

# LINDSAY UNIFIED FLOOR SYSTEM

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DEPT. OF ADMIN.  
BUDG. CODES 7-51-1

## SET UP & INSTALLATION

U.S. & CANADIAN PATENTS  
OTHER PATENTS PENDING

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALER, SET CONTRACTOR & CUSTOMER.  
THE TEXT OF THIS BOOKLET IS NOT NECESSARILY IN PRECISE  
ORDER OF ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION OF THE HOME  
SECTIONS.

FOR THIS REASON, IT IS IMPORTANT TO READ THE ENTIRE TEXT  
PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE FOUNDATION AND DELIVERY OF  
THE HOME SECTIONS TO THE SITE.

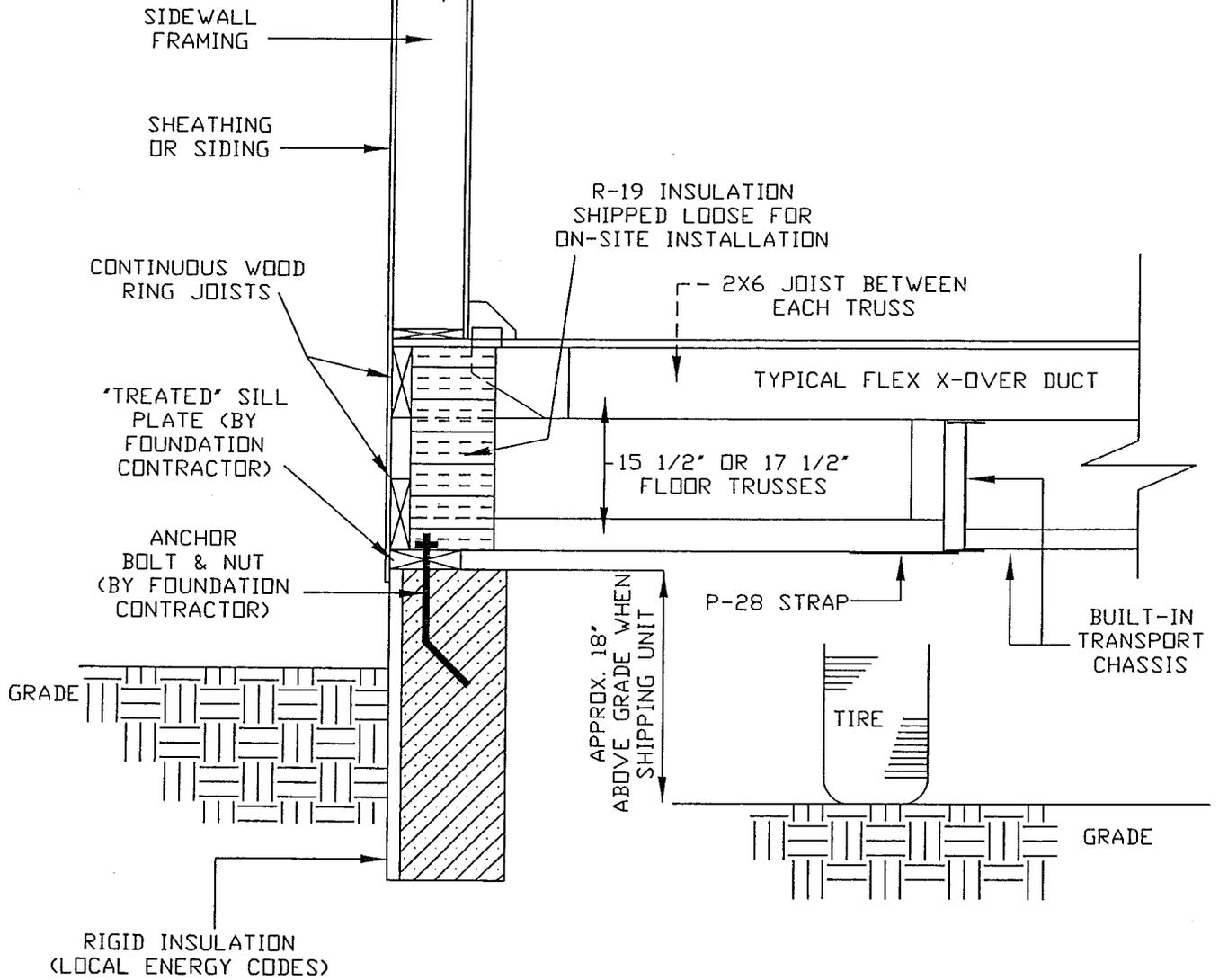
REVISIONS & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION  
MAY BE ADDED WITHOUT NOTICE!!

A CURRENT COPY OF THIS BOOKLET IS PROVIDED WITH EACH HOME.



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REVISED 7-2-99

WICK BUILDING SYSTEMS, INC.  
"UNIFIED FLOOR SYSTEM"  
U.S. & CANADIAN PATENTS



# TYPICAL SECTION

## INTRODUCTION

The LINDSAY "UNIFIED" FLOOR SYSTEM was developed to provide a floor system for placement atop conditioned basements without removal of the transport chassis used to deliver the sectional home half to the site. This unique system joins conventional wood floor framing members with permanently attached steel framing and transport members resulting in features unlike any other system available;

- \*NATIONAL (HUD) CODE COMPLIANCE!
- \*FACTORY INSTALLED BASEMENT BEAM!
- \*EXTRA BASEMENT CEILING CLEARANCE!
- \*CRANE OR ROLL-ON COMPATIBLE!

Because this floor system is so much different than "conventional" sectional home floors you have seen in the past, it is VERY IMPORTANT that you take the time to carefully read II of the booklet prior to building the foundation and placement of the home sections on it.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has granted Wick Building Systems approval to build this "alternative construction" floor system with certain and specific requirements. Items of importance to YOU are as follows:

1. Provide your customer with a copy of the HUD form titled "Notice to Purchaser" prior to entering into any sales agreement (Copies have been sent to sales lots or are available). An additional copy is placed in the home for the homeowner.
2. Design and construct the foundation (basement) to comply with State / Local Requirements.

