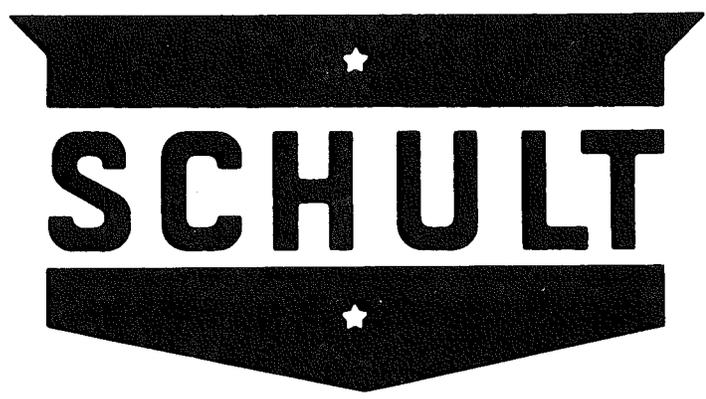


11-21-79

# HOME INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



## INTRODUCTION

The step-by-step instructions which are required for the correct installation of your Schult home are presented in this booklet. The testing of the various utility systems and the proper connection of these systems to the energy supply sources must be accomplished by an experienced installer. The Schult *Owners Manual*, which has also been supplied with your new home, will provide additional information so that you as the owner can assure that the procedures that are appropriate to your type of home are carefully followed.

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

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

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# SITE PREPARATION

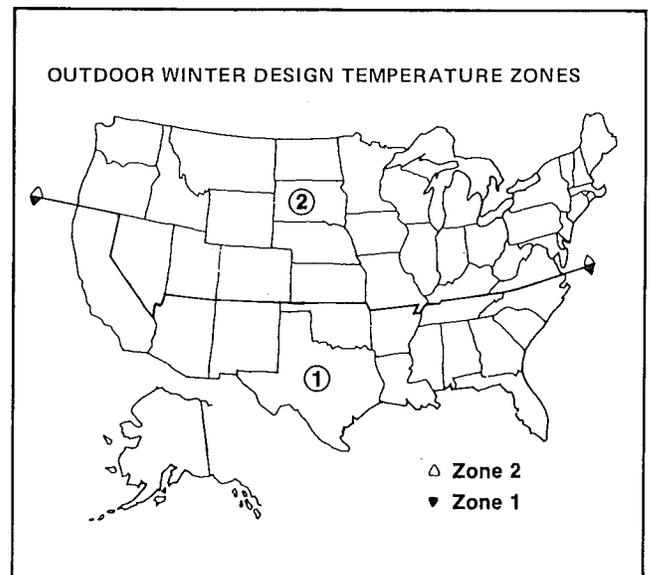
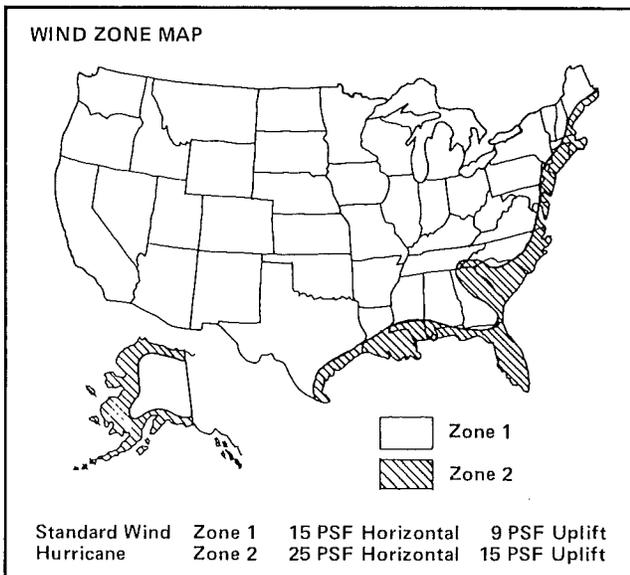
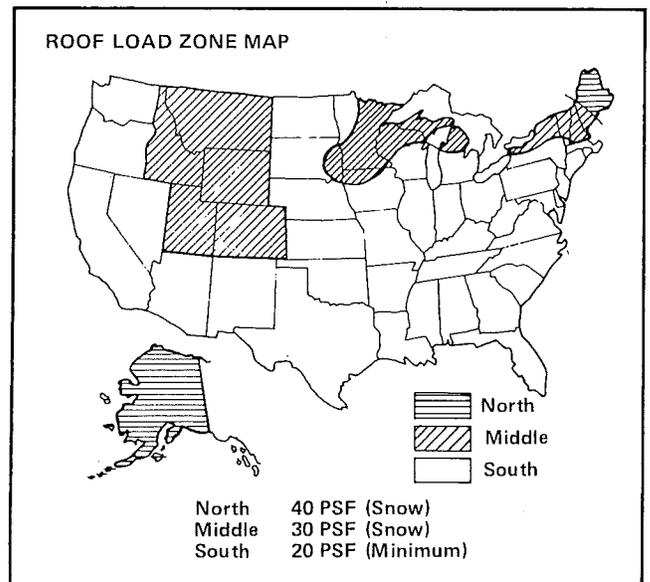
The selected home site must be properly graded and sloped to provide for storm drainage run-off; in particular, the area beneath the home must be graded to prevent water accumulation.

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

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

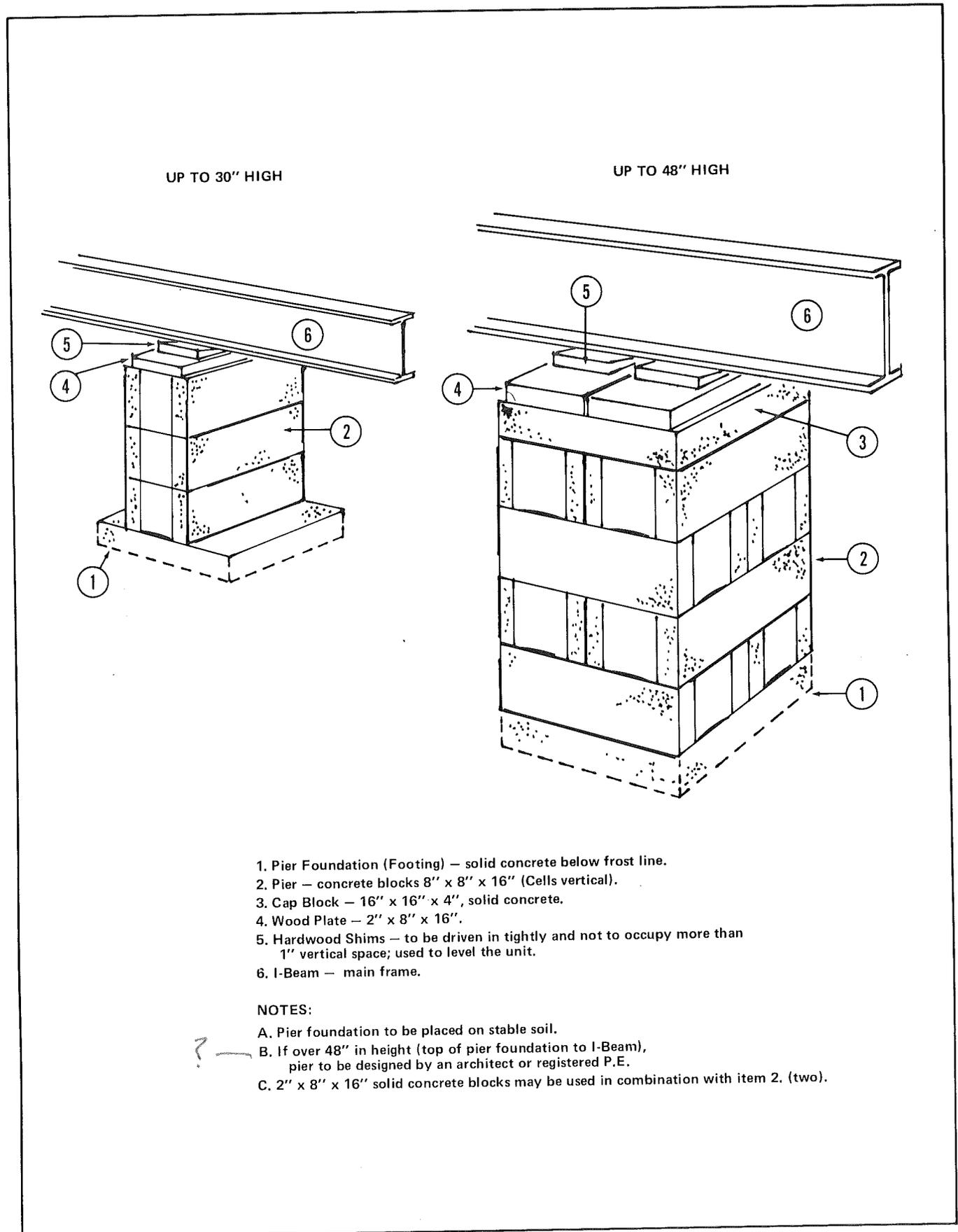
## Zone Maps

The following Zone Maps will help you make other installation determinations with regard to prevailing weather in the Zone where your site is located:



# PIER AND FOOTING CONSTRUCTION

## Specifications



## Steps in Selecting Piers and Footings

1. Determine soil bearing capacity.
2. Select pier spacing (10'-0" max.).
3. Determine pier height to be used, based on site conditions.
4. Determine required pier capacity from pier capacity table. For pier height between 2'-0" and 3'-0", use 3'-0" pier values; and for pier height between 3'-0" and 4'-0", use 4'-0" pier values. For pier spacing between 8'-0" and 9'-0", use 9'-0" spacing values; and for pier spacing between 9'-0" and 10'-0", use 10'-0" spacing values.
5. Using soil bearing capacity determined in Step 1 and required pier capacity determined in Step 4, select concrete footing size from footing size table.

## Pier and Footing Tables

PIER CAPACITY TABLE

*What is the capacity for Pier Heights 2'-3'-4' No. of Spacing*

Pier Height		2'0" Pier		3'0" Pier		4'0" Pier	
Zone	Max. Pier Spacing	12' Wide	14' Wide	12' Wide	14' Wide	12' Wide	14' Wide
South	8'-0"	3200 lbs.	3700 lbs.	3200 lbs.	3700 lbs.	3500 lbs.	3700 lbs.
	9'-0"	3600 lbs.	4100 lbs.	3600 lbs.	4100 lbs.	3800 lbs.	4100 lbs.
	10'-0"	4000 lbs.	4700 lbs.	4000 lbs.	4700 lbs.	4300 lbs.	4700 lbs.
Middle	8'-0"	3700 lbs.	4200 lbs.	3700 lbs.	4200 lbs.	3700 lbs.	4200 lbs.
	9'-0"	4100 lbs.	4700 lbs.	4100 lbs.	4700 lbs.	4100 lbs.	4700 lbs.
	10'-0"	4600 lbs.	5300 lbs.	4600 lbs.	5300 lbs.	4600 lbs.	5300 lbs.
North	8'-0"	4100 lbs.	4700 lbs.	4100 lbs.	4700 lbs.	4100 lbs.	4700 lbs.
	9'-0"	4500 lbs.	5000 lbs.	4500 lbs.	5000 lbs.	4500 lbs.	5000 lbs.
	10'-0"	5000 lbs.	5900 lbs.	5000 lbs.	5900 lbs.	5000 lbs.	5900 lbs.

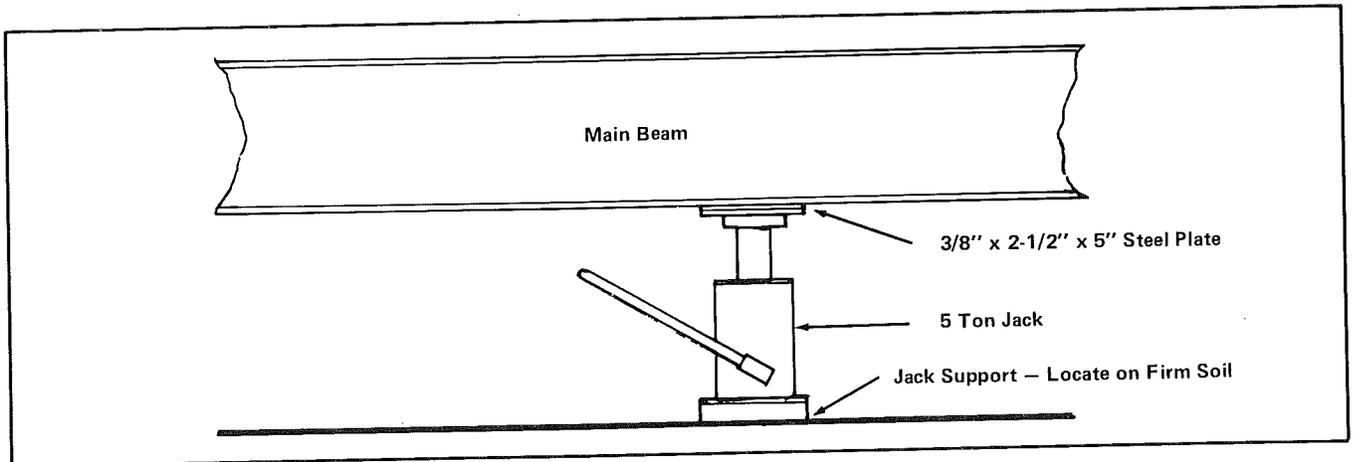
FOOTING SIZE TABLE

Required Pier Capacity	Soil Bearing Capacity (PSF)				
	1000	1500	2000	3000	4000 & Over
3200 lbs.	24x20x6	20x16x4	16x16x4	16x12x4	16x8x4
3500 lbs.	24x24x6	24x16x4			
3600 lbs.			20x16x4		16x12x4
3700 lbs.					
3800 lbs.					
3900 lbs.					
4000 lbs.				16x16x4	
4100 lbs.	30x24x6	20x20x6			
4200 lbs.		24x20x6			
4300 lbs.					
4400 lbs.					
4500 lbs.			24x16x4		
4600 lbs.					
4700 lbs.					
4900 lbs.					
5000 lbs.		24x24x6			
5100 lbs.	36x24x6				
5400 lbs.			20x20x6	20x16x4	16x16x4
5600 lbs.			24x20x6		
5800 lbs.					
5900 lbs.					

