

HOLLY PARK



12 / 98

SET UP INSTRUCTION MANUAL

For Double Wide Homes

**KEEP THIS MANUAL
WITH YOUR HOME**

SET UP INSTRUCTIONS - FOR DOUBLE WIDE HOMES

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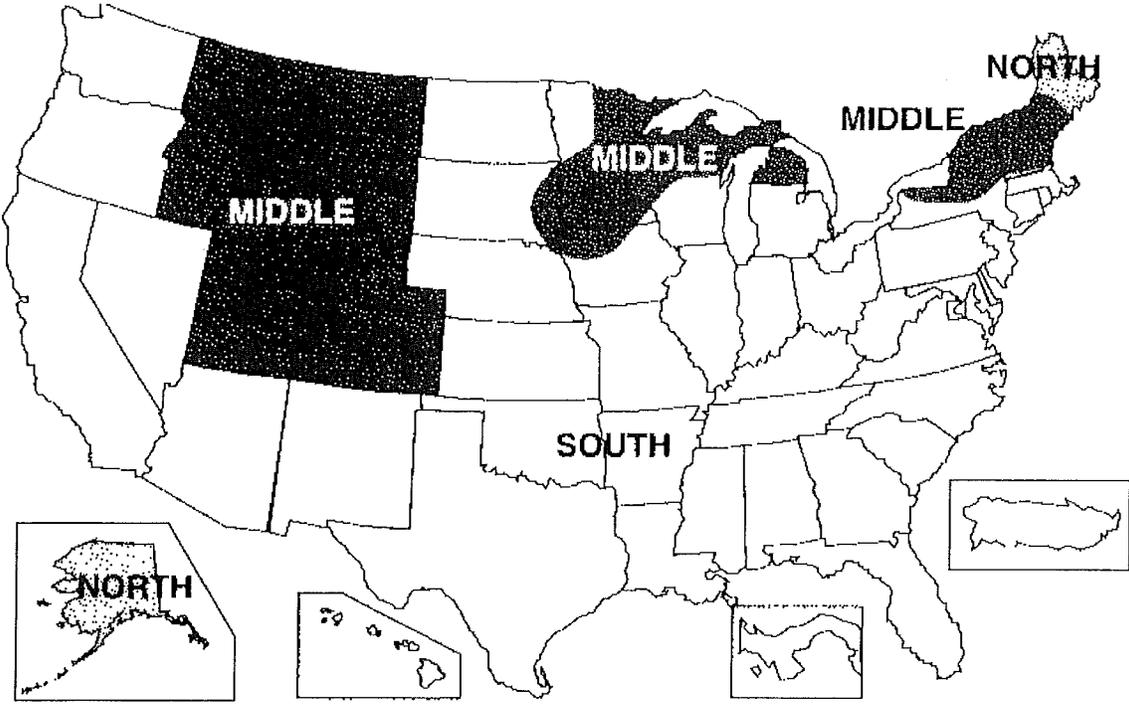
OPTIONAL

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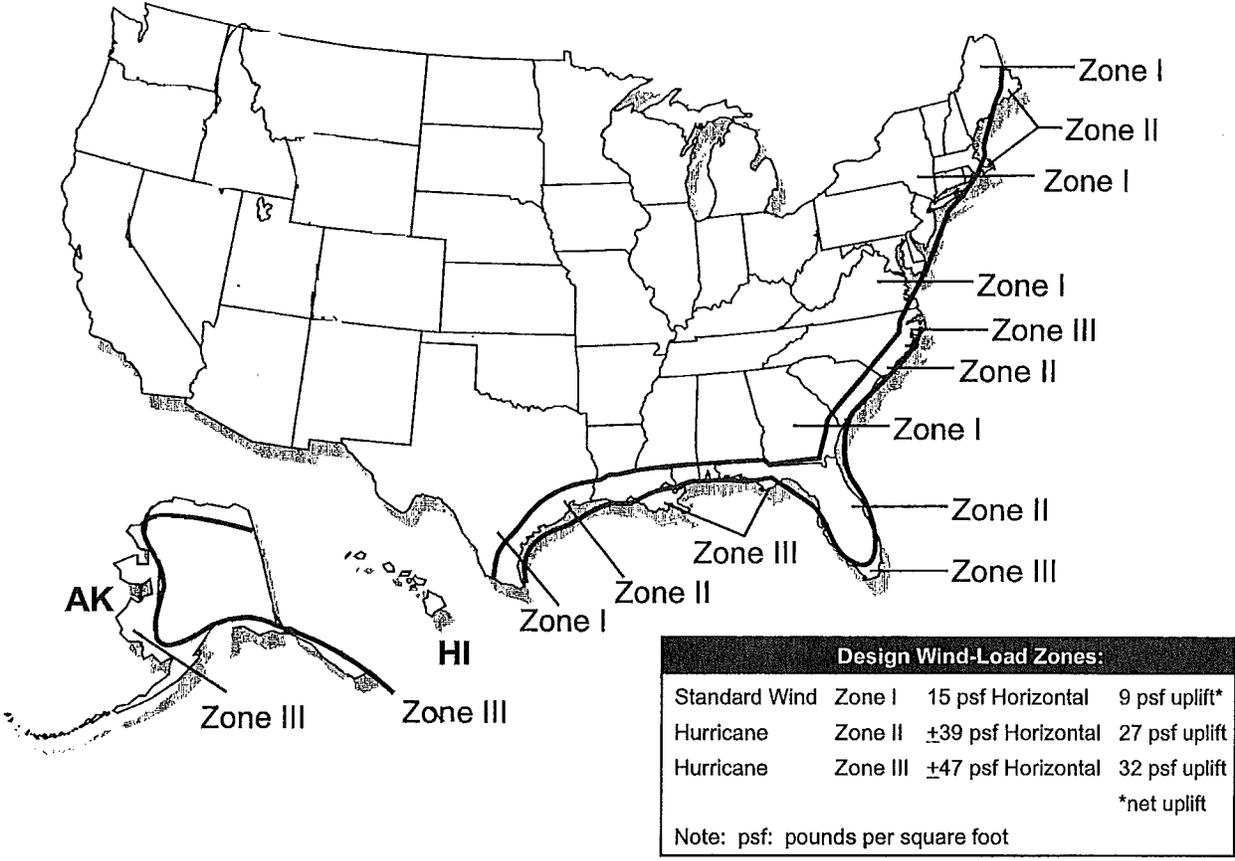
INTRODUCTION

Your Holly Park home has been thoroughly inspected and bears the label which indicates that all systems including structural, plumbing, heating, electrical, fire safety, and planning considerations are in compliance with the Federal manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards. We suggest that you contract the local building officials having jurisdiction in the area of your desired homesite to obtain information on necessary permits for set up

DESIGN ROOF-LOAD ZONE MAP



DESIGN WIND-LOAD ZONES:



NOTE: ALL MAINLAND STATES NOT SHOWN ARE WIND ZONE 1

SITE PREPARATION

Proper site preparation is essential to the set up and performance of the manufactured home. The site shall be free of all grasses and organic matter and shall be graded to the minimum slope required for storm drainage away from the home. A vapor barrier shall be installed on the ground directly beneath the home, where soils are not conducive to good drainage.

NOTE: The area under the home must be graded to prevent water accumulation.

IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO PROPERLY SET, BLOCK AND LEVEL YOUR HOME

It is best to have your home prepared for occupancy by a knowledgeable and experienced home set up firm. Such people should have the expertise to properly set up and block your home so that it is level and remains so. If your home is not properly set up and blocked on appropriate foundations, it may undergo unnatural structural strains, which could result in:

1. buckling and/or loosening of walls, partitions, siding, ceiling, doors, floors, weather stripping and miscellaneous fixed original fixtures of the home.
2. leaking windows, doors, roof, ceiling, walls, floor, seams and junctures in general.
3. improper closing, binding and sagging of windows, cabinets and inside and outside doors.
4. malfunctioning of plumbing, water outlets, lighting fixtures, electrical, heating and air conditioning systems.

The home set up firm selected should guarantee their work for a reasonable period and you should arrange to have them relevel your home after 90 days, if necessary.

The recommended set up procedure is presented in this manual.

CAUTION: Before performing any digging work or installation of anchors be sure to avoid any underground utilities.

SITE-SPECIFIC FOUNDATION DESIGN

Foundation design other than typical layout and specific design loads contained in this set-up manual are the responsibility of the home owner. All aspects of basement design including, but not limited to, heatloss calculations, electrical schematics, stairway design, egress requirements, light and vent considerations, exterior wall openings, etc are governed by local jurisdiction and should be designed by a qualified engineer or architect.

FOUNDATION REQUIREMENTS

It is important that your home have adequate support to give it proper and lasting stability.

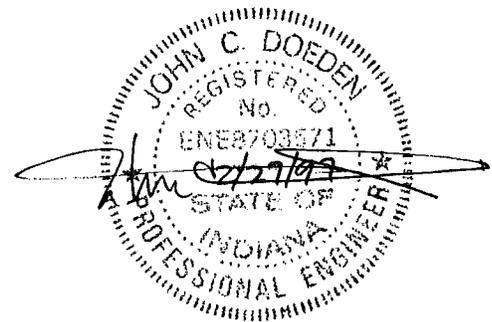
1. Footings for piers or continuous foundation walls must be installed on firm, undisturbed soil or the soil must be compacted to at least 90% of its maximum relative density.

2. The bottom of footings must be below frost line or as required by state or local codes.

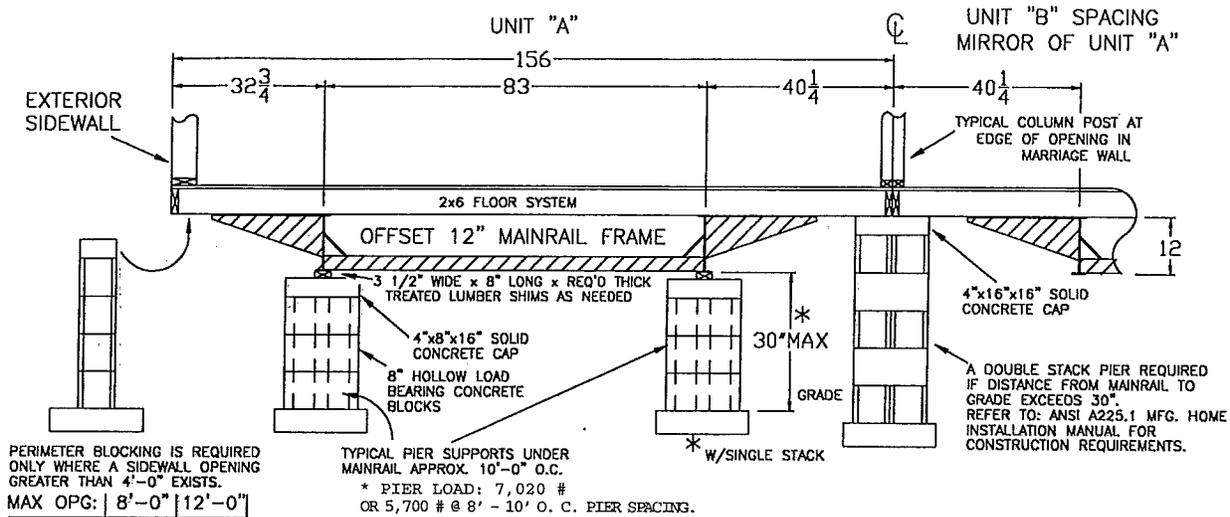
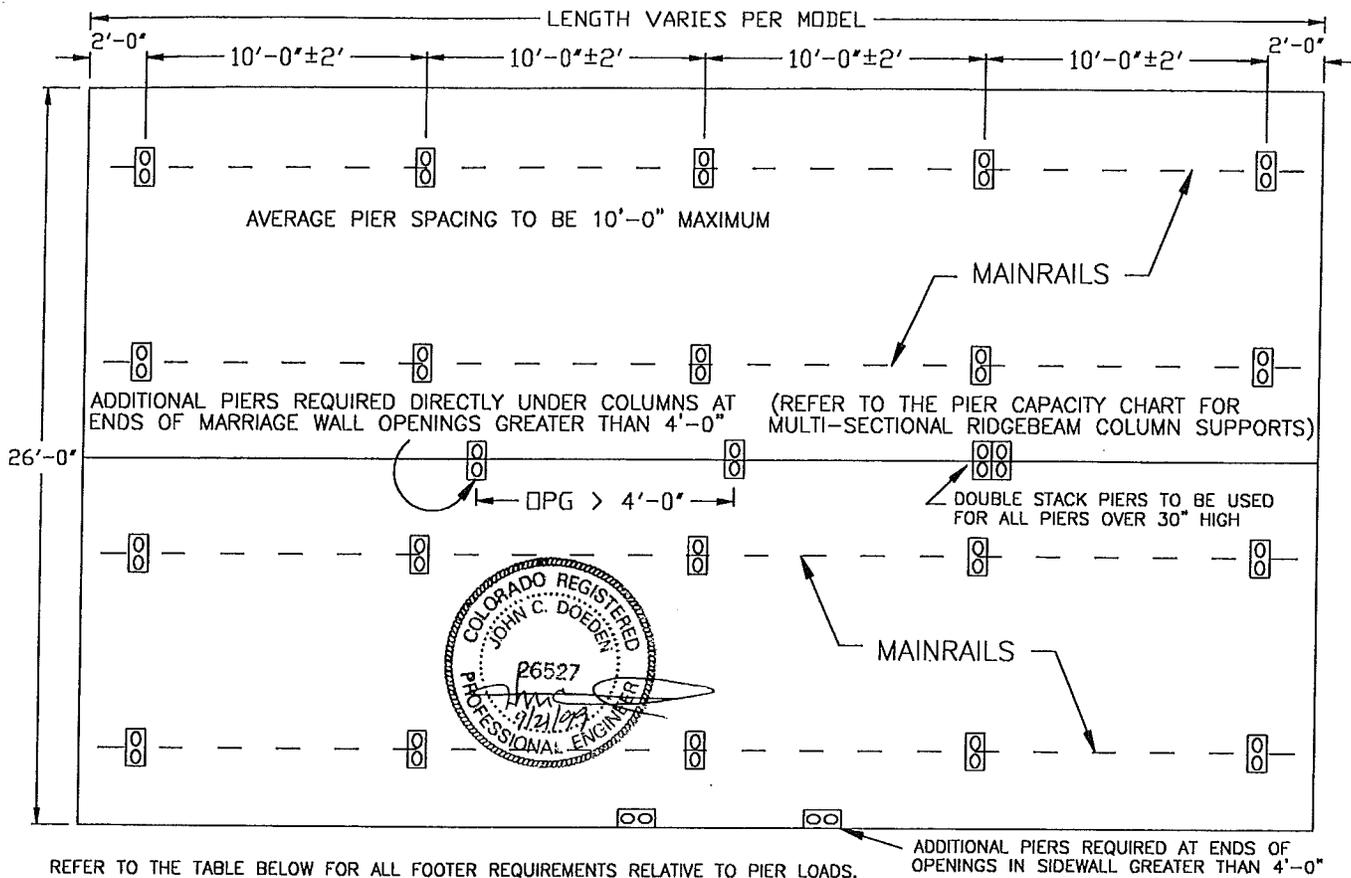
3. Poured concrete footings must have a minimum compressive strength of 3,000 PSI @ 28 days. Footings other than poured concrete may be used provided that all applicable building codes and load bearing capacities are met.

4. A 16" minimum pier height (under the I-beam) is recommended to allow clearance for all utility and crossover connections.

The following pages show typical design requirements for a mainrail pier set and a perimeter foundation set. All design loads for your home can be derived from the charts and design specifications contained in this manual. Specific, by model, pier locator drawings are available upon request by contracting your dealer or Holly Park.



