



Installation Manual

Wind Zone II & III MULTI SECTION

Revised June 30, 2004

A COPY OF THIS MANUAL MUST REMAIN WITH THE
HOME FOR REFERENCE BY OCCUPANT

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PFS Corporation
Madison WI - 9
6/8/04
HUD Manufactured
Home
Construction &
Safety Standard

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The division of topics shown above conforms to NCSBCS/ANSI A225.1 - 94



FOREWORD

TO THE HOMEOWNER:

Thank you for purchasing a Fleetwood manufactured home. This installation manual contains instructions that must be followed for the proper installation of your home. We strongly recommend you review the entire manual.

WARNING

INSTALLATION OF YOUR MANUFACTURED HOME SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY PROFESSIONAL CONTRACTORS WHO HAVE BEEN TRAINED IN SETUP AND INSTALLATION SKILLS. LAYPERSONS UNFAMILIAR WITH THESE SKILLS WHO ATTEMPT INSTALLATION COULD CAUSE PERSONAL INJURY TO THEMSELVES AND OTHERS, AND/OR DAMAGE TO THE HOME. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS MANUAL MAY AFFECT YOUR WARRANTY COVERAGE.

Fleetwood manufactures and warrants this home to be in compliance with the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards in effect at the time of production. For warranty information see the Fleetwood Home Owner's Guide. To maintain an effective warranty, the home must be installed in accordance with the instructions in this manual.

This home is specifically designed to withstand certain structural, wind, and climate zones. When properly installed and prepared for the prevailing weather conditions at the chosen site, the home will provide a satisfactory and comfortable residence. The home manufacturer is not responsible for the integrity of the home in conditions more rigorous than those for which it is designed. Nor is the home manufacturer responsible for damage caused by failure to adequately prepare the home for extreme temperatures or other climate conditions that may be encountered.

ITEMS REQUIRING YOUR SPECIFIC ATTENTION:

Carefully review the information provided on the following pages prior to installing your home.

SITE PREPARATION - Page 9.

Provides specific information necessary to prepare the site where your home will be located. Please note the information regarding water drainage and ground barrier.

FOOTING PADS - Page 13 & 14.

In areas where the ground is subject to freezing, footing pads must extend below the frost line established by local jurisdictions.

INSTALLATION OF OPTIONAL FEATURES - Page 59.

Review this information prior to the installation of items such as carport, deck, skirting, telephone wiring or television cable.

CLOTHES DRYER VENTING - Page 63.

Access for a dryer vent has been provided in the utility area or room. To aid in preventing condensation problems, the dryer vent duct **must terminate outside** the perimeter of the home.

MAIN PANEL BOX ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS - Page 65.

Carefully review this entire page to insure that the electrical service is properly connected.

WARNING: A 4-wire feeder system is mandatory . You must have a ground wire connection from the service entrance to the ground bar in the panel box.

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FOREWORD

(Cont'd.)

This home is designed to be moved by a specially-equipped truck/tractor. The home may be damaged and the warranty voided if the home is moved, supported or lifted with equipment other than that specifically designed for this purpose.

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

Should you or the installer have any questions or desire further clarification, please contact your retailer. If the retailer is unable to provide the necessary information, contact the service center.

Marginal Markings

Vertical lines in the margin indicate an addition or a revision from the previous edition of this manual.

Arrows in the margin indicate a portion that has been deleted since the previous edition of this manual.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

AS YOU ARE READING THIS MANUAL, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE OF ITEMS THAT ARE WRITTEN IN A **BOLD TEXT**, OR SECTIONS THAT ARE PRECEDED BY THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

- WARNING** - MEANS THAT THERE IS THE POSSIBILITY OF PERSONAL INJURY TO YOURSELF AND OTHERS.
- CAUTION** - MEANS THAT THERE IS THE POSSIBILITY OF PHYSICAL DAMAGE TO THE HOME OR ITS COMPONENTS.
- NOTE** - INDICATES TOPICS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST.

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WARNING

THIS MANUAL GIVES INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SAFE INSTALLATION OF A MANUFACTURED HOME. UNIQUE CONDITIONS AT A SPECIFIC INSTALLATION SITE CAN CAUSE SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND REQUIRE PARTICULAR SAFETY PRECAUTIONS. THE INDIVIDUAL SUPERVISING THE INSTALLATION MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN HOME INSTALLATION PROCEDURES IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE SAFETY IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH MATTERS AS: SOILS, SLOPE, MOISTURE CONDITIONS, INSTALLATION EQUIPMENT, SIZE AND WEIGHT OF THE HOME, ETC. IT IS ESSENTIAL TO PERFORM THE INSTALLATION CORRECTLY AND TO MAINTAIN SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS.

WARNING

THIS HOME WEIGHS SEVERAL TONS! ADEQUATE SUPPORT BLOCKING MUST BE USED TO SAFEGUARD PERSONNEL AND THE STRUCTURE DURING ALL INSTALLATION PROCEDURES. PERSONNEL SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO WORK UNDER THE HOME WHERE INJURY MIGHT RESULT SHOULD THE HOME ACCIDENTALLY SLIP DURING THE INSTALLATION PROCESS.

Before beginning to install the home, check with local regulatory agencies for codes or regulations which may affect procedures in this manual and entries on the Compliance Certificate. Only qualified service personnel should be allowed to test the various utility systems and the connection of these systems to the on-site services. The laws of some jurisdictions may require that the service personnel possess a license.

This manual depicts the most widely used method of supporting manufactured homes. Other methods which provide equal support at the same locations may be acceptable provided they do not stress the structure or cause distortion to the structure during installation. Also, other products and/or material equal to or better than those indicated may be used.

The home is designed to be supported by individual piers and anchored with tiedown straps. These are collectively referred to as the support and anchoring systems.

INTRODUCTION

(Cont'd.)

Consult the service center before using a support system which does not directly support the main beams and mating line as this may result in damage to the home.

The support system must resist vertical loads from the weight of the home plus temporary extra roof loading (i.e. snow), as well as resisting side loads imposed by wind forces. Consult the Compliance Certificate for design data describing the roof and wind load resistance

Determine the appropriate support system for local site and wind exposure conditions.

On certain pages of this manual, you will see the seal of a professional engineer. Federal guidelines only require the seal from one state to be displayed, but the details herein apply to all of the United States.

Should you have any questions or desire further clarification, please contact the retailer or the regional service center. (See Chapter 2)

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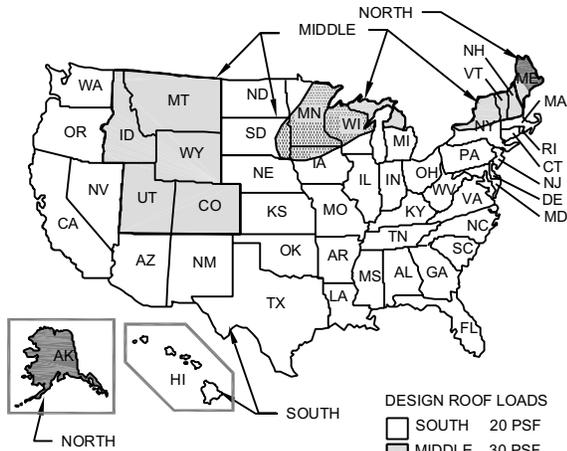
BEFORE YOU BEGIN.....

Carefully review the documents behind the flap in the back of this manual prior to installation of this home.

1. **COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE:** The Compliance Certificate can be found either on a wall in the master bedroom closet or on a door under the kitchen sink. A copy of the Certificate is included in this manual so you can reference the structural, roof load, thermal, and wind designs.
2. **FLOOR PLAN:** This document is the approved floor plan of the home and includes information regarding minimum pier capacities for mating line piers, pertinent electrical information, and detailed structural requirements required by the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards.
3. **UTILITY SCHEMATICS:** These documents are the approved utility schematics and show the configuration of the different utility systems in the home--water, drain, and gas. The drain schematic will indicate any portions of the drain system that require site installation for final assembly. Field assembly is necessary for any "shipped loose" system parts that are indicated by an asterisk (*).
4. **INSTALLATION MANUAL SUPPLEMENTS:** Supplemental pages may be included with this manual outlining special features in the home that are not covered in the manual or that differ from details in the manual.
5. **DESIGN ZONE MAPS:** The Design Zone Maps for roof loads, heat and cooling, and structural wind zones are shown on page 4 of the manual. Review these maps and the information on the Compliance Certificate to determine if the home site location is within the acceptable boundaries. The boundaries for structural Wind Zones II and III have been listed by state and county to further clarify Wind Zone boundaries.
6. **WIND ZONES:** Wind zone listings are also found on page 4 of the manual. If a home is to be installed in a lesser wind zone than that for which it is labeled (such as a home labeled as WZ-II but installed in a WZ-I area), the home must be installed to the higher wind zone requirements or the special guidelines on page 49 may be followed.
7. **ROOF LOAD**
 - a) The roof load for which a home is labeled is a maximum. For example: A home labeled for 40 psf live load (L.L.) may be installed at any roof load not exceeding 40 psf.
 - b) Homes labeled for roof L.L. over 20 psf that are installed in the 20 psf zone may omit the perimeter piling requirement.

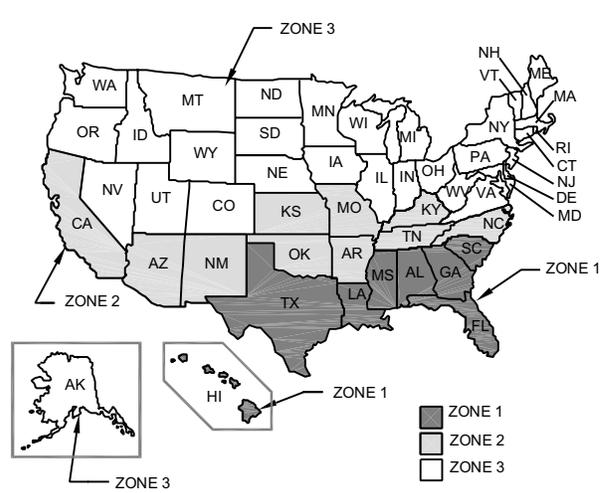
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ZONE MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

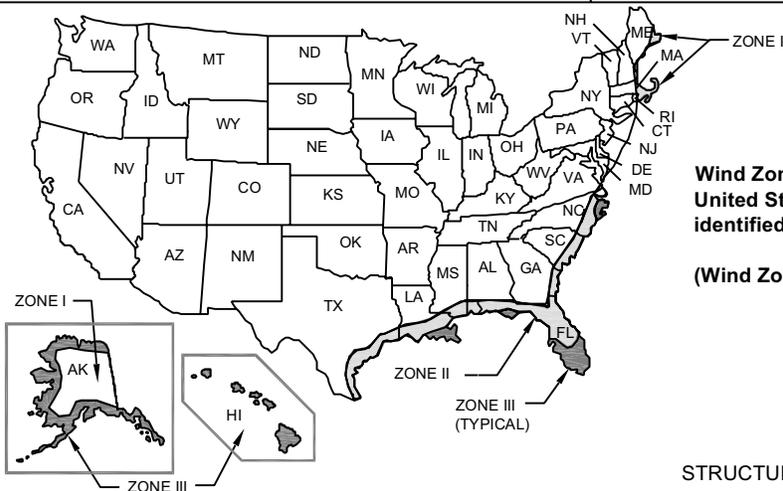


NOTE:
Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands are South Zone

STRUCTURAL ROOF DESIGN MAP



HEATING & COOLING DESIGN MAP
(U_o VALUE ZONES)



Wind Zone I consists of those areas of the United States and its territories that are not identified as being in Wind Zone II or III.

(Wind Zone I has no equivalent MPH rating)



STRUCTURAL WIND ZONE DESIGN MAP

WIND ZONE II (100 MPH)

The following local governments listed by state (counties / parishes, unless specified otherwise) are within Wind Zone II:

Alabama Baldwin Mobile	North Carolina Beaufort Brunswick Camden Chowan Columbus Craven Currituck Jones New Hanover Onslow Pamlico Pasquotank Pender Perquimans Tyrrell Washington
Florida All counties except those identified as being within Wind Zone III	South Carolina Beaufort Berkeley Charleston Colleton Dorchester Georgetown Horry Jasper Williamsburg
Georgia Bryan Camden Chatham Glynn Liberty McIntosh	Texas Arkansas Brazoria Calhoun Cameron Chambers Galveston Jefferson Kenedy Kleberg Matagorda Nueces Orange Refugio San Patricio Willacy
Louisiana Acadia Allen Ascension Assumption Calcasieu Cameron East Baton Rouge East Feliciana Evangeline Iberia Iberville Jefferson Davis LaFayette Livingston Pointe Coupee St. Helena St. James St. John the Baptist St. Landry St. Martin St. Tammany Tangipahoa Vermillion Washington West Baton Rouge West Feliciana	Virginia - The cities of: Chesapeake Norfolk Portsmouth Princess Anne Virginia Beach
Maine Hancock Washington	
Massachusetts Barnstable Bristol Dukes Nantucket Plymouth	
Mississippi George Hancock Harrison Jackson Pearl River Stone	

WIND ZONE III (110 MPH)

The following local governments listed by State (counties / parishes, unless specified otherwise) are within Wind Zone III:

Florida Broward Charlotte Collier Dade Franklin Gulf Hendry Lee Martin Manatee Monroe Palm Beach Pinellas Sarasota	Louisiana Jefferson La Fourche Orleans Plaquemines St. Bernard St. Charles St. Mary Terrebonne
North Carolina Carteret Hyde Dare	

The following states and territories are within

Wind Zone III:
State of Hawaii

Alaska, coastal regions between the 90 mph isotach on ASCE 7-88 wind map and the coast

U.S. Territories:
America Samoa
Northern Mariana Islands
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands
Guam
Puerto Rico
U.S. Virgin Islands

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SPECIFICATIONS FOR INSTALLER SUPPLIED MATERIALS

MATERIAL	SPECIFICATIONS
PIERS:	
COMMERCIAL METAL PIER	Available in various heights and base widths listed and stamped with maximum load capacity.
CONCRETE BLOCK	Hollow load bearing concrete masonry blocks conforming to ASTM Designation C90, Grade N. Nominal 8" x 8" x 16". Minimum 8,000 lbs. capacity (Not considering footings).
FOOTING PADS AND RUNNER:	
CONCRETE	Nominal 4" pre-cast concrete without reinforcement with a 28 day compressive strength at least 3,000 PSI.
PLYWOOD	2 pieces nominal 3/4" (23/32" actual) plywood (APA Rated Sheathing, Exposure 1, PS 1) pressure treated for soil contact in accordance with AWPB-FDN or AWPA C-9.
WOOD	Nominal 2 x 12 x 24" minimum pressure treated lumber #2 grade any wood specie. (AWPA C2 treatment or equivalent) A single wood pad with 3,000 or higher PSF soil capacity must be minimum #2 Doug-Fir Larch or #2 Southern Pine with minimum 12" base metal pier or 8" x 8" x 16" concrete blocks.
PLASTIC	Available in various base sizes -- listed with maximum load capacity.
OPTIONAL CONCRETE RUNNERS	Nominal 6" reinforced concrete.
CAPS AND WEDGES:	
WOOD WEDGES	3 1/2" min. width x 8" min. length x 1 1/2" max. thickness (may be untreated)
PLASTIC	Available in various sizes -- listed with maximum load capacity.
CONCRETE CAP BLOCK	Nominal 2", 3", or 4" x 8" x 16" pre-cast concrete without reinforcement.
WOOD CAP BLOCK	Nominal 2 x 8 x 16" lumber (may be untreated).
TIEDOWN STRAPS AND GROUND ANCHORS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Main beam diagonal straps. b. Supplemental straps. 	<p>Min. 1 1/4" x 0.035" zinc coated (0.30 oz. per sq. ft.) steel strapping conforming to ASTM D3953, Type 1, Grade 1, Finish B with a minimum working load capacity of 3150 lbs and a minimum total load capacity of 4725 lbs. Slit or cut edges of zinc coated strapping do not need to be zinc coated.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Ground anchors for all tiedown straps. May be fabricated from steel rod, cable or other similar material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1). Ground anchors should be capable of resisting a minimum total load capacity of 4725 lbs. and a working load capacity of 3150 lbs. minimum. 2). The resistance capability of anchors and anchoring equipment should be certified by a professional engineer, architect or a nationally recognized testing laboratory. This is based on the maximum angle of diagonal tie and/or vertical tie loading the angle of anchor installation, and the type of soil in which the anchor is to be installed. The tiedown straps should be certified in accordance with testing procedures in ASTM Standard Specification D3953-91, Standard Specification for Strapping, Flat Steel and Seals.

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CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS

ANCHORS - Part of the anchoring system installed in the ground around the perimeter of the home.

ANCHORING SYSTEM - A combination of ground anchors and tiedown straps designed to resist wind forces. See Chapter 5.

BOTTOM BOARD - Fastened to the underside of the home is a special covering designed to protect against the entry of 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. Any areas damaged or torn during transportation or installation must be resealed.

CROSSOVERS - Multi-section homes have utility connections that are located under the home where the two halves are joined. Crossover connections include heat ducting, electrical circuits, water pipes, drain plumbing and gas lines. Note: Not all homes have water, drain or gas crossovers.

FOOTING PADS - Part of the support system located at or below ground level. Piers are placed on footing pads, which are made from concrete, treated lumber, or plastic.

PIERS - Part of the support system installed on footing pads under the main beams or perimeter of the home. Piers are completed with cap blocks and wood wedges. Piers are made from concrete blocks, steel or concrete stands.

SUPPORT POSTS - Structurally designed posts at each end and at various locations down the mating line of a multi section home. Footing pads and piers are required at these locations.

SUPPORT SYSTEM - A combination of footings, piers, caps and wedges placed beneath the home to provide support. See Chapter 4.

TIEDOWN STRAP - Part of the anchoring system consisting of steel straps that connect the home to the anchors.

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If you have any questions concerning definitions, terminology or other related installation issues, please contact the Regional Service Center located nearest you.

Regional Service Centers:

Western Region 877-322-2412
Riverside, CA

Central Region 877-538-8576
Waco, TX

Eastern Region 866-231-9586
Douglas, GA

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CAUTION

WHERE YOU LOCATE YOUR HOME IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT. CAREFULLY REVIEW THE FOLLOWING ITEMS BEFORE CHOOSING A LOCATION.

STRUCTURAL, WIND AND CLIMATIC ZONES

Refer to a copy of the Compliance Certificate for this home and zone maps to determine that the home's location is within the specified zones and boundaries.

WATER DRAINAGE AND SITE GRADING

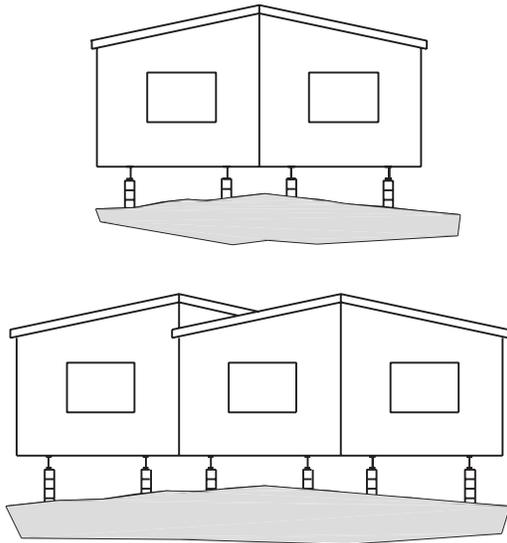
Make sure the home site is properly graded and sloped to prevent water and moisture from collecting under the home. Rain and irrigation water must not be allowed to flow under the home. If the home is set over a crawl space or a basement provide water drainage away from the underside of the home. Locate the home an adequate distance from streams and rivers. If the home is placed on any fill material, such material should be clean and properly compacted before any pads or footings are located.

Controlling the water and moisture under your home will greatly improve the stability of the footings and piers that support the home.

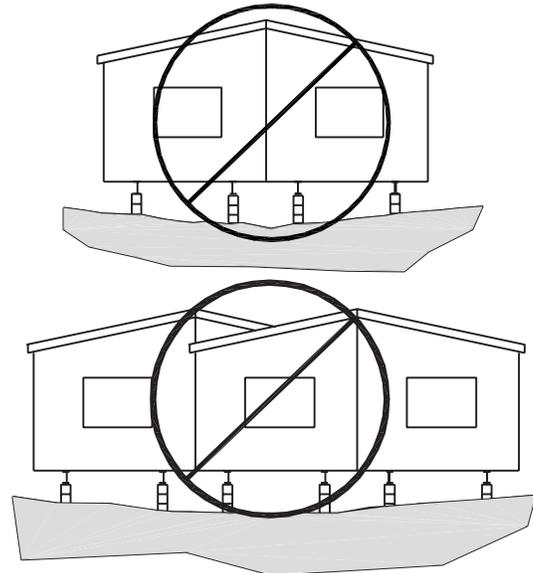
CAUTION

CONTINUOUS STANDING WATER UNDER THE HOME CAN RESULT IN CONDENSATION PROBLEMS AND AFFECT THE HOME'S WARRANTY. EXCESSIVE WATER IN THE SOIL UNDER THE HOME WILL ALSO AFFECT THE COMFORT LEVEL IN YOUR HOME AND CAUSE DETERIORATION.

DO crown and grade site to slope away from the home.

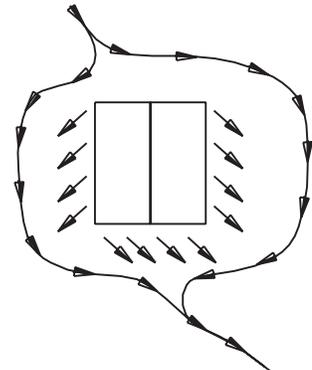
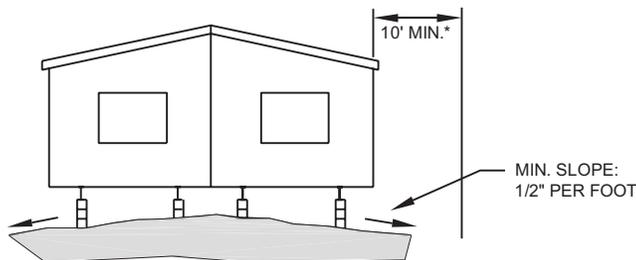


DO NOT grade site or set the home so that water collects beneath the home.



GROUND MOISTURE BARRIER

Ground moisture-vapor retarder is not required for this home and should not be used to correct poor drainage from under the home. Retarder, if used, should only be used in addition to proper grading and drainage described above.



Home sites shall be prepared so that there will be no depressions in which surface water shall accumulate beneath the home. The area of the site covered by the manufactured home shall be graded, sloped or mechanically designed so as to provide drainage from beneath the home.

Natural drainage should be diverted around the home.

ELEVATION

PLAN VIEW

SITE PREPARATION (cont'd.)

VEGETATION CONTROL

Cut back low hanging tree branches, bushes and other vegetation and debris which could scrape walls and roof when the home is installed. Consider future growth and possible swaying movement of branches in projected wind, snow or ice conditions. Remove all thick, lawn-type vegetation, tall grasses and brush from under the home site.

This will make it easier to place footings and piers. Any debris that could become termite infested should be removed completely from the home site and surrounding area.

UTILITY LOCATIONS

Review the location of utility inlets for water, gas and electricity and the outlet for the sewer connection. Evaluate the site location for any provided utility connections and determine there are no obstructions to making these connections to the home.

SOIL BEARING VALUES

Many local building jurisdictions have soil-bearing values available in pounds per square foot (psf). To ensure the home footing sizes and piers are adequate to support the home, you must obtain the following information: (1) soils investigation and analysis of the site, (2) compliance with the local building code, or (3) competent opinion by a local registered professional engineer or building official. If none of this information is available, use the procedure shown below to determine the soil-bearing capacity.

If the procedure below is not used, all footing sizes and piers shall be determined by the 1000 pounds per square foot soil capacity columns as indicated in Chapter 4.

PROCEDURE TO DETERMINE THE SOIL BEARING CAPACITY

The following method is suggested for determining the allowable soil bearing capacity to be used in the sizing of footings. Such a method is only an approximation, and the results should be properly interpreted.

1. Obtain a pocket penetrometer. May be obtained by contacting Manufactured Housing Resources, PO Box 9 Nassau, DE 19969, 1-302-645-5552.
2. Test an area adjacent to, or within 10 feet of, the perimeter of the home.
3. Dig down to undisturbed soil a minimum of 4 inches. Uncover an area of at least one square foot.
4. Using the pocket penetrometer, take at least seven readings.
5. Take an average of the middle five readings, disregarding the highest and the lowest readings. Round this average down to the nearest soil bearing value. Use this value for determining minimum footing sizes.
6. Drive a wooden stake beside the test area in the event an inspector desires to verify the results.

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CAUTION

**MOST SOIL PENETROMETERS READ IN TSF (TONS PER FOOT) NOT
PSF (POUNDS PER FOOT). 1 TSF = 2000 PSF**

CAUTION

**IF THERE IS ANY EVIDENCE THAT THE SOILS UNDER THE HOME ARE OF
THE EXPANSIVE TYPE (SUCH AS A DRY CLAY THAT SWELLS WHEN WATER
IS APPLIED), SPECIAL ANALYSIS WILL BE REQUIRED. CONTACT A LOCAL
ENGINEER FOR ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE.**

NOTE

**DEPENDING ON THE SITE LOCATION, YOU MAY WANT TO APPROXIMATELY LOCATE FOOTING PADS, PIER
BLOCKS OR STANDS, ANCHORS AND TIEDOWN STRAPS THAT MIGHT BE DIFFICULT TO PLACE AFTER THE
SECTIONS OF THE HOME ARE IN THEIR FINAL POSITION.**

CHAPTER 4

FOUNDATION FOOTING PADS AND PIERS

FOOTING PADS

Footings are required under each pier to distribute the home load to the ground. The size of the footing is determined by the allowable soil bearing pressure and load each pier has to carry. The details in this section provide the available configurations for concrete block and metal piers.

Footing sizes and materials other than those shown in this manual (including plywood or plastic) may be used as long as the area of the footing is appropriate for the pier load and allowable soil bearing value at the site. Plywood pads must be two pieces each 3/4" min. thickness and used in similar configurations to 2 x 12 x 24" wood pads. (i.e., 2 pieces of 3/4" x 12 x 24 equals one piece of 2 x 12 x 24). ABS Plastic pads of equivalent bearing area are acceptable substitutions when used according to the pad manufacturer's instructions.

Check with local building authorities for home installation requirements due to ground conditions. In areas where the ground is subject to freezing, the footing pads must extend below the frost line established by local jurisdiction. See pages 13 and 14 for frost line information.

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PIERS

The piers used must be strong enough to transmit the vertical load (including the weight of the home, its furnishings, and temporary roof loading) to the foundation surface below.

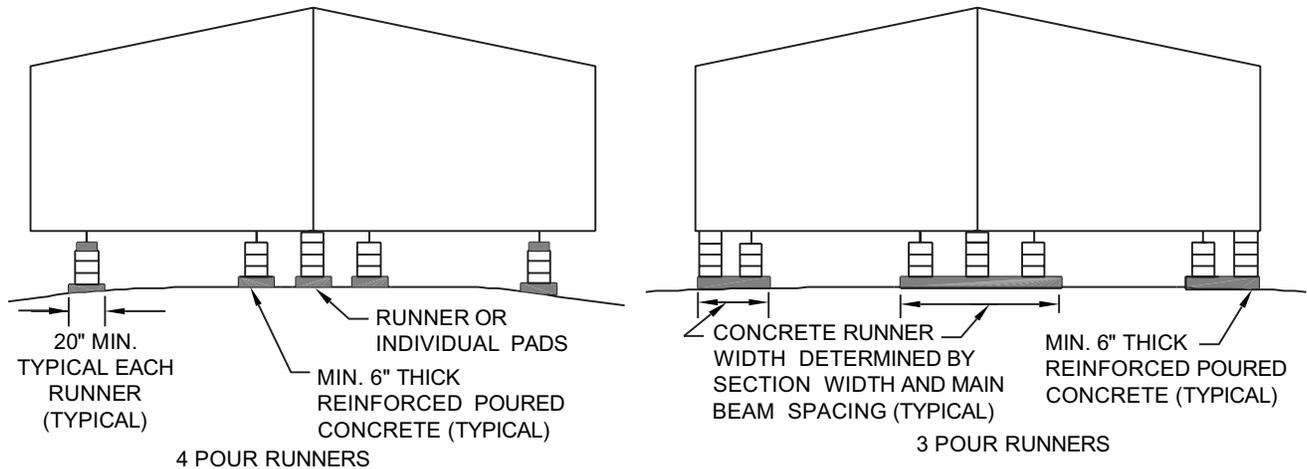
Pier spacings other than those shown in this manual may also be used as long as spacing does not exceed the maximum pier spacing shown.

Pier designs and heights shown in this manual can be used on flat or sloping ground.

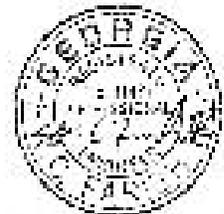
OPTIONAL POURED CONCRETE RUNNERS

Concrete runners full-length or transverse of the home may be considered as an alternate pier support system to individual concrete or wood footings. Common full-length concrete runners are shown below. When using transverse runners, they should extend from sidewall to sidewall at the spacing shown in the diagram. Provide additional poured runners at the mating line for piers at the ridge beam support post locations.

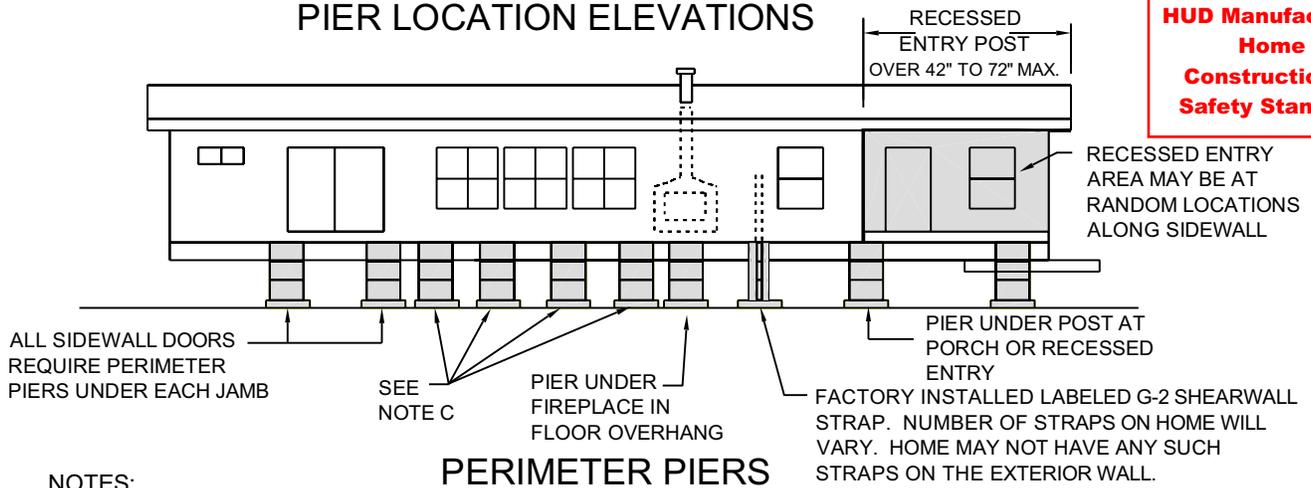
Before these methods are used, be sure they are adequate for the site location and permitted by the applicable local code. The size and spacing of reinforcing bar must be designed by others. To determine pier spacing for concrete runner use the pages for "Pre-Poured Concrete Footings" elsewhere in this manual. Example: for 20" wide concrete runners, use pier spacing for 20" x 20" footings.



NOTE: INSTALLATIONS PROPOSING DIFFERENT DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS (SUCH AS BLOCK SIZE OR LOADS) SHOULD BE JUSTIFIED BY ENGINEERING DATA, DETAILS, PLANS AND/OR TEST DATA MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCY FOR APPROVAL. ALTERNATE FOUNDATION DESIGNS WHICH ARE PREPARED BY A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER OR ARCHITECT MAY BE USED INSTEAD OF DETAILS SHOWN HEREIN WHEN APPROVED BY LOCAL AGENCIES.