## BLOCKING AND LEVELING

### Equipment Required

1. Use two jacks with a minimum rating of 5 tons each.
2. Use a  $3/8'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$  steel plate between the jacks and main beams to distribute concentrated loads.



### Procedure

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

1. Level the home from front to rear by means of the hitch jack.
2. Place one jack just forward of the forward spring hanger and another just to the rear of the rear spring hanger under one of the main beams.
3. Operating the two jacks simultaneously, raise the home and install footings and piers next to the jacks.
4. Jack up the front of the main beam, under which you have just installed two piers, to a level position and install a footing and pier 1'0" from the front. The home should now be near level from front to rear along the first main beam.
5. Repeat Steps 2, 3 and 4 on the other main beam, bringing the home to a level crosswise and lengthwise.
6. Place the remaining footings and piers along the main beams taking care not to exceed the maximum pier spacing (see pier capacity table, page 3), and that the end piers are 1'0" from the ends of the main beams. Piers should be located as close as possible to the over-the-roof ties.
7. Complete the leveling procedure with a 6 ft. level, adjusting pier heights with the shims (see item 5, page 2).

# TIE-DOWN INSTRUCTIONS

## Introduction

After blocking and leveling, the home must be made secure from overturning in windstorms. This is done in two ways:

1. *Over-the-roof ties.* These straps are installed at the factory and must be anchored to the ground on site.
2. *Frame ties.* These are furnished by the owner or installer. Frame tie strapping material must meet, or exceed, the following specifications: 0.035" x 1.250" Federal Specification QQ-S-781H Type 1, Class B, Grade 1, 0130 oz./Sq. Ft. A frame tie is required at each over-the-roof tie

location. The balance of frame ties are to be spaced equally between over-the-roof ties and located as close as possible to a pier.

The number of over-the-roof ties and the number of frame ties required vary with the following:

1. Wind zone
2. Pier height
3. Size of the home

The proper number of over-the-roof ties have been installed at the factory to meet the zone requirements for which this home was built.

The installer must use the tie-down tables below and follow the procedures on pages 6 and 7.

## Tie-down Tables

### ZONE 1

Nominal Size	No. of Over-the-Roof Ties Required	No. of Frame Ties Required		
		2'-0" Pier	3'-0" Pier	4'-0" Pier
44x12	2	4	5	5
52x12	2	5	5	6
54x12	2	5	6	7
60x12	2	5	6	7
65x12	2	6	7	8
70x12	2	6	7	9
74x12	2	6	8	9
54x14	2	4	5	6
60x14	2	5	5	6
65x14	2	5	6	7
70x14	2	6	7	8
76x14	2	6	7	8
80x14	2	7	7	8
Pullout	1	--	--	--
20' Pullout	1	--	--	--

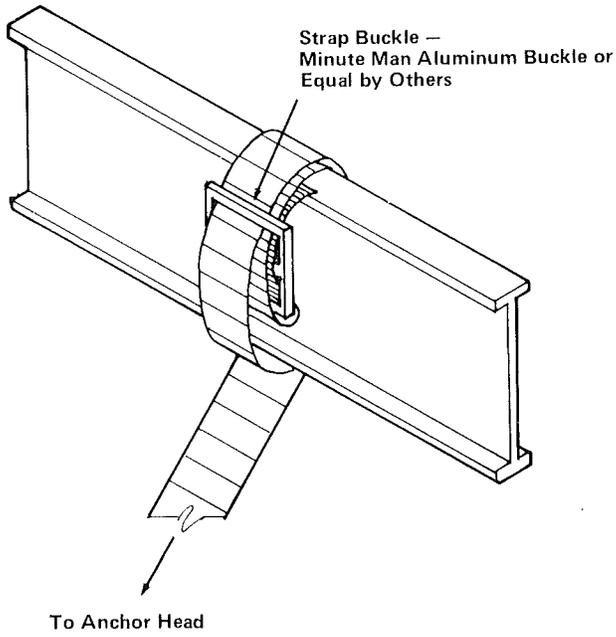
### ZONE 2

Nominal Size	No. of Over-the-Roof Ties Required	No. of Frame Ties Required		
		2'-0" Pier	3'-0" Pier	4'-0" Pier
44x12	2	6	7	9
52x12	3	7	9	10
54x12	3	7	9	10
60x12	3	8	10	12
65x12	3	9	11	13
70x12	4	10	12	14
74x12	4	10	13	15
54x14	3	7	8	9
60x14	3	8	9	10
65x14	3	8	10	11
70x14	3	9	10	12
76x14	4	10	11	13
80x14	4	11	12	14
Pullout	1	--	--	--
20' Pullout	1	--	--	--

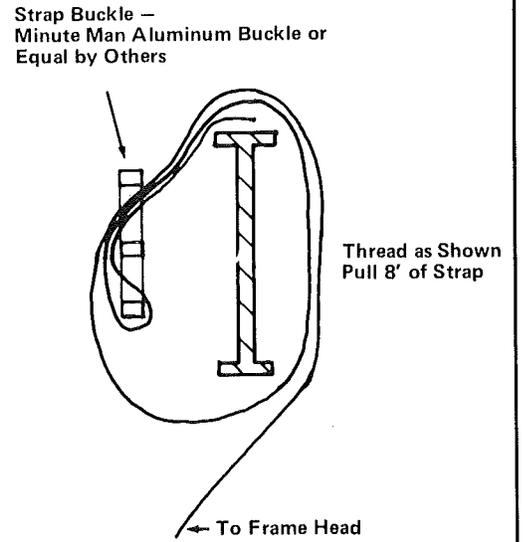
# Tie-Down Detail

## FRAME TIE DETAIL

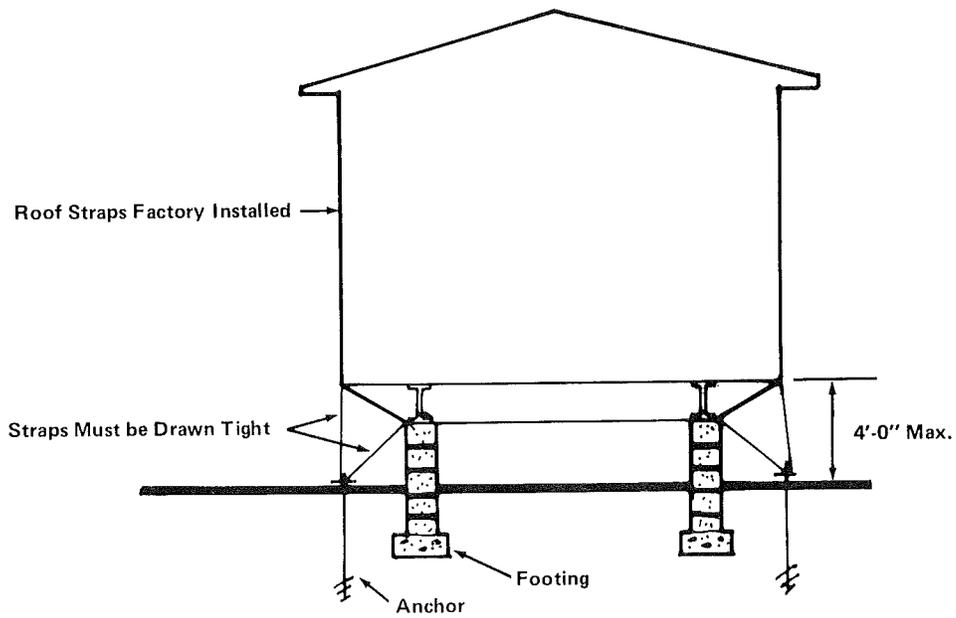
FRAME STRAP AND BUCKLE



FRAME TIE SIDE VIEW

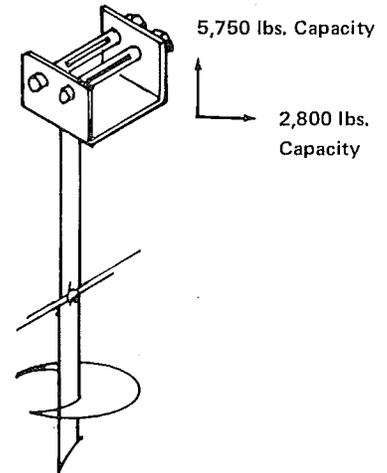
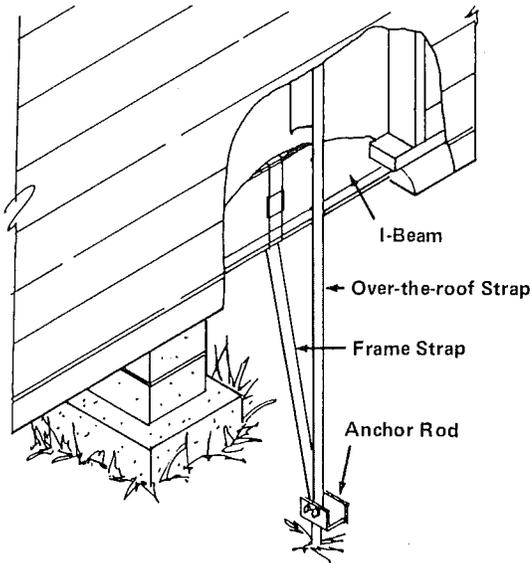


## OVER-THE-ROOF AND FRAME TIE SIDEVIEW



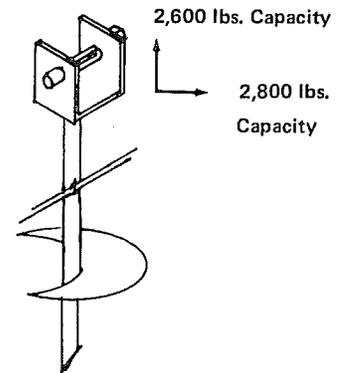
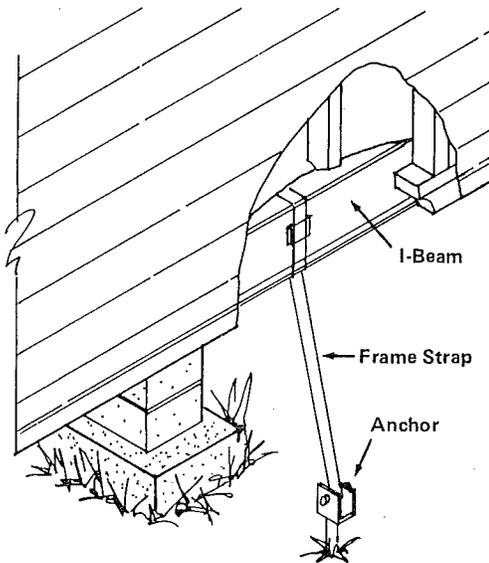
## Anchoring Detail

COMBINATION OVER-THE-ROOF AND FRAME TIE DOWN



Double-fastening Minute Man Anchor—by others:  
Part no. 650DT-5, or 650ETDH-5 for Combination  
Roof Strap and Frame Tie Connection or Equal.  
Min. Load Capacity, 5,750 lbs. vertical and 2,800 lbs.  
horizontal.

FRAME TIE DOWN



Single-fastening Minute Man Anchor—by others:  
Part no. 650DT-5, or 650ETDH-5 for Frame Ties or  
Equal. Min. Load Capacity 2,600 lbs. vertical and  
2,800 lbs. horizontal.

## Tie-Down Procedure

1. Locate over-the-roof ties installed at the factory. Install a ground anchor with double head on each side of the home under the rim of the home. For convenience of installing skirting, anchors may be inset two inches from the exterior line of the home. Connect the frame ties and over-the-roof ties loosely to the double headed anchors. Do not tighten.
2. Refer to the tie-down table to determine the remaining number of frame ties required and their location. Install single headed ground anchors and frame ties at these locations, with the anchor under the perimeter of the home. Do not tighten straps.
3. With one man on each side of the home, start at the front and tighten straps on both sides simultaneously. The home could be pulled off its piers if all straps are tightened on one side only at a time.
4. As an added precaution, especially in areas subject to "frost heave," Schult recommends a pier to be placed under the perimeter of the home at each over-the-roof tie. This will prevent the exterior walls from being pulled downward should the main beam piers heave upward due to the climatic conditions.