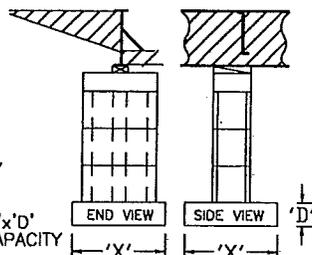
28-Wide Mainrail Pier Set For 20# & 30# Roof Load Zones



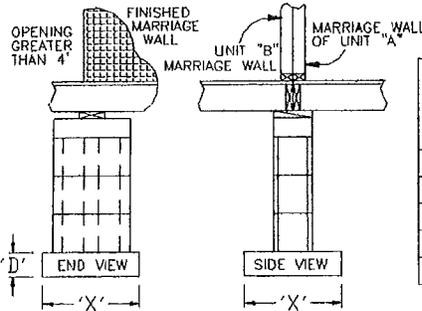
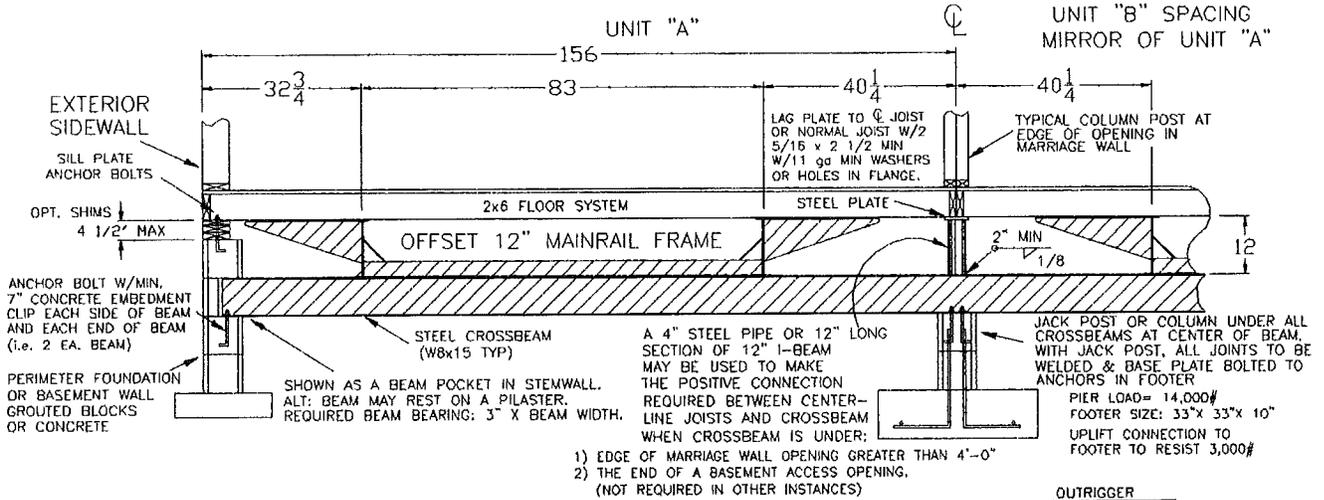
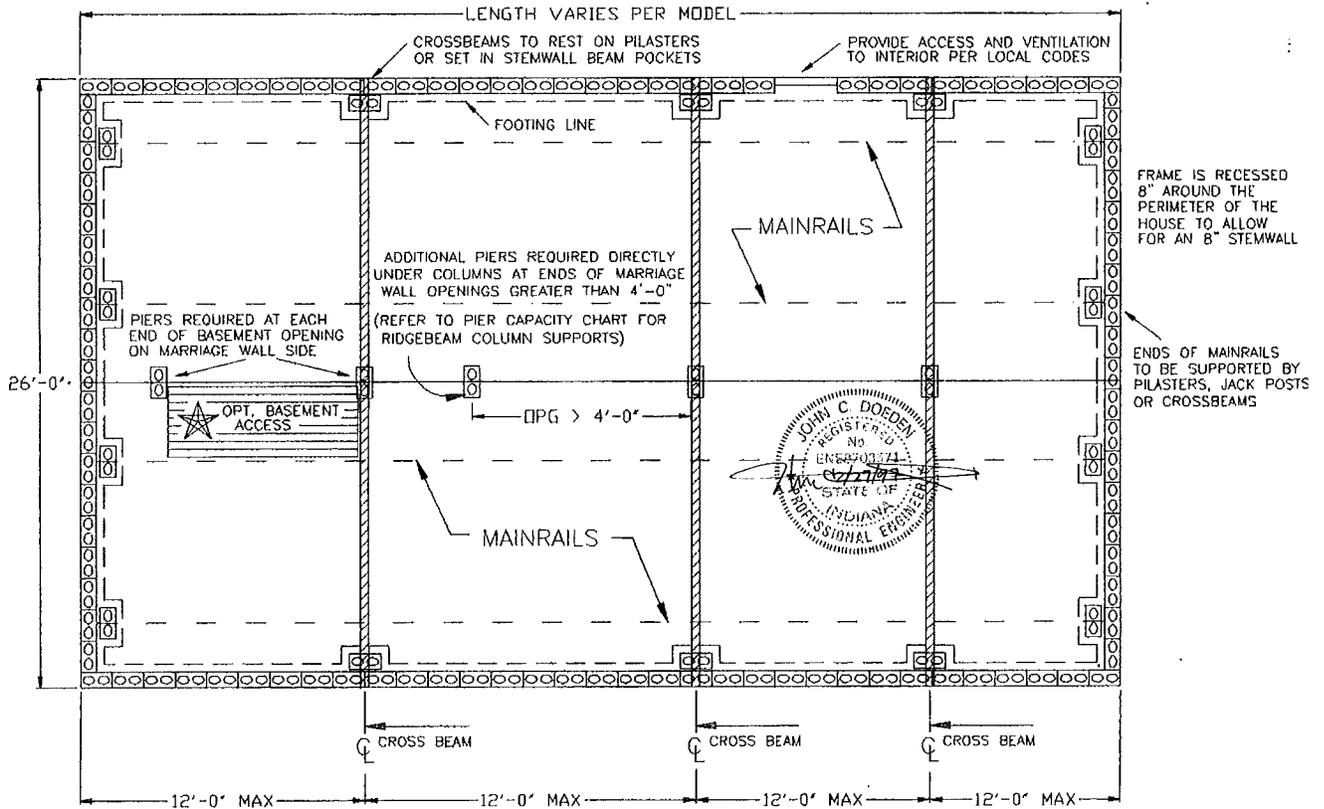
SOIL BEARING CAPACITY/SQ FT	STANDARD PIER 16"x16"x4"	STANDARD PIER 20"x20"x6"	STANDARD PIER 24"x24"x8"
1,000	1,778	2,778	4,000
1,500	2,667	4,167	6,000
2,000	3,556	5,555	8,000
3,000	5,334	8,333	12,000
4,000	7,112	11,111	15,600

'D' MAY BE 6" WITH DOUBLE STACKED PIERS OR WHEN DESIGN CAPACITY IS NOT OVER 2,000 PSF

FOOTING SIZE: 'X'x'X'x'D' PIER AND FOOTER CAPACITY

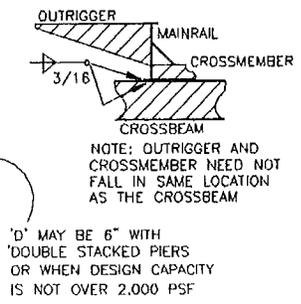


28-Wide Crossbeam Perimeter Foundation For 20# & 30# Roof Load Zones

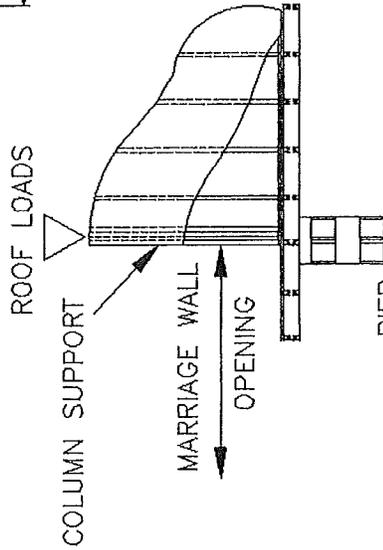
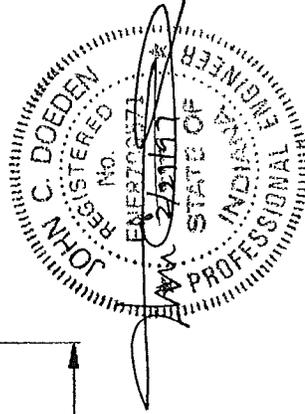
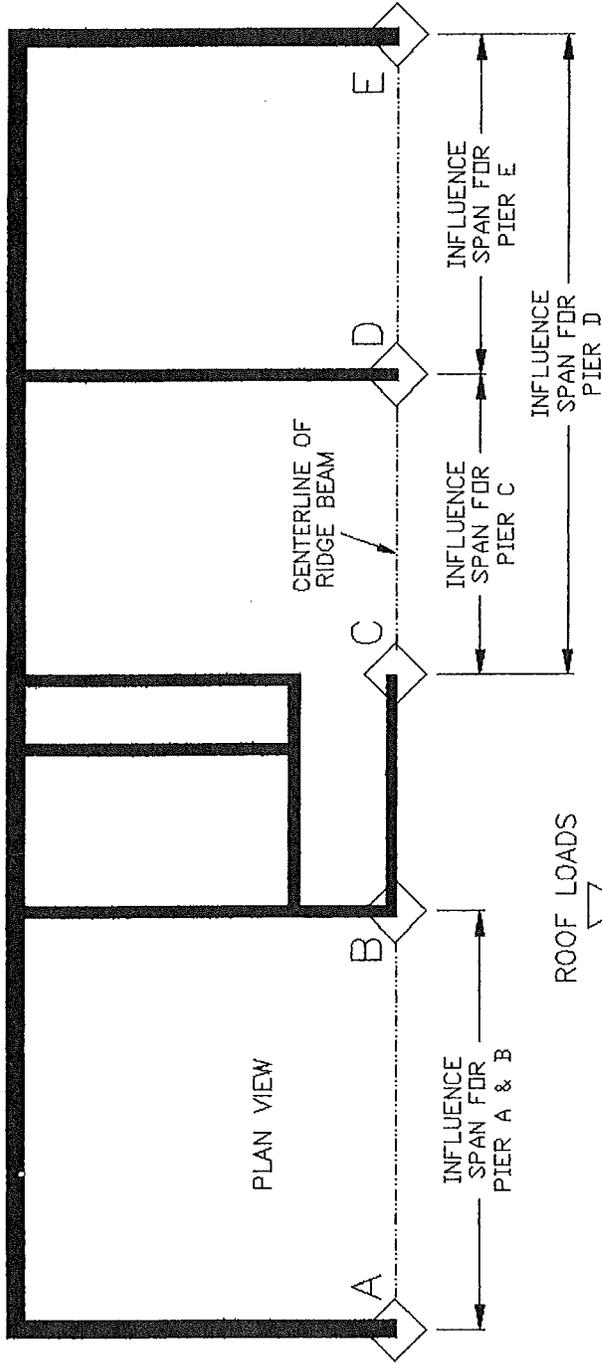


FOOTING SIZE: 'X'x'X'x'D'
PIER AND FOOTER CAPACITY

SOIL BEARING CAPACITY/SQ FT	STANDARD PIER 16"x16"x4"	STANDARD PIER 20"x20"x6"	STANDARD PIER 24"x24"x8"
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28-Wide Centerline Pier Capacity Chart For Ridgebeam Column Supports



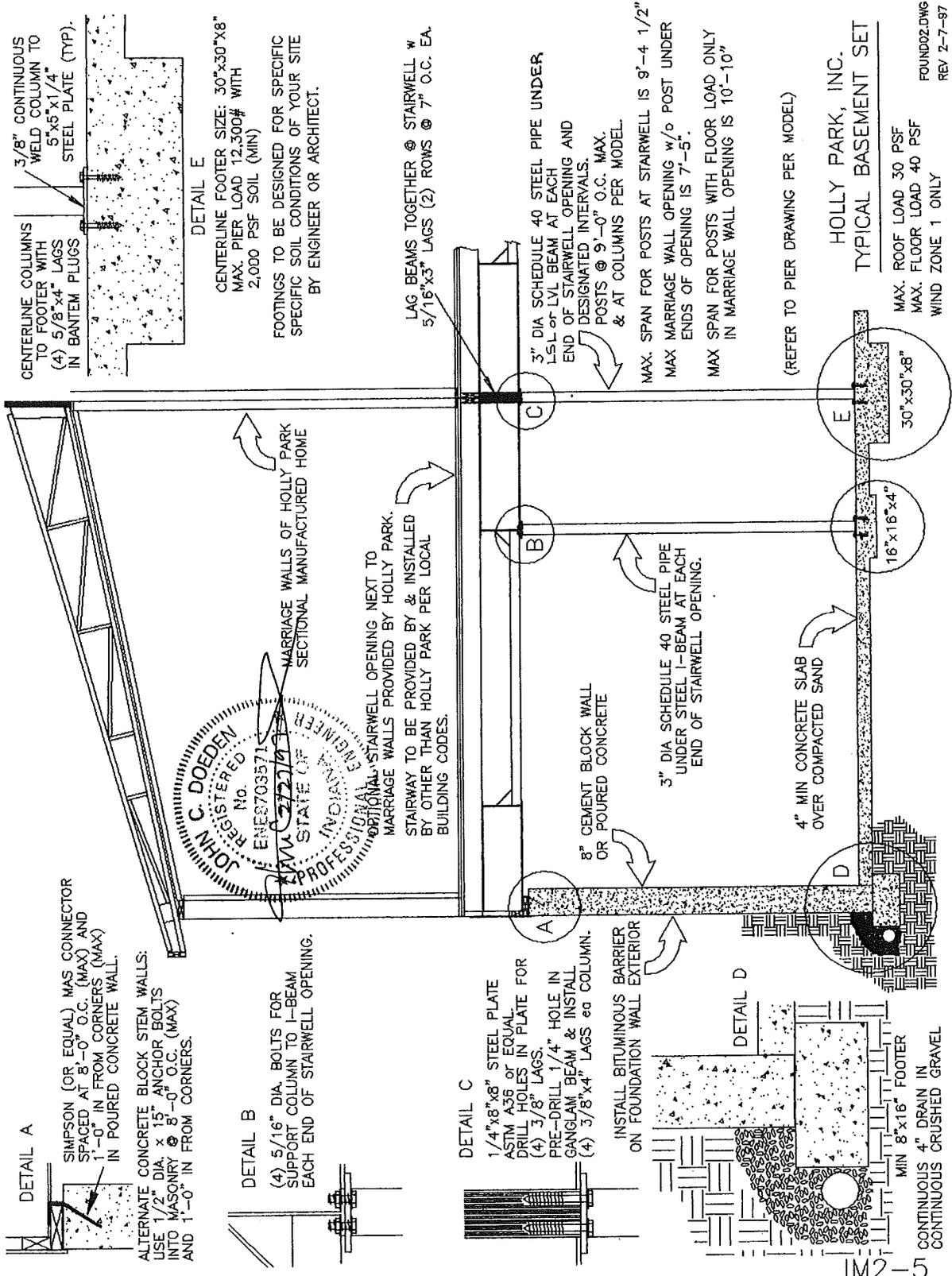
NOTES:

- 1) PIER LOADS BASED ON 10 PSF ROOF DEAD LOAD.
- 2) LOADS TABULATED ARE TOTAL FOR BOTH HAVES AT COLUMN SUPPORT.

TOTAL WIDTH (FEET)	ROOF LIVE LOAD in PSF (ROOF ZONE)	MINIMUM PIER CAPACITY in POUNDS				
		4'-0"	8'-0"	12'-0"	16'-0"	20'-0"
26'-0"	20 (SOUTH)	1,350#	2,240#	3,125#	4,015#	4,900#
	30 (MIDDLE)	1,715#	2,880#	4,040#	5,205#	6,370#
		24'-0"	28'-0"	32'-0"	36'-0"	
		5,790#	6,680#	7,570#	8,460#	
		7,535#	8,700#	9,865#	11,025#	

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28-Wide Optional Perimeter Frame System For 20# & 30# Roof Load Zones



3/8" CONTINUOUS WELD COLUMN TO 5"x5"x1/4" STEEL PLATE (TYP).
CENTERLINE COLUMNS TO FOOTER WITH (4) 5/8"x4" LAGS IN BANITEM PLUGS

DETAIL E

CENTERLINE FOOTER SIZE: 30"x30"x8"
MAX. PIER LOAD 12,300# WITH 2,000 PSF SOIL (MIN)

FOOTINGS TO BE DESIGNED FOR SPECIFIC SOIL CONDITIONS OF YOUR SITE BY ENGINEER OR ARCHITECT.

LAG BEAMS TOGETHER @ STAIRWELL w 5/16"x3" LAGS (2) ROWS @ 7" O.C. EA.

3" DIA SCHEDULE 40 STEEL PIPE UNDER L.S.L. or LVL BEAM AT EACH END OF STAIRWELL OPENING AND DESIGNATED INTERVALS. POSTS @ 9'-0" O.C. MAX. & AT COLUMNS PER MODEL.

MAX. SPAN FOR POSTS AT STAIRWELL IS 9'-4 1/2"
MAX MARRIAGE WALL OPENING w/o POST UNDER ENDS OF OPENING IS 7'-5".
MAX SPAN FOR POSTS WITH FLOOR LOAD ONLY IN MARRIAGE WALL OPENING IS 10'-10"

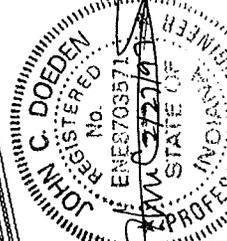
(REFER TO PIER DRAWING PER MODEL)

HOLLY PARK, INC.

TYPICAL BASEMENT SET

MAX. ROOF LOAD 30 PSF
MAX. FLOOR LOAD 40 PSF
WIND ZONE 1 ONLY

FOUND02.DWG
REV 2-7-97



MARRIAGE WALLS OF HOLLY PARK SECTIONAL MANUFACTURED HOME

OPTIONAL STAIRWELL OPENING NEXT TO MARRIAGE WALLS PROVIDED BY HOLLY PARK. STAIRWAY TO BE PROVIDED BY & INSTALLED BY OTHER THAN HOLLY PARK PER LOCAL BUILDING CODES.

8" CEMENT BLOCK WALL OR POURED CONCRETE

3" DIA SCHEDULE 40 STEEL PIPE UNDER STEEL I-BEAM AT EACH END OF STAIRWELL OPENING.