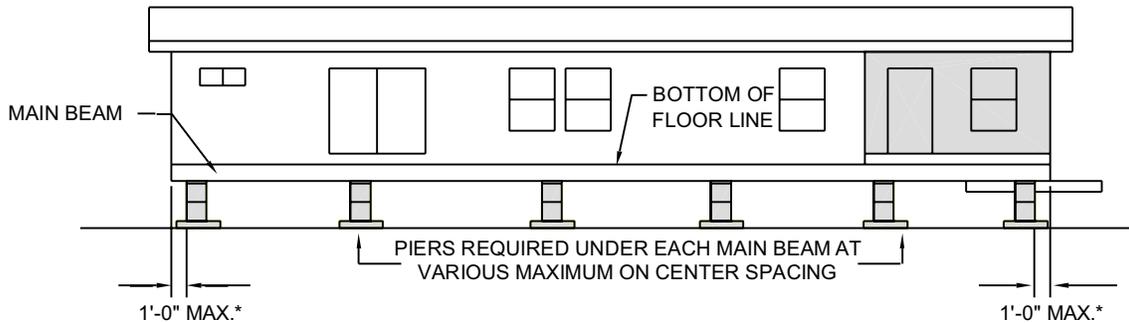
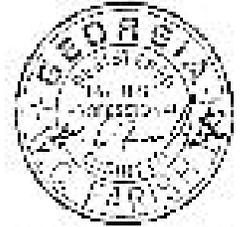
PIER LOCATION ELEVATIONS



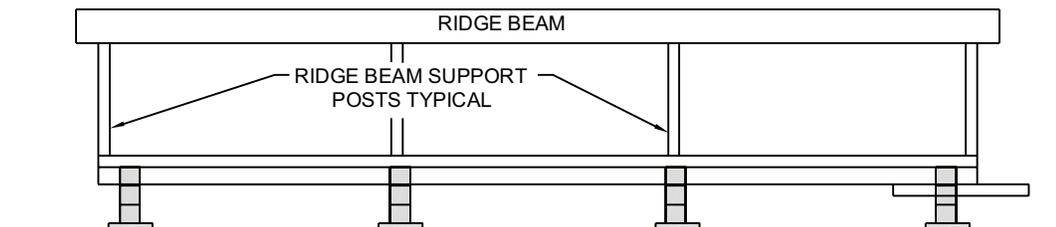
PERIMETER PIERS

NOTES:

- A) See pages 15 and 16 for minimum footing requirements for labeled perimeter piers and labeled G-2 shearwall strap.
- B) The perimeter piers shown above are not required if full perimeter ptering is part of the home support and the location of the perimeter piers are within 1 foot of the indicated locations. Exception: A perimeter pier must be installed at a labeled G-2 strap location. Perimeter ptering charts may also be used for permanent foundations.
- C) Sidewall windows, 30" or greater in width, in combinations of three or more require piers under each jamb and center stud. Sidewall windows, 60" or greater in width, in combinations of two or more require piers under each jamb and center stud. Sidewall windows, 72" or greater in width, used singly or in combination, require piers under each jamb (and center stud, if applicable). As an alternate to these requirements, a 4 x 4 beam may be used with perimeter pier spans not exceeding 8'-0".



MAIN BEAM PIERS * SEE EXCEPTION ON PAGES 18-21



NOTE

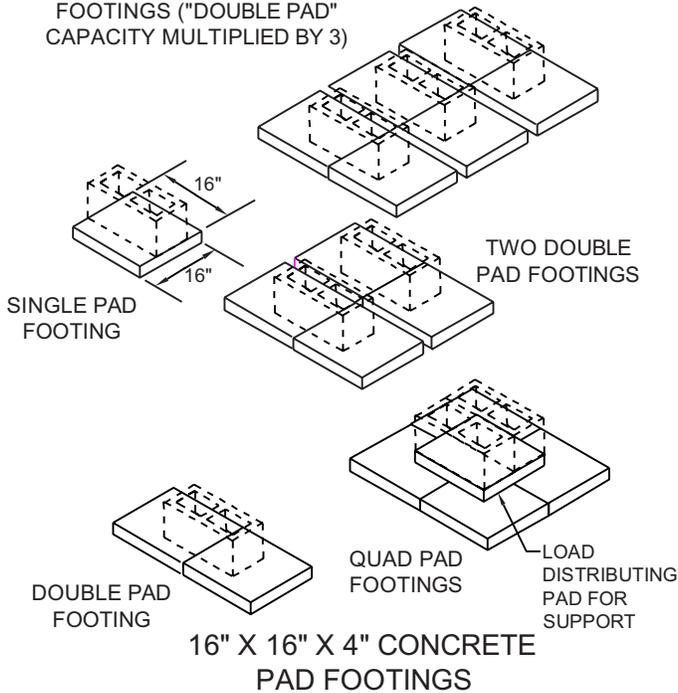
See floor plan for minimum pier loads required for each support post. A pier tag is located at each support post location.

MULTI WIDE SECTION MATING LINE RIDGE BEAM SUPPORT POST PIERS

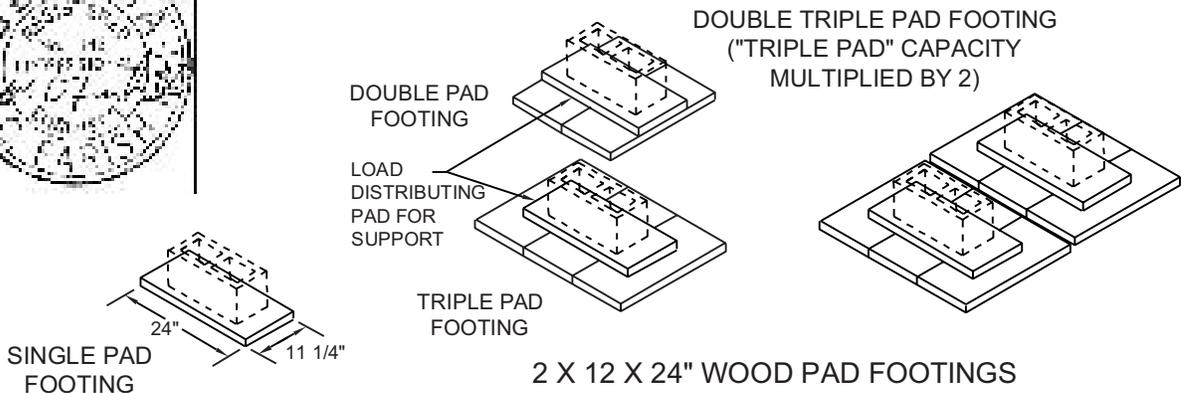
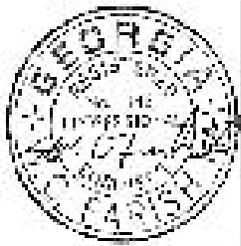
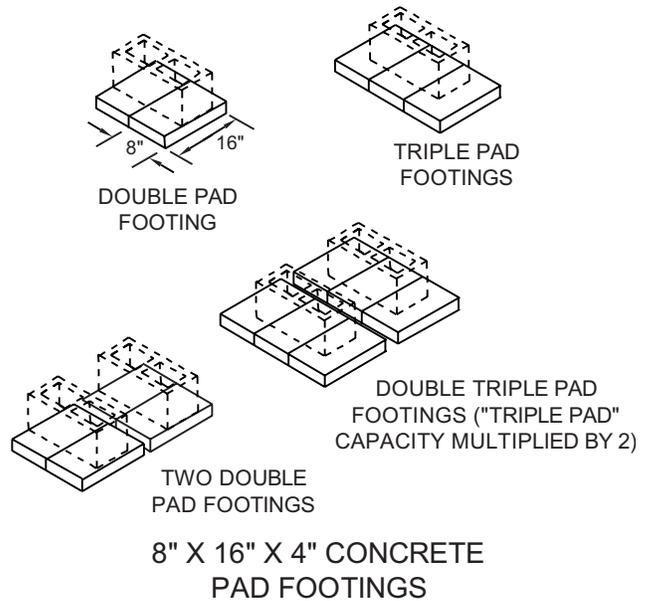
FOUNDATION FOOTINGS WITH CONCRETE BLOCK PIERS

Double concrete block piers may be used on any pad that covers at least 16" x 16".
All piers shall be placed in the center of the footing configuration.

TRIPLE DOUBLE PAD
FOOTINGS ("DOUBLE PAD"
CAPACITY MULTIPLIED BY 3)

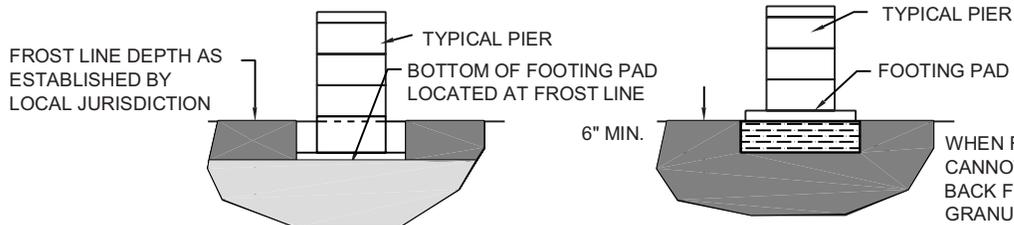


8x16x4" concrete pads may not be used alone.
They must be used in configurations of at least two pads.



FOOTINGS AND FROST LINES

In areas where the ground is subject to freezing, frost heaving can lead to unleveling and potential damage to the home. Follow these details in areas where the ground is subject to freezing.

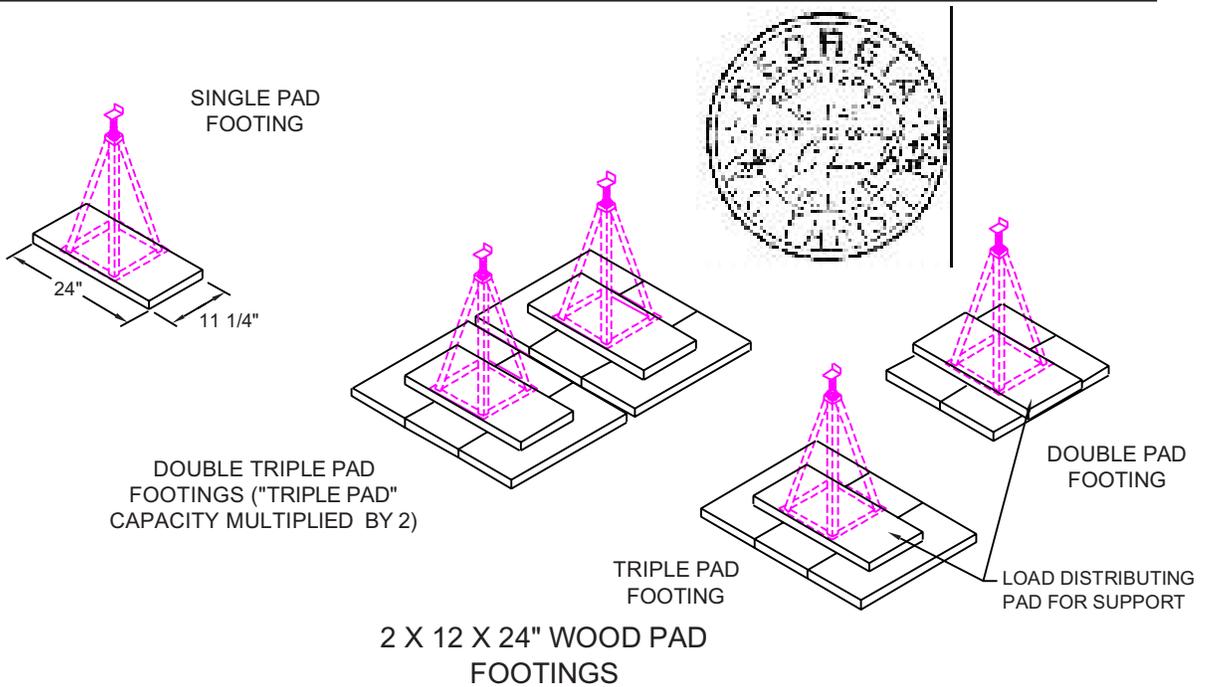
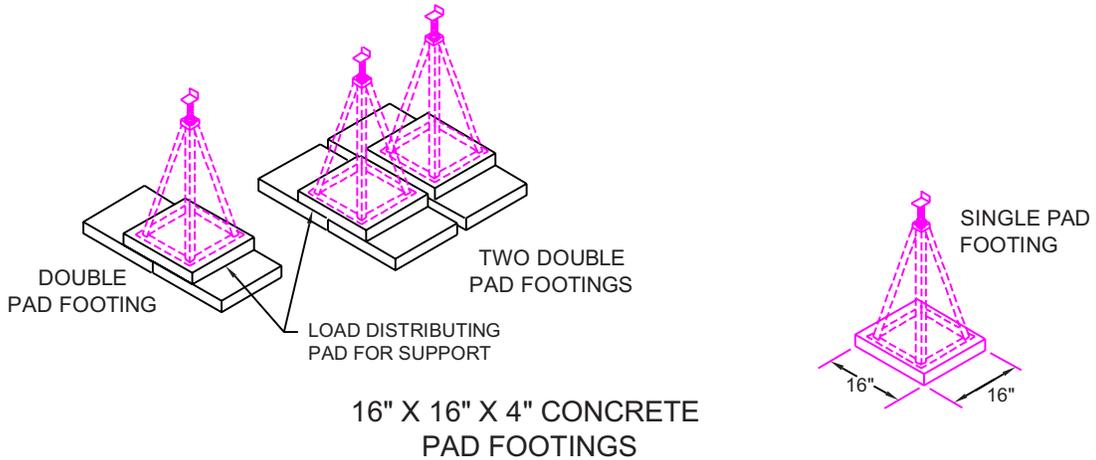


WHEN FROST LINE IS NOT OR CANNOT BE ESTABLISHED, BACK FILL WITH ANY CLEAN GRANULAR SAND AND COMPACT FOR FIRM SUPPORT OF FOOTING.

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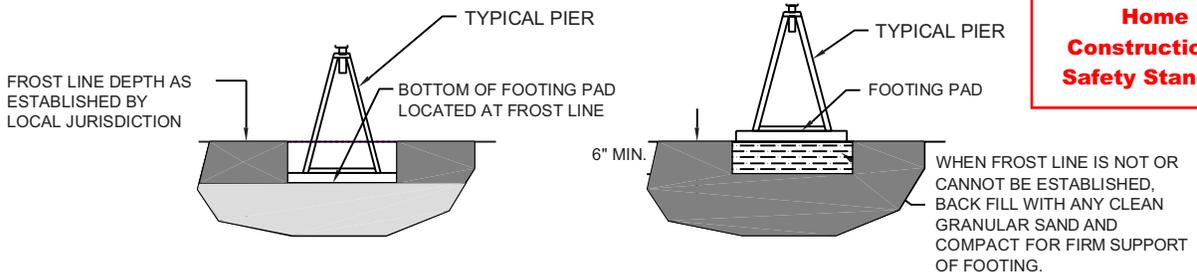
FOUNDATION FOOTINGS WITH COMMERCIAL METAL PIERS

All piers shall be placed in the center of the footing configuration.



FOOTINGS AND FROST LINES

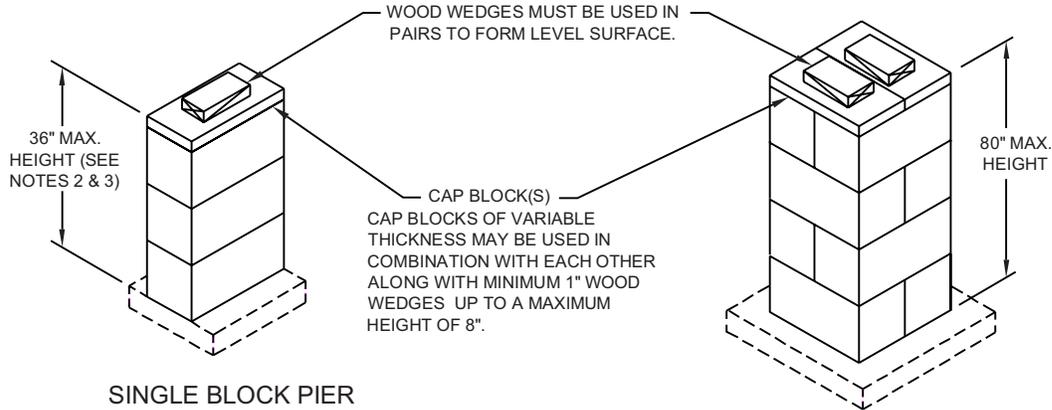
In areas where the ground is subject to freezing, frost heaving can lead to unleveling and potential damage to the home. Follow these details in areas where the ground is subject to freezing.



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CONCRETE BLOCK PIERS

8" X 16" HOLLOW CONCRETE MASONRY BLOCKS (NO MORTAR OR GROUT REQUIRED)

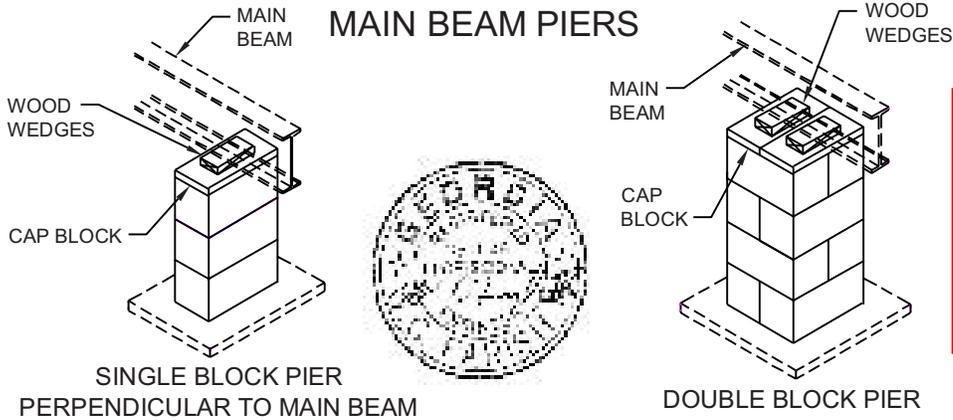


SINGLE BLOCK PIER
8,000 LBS MAXIMUM CAPACITY

DOUBLE BLOCK PIER
16,000 LBS MAXIMUM CAPACITY

NOTES:

1. PIER CAPACITY MUST BE THE SAME AS OR GREATER THAN THE FOOTING CAPACITIES ON PAGE 32.
2. MIN. PIER HEIGHT IS 8" FROM GROUND TO BOTTOM OF MAIN BEAM PROVIDED ALL OTHER CLEARANCES ARE MET. (HEATING DUCTS AND DRAIN PLUMBING).
3. SINGLE STACK BLOCKS MAY BE 48" MAX. HEIGHT WHEN USED FOR EITHER PERIMETER PIERS OR MATING LINE PIERS.
4. CONCRETE BLOCK MAY BE USED IN COMBINATION WITH COMMERCIAL METAL PIERS.



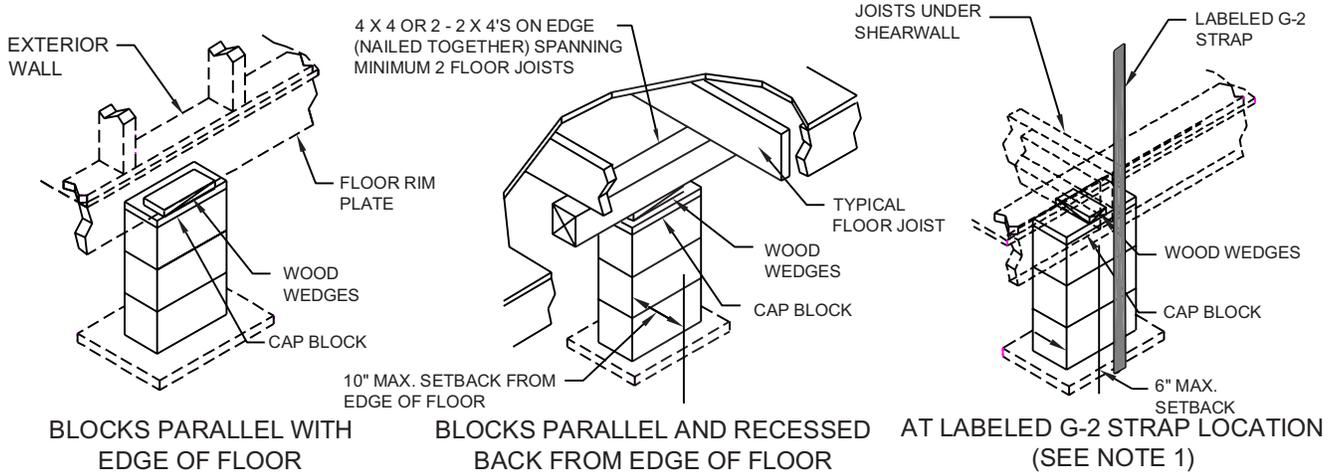
SINGLE BLOCK PIER
PERPENDICULAR TO MAIN BEAM

DOUBLE BLOCK PIER

PERIMETER PIERS

NOTES:

1. PIER MAY BE OFFSET UP TO 6" MAX. EACH SIDE OF STRAP TO MISS FRAME OBSTRUCTIONS AS LONG AS THE PIER STILL SUPPORTS THE FLOOR RIM PLATE.
2. NO STABILIZER PLATE IS REQUIRED FOR GROUND ANCHOR AT LABELED G-STRAP ALONG PERIMETER.
3. A LABELED G-2 STRAP NEED ONLY ATTACH TO A SINGLE GROUND ANCHOR.



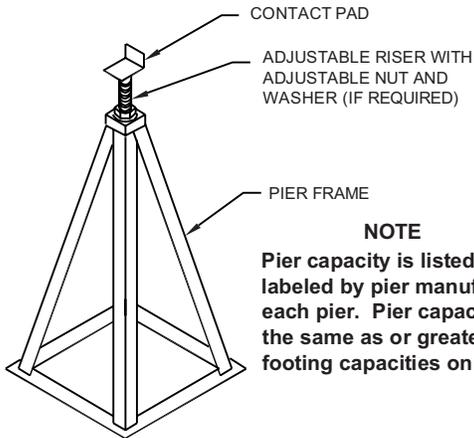
**BLOCKS PARALLEL WITH
EDGE OF FLOOR**

**BLOCKS PARALLEL AND RECESSED
BACK FROM EDGE OF FLOOR**

**AT LABELED G-2 STRAP LOCATION
(SEE NOTE 1)**

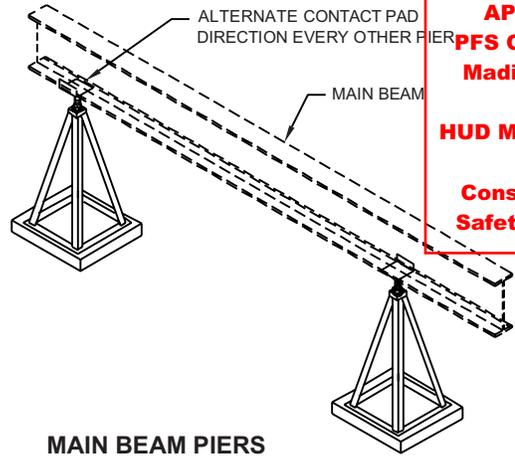
COMMERCIAL METAL PIERS

Commercial metal piers may be used along with concrete piers.



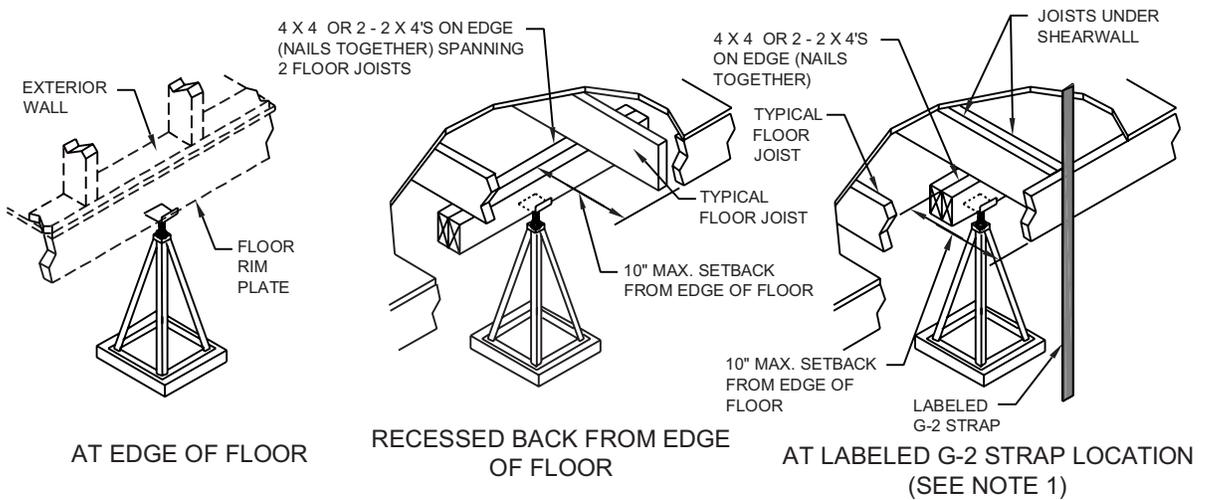
NOTE

Pier capacity is listed and labeled by pier manufacturer on each pier. Pier capacity must be the same as or greater than the footing capacities on page 32.



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PERIMETER PIERS



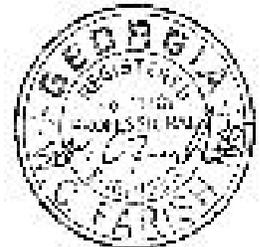
NOTES:

- PIER MAY BE OFFSET UP TO 6" MAX. EACH SIDE OF STRAP TO MISS FRAME OBSTRUCTIONS AS LONG AS THE PIER STILL SUPPORTS THE FLOOR RIM PLATE.
- NO STABILIZER PLATE IS REQUIRED FOR GROUND ANCHOR AT LABELED G-STRAP ALONG PERIMETER.
- A LABELED G-2 STRAP NEED ONLY ATTACH TO A SINGLE GROUND ANCHOR.

MINIMUM FOOTING REQUIREMENTS FOR LABELED PERIMETER PIERS AND LABELED G-2 SHEARWALL STRAP PIERS

LABELED PERIMETER PIERS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS		
	16" x 16" Concrete Pad	8" x 16" Concrete Pad	2 x 12 x 24" Wood Pad
1000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
2000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
2000 TO 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE

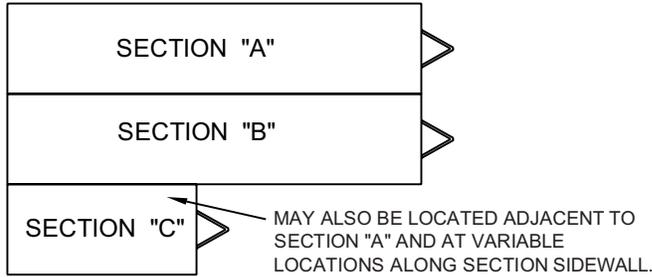
LABELED G-2 SHEARWALL STRAP			
Soil Capacity (psf)	FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS		
	16" x 16" Concrete Pad	8" x 16" Concrete Pad	2 x 12 x 24" Wood Pad
1000	DOUBLE	2 DBL PADS	DOUBLE
2000	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE
2000 TO 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE



MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING PROCEDURES

The footing configuration and spacing tables on the following pages determine the footing configuration and spacing by section width. Eave size is 12" maximum for 10 to 15 wide, and 6" maximum for 16 wide sections. The range in inches of various width homes is provided to assist in referencing the proper page.

NOTE: Homes requiring perimeter footings will have the copy of the floor plan stamped PERIMETER PIERING REQUIRED.



SECTION WIDTHS

Range (in inches) Of Section Floor Widths *

10 Wide	118"
12 Wide	132" to 143"
13 Wide	148" to 157"
14 Wide	158" to 168"
15 Wide	178" to 180"
16 Wide	182" to 190"

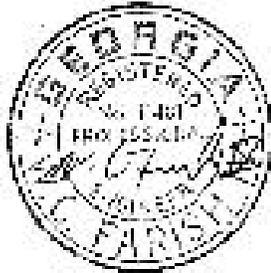
* Measured across section at floor excluding exterior siding.

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- If you are installing a multi-section home where both or all sections are the same width, go to the appropriate section width page.
- If you are installing a multi-section home where one or more of the sections are different in width, follow the example below, then go to the appropriate section width pages.
- For third section with transverse roof design, see page 30 for footing and pier requirements at support posts and ends of main beam.

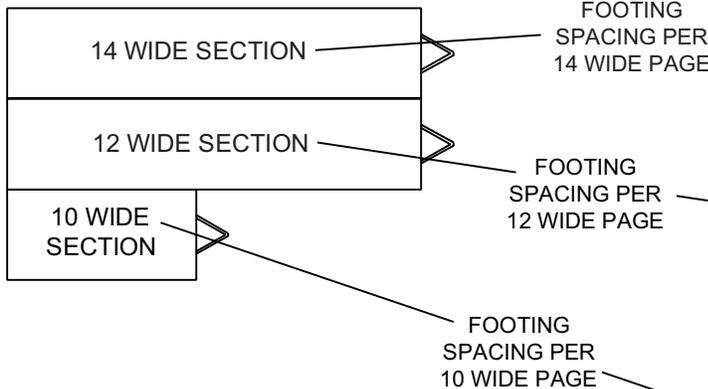
PROCEDURE FOR FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING TABLES:

- See approved floor plan to see if perimeter ptering is required.
- Determine the soil bearing capacity.
- Determine the design roof live load of the home.
- Following that line across the table, and based on the main beam size, determine the footing spacing and configuration.
- Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from the ends of both main beams.
- The spacing for any individual footing may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.
- Perimeter ptering details may be used as an alternative for any model at the installer's discretion.



EXAMPLE USING-

16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS,
 Double Pad Footing, 1000 psf soil capacity.
 20 psf roof live load, supporting 10" main beam.



		16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS												
Soil Capacity (psf)	Roof Live Load (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)												
		Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.						
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size						
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"				
1000	20	3'	3'	3'	6'	6'	6'	8'	8'	10'	12'			
	30	2'-6"	2'-6"	2'-6"	5'	5'	5'	8'	8'	10'	10'-6"			
	40	2'	2'	2'	4'-6"	4'-6"	4'-6"	8'	8'	9'-6"	9'-6"			
	20	4'-6"	4'-6"	4'-6"	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	12'				

		16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS												
Soil Capacity (psf)	Roof Live Load (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)												
		Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.						
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size						
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"				
1000	20	3'-6"	3'-6"	3'-6"	7'	7'	7'	8'	8'	10'	12'			
	30	3'	3'	3'	6'	6'	6'	8'	8'	10'	12'			
	40	2'-6"	2'-6"	2'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	8'	8'	10'	11'			
	20	5'	5'	5'	8'	10'	10'	8'	8'	10'	12'			
1500	30	4'-6"	4'-6"	4'-6"	8'	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	12'			

		16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS												
Soil Capacity (psf)	Roof Live Load (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)												
		Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.						
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size						
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"				
1000	20	4'	4'	4'	8'	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	12'			
	30	3'-6"	3'-6"	3'-6"	7'	7'	7'	8'	8'	10'	12'			
	40	3'	3'	3'	6'	6'	6'	8'	8'	10'	11'			
	20	6'	6'	6'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'				
1500	30	5'	5'	5'	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	10'-6"	12'			

CONCLUSION:

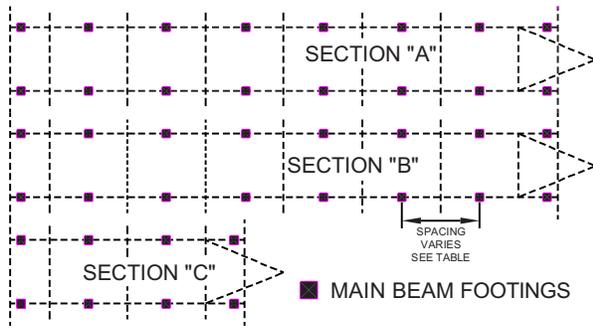
14 wide section main beam footing spacing would be 6'-0" o.c. max.
 12 wide section main beam footing spacing would be 7'-0" o.c. max.
 10 wide section main beam footing spacing would be 8'-0" o.c. max.

ALTERNATE CONCLUSION:

Each section's footings may be spaced on the most restrictive spacing; therefore, the maximum footing spacing for all three sections can be at 6'-0" o.c.

MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

10 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS



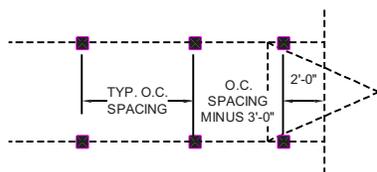
These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams of the section(s). Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details. Review the table that indicates the footing type you are going to use. Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS										
Roof Live Load (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
		Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
20	1000	4'	4'	4'	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	12'
20	1500	6'	6'	6'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	2000	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS										
Roof Live Load (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
		Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Footing		
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
20	1000	4'	4'	4'	8'	8'-6"	8'-6"	8'	10'	12'
20	1500	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	2000	8'	8'-6"	8'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS										
Roof Live Load (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
		Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
20	1000	4'	4'	4'	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	12'
20	1500	6'	6'	6'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	2000	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

Main Beam Piers - Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from corner of the home.
 Exception - Footings may start at no more than two feet (2'-0" to the edge of pier) from each corner of the home PROVIDED that the next o.c. footing is moved three feet (3'-0") closer to it. (See sketch below.)



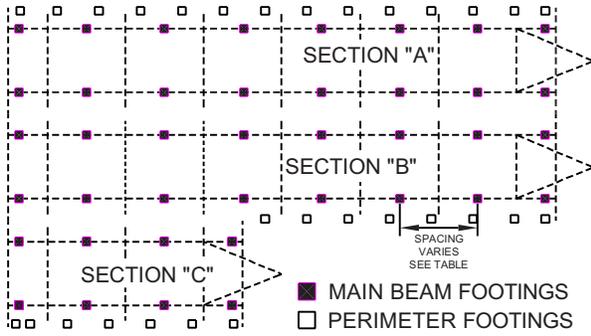
FOR HOMES IN 30 PSF OR HIGHER ROOF ZONES, USE PERIMETER PIERING AS SHOWN ON FOLLOWING PAGE.



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MAIN BEAM WITH PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

10 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS



PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

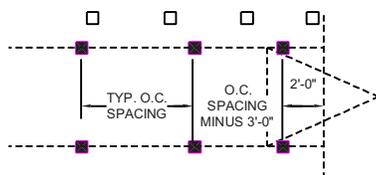
PROCEDURE:

1. Determine the design roof live load of the home.
2. Determine the soil bearing capacity.
3. Follow that line across the table to determine the type of footing configuration and spacing.
4. Perimeter Piers - Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from each corner of the home.
5. Main Beam Piers - Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from corner of the home.

Exception - Footings may start at no more than two feet (2'-0" to the edge of pier) from each corner of the home PROVIDED that the next o.c. footing is moved three feet (3'-0") closer to it. (See sketch below.)

6. The spacing for any footing may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.

PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING					
Roof Live Load Max. (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	FOOTING CONFIGURATION			Footing Spacing (feet)
		16" X 16" Concrete Pad	8" X 16" Concrete Pad	2 x 12 x 24" Wood Pad	
20	1000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	6'-0"
	1500	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	
20	2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	8'-0"
	1000	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	
30	1500	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	8'-0"
	2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	
40	1000	DOUBLE	N/A	DOUBLE	8'-0"
	1500	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	
	2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	



These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams and perimeter of the section(s).

Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details.

Review the tables that indicate the footing type you are going to use for main beams and perimeter piers.

Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

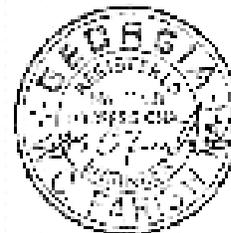
Main beam footing spacing table acceptable for roof live load 40 psf maximum.

MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS										
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)									
	Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.			
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	
1000	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"	8'	10'	11'-6"	8'	10'	12'	
1500	8'	10'	11'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
2000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	

16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS										
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)									
	Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.			
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	
1000	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
1500	8'	10'	11'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
2000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	

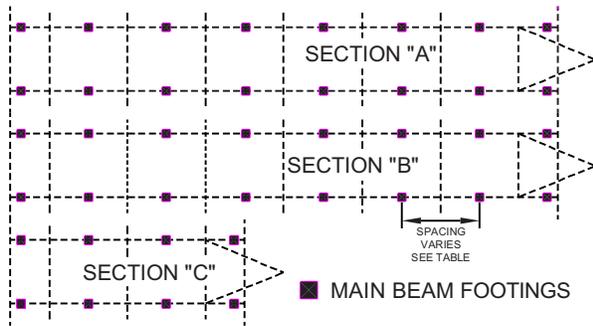
2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS										
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)									
	Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Ftng.			
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	
1000	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
1500	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
2000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	



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MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

12 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS



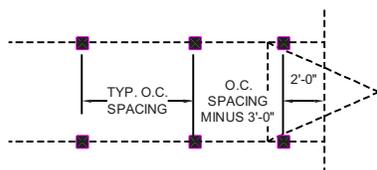
These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams of the section(s). Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details. Review the table that indicates the footing type you are going to use. Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS										
Roof Live Load (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
		Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
20	1000	3'-6"	3'-6"	3'-6"	5'	5'	5'	7'	7'	7'
20	1500	5'	5'	5'	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"	8'	10'	10'
20	2000	7'	7'	7'	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'
20	3000	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS										
Roof Live Load (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
		Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Footing		
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
20	1000	3'-6"	3'-6"	3'-6"	7'	7'	7'	8'	10'	11'
20	1500	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	8'	10'	11'	8'	10'	12'
20	2000	7'	7'	7'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	3000	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS										
Roof Live Load (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
		Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
20	1000	3'-6"	3'-6"	3'-6"	7'	7'	7'	8'	10'	12'
20	1500	5'	5'	5'	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'
20	2000	7'	7'	7'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	3000	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

Main Beam Piers - Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from corner of the home.
 Exception - Footings may start at no more than two feet (2'-0" to the edge of pier) from each corner of the home PROVIDED that the next o.c. footing is moved three feet (3'-0") closer to it. (See sketch below.)



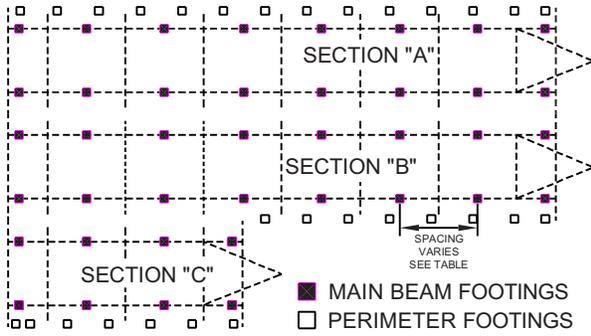
FOR HOMES IN 30 PSF OR HIGHER ROOF ZONES, USE PERIMETER PIERING AS SHOWN ON FOLLOWING PAGE.



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MAIN BEAM WITH PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

12 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS



PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

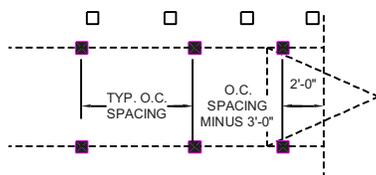
PROCEDURE:

1. Determine the design roof live load of the home.
2. Determine the soil bearing capacity.
3. Follow that line across the table to determine the type of footing configuration and spacing.
4. Perimeter Piers - Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from each corner of the home.
5. Main Beam Piers - Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from corner of the home.

Exception - Footings may start at no more than two feet (2'-0" to the edge of pier) from each corner of the home PROVIDED that the next o.c. footing is moved three feet (3'-0") closer to it. (See sketch below.)

6. The spacing for any footing may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.

PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING					
Roof Live Load Max. (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	FOOTING CONFIGURATION			Footing Spacing (feet)
		16" X 16" Concrete Pad	8" X 16" Concrete Pad	2 x 12 x 24" Wood Pad	
20	1000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	6'-0"
	1000	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	
	1500	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	8'-0"
2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE		
30	1000	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	8'-0"
	1500	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	
	2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	
40	1000	DOUBLE	N/A	DOUBLE	8'-0"
	1500	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	
	2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	



These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams and perimeter of the section(s).

Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details.

Review the tables that indicate the footing type you are going to use for main beams and perimeter piers.

Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

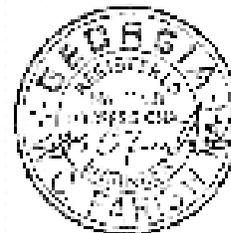
Main beam footing spacing table acceptable for roof live load 40 psf maximum.

MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS										
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)									
	Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.			
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	
1000	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	8'	9'-6"	9'-6"	8'	10'	12'	
1500	8'	9'-6"	9'-6"	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'	
2000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'	
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	

16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS										
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)									
	Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.			
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	
1000	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
1500	8'	9'-6"	9'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
2000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	

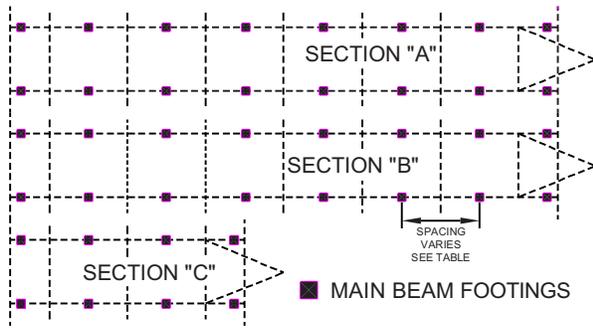
2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS										
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)									
	Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Ftng.			
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	
1000	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
1500	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
2000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	



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MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

13 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS



These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams of the section(s). Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details. Review the table that indicates the footing type you are going to use. Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS										
Roof Live Load (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
		Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
20	1000	3'	3'	3'	4'-6"	4'-6"	4'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"
20	1500	4'-6"	4'-6"	4'-6"	7'	7'	7'	8'	9'-6"	9'-6"
20	2000	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	8'	9'-6"	9'-6"	8'	10'	12'
20	3000	8'	9'-6"	9'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS										
Roof Live Load (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
		Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Footing		
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
20	1000	3'	3'	3'	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	8'	10'	10'
20	1500	5'	5'	5'	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'
20	2000	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	3000	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS										
Roof Live Load (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
		Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
20	1000	3'	3'	3'	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	8'	10'	12'
20	1500	4'-6"	4'-6"	4'-6"	8'	9'-6"	9'-6"	8'	10'	12'
20	2000	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	3000	8'	9'-6"	9'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

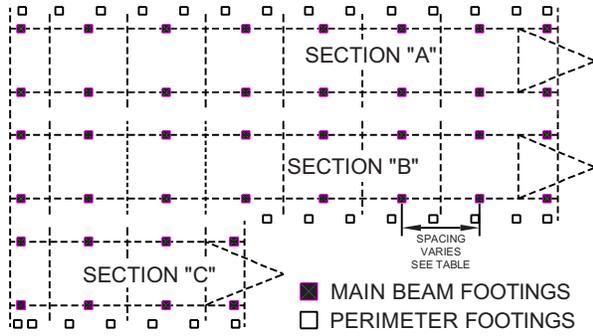
FOR HOMES IN 30 PSF OR HIGHER ROOF ZONES, USE PERIMETER PIERING AS SHOWN ON FOLLOWING PAGE.



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MAIN BEAM WITH PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

13 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS



PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING					
Roof Live Load Max. (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	FOOTING CONFIGURATION			Footing Spacing (feet)
		16" X 16" Concrete Pad	8" X 16" Concrete Pad	2 x 12 x 24" Wood Pad	
20	1000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	6'-0"
	1500	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	
20	1000	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	8'-0"
	1500	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	
30	2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	8'-0"
	1000	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	
	1500	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	
40	2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	8'-0"
	1000	DOUBLE	N/A	DOUBLE	
	1500	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	

PROCEDURE:

1. Determine the design roof live load of the home.
2. Determine the soil bearing capacity.
3. Follow that line across the table to determine the type of footing configuration and spacing.
4. Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from each corner of the home.
5. The spacing for any footing may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.

These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams and perimeter of the section(s).

Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details.

Review the tables that indicate the footing type you are going to use for main beams and perimeter piers.

Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

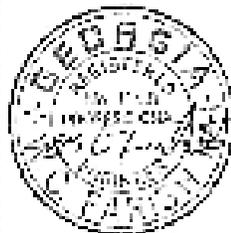
Main beam footing spacing table acceptable for roof live load 40 psf maximum.

MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS									
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
	Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
1000	6'	6'	6'	8'	9'	9'	8'	10'	12'
1500	8'	9'	9'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
2000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS									
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
	Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
1000	6'	6'	6'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
1500	8'	9'	9'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
2000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

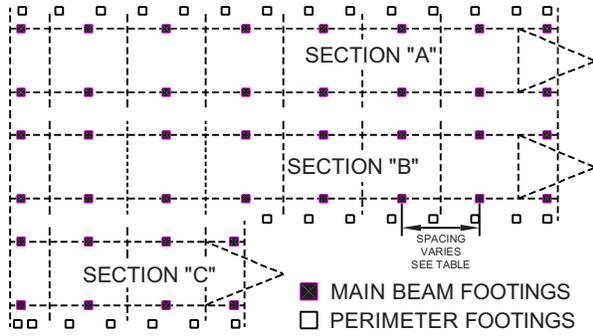
2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS									
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
	Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Ftng.		
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
1000	6'	6'	6'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
1500	8'	9'-6"	9'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
2000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'



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MAIN BEAM WITH PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

14 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS



PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING					
Roof Live Load Max. (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	FOOTING CONFIGURATION			Footing Spacing (feet)
		16" X 16" Concrete Pad	8" X 16" Concrete Pad	2 x 12 x 24" Wood Pad	
20	1000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	6'-0"
	1500	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	
20	1000	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	8'-0"
	1500	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	
30	2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	8'-0"
	1000	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	
	1500	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	
40	2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	8'-0"
	1000	DOUBLE	N/A	DOUBLE	
	1500	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	

PROCEDURE:

1. Determine the design roof live load of the home.
2. Determine the soil bearing capacity.
3. Follow that line across the table to determine the type of footing configuration and spacing.
4. Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from each corner of the home.
5. The spacing for any footing may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.

These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams and perimeter of the section(s).

Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details.

Review the tables that indicate the footing type you are going to use for main beams and perimeter piers.

Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

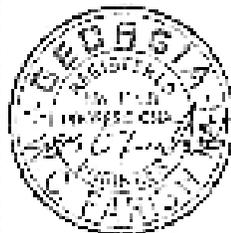
Main beam footing spacing table acceptable for roof live load 40 psf maximum.

MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS									
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
	Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
1000	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	8'	8'-6"	8'-6"	8'	10'	11'
1500	8'	8'-6"	8'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
2000	8'	10'	11'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS									
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
	Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
1000	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	8'	10'	11'	8'	10'	12'
1500	8'	8'-6"	8'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
2000	8'	10'	11'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

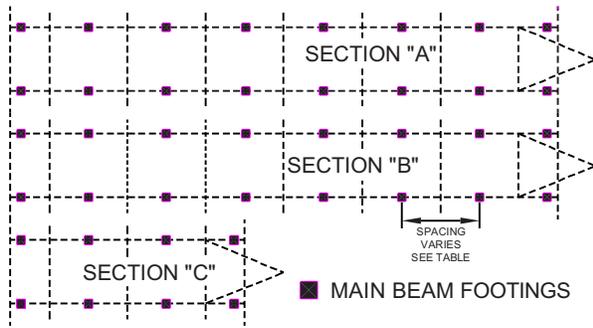
2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS									
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
	Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Ftng.		
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
1000	6'	6'	6'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
1500	8'	9'	9'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
2000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'



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MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

15/16 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS



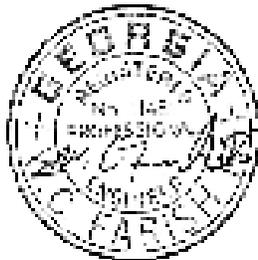
These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams of the section(s). Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details. Review the table that indicates the footing type you are going to use. Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS										
Roof Live Load (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
		Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
20	1000	2'-6"	2'-6"	2'-6"	4'	4'	4'	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"
20	1500	4'	4'	4'	6'	6'	6'	8'	8'	8'
20	2000	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	11'
20	3000	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	4000	8'	10'	10'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS										
Roof Live Load (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
		Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Footing		
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
20	1000	3'	3'	3'	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	8'	8'-6"	8'-6"
20	1500	4'	4'	4'	8'	8'-6"	8'-6"	8'	10'	12'
20	2000	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	8'	10'	11'-6"	8'	10'	12'
20	3000	8'	8'-6"	8'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	4000	8'	10'	11'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS										
Roof Live Load (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
		Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
		Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
		8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
20	1000	2'-6"	2'-6"	2'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	8'	10'	11'
20	1500	4'	4'	4'	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	12'
20	2000	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	8'	10'	11'	8'	10'	12'
20	3000	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
20	4000	8'	10'	10'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

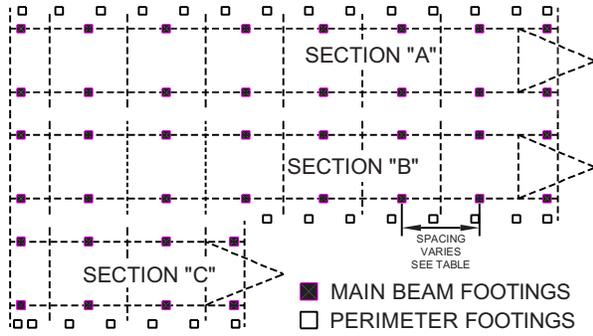
FOR HOMES IN 30 PSF OR HIGHER ROOF ZONES, USE PERIMETER PIERING AS SHOWN ON FOLLOWING PAGE.



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MAIN BEAM WITH PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

15/16 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS

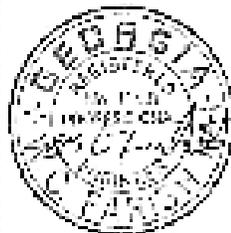


PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING					
Roof Live Load Max. (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	FOOTING CONFIGURATION			Footing Spacing (feet)
		16" X 16" Concrete Pad	8" X 16" Concrete Pad	2 x 12 x 24" Wood Pad	
20	1000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	6'-0"
	1500	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	
20	1000	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	8'-0"
	1500	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	
30	2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	8'-0"
	1000	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	
	1500	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	
40	2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	8'-0"
	1000	DOUBLE	N/A	DOUBLE	
	1500	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	

PROCEDURE:

1. Determine the design roof live load of the home.
2. Determine the soil bearing capacity.
3. Follow that line across the table to determine the type of footing configuration and spacing.
4. Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from each corner of the home.
5. The spacing for any footing may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.



These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams and perimeter of the section(s).

Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details.

Review the tables that indicate the footing type you are going to use for main beams and perimeter piers.

Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

Main beam footing spacing table acceptable for roof live load 40 psf maximum.

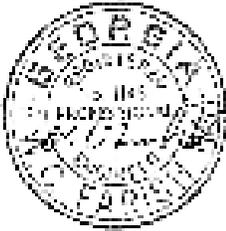
MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS									
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
	Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
1000	5'	5'	5'	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"	8'	10'	10'
1500	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"	8'	10'	11'	8'	10'	12'
2000	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS									
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
	Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Two Dbl Pad Ftng.		
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
1000	5'	5'	5'	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'
1500	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
2000	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS									
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)								
	Sgl. Pad Footing			Dbl. Pad Footing			Triple Pad Ftng.		
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size		
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"
1000	5'	5'	5'	8'	10'	10'	8'	10'	12'
1500	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
2000	8'	10'	10'-6"	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
3000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'
4000	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'	8'	10'	12'

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MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING USING PRE-POURED (UNREINFORCED) CONCRETE FOOTINGS

MULTIPLE SECTIONS - 20 PSF ROOF

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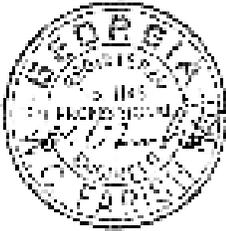
These tables determine the footing spacing along the main beams of the section.

13 WIDE				14 WIDE				15/16 WIDE			
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 20" X 20" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 20" X 20" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 20" X 20" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	4'-6"	4'-6"	4'-6"	1000	4'-6"	4'-6"	4'-6"	1000	4'-0"	4'-0"	4'-0"
1500	7'-0"	7'-0"	7'-0"	1500	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	1500	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"
2000	8'-0"	9'-6"	9'-6"	2000	8'-0"	9'-0"	9'-0"	2000	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-0"
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 24" X 24" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 24" X 24" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 24" X 24" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	7'-0"	7'-0"	7'-0"	1000	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	1000	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"
1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	10'-6"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	10'-0"	1500	8'-0"	8'-0"	8'-0"
2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 28" X 28" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 28" X 28" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 28" X 28" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	8'-0"	9'-6"	9'-6"	1000	8'-0"	9'-0"	9'-0"	1000	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"
1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-0"
2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 32" X 32" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 32" X 32" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 32" X 32" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1000	8'-0"	10'-0"	10'-6"	1000	8'-0"	9'-6"	9'-6"
1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 36" X 36" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 36" X 36" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 36" X 36" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"

Equivalent round pad size:

- for 20" round pad, use charts for 16" x 16" pads
- for 24" round pad, use 20" x 20" charts
- for 28" round pad, use 24" x 24" charts
- for 32" round pad, use 28" x 28" charts
- for 36" round pad, use 32" x 32" charts





MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING USING PRE-POURED (UNREINFORCED) CONCRETE FOOTINGS

MULTIPLE SECTIONS - 30 PSF ROOF

These tables determine the footing spacing along the main beams of the section.

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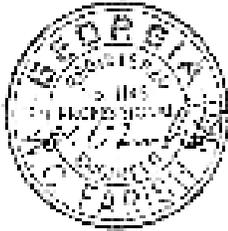
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13 WIDE				14 WIDE				15/16 WIDE			
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 20" X 20" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 20" X 20" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 20" X 20" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	4'-0"	4'-0"	4'-0"	1000	4'-0"	4'-0"	4'-0"	1000	3'-0"	3'-0"	3'-0"
1500	6'-0"	6'-0"	6'-0"	1500	6'-0"	6'-0"	6'-0"	1500	5'-0"	5'-0"	5'-0"
2000	8'-0"	8'-6"	8'-6"	2000	8'-0"	8'-0"	8'-0"	2000	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	10'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	10'-6"
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 24" X 24" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 24" X 24" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 24" X 24" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	6'-0"	6'-0"	6'-0"	1000	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	1000	4'-6"	4'-6"	4'-6"
1500	8'-0"	9'-0"	9'-0"	1500	8'-0"	8'-6"	8'-6"	1500	7'-0"	7'-0"	7'-0"
2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-6"	2000	8'-0"	9'-6"	9'-6"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 28" X 28" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 28" X 28" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 28" X 28" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	8'-0"	8'-0"	8'-0"	1000	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"	1000	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"
1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-6"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	10'-0"
2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 32" X 32" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 32" X 32" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 32" X 32" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	8'-0"	10'-0"	10'-6"	1000	8'-0"	10'-0"	10'-0"	1000	8'-0"	8'-6"	8'-6"
1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 36" X 36" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 36" X 36" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 36" X 36" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1000	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-0"
1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"

Equivalent round pad size:

- for 20" round pad, use charts for 16" x 16" pads
- for 24" round pad, use 20" x 20" charts
- for 28" round pad, use 24" x 24" charts
- for 32" round pad, use 28" x 28" charts
- for 36" round pad, use 32" x 32" charts





MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING USING PRE-POURED (UNREINFORCED) CONCRETE FOOTINGS

MULTIPLE SECTIONS - 40 PSF ROOF

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These tables determine the footing spacing along the main beams of the section.

13 WIDE				14 WIDE				15/16 WIDE			
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 20" X 20" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 20" X 20" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 20" X 20" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	3'-6"	3'-6"	3'-6"	1000	3'-0"	3'-0"	3'-0"	1000	3'-0"	3'-0"	3'-0"
1500	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	1500	5'-0"	5'-0"	5'-0"	1500	4'-6"	4'-6"	4'-6"
2000	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"	2000	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"	2000	6'-0"	6'-0"	6'-0"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	10'-6"	3000	8'-0"	9'-0"	9'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-6"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-0"	4000	8'-0"	9'-0"	9'-0"
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 24" X 24" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 24" X 24" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 24" X 24" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	5'-6"	5'-6"	5'-6"	1000	5'-0"	5'-0"	5'-0"	1000	4'-0"	4'-0"	4'-0"
1500	8'-0"	8'-0"	8'-0"	1500	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"	1500	6'-6"	6'-6"	6'-6"
2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	10'-0"	2000	8'-0"	8'-6"	8'-6"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 28" X 28" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 28" X 28" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 28" X 28" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"	1000	7'-0"	7'-0"	7'-0"	1000	6'-0"	6'-0"	6'-0"
1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	10'-6"	1500	8'-0"	9'-0"	9'-0"
2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 32" X 32" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 32" X 32" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 32" X 32" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	8'-0"	9'-6"	9'-6"	1000	8'-0"	9'-0"	9'-0"	1000	7'-6"	7'-6"	7'-6"
1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-6"
2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"
PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 36" X 36" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 36" X 36" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS				PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED 36" X 36" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTINGS			
Soil Capacity (psf)	MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)			MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)				
	Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size			Main Beam Size				
	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"	8"	10"	12"		
1000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1000	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-6"	1000	8'-0"	10'-0"	9'-6"
1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	1500	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-6"
2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	2000	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-6"
3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	3000	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-6"
4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	12'-0"	4000	8'-0"	10'-0"	11'-6"

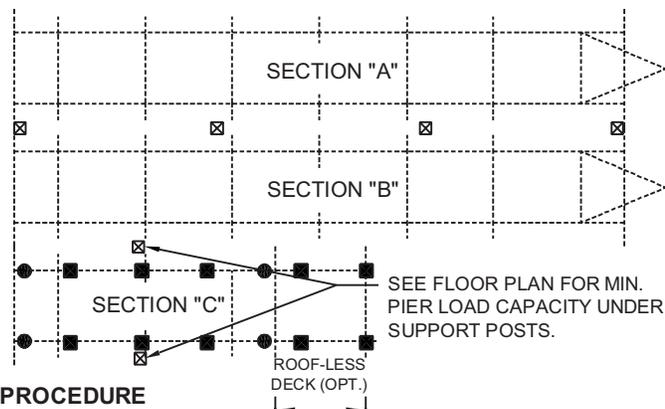
Equivalent round pad size:

- for 20" round pad, use charts for 16" x 16" pads
- for 24" round pad, use 20" x 20" charts
- for 28" round pad, use 24" x 24" charts
- for 32" round pad, use 28" x 28" charts
- for 36" round pad, use 32" x 32" charts

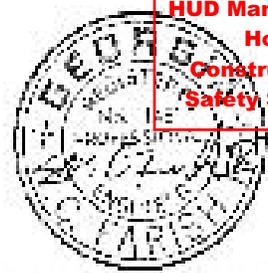


TRIPLE SECTION WITH TRANSVERSE ROOF FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AT MAIN BEAM AND SUPPORT POSTS

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- ☒ SUPPORT POST LOCATIONS
- MAIN BEAM FOOTINGS
- FOOTING AT EACH END OF MAIN BEAMS



If roof-less deck is on the end of the tag unit, only the main beam footings need be under the deck. The "footings at each end of main beams" will terminate under tag walls.

PROCEDURE

- Main beam footing configurations and piers can be the same type, configuration and spacing as determined for the main beams for the main sections of the home.
- For footing configurations under the piers at each end of the main beams **see the tables below**. Use the same soil capacity column as used for the main unit beam footings.

- ☒ For the minimum loads for the support posts, review the first column in the table on the floor plan entitled "Minimum Pier Loads (lbs.)". Using the same soil capacity column chosen for the main unit beam footings, select a footing and footing configuration that meets or exceeds the minimum loads from the table on the floor plan for each support post. See pages 13 and 14 for footing configuration selection.

MINIMUM FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS UNDER PIERS AT EACH END OF MAIN BEAMS

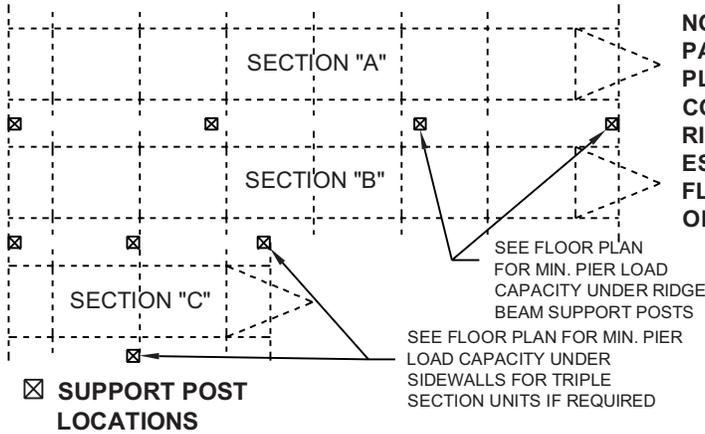
12 WIDE TRIPLE SECTION

16" x 16" x 4" Concrete Footings					8" x 16" x 4" Concrete Footings					2 x 12 x 24" Wood Footings				
Soil Capacity (psf)	Section Length Max. (ft.)	Roof Live Load Max. (psf)			Soil Capacity (psf)	Section Length Max. (ft.)	Roof Live Load Max. (psf)			Soil Capacity (psf)	Section Length Max. (ft.)	Roof Live Load Max. (psf)		
		20	30	40			20	30	40			20	30	40
1000	36	Quad	Quad	Quad	1000	30	2 Triple	2 Triple	2 Triple	1000	22	Double Triple	Triple Triple	Triple Triple
1500	30	Double	Double	Double	1500	36	2 Triple	2 Triple	N/A	1500	36	Double	Double	Double
2000	36	Double	Double	Double	2000	22	Triple	2 Double	2 Double	2000	30	Double	Double	Double
3000	30	Single	Single	Single	3000	36	2 Double	2 Double	2 Triple	3000	22	Single Double	Double Double	Double Double
4000	36	Single	Single	Single	4000	30	Triple	Triple	Triple	4000	36	Single	Single	Single
						36	Triple	Triple	2 Double					
						30	Double	Double	Double					
						36	Double	Double	Triple					
						4000	36	Double	Double	Double				

13 OR 14 WIDE TRIPLE SECTION

16" x 16" x 4" Concrete Footings					8" x 16" x 4" Concrete Footings					2 x 12 x 24" Wood Footings				
Soil Capacity (psf)	Section Length Max. (ft.)	Roof Live Load Max. (psf)			Soil Capacity (psf)	Section Length Max. (ft.)	Roof Live Load Max. (psf)			Soil Capacity (psf)	Section Length Max. (ft.)	Roof Live Load Max. (psf)		
		20	30	40			20	30	40			20	30	40
1000	36	Quad	Quad	Quad	1000	26	2 Triple	2 Triple	N/A	1000	26	Triple Triple	Triple Triple	Triple Triple
1500	26	Double	Double	Quad	1500	36	2 Triple	N/A	N/A	1500	36	Triple	Triple	N/A
2000	36	Double	Double	Double	2000	26	2 Double	2 Double	2 Triple	2000	26	Double Double	Double Double	Double Triple
3000	26	Single	Single	Double	3000	36	2 Double	2 Triple	2 Triple	3000	36	Double	Double	Double
4000	36	Single	Double	Double	4000	26	Triple	Triple	2 Double	4000	26	Single	Single	Single
						36	Triple	2 Double	2 Double					
						26	Double	Double	Triple					
						36	Double	Triple	Triple					
						4000	36	Double	Double	Double				

MULTI WIDE SECTIONS RIDGE BEAM SUPPORT POST MATING LINE FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS



NOTE: THE FOOTING CAPACITY TABLE ON THIS PAGE INDICATES THE MAXIMUM LOAD THAT CAN BE PLACED ON THE VARIOUS FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS. THE MINIMUM LOADS FOR THE RIDGE BEAM SUPPORT POSTS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR EACH POST ON THE MODEL FLOOR PLAN ATTACHED TO THE FLAP IN THE BACK OF THIS MANUAL.

POST DATA				
LIVE LOAD: 30 LBS.				
LABEL	LOCATION	UNIT	POST	PIER LOAD*
A		A	32	3,200
A		B	32	
B	14'-1 1/4"	A	7	9,100
B	14'-1 1/4"	B	7	
C	30'-4 1/4"	A	7	8,900
C	30'-4 1/4"	B	7	
D	44'-0"	A	32	3,100
D	44'-0"	B	32	

EXAMPLE OF MINIMUM SUPPORT POST LOADS FOUND ON FLOOR PLAN

PROCEDURE

- The location of the ridge beam support posts are designated by yellow labels along the floor mating line of the home, and on the floor plan by a square symbol containing a letter, for example [B]. Post [A] is always the first support post at the front or tow bar end of the section.
- Review the first column in the table on the floor plan entitled 'POST DATA', for the minimum loads for each pair of support posts.
- Using the same soil capacity column chosen for the main beam piers, select a footing and footing configuration that meets or exceeds the minimum loads from the table on the floor plan for each mating line pier.
- The type of pier and footing selected under the support posts are to meet or exceed the minimum loads established for each mating line pier.