3. The finished foundation and home set must be inspected at each site installation by a qualified representative to assure conformance with the foundation plan, basement stairs, foundation anchorage, and amount and installation of insulation. Qualified representatives would include State inspectors, local city or county building inspectors, or other similarly qualified inspectors.

**NOTICE!!! FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS MAY RESULT IN ON-SITE MODIFICATION CORRECTIONS AT YOUR EXPENSE AND/OR MAY JEOPARDIZE WICK APPROVALS FOR THIS FLOOR SYSTEM.**

Use this booklet in conjunction with applicable sections of the Wick Building Systems Homeowners Manual also provided with your home.

## FOUNDATION SIZE

Choose a reliable contractor who is familiar with both STATE / LOCAL Requirements governing the construction of masonry or wood foundations. Be certain that foundation prints requested from WICK are both for MODEL you have chosen to order. FOLLOW THE PRINTS!

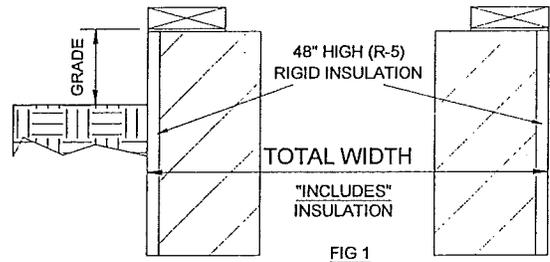
It is the contractors responsibility to ensure that the design, construction, waterproofing, insulation, lateral support and combustion air for heating equipment are in accordance with applicable State/Local Codes and soil conditions. Refer to the typical foundation drawing, #FO-2 at the rear of this manual for all Wick recommendations.

Foundations for WICK Sectionals are not the call size or literature description of the model. FOR EXAMPLE, a 28x56 Model DOES NOT have a foundation size of 28'x56'. Request a basement print that is specific to your home for the actual dimensions of your foundation.

These floor systems are designed to meet the requirements of the State / Local Requirements. Consideration must be given for insulation board attached to the foundation (refer to State requirements). Wick recommends 1" (R-5) Styrofoam sheet material available in 4'x8' sheets and is usually installed outside and flush with the top of the foundation wall. Turned sideways, the 4' height then extends downward and below the prevailing frost line. This additional 1" of thickness at each foundation wall should also be considered when sizing the width and length of the finished foundation wall.

**CAUTION:** If you do not remember to allow for the insulation thickness, the siding and/or sheathing installed on the home will put pressure on the insulation causing problems.

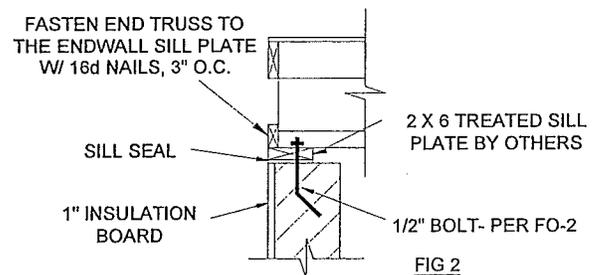
See (Fig. 1) for CORRECT method.



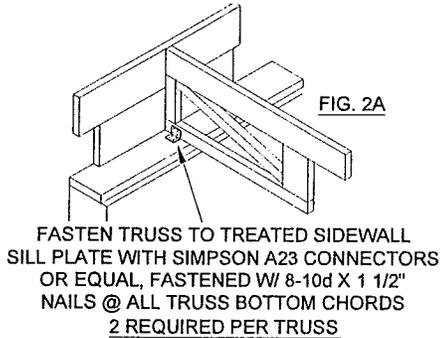
## SILL PLATE-BOLT LOCATIONS

The Pressure Treated mud sill plate has been installed at site by others, per Governing Codes.

Fasten floor to "endwall" sill plates only w/16d nails, 3" O.C. toenailed from outside. See Fig. 2.



Fasten floor to "sidewall" sill plates only w/ Simpson A23 lateral load connectors, or equal, fastened to truss and sill plate w/ 8-10d x 1 1/2" nails. 2 required per truss Connectors and nails supplied by Wick. See Fig. 2A



Caution must be taken in protecting cables from crushing siding and roof overhang areas. This is best done by use of DOUBLED UP wood members wrapped in carpet scrap pieces used as spacers between the cables and the home.

NOTICE: These crane cable locations MAY NOT always be the IDEAL locations for ALL models. If imbalance occurs when the floor section is first lifted STOP!! Set the floor section back down and move pick-up points to new locations that will better BALANCE the unit.

### HEATING-PLUMBING LOCATIONS

Heating ducts and plumbing lines are run inside the framing of the floor trusses, leaving a flat floor on the bottom of the unit (See attached drawing #FO-2). There may be isolated cases where plumbing pitch may not be achieved inside the framing of the floor and small lengths of plumbing will extend beneath the floor.

### CRANE LIFT CABLE LOCATIONS

Locate cable pick-up locations at approximately 25% of the floor length (from each end). The rim joist areas of the "sidewalls" & "marriage walls" have been framed with solid lumber fillers their entire length. Crane cables should be located as near as possible to a floor truss and should be protected from cutting into the rim joist framing by use of short lengths of 3"x3"x1/4"x3' long angle irons (by others). Hold in place with 4-3" lag screws. Remove siding and notch sheathing as necessary.

CAUTION: EXTREME CARE should be EXERCISED WHEN LIFTING THE UNIT.

### HITCH, AXLE & SPRING REMOVAL

Hitches are attached to the main I beam steel in a manner similar to our conventional frames. Dismount accordingly. Spring hangers are mounted on "I" Beams that are INTEGRAL to the floor system and remain with the home. Dismount the springs from the hangers. Avoid bending the hangers out of the way for basement headroom clearance whenever possible.

## BASEMENT BEAM POSTS-LOCATIONS

WICK recommends that 3" diameter adjustable screw type steel posts be used to support the centerline steel beam area of the foundation. They should be FHA listed and installed with the screw shaft DOWNWARD and buried below the finished floor surface. Felt should be wrapped around the lower pipe area prior to pouring the floor. This method will permit minor "pipe wrench" adjustability of the post in the future if needed.

