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**MOBILE HOME OWNER'S
MAINTENANCE
GUIDE**

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CHAMPION

HOME BUILDERS CO.



CHAMPION HOME BUILDERS CO.

HOME OFFICE: 5573 E. North Street

Dryden, Michigan 48428

NATIONAL MANUFACTURER OF:

- Mobile Homes
- Motor Homes
- Travel Trailers
- Related Components

Dear Champion Homeowner:

We feel very proud that you decided to put your housing confidence in one of our value-packed homes. As one of the nation's largest mobile home manufacturers with 22 years of home-building experience behind us, I think you'll find your new home will provide you with years of carefree living.

As you will read on the next page, Champion manufactures all of its homes to meet the standards set forth by the American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) nationally recognized Standard A119.1 which governs the home's construction, plumbing, heating and electrical systems. In states that have codes different from those specified in the ANSI requirements, Champion builds its homes to comply specifically with the particular code in that state.

Each of our homes are inspected by highly qualified personnel prior to delivery to the dealer. And in most states, our homes are inspected by independent testing agencies to give extra assurance to you, the consumer, that the home meets all applicable codes.

For your convenience and to help ensure that your home will be properly cared for, we have prepared this Mobile Home Owner's Maintenance Guide. I suggest that you read everything carefully, paying particular attention to the sections on warranty and the set-up of your home.

Other sections of this guide provide you with information on interior and exterior maintenance, insurance, relocation and resale of your home. The information contained in this manual comes from material supplied by Champion's own engineers, discussions with owners and dealers and from material supplied to us by the Manufactured Housing Institute, formerly Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association.

I strongly urge you to reread this guide at least once a year and keep it handy for reference on a daily basis. The jackets in this guide are handy places to keep all your warranty information, operational instructions and maintenance records.

I believe the more helpful we can be in providing you with the information needed to adequately maintain your home, the happier you will be with it. And quite frankly, if you're pleased with us, I hope you'll recommend us to a friend.

Finally, I sincerely hope that you will get as much satisfaction out of your home as we did in building it for you.



Sincerely,

Joe Morris

Joseph J. Morris,
President

Each Champion-Built Home Meets Rigid National Standards

This seal of the Manufactured Housing Institute (MHI)— formerly the Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association and Trailer Coach Association — appears on every mobile home built by Champion Home Builders Co.

MHI is a national trade association representing the manufacturers of mobile homes as well as its suppliers. All of its members must build homes in accordance with ANSI Standard A119.1. Champion supports and is a dues-paying member of the MHI which is dedicated to promoting and policing quality factory-built homes.

All homes built by members of MHI display this seal near their front doors. It represents the certification of the manufacturer that the home has been built to strict American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A119.1 Standard, establishing construction, plumbing, heating and electrical system requirements for mobile homes under which a satisfactory environment for health and safety can be achieved.



**OWNER'S
GUIDE**

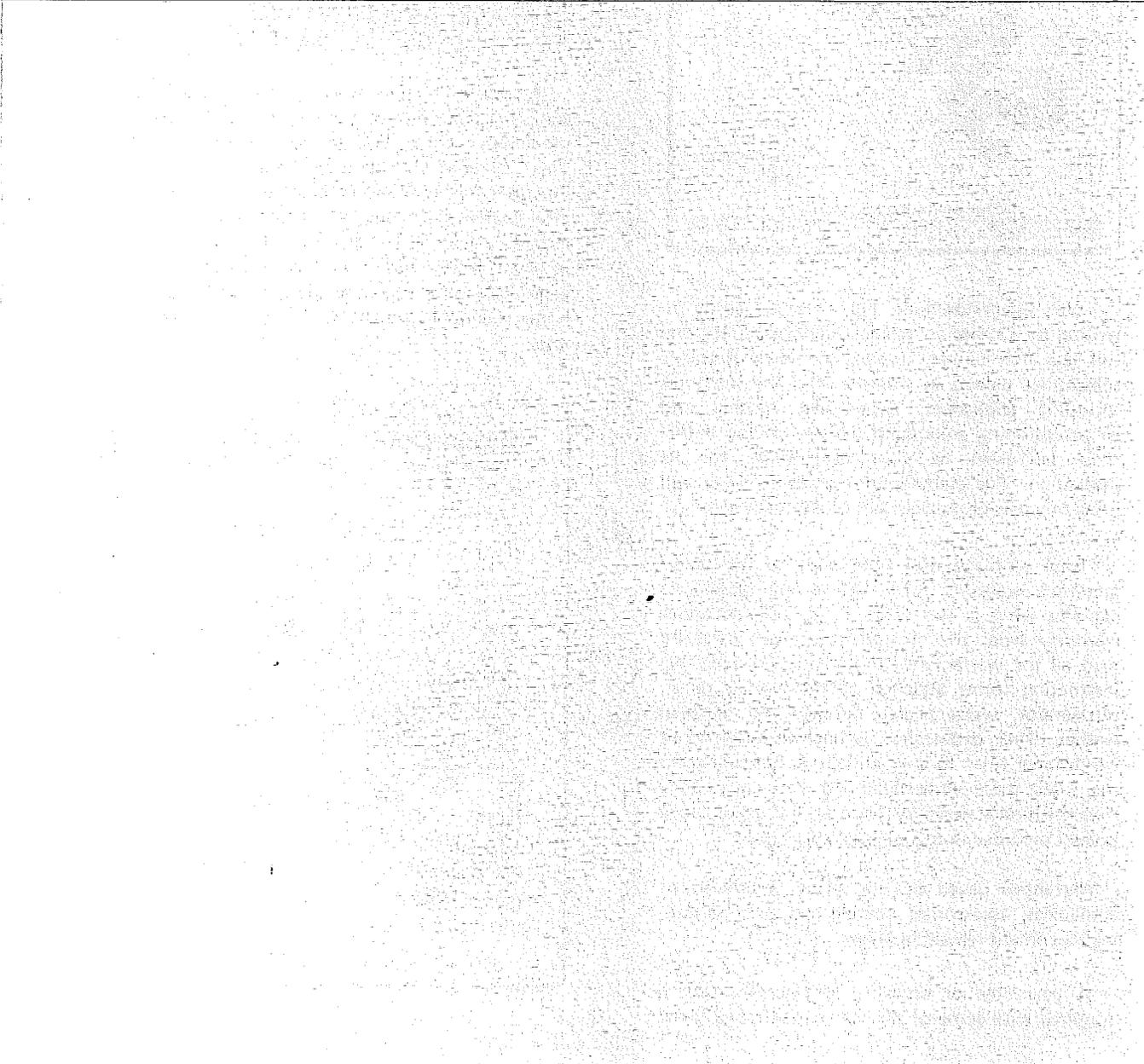
**TO
MOBILE HOME
MAINTENANCE**

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Warranty Information

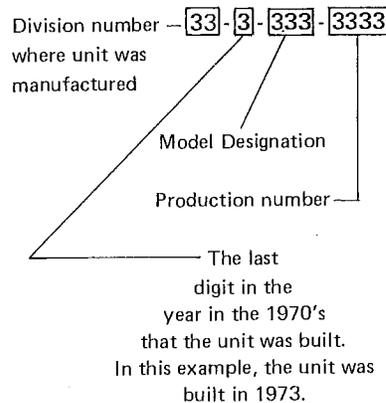
GENERAL WARRANTY INFORMATION AND WARRANTY CLAIM PROCEDURE ...



MANUFACTURER'S GENERAL WARRANTY CLAIM PROCEDURE

For quick, efficient service and warranty claims on your home, we ask you to take the following steps.

- A. Apply for service and warranty work through the dealer who sold you your home.
- B. When you contact your dealer for service or for a warranty claim, be sure to give him all the home identification information, especially the serial number, listed on your owner's copy of the manufacturer's warranty form. Following is an explanation of the serial number.



- C. Once your dealer has the essential information, he will determine whether the service is your responsibility, his responsibility or Champion's responsibility under our warranty. If it is determined to be warranty service, he will contact the factory for authority to do the work or get the work done at Champion's expense. He may request that the factory handle the service if it is determined that this is the best way to serve you.

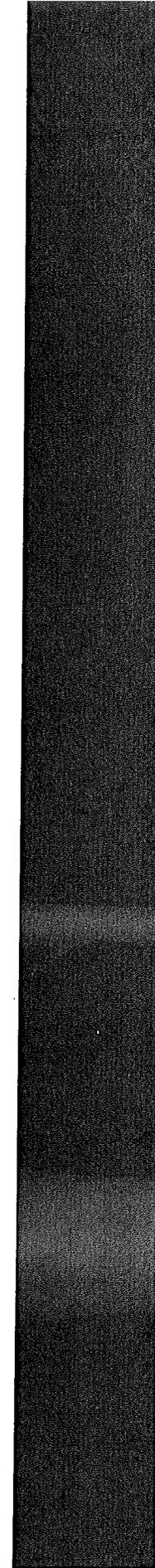
Our service manager will notify you by letter of the work that has been authorized, who will do the work, and approximately when it will be done. Our service manager will follow up with our dealer and you if we do not receive notice that the service work has been completed within 30 days.

In case you cannot contact the dealer from whom you purchased your home, then please contact the factory where your home was built. But please remember, for fastest results, **GO THROUGH YOUR DEALER.**

- D. If the dealer does not respond when you request service from him, then you should contact the plant that manufactured the home. The plant address is shown on your copy of the manufacturer's warranty. Direct contact with the plant should only be made after you are completely satisfied that your efforts through your dealer have not been successful.
- E. If you contact the plant that manufactured your home and you still do not feel that your problem has been resolved, you should contact:

Director of Customer Service
Customer Service Dept.
5573 E. North Street
Dryden, Michigan 48428
(313) 796-2211

Contact must be made only after you are satisfied that you have a problem that is covered by the manufacturer's warranty and it has not been resolved by the dealer or the manufacturing plant. When contacting the Customer Service Department, make sure you give the complete serial number of your unit, your dealer's name and address, the date you purchased your unit and your home telephone number.



Tips for Home Safety

A GUIDE THAT WILL HELP YOU TO MORE FULLY
ENJOY YOUR MOBILE HOME

TIPS FOR HOME SAFETY

As in all types of housing, it is always wise to follow a few simple precautionary steps as they relate to fire safety. And too, fire experts agree that it is good to know something about the nature of fires for there are many misconceptions about them. Finally, it is important to know about the fine fire safety devices built into your new home.

Even though statistics show that there are fewer fires in mobile homes than in conventional houses (for every 94 conventional homes there is one fire — but there is only one fire for every 120 mobile homes), it is always wise to be prepared.

FIRE SAFETY TIPS

- Determine two routes of escape from every room in your house — especially bedrooms.
- Hold family fire drills several times a year and agree upon a spot outside the house where everyone will meet in case of fire.
- Keep dust and lint to a minimum around heat sources like television sets, furnaces and appliances. An accumulation of lint burns just as well as paper.
- Never leave the house with something cooking on the stove.
- Keep all bedroom doors closed at night.
- Use windows to escape from bedrooms in a burning house rather than taking a chance on reaching the front door. If you must leave by a door, close it after you.
- Don't try to fight your own fire. Leave immediately and call for help from a neighbor's house.
- Keep matches and lighters away from children.
- Store flammable liquids in safe metal containers outside the house.
- Don't overload electrical circuits or tamper with fuses and electrical wiring.
- Don't smoke in bed.
- Use a flashlight to look into dark areas, never a match or candle.

- Do not run extension cords across nails or under rugs. Moreover, it is inadvisable to use any extension cords on a permanent basis.
- Properly dispose of oily rags in a covered metal container or throw them out.
- When using a deep fryer or frying pan, keep a long-handled fork and a lid nearby to smother any possible fire. Also keep a container of baking soda on hand for smothering grease fires. (An alternate is salt. Do not use flour. It is too dusty and explosive.)
- Never pour water on a grease fire.
- In case of a broiler fire, turn the heat off. Throw baking soda on the broiler pan and shut the oven door.