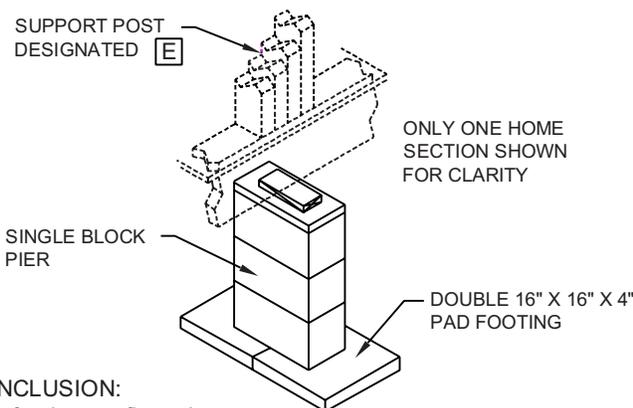
NOTE: FOR A THIRD SECTION WITH TRANSVERSE ROOF DESIGN SEE PAGE 31 FOR MAIN BEAM AND SUPPORT POST PIERING REQUIREMENTS.

NOTES

- Due to the various loads required by each pair of support posts, footing configurations will most likely be different from post to post. See Example 1.
- Single-stack concrete blocks supporting mating line footings may be oriented in either direction, either perpendicular to floor rim plate (as shown below) or parallel to rim.

EXAMPLE

Post [E] has a minimum pier load of 3,200 lbs. Using 1000 lbs. soil capacity and 16" x 16" x 4" concrete pads, a double 16" x 16" x 4" footing is required under a single block pier at post location [E].



CONCLUSION:

This footing configuration can carry a maximum of 3500 lbs.

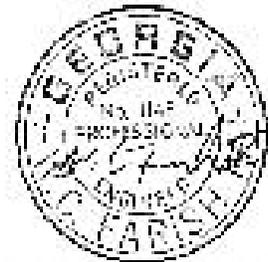
FOOTING CAPACITIES MAX.

8" x 16" x 4" CONCRETE PAD				
Soil Capacity (PSF)	DOUBLE PAD	TRIPLE PAD	2 DOUBLE PADS	2 TRIPLE PADS
1000	1,700	2,600	3,500	5,200
1500	2,600	4,000	5,300	8,000
2000	3,500	5,300	7,100	10,600
3000	5,200	8,000	10,600	16,000
4000	7,000	10,600	14,200	21,200

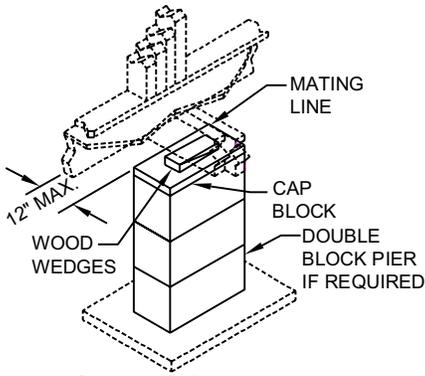
16" x 16" x 4" CONCRETE PAD				
Soil Capacity (PSF)	SINGLE PAD	DOUBLE PAD	2 DOUBLE PADS	QUAD PADS
1000	1,700	3,500	7,000	7,000
1500	2,600	5,300	10,600	10,600
2000	3,500	7,100	14,200	14,200
3000	5,200	10,600	21,200	21,200
4000	7,000	14,200	28,400	28,400

2 x 12 x 24" WOOD				
Soil Capacity (PSF)	SINGLE PAD	DOUBLE PADS	TRIPLE PADS	
1000	2,000	4,000	6,000	
1500	3,000	6,000	9,000	
2000	4,000	8,000	12,000	
3000	6,000	12,000	18,000	
4000	8,000	16,000	24,000	

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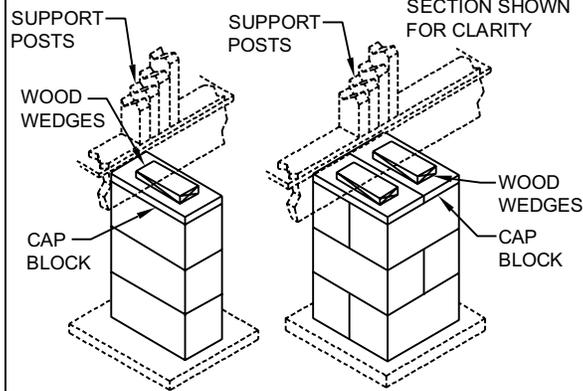


MATING LINE SUPPORT POST PIERS USING CONCRETE BLOCK



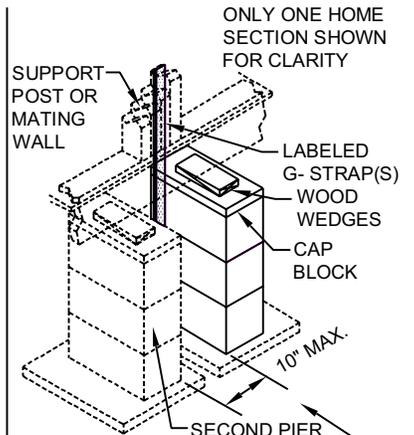
Center of pier may be set back a maximum of 12" from end of home.

PIER AT END WALL



SINGLE BLOCK DOUBLE BLOCK

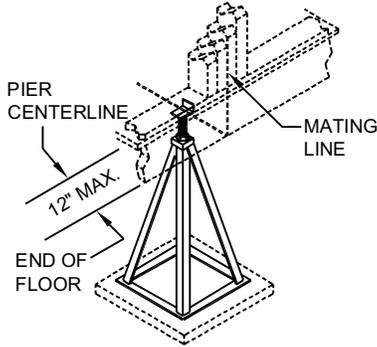
PIER(S) AT SUPPORT POSTS (WITHOUT LABELED G-STRAP)



For multiple piers at G-strap each pier need only support half of the total support post load.

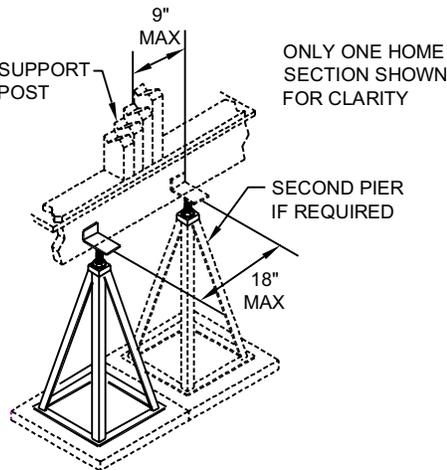
PIER(S) AT SUPPORT POSTS (WITH LABELED G-STRAP)

MATING LINE SUPPORT POST PIERS USING COMMERCIAL METAL PIERS

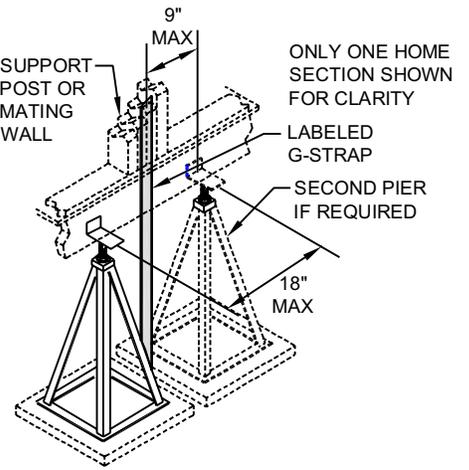


Centerline of pier may be set back a maximum of 12" from end of home.

PIER AT END WALL

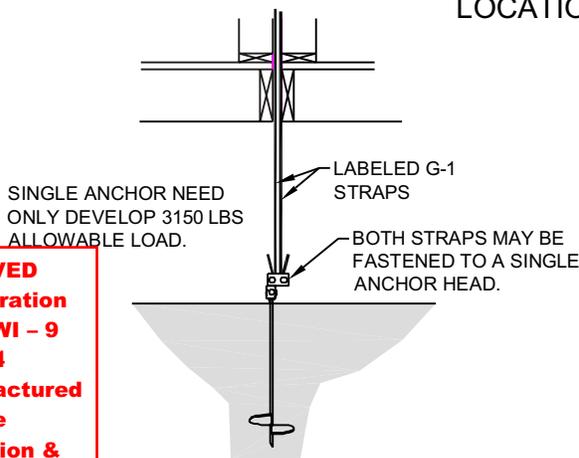


PIER(S) AT SUPPORT POSTS (WITHOUT LABELED G-STRAP)



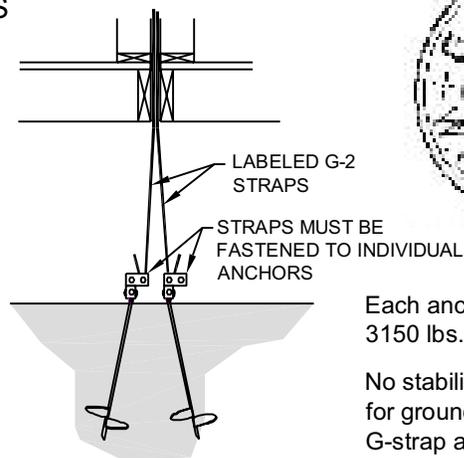
PIER(S) AT SUPPORT POSTS (WITH LABELED G-STRAP)

TIEDOWN OF LABELED G-STRAPS AT SUPPORT POST LOCATIONS

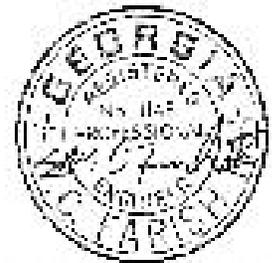


SINGLE ANCHOR NEED ONLY DEVELOP 3150 LBS ALLOWABLE LOAD.

LABELED G-1 STRAPS



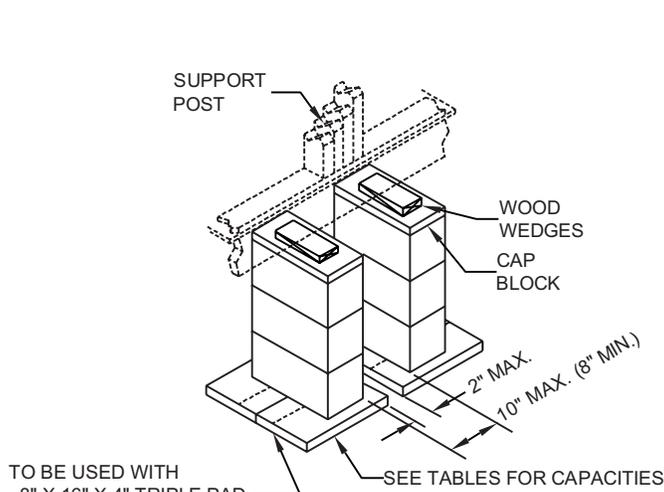
LABELED G-2 STRAPS



Each anchor must develop 3150 lbs. allowable load.

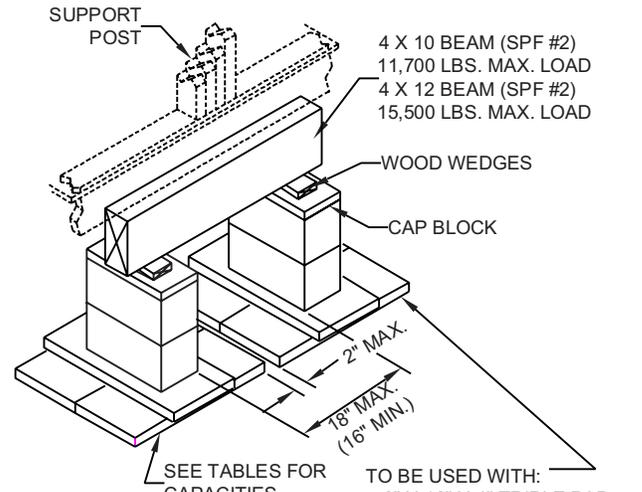
No stabilizer plate is required for ground anchor at labeled G-strap along mating line.

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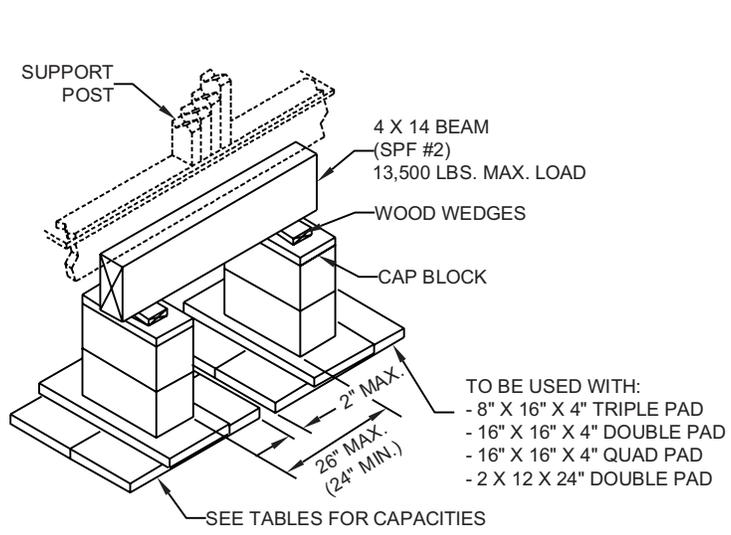


TO BE USED WITH
 - 8" X 16" X 4" TRIPLE PAD
 - 16" X 16" X 4" DOUBLE PAD

Twin Concrete Block Piers At Mating Line Support Post

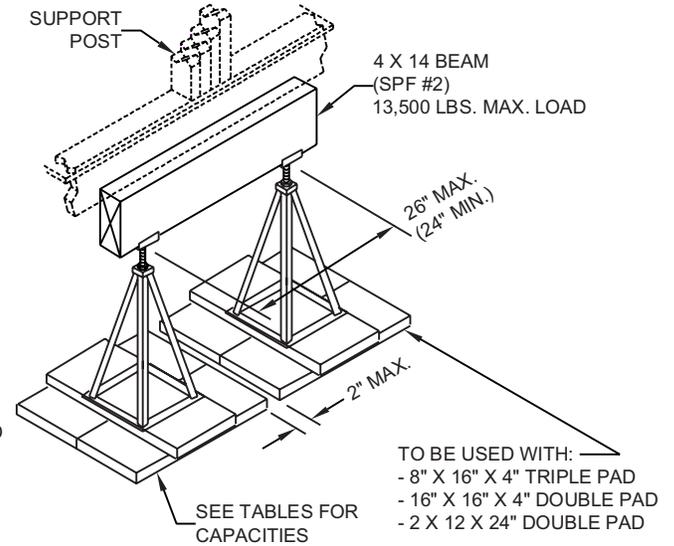


TO BE USED WITH:
 - 8" X 16" X 4" TRIPLE PAD
 - 16" X 16" X 4" DOUBLE PAD
 - 2 X 12 X 24" DOUBLE PAD



TO BE USED WITH:
 - 8" X 16" X 4" TRIPLE PAD
 - 16" X 16" X 4" DOUBLE PAD
 - 16" X 16" X 4" QUAD PAD
 - 2 X 12 X 24" DOUBLE PAD

Twin Concrete Block Piers At Mating Line Support Post



TO BE USED WITH:
 - 8" X 16" X 4" TRIPLE PAD
 - 16" X 16" X 4" DOUBLE PAD
 - 2 X 12 X 24" DOUBLE PAD

Twin Metal Piers At Mating Line Support Post

8" x 16" x 4" CONCRETE PADS	
SOIL CAPACITY (PSF)	2 EACH TRIPLE PADS
1000	5200
1500	8000
2000	10,600
3000	15,500*
4000	15,500*

16" x 16" x 4" CONCRETE PADS		
SOIL CAPACITY (PSF)	2 EACH DOUBLE PADS	2 EACH QUAD PADS
1000	7000	14,000
1500	10,600	15,500*
2000	14,200	15,500*
3000	15,500*	15,500*
4000	15,500*	15,500*

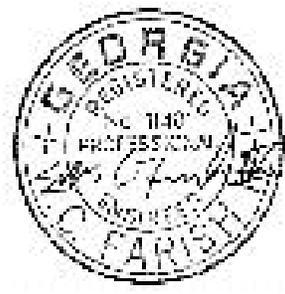
2 x 12 x 24" WOOD PADS	
SOIL CAPACITY (PSF)	2 EACH DOUBLE PADS
1000	8000
1500	12,000
2000	10,600
3000	13,500*
4000	13,500*

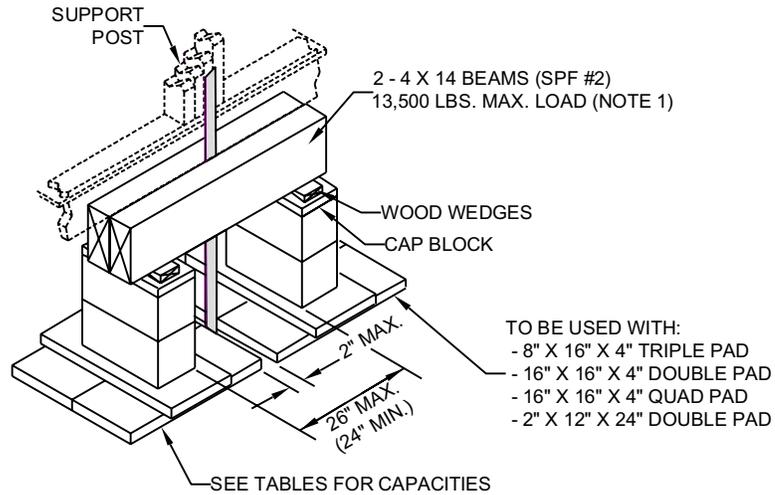
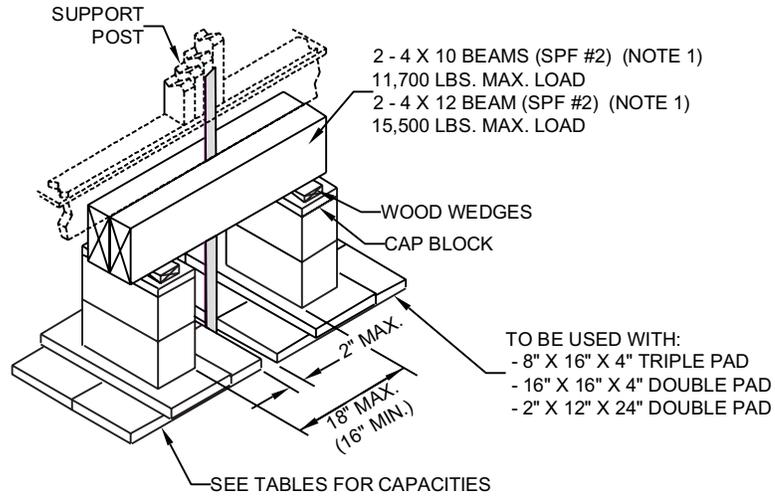
* - Pad capacity limited by beam capacity.

Note:

- All capacities shown are based on the footing capacity. Individual piers must also be capable of the capacity shown or the configuration must be reduced to match the pier capacity.

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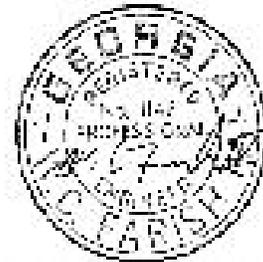


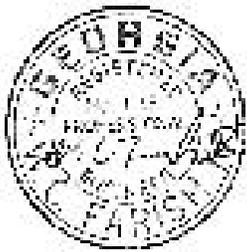
Twin Concrete Block Piers At Mating Line Support Post With G-Strap

NOTE:

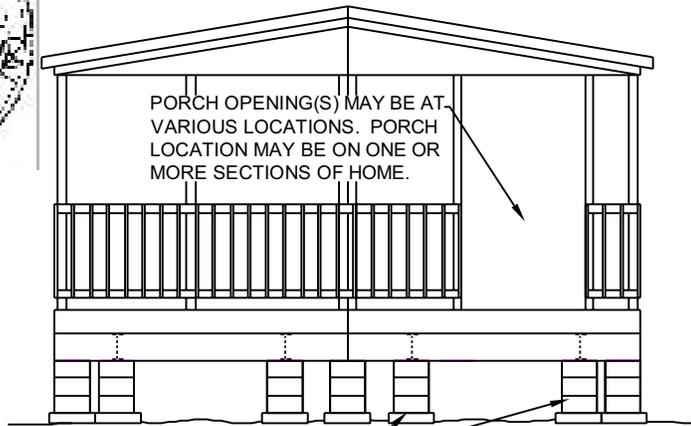
1. Double beam must be size shown due to Engineering calculation (shear critical).

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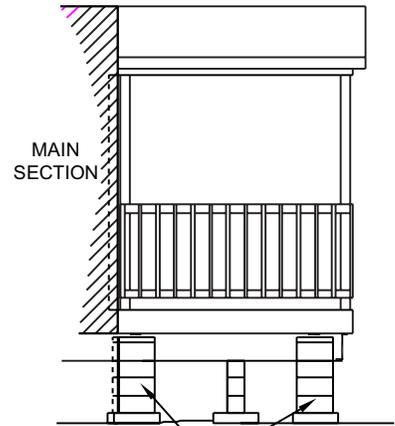


PORCHES



FOOTING AND PIERS UNDER THE MAIN BEAMS OF THE PORCH SHOULD BE THE SAME TYPE, CONFIGURATION, AND SPACING AS DETERMINED FOR THE MAIN BEAMS OF THE MAIN SECTION(S) OF THE HOME.

FRONT VIEW



PERIMETER FOOTING AND PIER SHOULD BE LOCATED AT EACH PORCH POST LOCATION. SEE PROCEDURE (BELOW) TO DETERMINE FOOTING CONFIGURATION.

SIDE VIEW

CAUTION:

AREA UNDER PORCH SHOULD NOT BE GRADED OR ENCLOSED BY A FOUNDATION THAT PREVENTS WATER FROM DRAINING AWAY FROM THE HOME. FOUNDATION OR SKIRTING SHALL FOLLOW THE EXTERIOR WALL OF THE MAIN SECTION(S).

NOTE: WHEN A SECTION OF A MULTI SECTION HOME IS ONLY A PORCH, MAIN BEAM AND PERIMETER FOOTINGS AND PIERS ARE DETERMINED AS OUTLINED ON THIS PAGE. PORCH POSTS SUPPORTED BY FRONT OR REAR FULL WIDTH METAL FRAME CROSSMEMBER DO NOT REQUIRE PIERS.

PERIMETER FOOTINGS UNDER PORCH POSTS
PROCEDURE:

1. Determine the design roof live load of the home.
2. Determine the soil bearing capacity.
3. Determine the spacing of the porch posts.
4. Follow that line across the table to determine the type of footing configuration.

NOTES:

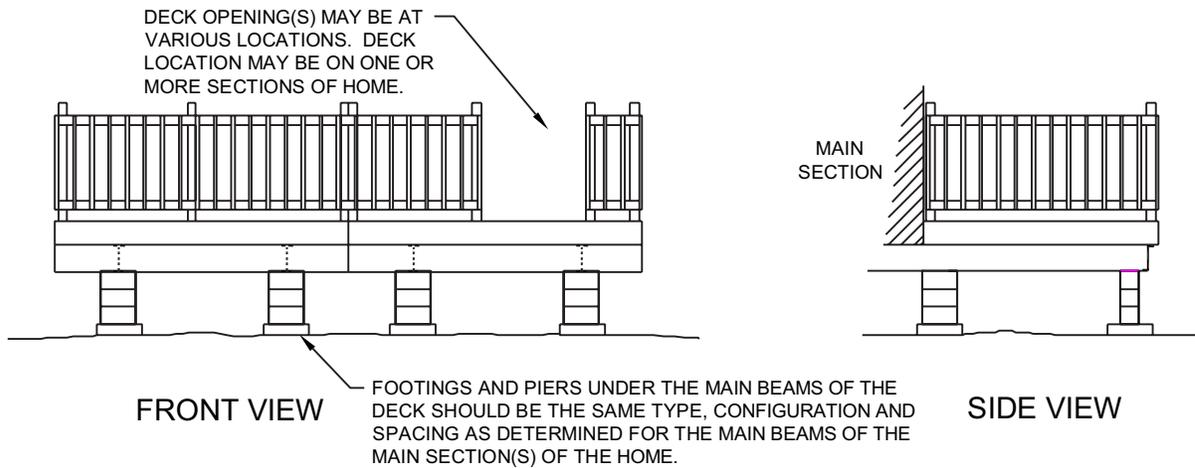
1. Length of porch can be subtracted from length of main section when determining longitudinal tiedown strap requirements.
2. See page 50 to see if longitudinal strap requirements apply.

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PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION BASED ON PORCH POST SPACING - MAX. 14 WIDE SECTION					
Roof Live Load Max. (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	Porch Post Spacing (feet)	FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS		
			16" x 16" x 4" Concrete Pad	8" x 16" x 4" Concrete Pad	2 x 12 x 24" Wood Pad
20, 30 & 40	1000	UP TO 4'-0"	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
	1500		SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
	2000 to 4000		SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
20	1000	OVER 4'-0" TO 6'-0" MAX	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
	1500		SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
	2000 to 4000		SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
30	1000		DOUBLE	TRIPLE	SINGLE
	1500		SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
	2000 to 4000		SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
40	1000	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	
	1500	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	
	2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	

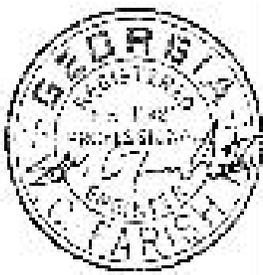
PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION BASED ON PORCH POST SPACING - MAX. 14 WIDE SECTION (cont'd)					
Roof Live Load Max. (psf)	Soil Capacity (psf)	Porch Post Spacing (feet)	FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS		
			16" x 16" x 4" Concrete Pad	8" x 16" x 4" Concrete Pad	2 x 12 x 24" Wood Pad
20	1000	OVER 6'-0" TO 8'-0" MAX	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE
	1500		SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
	2000 to 4000		SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
30	1000		DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE
	1500		SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
	2000 to 4000		SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE
40	1000	DOUBLE	N/A	DOUBLE	
	1500	DOUBLE	TRIPLE	DOUBLE	
	2000 to 4000	SINGLE	DOUBLE	SINGLE	

DECKS



CAUTION: DECK AREA SHOULD NOT BE ENCLOSED BY A FOUNDATION OR SKIRTING THAT PREVENTS WATER FROM DRAINING AWAY FROM THE HOME. (SEE BELOW). FOUNDATION OR SKIRTING SHOULD FOLLOW THE EXTERIOR WALL OF THE MAIN SECTION(S).

1. Length of deck can be subtracted from length of main section when determining longitudinal tiedown strap requirements
2. See page 50 to see if Longitudinal Strap requirements apply.
3. Decorative skirting or underpinning may be used around the deck area as long as holes or gaps are provided to allow sufficient drainage of rain runoff from under the deck. Ground under porch should be graded to prevent water runoff from collecting under rest of the home.



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CHAPTER 5 INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

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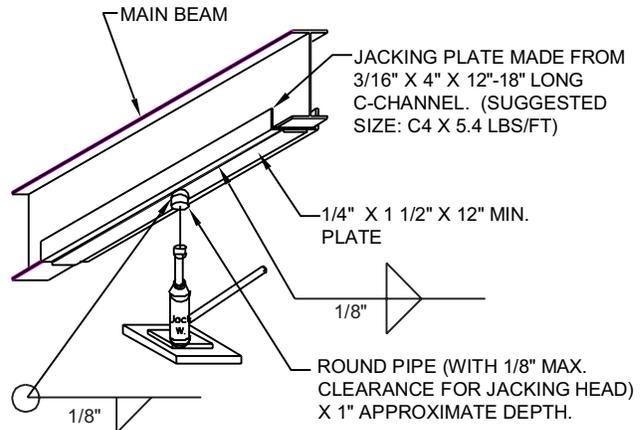
POSITIONING AND LEVELING OF THE SECTION(S)

WHEN SITE PREPARATION IS COMPLETE AND YOU HAVE SELECTED FOOTING AND PIER TYPES, YOU MAY NOW BEGIN INITIAL INSTALLATION OF THE HOME.

WARNING: THE HOME'S STRUCTURE WEIGHS SEVERAL TONS! ADEQUATE SUPPORT BLOCKING MUST BE USED TO SAFEGUARD PERSONNEL AND THE STRUCTURE DURING ALL INSTALLATION PROCEDURES. PERSONNEL SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO WORK UNDER THE HOME WHERE THEY MIGHT BE INJURED IF THE HOME ACCIDENTALLY SLIPS DURING THE INSTALLATION PROCESS.

DURING LEVELING, TAKE CARE TO AVOID STRESSING THE HOME. EXCESSIVE AND/OR NON-UNIFORM JACKING DURING THE LEVELING PROCESS WILL CAUSE THE HOME TO BE RACKED AND TWISTED AND MAY RESULT IN DAMAGE TO THE HOME.

WARNING: TO PREVENT THE HOME FROM SLIPPING OFF THE JACK, USE JACKING PLATES OR OTHER EQUIVALENT MEANS WHEN JACKING THE FRAME MAIN BEAM. BE SURE TO ADEQUATELY DISTRIBUTE THE CONCENTRATED LOAD OF THE JACK HEAD TO THE FRAME MEMBERS. THIS WILL AVOID DAMAGE TO THE BEAM AND PRESERVE THE WARRANTY. SEE DETAIL FOR RECOMMENDED JACKING PLATE ASSEMBLY.



MAIN BEAM JACKING PLATE ASSEMBLY

THIS ASSEMBLY IS NOT PROVIDED BY HOME MANUFACTURER

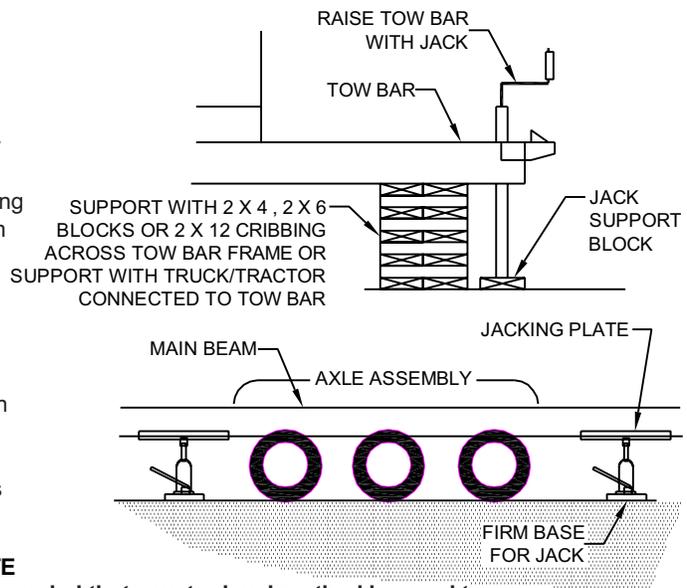
On multi-section homes, remove all the plastic covering and all shipping braces from the open side of the first section. (You may elect at this time to remove all the plastic covering and braces from the other section or sections.)

MOVE THE SINGLE SECTION OR THE FIRST SECTION OF THE HOME INTO ITS DESIRED FINAL POSITION.

LEVELING

Using the tow bar jack, raise the tow bar to a height slightly higher than the intended height of the footings and piers. Block under the tow bar with 2 x 4's, 2 x 6's or 2 x 12 cribbing or attach tow bar to truck/tractor to prevent the section from falling if the jack fails. (Raise higher with hydraulic jack if additional height is required.)

Place minimum 12 ton rated hydraulic jacks in front of and behind the axle assembly under both main beams. Make sure these jacks have jacking plates under the bottom main beam flanges and have a firm base under the jacks before raising the remainder of the section slightly higher than the intended height of the footings and piers. Operate all jacks simultaneously to prevent excessive stress on the main beams.



NOTE

In order to level the section, it is recommended that a water level method be used to ensure all pier supports are at the same height before lowering the section to its final supported position.