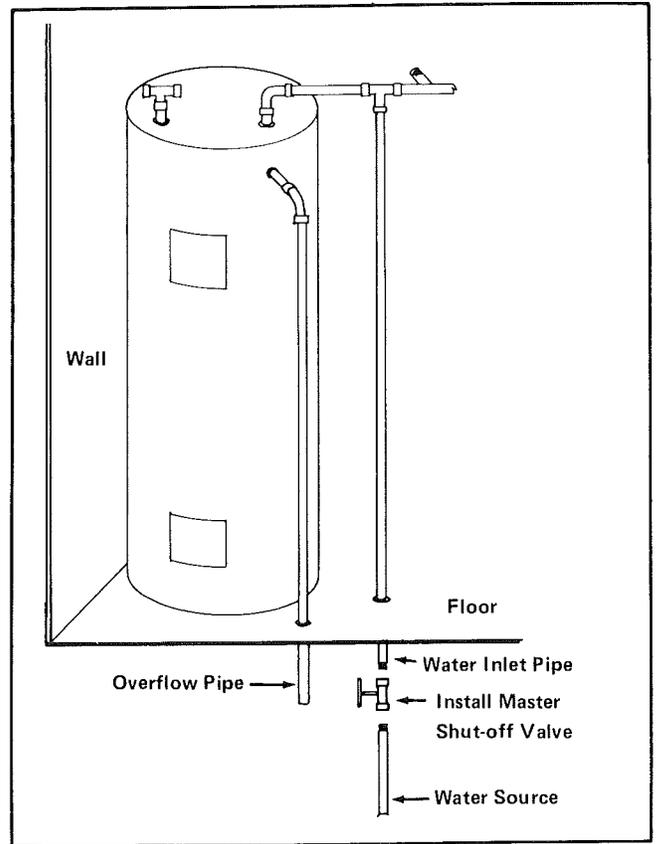
# UTILITY HOOKUP AND TESTING

## Water

Though water lines were tested at the factory, it is essential that they be rechecked for leaks that may have been caused by vibration in transit. With all faucets closed, pressurize the water line system to 100 p.s.i. This pressure should hold for fifteen minutes without a drop.

Install a master shut-off valve at the bottom of the water inlet pipe (either a full port gate or a full port ball valve, with threaded or solder joints). This valve is to be supplied by the installer or owner.

See the *Owners Manual* for the design pressure limitations of the water system.



## Drainage

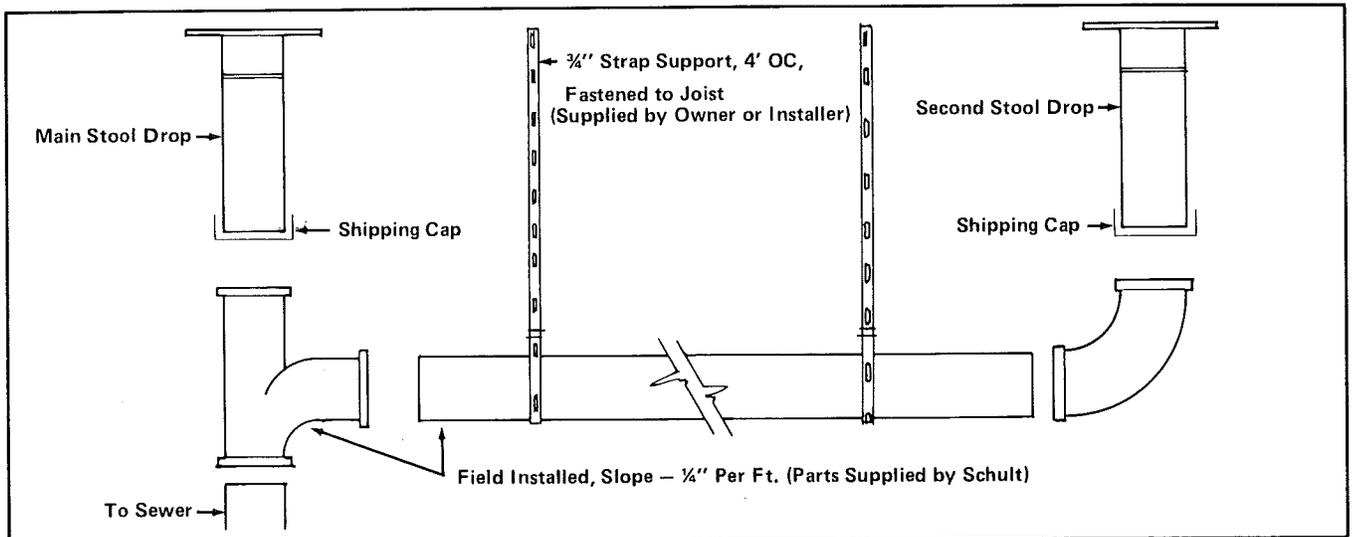
The Drainage System was checked for leaks at the factory; however, it is essential that it be rechecked at the site for leaks which may have been caused by in-transit vibrations.

With the stool drop(s) tightly capped and the tub and shower drains plugged, fill the toilet bowl(s) to the rim(s). The water should stand without dropping for fifteen minutes.

Fill fixtures which are higher than the toilet bowl (lavatories, sinks, etc.) with water. Check these fixture connections for leaks as you allow the water to flow through the system.

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

Secondary bath stool drops must be connected to the main stool drop with a 3" drain line and fittings shipped loose with the home. These installations are many and varied; however, the figure below is typical.



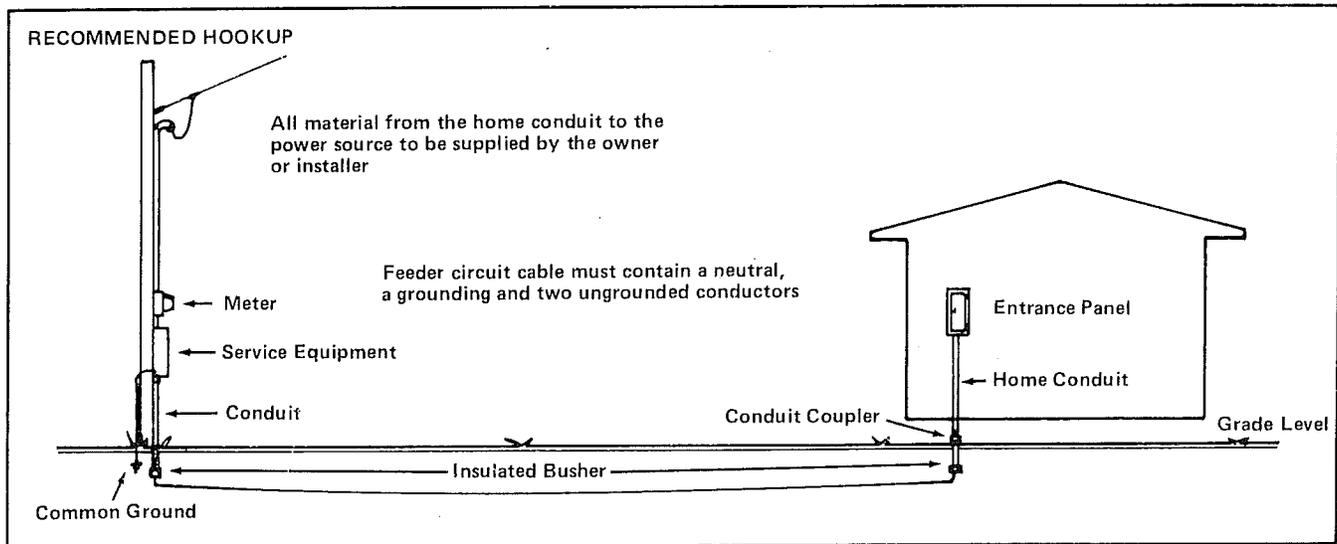
## Electrical

Electrical connections must be made by a qualified person using proper test equipment. The home was tested at the factory, but should be retested after setup, because of the possibility of connections loosening due to in-transit vibrations. The tests to be performed are:

1. Continuity Test of Circuit Conductors
2. Polarity Test
3. Continuity Test of Electrical Grounding System

### PROPER FEEDER SIZES

Main Breaker	Feeder Size
100 AMP	No. 3 75° C
150 AMP	No. 1/0 75° C
200 AMP	No. 3/0 75° C



## Gas

The gas piping system was tested at the factory but it is essential that it be retested after setup, prior to use.

The design pressure limitation of this gas piping system for safe and effective operation is 14" water column (1/2 p.s.i.).

The test procedure must be a minimum as follows:

1. Isolate all appliances from the system by closing all appliance shut-off valves.
2. Pressure must be measured with a mercury manometer or slope gauge calibrated in increments of not more than 1/10 pound.
3. Pressurize the system of 3 p.s.i.

4. Isolate the pressure source from the system.
5. The gauge must stand 10 minutes with no drop.
6. Open all appliance shut-off valves.
7. Pressurize the system to 10" water column and apply bubble solution to all appliance connections.

NOTE: Before a test is begun, the temperature of the ambient air and the piping should be approximately the same. Conduct the test when air temperatures will remain stable.

The Gas connection to the gas supply should be made by an authorized representative of the gas company.

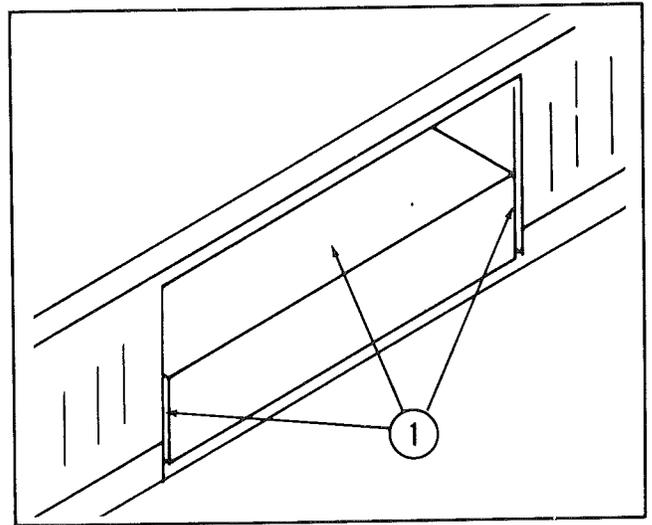
## BOTTOM BOARD PATCHING

Below are listed three different patching methods which, depending on such factors as size and/or location of tear, type of tear, location of home, etc., offer the dealer, or home buyer, a reasonable means of resealing the bottom board:

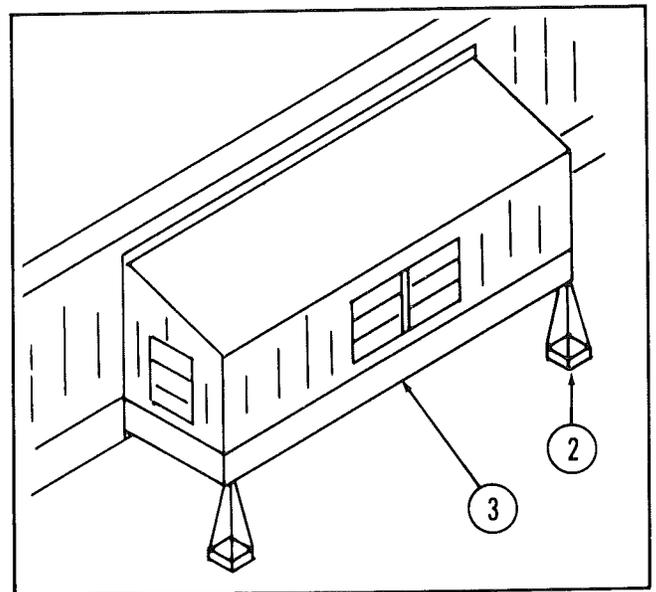
1. Using 3M Double Faced Tape #950, patches may be constructed of any shape and size utilizing scrap pieces of bottom board or other suitable material. The tack side of the tape is affixed to the patch material and when ready for positioning, the release sheet is removed, thereby exposing the other tacky side. The patch should be applied to damaged area, taking care to exert pressure on taped surfaces. Standard stocking size is 3" x 60 yards. It is available in inch increments up to 48" on special order.
2. Tuck #91B, or equivalent, is available for patching the occasional small tears and cuts which occur during setup.
3. Outward Flare Tacker is an air operated tool Model LN3045 manufactured by Senco Products, Inc., suitable for either transverse or longitudinal floor construction. The patch should first be affixed to the bottom, using Tuck #91B or equivalent (described in method #2), to secure the perimeter and then fastened on the perimeter at 3" intervals. Use the staples described in Senco Bulletin M-100.

## TIP OUT ROOM INSTALLATION

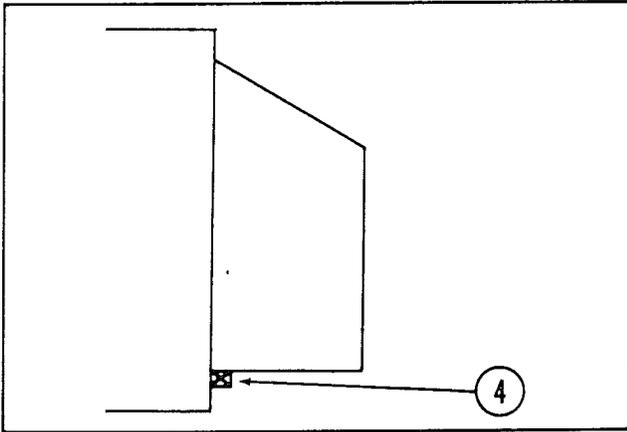
1. Remove all closure material used to enclose opening of tip out.