4" MIN CONCRETE SLAB OVER COMPACTED SAND

30"x30"x8"

16"x16"x4"

DETAIL D

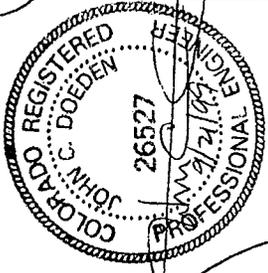
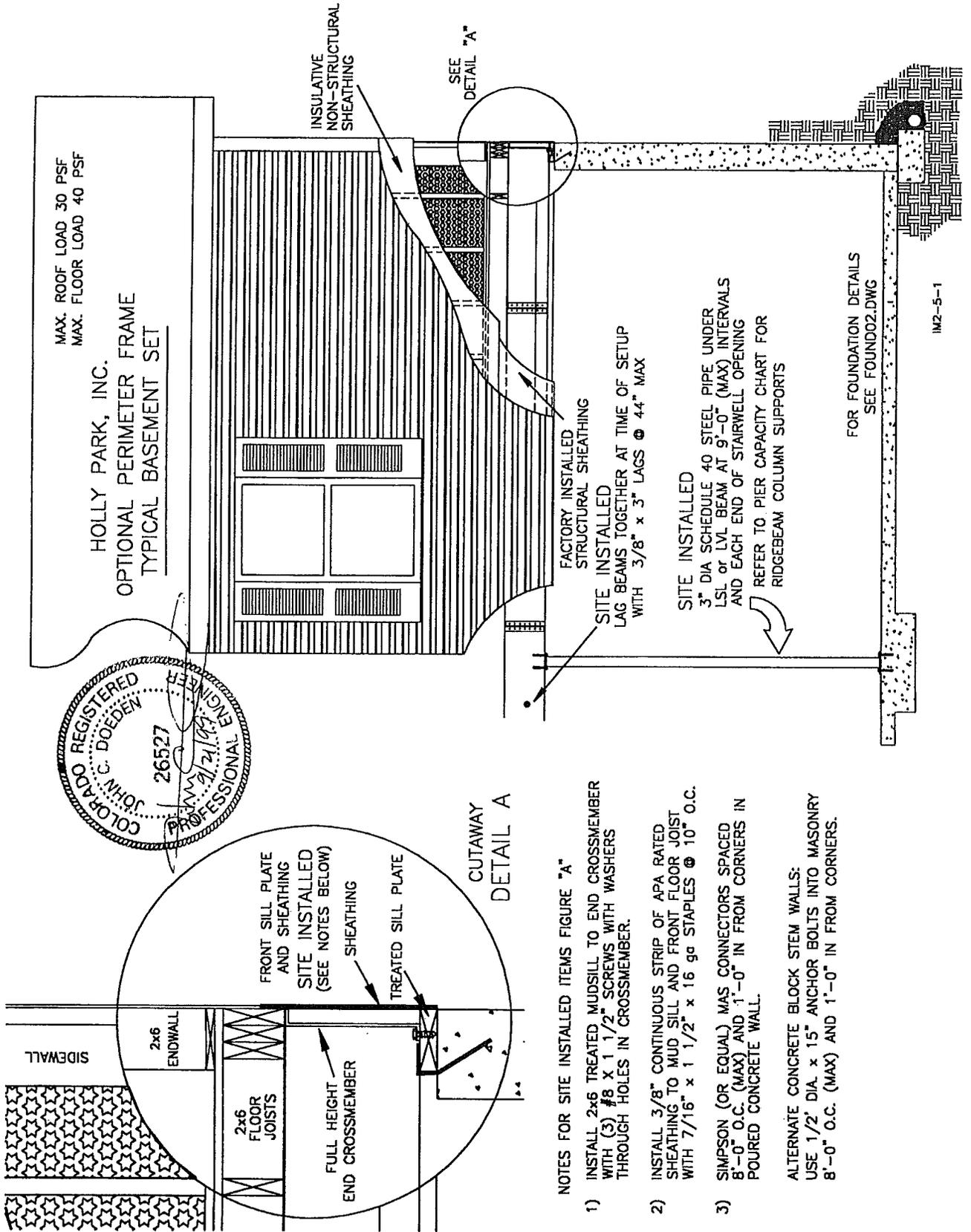
DETAIL C

1/4"x8"x8" STEEL PLATE ASTM A36 or EQUAL. DRILL HOLES IN PLATE FOR (4) 3/8" LAGS. PRE-DRILL 1/4" HOLE IN GANGLAM BEAM & INSTALL (4) 3/8"x4" LAGS ea COLUMN.

INSTALL BITUMINOUS BARRIER ON FOUNDATION WALL EXTERIOR

MIN 8"x16" FOOTER
CONTINUOUS 4" DRAIN IN CONTINUOUS CRUSHED GRAVEL

28-Wide Optional Perimeter Frame System For 20# & 30# Roof Load Zones

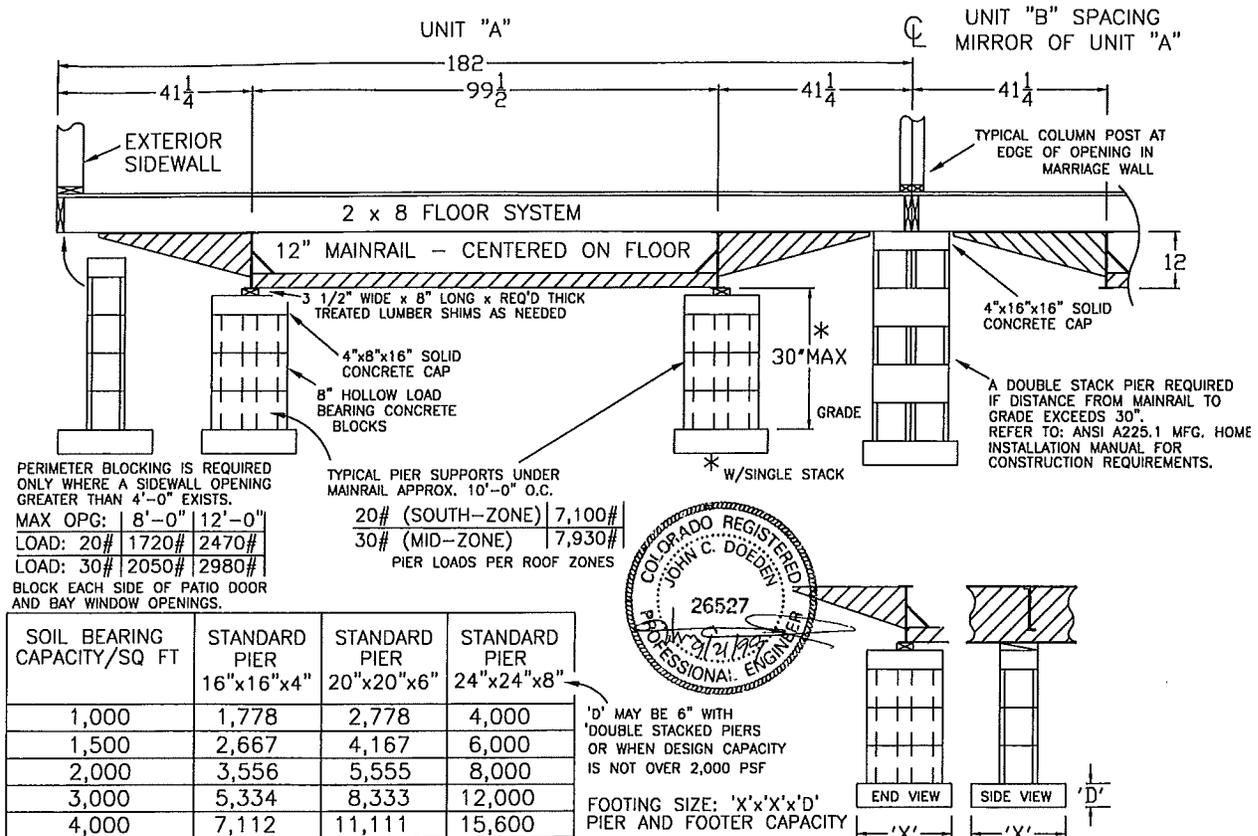
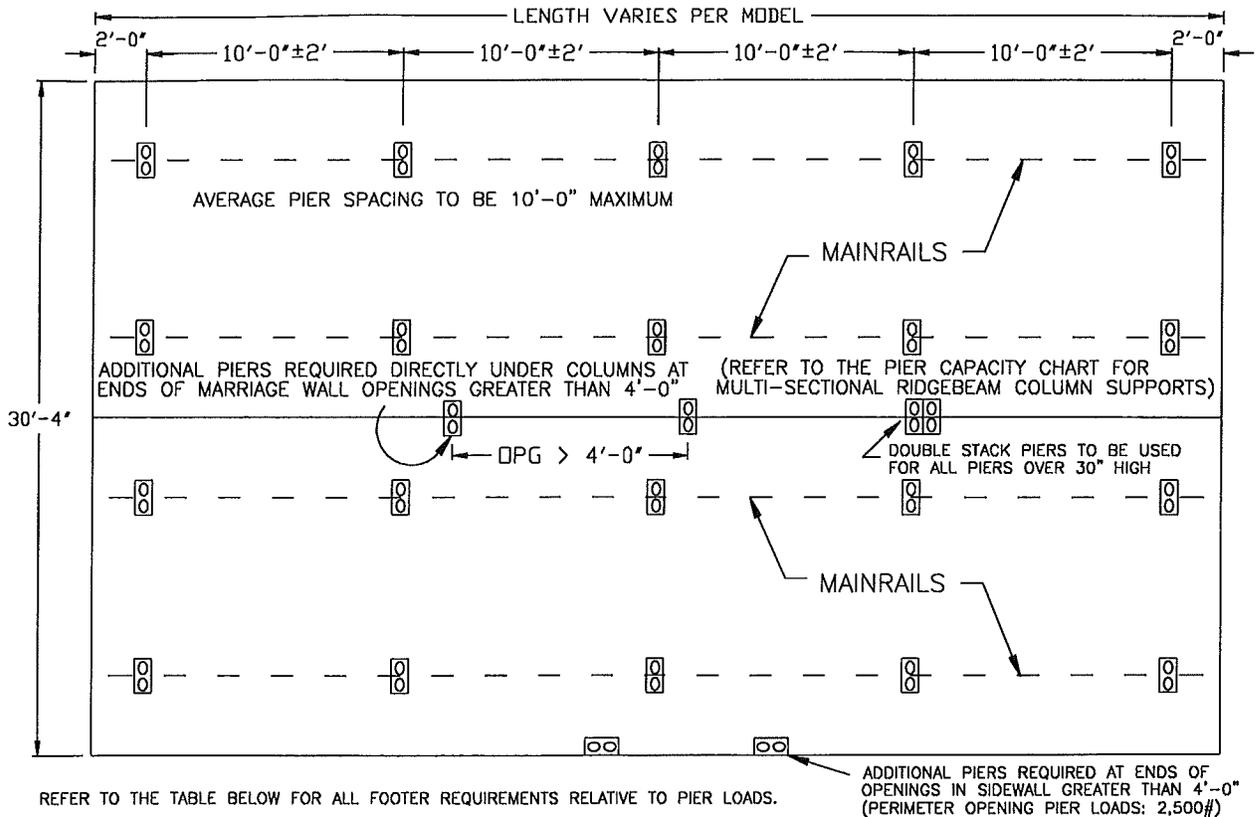


CUTAWAY
DETAIL A

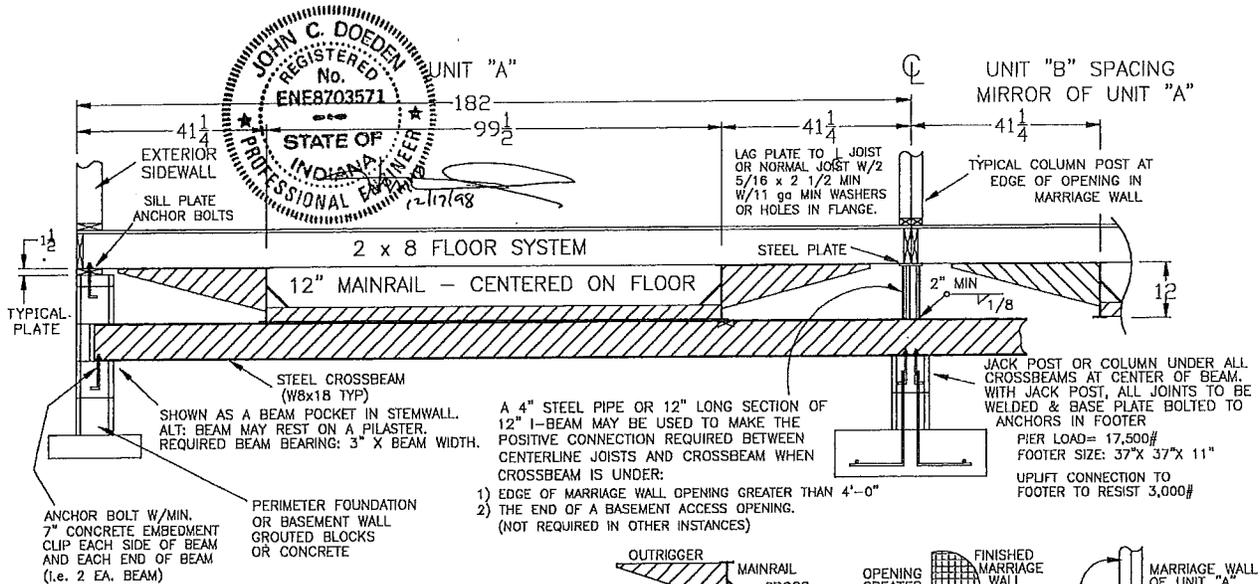
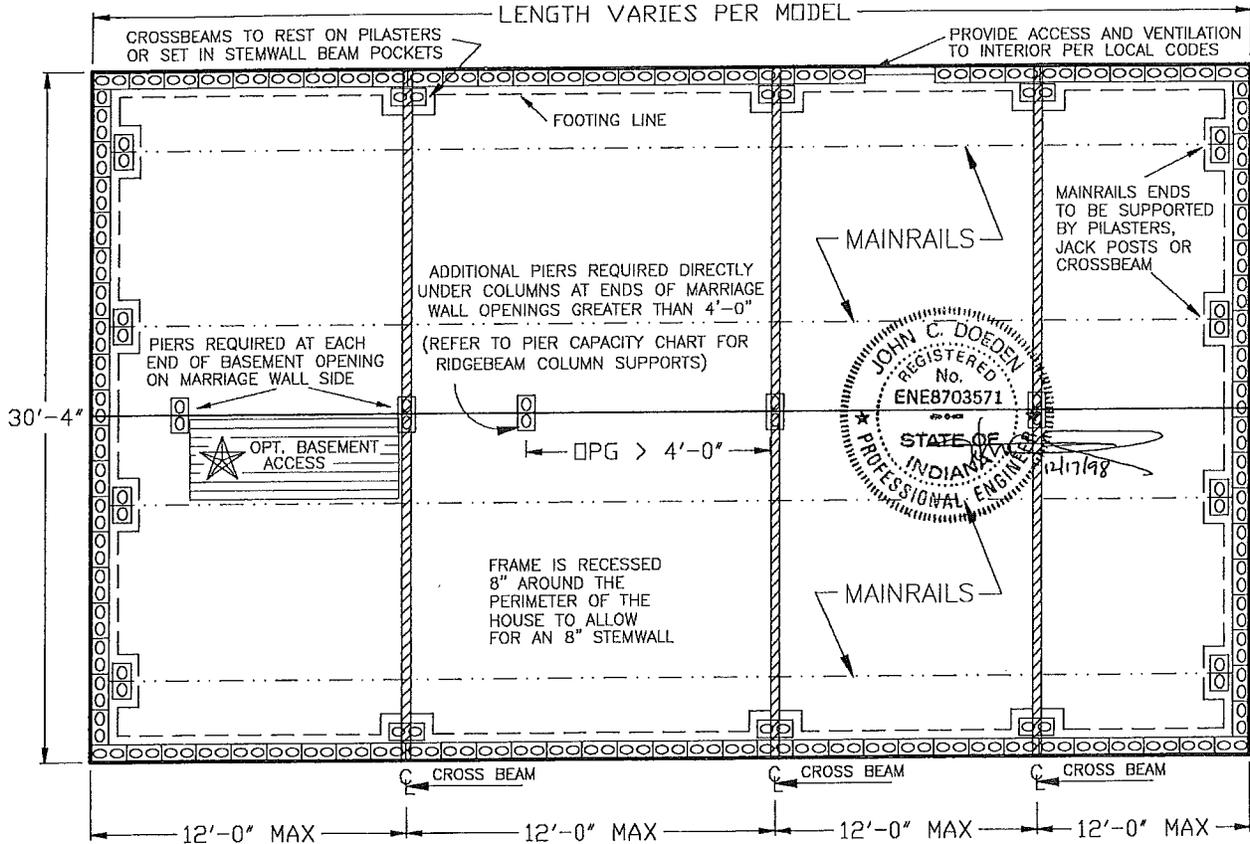
- NOTES FOR SITE INSTALLED ITEMS FIGURE "A"
- 1) INSTALL 2x6 TREATED MUDDSILL TO END CROSSMEMBER WITH (3) #8 x 1 1/2" SCREWS WITH WASHERS THROUGH HOLES IN CROSSMEMBER.
 - 2) INSTALL 3/8" CONTINUOUS STRIP OF APA RATED SHEATHING TO MUD SILL AND FRONT FLOOR JOIST WITH 7/16" x 1 1/2" x 16 ga STAPLES @ 10" O.C.
 - 3) SIMPSON (OR EQUAL) WAS CONNECTORS SPACED 8'-0" O.C. (MAX) AND 1'-0" IN FROM CORNERS IN POURED CONCRETE WALL.
- ALTERNATE CONCRETE BLOCK STEM WALLS:
USE 1/2' DIA x 15" ANCHOR BOLTS INTO MASONRY 8'-0" O.C. (MAX) AND 1'-0" IN FROM CORNERS.