THE NATURE OF FIRES

Whether it be in a conventional house or mobile home, once a fire starts it generates heat, smoke and poisonous gasses. Laws of nature dictate that these three agents rise to the highest possible point and then begin accumulating.

The layers deepen, extending themselves downward from the ceiling toward the middle level of the room. Thus, if an individual is awakened by heat, he should not stand up; he should try to crawl to safety.

Also, it is best to close all bedroom doors at night because the harmful gases and smoke will reach you faster than the heat will if your door is open.

In case of a fire, experts say the worst move is to fling open the bedroom door. This gives the fire a boost and allows the smoke and heat to rush into the room.

Instead, they say, the smart thing is to feel the door and the doorknob. If significant heat can be felt through the door, it should be left closed. Exit through the bedroom window.

If children must be rescued in such a situation, say the experts, it is best to leave by the bedroom window, and enter the children's bedroom from the outside through their window.

If this is impossible and it is necessary to travel through smoke-filled hallways or rooms, get down on the floor and crawl quickly on your hands and knees.

If there is any breathable air at all, it is likely to be at approximately the head level of a small child or a crouching adult.

A damp cloth held over the nose and mouth can help filter the smoke from the air, too.

Opening a door of a burning house just helps feed the fire. So if you must leave the house by the front door, close it after you.

The three most common mistakes are:

- Trying to fight your own fires.
- Trying to call the fire department from inside the burning house.
- Neglecting to hold family fire drills before the need ever arises.

Remember:

Get out of the house. Meet at a prearranged spot. And call the fire department from a neighbor's house.

DRYWALL

Drywall walls and ceilings have been introduced in many of our homes during the past two years. If you own a home made with drywall, you already know that the walls have the appearance of paneling attained by a special printing process developed by Champion. The walls look and feel like rich woodgrain paneling.

However with this special drywall you not only get the panelled effect but you also get the safety benefits of drywall. Drywall has been awarded a zero flame-spread rating by the independent Nationwide Consumer Testing Institute. Furthermore the ANSI Standard A119.1 requires that mobile homes have materials with a Class C flame-spread rating but drywall has been given a Class A designation.

FIRE SAFETY DEVICES IN YOUR HOME

All Champion-built homes are built to ANSI standard A119.1 and meet all required fire codes. Paneling is manufactured with fire retardant materials as are curtains, draperies and upholstery. But in addition to these features, there are two important safety devices we have built into your home. They are safety exit windows in bedrooms and smoke detector(s).

SAFETY-EXIT WINDOW

One window in every bedroom is a safety exit type. Although they may differ in size, each window allows plenty of room for easy and fast escape. Each safety-exit window meets all egress requirements of the National Fire Protection Standard 501-B for mobile homes and ANSI A119.1 Regulations.

In order to exit through these windows, use the following steps. (However, if there are instructions attached to the window, follow them instead.)

A. PREPARE WINDOW IMMEDIATELY AFTER MOVING INTO HOME. (THE FOLLOWING TWO STEPS MAY HAVE BEEN DONE BY YOUR DEALER. CHECK AND MAKE SURE).

1. Remove black installation clip at top of Lock Rail by pulling finger tab.
2. Remove sash retainer clips.

B. TO EXIT IN CASE OF FIRE

1. Remove storm sash by turning pivot clips.
2. Remove the moving sash by opening window to approximately mid-position. Lift moving sash upward then pull sash inside.
3. Remove screen by using nylon pull tabs to lift screen upwards, then pull screen inside.
4. Then exit.

C. GO OVER THE ABOVE PROCEDURES SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR, ESPECIALLY WITH CHILDREN. CHECK TO MAKE SURE WINDOWS AND SCREENS REMOVE EASILY.

D. IN CASE OF SEVERE EMERGENCIES WHEN THERE ISN'T TIME TO OPEN WINDOWS, BREAK THEM. A NEARBY LAMP, DRAWER, PICTURE OR SHOE CAN BE USED.

SMOKE DETECTOR

Each sleeping area in your new home is equipped with a highly sensitive wall mounted smoke detector. One detector is at least no farther than 20 feet from each bedroom.

It is capable of sensing visible and invisible particles given off by every fire. In the earliest stages of a fire, there is no visible smoke. No flame. No appreciable heat. Yet this early warning system senses a fire is in the making and warns of it immediately by emitting a loud, distinctive alarm horn sound. When cleared of combustion products, the detector resets itself automatically.

One glance at the smoke detector tells you the power's on, the circuits are functioning, and the sensitivity adjustment is correct. A solid state light set into the housing lets you know that the fire detector is on and it is working.

For maintenance instructions, please see separate smoke detector owners manual. Please read it carefully and keep it in the front jacket of this manual.

Setting, Leveling, and Blocking Your Home

PREPARING YOUR MOBILE HOME FOR OCCUPANCY
SHOULD ONLY BE ATTEMPTED BY A KNOWLEDGEABLE
AND EXPERIENCED MOBILE HOME MOVER, DEALER OR INSTALLER ...

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

Only a knowledgeable and experienced mobile home mover, dealer, or installer should prepare your mobile home for occupancy. He should know how to properly set and block your home so that it will be level and remain level. It could prove to be well worth your extra expense of engaging such an installer instead of attempting to do the installation job yourself.

Proper and maintained installation of your home will, under normal circumstances, prevent it from

sagging and you from, possibly, incurring expensive and various related repair bills on your part. Your home was carefully manufactured and engineered according to approved standards and specific codes. However, if your home is not set and maintained level, as it was designed to be, and if it is not set on a completely firm foundation, your home will endure undue and unnatural structural strain on certain portions. As a result, it could subsequently sag after a period of time.

**POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES
OF INCORRECT BLOCKING AND LEVELING**

Incorrect setting, blocking and leveling of your home could produce a sagging home and these related conditions:

- (1) buckling and/or loosening of walls, partitions, siding, ceilings, doors, floors, linoleum, carpeting, insulation, wiring, sinks, tubs, toilets, weather stripping and miscellaneous fixed original fixtures of the home.
- (2) leaking windows, doors, roof, ceiling, walls, floor, seams and junctures in general caused from rain, snow or moisture.
- (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.

**FIRM FOUNDATION
ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY**

A firm foundation is absolutely necessary before your home is blocked and leveled. This is one very important requirement that should prevent your home from sagging and it is a requirement that Champion Home Builders Co. must consider before it is able to honor any apparent sag-related warranty claims. Your home should, most preferably, be set on a solid poured concrete slab or "pad" or on wide ribbons of poured concrete, whichever foundation is suggested and judged best by your independent home installer.

Before you place your home on a site, the site should be carefully evaluated to make sure it will not likely settle beyond normal expectations. In this respect, be extremely cautious before placing your home on land that was filled in at any time or which was not properly and sufficiently filled in.

PROPER BLOCKING SUPPORTS

The blocking supports for your home should be absolutely sturdy. Adjustable steel jacks especially designed for mobile home blocking and leveling are highly popular and recommended. However, depending on conditions and the judgement of your knowledgeable and experienced home installer, cinder blocks, piers or steel horses may be adequate blocking devices.

Blocking Diagrams

Following are diagrams that show the recommended placement of blocks under the frame and perimeter of the various lengths and widths of singlewide and doublewide mobile homes manufactured by Champion Home Builders Co.

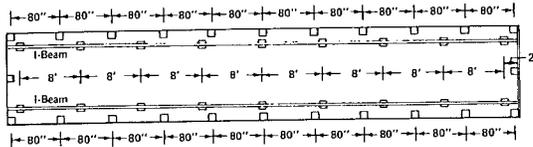
These blocking recommendations presently meet or exceed the strictest blocking codes anywhere in the United States. However, codes not only vary from state to state, but they also change from time to time. So it is extremely important to check with official local building inspection authorities and mobile home authorities *prior* to blocking your home as to the latest local blocking codes in your area.

DEPENDING ON GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, SEPARATE BLOCKING INFORMATION MAY BE SUPPLIED WITH THE HOME. PLEASE FOLLOW THOSE INSTRUCTIONS RATHER THAN THE INFORMATION SHOWN HERE. HOWEVER, ALWAYS CHECK YOUR LOCAL CODES PRIOR TO BLOCKING. IN TEXAS, FOLLOW SEPARATE BLOCKING AND LEVELING INSTRUCTIONS; DISREGARD PGS. 9-11 OF THIS MANUAL.

**SINGLEWIDE
MOBILE HOME BLOCKING**

Use perimeter and frame blocking as illustrated in the diagram shown at the top of the next page.

**SUGGESTED POSITION OF BLOCKS
ON ALL 12' AND 14' WIDE MOBILE HOMES
70' length is shown. However, follow same
blocking principles for any length of home**



Perimeter Blocking

Use 80" spacing when blocking around the perimeter of your home. And no matter what length your home is, measure from the center outwards when spacing the blocks under the perimeter. As a result, the longer the home, the more blocks will be required. Also place blocks under each corner as well as the rear center and front center of the home as shown in the diagram.

Frame Blocking

Use 8' spacing for frame blocking. Measure by placing blocks under each I-beam 2' from the front of the home. Then measure backwards, placing blocks every 8' as indicated on the diagram.

Perimeter Blocking

Place blocks under each corner of the perimeter and under the front and rear junction where the sections meet, as shown in the diagram. Then place remaining perimeter blocks 8' apart as shown in the Recommendation A diagram. Also note blocks between I-beams at the front and rear perimeter. Use this procedure for any length of Champion-built doublewide home.

Frame Blocking

Use 8' spacing for frame blocking. Begin by placing blocks at front of home under each I-beam (blocks "A" in diagram). Then measure from that point back, placing blocks every 8' as indicated in the diagram. Follow this procedure for any length of Champion-built doublewide home. Blocks should be no further than 8' apart and there should always be blocks under the I-beam at the other side of the home (blocks "B" in diagram). Other blocking positions may also be required under the center section depending on model. These positions are determined by the location of the room partition walls that crossover to both sections of the double-wide and by the center wall running parallel to the length of the home. There must be a block under each of the crossover walls and under the end of the center wall. These positions are marked "C" and "D" in the diagram and vary depending on model. Use the following table which gives the distances of block "C" from the front of the home and block "D" from the rear of the home. However, some models may require a third, fourth or fifth blocking position. These positions are indicated as distances from the front of the home under block "C" in the following table but not on the diagram.

DOUBLEWIDE MOBILE HOME BLOCKING

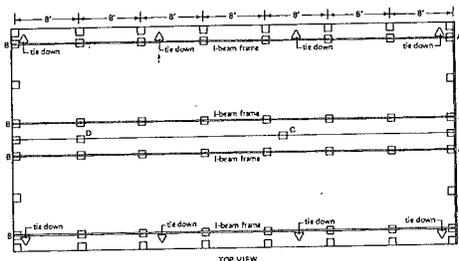
Like singlewide mobile homes, doublewide homes should be blocked under the perimeter as well as under the frame. There are two recommended ways of blocking your doublewide home depending on geographical location. If you live in the following states use Recommendation A: Oregon, Washington, California, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

All other states should use Recommendation B. Remember, recommendations A & B are only "suggested". You should always check with local building inspection authorities and/or mobile home authorities as to the local codes in your area prior to blocking.