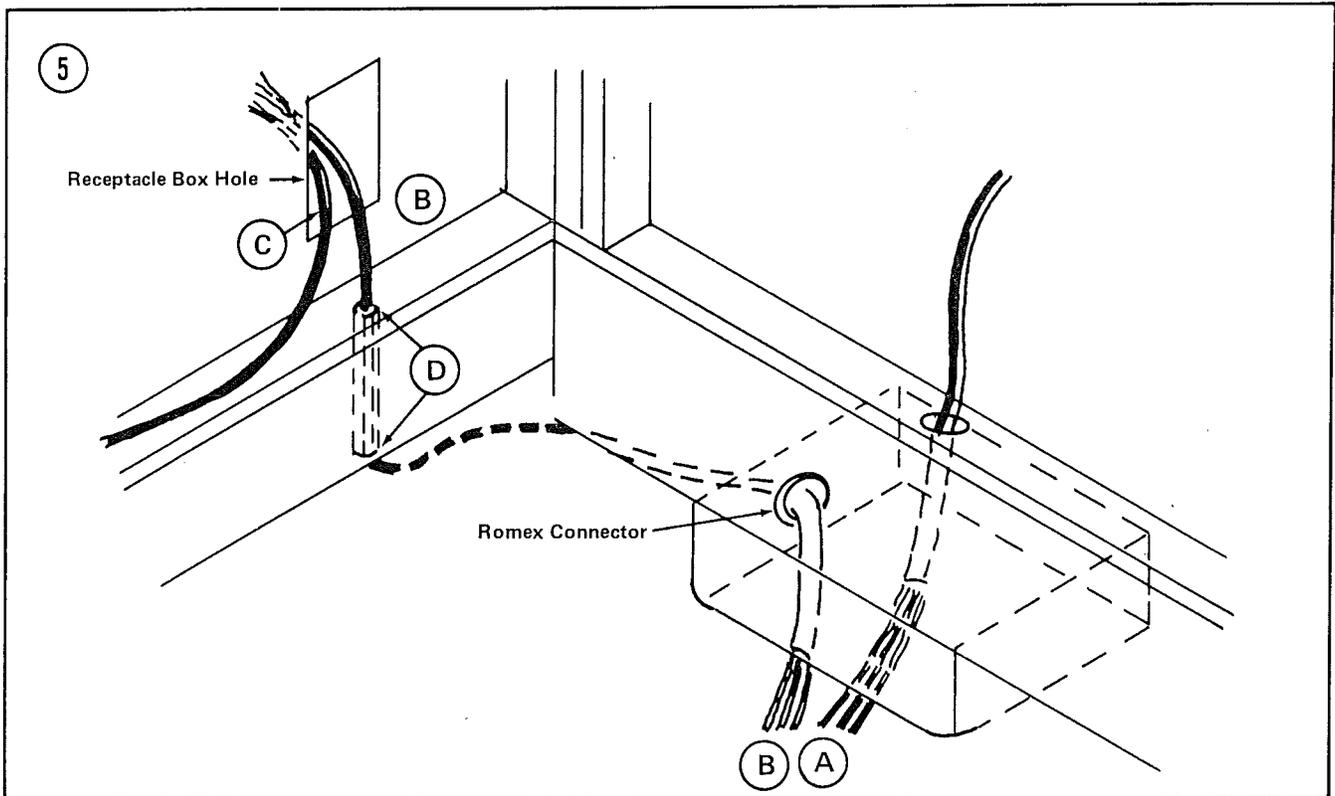
2. Level up parent coach. Place two (2) support stands (supplied by dealer) to support T.O.
3. Visually align the tip out for equal clearance on both sides of coach sidewall. The side planks should be butted up against sidewall to provide proper pivot point. Pick up T.O. room at the header beam and place in upright position with outside corners resting on stands. Level floor.



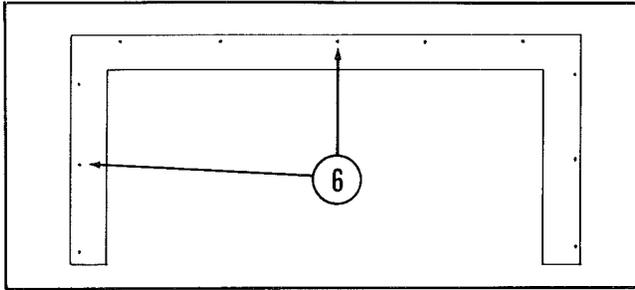
4. Rest T.O. on 2 x 2 fastened to coach and secure cleat to T.O. floor using #8-3" screws, 6" O.C.



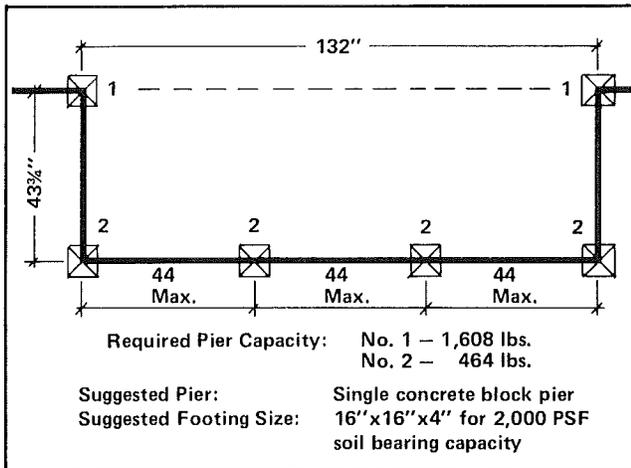
5. Make the electrical connections as follows:  
Be sure electricity to junction box is off, remove cover, and take off wire nuts covering wire ends in junction box. Remove knockout (facing room) out of junction box and install Romex connector. Feed the jumper cable through the Romex connector and strip ends for splicing. Splice with wire nuts, cables A & B—black to black, white to white and ground to ground. Tighten Romex connector and put cover on junction box. From inside room, fish a wire through receptacle box hole through hole (D) and attach jumper cable (B) and draw through receptacle box hole. Strip end of cable (B) for receptacle connection. Make two holes on bottom of receptacle box and insert cables (B) and (C) through the holes. Fasten receptacle box to wall. On cables (B) and (C) attach the black wires to gold or brass colored screws on receptacle, and the white wires to the silver screw, and the ground to the green screw. Fasten the receptacle to the box and put on cover.



- Secure decorative planks to the sidewall with 5/16" x 2 1/2" hex head, spinlock lag screws. Cover all lag screw holes with wood buttons.

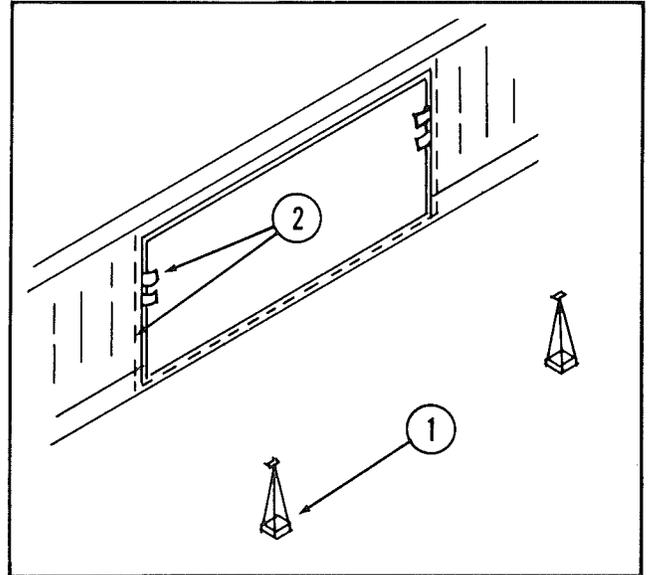


- Block and level the room as shown below:

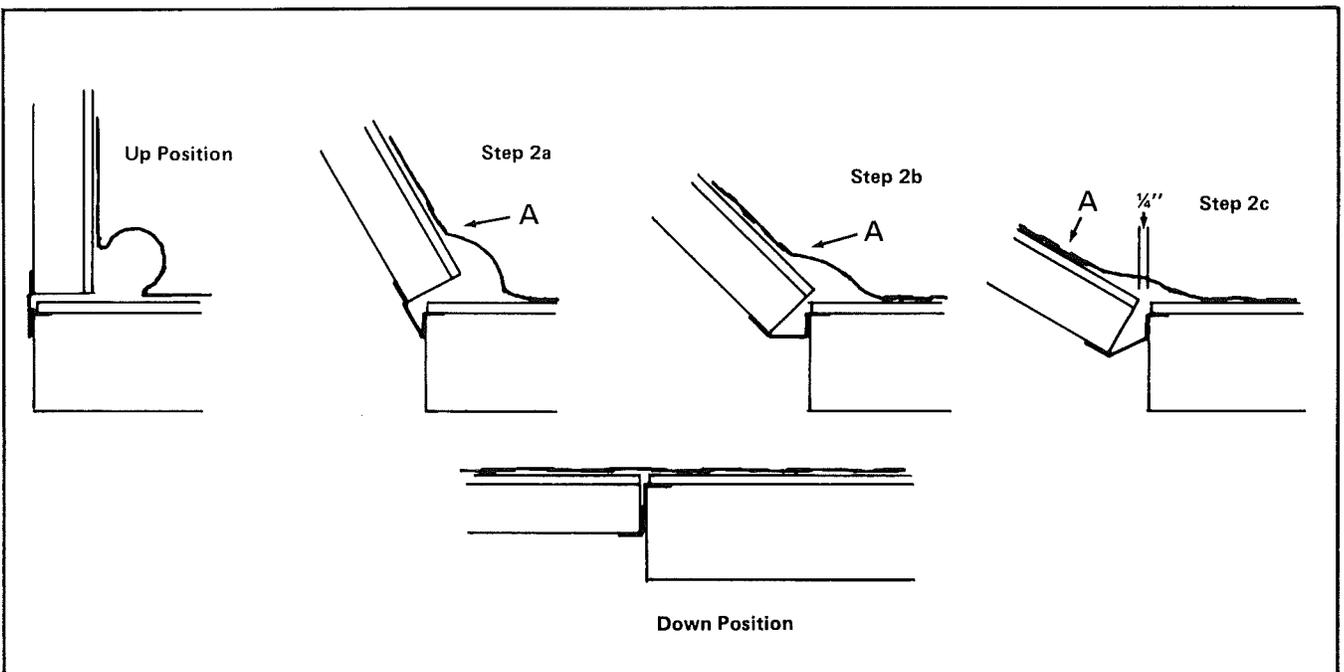


## STANDARD PULLOUT ROOM INSTALLATION

- Level coach. Locate dealer-supplied jacks for supporting floor of pullout. Adjust jacks so that pullout floor will be approximately level with coach floor.



- Remove shipping brackets and visqueen close-up. Lower pullout floor, following procedure indicated below:
  - Slide out pullout floor in direction of arrow "A".
  - Allow floor to rotate to horizontal position.
  - Caution: Do not allow floor of pullout to gap more than 1/4" from floor of coach to prevent damage to carpet. Two men are necessary to perform this operation.



3. Remove shipping blocks and cross bracing, securing pullout inside coach. Roll pullout onto floor, taking care to be sure end walls stay on runners to prevent carpet damage.

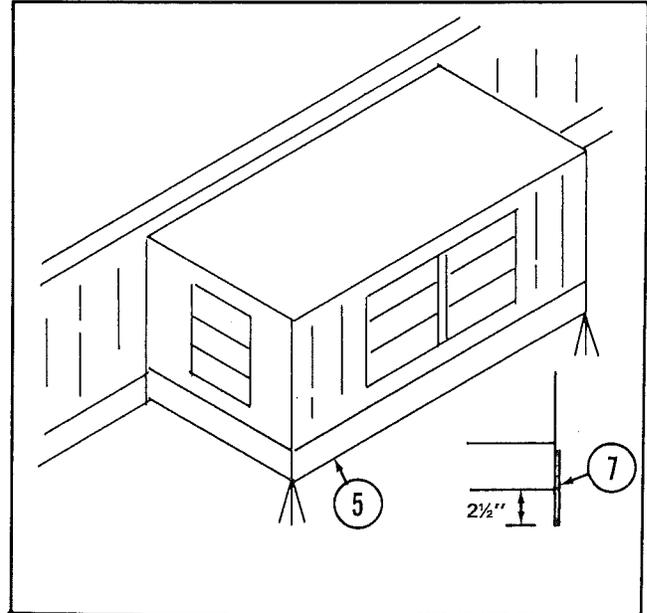
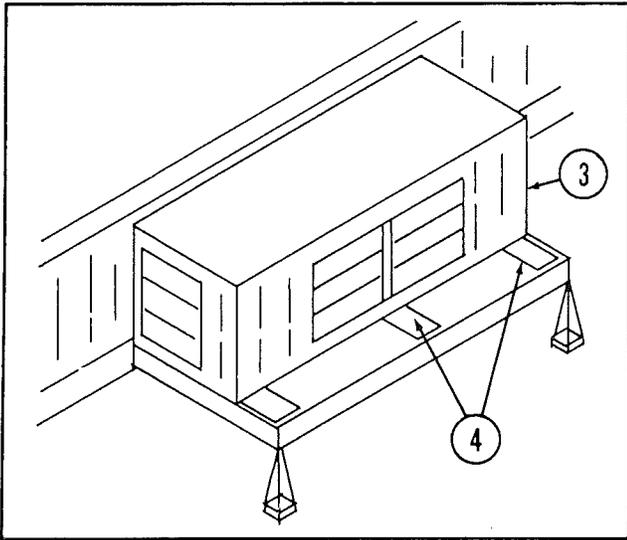
4. Square up outside wall of pullout with edge of floor. Remove plywood strips used as runners and save for later metal skirt installation. Also remove roll-out brackets.

NOTE: If possible, dealer is to return roll-out brackets.