FOR FOUNDATION DETAILS
SEE FOUND02.DWG

32 Wide Mainrail Pier Set For 20# & 30# Roof Load Zones

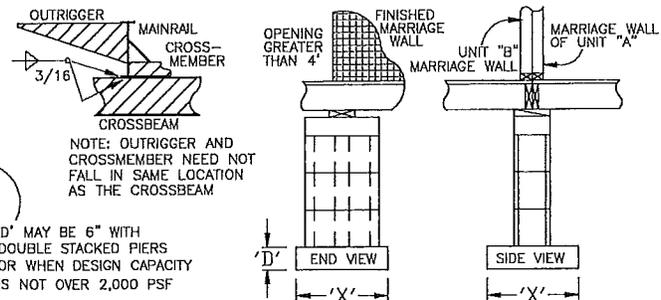


32-Wide Crossbeam Perimeter Foundation For 20# & 30# Roof Load Zones



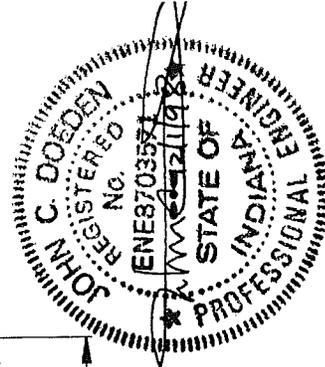
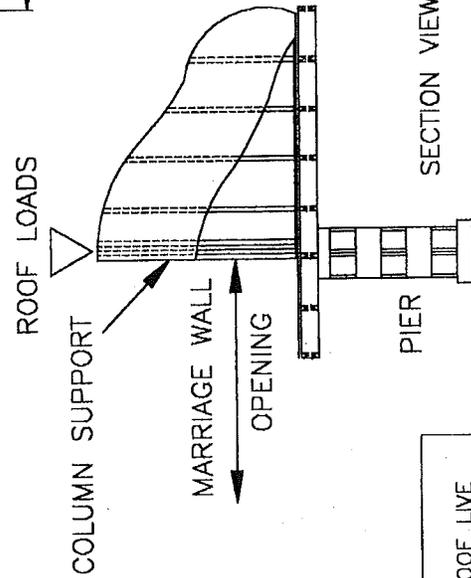
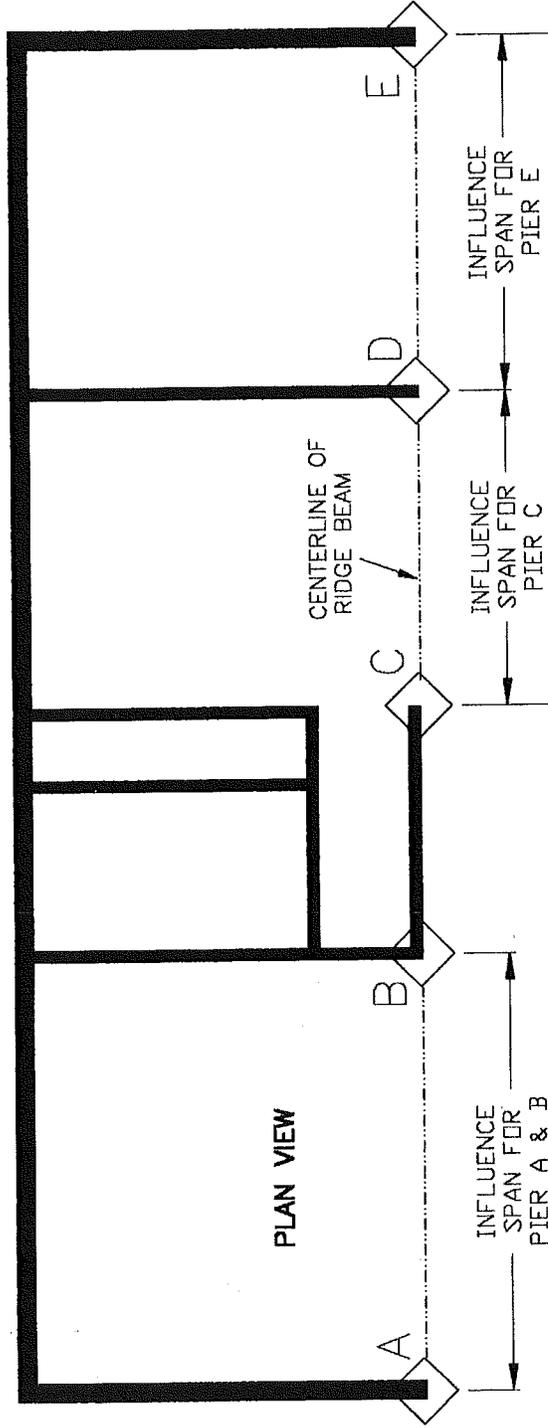
FOOTING SIZE: 'X'x'X'x'D'
PIER AND FOOTER CAPACITY

SOIL BEARING CAPACITY/SQ FT	STANDARD PIER 16"x16"x4"	STANDARD PIER 20"x20"x6"	STANDARD PIER 24"x24"x8"
1,000	1,778	2,778	4,000
1,500	2,667	4,167	6,000
2,000	3,556	5,555	8,000
3,000	5,334	8,333	12,000
4,000	7,112	11,111	15,600



APPLICABLE FOR: 20# & 30# ROOF LOADS PERIMETER FOUNDATION

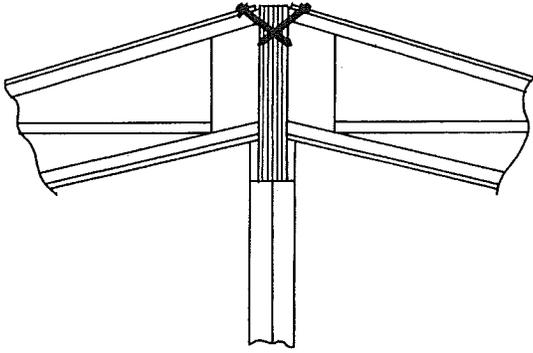
32-Wide Centerline Pier Capacity Chart For Ridgebeam Column Supports



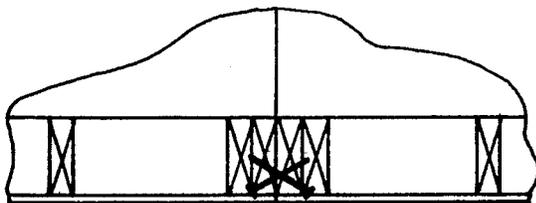
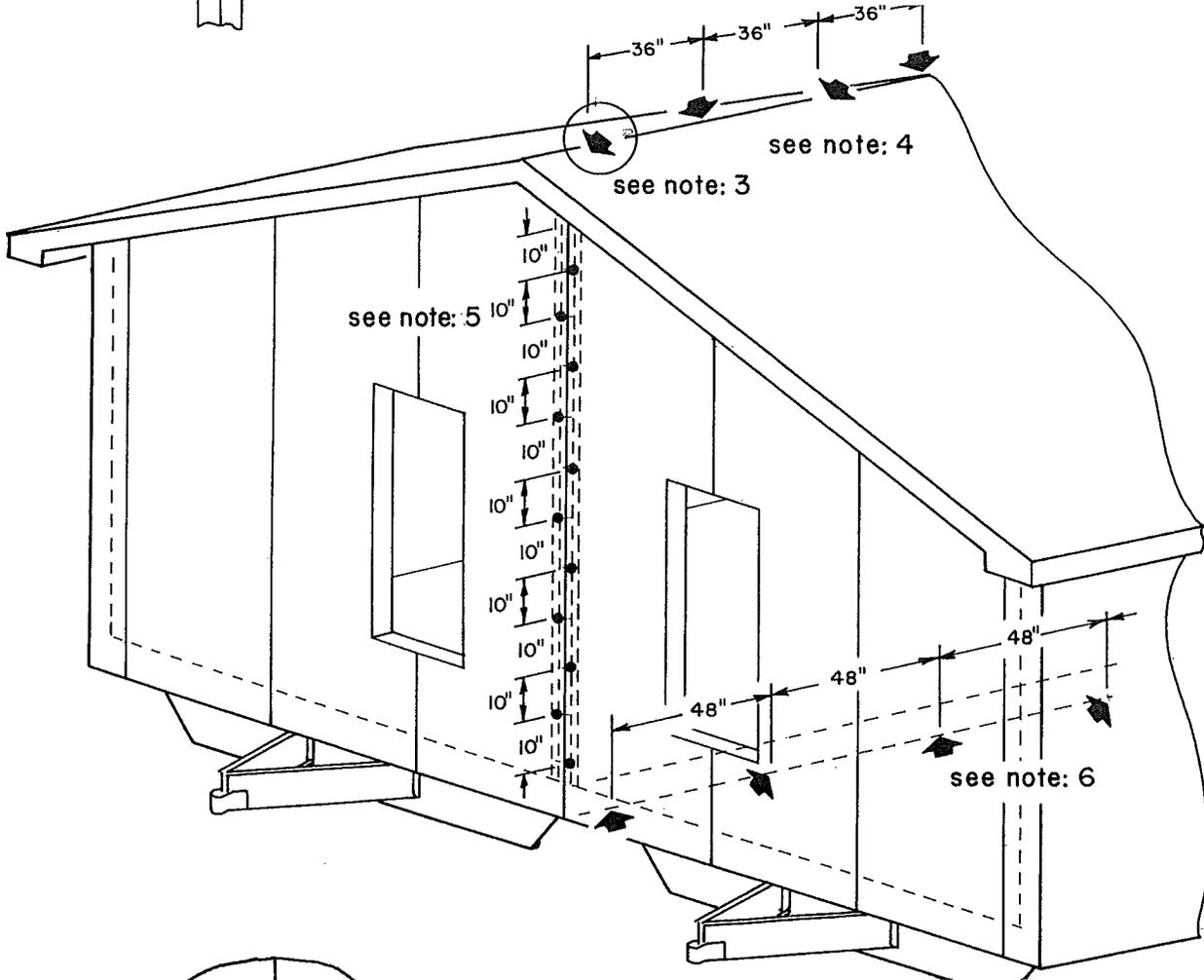
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TOTAL WIDTH (FEET)	ROOF LIVE LOAD in PSF (ROOF ZONE)	MINIMUM PIER CAPACITY in POUNDS								
		4'-0"	8'-0"	12'-0"	16'-0"	20'-0"	24'-0"	28'-0"	32'-0"	36'-0"
30'-4"	20 (SOUTH)	1,530#	2,560#	3,590#	4,610#	5,640#	6,670#	7,690#	8,720#	9,750#
	30 (MIDDLE)	1,960#	3,310#	4,660#	6,000#	7,350#	8,700#	10,050#	11,400#	12,740#

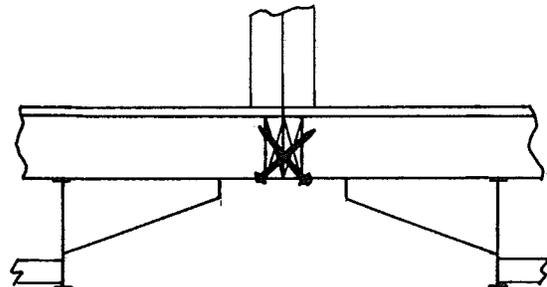
RIDGEBEAM CONNECTION notes: 3 & 4



Doublewide Set Up Procedure Connection At Centerline Illustrations, Referenced On Page 8.



ENDWALL CONNECTION note: 5



FLOOR CONNECTION note: 6

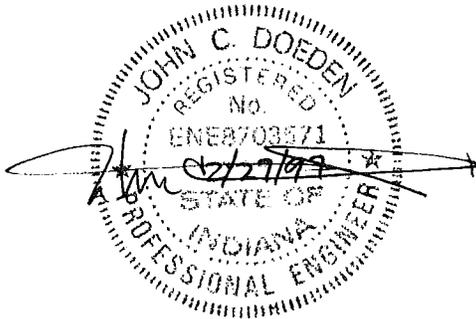
DOUBLEWIDE SET UP PROCEDURE

A. CONNECTION AT CENTERLINE

The procedure for connecting the two halves together is as follows:

1. Remove factory installed closure materials. Temporarily fold back, onto roof surface, roofing underlayment draped over the ridge beam on both halves of doublewide.
2. Position the halves together in the desired location. Slick sheet metal or greased plywood under the tires may facilitate sliding the two halves together. "Comealong" type equipment may also aide in bringing the halves together. Take care not to damage structural members. Deflating the inside tires of the "light half" may be necessary to mate the ridge beam.
3. Jack each side of the home on inside of the I-beam of "light half" to align ceilings at front and rear endwalls. Secure ridge beams together at the peak of the roof above ONLY the front and rear endwalls with (2) 3/8" x 5" lags as shown on page 12.
4. Align ceiling edges at the centerline along the remainder of the home by jacking on the inside I-beam of "light half". Install 3/8" x 5" lags along the peak at 36" o/c. alternating from one side to the other as shown on page 12.
5. To properly align endwalls it may be necessary to pull either floor forward (preferably attaching to hitch). Secure endwalls together with #10 x 5" screws 10" o/c. as shown on page 12. NOTE: For some models these screws may have to be toe screwed (i.e. when siding or sheathing is installed to the home's centerline).
6. Bring floors of both halves together and in alignment by jacking on the inside I-beam of either half as necessary. From underneath the home, toescrew the mating centerline joists together with 3/8" x 5" lags at 48" o/c. as shown on page 12.
7. At door openings and clearspan openings of double marriage walls, secure the two halves together with #10 x 5" screws at 16" o/c. Screws to be places so the heads can be concealed by door trim or corner molding. Toescrewing is permitted.

Note: Under ideal conditions there will be no gaps between halves when joined together. A gap to 1/2" is acceptable when a filler is installed at each fastener and fastener length is adjusted to provide the same fastener penetration as if there were no gap. Filler fastener penetration as if there were no gap. Filler material to be rated sheathing (OSB or Plywood). Minimum receiving penetration of receiving member is 1 1/2" for 3/8" diameter lags and 1 3/8" for #10 screws.

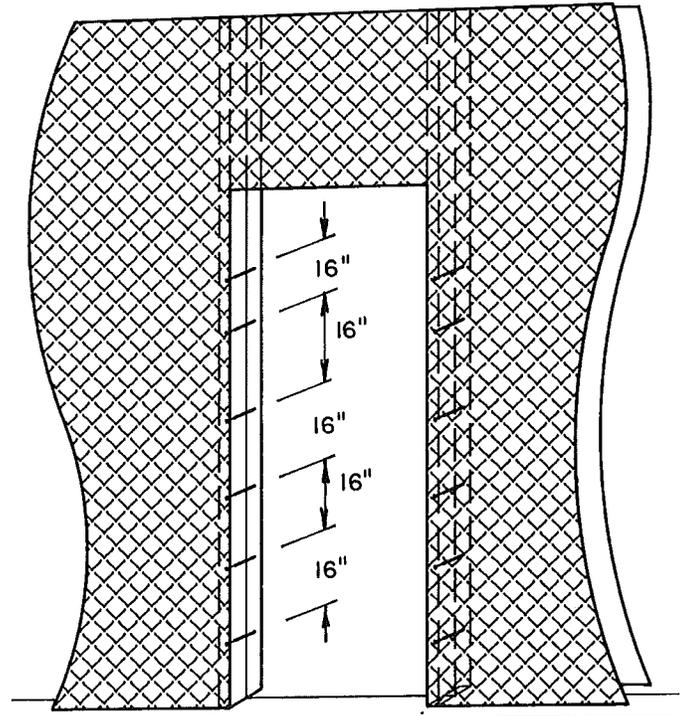


B. BLOCKING AND LEVELING

It is important that the home be level and properly supported as prescribed in this manual. After the footings are properly dry for the pier design selected, follow the procedure below:

1. Place a 6' level lengthwise on the floor of the home over the area where the axles are located. Turn the jack at the coupler on the front of the home until the floor is level in the axle area.
2. Turn the level crosswise and see if the home is level from side to side. If not, put a hydraulic jack under the low side I-beam at the axle area and raise the side that is low.
3. Place blocks under the I-beams on each side immediately ahead and behind the spring hangers. Insert wedges as shown on the drawing so the blocks bear the weight.
4. Work towards each end, placing blocks and wedges under the I-beams at no more than 10' intervals. Make continued checks with the level. If jacking is required, jack only under the I-beams and only enough to keep it level. If the home is over-jacked serious damage may result.

NOTE: Due to natural soil properties, some settling may occur. Within 90 days of initial set up, the home should be checked and releveled if necessary.



DOUBLEWIDE SET UP PROCEDURE

C. TIE DOWN REQUIREMENTS

ONLY after the home is properly blocked and leveled should tie down procedures begin.

Ground ties are installed to resist lateral movement caused by high winds. Anchors, strapping, installation procedures, etc. are available from Minute Man Anchors, Inc. 305 West Walker Street, East Flat Rock, North Carolina, 28726, telephone (704) 692-0256, however, any anchors that meet the anchorage requirements specified herein are acceptable.

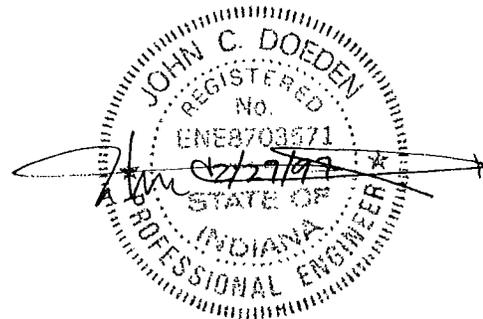
Your home is designed to the Wind Zone 1 Standard. Wind Zone 1 is identified on the Wind Zone Map in this manual. Refer also to the Strap/Anchor Spacing chart for proper frame tie and anchor spacing. The placement of anchors out from the I-beam shall be such that the strap angle is in the specified range.

If possible, the anchors should be installed at the same angle as the anchor strap, so the "pull" on the anchor is straight. If the "pull" is not straight, follow approved methods described by the anchor manufacturer (i.e. stabilizer plates). When tightening the straps with the tensioning device provided with the anchors, avoid over-tensioning the straps as this could pull the home off the piers. It is recommended that all straps be tightened enough to remove the slack. After all straps are installed and the slack removed, tension the straps. NOTE: Strap tension should be checked periodically until all pier settlement has stopped. AT TIME OF RELEVELING DO NOT JACK THE HOME AGAINST THE STRAPS.

D. ADDITIONAL ANCHORAGE REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the FMHCSS effective July 13, 1994, the following anchorage requirements shall also be observed.

1. The design of anchors should be certified for their installation by a professional engineer or a nationally recognized testing laboratory as to their resistance based on the installed angle of diagonal tie and/or vertical tie loading and type of soil in which the anchor is to be installed.
2. Ground anchors should be embedded below frost line and be at least 12" above the water table and should be installed to their full depth with stabilizer plates installed to provide added resistance to overturning or sliding forces.
3. Anchoring equipment should be certified by a registered engineer or architect to resist these specified forces in accordance with testing procedures in ASTM specification D3953-91, "Standard specification for strapping, flat steel, and seals."
4. Tie downs must start no more than 2'-0" from each end of unit (i.e. open end anchorage).
5. Protection shall be provided at sharp corners where the anchoring system requires external straps or cables.



ANCHOR INSTALLATION

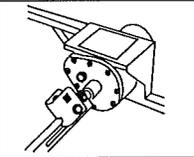
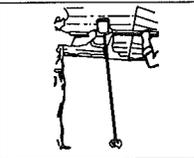
CAUTION: The installation of anchors with a drive machine is a two person operation.