Recommendation A

Oregon, Washington, California, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico

**SUGGESTED POSITION OF BLOCKS
ON 60' DOUBLEWIDE HOME
follow same blocking principle
for other models**

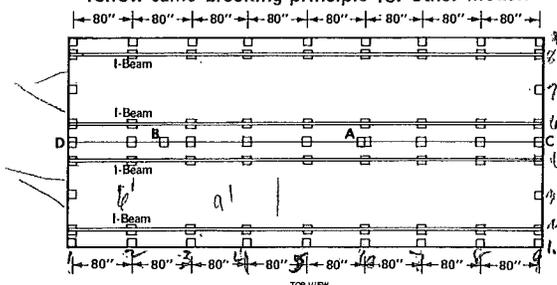


Model No.	Block "C"	Block "D"
283	19'0"	8'0"
265	22'6"	8'0"
274	14'0", 28'0", 32'0", 47'0"	8'0"
273	22'6"	8'0"
255	13'0"	Not Required
264	12'0", 24'0", 28'0", 43'0"	8'0"
284	19'0"	8'0"
277	15'0", 20'0", 29'0", 33'0"	8'0"
279	24'0"	8'0"
254	14'0", 17'0", 28'0"	Not Required
280	12'0", 26'0", 29'0", 41'0"	Not Required
715	9'0", 16'0"	Not Required
716	11'0", 18'0"	Not Required
253	14'0", 23'0"	8'0"
745	10'0", 16'0"	Not Required
746	10'0", 19'0"	Not Required

Recommendation B

SUGGESTED POSITION OF BLOCKS ON 60' DOUBLEWIDE HOME

follow same blocking principle for other models



Perimeter Blocking

Use 80" spacing for perimeter blocking and follow the same measuring procedure as used for single-wide mobile home perimeter blocking.

Frame Blocking

Also use 80" spacing for frame blocking as shown in diagram. Follow the same procedure for any length of double-wide home.

Center Section Blocking

Blocks must also be added under the entire center section of the home beginning with Block "C" in diagram and measuring back every 80". There must also be a block at the other end of the center section - block "D" in diagram. In addition to 80" blocking, other blocking positions may be required under the center section depending on model. These positions are determined by the location of the room partition walls that crossover to both sections of the double-wide and by the center wall running parallel to the length of the home. There must be a block under each of the crossover walls and under the end of the center wall. These positions are marked "A" and "B" in the diagram and vary depending on model. Use the following table which gives the distances of these blocks from the front of the home (block "C"). However, some models may require a third blocking position in addition to blocks A & B. These positions are also indicated as distances from the front of the home (Block "C") in the following table but not on the diagram. A dash indicates that no additional blocking is required because the blocks already placed 80" apart are sufficient.

Model No.	Block A	Block B
264 (this model requires 3 blocks in addition to 80" spacing)	12' 0"	28' 0" & 43' 0"
265 & 273	22' 6"	46' 0"
254 & 287	13' 0"	28' 0"
251 (this model requires 3 blocks in addition to 80" spacing)	13' 6" & 17' 6"	29' 0"
260 (this model requires 3 blocks in addition to 80" spacing)	13' 6" & 17' 6"	25' 0"
257, 276, 715, 716	---	---
256	12' 0"	28' 0"
253	13' 6"	22' 6"
288	17' 0"	---
282	---	36' 0"
275	11' 6"	---

PERIODIC RELEVELING OF HOME MAY BE NECESSARY

If any of the aforementioned sag-related conditions occur, as listed in paragraphs numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4) on page 8, and after your home has been properly blocked and leveled, you should recheck the home's leveling. Because, in some parts or regions of the country, initial proper blocking and leveling of the home can be gradually impaired due to generally abnormal or even relatively normal settling of the site on which it sets.

To check whether your home needs possible releveling, from time to time, simply place a carpenter's level upon the floor of the home at several and various lengthwise and crosswise spots in each room to see if it measures level throughout.

Should releveling be necessary, corrective measures can be taken by having a competent and knowledgeable mobile home mover or installer follow the suggested procedures outlined below. Although these procedures may appear easy for an amateur to attempt, they require repeated experience to master.

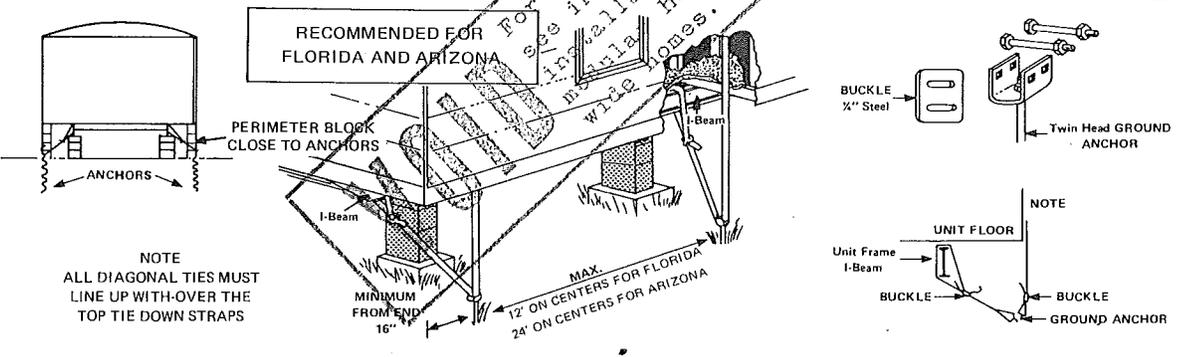
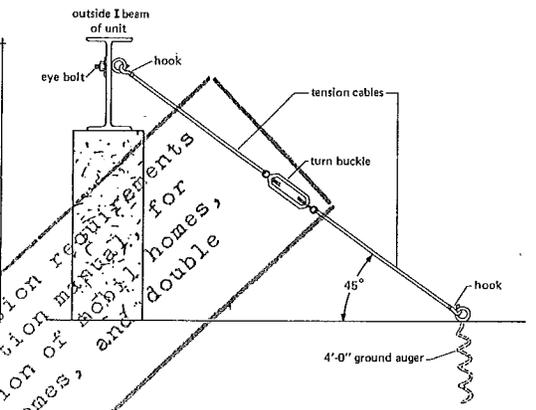
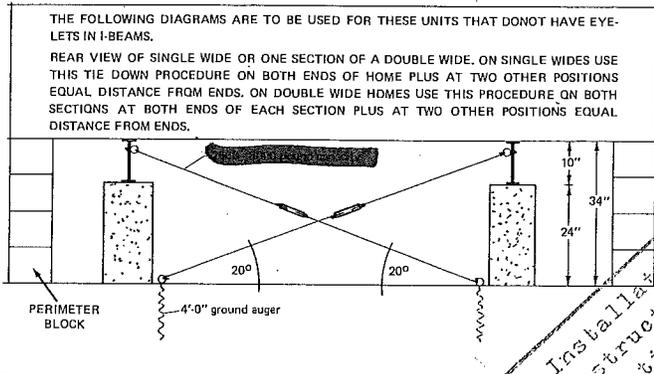
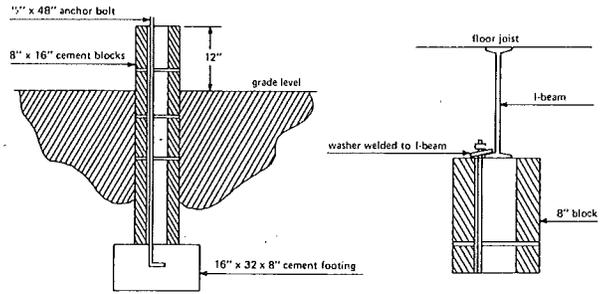
- A. Place a carpenter's level upon the floor of the home. Use the coupler jack at the front end of the home to level the home lengthwise.
- B. Check to see if the home is level crosswise. If not, raise the side that is low. Place a hydraulic jack under the main frame in the axle location to raise the side.
- C. Place blocks or supports immediately ahead of and behind the spring hangers under the main frame.
- D. Place blocks under the main frame of the home near the front and rear ends.
- E. Place blocks under the main frame members beneath the doors and other locations as indicated by the diagrams.
- F. After you have placed the blocks, add wood boards of the necessary thickness, wood tapers, or wood shingles to make the blocks support the weight. With stabilizer jacks it is just a matter of adjustment to snug up each jack.

**SECURING HOME IN HIGH-WIND
OR HURRICANE AREAS
ALSO HELPS MAINTAIN PROPER LEVELING**

In all geographical locations but especially in high-wind or hurricane-prone areas, the installation of approved means for "tie-down" of your home is suggested for safety reasons as well as for helping maintain proper level of your home. There are several "tie-down" methods on the market.

Diagrammed below are three suggested ways of tying down your home. However, make certain that you consult your local building inspection authorities and mobile home authorities for the recommended or necessary method to be used in your geographical area.

SUGGESTED ONSITE ANCHORAGE ONLY FOR MOBILE HOMES THAT ARE PROVIDED WITH ANCHORING EYELETS IN I-BEAMS.



Interior Maintenance

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO KEEP YOUR MOBILE HOME NEAT, LONG-LASTING AND IN WORKING ORDER ...

AIR CONDITIONING

Operating and installation instructions for air conditioners are furnished by the air conditioner manufacturer. Keep this information filed in the cover pockets provided in this manual.

For proper operation of the air conditioner, the return air filter must be kept clean and dust-free.

For a thorough cleaning, hot water and a detergent should be used. Usually all that is necessary, however, is for the filter to be flushed with water from a hose or tap.

Air conditioning equipment should be properly fused and grounded *prior to operation*. If unit fails to operate, check fuse first. If operation ceases due to blown fuse, check for what blew fuse before you try to operate again.

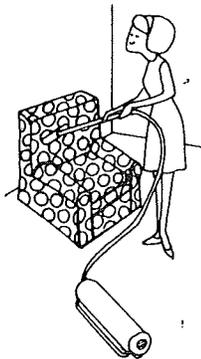
Air Conditioner Warranty Service

If service is required on your air conditioner, the dealer from whom your home was purchased should be contacted. In many cases, the respective manufacturer of the air conditioner will have local service stations to serve you. Your dealer should know where they are located.

A guarantee or warranty card is usually supplied with each unit. This card should be filled in and mailed to the manufacturer as soon as you move into your home, as specified on the card, in order to begin the warranty or guarantee.

FURNITURE

The life and beauty of any kind of furniture can be prolonged with proper cleaning and care.



One form of protection for upholstered furniture is the use of slip covers. It is also important to vacuum the upholstery cover at least two or three times a month.

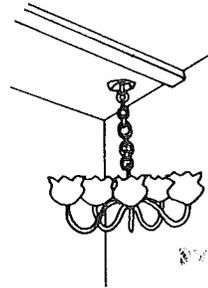
Loose cushion pieces, as well as mattresses, should be turned frequently. Turn and reverse so that the same side will not be in constant use.

Wood, leather, and synthetic materials all require regular cleaning. This is best accomplished by using some of the countless cleaning agents designed for specific materials and available to the home owner in almost every hardware store or supermarket.

CABINET DRAWERS

Your new home has built-in cabinetry. If any drawers should stick, tallow, beeswax or even bar-soap applied to the drawer guides will make them work better.

CEILING



White sound-deadening acoustical wood-fiber ceilings or dry-wall ceilings are used in your home because of their attractive appearance, ease of installation, and low maintenance. They require little care, but a few common problems sometimes occur:

Ceiling Scrapes, Scratches, Chips

These ceiling marks can be rubbed with very soft white chalk and then wiped with a clean cloth. A deep scratch may require more than one application. In the case of dry-wall ceilings, a little touch-up paint should be applied over the chalk.

Ceiling Gouges

If possible, a damaged wood-fiber panel should be removed, and a new one installed in its place (it is not necessary to replace a dry-wall panel). Where this is not practical, the gouge should be cleaned of loose, dusty particles and then filled in with a spackling paste applied with a clean putty knife. The paste should be leveled off to the surface of the panel, and the compound sculptured to conform with the surface of the panel. After the compound dries white, touch-up paint should be applied. Follow the same procedure for repairing gouges in a dry-wall ceiling.

Ceiling Dirt Smudges

For wood-fiber ceilings, soft art gum will probably remove dirt and finger prints. If a portion remains after art gum has been used, the area should be wiped with soft white chalk and rubbed over the spot to conceal as much as possible. On dry-wall ceilings, apply a damp cloth with a mild detergent to remove dirt.