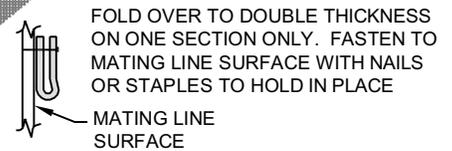
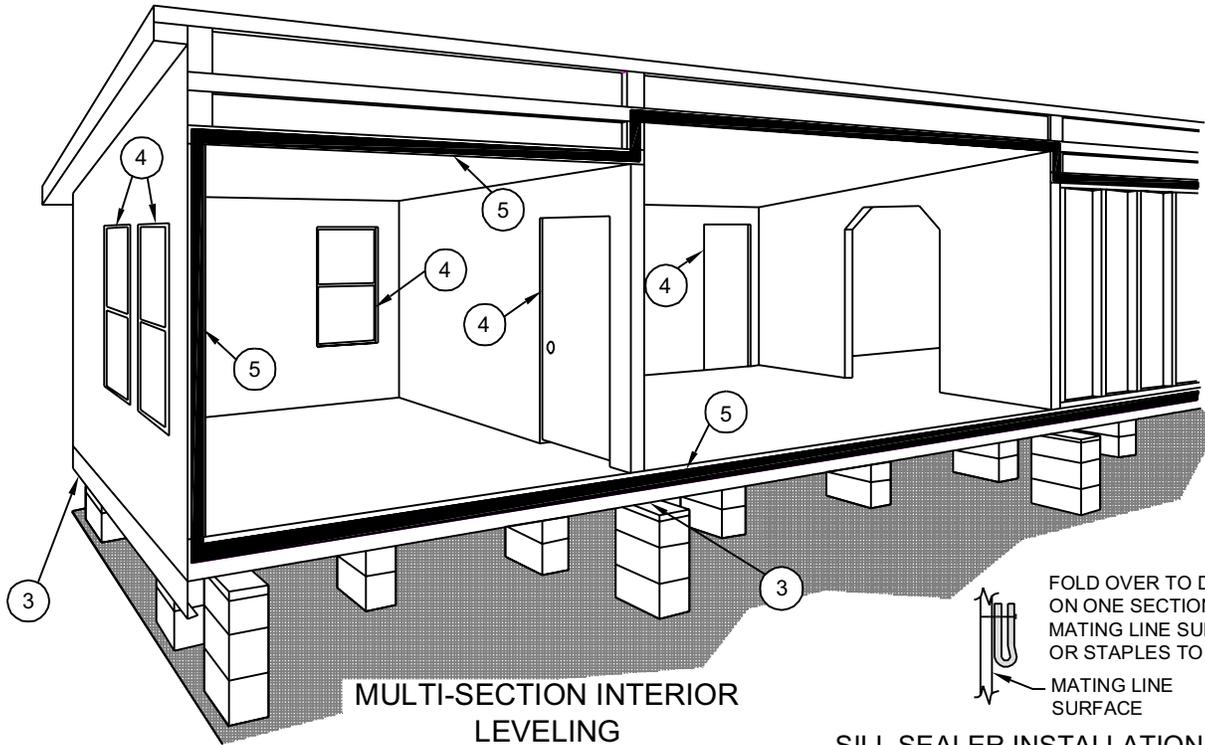
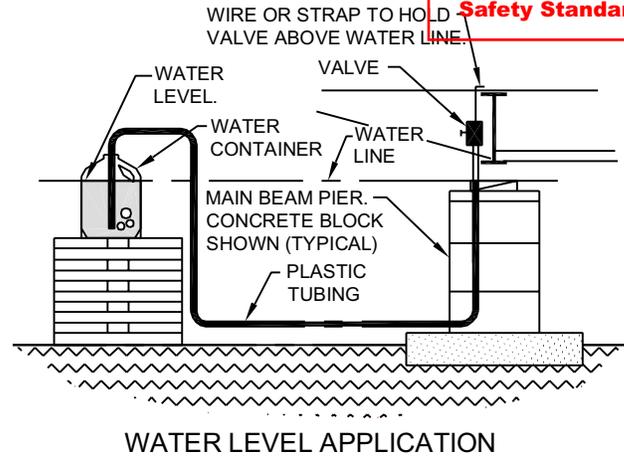
SEE THE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR THE PROCEDURE ON USING A WATER LEVEL.

POSITIONING AND LEVELING OF THE SECTIONS
(cont'd.)

PROCEDURE ON USING A WATER LEVEL

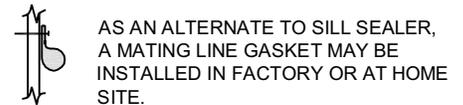
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1. Position water container adjacent to the section that permits length of plastic tubing and valve to reach all pier locations.
2. Lay out plastic tubing, away from traffic areas, checking to make sure it is not compressed or kinked. Make sure installation materials are not placed on tubing.
3. Fill container with colored water.
4. Hold the valve below the level of the water container, open the valve to bleed out any air. Close valve.
5. Locate the tubing adjacent to a pier that is set to the desired final height of the home. Position the valve above the pier and open the valve. Move the water container up or down to where the water level in the tubing is at the desired final height of the pier. Maintain the water container at that position. Close valve.
6. Move tubing to the next pier. Locate the valve above the pier and open the valve. Set the pier height to the level of the water in the tubing. Close the valve. Repeat this step until all piers are at the same level.
7. Lower section onto piers.



PROCEDURE:

1. Check level of floor from front to rear direction. (With water level)
2. Check level of floor across the section width.
3. Raise section and adjust pier wedges in all areas not level or plumb.
4. After leveling is complete check all windows, interior and exterior doors to make sure they operate freely without binding.



5. On multi-sections, install strips of sill sealer around the ceiling (at the ceiling panel location), endwalls and floor mating line. Fasten sill sealer with staples or nails to secure in place. Aerosol dispensed polyurethane foams, such as Enerfoam, or mating line gasket may be substituted for sill sealer. Do not use carpet pad or fiberglass insulation for this application.

CAUTION: SPECIAL CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THIS MATING LINE JOINT IS TIGHT TO RESIST AIR INFILTRATION AND MINIMIZE CONDENSATION.

POSITIONING AND LEVELING OF THE SECTIONS (cont'd.)

CONTINUE AS FOLLOWS FOR POSITIONING AND LEVELING THE NEXT SECTION.

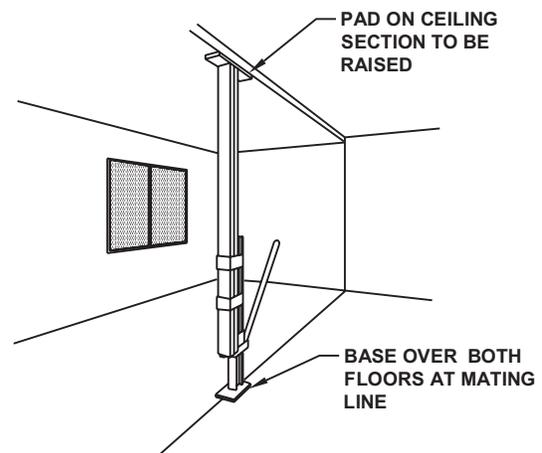
NOTE: BEFORE MOVING THE SECOND SECTION INTO POSITION, BE SURE THE GROUND IS LEVEL WHERE THE INSIDE WHEELS (NEXT TO THE MATING LINE) WILL REST. THIS WILL HELP IN SLIDING THE SECTIONS TOGETHER.

PROCEDURE

1. Draw the two sections together using chain binder "come-a-longs", rollers or skid boards.
2. With the two sections together, but with no fasteners installed, check the alignment of the end walls, interior walls, ceiling and floor.
3. Position the second section to bring the floor seams flush, keeping the roof slightly apart and the end walls aligned at the floor. At this time, place piers only under the inside main beam. Fasten the floor together with lag screws per the details on page 43.
4. Close the gap in the ceiling by raising the outside main beam. Use three hydraulic jacks, one placed behind the axles, one in front of the axles, and the third approximately half-way between the front of the axles and front tow bar. Additional jacks may be required along the sidewall to aid in closing up the ceiling gap.
5. Complete the piercing under the outside main beam, if roof alignment is needed, see details below.
6. Fasten the roofs together per the details on page 44 or 45.

TO ALIGN THE ROOF VERTICALLY:

NOTE: BE SURE THE CEILING PANELS FROM EACH SECTION ARE FLUSH AT THE MATING LINE BEFORE THE ROOF IS TOTALLY FASTENED. IF THEY ARE NOT FLUSH, ONE PERSON SHOULD WORK INSIDE TO RAISE THE LOW SIDE AS NEEDED BY USING A WOOD OR METAL PAD AT THE TOP AND JACKING UNDER A WOOD POST OR SECTION OF STEEL PIPE. PLACE THE BASE OF THE JACK ACROSS THE FLOOR MATING LINE TO DISTRIBUTE THE LOADS TO BOTH SECTIONS. JACK AGAINST THE CEILING ONLY IN AREAS TO BE COVERED LATER WITH TRIM MOLDING. SEE DETAIL.



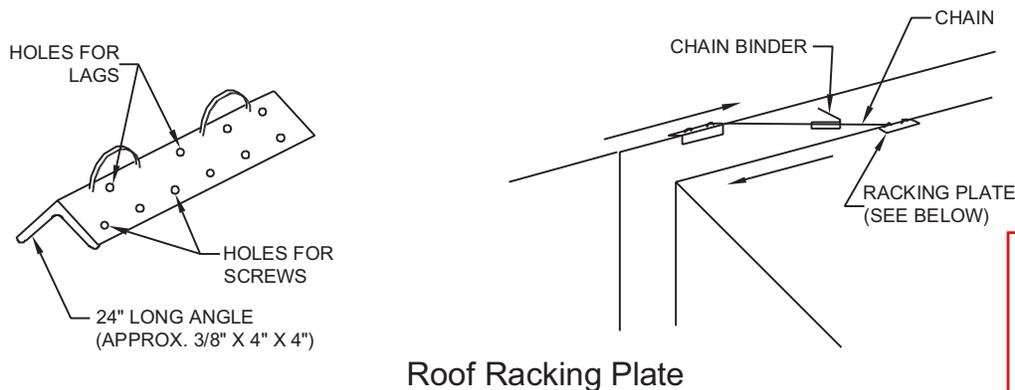
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POSITIONING AND LEVELING OF THE SECTIONS (cont'd.)

TO ALIGN THE ROOF HORIZONTAL:

NOTE: IF THE ROOF OR END WALLS OF THE HOME ARE NOT PROPERLY ALIGNED DURING THE POSITIONING AND LEVELING PROCESS IT IS RECOMMENDED TO USE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS TO CORRECT THE SITUATION:

1. **Roof Racking Plates** - To reduce stress cracks that could develop during alignment in drywall homes, use racking plates to move each roof section equally. Position the two plates approximately 6' to 8' apart and securely fasten each to separate ridgebeams. Connect a chain binder "come-a-long" to each racking plate and carefully pull the roof section together until properly aligned. Note: For safety, chain binders should be oversized but take care not to overstress the roof section. (Cont. on next page)



Roof Racking Plate

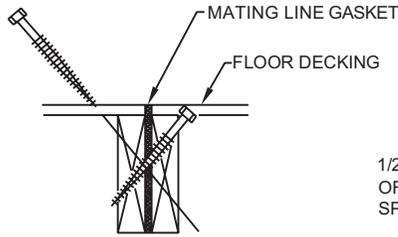
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2. Floor Jacking -

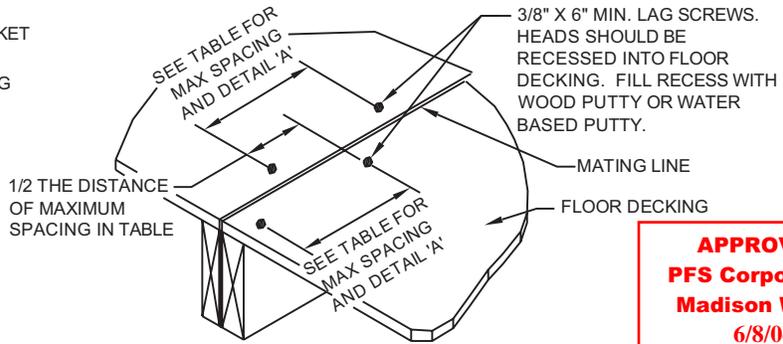
- A. **IF THE ROOF MUST BE MOVED FORWARD** With the main beams evenly supported, carefully raise the outside rear corner and lower the outside front corner. The roof should move forward until the end walls become even at the top. When the walls and ceiling joints are even, raise the outside main beam evenly at the front and rear to close the ceiling gap. Fasten the roofs together. Return section to level position.
 - B. **IF THE ROOF MUST BE MOVED BACKWARD** With the main beams evenly supported, carefully raise the outside front corner and lower the outside rear corner. The roof should move back until the end walls become even at the top. When the walls and ceiling joints are even, raise the outside main beam evenly at the front and rear to close the ceiling gap. Fasten the roofs together. Return section to level position.
 - C. As an alternate, a jack head may be placed at the end of the crossmember on or near the bolts that secure the endwall to the crossmember. Jacking at this location distributes the loads more equally throughout the structure.
3. If nails and staples are not removed from the centerline of the home, movement of the two sections is substantially prohibited. Properly placing a wooden rod, such as a clothes pole or broom handle, can make movement of the two sections easier.

IF THE HOME IS COMPRISED OF MORE THAN TWO SECTIONS, REPEAT THE PROCEDURE OUTLINED ON THIS PAGE AND THE PREVIOUS PAGE.

FLOOR CONNECTIONS

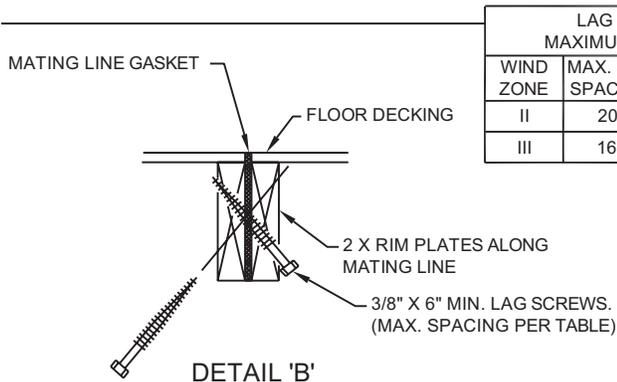


DETAIL 'A'



METHOD 1

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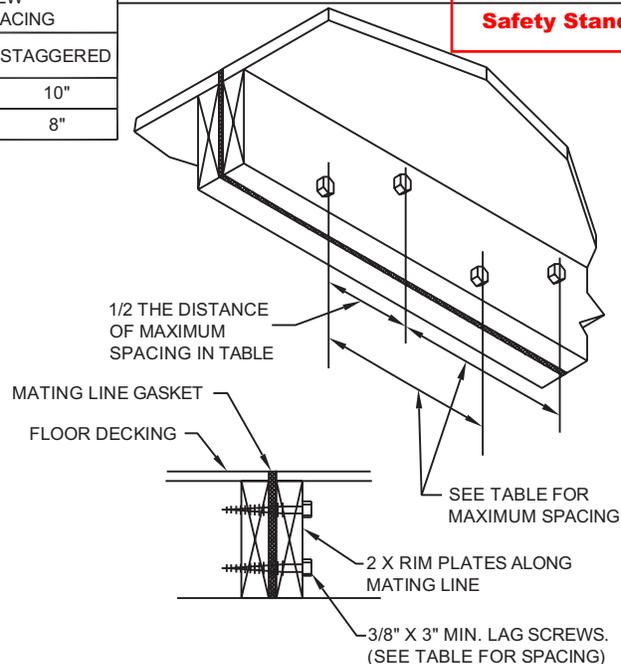
DETAIL 'B'

Note:

1. Bottom board not shown for clarity.
2. Holes in bottom board created by lag screws must be patched with a vinyl tape designed for repairing tears or holes.

METHOD 2

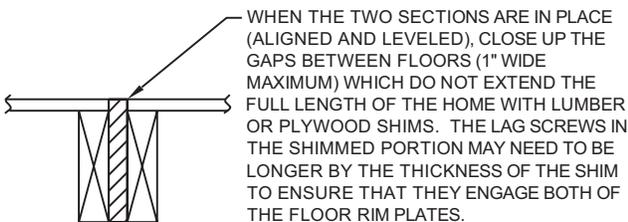
LAG SCREW MAXIMUM SPACING		
WIND ZONE	MAX. O.C. SPACING	STAGGERED
II	20"	10"
III	16"	8"



Note:

1. Bottom board not shown for clarity.
2. Holes in bottom board created by lag screws must be patched with a vinyl tape designed for repairing tears or holes.

METHOD 3

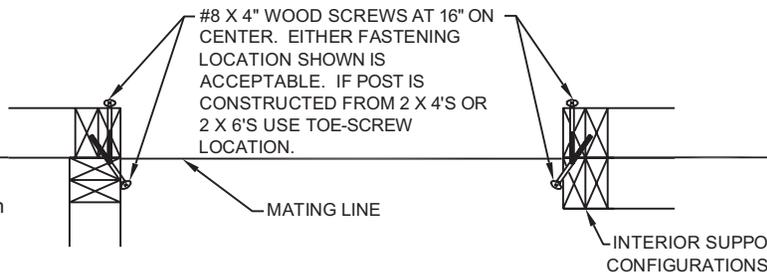


MATING LINE GAP FILLER

WHEN THE TWO SECTIONS ARE IN PLACE (ALIGNED AND LEVELED), CLOSE UP THE GAPS BETWEEN FLOORS (1" WIDE MAXIMUM) WHICH DO NOT EXTEND THE FULL LENGTH OF THE HOME WITH LUMBER OR PLYWOOD SHIMS. THE LAG SCREWS IN THE SHIMMED PORTION MAY NEED TO BE LONGER BY THE THICKNESS OF THE SHIM TO ENSURE THAT THEY ENGAGE BOTH OF THE FLOOR RIM PLATES.

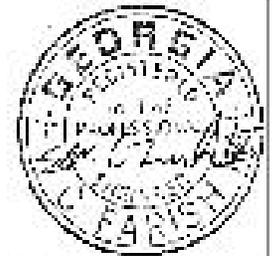
INTERIOR SUPPORT POST FASTENING

All interior ridge beam support posts are required to be screwed together.*



When either or both support posts have gypsum between them use longer screws to connect posts.

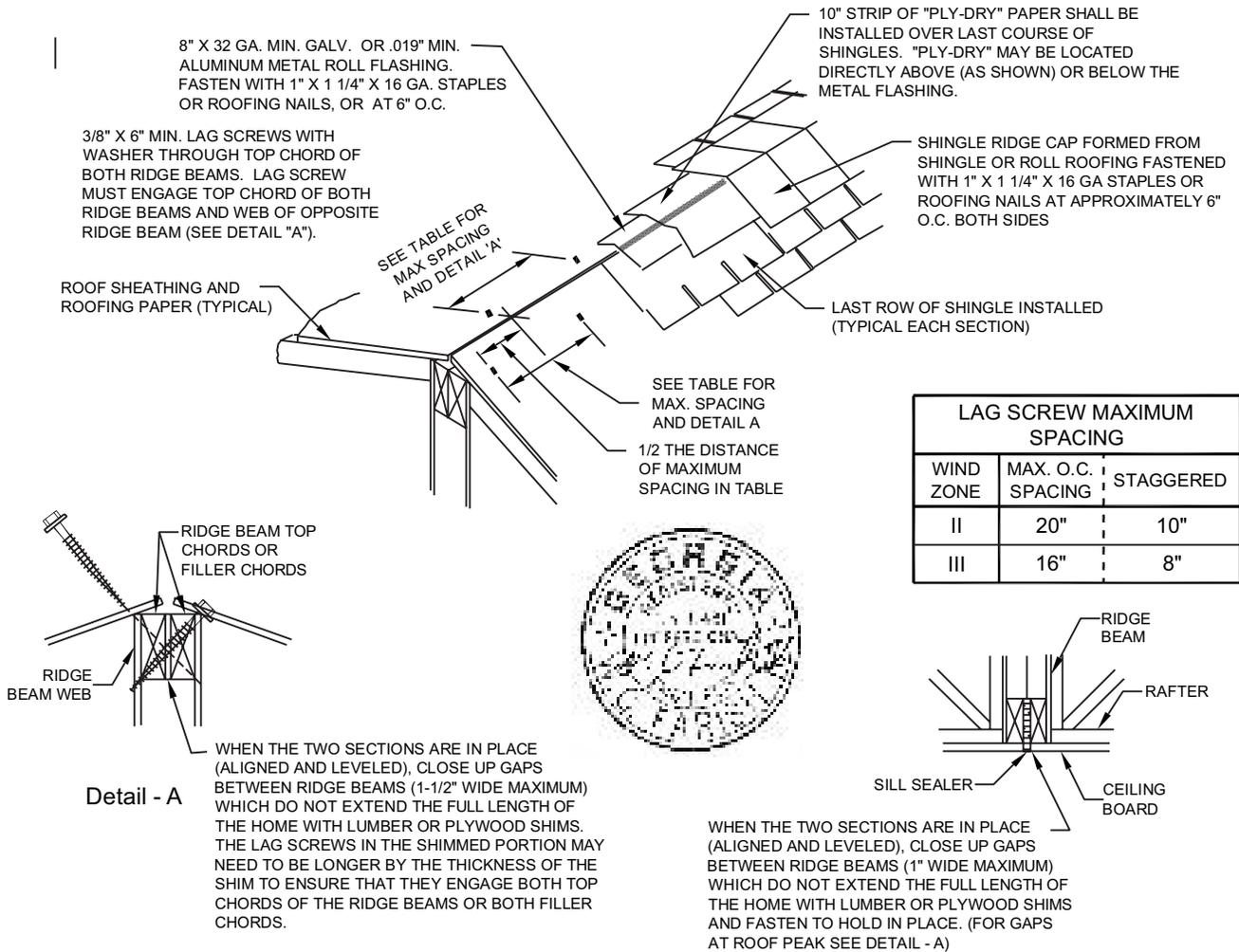
* - Ridgebeam support posts which are not at the end of a wall or which do not align with a support post on the opposite half need not be fastened together.



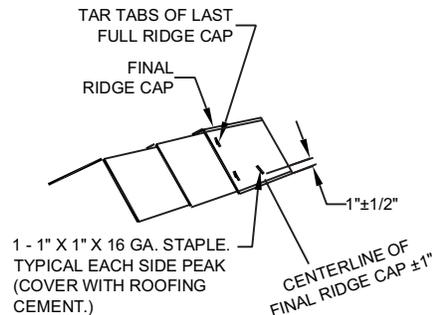
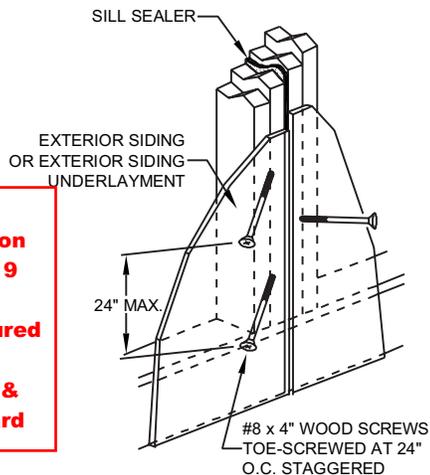
SHINGLE ROOF CONNECTION

CAUTION

A PROTECTIVE COVERING MATERIAL (PLYWOOD, POLYETHYLENE, OR SIMILAR MATERIAL) MAY HAVE BEEN INSTALLED ON TOP OF THE SHINGLE ROOF AT THE FRONT OF THE HOME AND ALONG FORWARD FACES OF ANY DORMER. THIS MATERIAL WAS INSTALLED TO PREVENT SHINGLES FROM BLOWING OFF DURING TRANSIT. HOLES RESULTING FROM ANY FASTENERS USED TO SECURE THIS MATERIAL TO THE ROOF SHOULD BE SEALED WITH A SILICONE OR ASPHALT-BASED SEALANT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE TOP LAYER OF SHINGLES BE LIFTED AND THE SEALANT APPLIED TO THE HOLES IN THE SECOND LAYER OF SHINGLES ALSO.



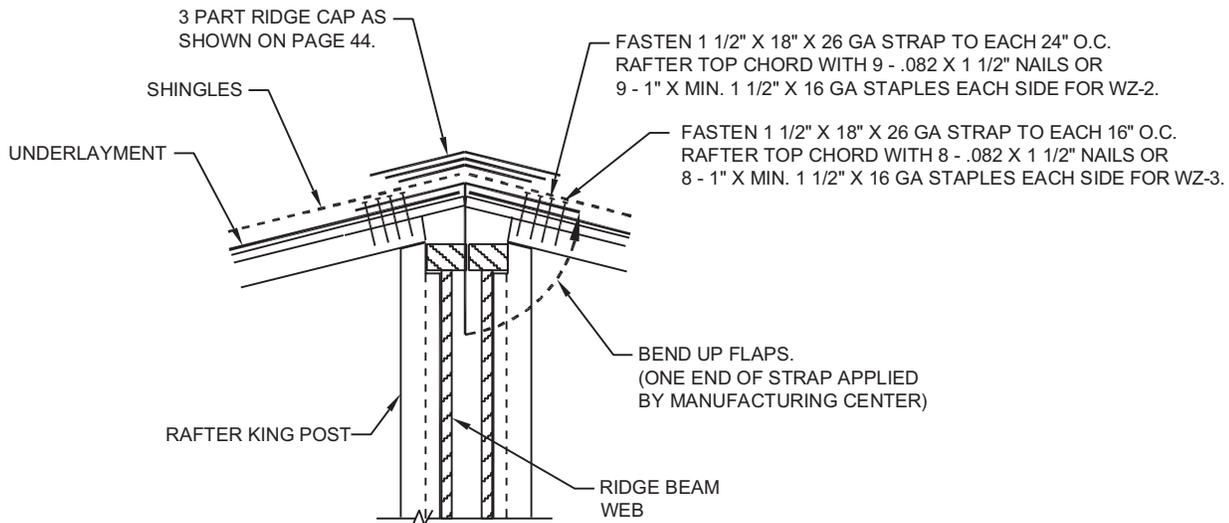
END WALL CONNECTION



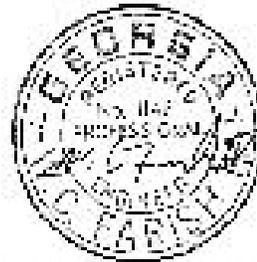
Final Ridge Cap Installation

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ALTERNATE ROOF CONNECTION REQUIRED FOR TJI RIDGEBEAM



Peak Connection



Notes:

1. Lag screw connections shown on page 44 are not required with this detail.

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TIEDOWN STRAP SPACING

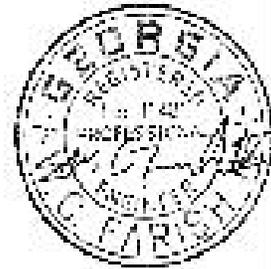
MAXIMUM TIEDOWN STRAP SPACING					
MULTI-SECTION		WZ II		WZ III	
Nominal Floor Width (ft.)	Height from ground to bottom of main beam (inches)	Near Beam Method	Second Beam Method	Near Beam Method	Second Beam Method
10	8" to 80"	N/A	6'-8"	N/A	5'-6"
12	8" to 18" 19" to 80"	5'-6" N/A	-- 6'-8"	4'-6" N/A	-- 5'-6"
13	8" to 18" 19" to 24" 25" to 80"	5'-6" 5'-6" N/A	-- -- 6'-8"	4'-6" 4'-6" N/A	-- -- 5'-6"
14	8" to 18" 19" to 36" 37" to 80"	6'-6" 6'-6" N/A	-- -- 6'-8"	5'-6" 5'-6" N/A	-- -- 5'-6"
16	8" to 18" 19" to 36" 37" to 48" 49" to 80"	6'-6" 6'-6" 6'-6" N/A	-- -- -- 6'-8"	5'-0" 5'-0" 5'-0" N/A	-- -- -- 5'-6"

By following the methods in the charts above the strap angle for the near beam method will not exceed 55 degrees from the horizontal.

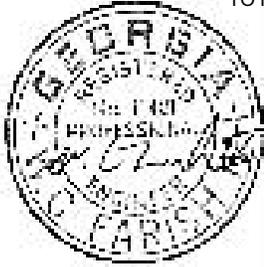
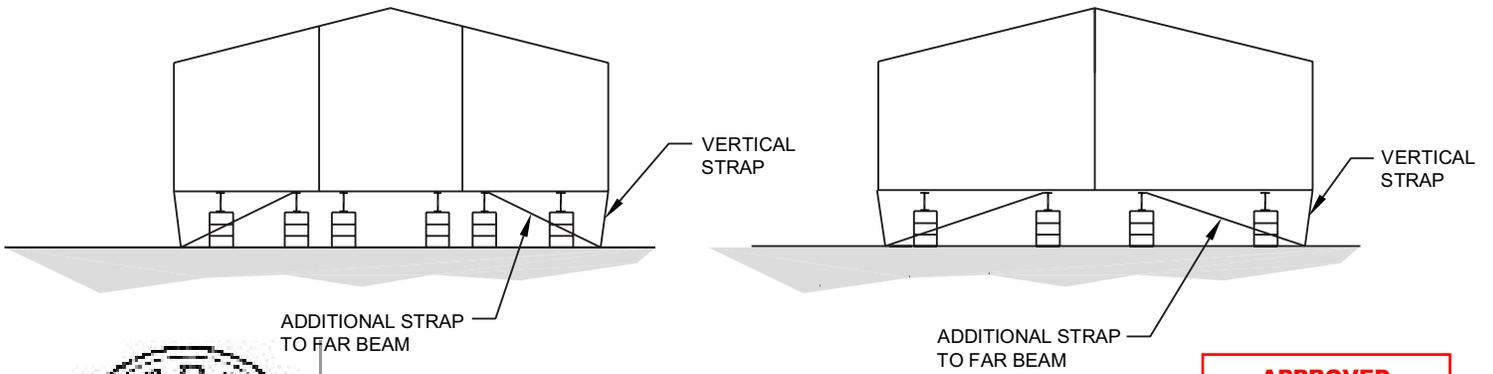
PROCEDURE:

1. Over the length of the home, find the furthest distance the bottom of the main beam is from the ground.
2. Measure that distance and locate that height in the table. Do not measure at limited localized depressions under the home.
3. Follow that line across to the appropriate wind zone to determine the strap spacing.
4. The initial strap location from front or rear of home may be no more than two feet (2'-0") maximum.
5. The spacing for any strap may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.
6. Approximately half of the length of the home may be at one anchor spacing and the other half may be at a different anchor spacing, based on the highest ground to main beam distance in each portion.
7. Heights are measured from ground to bottom of main beam but anchor strap must connect to the top of main beam.
8. The strap spacings shown apply to homes with maximum 90 in. high sidewalls and maximum 4:12 roof slopes. See supplemental information if these values are exceeded.