5. Secure room to floor, using 3/8" x 6" lag bolts provided.

6. Remove the 1x2 shipping supports from the inside edge of the pullout.

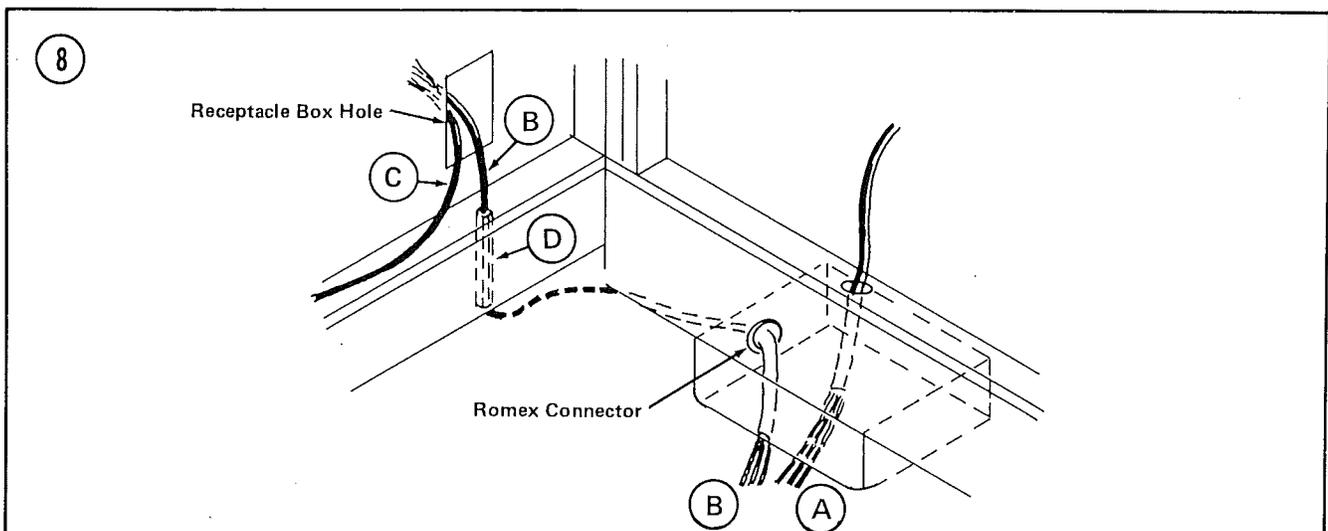
7. Install plywood strips, saved from Step 4, all around pullout floor for bottom skirt support. Measure to allow a 2 1/2" hang down from pullout floor. Fasten with N11BAA staples, or equivalent, every 6" to 8".



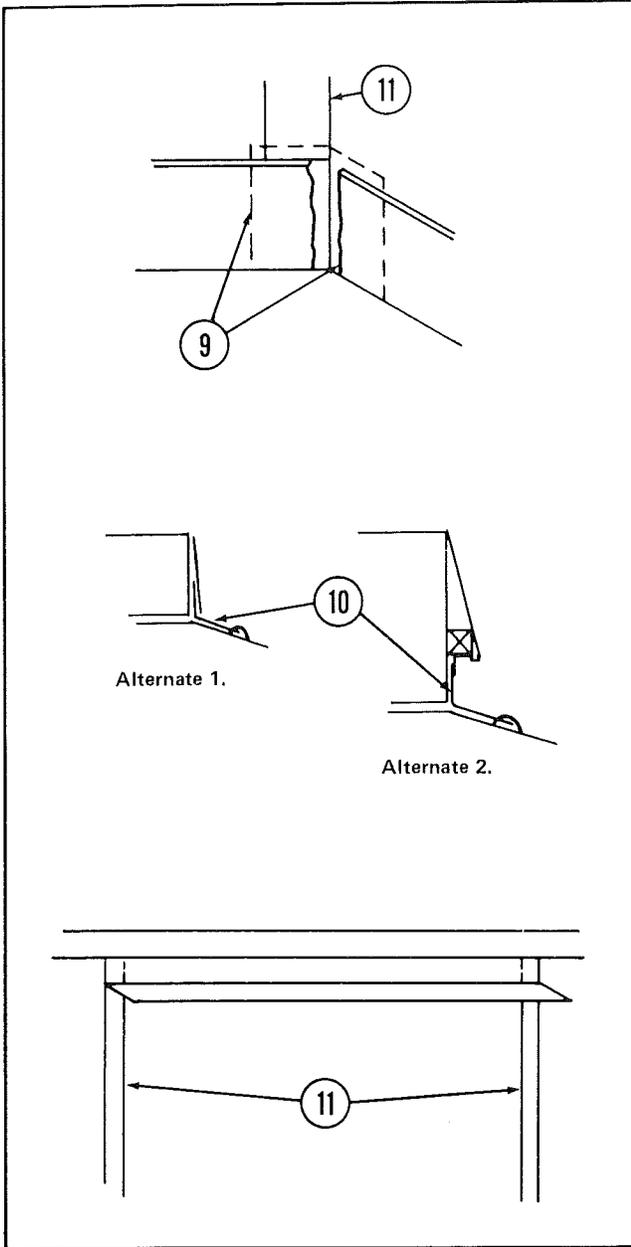
8. Make the electrical connection as follows:

Be sure electricity to junction box is off, remove cover, and take off wire nuts covering wire ends in junction box. Remove knockout (facing room) out of junction box and install Romex connector. Feed the jumper cable through the Romex connector and strip ends for splicing. Splice with wire nuts, cables A & B—black to black, white to white and ground to ground. Tighten Romex connector and put cover on junction box. From inside room, fish a wire through receptacle box hole through hole (D)

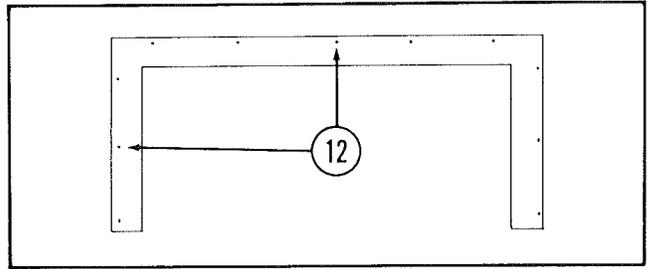
and attach jumper cable (B) and draw through receptacle box hole. Strip end of cable (B) for receptacle connection. Make two holes on bottom of receptacle box and insert cables (B) and (C) through the holes. Fasten receptacle box to wall. On cables (B) and (C) attach the black wires to gold or brass colored screws on receptacle, and the white wires to the silver screw, and the ground to the green screw. Fasten the receptacle to the box and put on cover.



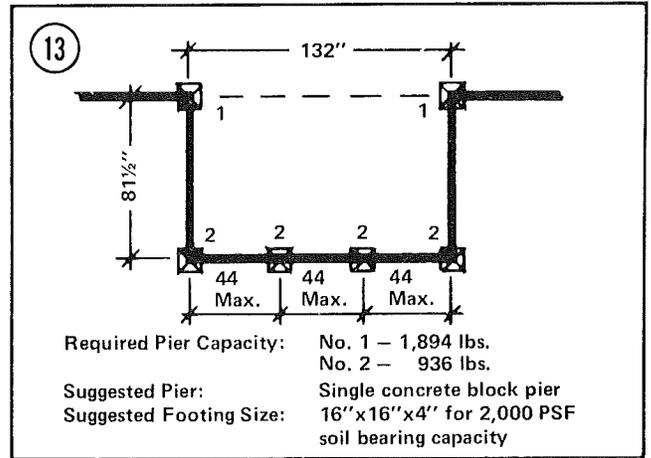
9. Install 8" pullout bottom skirt corner strip behind coach bottom skirt on both sides of room. Install bottom skirt on pullout. Use two (2) rows of #8x3/4" hex head screws 16" O.C.
10. Insert roof flashing under top metal. Place putty tape on the roof under flashing. Screw down into pullout roof and cover with kool seal, or equivalent, sealant. Use #8x3/4" hex head screws, 10" to 12" O.C.
11. Install vertical sealing strips under flashing and resting on top of ledge of bottom skirt. Use #8x3/4" hex head screws, 14" O.C.



12. Secure decorative planks to sidewall, using 5/16"x2 1/2" lag bolts. Cover all lag bolts with wooden plugs.

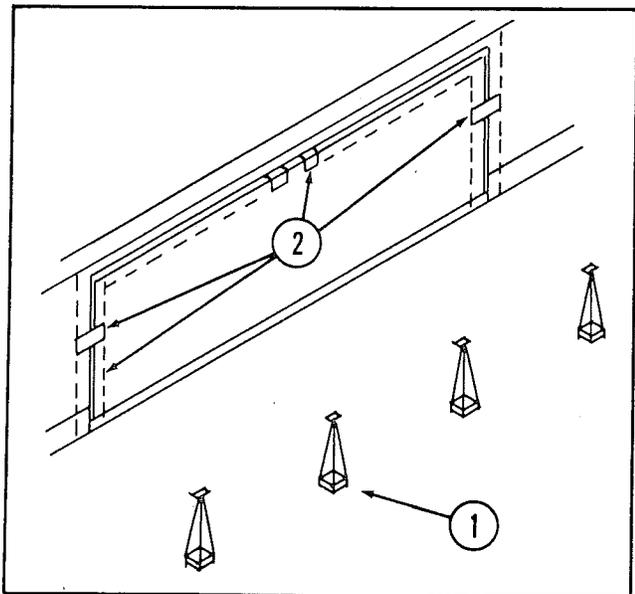


13. Block and level the room as shown below:



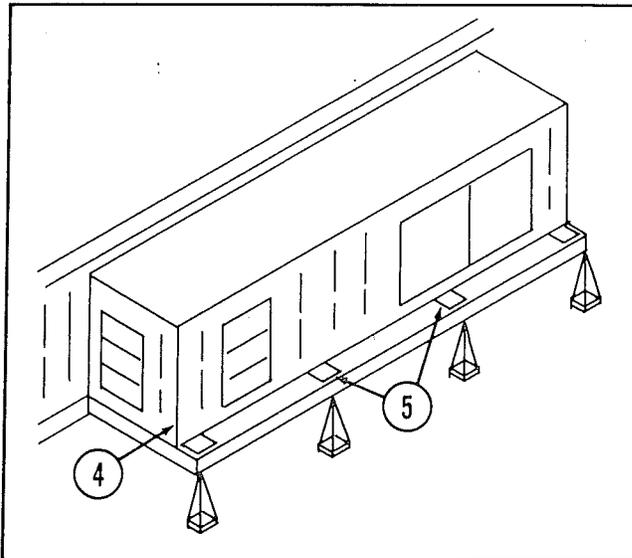
## 20' PULLOUT ROOM INSTALLATION

1. Level coach. Locate dealer supplied jacks to support floor of pullout, adjust jacks so that floor of room will be approximately level with coach floor.



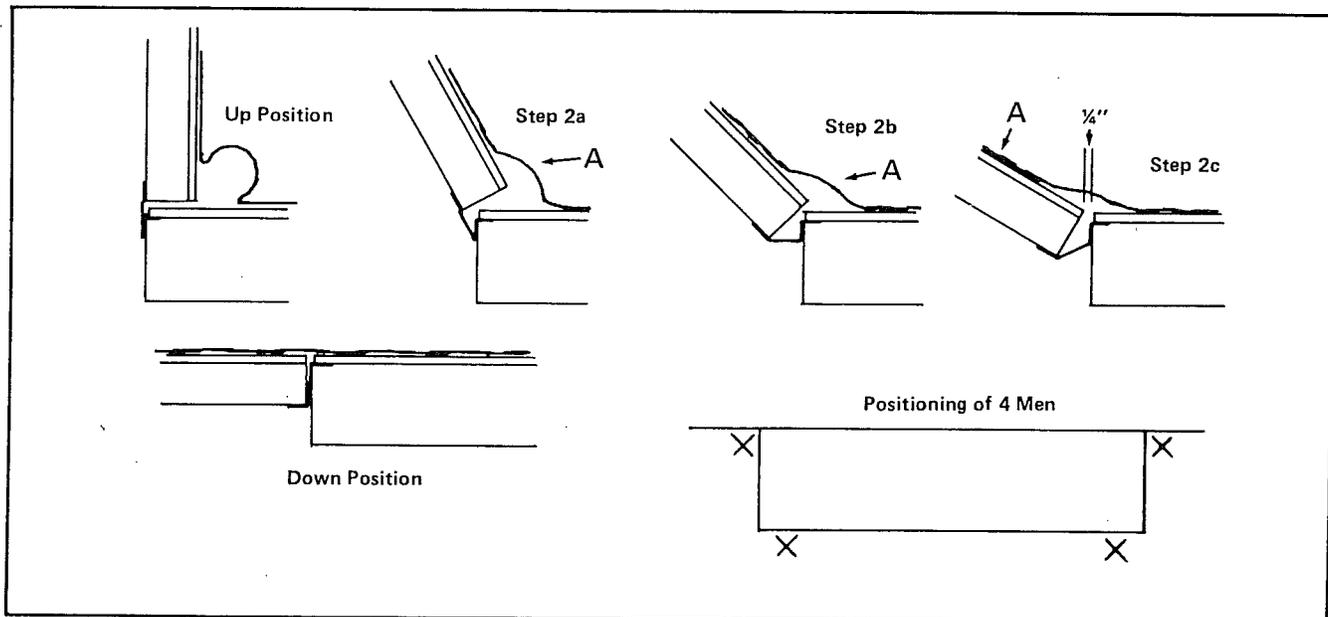
2. Loosen restraining brackets from inside of coach. Remove visqueen and brackets from opening and then lower floor of room onto stands following procedure indicated below:
  - a. Slide out pullout floor in direction of arrow "A".
  - b. Allow floor to rotate to horizontal.
  - c. Caution: Do not allow floor of room to gap more than 1/4" from floor of coach to prevent damage to carpet.

3. Level pullout using a 4' level at edge of floor and along both sides. Adjust stands as required.



4. Remove shipping blocks securing pullout inside coach. Roll room out onto floor by pushing against partition and end walls, taking care not to rack base cabinets and overheads. Be sure end walls stay on runners to prevent carpet damage.
5. Square up outside wall of room with edge of floor. Remove plywood strips used as runners and save for later metal installation. Also remove roll-out brackets.  
NOTE: If possible, dealer is to return roll-out bracket.
6. Secure room to floor using 3/8"x6" lag bolts provided.