There are two basic methods of installing anchors, each equally effective in properly securing manufactured homes to the ground.

Warning: Before ground anchor installation, determine that the anchor locations around home will not be close to any underground electrical cables, water lines or sewer piping. Failure to determine the location of electrical cables may result in serious personal injury.

MACHINE INSTALLATION

In this method, the anchor is turned to full depth into the ground by an anchor drive machine.

1.  Attach anchor to machine.
2.  Placed anchor in proper position in line with strap and machine.
3.  Anchor should be installed at a slight angle as shown to assure head being positioned behind future skirting.

MANUAL INSTALLATION

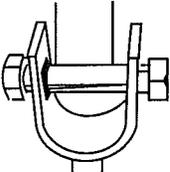
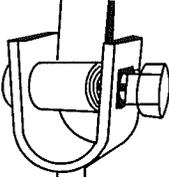
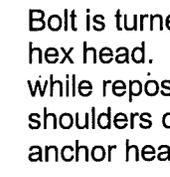
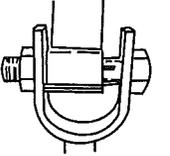
A hole is dug to a depth of approximately two feet in the proper position as explained under machine installation.

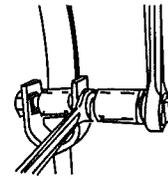


After the hole is dug to 24" depth, the anchor is turned into the ground by hand, using a rod or length of pipe for leverage.

After anchor is installed full depth, earth is repacked, six inches at a time.

PROPER TENSIONING OF STRAP TO ANCHOR HEAD

1.  Insert bolt into head; attach nut loosely. Insert strap in slot of 5/8" bolt, or until strap is flush with far side of bolt.
2.  Bend strap 90° and take at least three complete turns on bolt until strap is taut.
3.  Bolt is turned with 15/16" socket wrench, or adjustable wrench, on hex head. With square hole in anchor head, hold bolt under tension while repositioning wrench: Place open-end wrench on 5/8" square shoulders of bolt. Align square shoulders of bolt with square hole in anchor head.
4.  Holding hex head of bolt in position, tighten nut to draw square shoulders into square hole. Shoulders are now in locking position; continue to tighten nut. Tensioning device is now in locked, secure position.



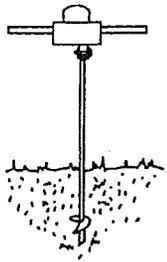
Note: The tensioning bolt can be inserted in the head from either side.

Notice: In areas of severe cold weather, where possible damage could occur from frost heave, the homeowner should be prepared to adjust tension on the straps to take up slack.

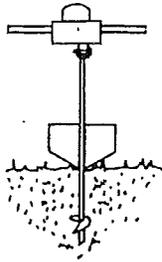
MINUTE MAN ANCHORS, INC.

INSTRUCTION FOR USING MINUTE MAN STABILIZING DEVICE

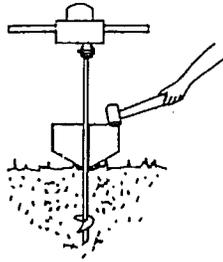
Minute Man stabilizing devices are designed for use with Minute Man anchors and intended to laterally restrict movement of the anchor through the soil.



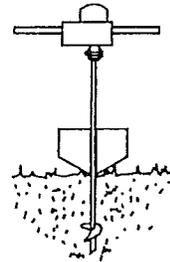
1. Install the anchor into the ground leaving 12" - 18" of the shaft exposed.



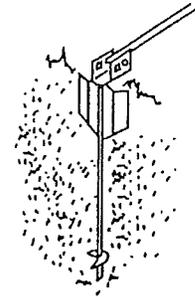
2. Place the stabilizing device next to the shaft in the direction of pull.



3. Drive the stabilizing device into the ground.



4. The anchor is then turned in the rest of the way into the soil until the head of the anchor is flush with the stabilizing device.

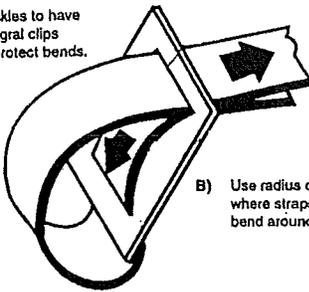


5. As the frame tie is tightened the anchor will be pre-loaded against the stabilizing device preventing lateral movement of anchor through the soil.

FRAME TIE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

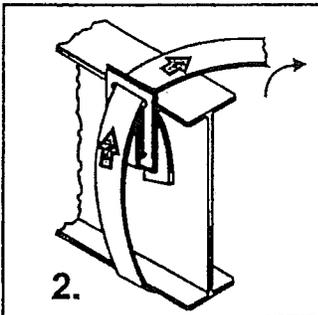
Frame Tie With Buckle

A) Buckles to have integral clips to protect bends.

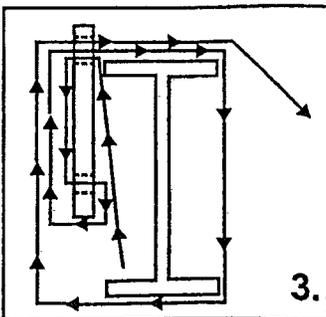


B) Use radius clips where straps bend around frame.

1.



2.



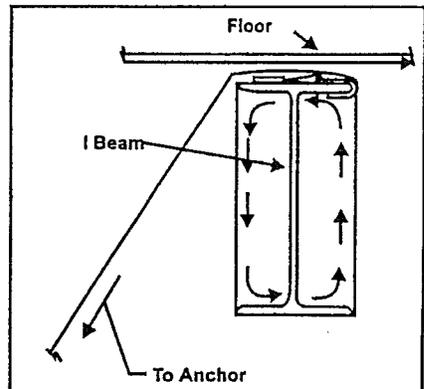
3.

Thread sufficient length of frame tie strap through buckle as shown.

Next, thread long end of strap between frame and floor of home. Bring strap through buckle as shown in diagram and fasten to anchor head.

Diagram showing strap in position around frame and through buckle. It is important to remove all slack from system.

Frame Tie With Hook



Enlarged View of Frame Beam

Attach Frame Clamp (Hook) inside top flange of home frame. Place strap between frame and home as shown in sketch. Pull strap tight and attach to anchor tension head.

E-Z ANCHOR INSTALLATION METHOD

Note: With machine installation, a Minute-Man adapter designed to fit both the anchor head and drive machine shaft is available. Installers do not need additional or special equipment for E-Z Anchor Installation.

1. MACHINE INSTALLATION

The drive machine is started and the anchor is turned into the ground to a point where the top (stabilizer head plate) is flush with or slightly below ground level. This assures that the E-Z Anchor Stabilizer will be at its required installation position. **See Figure A.**

To achieve full potential, install the E-Z Anchor vertically. A 10° deviation from vertical is acceptable. **See Figure A.**

Note: A slightly greater angle may be used to start anchor to avoid contact with the home and straightened as anchor is ground set. The splitbolt is inserted, strap is fastened, and tightening adjustment made.

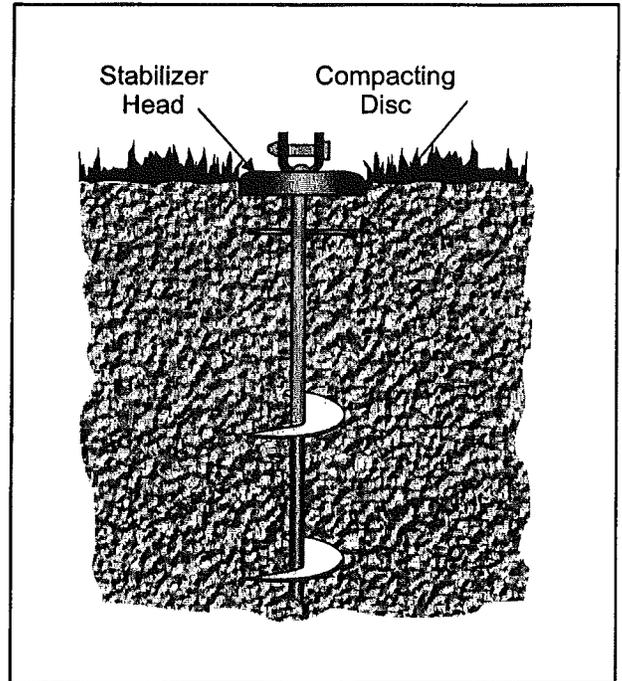


Figure A

2. STANDARDS FOR INSTALLATION

- E-Z Anchors and all components are to be installed per manufacturer's instructions.
- E-Z Anchors are approved for designated Soil Class III.
- E-Z Anchor working load capacity is 3,150 pounds for a single tie or the load of (2) ties combined which is 40 to 50 degrees from vertical. **See Figure B.**
- Consult manufactured home set up instructions for number of frame tie downs and tie down spacing.
- Proper site preparation required removal of grass and sod prior to installation.

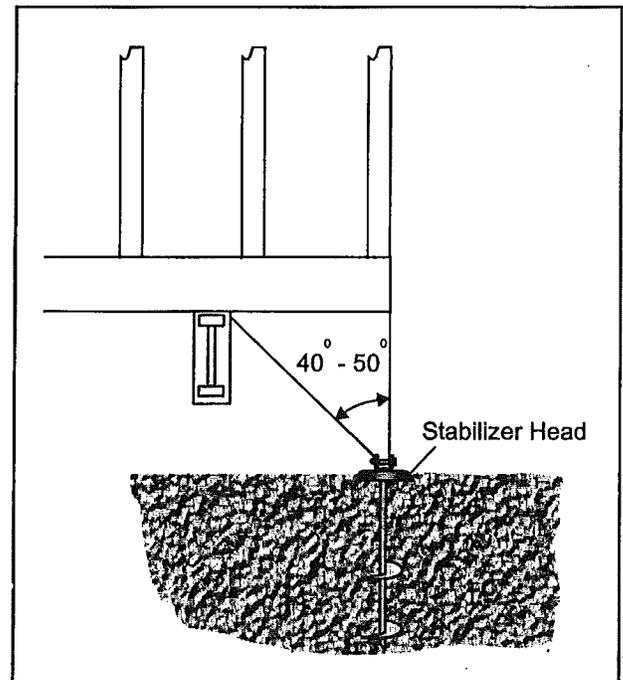
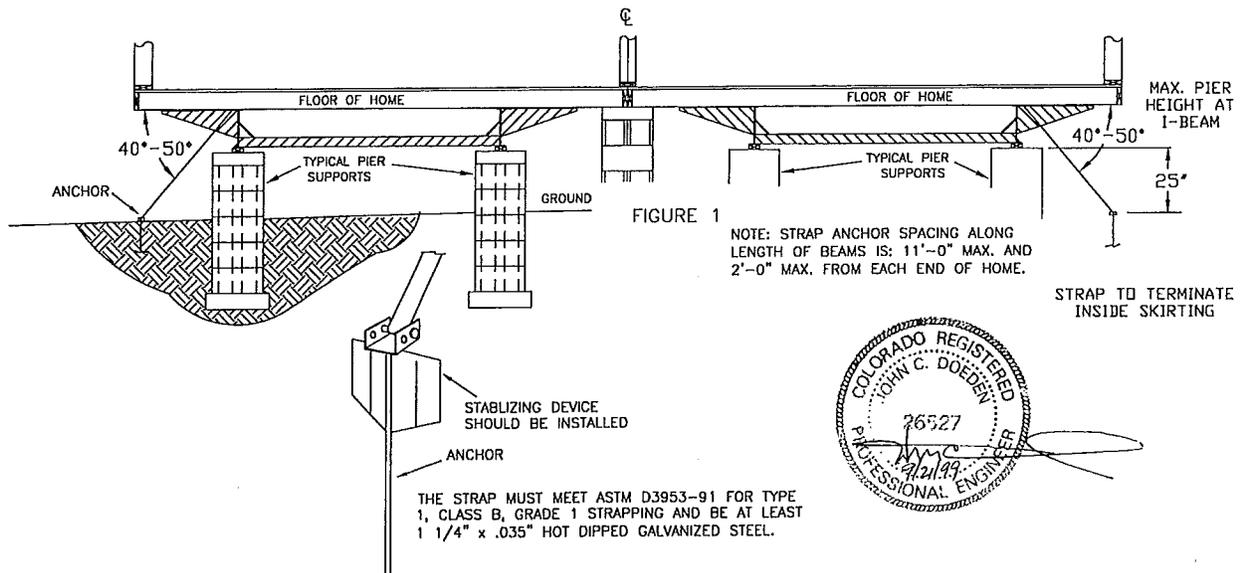
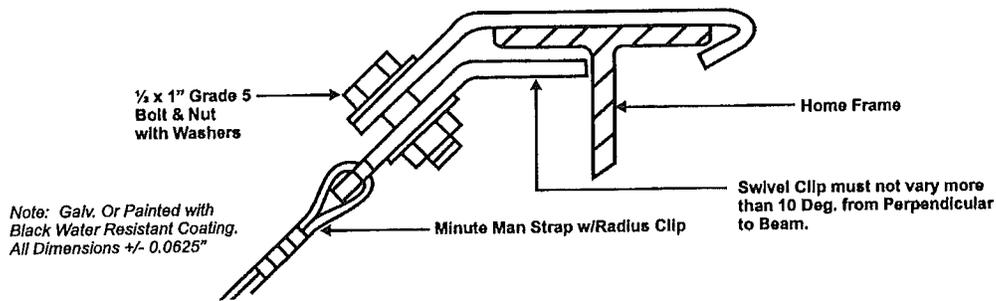


Figure B

For additional information, copies of engineering test(s) and report, Contact Minute-Man Anchors, Inc. (Revised: November 1998)



**LOCKING FRAME CLAMP II
MMA-33 ASSEMBLED UNIT**



SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART

Soil Class	Soil Description	Blow Count (ASTM D1586)	Test Probe Value	Recommended Minute Man Anchor
1	Sound hard rock	NA	NA	Cross Drive or Rock Anchor
2(a)	Very dense &/or cemented sands, coarse gravel and cobbles, caliche, preloaded silts, and clays.	40-up	551 lb. in. Up	4430DH 650DH 4430 EZDH 636 EZDH 24 BA
2(b)	Coral	40-up	551 lb. in. up	4430 DH 650DH 24BH
3	Medium dense coarse sands, sandy gravels, very stiff silts, and clays.	24-39	351 to 550 lb in.	4430 DH 4430 EZDH 636 EZDH 650DH
4(b)	Loose to medium dense sands, firm to stiff clays and silts alluvial fill.	18-23,3	276 to 350 lb. in.	650DH 6650 EZVDH Fla.
4(b)	VERY loose to medium dense sands, firm to stiff clays and silts, alluvial fill.	12-17	175 to 275 lbs. in	1060DH

Remember: Each state, county or municipality may require a specific anchor from the groups shown for each soil classification. Check local regulations first.

Note: Many anchors are designed for particular soil condition(s) and are unacceptable for use in other type soils. We have listed the soils for which each anchor is designed and approved. Soil classifications are taken from the "standard for the installation on mobile homes". Each anchor listed meets ANSI A225.1 and ASTM D3953.91 codes.

Following is a list of Minute-Man Anchors with a minimum holding power of 4,725 pounds (2143 kg.).

MARK	MODEL	DESCRIPTION	USE IN SOIL TYPE
MMA-2	650-DH 5/8	6" DISC, 50" ANCHOR	2,3,4
MMA-4	650-DH 3/4	6" DISC, 50" ANCHOR	2,3,4
MMA-38	650-DH 11/16	6" DISC, 50" ANCHOR	2,3,4
MMA-40	636-DH 5/8	6" DISC, 36" ANCHOR	2,3,4
MMA-28	636-DH 3/4	6" DISC, 36" ANCHOR	2,3,4
MMA-30	4430-DH 5/8	DOUBLE 4" DISC, 30" ANCHOR	2
MMA-36	4430-DH 11/16	DOUBLE 4" DISC, 30" ANCHOR	2
MMA-6	4430-DH 3/4	DOUBLE 4" DISC, 30" ANCHOR	2
MMA-35	35-XDH	36" CROSS DRIVE ANCHOR	1
MMA-8	48-XDH	48" CROSS DRIVE ANCHOR	1
MMA-71	1060-DH 3/4	10" DISC, 60" ANCHOR	4b (Fla.)
MMA-50	4442-DH 5/8	DOUBLE 4" DISC, 42" ANCHOR	2,3,4
MMA-52	4636-DH 3/4	4" & 6" DISC, 36" ANCHOR	2,3,4
MMA-54	4450-DH 11/16	DOUBLE 4" DISC, 50" ANCHOR	2,3,4
MMA-55	4450-DH 3/4	DOUBLE 4" DISC, 50" ANCHOR	2,3,4
MMA-92	4430-EZDH 3/4	DOUBLE 4" DISC, 30" EZ ANCHOR	2,3
MMA-94	636-EZDH 3/4	6" DISC, 36" EZ ANCHOR	2,3
MMA-95	660-EZDH 3/4	6" DISC, 60" EZ ANCHOR	2,3
MMA-96	650-EZDH 3/4	6" DISC, 50" EZ ANCHOR	2,3,4
MMA-98	650-EZVDH 3/4	DOUBLE 6" DISC, VERT. STABILIZER	2,3,4A (Fla.)
MMA-18	THDH	DOUBLE HEAD TENSION DEVICE	SLAB
MMA-18	THDHL	DH TENSION DEVICE W/LAG	SLAB
MMA-10	36-DH	CORAL ANCHOR	CORAL
MMA-12	210-DH	CONCRETE ANCHOR	SLAB
MMA-14	210-PDH	WET CONCRETE ANCHOR	SLAB
MMA-42	210-JDH	SWIVEL HEAD WET CONCRETE ANCHOR	SLAB
MMA-BR	24 BA	BARB ROCK ANCHOR	1
MMA-22	100-DH	DOUBLE HEAD TENSION ADAPTER	
MMA-SDA2		STABILIZER	
MMA-SD2		STABILIZER	FLA.
MMA-29	FCIIW/S	FRAME CLAMP II W/STRAP	
MMA-29	FCIW/S	FRAME CLAMP I W/STRAP	
MMA-31	FRAME TIE	LONGITUDINAL FRAME TIE	FLA.
MMA-32	BUC/WS	BUCKLE W/STRAP	
MMA-33	FCII (LOCKING)	LOCKING FRAME CLAMP II	FLA.
MMA-71	CT/WS	CORNER TIE W/STRAP	
MMA-71	CT/WS	CORNER TIE II STRAP	FLA.
MMA	SBN	STRAP BOLT & NUT	
MMA-25	22 BUCKLE	DOUBLE SLOT BUCKLE	
MMA-32	SS BUCKLE	SINGLE SLOT BUCKLE	
	44RB	4X4" ROOF BRACKET	
	66 RB	6X6" ROOF BRACKET	
	POCKET PENETROMETER	POCKET PENETROMETER	
	SOIL TEST PROBE	SOIL TEST PROBE	
	PERIMETER JACK	PERIMETER JACK	
	JACKING PLATE	I BEAM JACKING PLATE	
MMP-6	6" PIER	STANDARD MOBILE HOME PIER	
MMP-8	8" PIER	STANDARD MOBILE HOME PIER	
MMP-10	10" PIER	STANDARD MOBILE HOME PIER	
MMP-12	12" PIER	STANDARD MOBILE HOME PIER	
MMP-14	14" PIER	STANDARD MOBILE HOME PIER	
MMP-16	16" PIER	STANDARD MOBILE HOME PIER	
MMP-18	18" PIER	STANDARD MOBILE HOME PIER	
MMP-20	20" PIER	STANDARD MOBILE HOME PIER	
MMP-22	22" PIER	STANDARD MOBILE HOME PIER	
MMP-24	24" PIER	STANDARD MOBILE HOME PIER	
MMP-26	26" PIER	STANDARD MOBILE HOME PIER	
MMP-28	28" PIER	STANDARD MOBILE HOME PIER	
MMP-30	30" PIER	STANDARD MOBILE HOME PIER	
MDP-16	16" DELUXE PIER	LOCKING HEAD HEAVY DUTY PIER	FLA.
MDP-20	20" DELUXE PIER	LOCKING HEAD HEAVY DUTY PIER	FLA.
MDP-24	24" DELUXE PIER	LOCKING HEAD HEAVY DUTY PIER	FLA.
MDP-28	28" DELUXE PIER	LOCKING HEAD HEAVY DUTY PIER	FLA.
MDP-32	32" DELUXE PIER	LOCKING HEAD HEAVY DUTY PIER	FLA.

