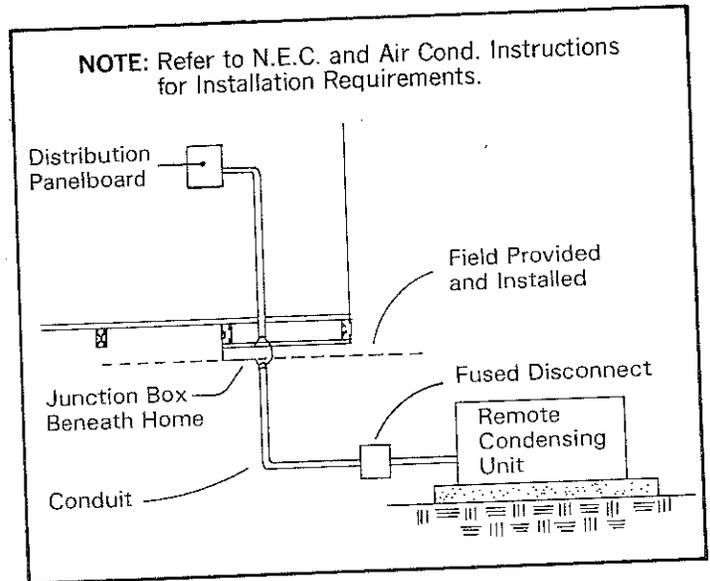
The compliance certificate posted in the home will specify the U-Values necessary to calculate heat gain and the maximum capacity of air conditioning allowable for the home. The equipment you select should not exceed the maximum BTU HR rating on the compliance certificate.

"A" coil air conditioning units installed must be listed for use with the furnace in the home; for air conditioning installation, see the instructions shipped with the air conditioner.

If a remote air conditioner is to be installed and connected to the heating supply duct the installation must include a damper beneath the furnace to prevent cool air from "backing-up" into the furnace during the cooling mode and a damper at the air conditioner supply to prevent heated air from "backing-up" into the air conditioner during the heating mode.

It is important when installing the return air system and supply system that no floor joists are cut or damaged. The return air and supply ducts are sized to fit between the floor joists. Joists are located 16 inches on center throughout the home.

It is important to replace insulation that may have been removed during the installation — also to seal the bottom board around the duct connections.



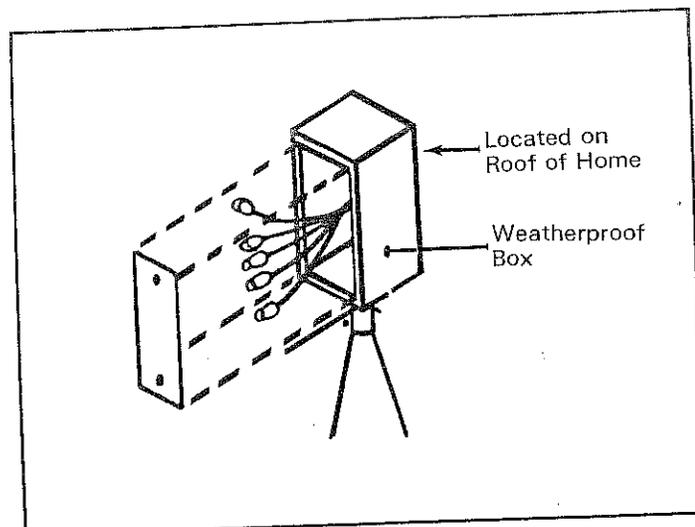
EVAPORATIVE COOLER

NOTE: The electrical connection should be made only by qualified personnel.

1. On models equipped for installation of optional evaporative cooler, install the roof-mounted cooler according to the instructions with the cooler. For coolers without an integral air duct the cooler box shall be lined with .016 in. metal. The factory installed branch circuit for the cooler is sized for a maximum cooler electrical load of 12 amperes, 120 V. AC, 60 Hz.
2. Remove the cover from the roof-mounted junction box and make the connection of the color-coded wires using the provided wire nuts. The electrical portion of the installation is now complete.

COLOR CODE

White	Neutral
Yellow	Pump
Black	Low Fan
Red	High Fan
Green	Ground



HEAT PUMP INSTALLATION

Due to the fact that heat pump designs vary considerably between manufacturers, it is impractical to give detailed installation instructions in this manual. The manufacturer's installation instructions provided with the specific system to be installed must be followed. Necessary information for the correct sizing of the system can be found on the home's Compliance Certificate (Data Plate) located in the area of the electrical power distribution panel and explained in earlier parts of this manual. Installation should be handled by qualified heating/air conditioning professionals.