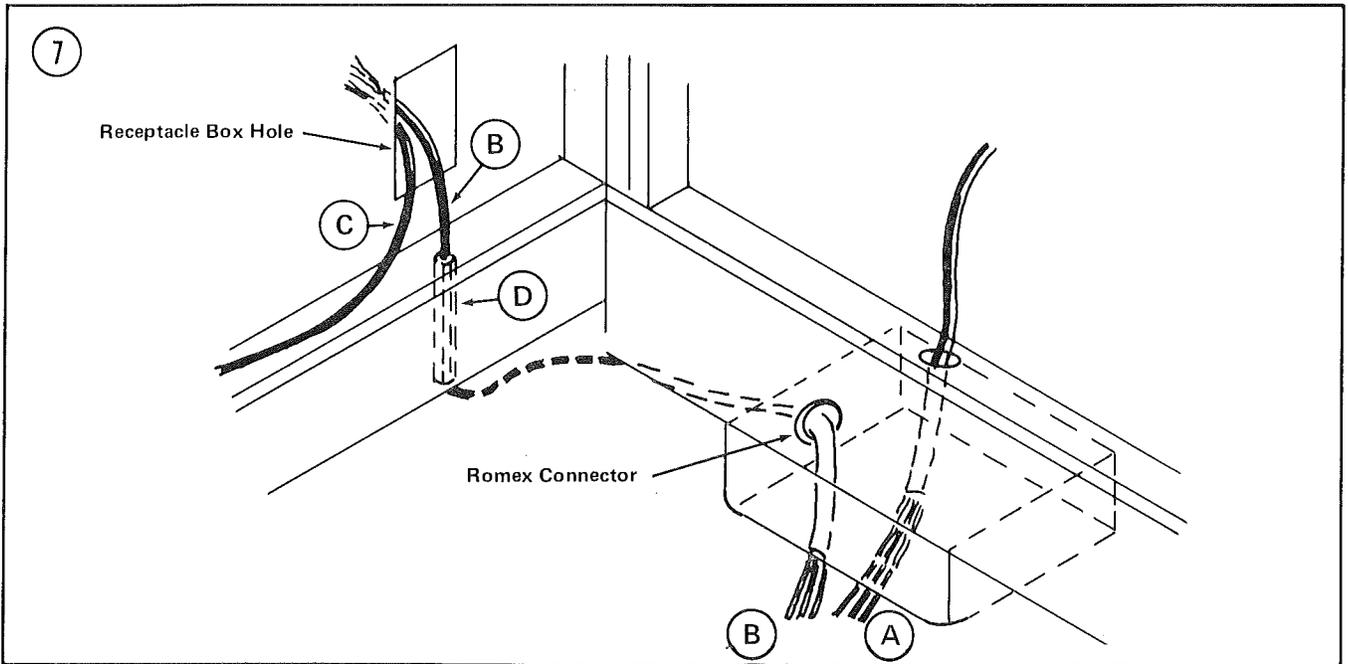
NOTE: Four men are needed to lower floor with two men positioned to allow floor to rotate as shown below.



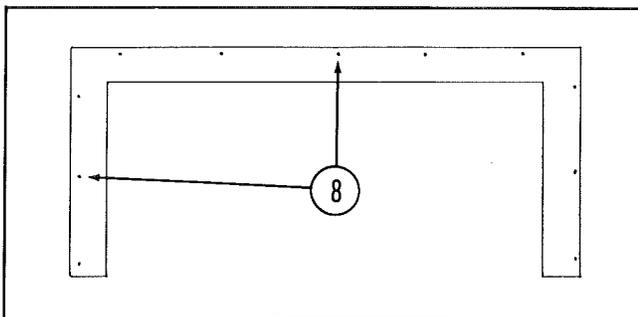
7. Make the electrical connection as follows:

Be sure electricity to junction box is off, remove cover, and take off wire nuts covering wire ends in junction box. Remove knockout (facing room) out of junction box and install Romex connector. Feed the jumper cable through the Romex connector and strip ends for splicing. Splice with wire nuts, cables A & B—black to black, white to white and ground to ground. Tighten Romex connector and put cover on junction box. From inside room fish a wire through receptacle box hole through hole (D)

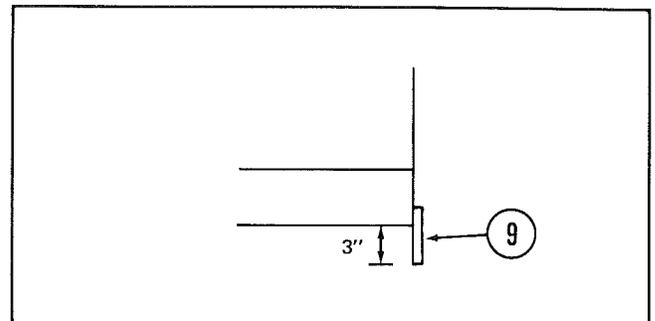
and attach jumper cable (B) and draw through receptacle box hole. Strip end of cable (B) for receptacle connection. Make two holes on bottom of receptacle box and insert cables (B) and (C) through the holes. Fasten receptacle box to wall. On cables (B) and (C) attach the black wires to gold or brass colored screws on the receptacle, and the white wires to the silver screw, and the ground to the green screw. Fasten the receptacle to the box and put on cover.



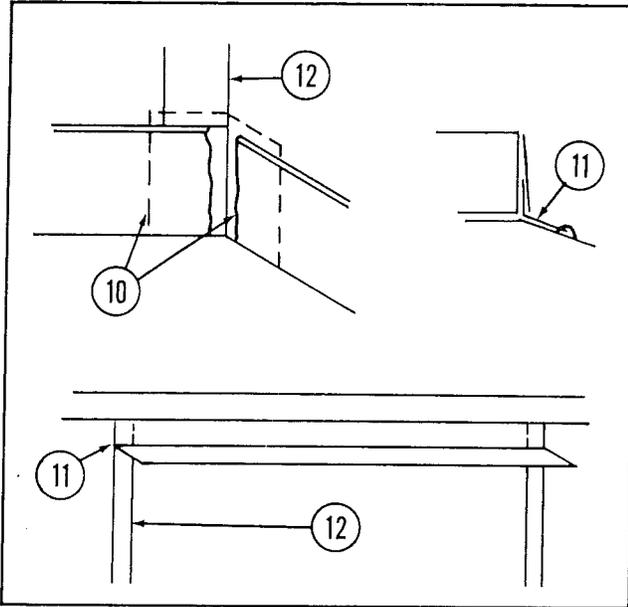
8. Secure decorative planks to coach using 5/16"x-2 1/2" lag bolts. Cover all lag bolts with wood plugs.



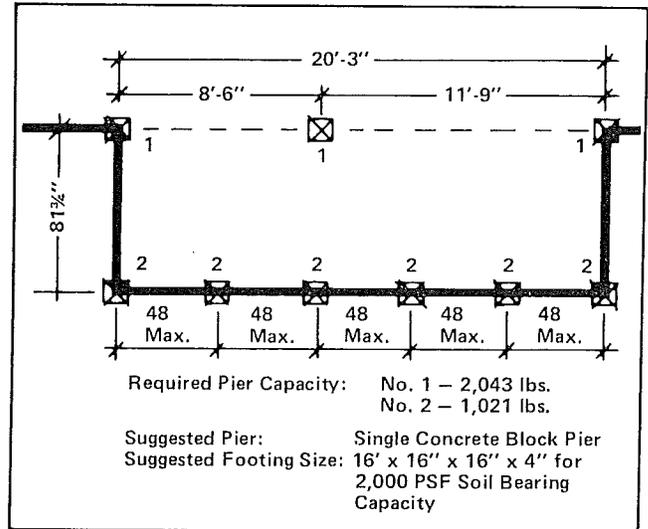
9. Install plywood strips, gathered in Step 5, all around pullout floor for bottom skirt support. Measure to allow a 2 1/2" hang down from floor of room. Fasten with N11BAA staples, or equivalent, every 6" to 8".



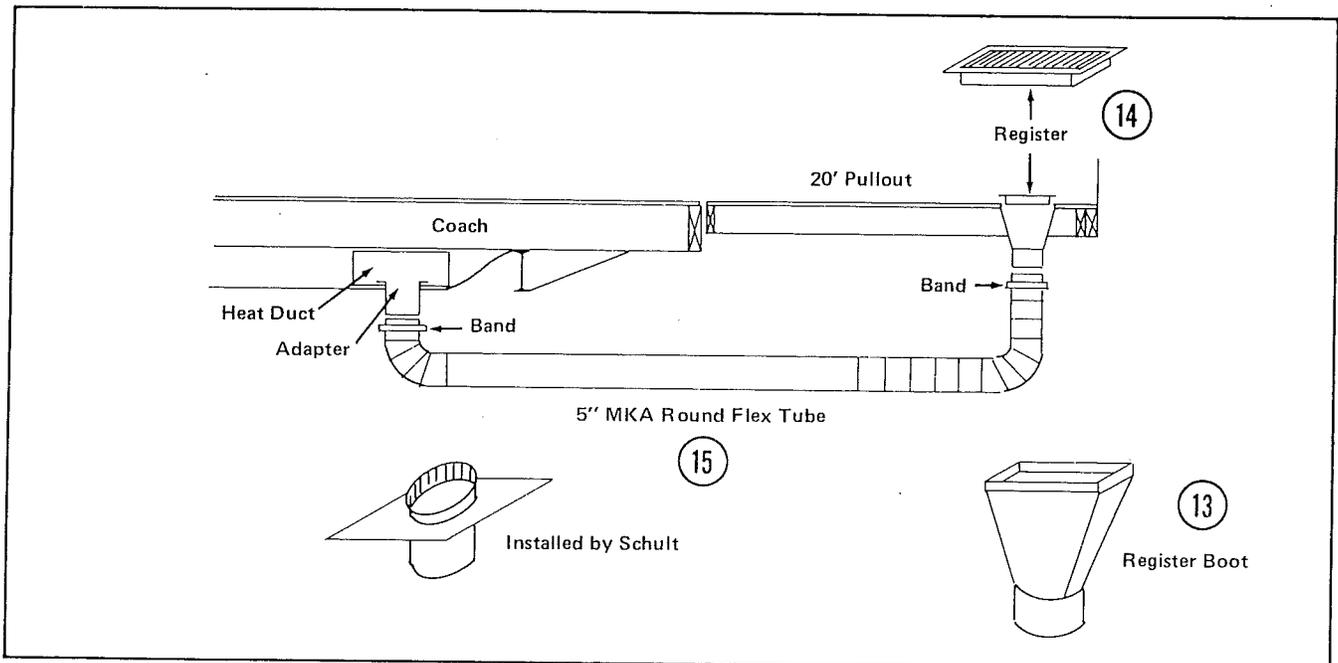
10. Install 8" pullout bottom skirt corner strips behind coach bottom skirt on both sides of room. Install bottom skirt on pullout. Use #8x-3/4" hex head screws, 16" O.C., in two (2) rows.
11. Insert roof flashing under top skirt. Place putty tape under flashing, screw down into rafters of pullout room and cover with kool seal or equivalent. Use #8x3/4" hex head screws, 10" to 12" O.C.
12. Install vertical sealing strips under flashing and resting on ledge of bottom skirt, use #8x3/4" hex head screws, 14" O.C.



17. Block and level the room as shown below:



13. Install register boot into pullout floor.
14. Install register.
15. Install 5" MKA round flex tube and secure with bands.
16. Support flex tube with 3/4" banding 4' O.C., attached to floor joists to keep tube off the ground.



# SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOUBLE WIDES

## Pier and Footing Tables

The main beam pier and footing selection procedure is to be the same as that for 12' wide models (see Page 3).