Ceiling Water Stains

Replacement of the wood-fiber panel or repainting are two solutions. In some instances water stains can be taken out by bleaching them with chlorox. In the case of dry-wall, repainting is all that is necessary.

Warped Wood-fiber Ceiling Panel

The only remedy is to replace the wood-fiber ceiling panel with a new one after first correcting the conditions which caused the trouble, such as moisture from a leaky roof. If moisture conditions cannot be corrected, mineral-fiber tile should be used as a replacement, since it is less affected by moisture.

Wood-fiber Ceiling Panel Removal and Replacement

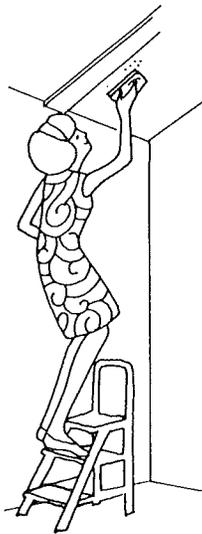
Tongue-in-groove wood-fiber paneling must be removed by cutting it along the edge with a sharp knife and prying it loose. Before replacing the panel, apply an adhesive to the furring strip where the panel is to fit. If trimming is unnecessary, place the tongue into the groove of the adjacent panel and raise the panel into place. Since the adhesive will not take an immediate bond, nail through the face with a 1" # 18 finish nail to the furring strip in the two unattached corners.

Ceiling Maintenance

The resin emulsion paint of a wood-fiber ceiling can be washed clean of smudges with a cloth dipped in a mild soap solution and wrung dry. A vacuum cleaner attachment will remove loose dirt or dust. This same procedure can be used for dry-wall ceilings.

Ceiling Repainting

When repainting is necessary, an acoustical-ceiling paint should be used. A quality product should be selected to assure that the paint will not have a tendency to yellow with age. For dry-wall ceilings any good name brand household paint should be used.

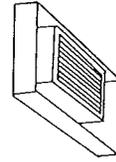


CONDENSATION AND VENTILATION

In all types of dwellings — including mobile homes — condensation can be a problem during periods of cold weather. Warm air has the ability to hold much more moisture than cold air, and the tendency is for water vapor to move from a warmer to a cooler place, thereby causing condensation.

Since moisture is added to the air by cooking and washing, it's not always possible to keep the relative humidity of the air to the low degree needed to prevent condensation.

A cooking range, the washer, and bathroom facilities all add to moisture content of the air in all kinds of homes. The hydrogen in an open gas flame combines with oxygen in the air, thereby producing water vapor.



An electrically operated exhaust fan directly over the cooking range or a window opening directly to the outside will be found in your home built to ANSI Standard A119.1.

The ANSI Standard A119.1 also provides that a window or vent be provided for proper ventilation in the home's bathroom. When using the shower or bathtub, it is recommended that the bathroom door be kept closed while in use and for about 30 minutes afterwards. This allows moisture to escape through the bathroom vent or the opened window.

Laundering and hanging of wet clothes inside the home adds to moisture in the air.

Proper Ventilation

Much condensation can be prevented by heat and ventilation. Because doors and windows usually are open in summer, water and vapor readily escape. At other times it may be advisable to have an exhaust fan operating, together with a partially opened window. This eliminates drafts and permits cool outside air with low humidity to enter and lower the moisture content. This will also add greatly to heating comfort.

Some moisture is needed during winter months. Personal discomfort results from lack of moisture in the air. Lack of moisture also produces a dehydrated feeling and lowers one's resistance to colds and flu.

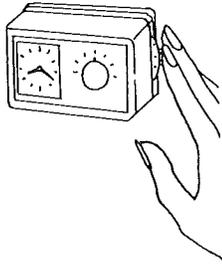
- Most heating units require no extra ventilation under normal circumstances because outside air from the air intake is distributed by the blower throughout the home's duct system.

Air Circulation

Circulation of warm air to wardrobes and closets and under bed is essential. If the blower in the heating system is allowed to operate continuously, a more comfortable environment will result.

A natural circulation of air or the movement of heated air by a fan or blower can remove cold spots where condensation is liable to occur.

Thermostatic Equipment



All of your home's heating equipment — whether gas, oil or electric — is controlled by a thermostat.

The thermostat can be set to maintain any desired temperature without further attention.

COOKING RANGES

No attempt should be made to clean a porcelain enamel range while it is still hot, as the finish may be damaged.

Range Warranty Service

If service is required on your range, the dealer from whom your home was purchased should be contacted. In many cases, the respective manufacturer of the range will have local service stations to serve you. And, your dealer knows where they are.

A guarantee or warranty card is normally supplied with each range. This card should be filled in and mailed to the manufacturer as specified on the card in order to begin the warranty or guarantee.

Gas Ranges



The standard gas cooking range in your home uses natural gas. The gas range should be carefully adjusted to accommodate the type of gas being used (LP or natural). *The entire gas system should be thoroughly checked for leaks before the gas is initially turned on. Never check gas lines with a match or lighted flame.* Always check with soapy water or bubble-making solution.

All hookups and connections must be properly checked by a competent gas service man; DO NOT do this yourself. It could be very dangerous. Call the dealer who sold you your home — he should be qualified to check the gas range and completed installation for safety.

Have a service man check the range burners, all pilot lights and adjustments, and by-pass (minimum) oven burner flame. Improper adjustments here can cause unsatisfactory operation and pilot light failures.

Proper gas pressure is important, too. Any considerable variation from "normal" will adversely affect the stability of the pilot light. Although all ranges are built to accommodate either natural or LP gas, the proper size orifice must be installed to accommodate the fuel being used.

Care and operation of your gas range is explained in the booklet supplied by the manufacturer of the range. Read it, it's important — then file it in the cover pockets provided with this manual.

If you move your home, be sure to turn off the main gas valve at the outside cylinder.

NOTE: See page 23, on use of Gas Bottles.

Electric Range

Follow the care, operation and maintenance instructions furnished in the range manufacturer's manual. Be certain that range is properly grounded and fused per manufacturer's directions, before initial operation. Also, file this separate manual in the cover pockets provided in this manual.

DISHWASHERS, DISPOSERS AND LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT

CAUTION: Prior to adding any major electrical appliance yourself make sure the electrical power supply in your home is sufficient to handle them. Have a licensed electrician check to make sure the circuits are not overloaded.

Manufacturers of dishwashers, waste disposers and automatic washers and dryers supply booklets covering the use and care of these appliances. These books are supplied with the appliance when it is installed in the home. They should be studied and kept for reference in the cover pockets of this manual.

Warranty Service

If service is required on any of the above items, the dealer from whom your home was purchased should be contacted. In many cases, the respective manufacturer of these components will have local service stations to serve you. Your dealer should know where they are located.

A guarantee or warranty card is also normally supplied. This card should be filled in and mailed to the manufacturer as specified on the card in order to begin the warranty or guarantee.

REFRIGERATOR CARE

Refrigerators installed in your home are the same as those found in homes and apartments built on site. They should be cared for in accordance with the appliance manufacturer's "Use and Care" booklet. Read this separate booklet carefully and then file it for reference in the cover pocket provided in this manual.

Refrigerator Warranty Service

If service is required on your refrigerator, the dealer from whom your home was purchased should be contacted. In many cases, the respective manufacturer of the refrigerator will have local service stations to serve you. Your dealer will know where they are.

A guarantee or warranty card is normally supplied with each refrigerator. This card should be filled in and mailed to the manufacturer, as soon as you move into your home, as specified on the card in order to begin the warranty or guarantee.

DOORS

The care of doors in your home is the same as in conventional site-built houses.

The exterior doors of your home have been installed so that they provide a certain amount of clearance at both the top and bottom of the door opening. If the door clearances are not maintained fairly uniform, there is likelihood that the door will bind ... and ultimately the door or hardware may fracture. Careful and maintained leveling of the home will normally assure that proper clearances are maintained and prevent this problem from occurring. However it may be necessary to shim under the door to make them work properly after leveling.

Further, it will assure that the door will remain weathertight and the lock mechanism function properly.



ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY

Your home, built to ANSI Standard A119.1, requires the same type of electric power supply

(125/250 volt—or 50, 100, 200 amp system—3-pole, 4-wire with ground) that is used in the conventional modern site-built dwelling.

Before moving, the park or the intended site for your home should be checked to see that the electric power supply available meets the needs of your home.

Wiring of inadequate capacity can result in low voltage to the home and cause a drop in the efficiency of all lights as well as appliances. Motors may burn out and you may be paying for electricity you do not use.

To avoid the possibility of low voltage, proper size wiring must be installed. The wiring material should be UL listed. In no case should the main service conductors be less than four (4) #8 for a 40 ampere service or three (3) #6 and one (1) #8 for a 50 ampere service. The ampere rating of the main circuit breakers or main fuses must *not* exceed the power supply assembly rating.

For the protection of the occupants, it is *vital* that your home be properly grounded whenever it is connected to a source of electric power. Grounding to a rod or a water pipe or through the mobile or sectional home hitch caster or metal stabilizer in most cases will *not* provide this important protection.

The only safe and approved method of grounding your home is through an electrically isolated grounding bar in or on the mobile or sectional home power supply panel which grounds all non-current carrying metal parts of the electrical system and your home at a single point. The ground conductor of the power-supply cable in turn connects the grounding bar to a good electrical ground back through the mobile home park electric power supply system. This means that for 125/250 volt service, you must have a 3-pole, 4-wire service or power supply cable.

It is *extremely important* that the neutral conductor NOT be grounded in or on the home or the home's service-entrance cabinet.



Defective or apparently defective wiring should be repaired or inspected only by a licensed electrician or your home dealer if your home is still under the manufacturer's warranty.

The electrical system within your home contains a number of branch circuits designed to prevent overloading of any one circuit.

The service-entrance equipment of your home, built to USA Standard A119.1, is provided with either one of two means of overload protection — (1) type "S" fuses or (2) circuitbreakers. If a circuit is overloaded or a short occurs in the wiring, the fuse or circuitbreaker will interrupt the circuit. If the fuse or circuitbreaker continually interrupts the circuit, this is an indicated danger signal and it is advisable to call in a competent and licensed electrician to locate and correct the difficulty. Always replace a blown fuse with a type "S" fuse of the correct current rating. A circuitbreaker needs merely to be reset.

FLOORS

Floors are covered with inlaid vinyl linoleum or carpeting. Linoleum will look better and last longer if it is cleaned and waxed regularly. Avoid excessive application of water, as it may cause lifting and curling. It is best to establish a good coating of wax. A number of good floor coatings and preservatives are available and may be purchased locally.

All carpeting should be vacuumed regularly and kept clean for long wear.

HARDWARE

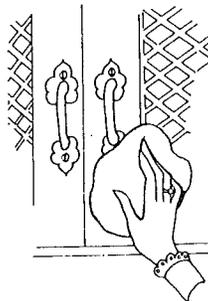
Mobile and sectional homes may have chrome, brass, antique copper, or colonial black hardware.

Chrome-Plated Hardware

Genuine chrome-plated hardware is best cleaned with a commercial chrome cleaner. In some cases, soap and water will remove discoloration and spots.

Brass, Antique Copper and Colonial Black Hardware

To clean, simply wipe with a damp cloth. Use a very mild soap or detergent, if necessary. Cleaning agents containing abrasives are not recommended. Do not use chemicals of any kind on these finishes because they will destroy the protective coating usually applied to them.

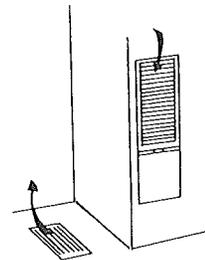


HEATING SYSTEMS

Your home's gas, oil, and electric heating systems are designed to provide maximum comfort with a minimum of maintenance and service. Care and operation of your system is explained in a separate booklet supplied by its manufacturer. Read it carefully and then file it for reference in the cover pockets of this manual.