The following are some general considerations for the installation of heat pumps:

1. If heat pump is not supplied by Schult, the installer is responsible for making all necessary calculations based upon site conditions and information presented on the home's Compliance Certificate (Data Plate) to insure that the unit selected is adequately sized.
2. Equipment selected must meet all applicable codes and be specifically approved for use in mobile homes.
3. Major structural elements of the home, such as wall studs or floor joists, must not be cut to facilitate installation.
4. All necessary electrical modifications and installations must be handled by a qualified electrician.

HITCH AND WHEEL REMOVAL AND STORAGE

If the front hitch used to transport the home is designed to be detachable, for aesthetic purposes it may be removed after set-up. However, the hitch should be retained in the event the home is ever relocated. Common practice is to store the hitch under the home where it will be protected from the elements and concealed by the skirting.

During or after set-up, it is common practice to remove the wheels and tires. The axles and complete suspension system may be removed in some states and localities, but in others they must remain attached as installed. In some states and localities, owners are allowed to dispose of this equipment, while in others they may not. Before removing axles and suspension systems be sure to check carefully with the dealer and/or local authorities.

Although it may be permissible to dispose of the wheels, tires and suspension system, Schult Homes recommends they be retained in the event the home is ever relocated.

This equipment is commonly stored under the home on a waterproof substance, like vinyl sheeting, where it is protected and concealed by the skirting. After wheel removal, hub surfaces should be coated with heavy grease to resist rust and corrosion.

The tires, wheels and suspension systems are designed ONLY for use to transport this manufactured home. They are not designed for any other purpose.

SKIRTING

Schult Homes Corporation recommends the use of skirting.

Skirting not only increases the value of the home but has other benefits. Skirting helps keep the floor warmer in the winter, cooler in the summer, and helps prevent plumbing freeze-ups in winter.

NOTE: Before skirting is installed, it is recommended that the entire area under the home be covered with a blanket of Visqueen. This is to prevent excessive humidity in the home. The Visqueen must be a minimum of 6 mil thick and be overlapped 6" at all joints.

NOTE: The skirting around the home must be provided with non-closing vents.

The free air of the vent must be equal to not less than 1/300th of the floor area of the home. (Divide sq. ft. of home by 300)

The vents must be located to provide cross ventilation to the entire area under the home.

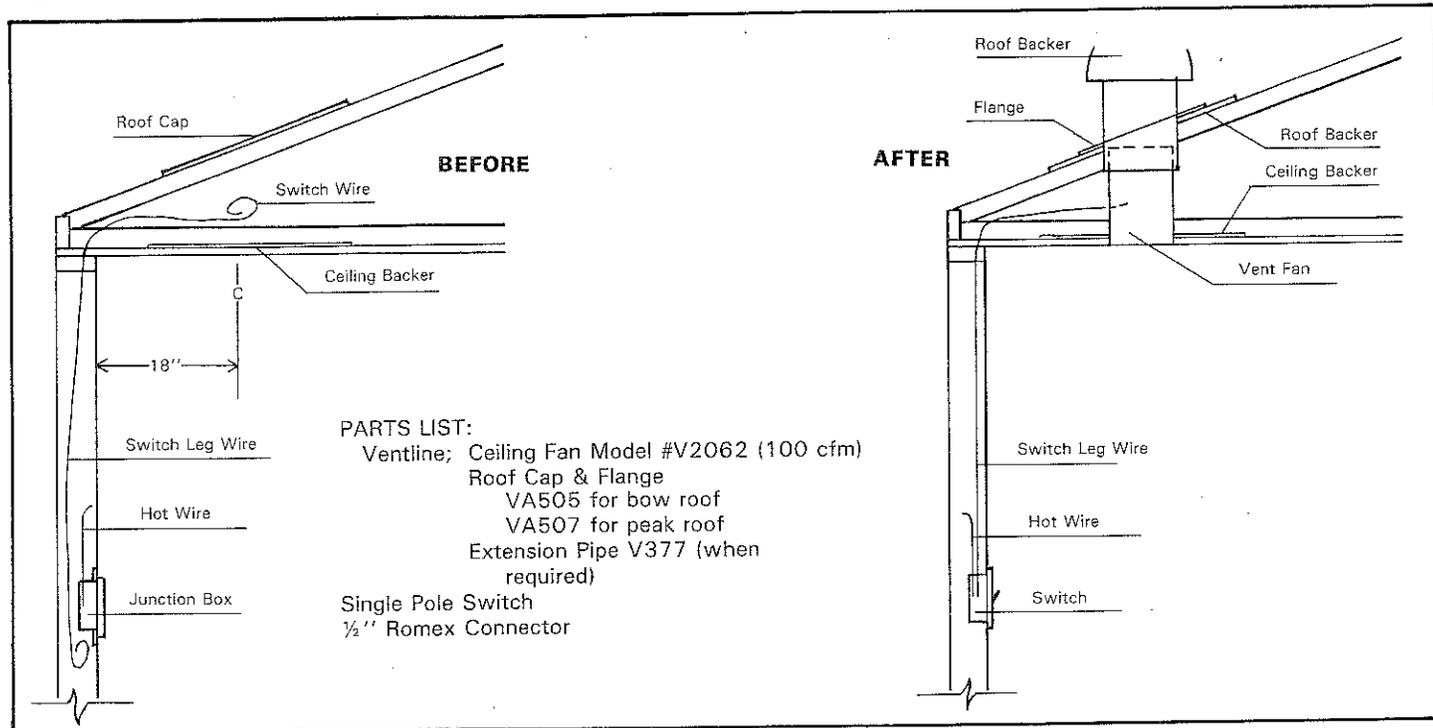
1. If the home is equipped with a fuel burning fireplace or sealed combustion water heater, additional vents in the skirting must be provided adjacent to the intake vents for these appliances. Vents must be sized in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's instructions.
2. A removable panel should be provided in the skirting to allow crawl space access.