The mating line piers are to be determined using the following tables:

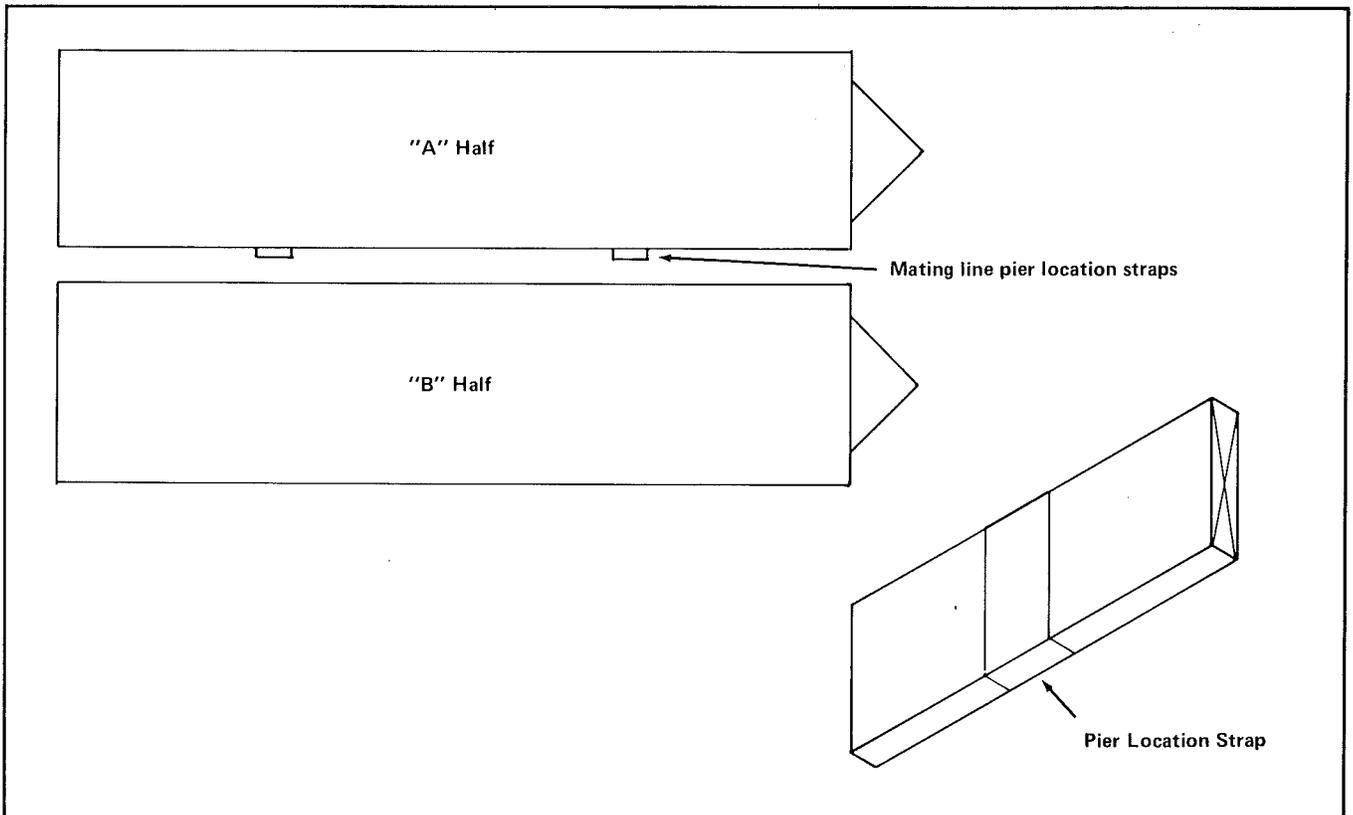
Zone	Pier Capacity
South	6,418 lbs.
Middle	8,795 lbs.
North	11,172 lbs.

The mating line footing sizes are to be determined from the following table:

Pier Capacity	Soil Bearing Capacity (PSF)				
	1,000	1,500	2,000	3,000	4,000 and Over
6,418 lbs.	36x30x10	30x24x6	24x24x6	22x16x4	16x16x4
8,795 lbs.	40x40x12	36x30x8	36x24x8	24x20x6	16x16x4
11,172 lbs.	60x40x16	40x40x10	36x36x10	36x22x8	16x16x4

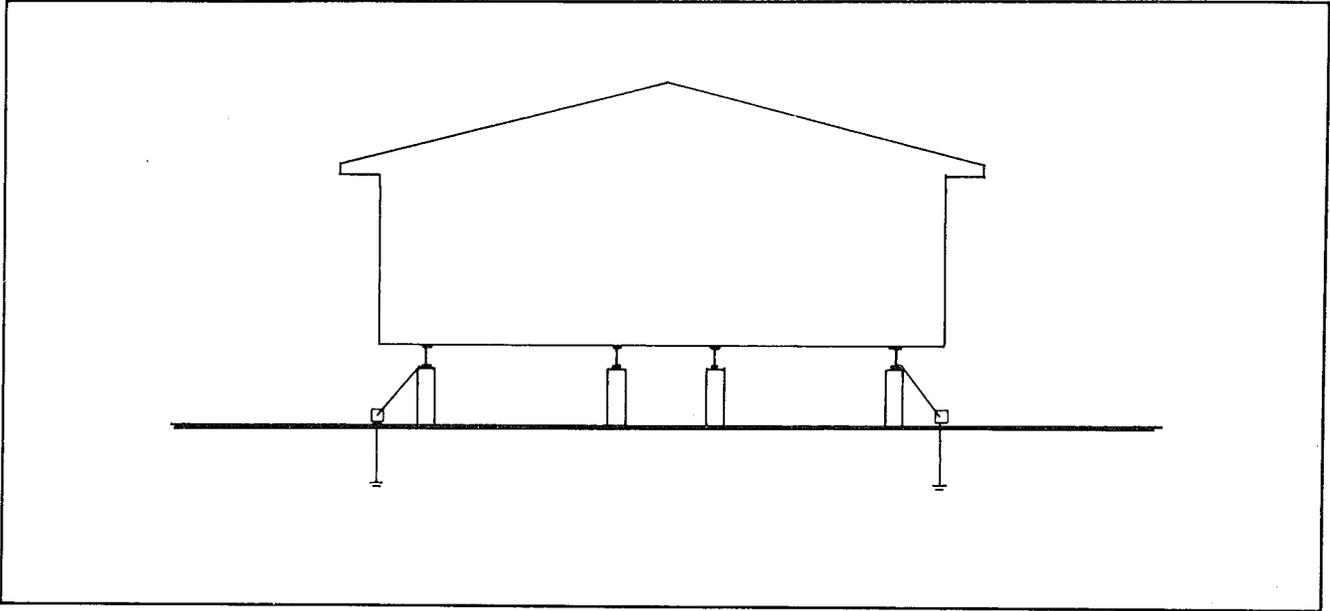
Blocking and leveling procedures for the main beams of each half are as discussed in the main body of the *Installation Instructions*.

The quantity and location of the mating line piers varies with each model. A mating line pier location strap has been installed on the rim joist of the "A" half of the home.



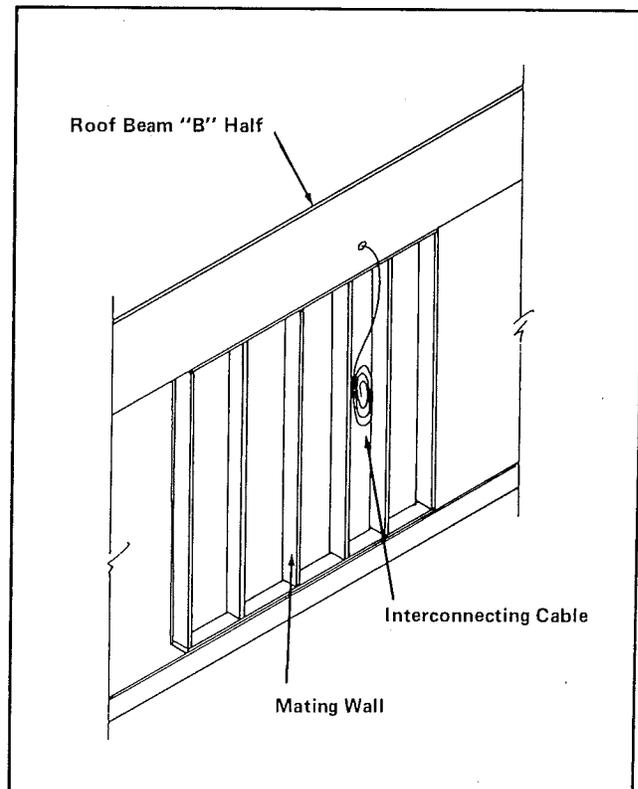
## Tie Downs

Double wide models do not require over-the-roof ties. Frame ties are to be used only on the outermost main beams. Their quantity and location is as described in the main body of the *Installation Instructions*, using 12' wide data from tie-down tables (see page 5).

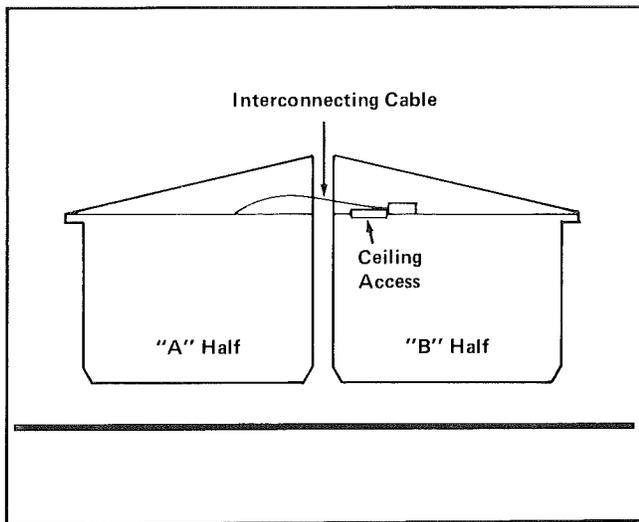


## Setup Procedure

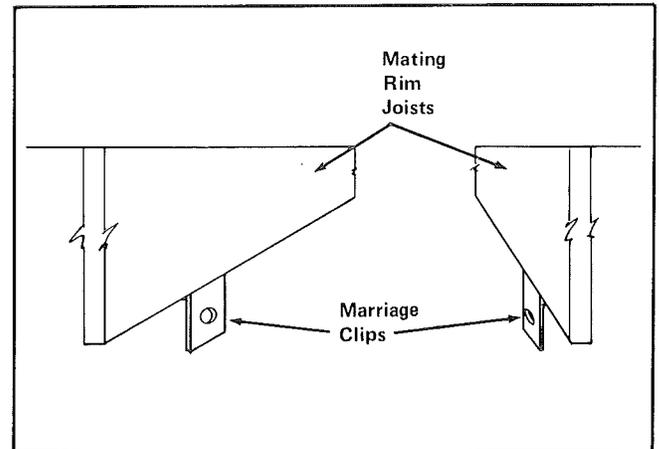
1. Position "A" half. Block and level as a 12' wide home.
2. Remove close-up material from both halves.
3. Position "B" half, about 6" from "A" half. Before moving "B" half into position, place two sheets of plywood with grease between them at the location on the ground where the tires of the "B" half will come to rest. Place two pieces of 2"x-6"x4', with grease between them, at the position where the hitch jack of the "B" half will be. This will aid in sliding the "B" half sideways, as discussed in a later step.
4. Make the electrical connection between the "A" and "B" halves. The interconnecting cable will be found coming out of the roof beam of the "B" half and coiled between two studs of the mating wall as shown at right.



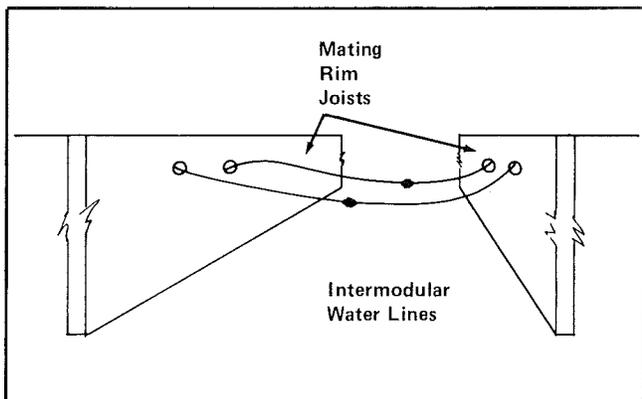
The interconnecting cable is to be fished through a matching hole in the "A" half roof beam to the ceiling access panel in the "A" half. Open the access panel in the "A" half and make the connection in the junction box, located adjacent to the access panel. (Note: Be sure there is no electrical power in the "A" half while this connection is being made.) The easiest way to fish the cable across is from on top of the roof. Take precautions to protect the roof from damage while walking on it.



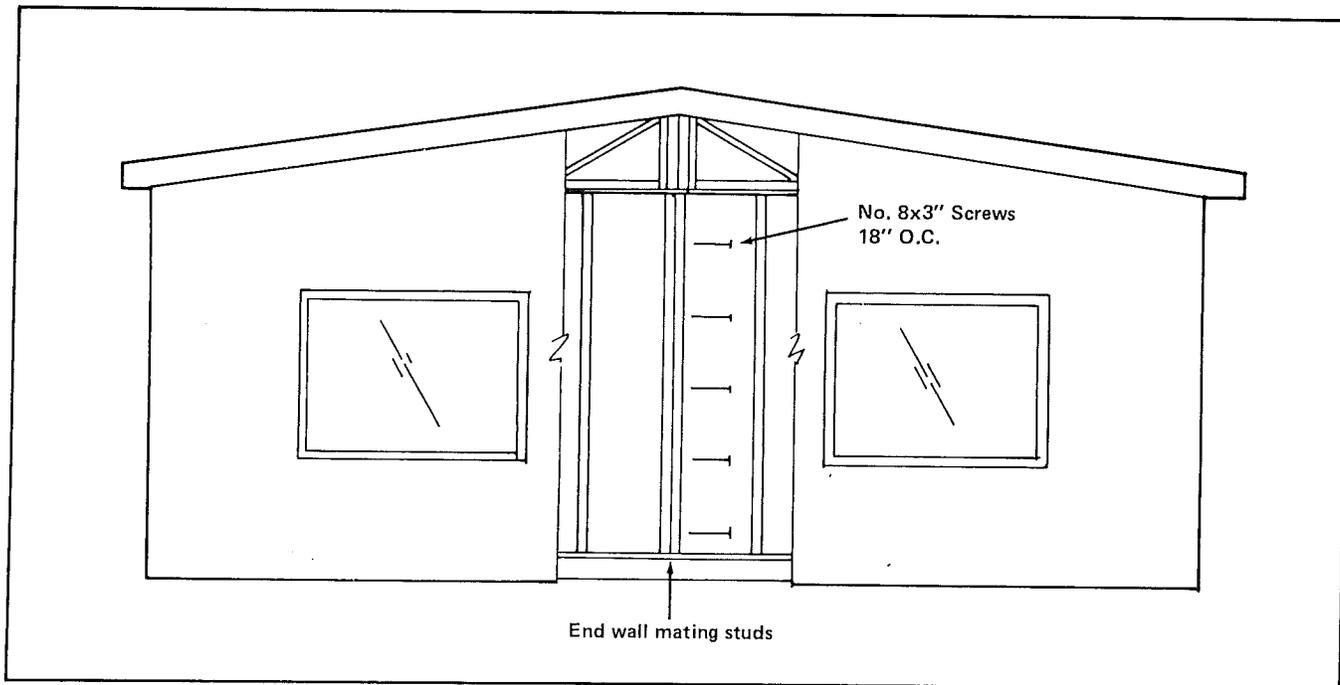
6. Pull the "B" half to the "A" half. Use a come-along device on the hitches first, then in the axle area, until the two halves are snug against each other. While this step is being done, be careful that the intermodular electrical and water line connections are not caught between the mating members.
7. Block and level the "B" half even with the "A" half.
8. Install the bolts supplied in all "marriage clips" on the under side of the home.