Air Circulation

Your home has a central heating system. Adequate circulation of warm air is accomplished by the blower in the furnace. This blower forces air through floor ducts to various points within the home. Air within your home is pulled back to the furnace by the blower through return air openings, reheated, and then discharged through the ducts again.



The furnace pulls in a certain amount of fresh air from the outside which is heated and "blended" with the inside air. Your furnace is especially designed to provide "sealed combustion". This means that air from the outside is used for combustion and that *no inside air* is used. Furthermore, sealed combustion design prevents flue products from entering the home.

Under no conditions, should the fresh air intake on the furnace be blocked or obstructed, and the outside draft opening must not be obstructed. The extra clearance under your room doors are to facilitate air circulation throughout the home.

Oil or Gas Heating Systems

Whether operated by oil or gas, the heating equipment is fully automatic and equipped with safety devices. The gas systems are designed to use either natural or liquefied petroleum gas and an orifice is supplied for each type of gas. Make certain that the person connecting gas to your home has installed the proper orifice.

Lighting, operating and maintenance instruction information in booklet form is supplied by the furnace manufacturer and usually placed within the burner compartment or attached to the furnace door when the home leaves the factory. These instructions should be carefully followed at all times.

If, by chance, there are no instructions with the furnace, you should write to the furnace manufacturer, giving the model number of the furnace and request a new copy of the Use and Care Manual. The address of the manufacturer can be found on the name plate attached to the furnace.

CAUTION:

If adjusting of the furnace appears to be necessary, a qualified oil or gas service man or your home dealer should be contacted.

Electric Heat Systems

An electric furnace operates in the same manner as a gas or oil furnace except that electricity, instead of the gas or oil flame, provides the heat source. The duct system and means of heat distribution remain the same.

Furnace Maintenance

The operating instructions furnished by the furnace manufacturer will outline the maintenance required for the specific model. Basically, the following points should be observed as applicable:

1. The outside fuel tank should be kept clean. Dirt or water in the fuel oil will retard the flow of oil into the burner.
2. With vapor type oil furnaces, a filter should be installed. It should be inspected frequently and kept clean.
3. Vaporizing type furnaces should be cleaned at least once during the season or more often. A dirty burner can reduce oil flow and cause improper combustion.
4. The blower must be cleaned regularly; if the blower or impeller (squirrel cage) becomes linted up and dirty, the blower motor can overheat.
5. The blower motor should be oiled regularly according to the manufacturer's instructions. Avoid over-oiling and use of thin household oil.
6. The flue pipe and roof jack should be kept free from excessive deposits of carbon and inspected at least once a year for rusting and corrosion.
7. A gun type oil furnace should have its nozzle replaced each year. At the same time, the electrodes in the ignition system should be cleaned and adjusted, if necessary.

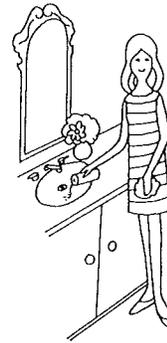
Furnace Service

If service is required on the heating system, the dealer from whom your home was purchased should be contacted. In many cases, the furnace manufacturer will have local service stations where service can be obtained. Your dealer will know where they are.

Furnace Guarantee

A guarantee card is normally supplied with each furnace. This card should be filled in as soon as you move into your home and returned to the furnace manufacturer, as specified on the card, in order to begin the guarantee.

PORCELAIN ENAMEL



Kitchen sinks, and working surfaces of some appliances are often finished with acid-resisting porcelain enamel baked onto steel. Soap or a suitable household cleaner will keep them sparkling clean. Stains or discoloration caused by food acids or alkalis may be removed with a mild scouring cleanser.

If the enamel becomes chipped or broken, patching materials are available that can be used to permanently repair the damage on white or colored units. Check your local hardware store for recommendations.

Chlorine-type bleach will probably remove stains that have been allowed to remain for any length of time. The stains should disappear after the bleach has remained on the stain for at least 30 minutes. then rinse with water. Repeat if necessary.

Porcelain enamel should be protected from extreme heat which may crack it. Hot utensils should not be placed on any porcelain surface. A wire rack or protective pad should be placed beneath the hot utensil until it has cooled.

GLAMORWARE

The vanity tops, bathtub and shower panels in your home are made from Champion Home Builders' own strong durable water-resistant product called Glamorware. A soft household dishwash detergent applied with a soft cloth will help keep the Glamorware like new for years. However, make sure you rinse the detergent off thoroughly to eliminate any film. DO NOT use any powder-type cleaners because they usually contain abrasives which can dull, scratch, and possibly corrode the Glamorware finish.

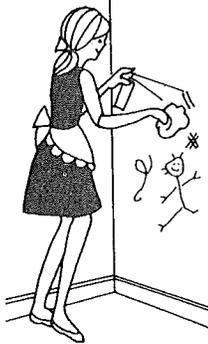
WALLS

Care of Dry-wall

Surface dirt can easily be removed with a damp cloth or with a vacuum cleaner, using one of the special attachments. A mild detergent solution will remove a stubborn stain or grease spot.

In the case of plastic coated wood, some home owners apply a good furniture wax for added beauty. Any of the liquid or spray waxes intended for use on wood may also be used. Strong soaps or cleansers are not advisable.

Care of Plywood and Natural Wood Walls



Walls may be washed with a mild detergent or household cleanser. A mellow sheen may afterwards be produced on the walls by using a good cleaning polish, household wax, or any oil soap.

Most wax manufacturers recommend using a damp cloth to apply the wax. The cloth should be wiped across the wax in the can, then applied to the walls in a thin, even coat — the thinner the coat, the better the polish.

Liquid polish and cleaner combinations also give excellent results. These should be applied with a damp cloth or sponge, after which the walls should be polished with a clean cloth. These polish-cleaners can also be used on appliances and vinyl upholstery materials.

Wax should be applied, using a circular motion, first rubbing across the grain of the wood with quick strokes, then rubbing with the grain using longer strokes. An area about two feet square should be waxed and polished at a time.

Frequency of waxing depends on amount of wear. Areas receiving hard use may need to be re-waxed occasionally. Smudges can be removed with any of the household waxes marketed for that purpose. The label on the container will tell the type of surfaces for which the wax is made.

Woodwork that has a dull, natural finish to start with should be cleaned with mild, soapy water, dried, and then treated with any of several wood oils, such as lemon oil, olive oil, linseed oil — any one of which prevents drying out of the wood.

WATER HEATERS

These appliances require very little care. Water heaters are equipped with thermostats to maintain the water at the desired temperature (usually around 150°F). An adjustment can be made to obtain either warmer or cooler water. A water heater *must* also be equipped with a temperature and pressure relief valve to prevent the build-up of dangerous temperatures or pressures in the event that the tank thermostat should fail.

Consult an authorized dealer when service and parts are needed.

WINDOWS

In extremely cold climates, windows or exposed glass areas may accumulate excessive moisture due to condensation. In most cases, it is helpful to install storm windows when cold weather comes. If they are not already on your home, they can be ordered through your mobile home dealer and are easily installed.

Windows should be opened frequently and cleaned around the metal casing. A good window cleaning preparation should be used to clean the glass. If excessive moisture on the glass becomes bothersome, it should be wiped lightly with a cloth moistened slightly with glycerin.



Loose screws in the window garnish as well as thrust arms should be kept tightened. Window hinges and operating arms should be lubricated with a light oil at least once a year.

Exterior Maintenance

SIMPLE REPAIRS AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES
THAT ASSURE A WELL-CARED FOR HOME ...

EXTERIOR FINISHES

Your mobile home's exterior siding is either pre-finished color-coated aluminum, Tri-Guard vinyl construction or wood.

Any finish will deteriorate with age and exposure to the elements. However, in the case of aluminum siding *only*, this process can be retarded if the aluminum finish is protected by keeping it clean and waxed. Such protection should be done as needed. Waxing of vinyl siding is not recommended or required. It only requires washing with a mild detergent if necessary, followed by clear-water rinsing

Exterior Cleaning of Wood Siding

Some of our models have been manufactured with plywood exterior siding that has the appearance of rough-hewn wood. This type of siding has already been stained and treated to help protect it from the weather. In order to keep this siding clean just rinse it off with water and wipe clean with a cloth.

Exterior Cleaning of Vinyl Siding

Vinyl siding resists airborne dirt. Normal rainfall or a periodic rinsing with a hose will keep the siding free of loose dirt. Where an unusual amount of dirt accumulates on the siding, use of ordinary, non-abrasive household detergent is recommended. Use a rag, sponge or soft bristle brush with gentle rubbing action to clean the siding. The siding should be allowed to cool before it is washed.

Stains requiring more vigorous cleaning action may sometimes occur. Such stains could be caused by flowers rubbing against the vinyl siding. Use of household cleanser (example: Comet), soft bristle brush and gentle rubbing action is suggested. An alternative is use of a solution of household detergent (example: 1/3 cup Tide) and household bleach (example: 1/2 cup Clorox) in warm water. A soft bristle brush and gentle rubbing action is suggested. Rinse thoroughly.

Exterior Washing of Aluminum Siding

A mobile home should never be washed in the rays of the hot sun. The exterior siding should be allowed to cool before it is washed, with a detergent, if necessary, and rinsed. A small soft brush is helpful in removing grit and grime from crevices.

Cleaners and Polishes for Aluminum Siding Only

These come in paste and liquid form and can be used to loosen accumulation of film, scum, oil, tree sap, and grime which cannot be removed by washing.

In the case of aluminum siding an efficient cleaner removes oxidized siding paint which sometimes forms on a mobile home. Because paint and lacquer are organic materials, they deteriorate from the action of the elements, especially sunlight. A

microscopic film of "dead" paint or laquer forms on the surface which must be removed if the finish is to be bright. The "live" paint remaining is still tough and hard and is unaffected by the cleaner.

Before using either a cleaner preparation or a combination cleaner-polisher, your aluminum-sided home should be washed with a detergent, rinsed, and allowed to dry.

A cleaner can then be applied to its finish with a soft, clean cloth. The residue should then be removed with a dry cloth.

For dirt accumulations built up over long periods between cleanings, use a non-etching chemical cleaner on your aluminum-sided home, diluted three parts of water to one part of cleaner.

A combination cleaner-polish is usually in liquid form. A single application both cleans and polishes aluminum-sided homes. It contains a slightly abrasive cleaning ingredient and a small amount of wax or oil. There is no lasting protection from the wax or oil, however. Such cleaners should be applied often.

To repeat, vinyl siding does not need to be polished.

Waxing of Aluminum Siding

Pre-finished aluminum metal exteriors may be waxed for maximum protection. Wax jobs last longest when applied in spring or fall and when the temperature ranges between 50 and 70 degrees. Winters are hard on wax durability because of snow, sleet, mud, and dirt. Hot summer sunshine deteriorates the paint film and makes waxing needed more frequently.

Paste waxes leave a durable coating of wax on finishes of aluminum-sided homes. They provide protection from abrasion and minor scratches. The wax coating will make your home much easier to wash because dirt won't stick to it readily.

Most waxes have limited cleaning power. Unless your aluminum-sided home is brand new, it should be cleaned with a commercial cleaner or cleaner-polish before waxing. The wax should be applied to a small section of the exterior at a time with a soft cloth. Only a thin coating should be put on and then rubbed vigorously until the solvent has evaporated and the wax has set in a hard, brilliant shine.

To repeat, vinyl siding does not need waxing.

Oil, Tar, Salt Air

A tar remover can be used to remove tar and oil from *aluminum* siding without damaging the finish.

Caution: Naptha or gasoline should NOT be used for removing tar as such solvents may soften the finish.

If your home is located near the seashore, you should wash and, if aluminum sided, also polish it every few months in order to remove accumulations of salt deposits, which are very damaging to the finish.