CARPORTS AND AWNINGS

Points to remember when selecting and installing carports and/or awnings:

1. Awnings and carports of a self-supporting design should be installed to minimize the possibility of damaging the home.
2. Follow installation instructions of accessory manufacturer.
3. Make sure all connections are to structural members of the home such as floor joists or rafter end rails. All penetrations through siding must be properly sealed and caulked.
4. Exercise extreme caution that no fastener penetrates any electrical cables. It is recommended all power be disconnected during installation and all circuits tested after installation is completed.
5. Insure that fasteners and support railings used are capable of handling the intended loads without damaging the home structure.
6. Insure all seams are properly sealed.

VENTILATION IMPROVEMENT



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: The following instructions are to assist a person qualified and experienced with construction and electrical wiring. They are not intended to enable someone unfamiliar with electrical wiring and construction to perform the installation.

1. Ceiling backer for fan is mounted directly in line with junction box mounted in wall of hallway. Measure approximately 18" out from wall into hallway for backer center.
2. Cut an 8" diameter hole using location from step (1) as center through ceiling board and backer.
3. Using a plumb bob find center of hole and mark on roof backer. Drill small hole through roof backer and roof to mark center of opening from exterior (roof backer omitted with shingle roof).
4. Switch off main circuit breaker in panel box. Remove J.B. cover from fan. Install ½" Romex connector through hole in side of fan.
5. Find free end of switch leg wire located in roof cavity to be connected to fan. Insert switch leg wire through Romex connector.
6. All connections to be properly made with wire nuts. Connect: Black wire from switch leg to black wires from fan.
White wire from switch leg to white from fan.
Ground wire (bare) from switch leg to green ground screw in fan.
7. Close fan junction box with "C" bracket and secure with nut supplied.
8. Remove blank cover from junction box in wall. The

wire with wire nuts on it is the hot wire.

- A. Remove junction box from wall.
- B. Find free end of switch leg wire and insert into junction box.
- C. Reinstall junction box in wall.
9. Connect hot wire and switch leg wire to switch as follows:
 - A. Connect white wires together using a wire nut.
 - B. Connect black wires from hot wire and switches to terminals on switch.
 - C. Connect ground wires (bare) together using a permanent connector. Run a jumper from ground connection to ground screw on switch.
10. Install switch in junction box and install switch cover plate.
11. From exterior of home cut an 8" diameter hole through roof using hole made in step (3) as center.
12. Slide fan up through hole in ceiling and secure with (4) #8x1-¼ (min) wood screws through ceiling board and into ceiling backer.
13. Apply Butyl rubber tape to underside of predrilled holes or area where screws are to be installed. Slip roof cap down around fan from exterior of home. (Due to changes in roof height, an extension tube may be required.)
14. Screw roof cap down to roof and roof backer with #8x1 sheet metal screws. Cover screws and flange ends with roof coating.
15. Install ceiling fan cover to fan. Turn circuit breaker back on and check fan for proper operation.
16. The vent is activated by simply flipping the wall switch to the on position.



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