See (Fig. 3)

Once the home halves are set in their final position, it is recommended that the steel plates atop each post be permanently secured to the wood marriage beams by 4-5/16" x 3" lag bolts. Posts are to be rated for a load as indicated on drawing FO-2.

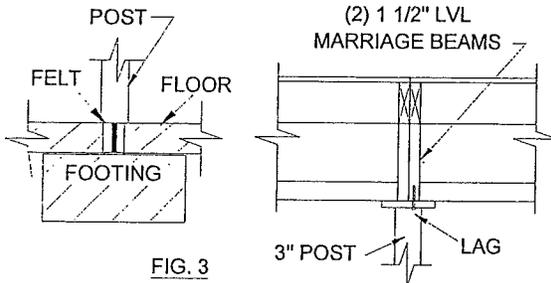


FIG. 3

## POSITIONING HALVES OVER FOUNDATION

History has shown that there is no "MAGICAL" or "SINGLE" method of getting each half of the home over the foundation and "MATED" to each other. Choose reliable and experienced contractors who have the equipment and know how to get the job done right.

See (Fig. 4)

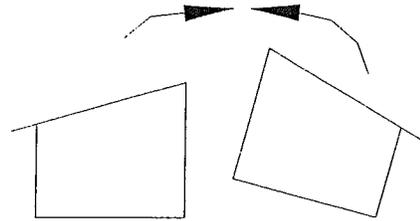


FIG. 4

## GABLE END "DRAW STRAPPING"

Wick Building Systems does not provide, but does recommend some type of metal strapping loop, angle iron with holes, iron with eye or some similar type of device to be attached on each gable endwall at floor level and near the mating wall areas. See (Fig. 5) Use Come-a-long tools to draw each half tight to each other once the home halves are near their final position.

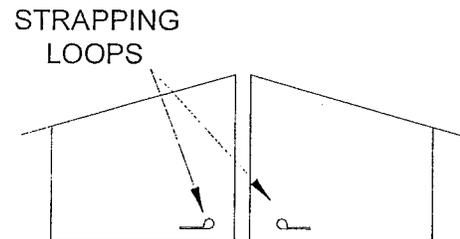
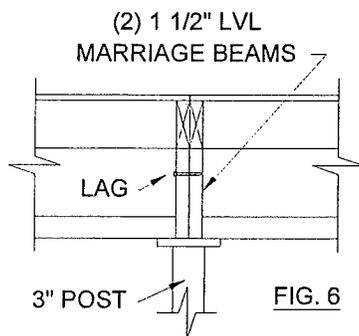


FIG. 5

## MARRIAGE BEAM CONNECTIONS

Once the floor halves are in their final position, each 1 1/2" LVL marriage beam must be lagged to each other at the area above EACH SUPPORT POST, and not more than 48" O.C. 5/16"x3" Lag Bolts are provided by WICK for this purpose. See Fig. 6

Additional lag bolts thru the 2x6 atop the marriage beam ARE NOT REQUIRED or RECOMMENDED.



## PLUMBING CROSSOVERS

Many models have plumbing lines that must crossover from one half to another. In some cases it may be simply a lawn faucet line. In other cases it is both water and drain lines. Holes have been precut thru the center beam in either case.

Fittings for these connections are either already connected (water) to stub lines, or are SHIPPED LOOSE (drainage) for ON SITE assembly.

## HEATING DUCTWORK CROSSOVERS

The downdraft furnace is installed on the main floor of the home and connected to a "calculated" main heat duct for the unit. All heat ducts to the opposite half are individual 5" or 6" round flexible heat ducts. These ducts will be attached to a floor register or sidewall diffuser adaptor and "coiled" up in that half of the house.

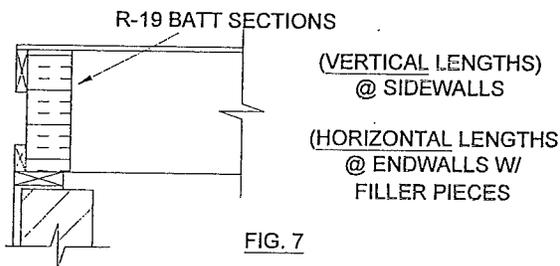
After the halves are put together, these "coiled up" ducts may be extended into the furnace half of the house and attached to the duct adaptor installed in the main duct for that register. The connections to the adaptors are to be made with plastic locking draw bands included in the "ship loose" items in your home.

**NOTE:** The above procedure applies to Lindsay floor systems without insulation. On floors with insulation make the connections of the crossover ducts through the access panels located under the floor near the marriage wall. See attached schematic of the Lindsay floor system.

## PERIMETER RIM JOIST INSULATION

As noted earlier, another requirement for ON SITE approval of this floor system is that it compliments the State / Local Requirements for conditioned basements. The requirement that the rim joist (or boxing members) of the exterior walls be INSULATED to the same "R-VALUE" as installed in the sidewalls of the home. WICK sectional homes have R-19 Fiberglass Batts in Sidewalls.

This R-19 Insulation is totally SHIPPED LOOSE. See (Fig. 7) Install vertical lengths along sidewalls, horizontal lengths along endwalls.



## STAIRWELL OPENING

The I-beam crossing the stairwell area has been removed while unit was at factory. No additional I-beam cutting is necessary on site.

No additional basement posts are required below the ends of the sawn I-beam. SEE drawing #F0-2 also!!!