SKIRTING

(This is extremely important)

Before a covering or skirting is installed around your home to ground level, provision should be made for both front and rear vents to allow for air circulation to help prevent damage-causing moisture accumulation underneath the home. Also cover the ground under the home with roll roofing or asphalt paper. (This will prevent drawing ground moisture into your home.) The space around and under your home also should be properly graded to provide run-off of water, rain or snow. If the home is located on concrete "ribbons", rather than on a concrete stand, the area between the ribbons should be graveled for drainage to a depth of 4 to 6 inches, before adding skirting, to provide additional protection against damage-causing moisture from forming under your home.

Especially in high wind areas, it is recommended that your home be fitted with a lattice-work type or similar style skirting. Such skirting is both attractive and functional for it allows high winds to pass through. Otherwise strong winds could cause damage to skirting as well as to your home.

CAULKING

As in any type of house, your home, from time to time should be caulked. All home-settling cracks and openings, no matter how small, which may occur around the mouldings, joints, rails, windows, roof-top seams, doors, and roof vents should be sealed with caulking to prevent damage-causing moisture from entering. Loose nails and screws that are exposed should be tightened or replaced at once so moisture cannot enter.

Sealing compounds are made in a variety of colors to match the existing finish. The best caulking compounds do not dry out hard, but instead remain elastic. These can be applied with a caulking gun or a putty knife. For filling up small openings and cracks, caulking consistency can be cut with paint thinner. The instructions provided with the caulking compound should be followed.

INSULATION

Your home, built to the ANSI Standard A119.1, is insulated with thick fiberglass insulation in the walls, floors and ceilings. Your home also has a polyethylene sheet that acts as a wind barrier next to the exterior side of walls and ceilings.

The type, thickness, and application of the insulation have been worked out by mobile home manufacturers in conjunction with insulation engi-

neers so that both winter and summer comfort will be maintained.

Crevices, corners, and exterior connections should be carefully caulked to provide added protection against infiltration of cold air in winter.

LOCKS

The door locking mechanism for your home provides adequate protection to the owner. It also is easy to unlock in case of an emergency. Powdered graphite should be used to lubricate any lock mechanism.

The latch bolt and door strike must be maintained completely in alignment. If not, an adjustment should be made so that the door strike and the latch bolt will mate properly.



Keys to Your Mobile Home

A record should be kept of the identification number and make of the house lock. With this information, it should be possible to obtain a duplicate key from a locksmith if keys are lost.

ROOFS

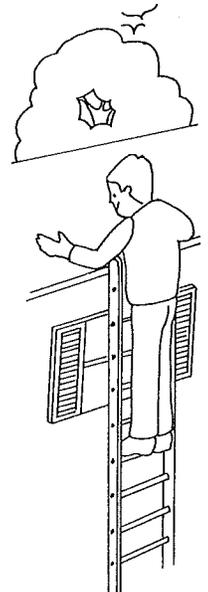
The smallest leak or break in the roof or roof edges could result in damaged ceilings, interior panels, and even furnishing. Whenever your mobile home is relocated make sure you cool seal the roof.

The cause of most costly roof troubles can be prevented:

1. Your mobile home roof should not be walked upon except when absolutely necessary. Most inspections, cleaning, and repair work can be done effectively from a stepladder.

2. When walking on your home's roof cannot be avoided, only those sections which are supported by rafters or stringers should be walked on. Moreover, pieces of board or plywood should be used to walk upon to distribute one's weight and avoid roof damage.

3. The roof and roof edges should be inspected for leaks, breaks or openings at least twice yearly, and accumulated



debris removed. The roof can be washed occasionally with a mild soap solution, followed by a rinse with clear water. This will eliminate corrosive action from accumulated dirt.

4. When sited, it is **EXTREMELY IMPORTANT** that your home be properly leveled (see page 8) to avoid strain which can part seams and create buckling of the roof area. Low hanging tree branches should not scrape the roof as this can damage, dent or puncture it.

5. Metal roofs should be coated or painted at least every other year with a roof-preservative and preferably once a year for maximum trouble-free life and added insulation benefits.

However, make sure you use a roof preservative that is of good quality so that in hot sunshine, the preservative does not melt, run and streak the sides of your mobile home. Some roof preservatives are guaranteed not to streak your repainted side panels. Check before you buy!

6. Metal roof coating should be applied with an applicator, never painted with a brush. Coating should be applied in heavy coats.

7. Don't remove furnace or furnace pipes and re-install without also checking roof stack outside. A crack in the stack caulking or a loosened stack could be a cause for a roof leak. A loose roof stack or related furnace pipe also could be a fire hazard. Check this thoroughly. Re-caulk stacks if necessary.

Metal Roofs

Metal roofs are generally either sheet aluminum or steel. The roofs are either coated or painted. When the roof is inspected, moldings, stacks, vents, as well as the roof surfaces should all be checked and repaired or replaced if necessary.

Vinyl Roofs

Care for vinyl roofs is the same as for vinyl siding as previously explained in this manual. Frequent washing with a mild liquid detergent and clear water rinsing is all that is needed. Seams of vinyl roofs should be re-sealed when and if periodic inspection dictates.

Shingled Roofs

Shingled roofs should be periodically inspected for any tearing, cracking or rolling of the individual shingles. Shingles which have been rolled up by the wind can be flattened out and cemented down with an approved roof mastic. Any shingles which are cracked or torn should be replaced. This is extremely important since it can curtail any leaks which could damage the interior of your home.

Roof Moldings

All roof moldings should fit tightly to the roof, firmly held by screws or nails. Damaged moldings should be removed and either repaired or replaced. Before moldings are reset, a heavy coating of caulking should be liberally applied to the underside with a small brush, putty knife, or caulking gun. If the roof or roof-line molding is tight, or after it has

been reset, a preservative coating should be applied over the top of the entire molding. Special attention should be given to assure that all screw or nail heads are covered or coated with a preservative.

Roof Stacks and Vents

If stacks or vents have rusted and fail to function properly, they should be replaced. Before replacing them, remove the old, dried caulking around them and apply a new caulking. In setting stacks and vents, caulking should be applied to the underside of the base of the fixture as well as the roof where it is to be set.

The fixture should be firmly secured in place with screws, nails or other suitable fasteners. Caulking should be applied so that it completely covers all fasteners of the stacks or vents.

If stacks and vents don't have to be removed, old, dried caulking around them should be scraped away and a new coating liberally applied from time to time and as regular inspection dictates.

Roof Seams



The roof seams should be checked for spreading, parting or buckling and for loose nails or screws. If any of these seam conditions occur, immediate corrective action should be taken to prevent roof leaks. Caulking, nails, screws and paint or all four items may be required to correct spreading, parting, or buckling roof seams.

Roof Surface

Rust, oxidation, breaks and cracks on the roof panels are all potential trouble points. The roof should be checked for these danger signals.

Rust and oxidation are almost sure signs of metal-roof panel wear. Affected areas should be scraped or wire brushed and recoated before additional damage occurs.

Cracks and breaks in metal roof panels should be treated with a special conditioner before using the regular roof coating. Consult your local paint dealer for a recommended conditioner.

WATER SUPPLY LINE

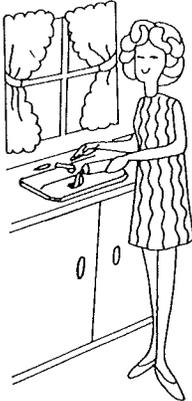
If your home is located in an area where prolonged periods of freezing temperatures occur, the water supply line to the home should be installed below the frost line. The entire pipe riser above the frost line should be insulated. There are a number of suitable insulating materials available with which to accomplish this. An electric heating element, generally referred to as a "heat tape", may also be used.

When the heat tape is wrapped around the pipe and plugged into an electrical outlet, protection against freezing will be provided to the pipe even in coldest weather. Electric current consumption is about equal to that of a 25 watt light bulb if the water line is not too long. An alternate method for protection is to provide a thermostatically controlled heat tape which will turn off the electricity when heat is not required to prevent freezing.

It is also advisable to occasionally check your water inside and outside. Leakage can cause extensive trouble if not found early.

Winter Protection during Non-Occupancy

All sink and lavatory traps should be drained or antifreeze should be poured into the traps. Antifreeze should always be poured into bathroom commode and tub traps. No water should be allowed to remain in the flush cabinet. In addition, all hot and cold water lines should be completely drained to prevent bursting. The shut-off valve below the frost line on the main water supply should also be closed.



OIL SYSTEMS

Where oil is used as a fuel for heating, an adequate supply must be readily available. In general, this means the use of either an individual oil storage tank located adjacent to your home or a centralized oil distribution system now found in some of the newer mobile home parks.

The oil tank that feeds vaporizing type oil furnaces must be installed so that oil flows by gravity. The top of the oil tank can be *no higher* than 8 feet above the appliance oil control and the bottom of the tank can be *no less than* 18 inches above it.

A readily accessible and approved shut-off valve, manually operated, must be installed at the outlet of the oil supply tank.

Where a centralized system exists, it would normally only be necessary to connect from the home to the oil connection provided. The oil in the system is under pressure and is supplied through a suitable metering device.

During summer months when the heater is not in operation, the oil tank should be kept full to prevent condensation and rusting.

Check your oil lines from oil tank to furnace; check for leaks and also for kinks in tubing. In extremely cold climates — the oil line should be completely wrapped (outside) to keep oil from congealing.

BOTTLED GAS ... CAUTION

If you should decide to use bottled gas for cooking or heating, or both, extreme caution should be used before turning on gas at the cylinder. All appliance valves **MUST** be closed. If your home has been in transit, fuel lines, connections, and appliance valves should be checked for loose connections and leaks before and after opening the cylinder valve. **CAUTION: A MATCH OR FLAME SHOULD NEVER BE USED IN CHECKING FOR LEAKS.** A safe and frequently used method of checking for gas leaks is to apply a soapy water solution to suspected points and look for tell-tale bubbles.

CAUTION

The only butane cylinder or "bottle" that should be used is one bearing the approval marking of either the U. S. Dept. of Transportation (DOT) or ASME. The chief difference between these two is that the DOT cylinders are acceptable in any state, whereas the ASME cylinders, which have been built to the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, may not be acceptable in all states.

No DOT container which has been involved in a fire should be refilled until it has been requalified for service according to DOT regulations.

No ASME container which has been involved in a fire should be refilled until it has been retested in accordance with the requirements for its original hydrostatic test and found to be suitable for continued service.

Your dealer or home set-up crew should carefully and thoroughly check, fill, and recheck all connections between the gas cylinder, water heater, range, and other gas appliances. Only after that should the gas be turned on again.

The gas must be turned off at the *main valve* above the cylinder before your home is moved.

DRAIN CONNECTIONS

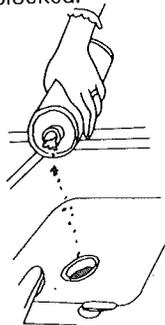
Your home, built to ANSI Standard A119.1, is provided with a single drain outlet connection. However, there are occasions, because of the design of the home, where a loose length of drain piping is provided for connecting a remote drain to the main drain line. This piece will normally be installed at the time your home is first set in place.

If your home is moved frequently, it is convenient to use a section of flexible hose for connection between the waste outlet and the sewer connection.

If the drainage lines underneath the home are exposed, there should be sufficient fall (1/8" per foot) to prevent freezing and bursting of the line. Special treated rubber sewer connectors are available through dealers and mobile home supply houses.

Fats, greases, and oils which are allowed to go down the kitchen sink drain may have a tendency to clog the sink trap. Within a period of a few weeks, they can build up at certain spots until the drainage is partially or completely blocked.

Many owners pour a commercial drain cleaner through the kitchen sink at regular intervals. Caution should be taken to see that the cleaner does not damage the rubber drain hose if one is used. It may be advisable to remove the rubber drain hose and use a bucket or other container instead.