E. EXTERIOR CLOSURE

Closure materials which are provided include shingles, soffit metal for joint at gable ends, and exterior siding for closure of the centerline joint at each endwall. NOTE: Before proceeding with the closure of the centerline joint at the front and rear, the electrical crossover connection must be complete (refer to "Centerline Crossover Connection").

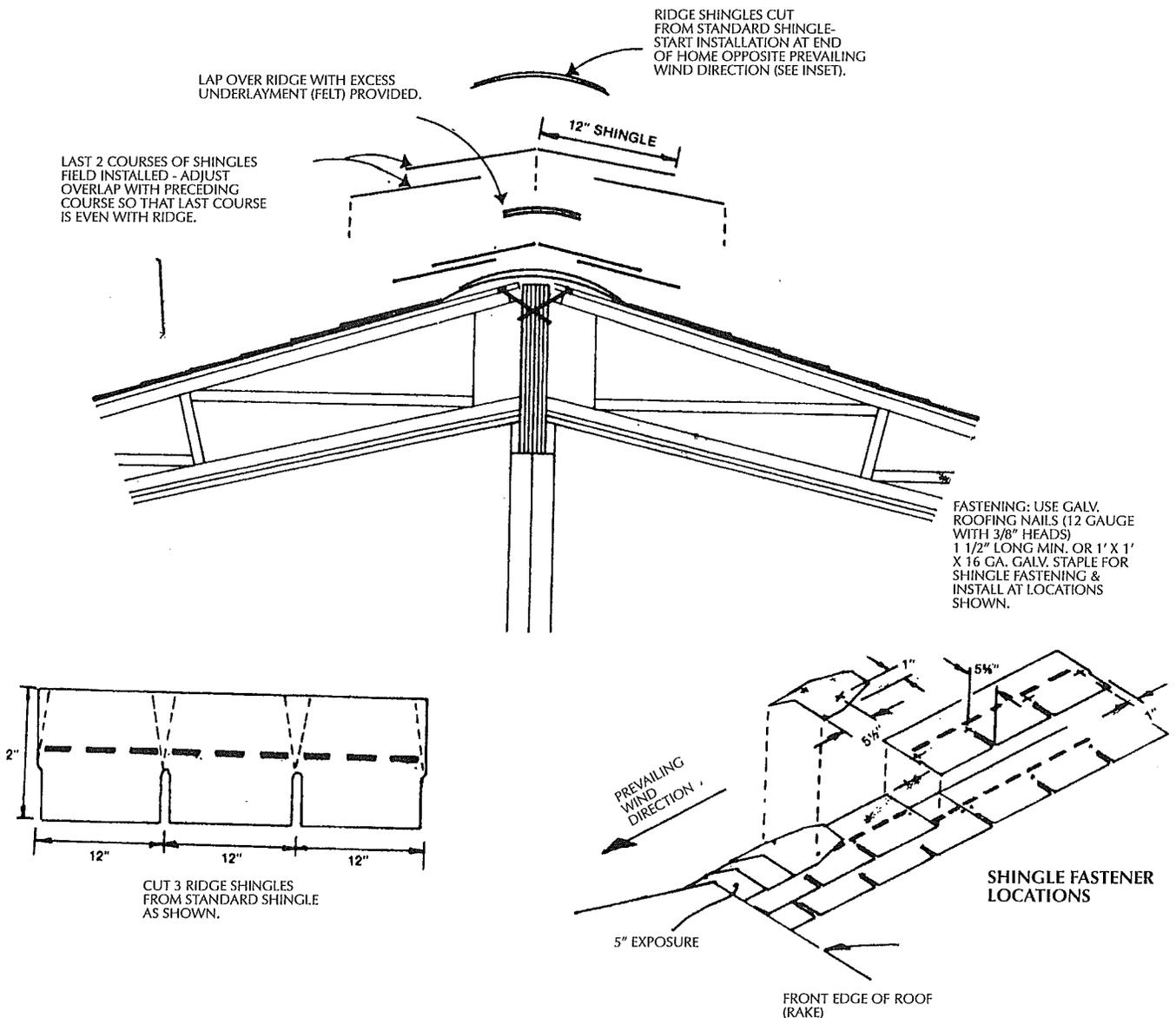
LAP SIDING:

- Working from bottom (in line with factory installed bottom edge) fasten the siding to each framing member with a $7/16" \times 1\ 1/2" \times 16$ gauge aluminum siding staple or a 6d galvanized nail. Interlock each successive course and overlap adjacent panels approximately $1/2"$. NOTE: If backed siding is used, each end of the backing may need to be trimmed for fit.
- Trim each lap at doors and windows so that a $1/16"$ gap for expansion is left between siding and the trim or moulding.

SHINGLE ROOF: (Refer to Figure 7)

- Lay shingle underlayment (previously folded back for centerline connection) flat over ridge and tack down overlapping edge.
- Install last two courses of shingles each side of ridge per fastening instructions in Figure 7 and shingle manufacturer's instructions. NOTE: Each successive course is started with a shingle 6" shorter than first shingle of preceding course (cut shingle to proper length), or for special shingle application refer to instruction on the back of the bundle.
- Cut shingles for ridge cap and install away from prevailing wind direction (refer to inset of Figure 7).

FIGURE 7: SHINGLE INSTALLATION (STANDARD SHINGLE APPLICATION)



F. INTERIOR FINISH

1. Install wide moulding or beam provided over the centerline joint and screw heads at cathedral beam inside.
2. Fit and secure carpet over joint at floor using a carpet stretcher. Seams should be properly bonded with heat bond tape and seaming iron.
3. Install wall mouldings, as necessary, for a finished appearance.

CENTERLINE CROSSOVER CONNECTIONS WATERLINE AND DRAIN LINE CROSSOVER

Crossover connection is ONLY applicable to home designs in which plumbing exists in both halves. For drain line connection follow procedure under "Connecting Utilities - Drain Lines."

Water line procedure:

1. Remove any temporary caps from ends of lines at the unit centerline (both halves).
2. Install the provided connector(s).
3. Check for leaks.
4. Refer to freeze protection recommendations for exposed pipes. See "Fresh Water Supply" under "Connecting Utilities."

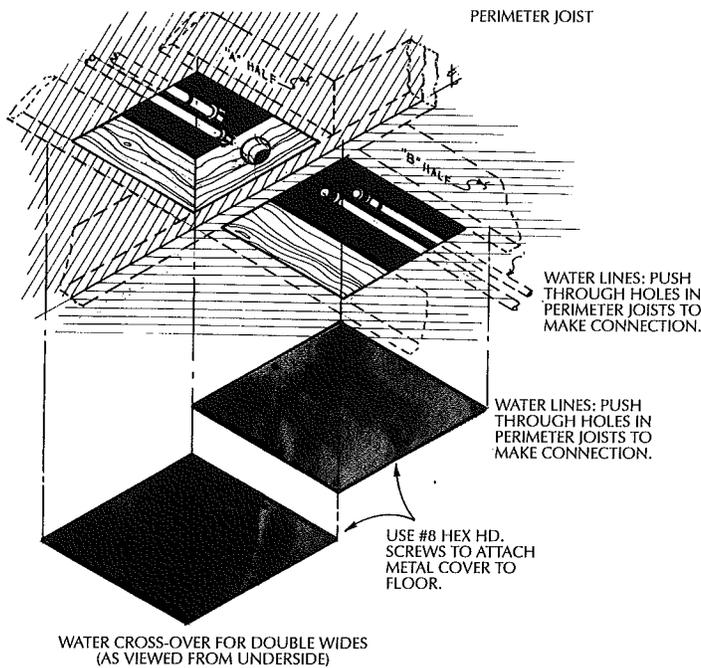
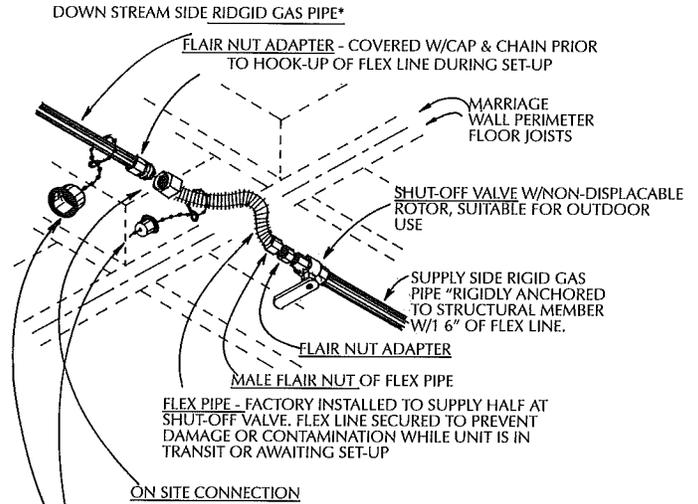


FIGURE 8A: PLUMBING DETAILS

GAS LINE CROSSOVER

Applicable only when gas appliances exist in both halves.

1. Remove protective caps from the connector provided with the home.
2. Connect the flex pipe to down stream rigid gas pipe.
3. Test for leaks with soapy water.



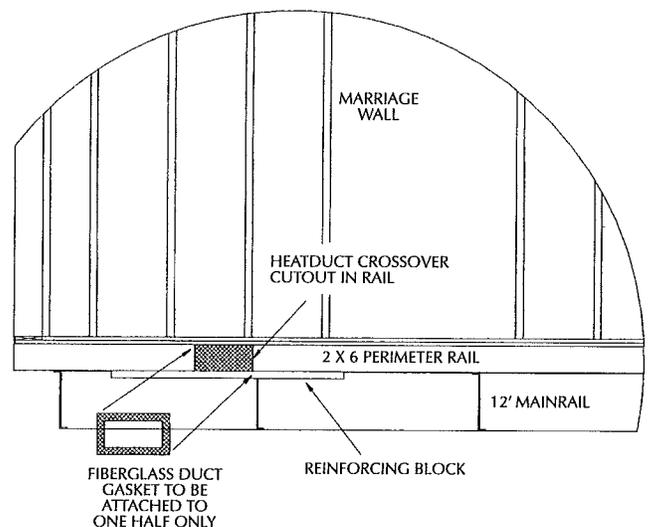
PROTECTIVE COVERS (CAP AND CHAIN) TO CAP GAS LINES WHILE UNITS ARE IN TRANSIT OR AWAITING SET-UP. MALE PLUG COVERS THREADS ON FLAIR NUT ADAPTER OF DOWN STREAM UNIT. FEMALE PLUG PROTECTS THREADS OF FLAIR NUT OF FLEX PIPE ATTACHED TO SUPPLY UNIT.
ALTERNATE: FLEX PIPE MAY BE SHIPPED LOOSE IN HOMES & SUPPLY SIDE PIPE CAPPED W/PROTECTIVE COVER.

HEAT DUCT CROSSOVER CONNECTION

Your home has an in-floor duct crossover system. There are two (minimum) heat duct crossovers on each home.

1. Remove taped covers from heat duct crossovers at perimeter rails each half of marriage sides.
2. Install the fiberglass duct gasket provided with the ship loose materials in your home to one side only.

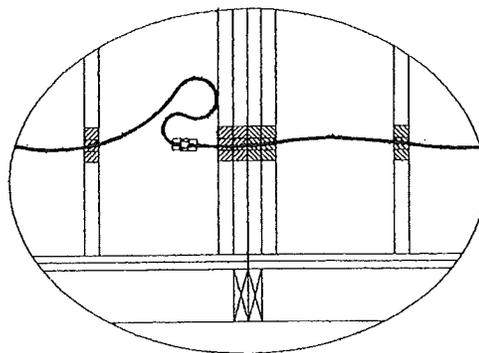
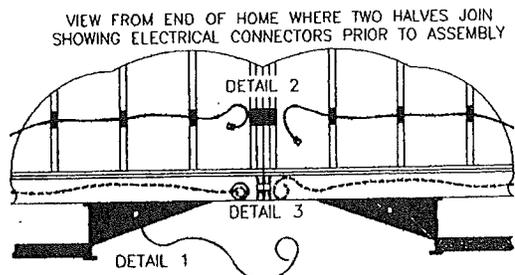
This completes the preparation work required for heat duct crossovers prior to moving the two halves together.



ELECTRICAL CROSSOVER CONNECTION

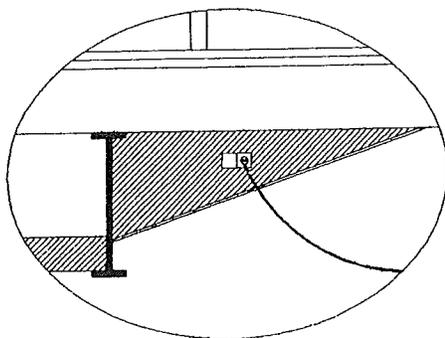
Before proceeding, heed 'CAUTION' notes under "Electrical Connection" in "Connecting Utilities" section.

The various methods of electrical crossover connections are shown below. The procedure for electrical interconnection is as follows:



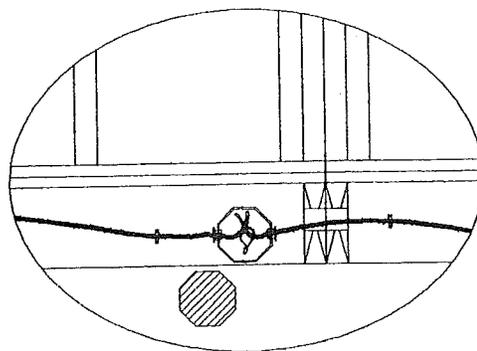
DETAIL 2: - 15 and 20 amp circuit connection with splicing device:

1. Locate connector ends in each half for splicing appropriate circuits. NOTE: If more than one circuit is to be spliced, match identified circuit connectors.
2. Push A half connector into B half connector until they lock together.



DETAIL 1: - Frame Bonding:

1. Neither the frame of the home, nor the frame of any appliance is to be connected to the neutral conductor in the manufactured home.
2. More than one solderless lug may be installed on the chassis to secure all grounding wires. In no case are grounding wires to be twisted or spliced together.
3. Connect the #8 bare copper wire to both halves where the saddle clamps are provided. (Typically on the front crossmember).



DETAIL 3: - 30 amp and larger circuit connections in a single junction box in the floor cavity.

1. Locate junction box by identifying marks on perimeter rail of marriage side (Usually located at marriage line directly across from panel box on panel box side) prior to fastening the two halves of the manufactured home together.
2. Assure all power is off at the main panel box.
3. Carefully open "bottom board" to access the junction box and coiled wire on opposite half.
4. Remove cover of the junction box.
5. Uncoil the wire(s) and feed them through the predrilled hole(s) in perimeter rails. (If no holes exist, a 1" hole must be drilled in the perimeter rails at the approximate center of width.)
6. Connect wires per applicable code and assure that any multiple wires are joined per the markings on the wires.
7. Recover the junction box and re-tuck the insulation to close all voids.
8. Repair "bottom board" to protect your home from the entrance of varmints.

CONNECTING UTILITIES

FRESH WATER SUPPLY

The water inlet is located underneath the home and is marked with a label fastened to the side of the home. You must install a shut-off valve in the supply line, adjacent to the home. Connect the supply line to the water inlet.