## TEMPORARY AXLE AREA PROTECTION

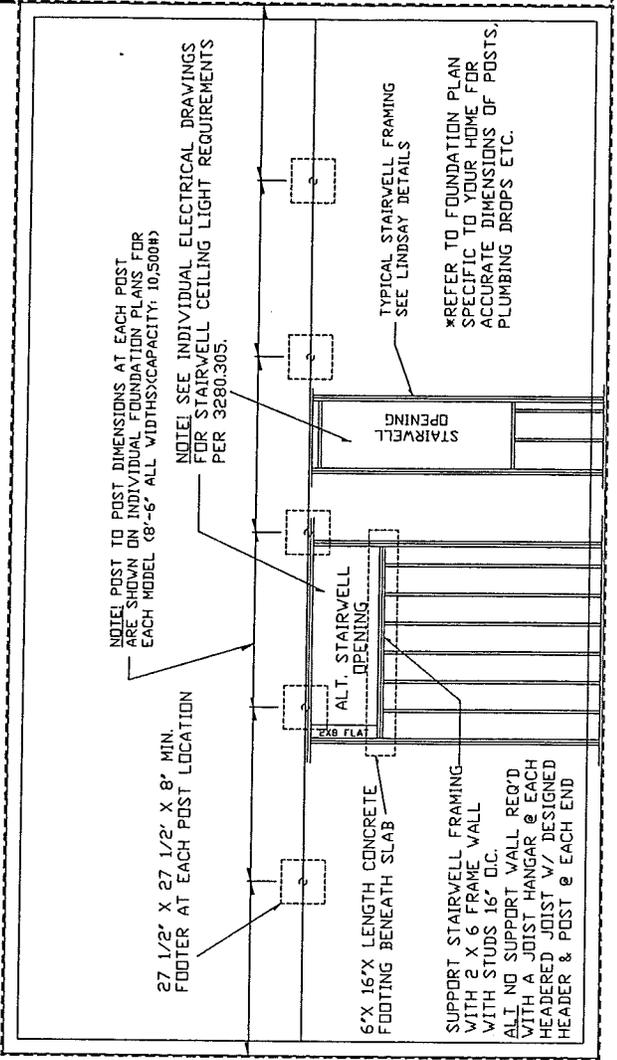
Black plastic bottomboard strips have been stapled to the underside area of the floor in the tire and axle areas. This was done to protect the framing from transportation dirt and water. Remove and discard this material.

## RECESSED ENTRY OR PORCH INSULATION

The floor area directly UNDER recessed entries or porches has been insulated and covered with bottomboard plastic AT THE FACTORY. DO NOT REMOVE THIS INSULATION. In some cases, the area may not be fully completed due to areas occurring at the AXLE area. Complete this area with materials shipped loose for this purpose.

# TYPICAL FOUNDATION PLAN FOR LINDSAY FLOOR SYSTEM

1' FOAM MASONRY WIDTH = (MASONRY + FOAM)  
 ACTUAL OUTSIDE FLOOR LENGTH - SEE INDIVIDUAL FOUNDATION PLAN  
 1' FOAM



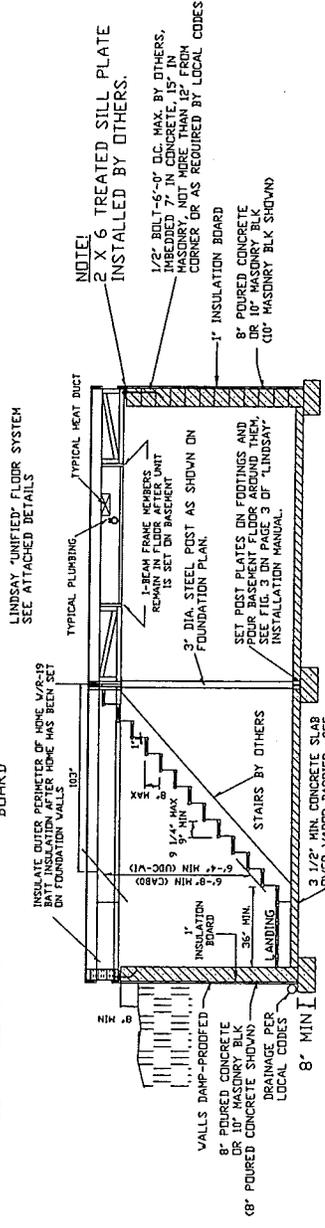
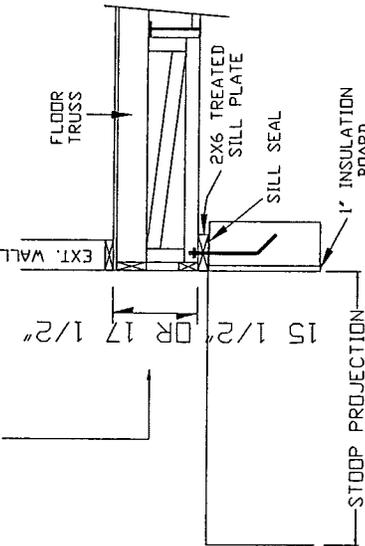
1' FOAM MASONRY WIDTH - SEE FOUNDATION PLAN  
 ACTUAL OUTSIDE FLOOR WIDTH = (MASONRY + FOAM)

- NOTE:
1. ALL WORK BY OTHERS MUST COMPLY WITH LOCAL CODES.
  2. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED IN THE FIELD FOR ACCURACY.
  3. FOR GROUND TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS, SEE APPLICABLE SECTION IN HOMEOWNERS' MANUAL.
  4. FOUNDATION DESIGN & INSTALLATION SUBJECT TO APPROVAL & INSPECTION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
  5. INSTALL PILASTERS AS REQUIRED BY SOIL CONDITIONS & LOCAL CODES.
  6. DESIGN FOOTINGS BASED ON LOADS AT EACH COLUMN, CONCRETE CAPACITY, AND SOIL BEARING CAPACITY OF THE HOME SITE.
  7. THE ABOVE LISTED ITEMS AND FOUNDATION DRAWINGS ARE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS ONLY AND DO NOT SUPERSEDE LOCAL CODES OR ORDINANCES.
  8. WICK BUILDING SYSTEMS, INC. WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROBLEMS WHICH STEM FROM IMPROPER FOUNDATION CONSTRUCTION OR IMPROPER SET-UP.

NOTE! DUE TO VARIANCES IN LOCAL CODES, SOIL CONDITIONS, AND FROST LEVELS, ALL FOUNDATIONS AND FOOTINGS TO BE DESIGNED BY A LOCAL ENGINEER AND APPROVED BY LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIALS.