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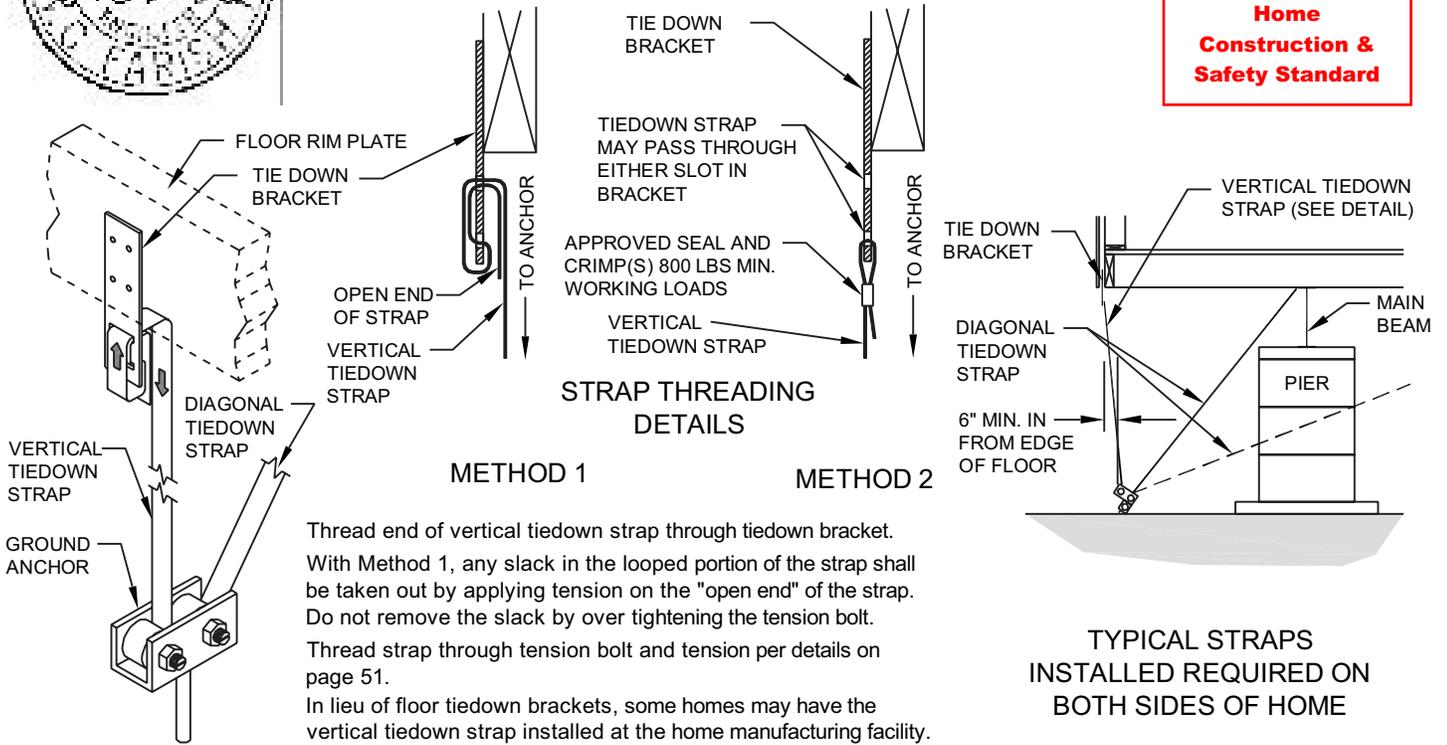


TIEDOWN STRAPS



SECOND BEAM METHOD WIND ZONES II & III MARRIAGE LINE PIERS AND ANCHORS OMITTED FOR CLARITY

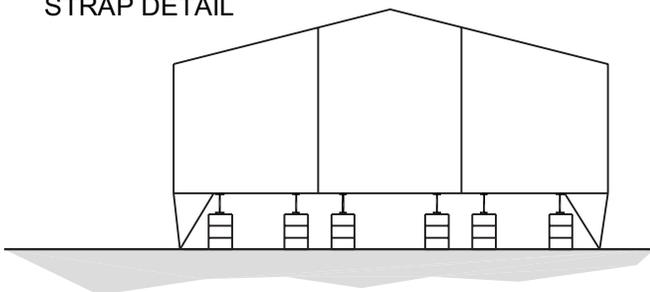
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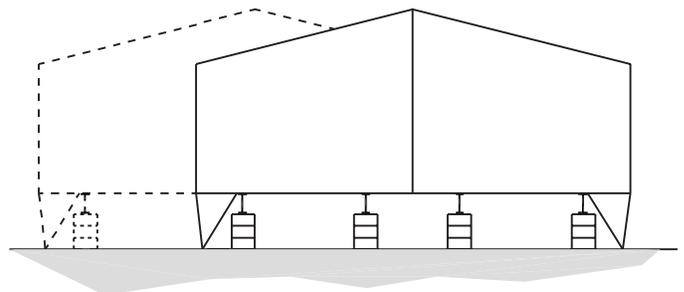
Thread end of vertical tie-down strap through tie-down bracket. With Method 1, any slack in the looped portion of the strap shall be taken out by applying tension on the "open end" of the strap. Do not remove the slack by over tightening the tension bolt. Thread strap through tension bolt and tension per details on page 51. In lieu of floor tie-down brackets, some homes may have the vertical tie-down strap installed at the home manufacturing facility.

TYPICAL STRAPS INSTALLED REQUIRED ON BOTH SIDES OF HOME

VERTICAL TIEDOWN STRAP DETAIL



Triple Section

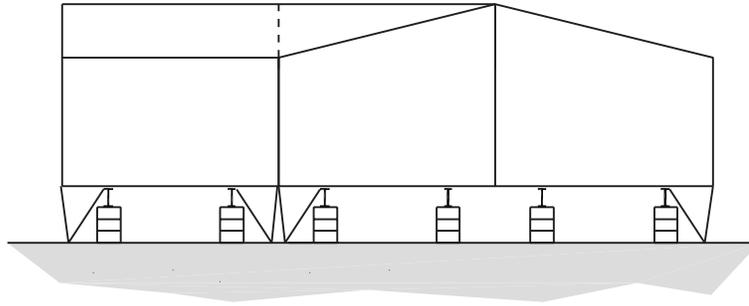


Double Section

Marriage line piers and anchors omitted for clarity.

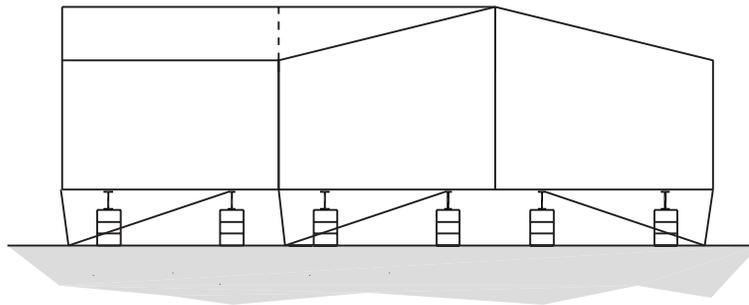
NEAR BEAM METHOD WIND ZONES II & III

TIEDOWN STRAPS



DOUBLE SECTION WITH TAG

TAG UNITS - SECOND BEAM STRAPPING METHOD



DOUBLE SECTION WITH TAG

WIND ZONE II & III

Wind Zone Installation Options

A) Wind Zone II or III Labeled Home in a Wind Zone 1 Region:

When a home that is labeled as being acceptable for Wind Zone II or III is actually installed in a region designated as Wind Zone I, the the following notes apply:

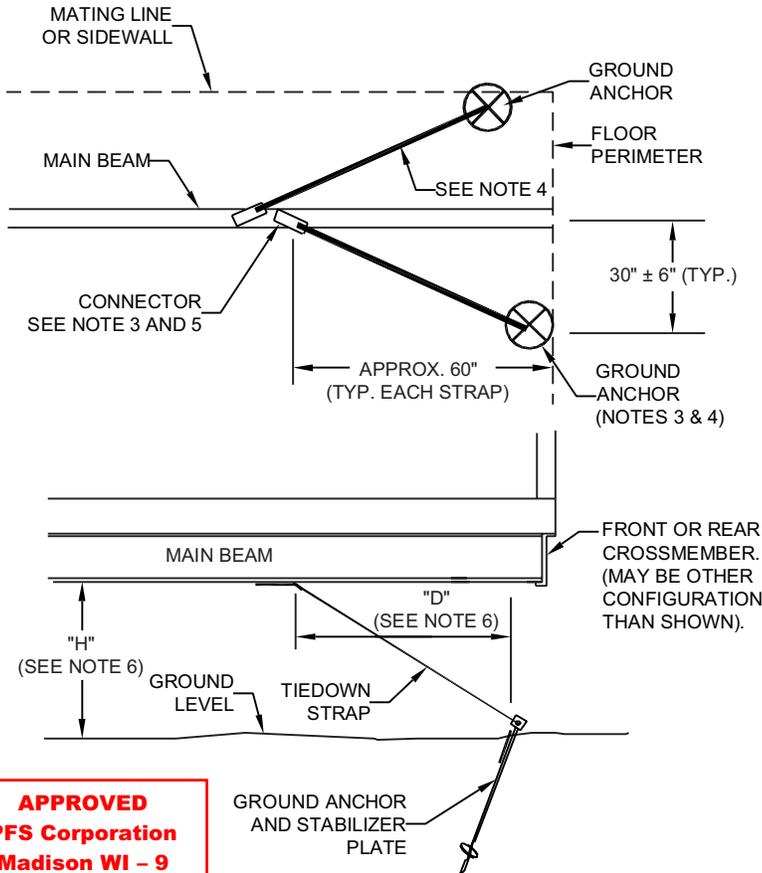
1. **Mating Line G-straps:** Must be installed per the Wind Zone II or III requirements for that model. (See page 33)
2. **Shearwall G-straps:** Must be installed per the Wind Zone II or III requirements for that model. Perimeter piers required at these G-strap locations must also be installed. (see page 15 and 16)
3. **Longitudinal Tiedown Strapping:** Need to be installed (see Appendix "B"), however, any brackets or strapping supplied with the home for this purpose must remain intact with the home.
4. **Vertical Tiedown Strapping and Brackets:** Do not need to be installed (as shown on page 48, however, any brackets or strapping supplied with the home for this purpose must remain intact with the home.
5. **Diagonal Tiedown Strapping:** May be installed per the less stringent requirements of Wind Zone I (See Appendix B)
6. **Floor and Roof Connections:** May be installed per the less stringent requirements of Wind Zone I (See Appendix B)

B) Wind Zone III Labeled Home in a Wind Zone II Region:

When a home that is labeled as being acceptable for Wind Zone III is actually installed in a region designated as Wind Zone II, all of the Wind Zone III installation requirements must be followed **without exception**.

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LONGITUDINAL TIEDOWN STRAPS AT FRONT AND REAR OF THE HOME

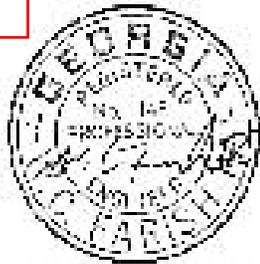


NUMBER OF STRAPS REQUIRED AT EACH END OF HOME					
WIND ZONE	NUMBER OF SECTIONS	MAX. SECTION WIDTH			
		14'	15'	16'	18'
II	DOUBLE	6	6	6	N/A
II	TRIPLE	8	10	10	N/A
III	DOUBLE	6	8	8	N/A
III	TRIPLE	10	10	12	N/A

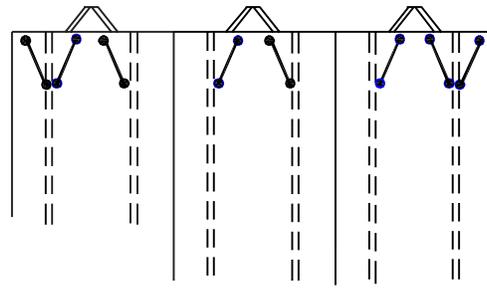
Notes:

- "Quad" houses should be treated as two separate double section homes.
- Offsets on multi-section homes do not affect the number of straps required.
- Ground anchor should be a min. of 48" from any mating line anchor and a min. 24" from any sidewall anchor. Connectors may be located along main beam far enough back to allow clearance.
- Anchorage strap and accessories should be rated for min. 4725 lbs. capacity at a 45° angle to the ground.
- Attach strap to slot of min. 3150 lb. rated capacity connector (min. 1.5 factor of safety) welded to the bottom flange of the main beam.
- Distance ("D") from anchor head to connector slot should be greater than height ("H") of main beam to ground level.
- The strap spacings shown apply to homes with maximum 90" high sidewalls and maximum 4:12 roof slopes. See supplemental information if these values are exceeded.

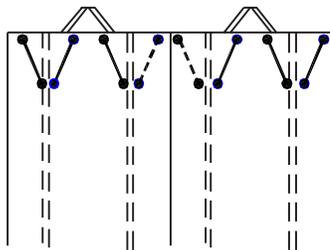
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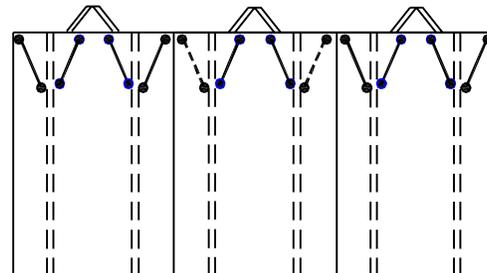
TRIPLE
8 TIES PER END



DOUBLE
6 OR 8 TIES PER END



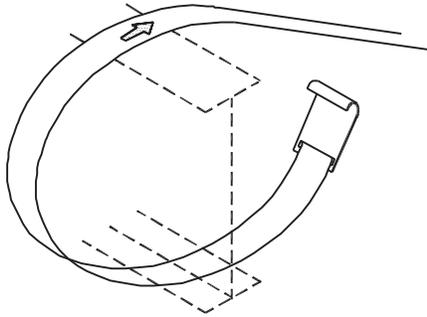
TRIPLE
10 OR 12 TIES PER END



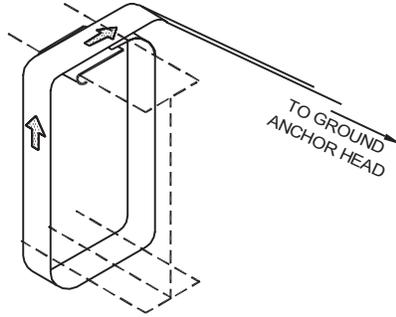
TYPICAL MAIN BEAM TIEDOWN STRAP INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

OTHER METHODS CONNECTING STRAP TO TOP OF MAIN BEAM MAY BE USED

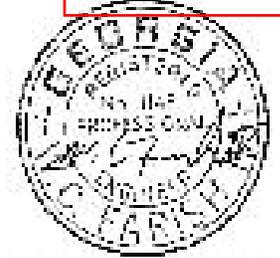
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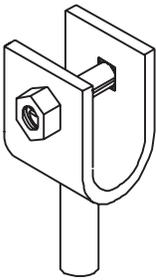
1 Wrap Strap Around Main Beam



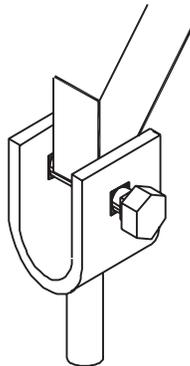
2 Connect hook to top of main beam and connect other end of strap to anchor head.



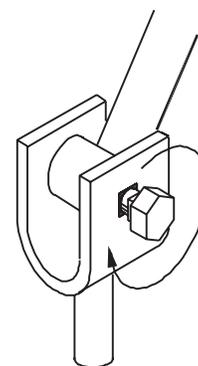
NOTE:
 Regardless of supplier's recommendations, the strap must be connected to the top of the main beam to prevent damage to the structure.



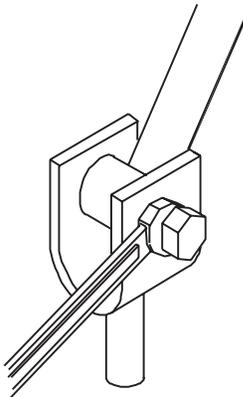
3 Insert the tension bolt into the anchor head and loosely attach the hex nut.



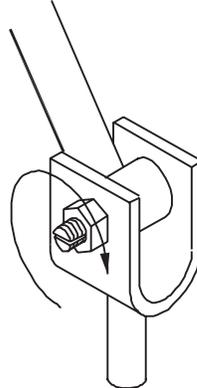
4 Place the strap through the slotted shank of the tension bolt and bend up to 90°.



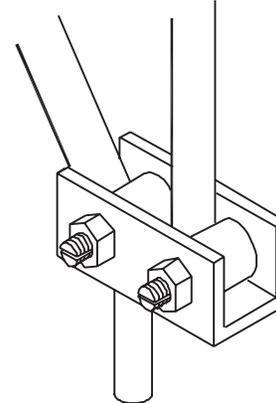
5 With the use of a 15/16" socket or open end wrench, rotate in a clockwise manner wrapping the strap around the tension bolt.



6 Once tensioned to the point that counter-clockwise resistance appears, a 5/8" open end wrench should be used to hold the square neck while repositioning the 15/16" tensioning wrench which will enable continued and final tensioning. Repeat as required.



7 Once fully tensioned, align the square neck of the bolt with the square recess in the anchor head and tighten the hex nut. This will draw the two together and lock the system into its final position.



If approved by the manufacturer, double head anchors may be used for both diagonal and vertical tiedown strap tensioning. It is recommended that the diagonal tiedown strap be tensioned first. Follow Steps 4 through 8 to install straps to anchor head.

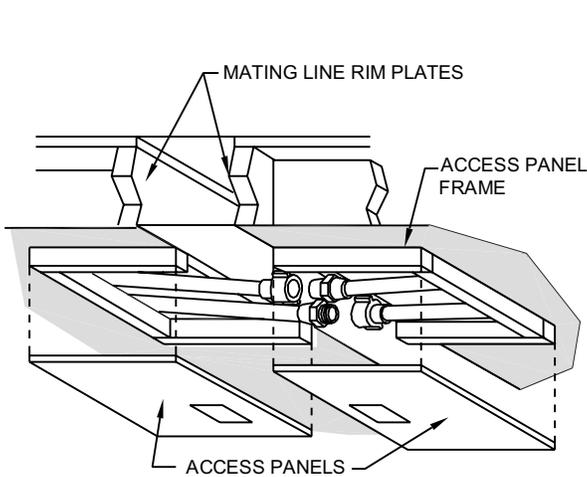
CAUTION

DO NOT TENSION TIEDOWN STRAPS ON ONE SIDE OF HOME ONLY. IF TENSIONING IS NOT PERFORMED EQUALLY ON ALTERNATE SIDES, THE HOME MAY BE PULLED OFF ITS SUPPORTS.

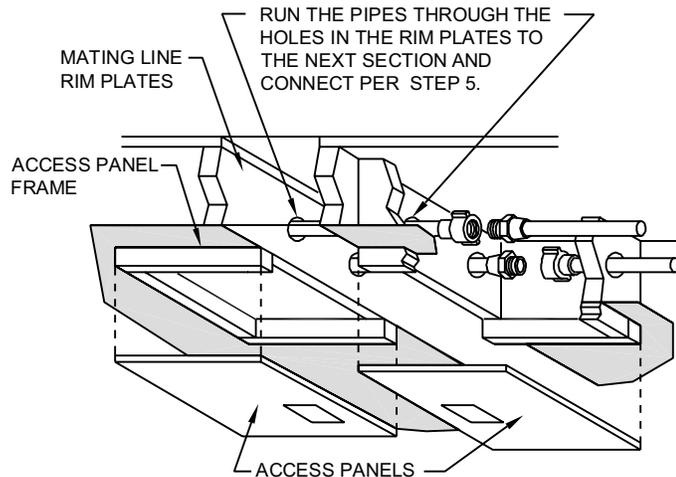
CPVC Water Distribution System Crossover Connections

PROCEDURE:

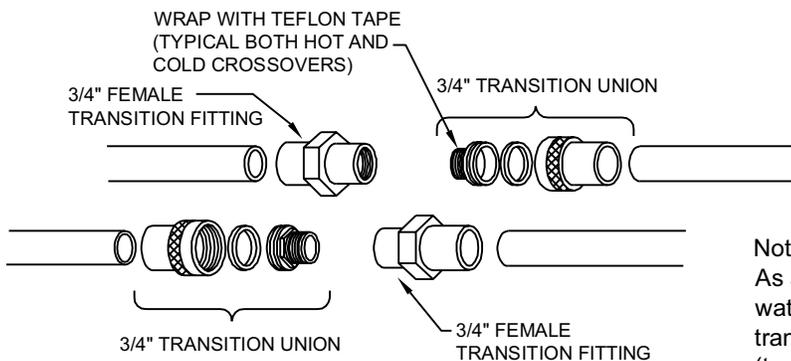
1. Each access panel is labeled 'REMOVE ACCESS FOR PLUMBING'.
2. Remove access panels from each section.
3. Remove caps and plugs on ends of crossover fittings.
4. Verify that each swivel fitting has a rubber washer inside.
5. Connect the hot and cold water pipes using the connectors installed on the ends of the pipe. The connector fittings are designed to be used without any lubricants or sealants.
6. Reposition the insulation around the pipes and replace the access panels.



**Connection Under Mating Line
Rim Plates**
(1/2" CROSSOVER FITTINGS SHOWN)



**Connection Through Mating Line
Rim Plates**
(1/2" CROSSOVER FITTINGS SHOWN)



3/4" Crossover Connection Fittings

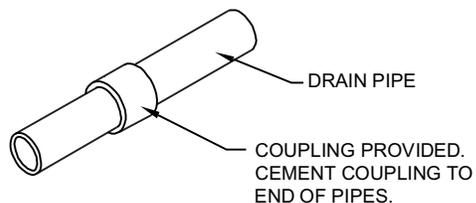
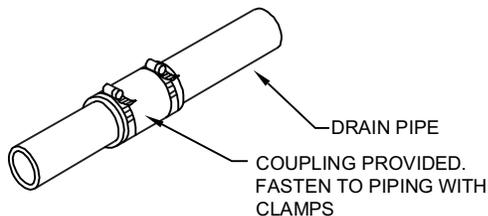
Note:

As an alternate crossover connection a 3/4" water heater flex connector with 3/4" male transition adapters at each end may be used (typical for both hot and cold).

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DRAIN PIPE CROSSOVER CONNECTIONS

See information and diagram of site installed drain piping on page 56.



CAUTION: SPECIAL ADHESIVES ARE REQUIRED FOR CONNECTING PVC AND ABS DRAIN PIPE.

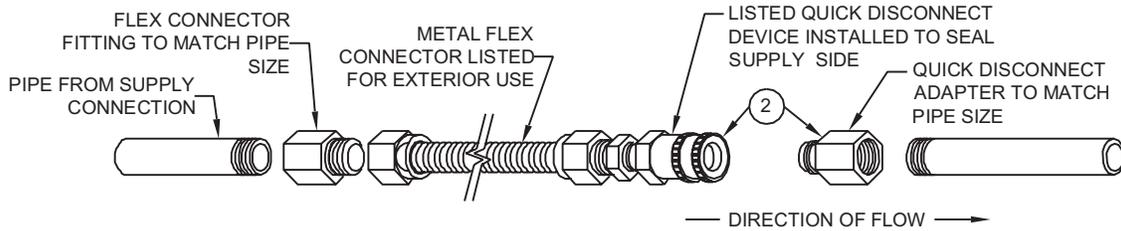
GAS CROSSOVER CONNECTION USING QUICK DISCONNECT

If a quick disconnect is used to connect the gas crossover it will be located below the floor structure at the mating line of the home.

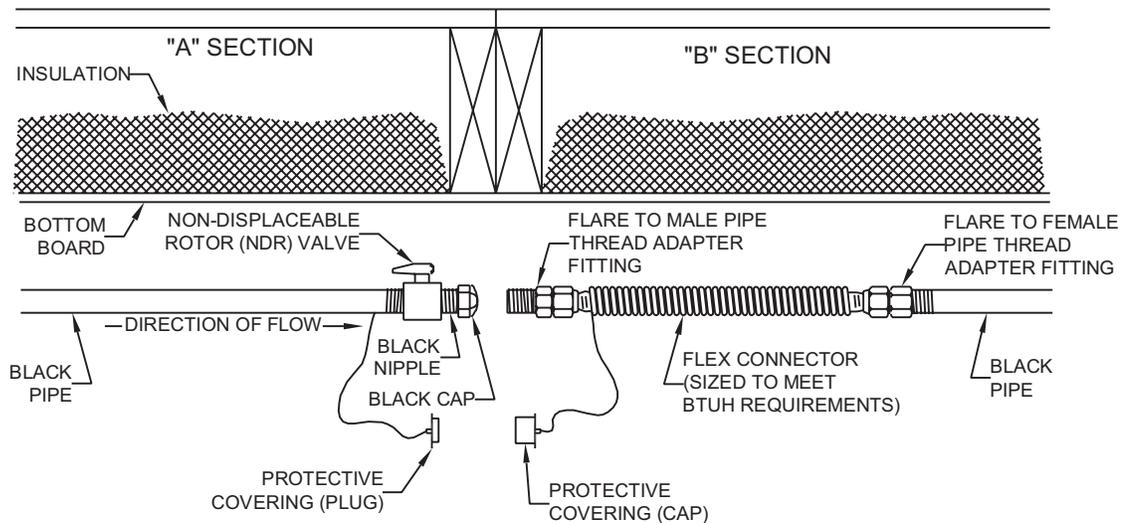
PROCEDURE:

- 1 Remove any dust caps in place.
- ② With one hand, pull back on quick disconnect device, snap over quick disconnect adapter and release to complete crossover connection. The quick disconnect fitting is designed to be used without any lubricants or sealants.

NOTE: DO NOT USE TOOLS TO CONNECT OR DISCONNECT THE QUICK DISCONNECT DEVICE



GAS CROSSOVER CONNECTION USING MANUAL SHUTOFF VALVE



Notes:

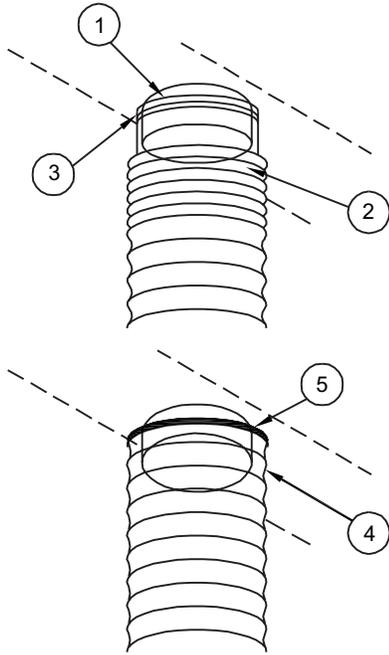
1. If fuel gas piping is required in more than one section of a home, the crossover assembly items necessary to complete the connection shall be factory installed.
2. Gas valve and flexible connection must be listed and approved for exterior use.

Procedure:

1. Remove the installed black cap and nipple (or any other plug, such as a black iron plug) to provide a positive seal on the supply side.
2. Make the necessary connections and check for leaks.

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HEAT DUCT CROSSOVER CONNECTION

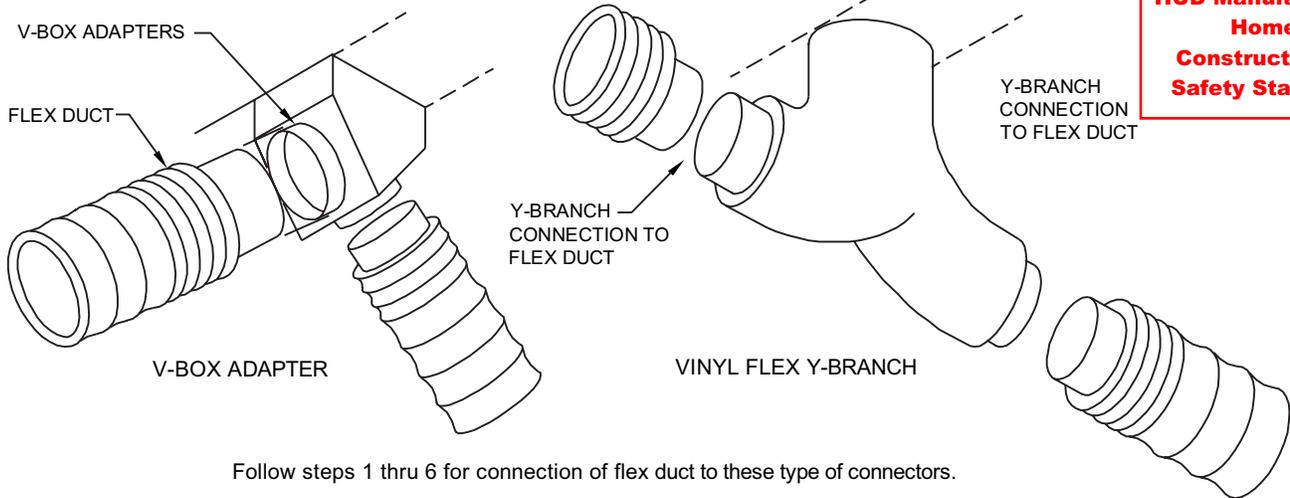


NOTE: CROSSOVER DUCTS TO BE INSULATED WITH MATERIAL HAVING A MINIMUM R-4 VALUE.

PROCEDURE:

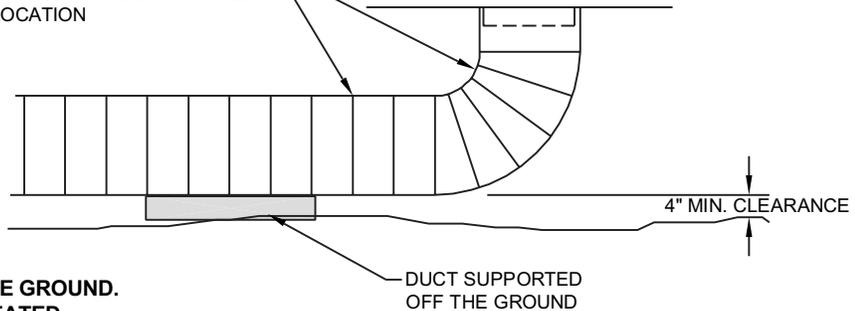
- ① Locate duct collars that extend below the bottom board material on each section. Remove shipping close-up material from collars.
- ② Pull vinyl jacket and insulation back from core. Slide at least 1" of core over collar and up against bottom board material.
- ③ Seal core to collar with at least 2 wraps of listed duct tape. Secure core to collar with galvanized metal strap and sheet metal screws or plastic tie strap.
- ④ Pull vinyl jacket and insulation up over collar and flush to the bottomboard material.
- ⑤ Wrap duct tape around the vinyl jacket at least 2 times at the collar. (A mechanical clamp or plastic tie strap may also be used in place of, or in combination with, tape.) Make sure the bottomboard is sealed around the crossover duct vinyl jacket.
- 6 Arrange duct so that it reaches the other section of the home without any kinks or bends in the duct. Cut off and discard excess duct material to improve airflow.
- 7 Repeat steps 1 thru 5 at collar on other section or sections of home. Some homes may require the connection of a metal V-box adapter or vinyl flex Y-branch at the collar under the furnace.

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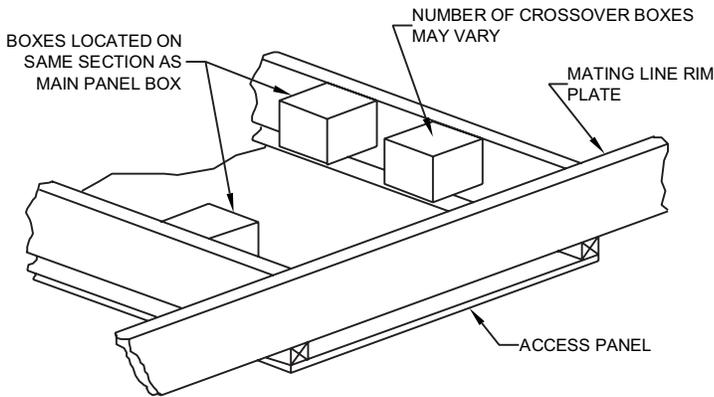
Follow steps 1 thru 6 for connection of flex duct to these type of connectors.

ARRANGE DUCT UNDER FLOOR SO IT IS NOT COMPRESSED OR KINKED IN ANY LOCATION



CAUTION
DO NOT PERMIT DUCT TO REST ON THE GROUND. SUPPORT OFF THE GROUND WITH TREATED WOOD, CONCRETE BLOCK MATERIAL OR OTHER ALTERNATE MATERIALS

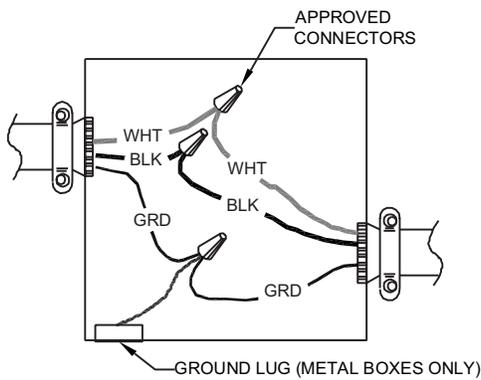
ELECTRICAL CROSSOVER CONNECTION WITH WIRE CONNECTORS



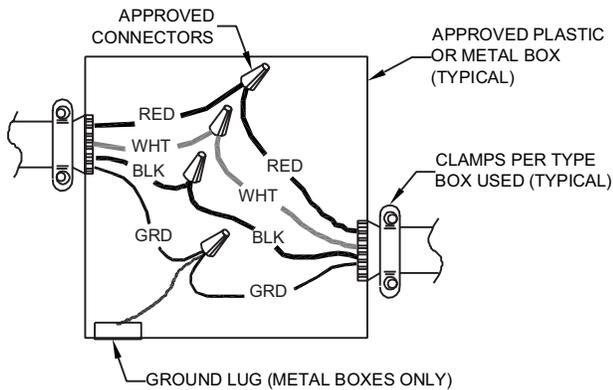
NOTE: SOME HOMES MAY HAVE MORE THAN ONE CROSSOVER. CHECK ALONG MATING LINE FOR OTHER LABELED ACCESS PANELS.