COUPLER HITCH ASSEMBLY

Your home is equipped at the front with a coupling and hoisting device called a hitch. This provides a means for attachment of the home to the Towing vehicle.

Most hitches also include a jack or screw device for raising or lowering the front end of the home.

Lubrication

Grease fittings or oil points are provided on most couplers for lubricating the jack mechanism to prevent rusting and to provide for easier operation. Regular greasing and cleaning of the mechanism is advisable so the parts will be functional when they are again used.

BRAKES

A mobile home that has been parked for a prolonged period should have its brakes checked by a competent automotive mechanic before being moved over the highway. Electrical connections to the brakes should be checked to make sure they are clean and tight or the result may be weak, uneven, or grabbing brakes, or a lack of brakes.

become worn out or greasy. Linings approved by the manufacturer of the brakes should be used.

TIRES

Before being moved, the air pressure of the mobile home tires should be checked.

When a home is blocked in position, tires should carry some of the weight, but a board may be placed under the tire to keep it free of the soil. Tires should be kept inflated.

After the home is positioned and the skirting installed the tires will be shielded from the sun. Painting the tires with a rubber tire paint helps protect them from deterioration.

The original tires furnished with your home are guaranteed by the tire manufacturer to be free from defects in workmanship and material for a certain period of time. Check the tire warranty information. If an examination shows that any tire has failed under terms of this guarantee, adjustment should be arranged through the nearest tire dealer handling the brand in question.

All tires are designed to carry a specific load at specified air pressures. They will render satisfactory service if used within the load limitation indicated by the tire manufacturer.

WHEELS

Wheel bearings can become badly etched or corroded when your home is parked for long periods unless the bearings are well covered with a protective covering of a suitable lubricant.

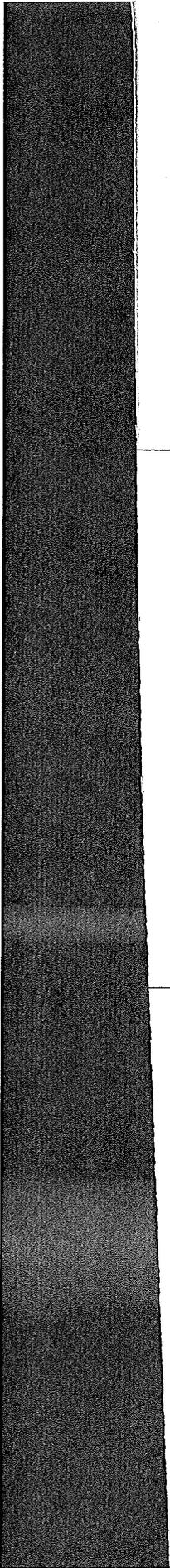
Corrosion is caused by water getting in through the seals or by moisture due to condensation forming in the hub with variations in temperature. There is no way to prevent the condensation except to fill the hub and bearings completely with grease.

After your home has been permanently located, the wheel bearings and hubs should be cleaned and repacked with grease, leaving no voids in the hub to permit the entrance of moisture.

If your home is to be moved on the highway again, some of the grease should be removed so the hub is about two-thirds full. This will prevent grease leakage through the seals onto the brakes. If the hubs are left fully packed, the grease will expand due to heat generated at higher speeds and be forced through the seals, causing faulty brake operation.

It is important that the wheel bearings be inspected and cleaned prior to moving.

In order to check for spindle tightness, the grease cap under the hub cap should be removed. The spindle nut should be pulled up tight, then backed off to the first cotter pin hole so that the wheel will rotate freely when jacked up. No side play should be present in the bearings. This can be checked by rocking the wheel sideways by hand with the wheel jacked up.



***Secondary
Moves***

SECONDARY MOVES

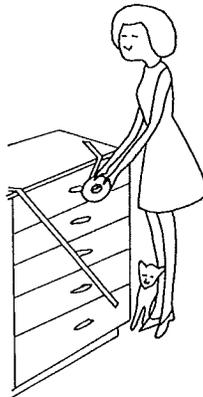
Mobile homes are moved by professional mobile home movers. There are several firms that specialize in this activity. They have offices in all major cities.

Ready for Moving

While you should *never* attempt to move your home yourself, there are certain procedures you can follow to prepare for the move. Pictures, clocks, radios, television sets, lamps and other fragile items can be tied on the couch in the living room or on a bed. Anything loose will slide forward on a quick stop. Some people prefer to put these small items in cartons.

Dishes should be packed in cartons with towels and pillows. If latches are inclined to jolt open, use masking tape to secure them.

If the owner prefers, arrangements can be made for the mover to handle the entire procedure.



It is strongly recommended that you consult with the professional mover as to the load and weight distribution within your home prior to moving. Loose articles within a moving mobile home have a tendency to shift to the front and to the right; therefore, most of the weight added to the mobile home should be placed near the center. Heavier and unbreakable items should be packed over the axle and to the front, with the weight evenly distributed toward the center of the home. Place as few items as possible in the rear rooms.

The water inlet and sewer outlet should be capped. Close all windows. Lock all doors.

The mover will check the entire under-carriage of the home and the tires for proper inflation.

Do Not Overload Your Home

Remember, overloading means overweight, unnecessary stress and undercarriage sway, all of which result in extra cost to you for tire blowouts, structural damage and longer routing. Check and make sure after loading, that the distance between the top of each tire and the bottom of each wheel well is three inches or more. This will prevent a dangerous rubbing of tires when the mobile home is moving.

A good rule of thumb to follow is, prior to moving, take out everything in your home that was not on the home's original factory invoice except your normal clothing supplies. ***YOUR HOME WAS NOT BUILT TO HAUL CARGO!*** Do not carry such things as blocking apparatus, blocks, lawn mower or lawn equipment in your home.

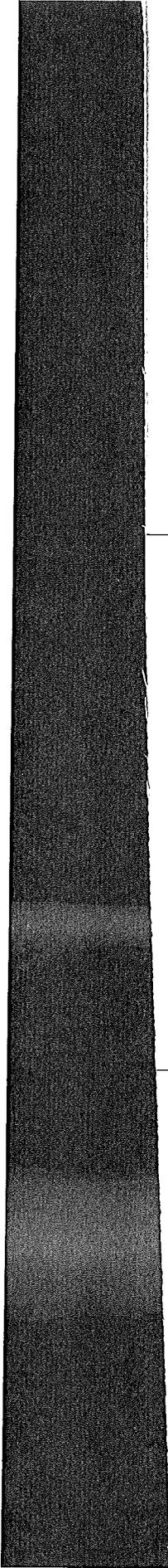
Items such as piano, freezers, large trunks, etc. should also be shipped separately. Your mobile home has been designed and constructed so as to be capable of sustaining the designed loads consisting of the dead load plus a minimum of 3 pounds per square foot floor load and the super-imposed dynamic load resulting from over the road movement.

HOME RESALE TIP

In the event that you sell your home, it is strongly recommended that you thoroughly go over this manual with the purchaser prior to new possession and occupancy. It is extremely important that consistent upkeep be maintained over the life of the home.

Please make sure the second-time buyer fully understands the maintenance instructions within this manual, because they will make for happier, more economical and safer mobile home living.

The second-time buyer is entitled to and is anxious to receive as much information about his used home as he can get. Remember. Put yourself in his shoes! Keep the used home buyer happy by filling him in completely. Urge him to thoroughly read this manual.



Insurance Information

A GUIDE TO THE TYPES OF INSURANCE NEEDED
BY THE MOBILE HOME OWNER ...

There are certain basic principles and fundamental information about insurance which apply to all kinds of home ownership — mobile or site-built.

Insurance companies have given recognition to the problems of the mobile home owner; he will find it easy to insure his home so that he is adequately protected when it is (1) in location or (2) in transit.



If he wants to relocate his home, collision or upset insurance is available either on a full-term or on a "trip" collision basis (for 30, 60, or 90 days, or whatever period is required).

The location of the home, how it is anchored, whether in a mobile home park or on private property, may have some bearing on the type and rate of insurance available.

Specifically, there are three basic types of classifications of insurance:

- I. Physical Damage Insurance
- II. Liability Insurance
- III. Credit Life, Accident and Health Insurance

In brief outline, the exposures involved under these types are as follows:

I. Physical Damage

- a. Fire and Lightning
- b. Theft (Broad Form)
- c. Combined Additional Coverages (windstorm, hail, earthquake, explosion, riot or civil commotion, the forced landing of any aircraft or its parts or equipment, flood or rising waters, malicious mischief or vandalism (\$25.00 deductible), external discharge or leakage of water except loss resulting from rain, snow, or sleet whether or not wind-driven.)
- d. Comprehensive ("... any direct and accidental loss of or damage to the mobile home except loss caused by collision ... or upset ...")
- e. Collision or Upset (available either on a full term or trip basis).
- f. Personal Effects. Fire and/or combined additional coverage. Personal effects covers the home owner against loss or damage to wearing apparel, kitchen utensils, linens, beddings, sporting equipment, and all other "personal" property either of the insured or of any other person in the insured's household while carried in or upon the mobile or sectional home.

II. Liability Insurance (Sometimes called "third party" insurance)

Under liability coverage the insurance company agrees to pay (within the limits stated) on behalf of the insured, all sums which the insured shall become obligated to pay as damages physically sustained by another person or another's property as a result of an accident arising out of the insured's ownership, maintenance, or use of the home.

Liability protection is usually purchased as part of the home owner's insurance package. Some firms may add the liability protection as an endorsement to the home owner's automobile liability policy, although this practice is not as prevalent as it once was.

This matter can be reviewed with the insurance agent.

III. Credit Life, Accident and Health Protection

When your mobile home is purchased under installment sales contract or chattel mortgages, many buyers want to include credit life, accident and health insurance which guarantees that (1) in the event of the borrower's death the balance of the loan made to purchase the home is paid off in full, or (2) in the event of accident or sickness the required monthly payments are paid for the borrower until the borrower again is able to return to regular employment.

When you think of insurance you should remember that a policy of insurance actually is a contract between two parties: the underwriting company and the purchaser of the insurance. Accordingly, as in any contract, there are carefully laid out in the insurance policy the responsibilities of each party to that contract.

It will be found, for example, that in the event of loss occurring from such cases as are specifically stipulated, the company will do certain things for the insured to protect him from loss.

On the other hand, the purchaser of the insurance, i.e., the insured, usually will find that it is his responsibility to do certain things in the event of a loss — including, among others, protecting damaged property from further loss, the prompt reporting of the loss, prompt execution and return of any forms supplied by the company, and the cooperation of the insured with its adjusters and legal counsel.

The values offered should be carefully measured when considering mobile home insurance. The least expensive policy may prove the most expensive if at time of loss it is learned the policy purchased is not applicable to mobile or sectional homes, or the company involved has little or no experience in the prompt, equitable adjustment of mobile or sectional home claims.

GLOSSARY

The following abbreviations used throughout the book are defined as follows:

- AGA** — American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22209.
A national trade association representing all segments of the natural and manufactured gas industries.
- ANSI** — American National Standards Institute, 10 East 40th Street, New York, New York 10016.
The internationally recognized independent clearing house for standards activity in the United States.
- ANSI Standard A119.1— for Mobile Homes**— The nationally recognized and ANSI approved standard covering the construction, heating, plumbing and electrical systems of mobile homes. Every home built by members of MHMA and TCA is built to this standard and bears a seal near the front door which attests to this fact.
- ASME** — American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, New York 10017.
A professional society embracing the entire field of mechanical engineering.
- DOT** — Department of Transportation, Washington, D. C.
- MHI** — Manufactured Housing Institute (formerly the Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association) 14650 Lee Rd. P. O. Box 201 Chantilly, Va. 22021.
A national trade association representing the manufacturers of mobile homes as well as its suppliers. All of its members must build homes in accordance with ANSI Standard A119.1.
- NFPA** — National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110.
An international organization devoted to improving methods of fire protection and prevention.
- NEC** — National Electrical Code.
The standard relating to all types of electrical installations and materials widely adopted throughout the USA by state law or city ordinance. The code is sponsored by the NFPA.
- UL** — Underwriters Laboratory, 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.
An independent, not-for-profit organization testing for public safety, sponsored by the American Insurance Association.