**FOUNDATION BY OTHERS:**  
 IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE THAT THE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, WATERPROOFING, INSULATING, LATERAL SUPPORT AND COMBUSTION AIR FOR HEATING EQUIPMENT ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE STATE/LOCAL CODES & SOIL CONDITIONS. FOOTINGS ARE SIZED FOR 3000 PSF SOIL VALUE. THESE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR BASEMENT HOMES ONLY--ANY HOMES GOING ON A CRAWL-SPACE DO NOT APPLY--GET SEPARATE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FROM WICK FOR CRAWLSPACE SETS.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!!!**  
 INCREASE STOOP PROJECTION TO ACCOMMODATE EXTRA HEIGHT REQUIRED FOR LINDSAY FLOOR SYSTEM, SEE DIMENSIONS SHOWN BELOW. THIS DIMENSION IS FROM THE TOP OF TREATED SILL PLATE TO THE BOTTOM OF THE EXTERIOR DOOR THRESHOLD.



**IMPORTANT NOTICE!!**

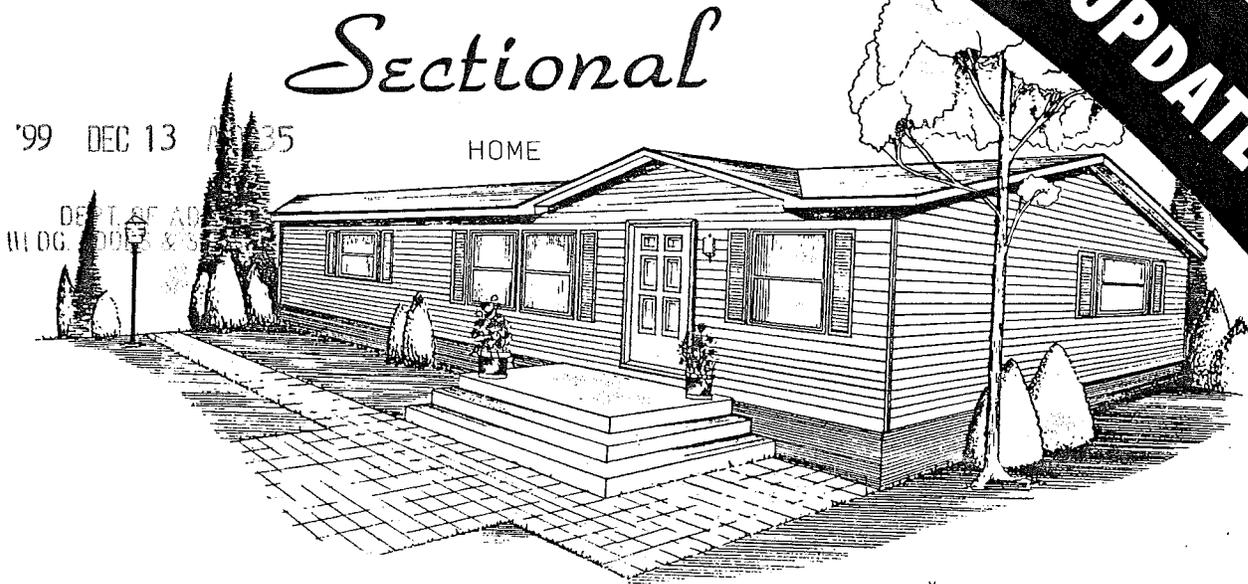
TYPICAL FOUNDATION CROSS-SECTION

NOTE!  
 WICK RECOMMENDATIONS ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CABO ONE AND TWO FAMILY DWELLING CODE & WISCONSIN UDC ONE AND TWO FAMILY DWELLING CODE

- 2000 PSF MIN. SOIL CAPACITY
- 30 PSF ROOF LIVE LOAD (< 8PSF DL.)
- 9 PSF UPLIFT LOAD
- 15 PSF HORIZONTAL WIND LOAD
- 40 PSF FLOOR LL.

NEW  
JAN '98 SHOW  
SPECIFICATION

UPDATED



"MAIN LEVEL" CLOSE-UP & TRIM GUIDE SUPPLEMENT

\*\*\*\*\*HUD or MODULAR code\*\*\*\*\*

A current copy of this booklet is provided with each home.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALER, SET CONTRACTOR & CUSTOMER:  
The text of this booklet IS NOT necessarily in precise order of assembly of various final trim procedures for this home. For this reason, it is important to READ THE ENTIRE TEXT prior to performing the work. Advance reading will also help you to clearly identify the various items that have been "shipped loose" with the home.

REVISIONS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION MAY BE ADDED  
WITHOUT NOTICE!!!!!!!!!!

## • SET-UP AND INSTALLATION

\*SUPPLEMENT TO OWNERS MANUAL & OTHER SET UP  
GUIDES SUPPLIED WITH THE HOME



**Wick Building Systems, Inc.**  
Manufactured Homes

Revised Spring, '98 (JAN '98 SHOW CHANGES)

WBS41591MZ

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

The text of this booklet is intended to assist QUALIFIED and TRAINED personnel in the proper "final finish" installation of the Wick Manufactured Home. They are not intended to enable someone unfamiliar with manufactured housing to perform the work. PLEASE READ ALL THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY PRIOR TO STARTING!! The scope of this booklet is specific to "final finish" items ONLY. Other guide booklets are available for work necessary to be performed prior to work described in this text.

"THE FOLLOWING IS NOT IN ANY PARTICULAR ORDER"

MARRIAGE WALL SHIPPING MATERIAL  
DO NOT discard materials that were used in the marriage wall area to ship the home halves to the site. Much of the banding will have uses in finishing the interior. Such uses will be named later in the booklet.

### ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

In general, all electrical circuit connections are made thru access panel openings framed in marriage walls. The circuits are prewired to special "AMP" brand snap-loc devices that snap together for quick hookup of each circuit. Once "snapped", these devices MUST BE SECURED to framing lumber within the access opening PER CODE!!!! A drawing is provided near the access opening giving further information. FOLLOW IT!!