CAUTION – The water distribution system in this home was designed for a maximum water pressure of 80 pounds per square inch (psi) at the inlet. Pressures in excess of this can cause burst pipes, leaky faucets, etc. If the water pressure exceeds 80 psi, you must install a pressure reducing valve at the inlet. **IMMEDIATELY** after connecting the water supply and turning the water on you should check the entire home for any possible water leaks which may have occurred. (Over the road vibrations, etc. may have loosened a joint.)

CAUTION – Do not start the water heater (either electric or gas) until the water supply has been connected and the water heater has been filled.

If the home is located in an area where pipes may freeze, the exposed water pipe should be wrapped with a heat tape labelled by U.L. for manufactured home use. The heat tape should be installed in accordance with its manufacturer's instructions. An electrical receptacle is located on the underside of the home, near the water inlet, where the heat tape may be plugged in.

DRAIN LINES

The drain line system in your home terminates in a standard 3" waste connection.

Most of the DWV (Drain, Waste & Venting) system is installed at the manufacturing facility. In some instances, the system must be completed beneath the home after the home is set-up and blocked. All materials needed to complete the system is sent with the home by the manufacturer. A plumbing diagram (as required by Federal Standards and reviewed and approved by an independent engineering firm) depicting the necessary information (fittings, pipe sizes, locations and configuration) necessary to complete this system is included with the close-up kit in your home.

First locate the outlets visible beneath the home. Using the above referenced drawing locate the fittings necessary at each outlet and secure these fittings to the outlets. Note: All connections of fittings shall be done following the instructions printed on the containers of solvent and adhesive.

Standard lengths of pipe are provided. These must be cut to necessary lengths as required by distance between outlets being connected. All cut ends shall be cleaned and de-burred before being joined. Couplings are provided for joining pipe lengths if necessary.

After fittings are installed and pipe sections are completed, assemble the pipe to the fittings between outlets, again per the proper solvent and adhesive instructions.

When installing these drain lines, ensure they are installed with a slope towards the main drain of 1/4" per foot, or if a clean out fitting is located at the upper end of each branch, a min. of 1/8" per foot is acceptable.

All drain lines must be supported every 4'-0" on center to ensure the required slope. If you live in an area that is subject to extreme cold, care must be taken to prevent line freeze by wrapping with insulation.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

The home was completely wired at the factory, up to and including the service panel containing the main circuit breaker and individual branch circuit breakers. The electrical system in the home is 115/230 volt, 3-pole, 4-wire, including ground. Conduit from the service panel to the outside of the home, in which to run the electrical supply wires, has also been installed at the factory. It is very important to properly ground the service panel. Each branch circuit and each non-current carrying conductor (exterior metal, gas lines, heat duct, etc.) is grounded to an electrically isolated grounding bar in the service panel. The neutral (white) wire in the electrical system should never be grounded in the service panel or to the ground (green) wire.

The main electrical supply lines, outside conduit, disconnects, etc. have not been supplied with the home since requirements vary from location to location, and the connection must conform to all local requirements.

The following table shows the proper size wire to be used in connecting the main service panel in your home to the electrical source (proper wire size depends on the type of wire and the electrical demand of the home):

SIZE OF FIXED FEEDER SUPPLY WIRES, AWG OR MCM

Size of Main Circuit Breaker, in Home, in Amperes	75° C Rated Copper, Type RH, RHH, RHW without Outer Covering THW or XHHW	Size of Grounding Wire
100	4	8
150	1	6
200	2/0	6

The electrical supply wires should be run in conduit from the home to the electrical source. The following table shows the proper size junction box and conduit to use, which depends on the type of wire used and the electrical demand of the home:

**MINIMUM JUNCTION BOX AND CONDUIT SIZE,
IN INCHES**

Size of Main Circuit Breaker, in Home, in Amperes	75° C Rated Copper, Type	Junction Box
	RH, RHH RHW without Outer Covering THW or XHHW	
100	1-1/4	8 x 8 x 4
150	1-1/2	10 x 10 x 4
200	2	12 x 12 x 4

CAUTION! Several things are very important concerning the electrical connection to your home.

- Only a qualified electrician should perform the electrical hook-up, or make any extensions or changes in the electrical system. Unqualified people could cause serious or fatal accidents.
- Be sure that the electrical power supply at your homesite is adequate to supply the electrical demands of your home. Inadequate power supply or wiring supplying electricity to your home can be hazardous.
- It is very important that proper polarity be maintained when the electricity is connected to your home. The white (neutral) wire should NEVER be connected to, or come in contact with, either one of the black or red (positive or "hot") wires. In addition, the white (neutral) wire should NEVER be connected to, or come in contact with the green (ground) wire.
- The home must be properly grounded, by running a proper sized wire from the grounding bar in the main service panel through the conduit to the outside of the home, and attaching it to a proper copper rod driven full length into the ground.
- Installation of any type of telephone wiring, TV antenna, or other service which includes penetrating the exterior siding and/or exterior side or end wall or interior partitions of the home should only be done by a qualified person, observing the following procedures.
 1. Disconnect the main circuit breaker, in the service panel.
 2. Do not pierce the side or end walls more than 12" from the bottom edge of the home, and do not pierce interior partitions more than 5" from the top of the floor.
 3. After completing the installation, complete a dielectric strength test of the entire electrical system in the home.
 4. Return the main circuit breaker to "On".
 5. Test all light fixtures, electrical receptacles and appliances for proper operation.

GAS CONNECTION

If your home was built at the factory with a gas burning furnace, range or water heater, the inlet for the gas pipe is located underneath the home and is marked with a label fastened to the side of the home. The gas piping system of the home was tested for leaks at the factory; however, because of over the road vibration, etc., the entire system should again be pressure tested for leaks by a qualified person. The gas piping system for this home has been designed for the following pressures:

Natural gas — pressure of at least 7 inches of water column, but not more than 10-1/2 inches of water column.

LP gas — pressure of at least 11 inches of water column, but not more than 14 inches of water column.

After the system has been determined to be leak free, the gas pipe should be connected to the gas supply, in accordance with local requirements.

CAUTION! Several things are important concerning the gas connection to your home.

- If the home has a gas burning hot water heater installed at the factory, with the flue pipe and roof cap NOT installed but furnished with the home, do not operate the water heater until the protective covering has been removed from the roof and the flue pipe and cap have been properly installed in accordance with the water heater manufacturer's instructions. The water heater flue pipe and cap (when not installed, but furnished with the home) was not installed at the factory to prevent possible damage during shipment.
- Only a qualified person should check the system for leaks and connect it to the supply. Unqualified people could cause serious or fatal accidents.
- Install a gas shut off valve outside the home when connecting the system to the supply.
- In most cases, the orifices or settings included in the gas burning appliances (including furnaces and water heaters) at the factory are for NATURAL gas only. If you intend to use LP gas, a qualified person must convert the appliance in accordance with its manufacturer's instructions. Be sure to check all connections for leaks after the appliances have been converted.
- After the supply is connected, the installer should light the pilot light (if any) on each appliance and determine that the appliance is working properly.

**INSTALLING FLUE ON OPTIONAL
WOOD BURNING FIREPLACE**

CAUTION! If the home includes an optional wood burning fireplace installed at the factory, DO NOT START A FIRE IN IT until the protective covering has been removed from the top of the chimney and the remaining sections of the flue pipe and the flue top assembly have been properly installed in accordance with the fireplace manufacturer's instructions. The flue pipe and top assembly, which are furnished with the home, were not installed at the factory because of the possibility of damage while in transit. When a fireplace is installed in a home that is to be placed over a basement, the fresh air kit must be installed such that the fresh air will come from the exterior of the home. It is not acceptable that the fresh air come from the basement of the home.

CAUTION! Be sure to use the optional wood burning fireplace only in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

INSTALLING CENTRAL AIR CONDITIONING

This home is suitable for installation of a central air conditioner, provided the electrical supply panel and electrical service is large enough to carry the load. A qualified heating/cooling company will be able to determine if the electrical supply is adequate, and by referring to the information on the comfort cooling certificate located in the home, a qualified heating/cooling company can determine the proper sized air conditioner that will be needed.

If a self-contained central air conditioning unit is to be used (separate from the furnace) an automatic damper (to prevent cooled air from blowing up into the furnace) may have to be installed in the furnace base. Depending on the furnace installed in your home, this damper may already have been installed at the factory, or in some cases, the furnace may be a type which is labeled as suitable for use with air conditioning without such a damper. In addition, the ducts carrying cooled air from the air conditioning unit into the home and return air from the home to the air conditioning unit must contain dampers, or be installed in such a way so that when the furnace runs, heated air does not blow through these ducts into the air conditioning unit.

A combination heating/cooling thermostat will also have to be installed, to prevent simultaneous operation of the furnace and the air conditioner.

The duct carrying cooled air from the air conditioner to the home should be connected to the bottom of the main duct located in the floor of the home. The connection should be located so that an equal number of floor registers are on each side of the connection. The floor joists running crosswise within the floor of the home should not be notched or cut into in any way when installing the air conditioner supply duct.

A duct carrying return air from the home back to the air conditioning unit will probably be necessary. If so, the return air register should be located so that air passage is not restricted, and it should be located between the floor joists within the floor. The floor joists must not be notched or cut into in any way when installing the return air duct.

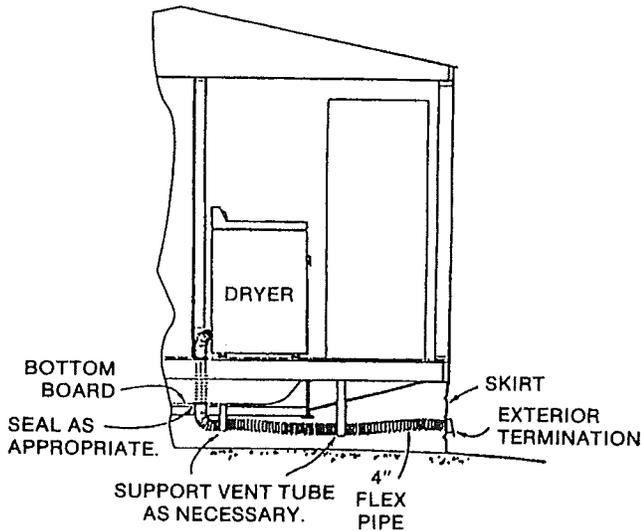
INSTALLING CLOTHES DRYER VENT

If the home was ordered with optional wiring for an electric clothes dryer, a hole was cut through the floor (and temporarily resealed) at the dryer area, through which the vent tube is to be run. The vent tube was not supplied with the home, unless an electric clothes dryer was installed at the factory, the necessary vent tube and outlet fitting were shipped loose inside the home from the factory, and must be installed when the home is set up. (The vent tube and external fitting were not installed at the factory because of possible damage while the home was being delivered and set up.)

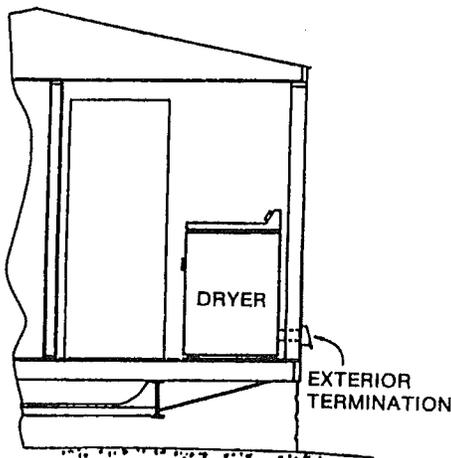
To install the duct, first remove the temporary patches covering the hole in the floor. Push the vent tube into the hole, and attach the end inside the home to the outlet on the rear of the dryer. From underneath the home, pull the vent tube through the floor so it is snug, and extend it to the side of the home. **DO NOT** allow the vent tube to terminate underneath the home. Fasten the termination fitting to the end of the vent tube, and fasten the fitting at the edge of the home. Support the vent tube as necessary, and seal around the opening in the bottom board (underneath the home) as appropriate.

WARNING! Do not use a clothes dryer in this home unless it has been properly vented to the outside. If you use a clothes dryer which is not properly vented, you will introduce a substantial amount of water into the air inside the home, which could cause condensation, which could damage your home.

WARNING! If your home was not wired for an electric clothes dryer at the factory, do not install one until a qualified electrician determines that the electrical service is adequate for the increased demand. Any additional wiring should only be done by a qualified electrician. The dryer must be vented in accordance with the foregoing instructions, but you will have to cut the hole for the vent tube in the floor, because this wasn't done at the factory.



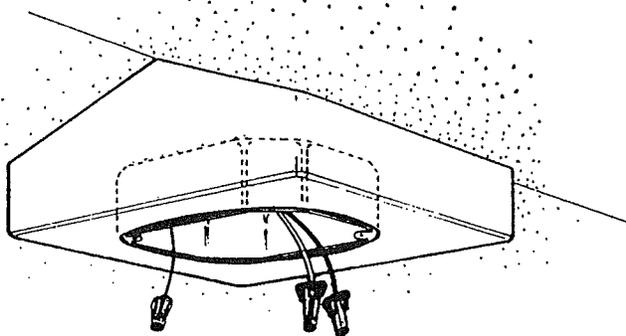
DRYER INSTALLATION AGAINST INTERIOR WALL



DRYER INSTALLATION AGAINST EXTERIOR WALL

OPTIONAL CEILING FAN

Fan mounting box shown on Cathedral ceiling
May be mounted on Flat ceiling or Ridge Beam



Three wires have been provided for Field installation of Ceiling Fan. Typically a Black (Hot), a White (Neutral) and a bare copper ground wire. Installation should be made by qualified Electrician.

Follow Instructions That Came With The Fan To Be Installed

PATCHING THE BOTTOM COVERING

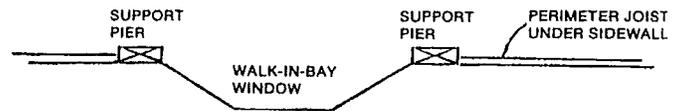
It is important that any holes, tears, etc. in the bottom covering underneath your home be promptly repaired. Following are three alternative methods for doing this:

- Cut the patch to size out of any suitable material. Use a double-faced tape (such as 3M No. 950) and affix the sticky side to the patch. Remove the paper from the other side of the tape, and apply the patch to the area under repair.
- Use pressure sensitive tape, such as Tuck No. 91B, to mend occasional small holes, tears or cuts.
- Cut the patch to size out of any suitable material, and tape it in place. Use an air-operated outward flare tacker (Senco Products, Inc. – Model LN 3045) and fasten the perimeter of the patch at 3" intervals.

INSTALLING SKIRTING AROUND YOUR HOME

Skirting installed around the perimeter of your home will enhance its appearance, and help keep heating costs down in the wintertime. Several types of skirting are available, and may be found in the yellow pages under "Mobile Homes." If you have skirting installed around your home, be sure that the clothes dryer vent (if any) terminates OUTSIDE the skirting. Vents should be installed in the skirting and at least two such vents should be kept open throughout the winter.

THE WALK-IN-BAY WINDOW INSTALLED IN THE SIDEWALL OF THIS HOME IS TO BE PERIMETER SUPPORTED WITH A PIER AT EACH END OF THE OPENING -- SEE RECOMMENDATIONS UNDER FOUNDATION SECTION.



PIER LOAD IS: 1,800 LBS. @ SOUTH (20 PSF) ROOF ZONE
3,025 LBS. @ MIDDLE (30 PSF) ROOF ZONE

Appendix - A

Hinged Roof On-site Setup Instructions

Before You Begin

1. Review the parts list and assure you have located all the parts and components necessary for completion. Do not uncover the roof until you have located all of the parts.
2. You will need certain tools before you begin:
 - c. Five roof jacks capable of lifting the roof to the proper height or a boom truck capable of lifting the upper roof section which weighs between 1500 and 2000 pounds.
 - d. Ladders for egress from the roof.
 - e. Basic hand tools such as hammer, saw, etc.
 - f. Manpower needed is a minimum of two people, however, five is preferred.

Step 1: Plastic Removal

1. We recommend that you remove only the weatherproofing necessary to raise the roof. This should be the fastening along the mate line wall. By removing only this area, the home could quickly be re-protected in case of rain or snow.
2. Fold the weatherproofing back out of the way being careful not to step on loose materials which could cause a fall from the roof.