PROCEDURE:

1. Each access panel is labeled: REMOVE ACCESS FOR ELECTRICAL
2. Remove access panels exposing boxes on one section and coiled wire from opposite section.
3. Remove blank covers from boxes exposing wiring with approved connectors attached.
4. Wiring on both sections are identified by like colors (see code below) for correct connection of circuits.
5. Remove the wire connectors from the wiring in the boxes and connect the same colored circuits together. (Use knock outs and approved clamps to enter boxes and secure wires). Secure wiring entering the boxes within 8" of the box with Romex staple.
6. When all connections have been made, replace the blank covers on all boxes, reposition floor insulation and replace the access panels.



SINGLE 15 OR 20 AMP CIRCUIT
14-2 OR 12-2 WITH GROUND



240V APPLIANCE CIRCUIT

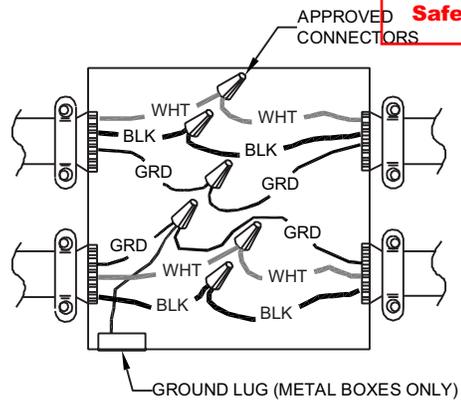
CAUTION

VERIFY THAT ALL CROSSOVER CIRCUITS PROTECTED BY A GFCI (GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER) ARE CONNECTED TO THE PROPER CIRCUIT CONTINUATION BY IDENTIFYING THE CORRECTLY MARKED CIRCUIT WIRES.

WIRE CODE

BLK = Black
WHT = White
RED = Red
GRD = Ground

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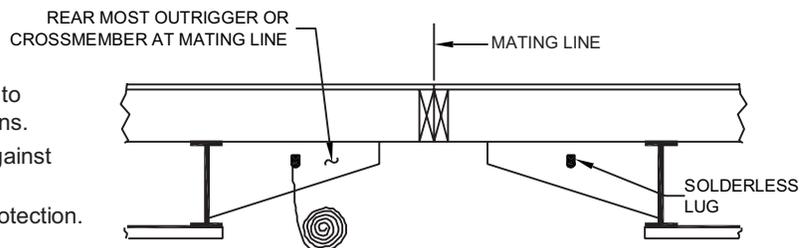


DOUBLE 15 OR 20 AMP CIRCUITS
14-2 OR 12-2 WITH GROUND

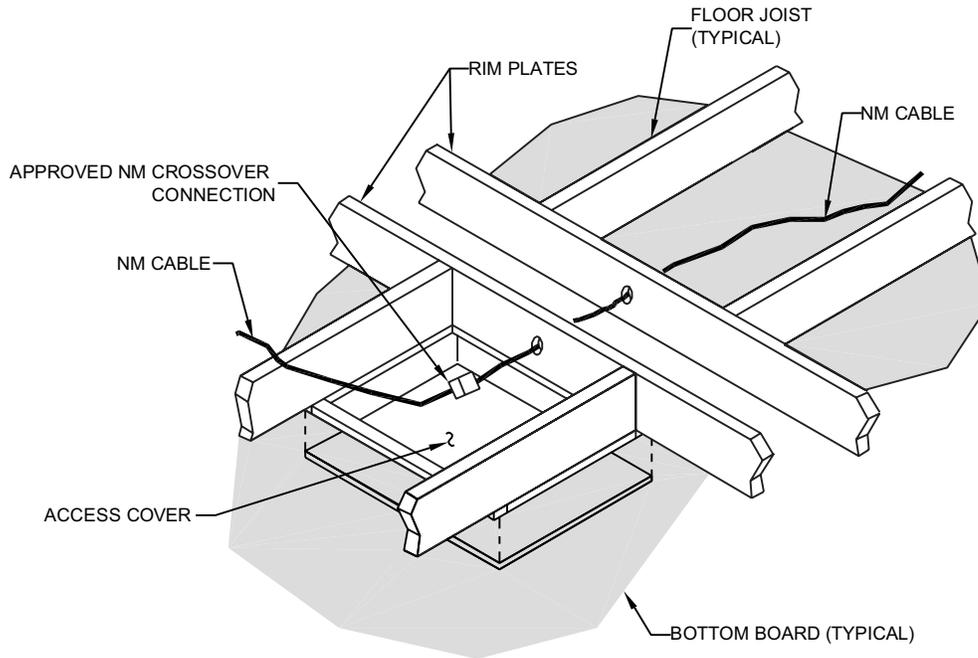
CONTINUOUS ELECTRICAL GROUND CONNECTION

PROCEDURE:

1. Uncoil and secure loose end of ground wire to solderless lug on adjoining section or sections.
2. Make sure screw in solderless lug is tight against ground wire.
3. Be sure wire is snug against structure for protection.
4. Repeat procedure for triple section homes.



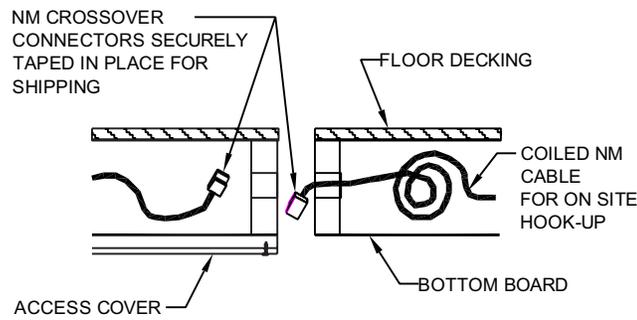
ELECTRICAL CROSSOVER WITH NM CONNECTION



NOTES:

1. Electrical crossover to be used with NM cable only, 14-2 with ground and 12-2 with ground.
2. Crossover connector to be listed as re-mateable.

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Connector Before Installation

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SITE INSTALLED DRAIN WASTE SYSTEMS

Due to possible damage during transit, portions of the drain waste system that are below the floor may not have been installed at the home manufacturing facility. All materials required to complete the system have been shipped as loose items in the home.

To ensure the drain waste system is installed correctly, please read the following instructions before starting work to familiarize yourself with the proper sequence of steps.

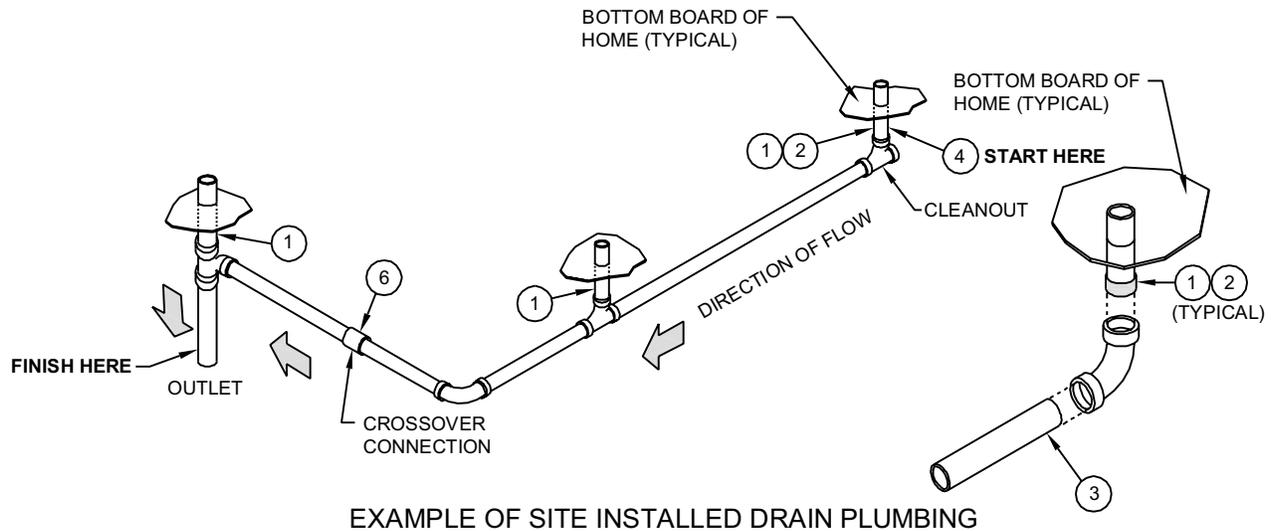
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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

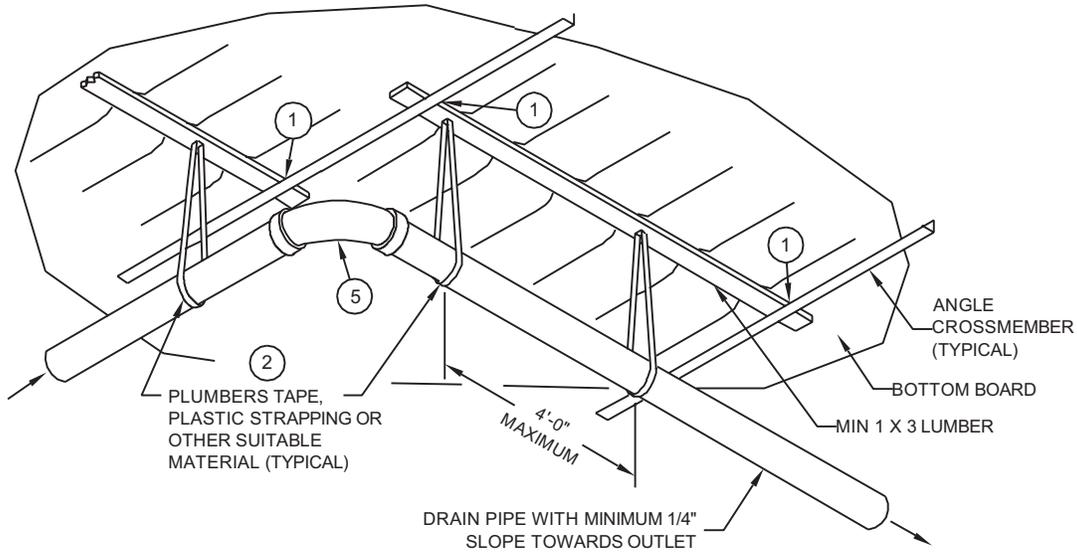
1. Locate the drain waste plumbing schematic attached to the flap at the back of this manual and carefully review the layout. All drain piping and fittings marked with an asterisk (*) on the schematic drawing are to be installed.
2. Lay out all loose plumbing parts on the ground under the home in correct relationship to the drain waste schematic drawing. To insure the correct flow of waste in the assembled drain system, use all piping and fittings exactly as indicated.

PROCEDURE:

- ① Remove shipping covers from all exposed piping or fittings that extend below the bottomboard.
- ② Inspect piping and fittings to be sure they are clean and free of burrs.
- ③ Be sure to connect all pipe and fittings according to the cement manufacturer's instructions that are provided.
- ④ Start the drain assembly at the most remote exposed piping dropout from the outlet and work towards the outlet location.
- 5 Use temporary blocking or support for the assembled drain piping to achieve a slope towards the outlet of at least 1/4 inch per foot.
- ⑥ If a crossover connection is required use one of the methods shown on page 51.
- 7 When all connections have been completed, relocate the temporary slope blocking to no more than 4 feet apart for permanent drain piping support. (See diagram on page 57 for recommended method of support).



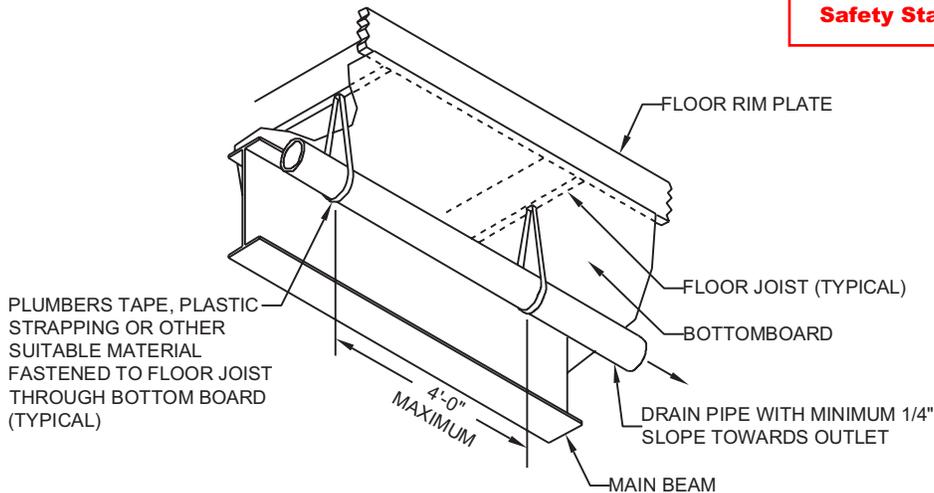
DRAIN PIPING SUPPORTS



DRAIN PIPING SUPPORTS **INSIDE** OF MAIN BEAM

- ① Add minimum 1 x 3 lumber between frame angle crossmembers directly above drain piping by pushing up on the bottomboard and resting the lumber on the top or inside of the angle leg as shown.
- ② Wrap support strapping around piping and fasten strapping to wide face of framing material with screws.
- ③ Other methods to provide support may be used to maintain minimum pipe slope requirements. There is no maximum drain slope.
- ④ Protect lumber material from moisture.
- ⑤ For drain configuration shown above, the fitting must be Long Turn Elbow only.

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DRAIN PIPING SUPPORTS **OUTSIDE** OF MAIN BEAM

CAUTION

ELECTRICAL WIRING MAY BE SECURED TO WIDE FACE OF FLOOR JOISTS THAT ARE OUTSIDE OF THE MAIN BEAM. MAKE SURE SCREWS FASTENING STRAPPING PENETRATE BOTTOM EDGE OF JOISTS TO ELIMINATE POSSIBLE ELECTRICAL SHORTS.

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. Entry of outside air into the home's floor cavity is one of the most frequent causes of water piping freeze-up.

Be sure to closely inspect this bottom covering for any loosening or for areas that might have been damaged or torn during transportation or installation. Reseal with tape any splits or tears and any openings around the perimeter of the floor covering or around pipes or pipehangers. Check also to be sure that plumbing p-traps are well insulated and covered. Necessary repairs should be completed whether skirting is to be installed around the perimeter of the home or not.

Use vinyl tape specially designed to repair tears or holes to repair bottom covering. Pull torn edges together and cover with tape, or apply a patch of the same material and tape all four sides.

UNFINISHED GYPSUM BOARD

Homes shipped with unfinished gypsum board walls and/or ceilings shall be finished on site. The interior finishes shall have the following maximum flamespread ratings measured in accordance with ASTM E 84-91a:

Ceilings:	75
Walls:	
General	200
Adjacent to cooking range	50
Adjacent to or enclosing a furnace or water heater	25



MULTI WIDE SECTIONS EXTERIOR CLOSE UP

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 retarder have been installed at the manufacturing facility. Exterior siding must be installed according to 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:

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

If the exterior siding is installed on the front and rear walls, make sure the close up strips of exterior siding material are fastened securely and both edges of the strips are sealed with a waterproof sealant. When roof close up material is removed from the roof, seal any holes made by the fasteners with roofing tar.

MULTI WIDE SECTIONS INTERIOR CLOSE UP

This section outlines special features that are not included in the supplemental pages attached to the back flap of this manual.

Remove all shipping blocking, strapping, or bracing from appliances, windows, and doors. Install all loose items packaged or attached for shipping. Install all interior ship loose wall paneling that was omitted at the home manufacturing facility using a 1/4" bead of PVA adhesive on all framing members. Fasten with minimum 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, fasten interior wall paneling to wall framing members with drywall screws or nails.

Additional molding has been provided to finish the close up at ceilings, mating line walls, front and rear end walls and, in some cases, molding around passageway doors. Instructions for moldings and trim work that require special attention are provided elsewhere in this manual. All moldings and trim work should be installed with fine gauge wire staples or pin nails. Pay attention to any mitered corners and seam work to assure a tight fit.

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CHAPTER 6 INSTALLATION OF OPTIONAL FEATURES

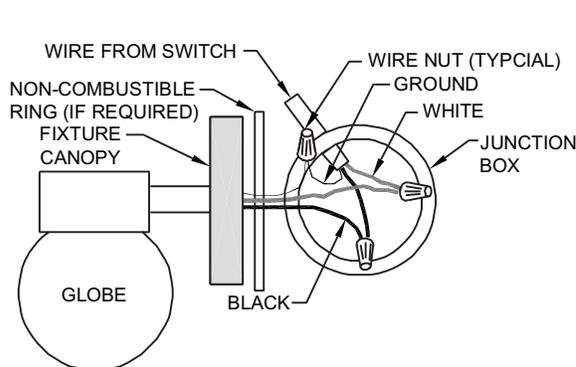
ELECTRICAL ITEMS

For protection from damage in transit some electrical fixtures may have been shipped loose for installation on site. These items may include exterior lights, chandeliers, ceiling fans and other similar fixtures. Follow the procedure for light fixture installation along with the manufacturer's instructions. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for similar fixtures not shown.

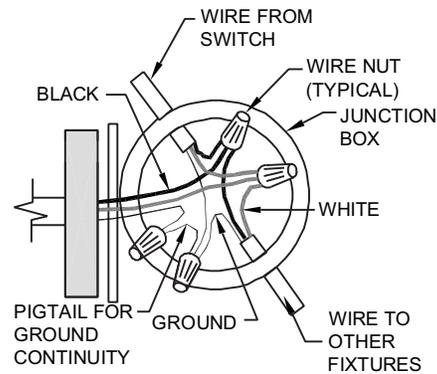
INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURE

PROCEDURE:

1. Remove blank cover from junction box.
2. Make the wiring connections with the wire nuts provided, black to black wire, white to white wire and ground to ground wire.
3. Push connected wires into junction box. Add non combustible ring between fixture canopy and junction box. (See **CAUTION**).
4. Secure canopy to junction box. Install light bulb and attach globe or shade if necessary.
5. Apply sealant around top and sides of canopy on exterior light installations.
6. Follow wiring diagram for multiple light connections.



CONNECTION FOR SINGLE LIGHT FIXTURE (EXTERIOR LIGHT SHOWN)



CONNECTION FOR MULTIPLE LIGHT FIXTURES

CAUTION

NON COMBUSTIBLE RING REQUIRED WHEN COMBUSTIBLE INTERIOR WALL, EXTERIOR WALL OR CEILING FINISH MATERIAL IS EXPOSED BETWEEN THE FIXTURE CANOPY AND JUNCTION BOX. HARDBOARD, CLADWOOD AND VINYL SIDING ARE CONSIDERED COMBUSTIBLE EXTERIOR SURFACES.

CEILING FAN

Due to the various types of ceiling fans available for on site installation, fans shipped loose with the home contain their specific manufacturer's installation instructions. Follow these instructions to ensure proper installation and operation. A metal electrical box with cover plate and wiring has been provided for fan installation.

CAUTION

BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO INSTALL THE CEILING FAN MAKE SURE THE POWER TO THE FAN WIRING IS OFF.

TELEPHONE WIRE

Some homes have telephone wire installed at the manufacturing facility. The connection of this wiring to the telephone system is to be done by qualified service personnel only.

WARNING: ONLY QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO INSTALL TELEPHONE WIRING AND/OR TELEVISION CABLE. EXTREME CARE MUST BE TAKEN. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY AND EVEN DEATH.

THE WALLS AND FLOOR OF THE HOME CONTAIN ELECTRICAL WIRING, PLUMBING AND DUCT MATERIALS. AVOID THESE ITEMS WHEN DRILLING THROUGH AND PLACING WIRE OR CABLES IN THESE CAVITIES.

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INSTALLATION OF OPTIONAL FEATURES (cont'd.)

AWNINGS, DECKS, PATIO COVERS OR CARPORTS

Observe the following procedures if accessories such as awnings, decks, patio covers or carports, are to be attached to the home.

1. Use the proper awning support railing provided with the awning or railing available through your awning retailer. Choose a freestanding design structure that has columns to support the additional weight. The awning or cover must not add additional gravity or wind load to the manufactured home.
2. Follow the recommendations of the manufacturer and applicable building codes when installing any accessories.
3. Always use the proper size fasteners to ensure mating parts are attached snugly. Make sure there is no strain to the home or damage to the home structure. Attachments should be made only to the upper wall or roof and there must be solid material behind the exterior siding to securely hold the connections. The only connections to the home should be for appearance or water drainage and must not transmit any loads to the home.
4. Use a sealant on all seams or openings that result from installing accessories. The best way is to place weather sealing tape or sealing compound under railing joints or fasteners during assembly, and then seal the seams.

CAUTION

REMEMBER THAT ACCESSORIES WHICH ARE IMPROPERLY INSTALLED MAY DAMAGE THE NEW HOME OR MAR ITS APPEARANCE AND COULD AFFECT THE WARRANTY COVERAGE.

SKIRTING AND CRAWL SPACE VENTILATION

Quite often skirting is used to close up the lower exterior of the home but should not be relied upon to prevent freezing of the plumbing beneath the home. Neither should skirting be relied upon to reduce the need for frost protection of the footings as described earlier in this manual. Even insulated skirting may not prevent freezing if the proper amount of crawl space ventilation is also provided as required below.

When skirting is attached to the lower sidewall or trim of the home's perimeter, be sure to install the skirting so that moist air from under the home is not forced up into the wall cavities. When exterior siding is hardboard or cladwood, the skirting trim must be sealed to the siding trim to keep water from getting between the skirting trim and the siding.

CAUTION

THE AREA UNDER THE HOME MUST BE ADEQUATELY VENTILATED TO MINIMIZE THE ACCUMULATION OF MOISTURE. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE VENTILATION WHEN INSTALLING SKIRTING OR PERIMETER FOUNDATIONS MAY ALLOW MOISTURE TO BUILD UP UNDER THE HOME AND TRANSFER THAT MOISTURE, VIA DIFFUSION OR AIR MOVEMENT, INTO THE HOME ITSELF. THIS MOISTURE CAN RESULT IN THE HIGH HUMIDITY IN THE HOME AND ALSO IN THE FORMATION OF CONDENSATION, FROST OR ICE ON COLD SURFACES.

PROVIDE VENTILATION THROUGH OPENINGS UNDER THE HOME THAT HAVE A NET AREA OF AT LEAST ONE SQUARE FOOT FOR EACH 150 SQUARE FEET UNDER HOME. DISTRIBUTE THE OPENING LOCATIONS EQUALLY ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE HOME ON OPPOSITE SIDES, WITH OPENINGS LOCATED CLOSE TO THE CORNERS TO PROVIDE CROSS VENTILATION. OPENINGS SHALL HAVE INTEGRAL WIRE MESH OR OTHER MEANS WITH MAXIMUM OPENINGS OF 1/4 INCH. MANUALLY OPERATED VENTS SHALL NOT BE USED.

HOMES WITH A MINIMUM 6 MIL. THICK GROUND VAPOR RETARDER WITHIN A CRAWL SPACE* MAY USE ONE SQUARE FOOT VENTING FOR EVERY 1,500 SQUARE FEET UNDER HOME. AT LEAST ONE VENT IS TO BE LOCATED WITHIN THREE FEET OF EACH OF THE FOUR MAIN CORNERS OF THE FOUNDATION (IGNORING OFFSETS).

HOMES WITH OPEN SLATTED DECKING AT RECESSED ENTRIES, OPEN PORCHES OR OPEN DECKS MUST HAVE SKIRTING OR FOUNDATION BEHIND THESE AREAS TO PREVENT WATER FROM DRAINING BACK UNDER THE HOME.

- * - When the ground vapor retarder option is used, the material may be placed either a) under footings, or b) between footings and base of pier, or c) over footings and around piers. Any holes or tears in the vapor retarder must be patched by appropriate tape or other means and splices in the material must be lapped a minimum of 12 inches. Material need not be stretched tight.

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INSTALLATION OF OPTIONAL FEATURES (cont'd.)

PIPE HEATING CABLE

Pipe Heating Cable shall be listed for use with manufactured homes and certified by UL, CSA or FMRC. It is designed to be installed where fresh water supply inlet pipes are subjected to prolonged exposure to below-freezing temperatures. An electrical outlet is located adjacent to the water supply inlet for the pipe heating cable connection. Do not attach heating cable to any receptacle on a GFI circuit.

CAUTION

CAUTION: ALWAYS INSTALL PIPE HEATING CABLE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE CABLE MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE SAFE HEATING EFFICIENCY.



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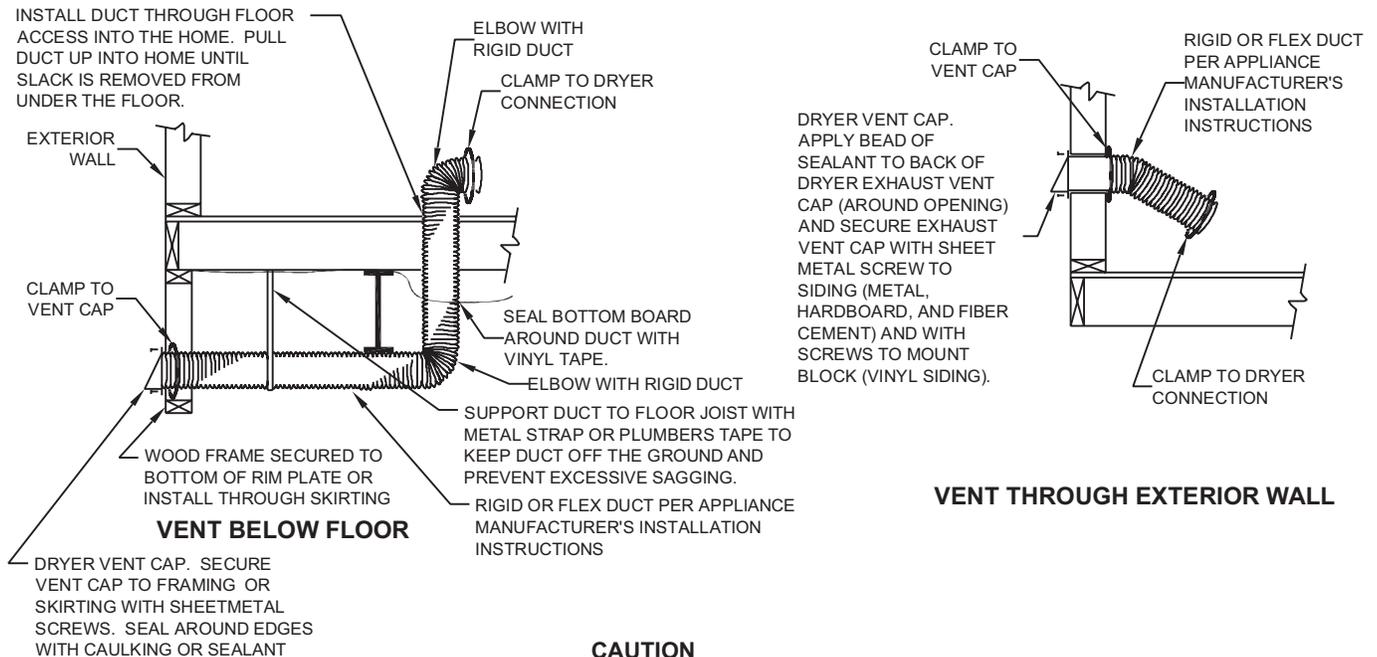
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CHAPTER 7 PREPARATION OF APPLIANCES

Some homes may have various fixtures and appliances shipped loose, provided by others or built without certain fixtures or appliances. Review and follow the instructions if any apply to the home being installed.

DRYER VENT INSTALLATION

If provisions are in the home for dryer installation, a dryer vent roughed-in opening has been provided in the utility area/room with access through the floor or exterior wall. To install, remove the material closing off the roughed-in opening and follow these directions given below along with the dryer manufacturer's installation instructions.



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.

AIR CONDITIONING INSTALLATION

Air conditioning may be installed on homes that are designated "suitable for air conditioning" on the home Compliance Certificate. Information to assist in calculating the size of air conditioner needed is included on the certificate.

CAUTION

OVERSIZED AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT CAN LEAD TO POOR OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE HOME'S COOLING SYSTEM. OVERSIZED EQUIPMENT CYCLES ON AND OFF FREQUENTLY, WHICH SHORTENS EQUIPMENT LIFE, LOWERING EFFICIENCY, AND INCREASES POWER BILLS. OVERSIZED EQUIPMENT CAN ALSO CAUSE MOISTURE PROBLEMS WITHIN THE HOME. BE SURE TO CONSULT COOLING EQUIPMENT SIZING CHARTS DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR MANUFACTURED HOUSING IN YOUR LOCALITY (SUCH AS THOSE PUBLISHED BY THE MANUFACTURED HOUSING RESEARCH ALLIANCE.)

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On homes with furnaces listed for modification, the air conditioning evaporator may either be installed inside the furnace cabinet, or exterior to the home and ducted into the home air supply duct system. In either case a heat/cooling thermostat must be installed to control both heat and cooling with a single device.

When a cooling or heat pump coil and/or air conditioning blower are installed on a furnace, they must be listed for installation on the specific model of furnace already in the home.

When the air conditioning evaporator is installed exterior to the home, install return air grill(s) in the floor in a central area of the home so that return air is received from the separate rooms and ducted back to the evaporator.

CAUTION

DO NOT CUT ANY FLOOR FRAMING WHEN INSTALLING RETURN AIR GRILL(S).

Supply air duct connections from the exterior evaporator to the home air supply duct system must be made at a central location on each duct for best performance in each section of the home. Federal regulations require that automatic damper(s) be installed to prevent the discharge air from the exterior air conditioning evaporator from passing back through the furnace, and that automatic damper(s) be installed to prevent the discharge air from the furnace from passing backwards through the exterior air conditioning evaporator duct(s).

Install required electrical connections according to the air conditioner's manufacturer's installation instructions and local codes.

PREPARATION OF APPLIANCES (cont'd.)

FURNACE

This home may have been built without a furnace. Install the remote heat/cooling appliance and the supplied thermostat according to the manufacturer's installation instructions. The home manufacturing facility has installed the thermostat wiring or provided a raceway for the thermostat wiring at the location for the thermostat.

CAUTION:

FLEETWOOD ENTERPRISES INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SYSTEM CONNECTED TO THE IN-FLOOR DUCT SYSTEM NOR ANY DAMAGE INCURRED TO THE HOME BY THIS INSTALLATION.

HEATING OIL SYSTEM

Homes equipped with oil burning furnaces must have their oil supply tank and piping installed on site. These items are not provided by the manufacturer. Review the oil furnace manufacturer's installation instructions for proper piping sizes and installation procedures.

CAUTION:

ALL OIL STORAGE TANK AND PIPING INSTALLATIONS MUST MEET ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL CODES AND REGULATIONS AND SHOULD BE MADE ONLY BY EXPERIENCED QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL.

FIREPLACE, GAS OR OIL APPLIANCE FLUES

If any accessory gas or oil appliance flue assembly has been partially installed at the manufacturing facility, the assembly and installation must be completed according to the manufacturer's installation instructions provided with the appliance.

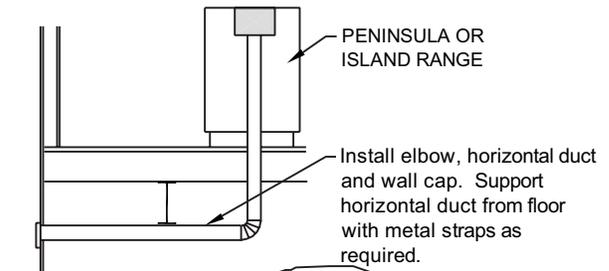
RANGE AND/OR COOK TOP OVEN

If a range and/or cook top and oven is not supplied by the home manufacturing facility, please note the following:

- Install the appliance to provide the required clearances per Federal Standards, which may be more restrictive than appliance manufacturer's normal installation instructions.
- Do not install an appliance which requires a heavier connected energy capacity than the home's system provides (see capacity label on appliance).
- Follow appliance manufacturer's installation instructions except as outlined in a) above.

RANGE VENT DUCT INSTALLATION

This home may be equipped with a ducted "no hood" ventilation system for the kitchen range. The duct is below the floor and must terminate outside the perimeter of the home. Install the duct and surface wall cap, which are provided, according to the range manufacturer's installation instructions.



A plumbing fixture, such as a sink or tub may have been intentionally omitted from this home. If so, the fixture that is installed at the home site by others must be a listed fixture and must be installed and the water and drain plumbing connections completed and tested according to the fixture manufacturer's instructions.