### PLUMBING X-OVER CONNECTIONS

Many models have plumbing water and drainage located on EACH home half. Water lines are capped off and coiled and will require hookup on site. Fittings for these connections are shipped loose, however you will need connection tools designed for use with polybutylene piping.

Crossover drainage piping and fittings may also be shipped loose. These runs are usually assembled and are self-explanatory in shape & position with the factory installed piping. Black "ABS" pipe cement should be the only material you will need. (Not provided)

### EXTERIOR ENDWALL FINISHING

The exterior endwalls of WICK sectional homes arrive at the site in two (2) possible arrangements. Either pre-finished vertical sheet siding OR underlayment sheathing is fully installed in the endwall surfaces. Once the home is "final" set into position, connect one endwall to the other by using short lengths of the heavy perforated banding that was once part of the shipping bands on the marriage wall areas. Short lengths at 12" to 16" vertical intervals will secure the walls from horizontal separation. These band lengths will then be covered by the 6" wide "shipped loose" trim board provided for prefinished siding.

(See Fig. #1)

Sidings such as vinyl, cedar lap, cedar log, and prefinished lap have all been "shipped loose" for on site installation at these endwalls. Follow nailing instructions provided with the cartons of siding or observe nailing patterns found on the sidewalls of the home for a guide in your nailing. BE CERTAIN TO CAULK ANY AREAS "TYPICAL" OF THE SIDEWALLS ALSO!!!

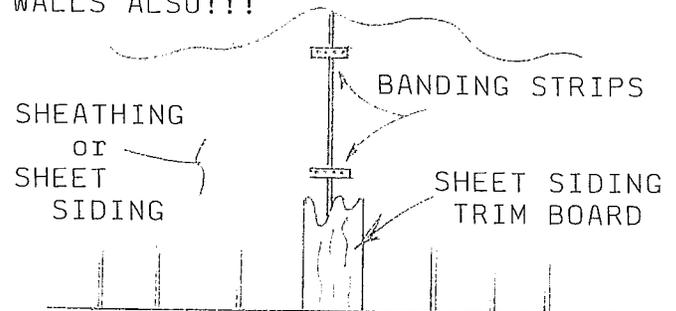


FIGURE # 1

Some pieces of fascia, soffit, and roof edging may also have been shipped loose for on site installation. Follow common building practices for installation of these items as well. Shutters may also be an additional ship loose item.

## UNDERBELLY (HOME CENTERLINE)

Careful observations should be made at the underside of the home. Inspect for any holes that may have occurred in shipping of the home halves. See how well the two halves are joined at the marriage areas. Additional fiberglass sill type insulation may be needed depending the width of the gaps. It is also recommended that you tape the joining area of the bottomboard with a vinyl tape to prevent air infiltration. (Neither item provided by WICK)  
(See Fig. #2)

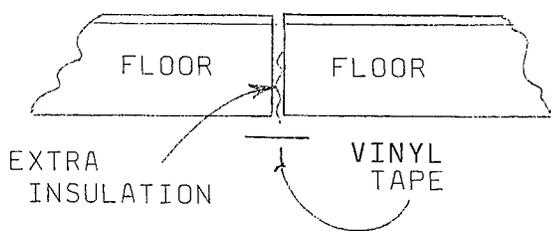


FIGURE # 2

## ROOF PEAK (RIDGE ROW)

Shingles have been fully installed to the peak of each half of the home AT THE FACTORY! Once the home's roof alignment is in it's "final" position, secure each half of each roof to each other by once again making use of the banding straps that have been removed from the marriage walls. Short "X" patterns along the ridge line at 4' to 6' intervals will insure movement control of the halves.

(See Fig. #3)

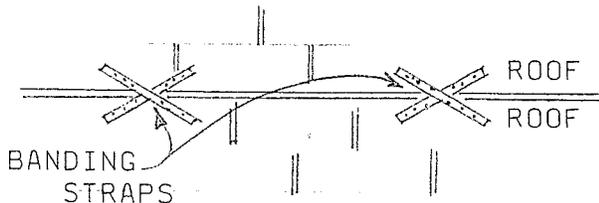


FIGURE # 3

Roofing felt (Breather Paper) has been shipped loose for use under the finished shingle cap row. This paper need only be held in place by the shingle cap row. Ridge cap shingles are 3-TAB type. (12" pcs.)

Shingles for this ridge row have been shipped loose in uncut bundles. Follow instructions provided on the bundle packaging for proper forming and installation of this ridge cap. Begin opposite the "windward" end of roof to prevent high wind blowoff. WICK provides shingles for the "single layer method only!" (5" EXPOSURE!!!)

## EXTERIOR LIGHTING FIXTURES

Porch lights are shipped loose for installation at the site. Each contains the necessary parts for mounting the fixture and connection of wires. Wiring located in the sidewall area box is simply switch controlled feeders thus connect BLACK to BLACK, WHITE to WHITE, and GROUND TO GROUND. Attach the fixture base to the box bracket. SEAL THE RIM of the fixture at all sides in contact with the siding with clear silicone tube caulking.

## OTHER EXTERIOR DEVICES

While outside the home, inspect for other items that may not be completed from the factory OR that may have been shipped in a protective position.

Shipping strips on the roof should be carefully removed and any holes made from such strip fasteners MUST be filled with small amounts of roofing tar or clear silicone. Inspect for tape or levers that may hold dampers for various roof or sidewall vents closed for shipping purposes. Inspect also for any shipping clips that may have been left on sliding windows.

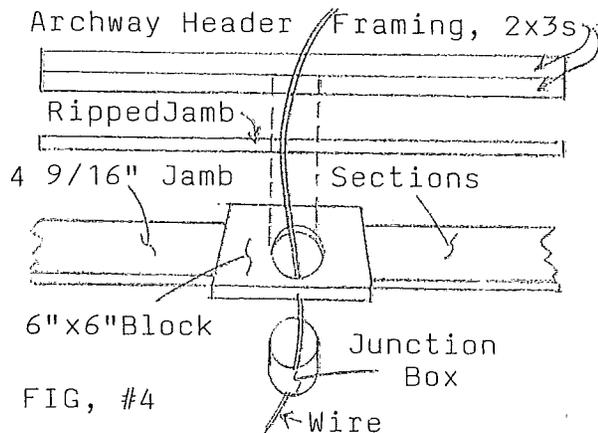
## CEILING PADDLE FANS

Optional ceiling paddle fans, regardless of their locations, have been shipped loose for site installation. If a fan unit occurs at a marriage archway, special consideration must be made before the unit can be hung. An exposed length of NM electrical wire will be visible at the area of the archway where the fan is to be located. A 6"x6"x 3/4" hardwood block with a predrilled hole for the fan junction box has been shipped loose.