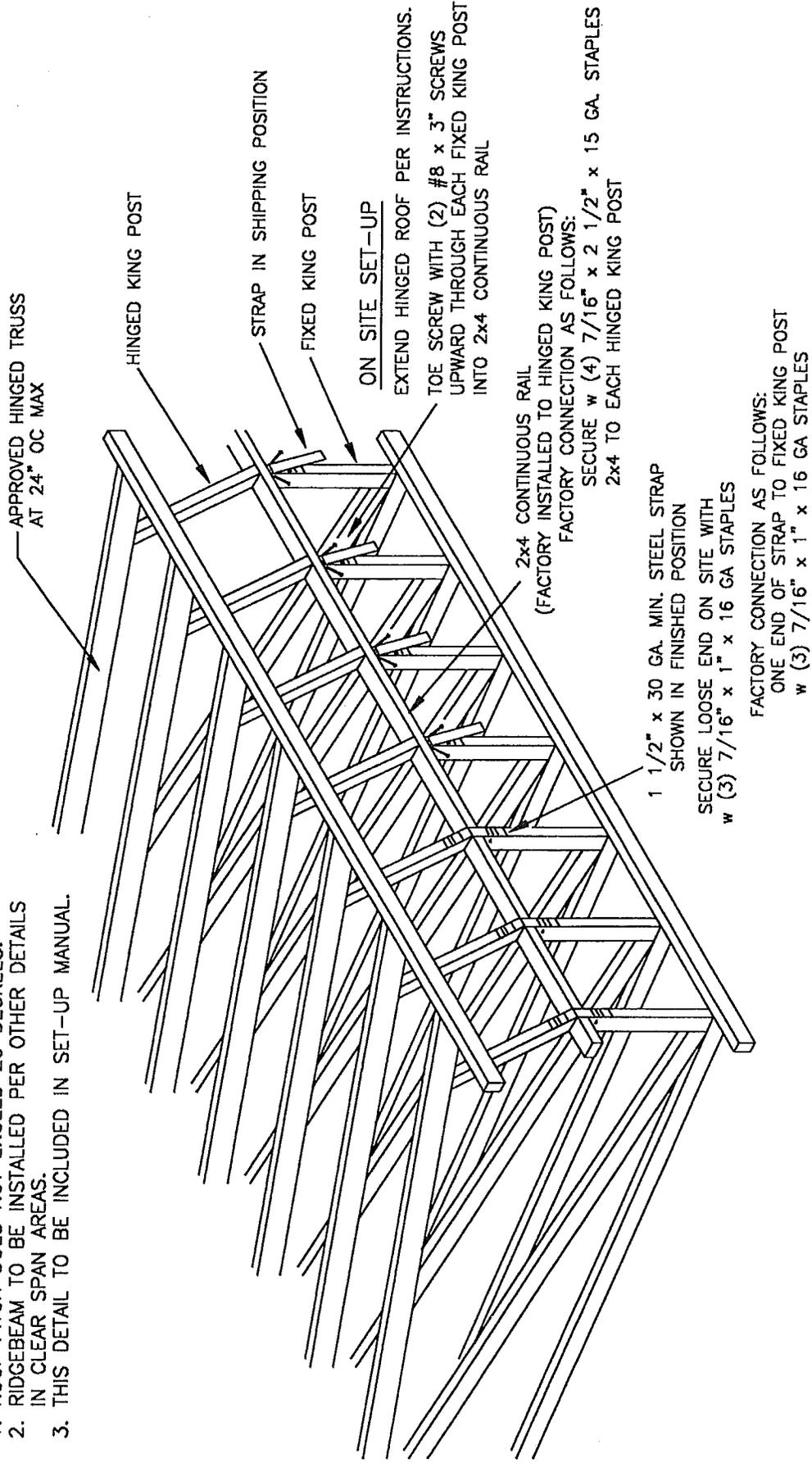
Step 2: Preparing To Raise The Roof

1. Measure the length of the home and divide that by the number of lifting points you intend to use. (We require no less than five for a home larger than 56 feet.) (Example: 64 foot home divided by 5 lifting points = 12'-8")
2. Take the results of item 1 above and divide by 2. (Example: 12'-8" divided by 2 = 6'-4"). This will be where you place your first jack. The second jack will be placed 12'-8" from the first jack. Repeat for jacks 3, 4 and 5.
3. This should result in the last jack being the same distance from the end as the first jack was, in this example 6'-4".
4. Lift each jack equally until the roof is supported by the jacks, recheck for any problems before raising further.
5. If everything is still O.K., continue to raise the roof equally until the hinged king posts (hinged inside the roof to the top chord) fit into place and fasten per the included drawing. At this time, position the gable end wall wedges into the end trusses. Fasten to chords as shown on included drawing.

Step 3: Finish

1. For shipping purposes the factory has left a row or two or three of shingles out of the hinge area. Once the roof has been raised these shingles will need to be installed along with the necessary felt or ply-dry underlayment. Any holes left exposed when the shipping plastic was removed should be tarred.
2. Install the soffit, j-rails and fascia as needed.
3. Installed gable end sheathing and siding as needed.

- NOTE:
1. ROOF PITCH DOES NOT EXCEED 20 DEGREES.
 2. RIDGEBEAM TO BE INSTALLED PER OTHER DETAILS IN CLEAR SPAN AREAS.
 3. THIS DETAIL TO BE INCLUDED IN SET-UP MANUAL.



APPROVED HINGED TRUSS
AT 24" OC MAX

HINGED KING POST

STRAP IN SHIPPING POSITION

FIXED KING POST

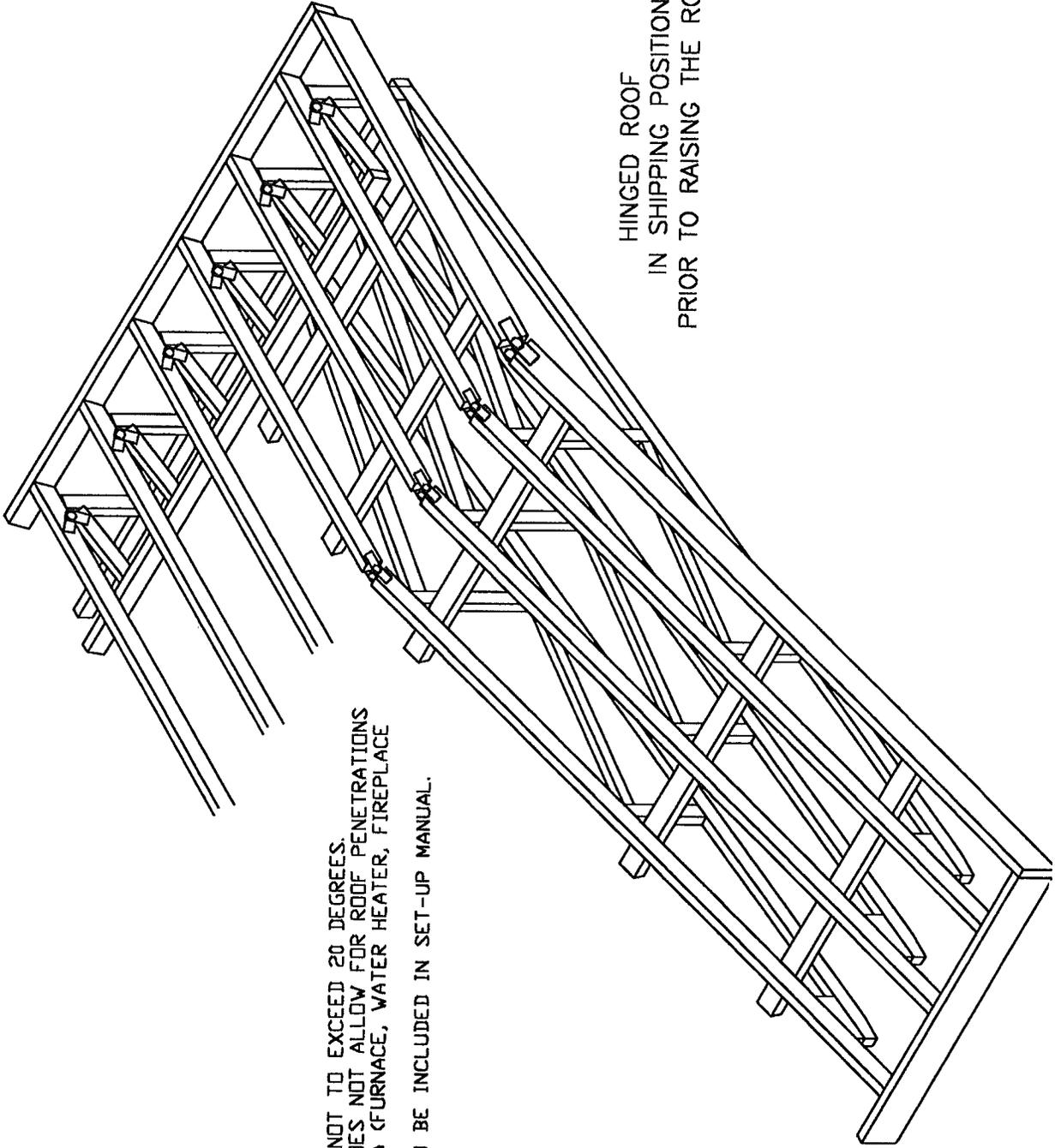
ON SITE SET-UP

EXTEND HINGED ROOF PER INSTRUCTIONS.
TOE SCREW WITH (2) #8 x 3" SCREWS
UPWARD THROUGH EACH FIXED KING POST
INTO 2x4 CONTINUOUS RAIL

2x4 CONTINUOUS RAIL
(FACTORY INSTALLED TO HINGED KING POST)
FACTORY CONNECTION AS FOLLOWS:
SECURE w (4) 7/16" x 2 1/2" x 15 GA. STAPLES
2x4 TO EACH HINGED KING POST

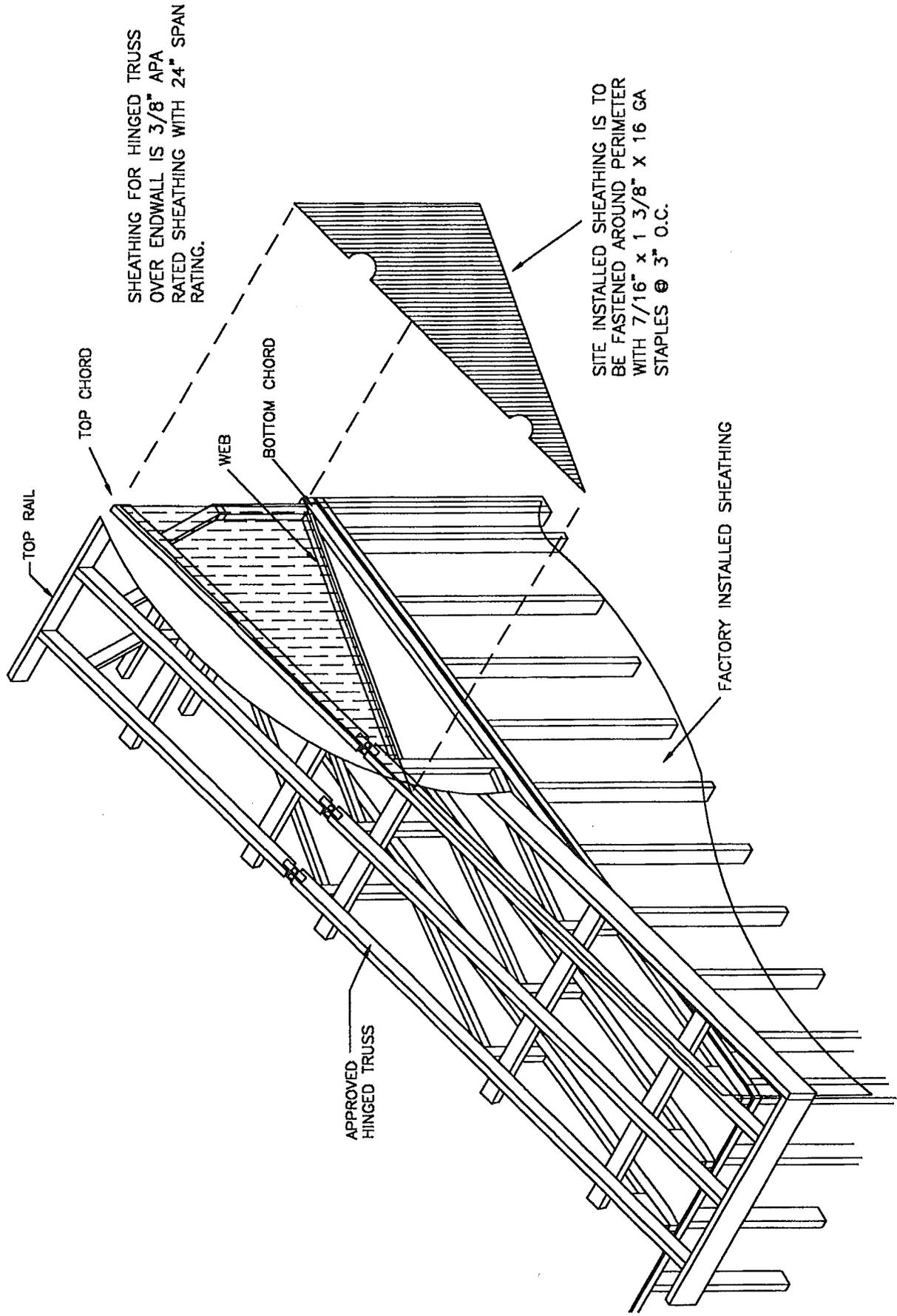
1 1/2" x 30 GA. MIN. STEEL STRAP
SHOWN IN FINISHED POSITION
SECURE LOOSE END ON SITE WITH
w (3) 7/16" x 1" x 16 GA STAPLES

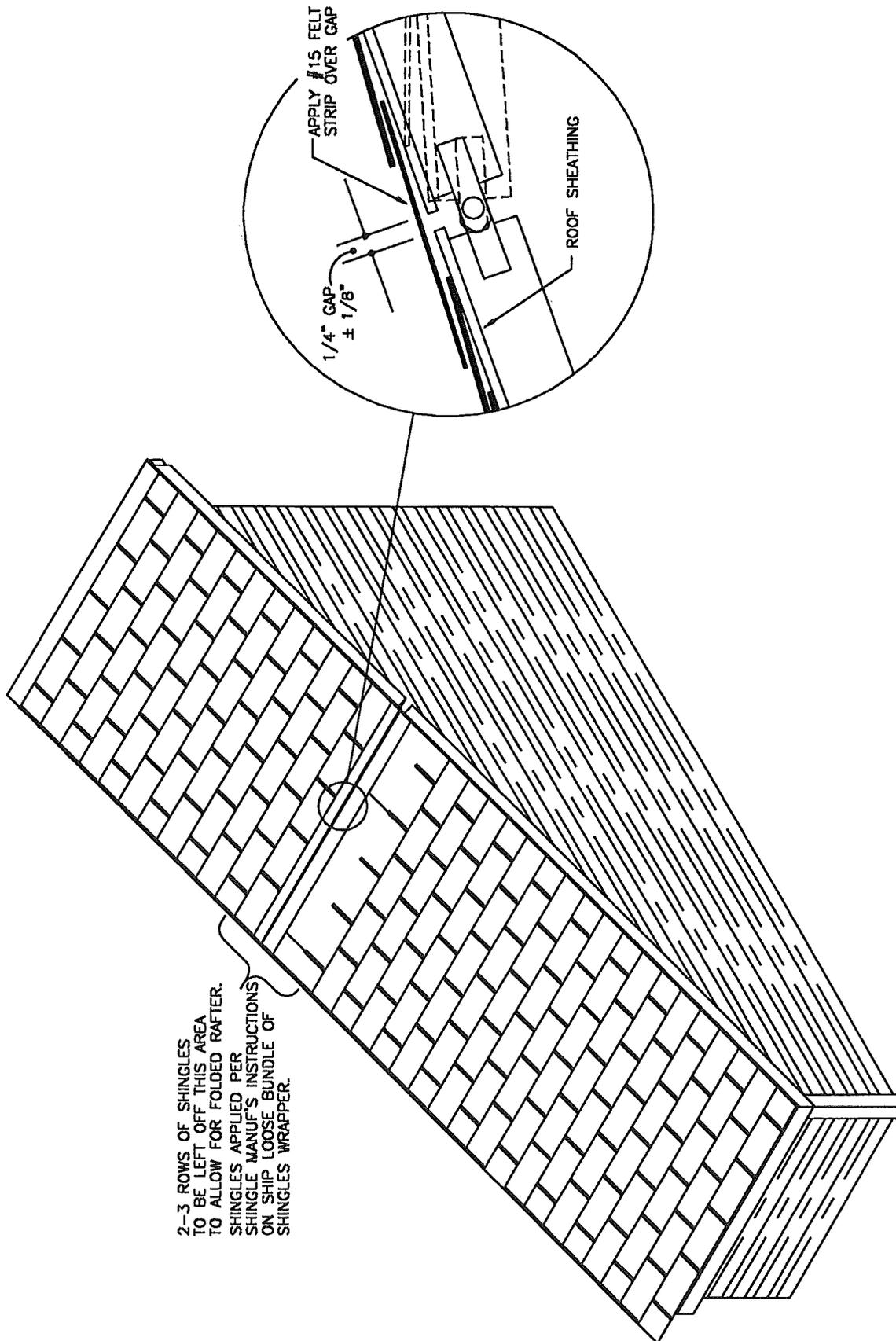
FACTORY CONNECTION AS FOLLOWS:
ONE END OF STRAP TO FIXED KING POST
w (3) 7/16" x 1" x 16 GA STAPLES



HINGED ROOF
IN SHIPPING POSITION
PRIOR TO RAISING THE ROOF

- NOTE:
1. ROOF PITCH IS NOT TO EXCEED 20 DEGREES.
 2. THIS DESIGN DOES NOT ALLOW FOR ROOF PENETRATIONS IN HINGED AREA (FURNACE, WATER HEATER, FIREPLACE FLUES, ETC.)
 3. THIS DETAIL TO BE INCLUDED IN SET-UP MANUAL.





2-3 ROWS OF SHINGLES
 TO BE LEFT OFF THIS AREA
 TO ALLOW FOR FOLDED RAFTER.
 SHINGLES APPLIED PER
 SHINGLE MANUF'S INSTRUCTIONS
 ON SHIP LOOSE BUNDLE OF
 SHINGLES WRAPPER.

Appendix - B

On-site Dormer Attachment

To Whom It May Concern:

Holly Park Homes permits the site installation of a dormer to their homes provided the following conditions are adhered to:

1. All construction and workmanship must be in compliance with local codes and standards and must be inspected and approved by the local authority having jurisdiction.
2. Dormer must be designed to provide a uniform loading condition on the main home trusses (dormer rafter supports spaced at 16" or 24" on center, same as main roof truss spacing). Dormer construction must not exceed a dead load of 5 pounds per square foot.
3. Shingles and underlayment must be removed from under the dormer area to allow for a sheathing to lumber bearing condition to occur.
4. Installation of shingles, underlayment, flashing, and cement must be in accordance with shingle manufacturer's installation instructions (which are located on shingle bundle wrapper).

If the addition of the dormer is for use with garage then the following conditions must also be met:

1. Garage to be constructed in accordance with local codes and inspected by local authority having jurisdiction.
2. Garage must be independently supported (the manufactured home can not be used for support).
3. Exterior wall of home which adjoins garage and the home must be separated by 1/2" gypsum wallboard to the underside of the roof sheathing of the garage.
4. Any door from the home which would open into the garage must be, or changed to be, either a listed twenty minute fire door or minimum 1 3/8" thick solid wood door with self-closer.
5. If the required exterior outlet is installed in the garage area, an additional exterior outlet must be added in an area outside of the garage.