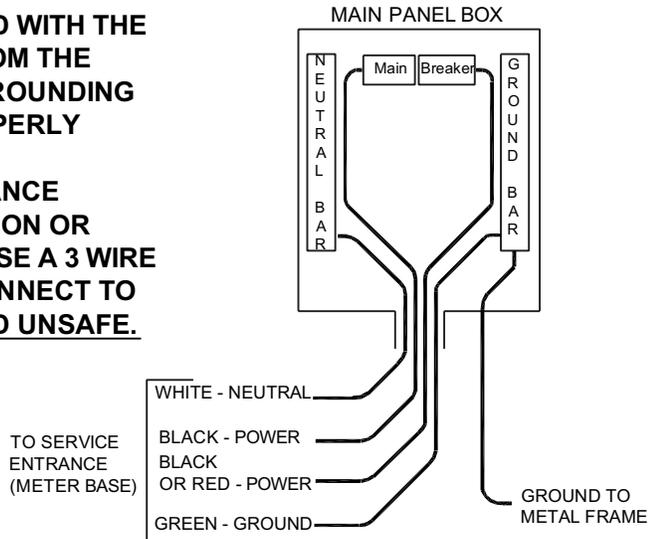
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CHAPTER 8 UTILITY SERVICE CONNECTIONS AND TESTING

WARNING: THIS PANEL BOX IS WIRED WITH THE GROUNDING SYSTEM INSULATED FROM THE NEUTRAL SYSTEM. CONNECT THE GROUNDING BUS IN THIS PANEL THROUGH A PROPERLY SIZED GREEN COLORED INSULATED CONDUCTOR TO THE SERVICE ENTRANCE EQUIPMENT (METER BASE) LOCATED ON OR ADJACENT TO THE HOME. DO NOT USE A 3 WIRE FEEDER SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT CONNECT TO THE GROUND BAR. IT IS ILLEGAL AND UNSAFE.

Use a 4 wire feeder system to connect this panel to the service entrance equipment (meter base).

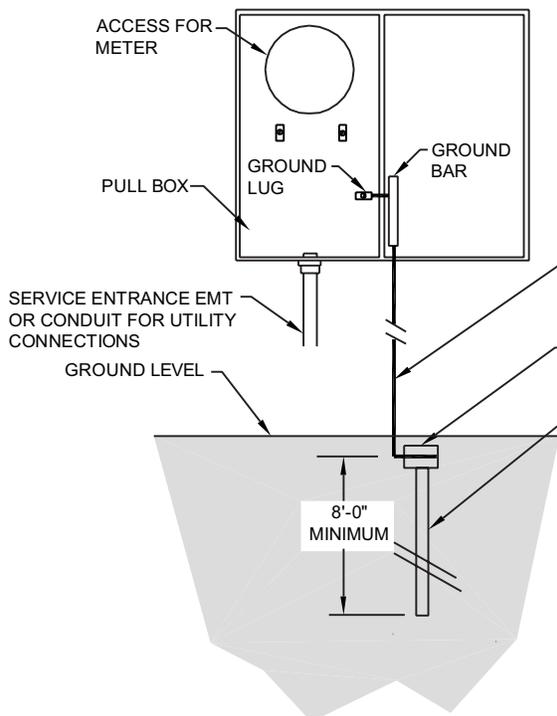
SEE TABLE BELOW FOR WIRE SIZES



All conductors with outer sheathing labeled THHN nylon jacket or equivalent unless otherwise noted.

ELECTRICAL FEEDER AND EQUIPMENT SIZES									
MAIN BREAKER SIZE IN PANEL BOX (AMPS)	COPPER CONDUCTORS				ALUMINUM CONDUCTORS				MAX. CALCULATED NEUTRAL FEEDER LOAD (AMPS)
	MIN. SIZE RACEWAY CONDUIT DIAMETER (IN.)	FEEDER CONDUCTOR / SIZES			MIN. SIZE RACEWAY CONDUIT DIAMETER (IN.)	FEEDER CONDUCTOR / SIZES			
		RED & BLACK (POWER)	WHITE (NEUTRAL)	GREEN (GROUNDING)		RED & BLACK (POWER)	WHITE (NEUTRAL)	GREEN (GROUNDING)	
50	1	#6	#6	#8	1	#6	#6	#6	50
100	1 1/4	#4	#4	#8	1 1/4	#2	#2	#6	100
150	1 1/2	#1	#2	#6	2	#2/0	#1/0	#2	115
200	1 1/2	#2/0	#1/0	#4	2	#4/0	#2/0	#1/0	115

GROUNDING CONDUCTOR INSTALLATION



NOTE: IF THE HOME HAS A METER BASE INSTALLED AT THE MANUFACTURING FACILITY, A GROUND WIRE AND GROUND ELECTRODE MUST BE INSTALLED. REVIEW THIS DIAGRAM FOR PROPER INSTALLATION INFORMATION.

#6 MIN BARE COPPER GROUNDING WIRE PROVIDED BY MANUFACTURER. IF MANUFACTURER PROVIDES A MINIMUM 1/2 INCH EMT OR CONDUIT RACEWAY THE #6 MINIMUM BARE COPPER WIRE IS PROVIDED BY THE RETAILER FOR INSTALLATION.

* CLAMP SUITABLE FOR DIRECT BURIAL. LOCATE FLUSH WITH OR BELOW GROUND LEVEL

* 5/8" DIAMETER x 8'-0" LONG IRON ELECTRODE.

DRIVE ELECTRODE TO A DEPTH OF NOT LESS THAN 8 FEET SO THAT AT LEAST 8 FEET OF THE ELECTRODE IS IN CONTACT WITH THE SOIL.

WHEN ROCK BOTTOM IS ENCOUNTERED, THE ELECTRODE CAN BE DRIVEN NOT TO EXCEED 45 DEGREES FROM VERTICAL OR BURIED IN A TRENCH THAT IS AT LEAST 2 1/2 FEET DEEP.

* NOT PROVIDED BY HOME MANUFACTURER

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WATER SYSTEM CONNECTION

The hot and cold water system is designed for a maximum inlet water pressure of 80 pounds per square inch (psi). If the home is being connected to local water supply pressure that exceeds 80 pounds per square inch (psi), a pressure reducing valve must be installed to limit the supply pressure. Be sure to install a master cold water shutoff full flow valve in the water supply line adjacent to the home.

UTILITY SERVICE TEST PROCEDURES

SYSTEMS TEST

All utility systems are given a quality assurance test at the manufacturing facility. After home installation is complete, all utility service connections should be tested to ensure no damage occurred in transit and that the final connections are correct.

CAUTION

ALL UTILITY CONNECTIONS MUST BE MADE BY QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL WHO ARE FAMILIAR WITH LOCAL REGULATIONS.

GAS SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES

The gas piping supply system is designed for a pressure not exceeding 14 inch water column (1/2 psi) and not less than 10 inch water column (3/8 psi).

WARNING: GAS APPLIANCES IN THIS HOME ARE EQUIPPED FOR NATURAL GAS. IF THE GAS SUPPLY IS LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG), APPLIANCES MUST BE CONVERTED TO LPG ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED BY THE MANUFACTURER OF EACH APPLIANCE.

APPLIANCE ORIFICES:

SPECIAL ORIFICES AND REGULATORS ARE REQUIRED FOR EACH TYPE OF GAS AT ALTITUDES ABOVE 3000 FEET. SEE THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR ANY MODIFICATIONS PER THE GAS TYPE USED BY THE APPLIANCE.

DO NOT LIGHT APPLIANCE PILOT LIGHT(S) UNTIL EACH APPLIANCE HAS BEEN CHECKED, THE ROOF JACK (VENT) HAS BEEN INSTALLED (IF APPLICABLE), AND ALL GAS UTILITY CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AND TESTED.

1. To check the gas system for leaks, first close all appliance controls and all appliance pilot light valves (see appliance instructions included in the home or posted on the appliance).
2. Open the gas shutoff valve on the supply line to each appliance.
3. Attach an ounce gauge on the main gas inlet to the home.
4. Carefully pressurize the system to not more than 8 ounces of pressure.

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CAUTION

DO NOT PRESSURIZE THE GAS LINE IN EXCESS OF 8 OUNCES MAXIMUM TO AVOID POSSIBLE DAMAGE TO GAS VALVES AND REGULATORS.

5. Apply an ammonia-free soapy water or bubble solution to the joints at both ends of the appliance connector. If bubbles form, tighten connection until there are no more bubbles.

CAUTION

DO NOT USE SOLUTION CONTAINING AMMONIA TO BUBBLE CHECK COPPER OR BRASS FITTINGS.

After completion of test, connect home gas inlet to gas supply line. Use a listed gas connection and make sure the capacity is the same as indicated on the label by the gas inlet. Check the inlet connection for leaks per step 5 above.

WATER SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES

The water system test must be made after any water crossovers are connected. Fill the water distribution system with water and bleed all air from the highest and farthest points of the system. Use a hydrostatic pump, valve, and gauge to pressurize the water lines to 100 pounds per square inch (psi). Verify that the pressure remains for a period of 15 minutes without loss.

This test is recommended to be conducted after power and / or water are connected to the home. First complete the Water System Connection and / or Electrical System Test Procedures.

WARNING: IT IS NOT SAFE TO FILL THE WATER HEATER TANK WITH HIGH PRESSURE AIR ONLY. DISCONNECT WATER HEATER FROM WATER SYSTEM BY CONNECTING THE HOT AND COLD WATER LINES TOGETHER, OR FILL WATER HEATER TANK WITH WATER BEFORE PRESSURIZING THE WATER LINES WITH AIR. THIS PROCEDURE WILL PROTECT THE APPLIANCE FROM DAMAGE AND PROTECT THOSE INVOLVED IN THE TEST FROM POSSIBLE INJURY.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES

Perform the following tests after electrical connections to the home are complete. Perform the ground continuity test *before* turning on the electrical power to the home, and perform the polarity and operation tests *after* the electrical power is turned on.

- 1) Before turning "ON" the main circuit breaker, proceed as follows:
 - A Connect one clip of a flashlight continuity tester to a convenient ground and touch the other clip to each light fixture canopy. The continuity light should come on if each fixture is properly grounded.
 - B Using the continuity tester, check every direct-connected appliance or fan. Be sure the tester is hooked to a convenient ground and to the metal frame of the appliance.
 - C Using the continuity tester, check the continuity between the chassis frame and
 - a. Metal gas piping.
 - b. Metal water piping.
 - c. Metal raceway below main electrical panel box.
 - d. Between one riser of heat duct and convenient ground.
 - D Investigate and correct any loss of grounding continuity.

NOTE: CONTINUITY TO GROUND IS NOT REQUIRED ON METAL INLET OF PLASTIC PIPED WATER SYSTEM. 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.

2. Turn "ON" the main circuit breaker and each individual circuit breaker.

CAUTION

A LABEL HAS BEEN PLACED ON OR OVER THE ELECTRICAL WATER HEATER BREAKER IN THE MAIN PANEL BOX. MAKE SURE THE WATER HEATER TANK IS FILLED WITH WATER BEFORE TURNING THE BREAKER TO THE "ON" POSITION. FAILURE TO DO SO WILL CAUSE THE WATER HEATING ELEMENT TO OVERHEAT AND FAIL. THIS ITEM IS NOT COVERED BY THE HOME WARRANTY.

Proceed as follows:

- A Plug an AC receptacle wiring tester into each receptacle in the home to check for reversed polarity, open grounds and shorts.
- B Investigate and repair any reverse polarity, open grounds, or shorts that are found.
- C Install light bulbs and fluorescent tubes if not already installed. Make sure each light fixture is operable by turning the appropriate switch to "ON" position.
- D Repair or replace any defective items.

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DRAIN SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES

The completed drain waste system should be subjected to a flood level test as follows:

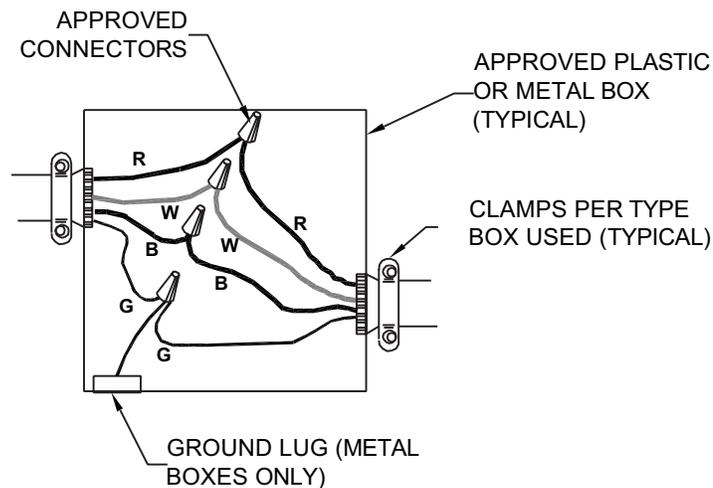
1. Be sure the home is level, all fixtures are connected, and the plug or cap is installed at the outlet. Fill entire system with water to the rim of the water closet (toilet). Make sure tub and shower drains are plugged.
2. After all trapped air has been released, maintain the test for not less than 15 minutes to be certain there are no leaks. If leaks are found, make necessary repairs and test again for not less than 15 minutes. If no leaks are found, unplug the system at the outlet and drain the water from the system.
3. Test items higher than the water closet (toilet), such as kitchen sink and lavatory, by filling with water and then emptying. As water drains, check to be sure there are no leaks in drain piping.

SMOKE ALARM CIRCUIT CROSSOVER CONNECTION

1. All smoke alarm circuit crossover connections will be found in one of the labeled electrical crossover accesses.
2. The crossover connectors are a 4-wire non-metallic sheathed cable splice device.
3. Identify the two connectors and plug them together.
4. After all crossover wiring connections have been completed and the access cover replaced, the smoke alarm system must be tested to confirm power supply to it and continuity of the signal circuit. A green light illuminated on the cover of each smoke alarm will indicate 120v power supply to it. Depress the test button of any smoke alarm in the system and verify that that particular alarm will sound and will trigger all other alarms in the home. Repeat the operational test from each alarm station in the home.

} SEE ALTERNATE
CROSSOVER BELOW

ALTERNATE SMOKE ALARM CROSSOVER CONNECTION



1. Each access panel is labeled:
REMOVE ACCESS FOR ELECTRICAL
2. Remove access panels exposing boxes on one section and coiled wire from opposite section.
3. Remove blank covers from boxes exposing wiring with approved connectors attached.
4. Wiring on both sections are identified by like colors for correct connection of circuits.
5. Remove the wire connectors from the wiring in the boxes and connect the same colored circuits together. (Use knock outs and approved clamps to enter boxes and secure wires). Secure wiring entering the boxes within 8" of the box with Romex staple.
6. When all connections have been made, replace the blank covers on all boxes, reposition floor insulation and replace the access panels.

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Appendix A

PROTECTION OF WINDOWS AND SLIDING GLASS DOORS

This home has not been equipped with storm shutters or other protective coverings for windows and exterior door openings. If the home is to be located in Wind Zone II and III, it is strongly recommended that all exterior windows and sliding glass doors be protected according to the methods indicated below.

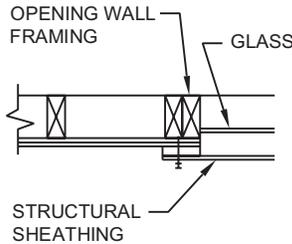
WIND ZONE II ONLY

Before a storm, cover the protected area with structural sheathing. Thickness and span ratings are shown in the table below. Structural sheathing must be labeled "APA Rated Sheathing Exterior" or equivalent. Place the sheathing over the opening with the face grain running horizontal (ie. the long side of the panel is level with the ground).

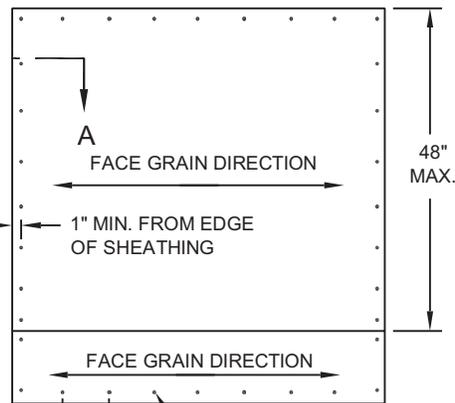
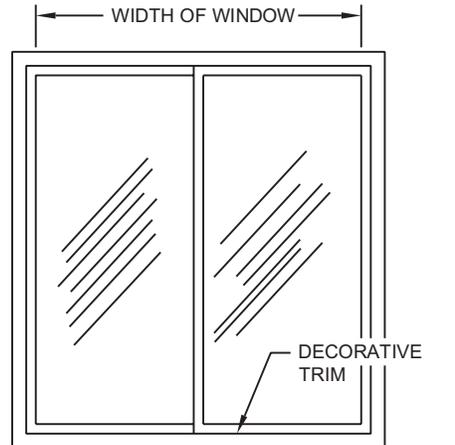
Where any portion of any window or sliding glass door is within 3 feet from a corner of the home, the opening should be covered with two layers of sheathing, each of which meets the requirements from the table. The first layer is fastened as shown. Fasten the second layer using a minimum 40d nails (0.162" dia. x 5" long) at 3" on center spacing.

After the storm, remove and store the sheathing for possible reuse. Caulk any exposed nail holes in the home siding to prevent moisture and water penetration into the exterior wall.

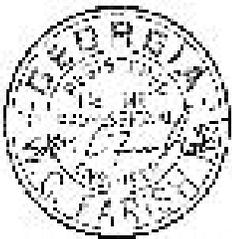
STRUCTURAL SHEATHING TO PROTECT WINDOWS IN WIND ZONE II		
WIDTH OF WINDOW	SHEATHING REQUIREMENTS	
	THICKNESS	SPAN RATING
UP TO 36"	15/32" MIN.	32/16
37" TO 46"	23/32" MIN.	48/24
47" TO 72"	1 1/8" MIN.	48" O.C.



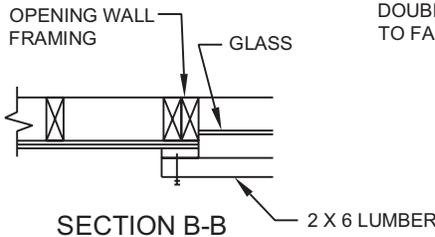
SECTION A-A



20d NAILS (0.131" X 4" LONG)
 (TYPICAL)
 FOR EASIER REMOVAL AFTER THE STORM, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT DOUBLE-HEADED NAILS BE USED TO FASTEN PLYWOOD.

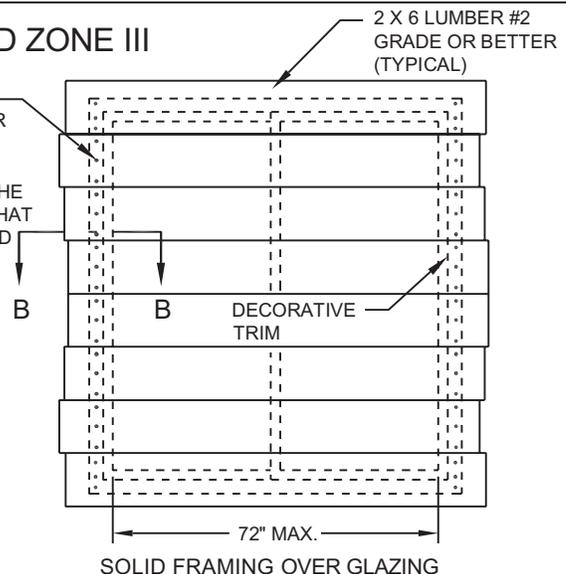


WIND ZONE II AND WIND ZONE III



SECTION B-B

1 - #8 X 4" LONG WOOD SCREW INTO THE END OF EACH 2 X 6 OR 3 - 20d NAILS (0.131" X 4" LONG) INTO THE END OF EACH 2 X 6.
 FOR EASIER REMOVAL AFTER THE STORM, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT DOUBLE-HEADED NAILS BE USED TO FASTEN PLYWOOD.

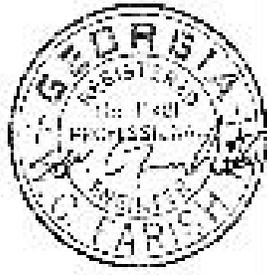
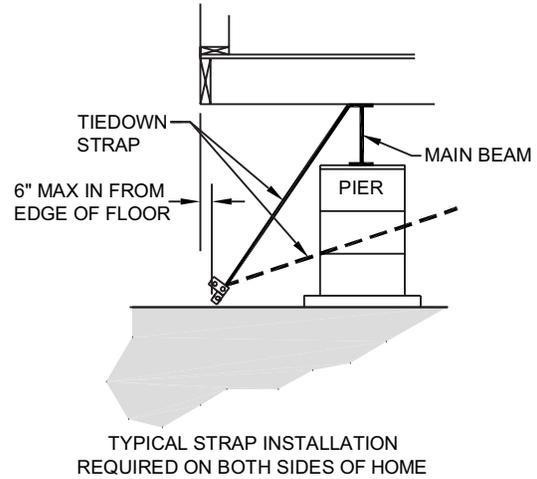


After the storm, remove and store the sheathing for possible reuse. Caulk any exposed nail holes in the home siding to prevent moisture and water penetration into the exterior wall.

Appendix B - WZ-1 Installation Details (con't)

3. Tiedown Straps - follow the guidelines on pages 46 and 47 except use the accompanying chart and details.

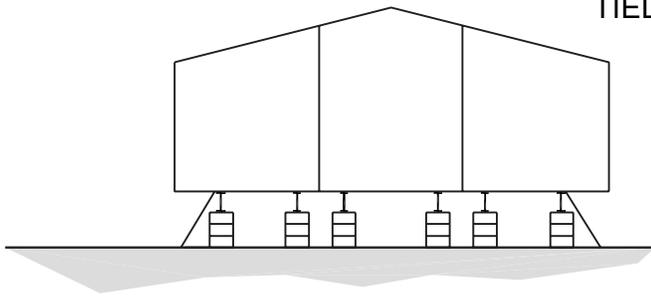
MAXIMUM TIEDOWN STRAP SPACING			
MULTI-SECTION		WZ I	
Nominal Floor Width (ft.)	Height from ground to bottom of main beam (inches)	Near Beam Method	Second Beam Method
10	8" to 80"	N/A	11'-8"
12	8" to 18" 19" to 80"	12'-0" N/A	-- 11'-8"
13	8" to 18" 19" to 24" 25" to 80"	12'-0" 9'-0" N/A	-- -- 11'-8"
14	8" to 18" 19" to 36" 37" to 80"	14'-0" 10'-6" N/A	-- -- 11'-8"
16	8" to 18" 19" to 36" 37" to 48" 49" to 80"	13'-0" 10'-8" 9'-6" N/A	-- -- -- 11'-8"



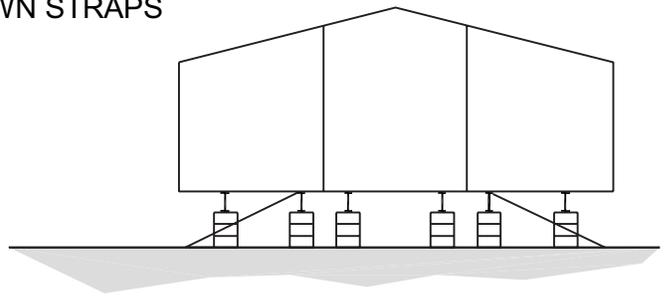
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TIEDOWN STRAPS

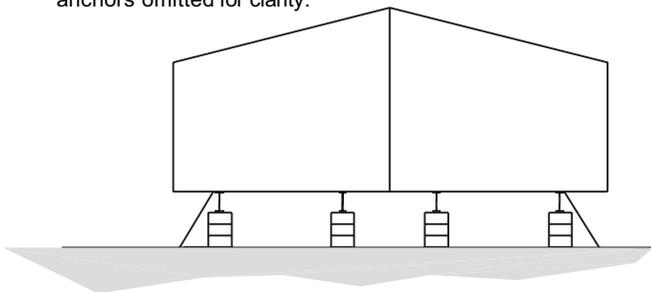


NEAR BEAM METHOD
Triple Section

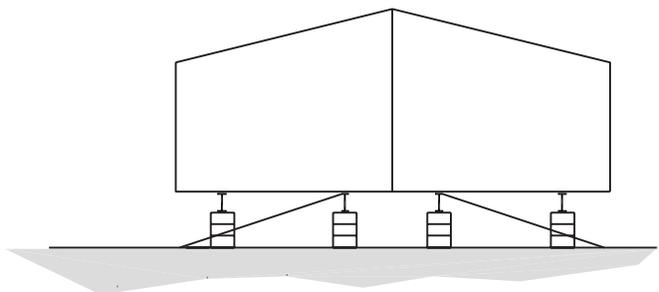


SECOND BEAM STRAPPING METHOD
Triple Section

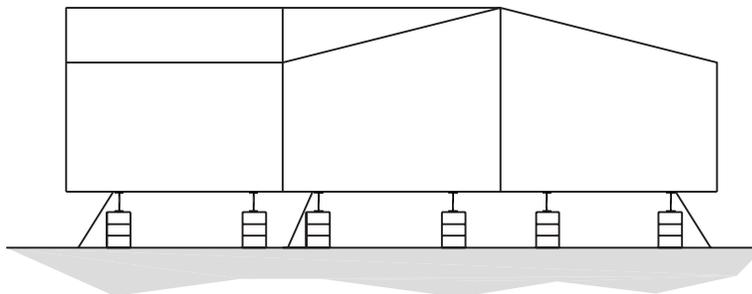
Marriage line piers and anchors omitted for clarity.



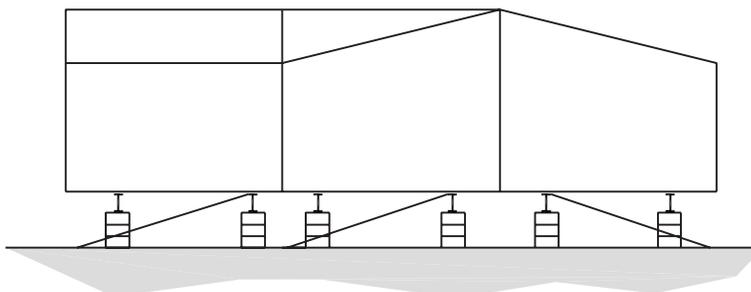
NEAR BEAM METHOD
Double Section



SECOND BEAM STRAPPING METHOD
Double Section



TAG UNITS - NEAR BEAM METHOD
Double Section With Tag



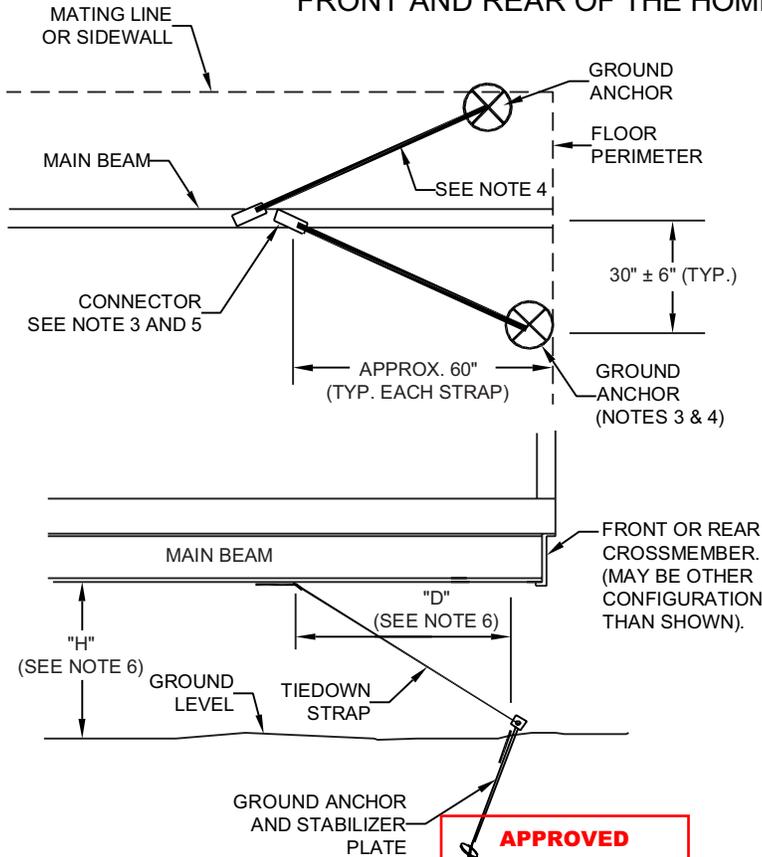
TAG UNITS - SECOND BEAM METHOD
Double Section With Tag

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Appendix B - WZ-1 Installation Details (con't)

LONGITUDINAL TIEDOWN STRAPS AT FRONT AND REAR OF THE HOME



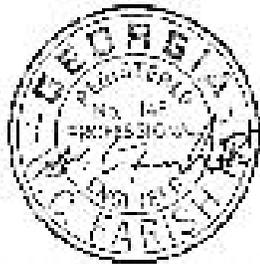
NUMBER OF STRAPS REQUIRED AT EACH END OF HOME				
WIND ZONE	NUMBER OF SECTIONS	MAX. SECTION WIDTH		
		12'	14'	16'
	DOUBLE	3	3	4
	TRIPLE	4	5	6
	TAG	2	2	*

Notes:

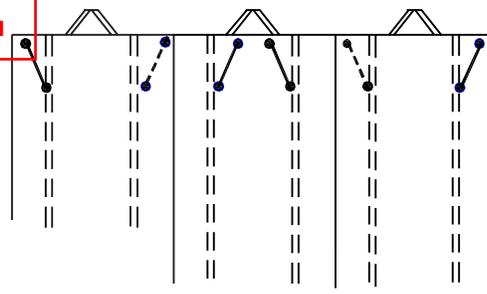
*Design not available

1. Always install Longitudinal Tie and Anchor Assembly on both ends of the outer most main beams of home. Where 3, 4, or 5 Longitudinal Ties & Anchors are required, install on both ends of inner main beams.
2. Always install Longitudinal Tie & Anchor Assembly on both ends of outer most main beam of the Tag Section. Treat main section separately as a Double or Triple in accordance with the table.
3. Ground anchor should be a min. of 48" from any mating line anchor and a min. 24" from any sidewall anchor. Connectors may be located along main beam far enough back to allow clearance.
4. Anchorage strap and accessories should be rated for min. 4725 lbs. capacity at a 45° angle to the ground.
5. Attach strap to slot of min. 3150 lb. rated capacity connector (min. 1.5 factor of safety) welded to the bottom flange of the main beam.
6. Distance ("D") from anchor head to connector slot should be greater than height ("H") of main beam to ground level.
7. The strap spacings shown apply to homes with maximum 90" high sidewalls and maximum 4:12 roof slopes. See supplemental information if these values are exceeded.

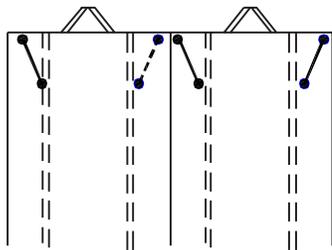
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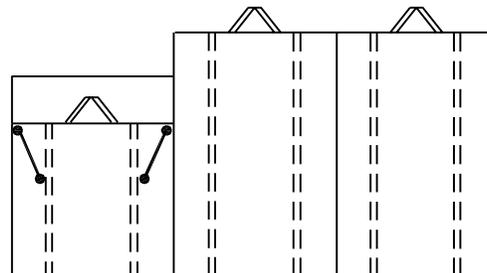
TRIPLE
 4, 5 OR 6 TIES PER END
 (Interior tie locations may vary)



DOUBLE
 3 OR 4 TIES PER END



TAG
 2 TIES PER END
 (Anchors for main unit not shown for clarity)



Home Installation Manual Calculation Index

This is a partial list of approved calculations used in preparation of this manual

<u>Calc. No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
0022120	Multi-Wide Anchoring, WZ-II & WZ-III
0022121	Multi-Wide Close-Up, WZ-II & WZ-III
0022122	Window Protection, WZ-II & WZ-III
0022123	Main Beam Footings, over 16"
0022123	Main Beam Bending Check (pages 3-5)
0022127	Main Beam Footings, Standard Sizes
0022130	Perimeter Footings
0022134	Marriage Footings
0022135	Footing Strength Check
0022169	Opposite (Second) Beam Anchoring
0022170	TJI Ridgebeam Close-up

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