(Continued)

This hardwood blocking is intended to "replace" stacked jamb material that normally would cap the header when no fan would be present.

(See Fig. #4)



FIG, #4

IMPORTANT!! The 6"x6" hardwood block as well as the metal box MUST be WELL SECURED to ceiling framing of the archway in order to prevent the factory shipped fan or "future" heavier fan units replaced by the customer from falling from the ceiling!! Use wood screws instead of nails to secure metal box to framing. Follow installation instructions provided with the fan units for proper mounting and wiring connections.

#### VINYL TO VINYL FLOORING JUNCTIONS

Some floor plans may feature an area where vinyl flooring meets vinyl flooring at a mating arch. It is NOT possible to have perfect "lineup" of flooring patterns at these areas! A wide gold color metal trim bar w/ screws has been shipped loose for use at this area. It will have to be offset over the floor joint in order for the bar screws to be anchored in the wood floor frame.

#### CARPET TO VINYL JUNCTIONS

Extra carpeting has been provided at this type of mating intersection. Mark a line where you want carpet to "edge".....Fold an aprox. 3/4" edge of carpet and "staple" to vinyl flooring using carpet staples. Use care in getting carpet padding "near" but "not under" this fold area.

Plan the final position of the carpet "line" by closing any doors that may be at the opening. Sight down the edge of the door face to determine the best area to stop the visible carpet line area. IMPORTANT! Prepare the crack area of the floor mating area if needed. See CARPET TO CARPET instructions.

#### CARPET TO CARPET JUNCTIONS

BEFORE connection the carpets, prepare the "crack" area of the floor mating area as follows; If the space between floors is  $\frac{1}{2}$ " or less, run a small bead of silicone caulk along the lengths of the floor decking edges. Place a full length of the  $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide shipping banding atop the silicone and secure the band to the decking by using roofing nails at each "outside" edge of the banding. Pair these nails at aprox 6" intervals along the bands length.

(See Fig. #5)

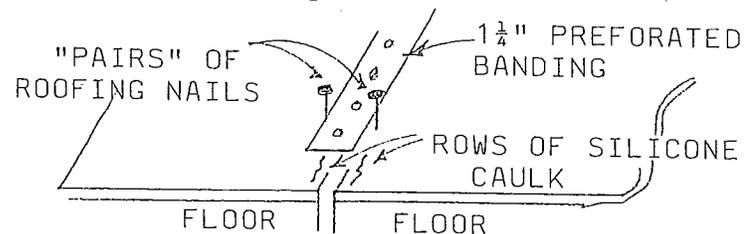


FIGURE # 5

If the space between the floors is in excess of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ", something should be done to bring them closer or the following is recommended; Style "D" metal roofing edge provides an excellent filler bar for such areas. Prepare the decking with a row of silicone caulk as mentioned above. This will insure that the metal will not be a "noise" factor when walked upon. Place the downward metal edge of the "D" edging firmly against either decking edge and nail the edging to the decking with roofing nails on each side of centerline @ aprox. 8" intervals.

(See Fig. # 6)

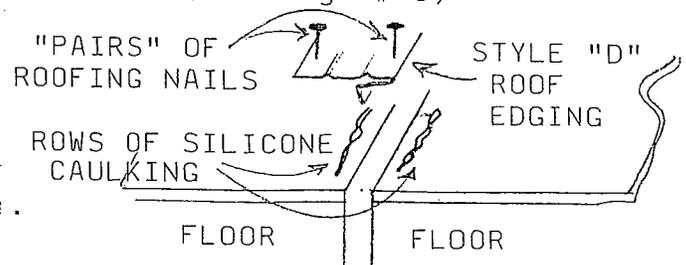


FIGURE # 6

(continued)

You now have prepared the subfloor for carpet connections. Some select models "may" have living area carpets installed on either half with the balance of the carpet ready to be rolled across the mating area and installed in the adjacent half. Experience in carpet laying and equipment is preferred!! Most homes will have carpets fully installed at each half with only "seaming" necessary at the mating floor areas. Again, Experience in carpet seaming and installation is preferred!! We have stretched the carpets at each room half as best could be and have held the carpet tight along the splice areas with temporary and removable strips of wood furring. REMOVE THESE STRIPS WITH CARE AND CAUTION IN NOT TEARING HOLES IN THE CARPET!! In most cases, these strips are best left in place until the carpet seam has been completed. Use judgement in how well stretched the carpet has remained from the factory. REMOVE ALL FURRING STRIP FASTENERS!! Make certain that carpet padding fully covers the area below the splice and avoid pad splices directly over the floor joint metal strips. WICK WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR POORLY SEAMED & STRETCHED CARPETS AT THESE MATING AREAS!!!!

MARRIAGE "ARCHWAY" TRIMOUT  
(NO SWINGING DOORS)

All such openings are now capped with a (3) piece, STACKED jamb assembly. This "rule" is true for all series homes except PRESIDENTIAL and those homes requesting "DRYWALL CLOSE-UP" in place of standard. These exceptions would have raw sheetrock strips and metal mesh corners for "on-site" drywalling.

Some minor shimming may be needed to level up one marriage wall surface with the other prior to trimming either condition. Thin panel strips have been shipped loose for this shimming. Draw together or shim apart the walls as needed.

Use short lengths (5" to 6") of the 1 1/4" black shipping banding to tie the marriage walls firmly together. Install (2) roofing nails into each marriage wall half to prevent the banding from rotating in the wall.