NOTE: Homes shown illustrate standard or available factory-installed equipment unless noted as dealer installed accessories. Items referred to as options or available are at extra cost. Different model applications of the components that are listed as well as many other items of factory-installed equipment may be ordered through your dealer.

All homes by Champion Home Builders Co. are manufactured on a continuing basis and will not go through annual model year changes. Champion Home Builders Co. reserves the right to make changes at any time in prices, colors, materials, equipment, specifications and models and also to discontinue models without notice and/or obligations. Data shown is basic information for the prospective buyer effective at time of issuance of this literature. Dealer will provide complete up-to-date information on available equipment, specifications, etc. not shown here.

OWNER'S MAINTENANCE CALENDAR

The following procedures are given to help you in your home care. You may have other activities to add to those listed here.

SPRING

- Wash exterior, wax aluminum siding only
- Wash, wax walls
- Inspect roof; clean off debris; rinse off with water and hose
- Check exhaust-fan systems
-
-

SUMMER

- Check air conditioner
- Clean air filters
- Replenish fuel oil supply
- Inspect, clean wheel bearings
-
-

VACATION REMINDERS

- Suspend telephone service, if desirable
- Stop all regular deliveries
- Turn off water supply; during winter, put approved anti-freeze in kitchen, lavatory, and toilet traps
- Turn off water heater
- Close and lock windows
- Put the cat out
- Lock the doors
- Have fun!

FALL

- Check/clean furnace
- Check oil supply
- Caulk all small openings
- Wash exterior, wax aluminum siding only
- Inspect and rinse roof
- Recoat metal roof if necessary
- Check exhaust-fan systems
-
-

WINTER

- Lubricate window hinges and arms
- Check furnace filters every 30 days
- Clean filters if necessary
-
-

YOUR OWN MISCELLANEOUS REMINDERS

-
-
-
-
-

Now that you've chosen the economical, care-free lifestyle of mobile home living, you'll have more time and money to enjoy yourself. Ever think about owning a travel trailer?

Say hello to five good-buys.

We're itching to show you five of the best buys on the road — the Concord, Titan, Woodsman and Champion Travel Trailers and the roomy Concord 5th Wheel Travel Trailer.

They're all real beauties in their bright aluminum exteriors with color accent panels. Our models even sport Sky Blue, Mint Green and Golden-Tan Metallic colors.

But don't let their low-price tags fool you. They're manufactured solidly, inside and out.

Look around the bright interiors accented with color-coordinated curtains and seat fabrics. Check out all the living room. Notice the brushed-chrome range, the family-sized refrigerator, quick-heating gas furnace and big hot water heater.

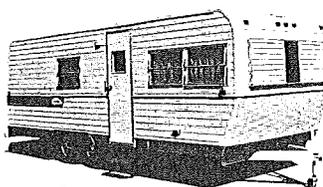
Then walk into a real walk-in bathroom.

There's plenty of sleeping room for all in the family, too. (If you're looking for lots of extra room, looking into the Concord 5th Wheel or the 31' and 35' "Park" model travel trailers designed as small cottages for your own private lot.)

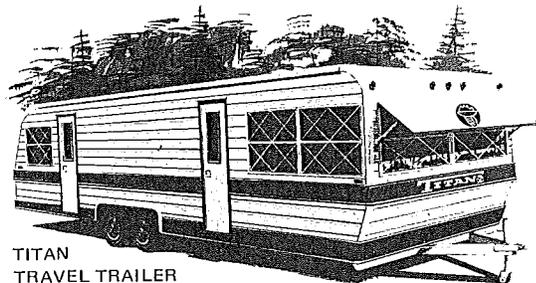
Concord, Champion, Woodsman and Titan Travel Trailers come in lengths from 15 to 35 feet (depending on brand) and our Concord 5th Wheel is available in 27 and 31 foot lengths.

Check out one of our travel trailer brands and say goodbye to high prices.

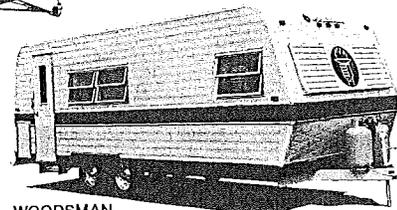
For more information, please write: Concord and Woodsman Travel Trailer Div., P.O. Box 602, Elkhart, Ind. 46514; Champion Travel Trailer Div., P.O. Box 347, Ellaville, Ga. 31806, Titan Travel Trailer Divs., P.O. Box 250, Cutler, Calif. 93615; 120 W. Center St., Canastota, N.Y. 13032.



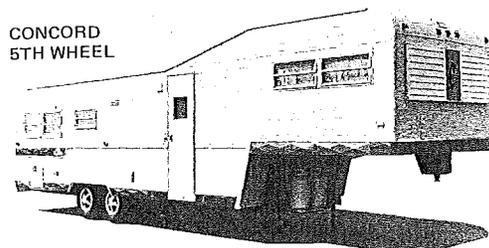
CONCORD TRAVEL TRAILER



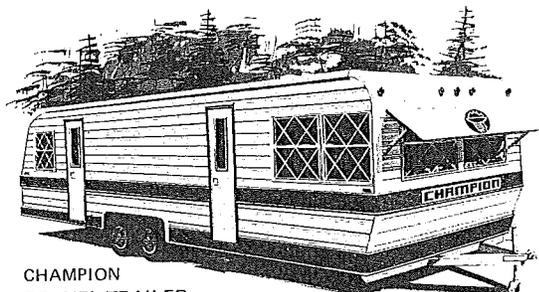
TITAN TRAVEL TRAILER



WOODSMAN TRAVEL TRAILER



CONCORD 5TH WHEEL



CHAMPION TRAVEL TRAILER

**IF YOU EVER HAVE TO MOVE, YOU CAN
MOVE IN WITH US —
AGAIN!**

That's right. You can move into another Champion-built singlewide or doublewide mobile home if you ever find it necessary to move from your present location.

Wherever you go throughout the U.S. we'll have a dealer near you marketing one or more of our various brand homes.

There are a wide variety of floor plans and sizes to choose from, too, depending on geographical locations of our manufacturing plants located across the country. Our 12' and 14' wide mobile homes range from 36' to 80' in length. Our doublewide homes come in spacious 24' and 28' widths and 44', 50', 60' and 64' lengths.

Just check the list below for our plant(s) closest to where you'll be relocating. Then write our sales manager at the respective plant(s) giving him the name and of the city and state where you intend to move. He'll be pleased to send you a brochure and the name of our nearest dealer in the area.

And, remember, no matter what Champion-built brand you pick, they're all in the low-to-medium price range — but in the high value class. So, if you have to move, we'd like nothing better than to have you move in with us AGAIN!

Champion Homes Divisions

- * California 93247, Lindsay
P.O. Box 429 (also
manufactures Manatee)
- * Georgia 31806, Ellaville
P.O. Box 5
- * Michigan 48428, Dryden
P.O. Box 147
- * Nebraska 68467, York
P.O. Box 525
- New York 13455, Sangerfield
P.O. Box 56
- * North Carolina 27546, Lillington
P.O. Box 1146 (also
manufactures Metamora)
- Texas 75831, Buffalo
P.O. Box 459
- Utah, 84302, Brigham City
P.O. Box 638 (also
manufactures Manatee)

Concord Homes Divisions

- ** Florida 32055, Lake City
P.O. Box 887 (also
manufactures Woodlake)
- ** Idaho 83655, Now Plymouth
P.O. Box 525
- ** Indiana 46772, Monroe
P.O. Box 305
- ** Kansas 67152, Wellington
P.O. Box 608
- ** Mississippi 38869, Sherman
P.O. Box 168
- ** Virginia 22842, Mt. Jackson
P.O. Box 465
(Also Manufactures Woodlake)

Metamora Homes Divisions

- *** Michigan 49677, Reed City
P.O. Box 177
- *** Nebraska, 68467, York
P.O. Box 503
- New York 14856, Kanona
P.O. Box 177
- Texas 75169, Wills Point
P.O. Box 186

Titan Homes Divisions

- † Colorado 80513, Berthoud
P.O. Box 10
- † Georgia 30293, Woodbury
P.O. Box 458
- † Idaho 83660, Parma
P.O. Box 188
- † Minnesota 56172, Slayton
P.O. Box 89
- † New York 13439,
Richfield Springs
P.O. Box D (also
manufactures Concord)
- † North Carolina 27546, Lillington
P.O. Box 11385 (also
manufactures Atlantic)
- † Texas 75446, Honey Grove
P.O. Box 185

Atlantic Homes Divisions

- Michigan 48444, Imlay City
P.O. Box 300 (also
manufactures Titan)
- †† Nebraska 68826, Central City
P.O. Box 148
- †† Pennsylvania 16625, Claysburg
P.O. Box 256
- †† Tennessee 38231, Henry
P.O. Box 3507
- Manatee Homes Divisions**
- †† Florida 33558, Oneco
P.O. Box 1238 (also
manufactures Tamarack)
- †† Texas 75428, Commerce
P.O. Box 663

Tamarack Homes Divisions

- †† Idaho 83672, Weiser
P.O. Box 190 (also
manufactures Atlantic)
- Sequoia Homes Divisions**
- †† California 93618, Dinuba
P.O. Box 964 (also manufactures
Concord and Conesloga
doublewide)
- †† Idaho 83672, Weiser
P.O. Box 70

* Also manufactures Townline
Doublewide

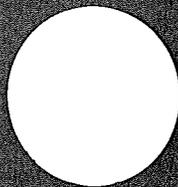
** Also manufactures Conesloga
Doublewide

*** Also manufactures Metamora
Doublewide

† Also manufactures Tamarron
Doublewide

†† Also manufactures Piedmont
Doublewide

††† Also manufactures Sequoia
Doublewide



please place all of your
maintenance records,
bills and receipts
in this pocket.

Now that you've chosen the economical, care-free lifestyle of mobile home living, you'll have more time and money to enjoy yourself. Ever think about owning a motor home?

Your next motor home shouldn't cost you your vacation.



At Champion, we've always thought it kind of senseless for people to spend as much as \$20,000 on a motor home . . . and then not have enough money left to really enjoy it year 'round.

So, you'll find you can step into one of our Concord, Titan or Champion brand motor homes for about half that price. And still find the features you'd expect from the higher-priced jobs.

Things like an abundance of storage space. An interior with 4-burner range and oven and gas/electric refrigerator plus sleeping room for up to eight people.

And to make the going great up front, there's power steering, power brakes and automatic transmission—all standard.

Whatever the size of your family, you'll find a floor plan to fit it—in lengths starting with our brand new 19-foot intermediate (especially suited for couples or small families) all the way up to 31 feet—on your choice of Dodge or Chevrolet chassis.

For your peace of mind, each motor home is built with a rigid 16-gauge steel cage-like frame welded to a reinforced steel underframe. It surrounds your family with the strength of steel instead of just wood.

To keep you warmer in winter and cooler in summer, we use a thick blanket of urethane-foam insulation. And bond it to the walls, ceiling and floor for added strength and sound-proofing.

Over the years, built-in values like these have helped make us the country's second largest manufacturer of full-size motor homes.

You can get the name of your nearest Concord, Titan or Champion dealer by calling toll-free 1-800-243-6000 (in Connecticut, call 1-800-882-6500). You might also ask participating dealers about our new national rental system called: "Adventure Our Way".



CHAMPION HOME BUILDERS CO.

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