Once shimming and strapping is done, the "stacked jamb" assembly can be installed. The assembly consists of (2) "pre-ripped" jamb sections that each measure approx. 2 3/16". One is nailed flush to the edge of each marriage wall interior corner. The ripped jambs are then "capped" with a "three sides finished", 4 9/16" jamb section. The outside edges of the assembly are then trimmed with 2 1/4" casing moldings.

(See Figure #7)

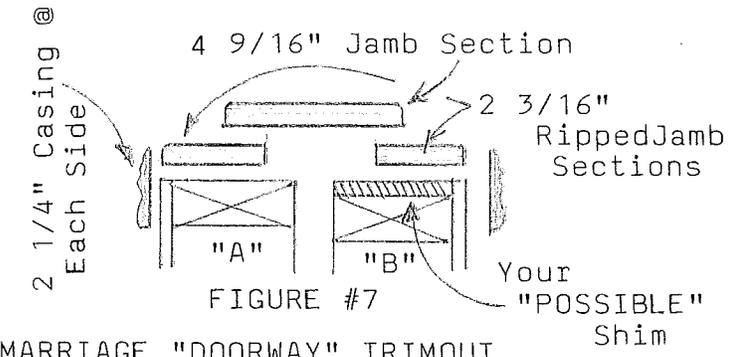


FIGURE #7  
MARRIAGE "DOORWAY" TRIMOUT  
(SWINGING DOORS)

These openings will have factory installed swinging doors on one half while the other half arrived without any trimout. A thick woodgrained jamb has been fully installed around each door. This jamb is "suspended" off of the raw stud framing to provide ample shim space for your "onsite" parts. By ripping the 5 1/4" jamb sections down to the width needed to fill the space, shimming as needed, you will have completed the jamb installation. Close the door and install the 1 1/4" wide stop molding at sides and top. Finish the doorway by installing 2 1/4" casing moldings with similar setbacks as was done by factory side of wall.

(See Figure #8)

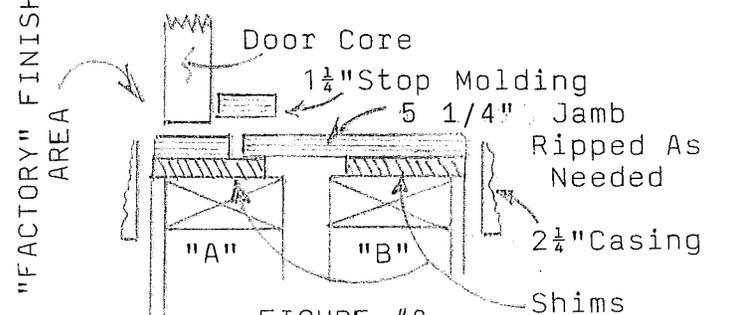
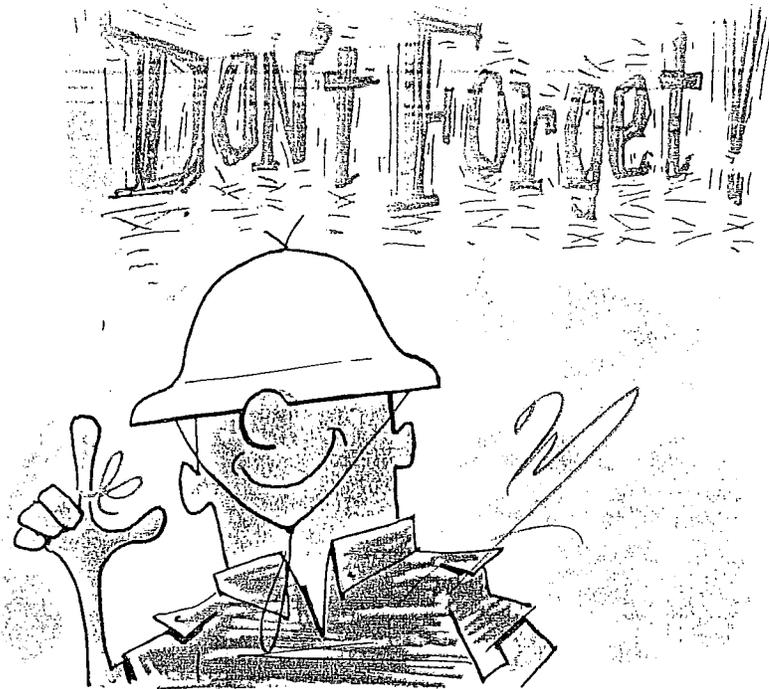


FIGURE #8

## GENERAL MOLDING FINISHING

Once moldings at archways and doorways on the marriage walls have been completed, there are probably areas near the openings that require molding finishing.

Baseboard moldings along the floor area of marriage walls as well as chair rail accent moldings may require finishing. Use workmanship judgment as to the best way in order to complete these areas. Additional needed moldings have either been "tacked" to the adjacent wall or have been shipped loose. When possible, choose to replace an existing molding if you have the material in lieu of splicing "short" lengths to the existing.



## GENERAL FINAL FINISH ITEMS

Before leaving the site with the satisfaction of a job "done", some other areas often overlooked should be inspected. Transportation road shock can play havoc with items thruout the home that at the time of production were correctly positioned;

- Inspect for any moldings that may have worked loose.
- Inspect the siding for nails that have worked loose or that may have loosened due to missing stud surfaces.
- Test operation of electrical lighting and devices. Inspect for the possibility of loose wiring both at the main distribution panel as well as at any inoperative device. FOLLOW BONDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE "CODE" TO WHICH THE HOME WAS BUILT. HUD Code wiring at service panels IS DIFFERENT than MODULAR code service panels!!!!
- Remove shipping screws and blocking that was installed to brace major appliances. Fill screw holes with suitable touch up materials.
- Use wood putty (shipped loose) at objectional molding nail heads.
- Inspect plumbing connections and test flow and temperature (HOT,COLD) at faucets thruout the home. Drainage traps commonly work loose in transit!!
- LOOK FOR TROUBLE.....It's trouble you won't have to return for after the homeowner has occupied the building!

END

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