5. Make intermodular water line connections, if applicable. On some models (with water supplied appliance on both halves), this will be necessary. The water lines will be stubbed off at holes in the mating rim joist. Pull these lines out and secure the connections. Be careful to connect hot water lines on the "A" half to hot water lines on the "B" half, etc.



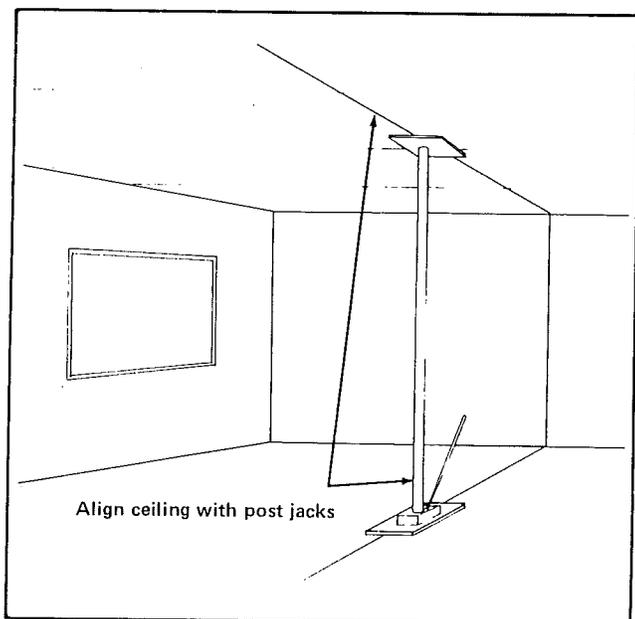
9. Staple 3" wide strip of bottom board, the full length of the home, bridging the bottom edges of the mating rim joists.
10. Install the mating line piers and footings.
11. Join the end wall mating studs together with #8x3" screws, 18" O.C., the full height of the mating studs.



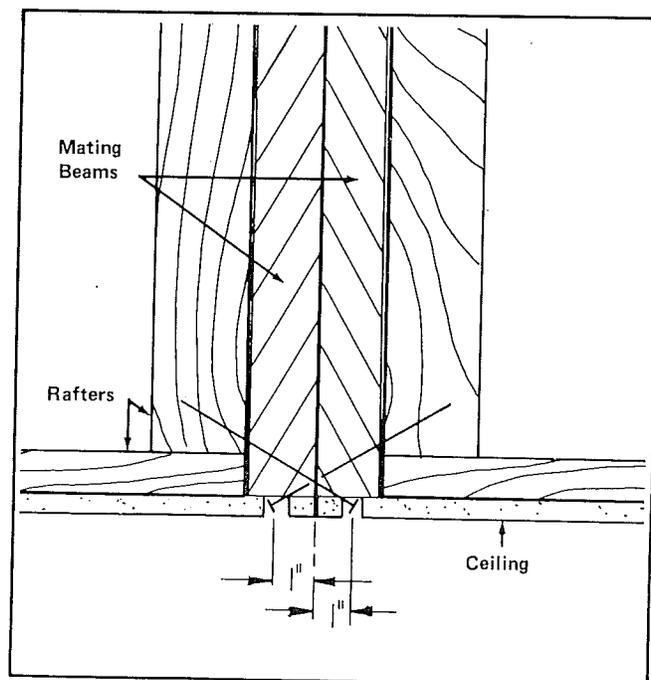
12. Secure the mating beam.

*Interior*

- a. Place post jacks on interior mating line and level the ceiling board, each half with the other.

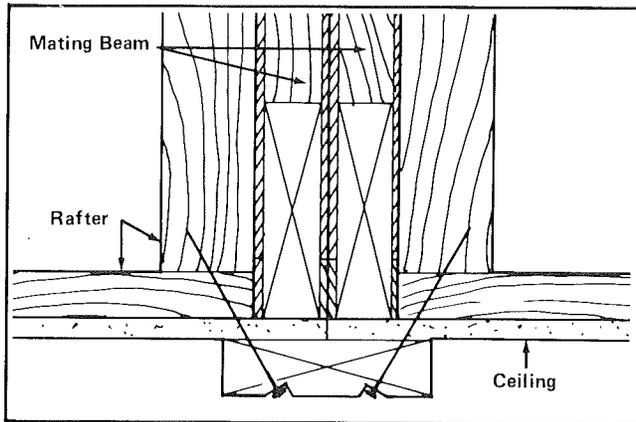


- b. 1" on each side of the ceiling mating line at each rafter location (16" O.C.), drill a pilot hole at 35° toward the opposite side. Counter sink a #10x5" screw in each pilot hole.



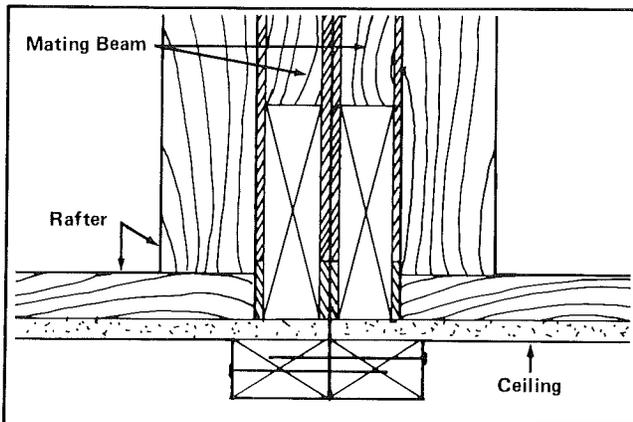
b. Alternate 1.

Install a 2 x 6 against ceiling at mating line, using #10x5" screws 16" O.C., as shown below.



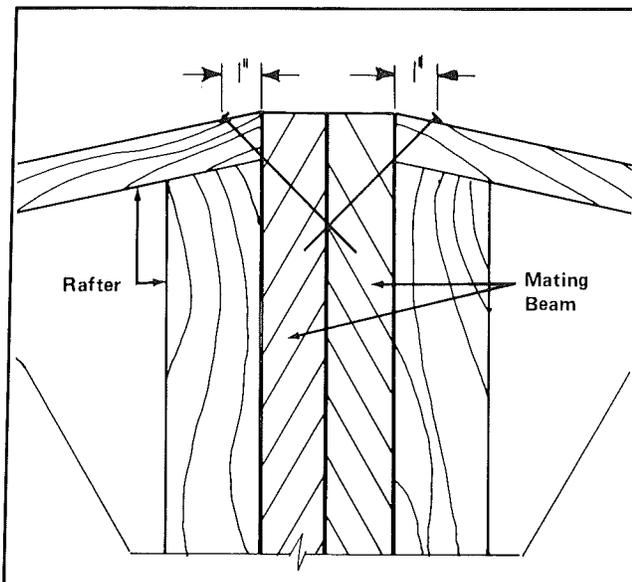
b. Alternate 2.

The home will have 2 x 3 members installed at the factory. Use #8x4" screws 6" O.C. on alternating sides to secure the 2 x 3 members together. Panel and trim.



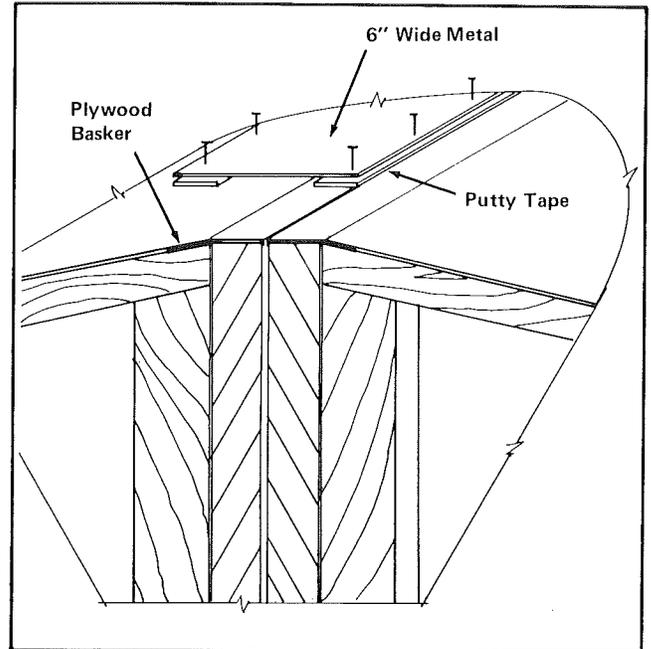
Exterior

1" from the peak of each rafter (16" O.C.), drill a pilot hole at 35° downward toward the opposite side. Install a #10x5" screw in each pilot hole.



13. Install Roof Cap - For Metal Roof

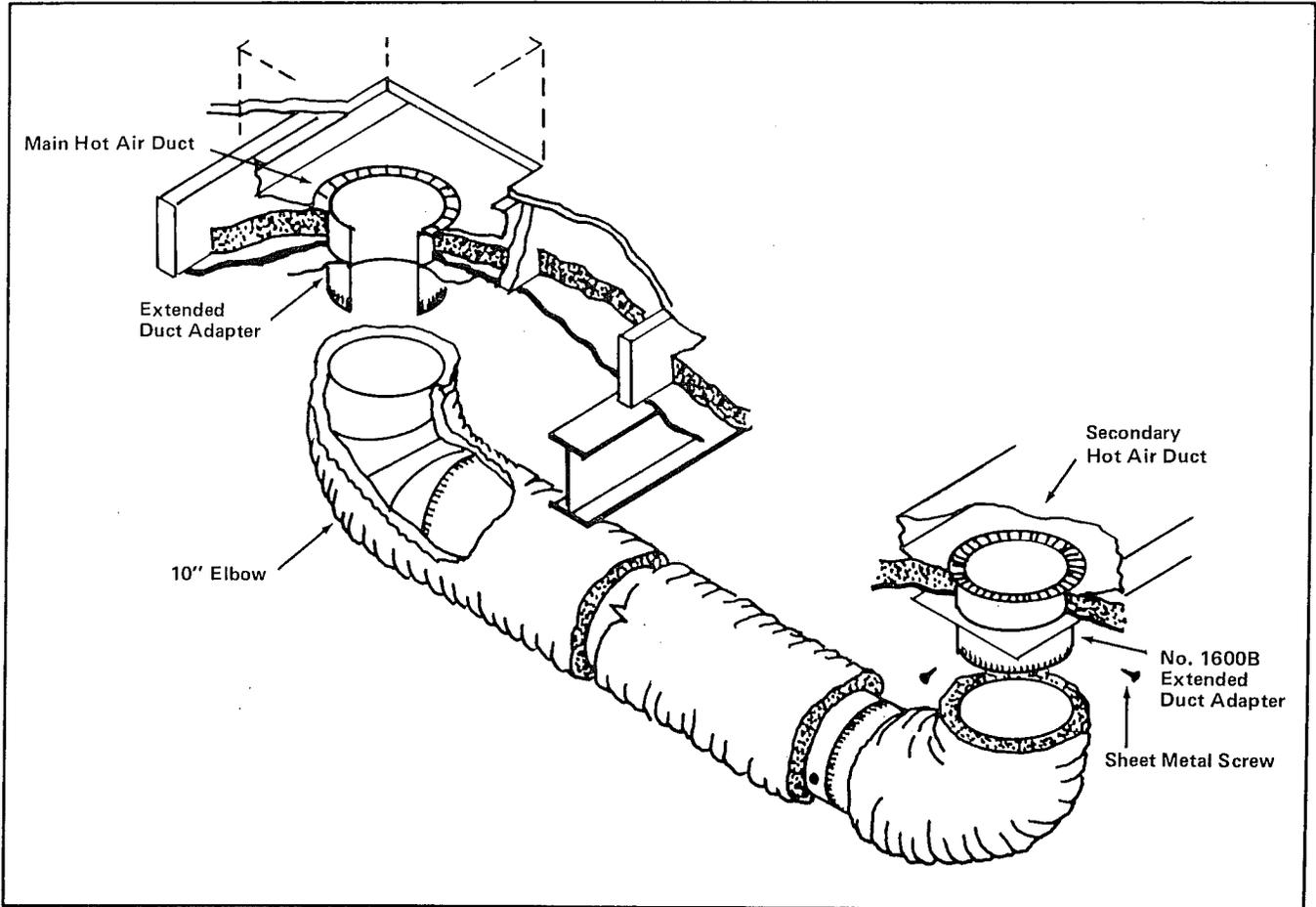
- Install putty tape (supplied) to 6" metal strip (supplied) the full length of the home.
- Fasten the metal strip in place with #8x3/4" hex screws 3" O.C. along both edges.
- Apply a coating of roof mastic (supplied) over the 6" metal strip.
- Apply a strip of fiberglass webbing (supplied) over the mastic.
- Apply a final coat of mastic.



Install Roof Cap - For Shingled Roof

- Asphalt shingles are supplied, with homes having this type of roof, to make a standard ridge cap.
  - Split the shingles in thirds to make the ridge cap. Overlay the tabs by 1/3, with open end of tabs away from prevailing winds.
- Install frame ties and ground anchors.
  - Complete exterior siding close-up on the ends.
  - Install interior trim.

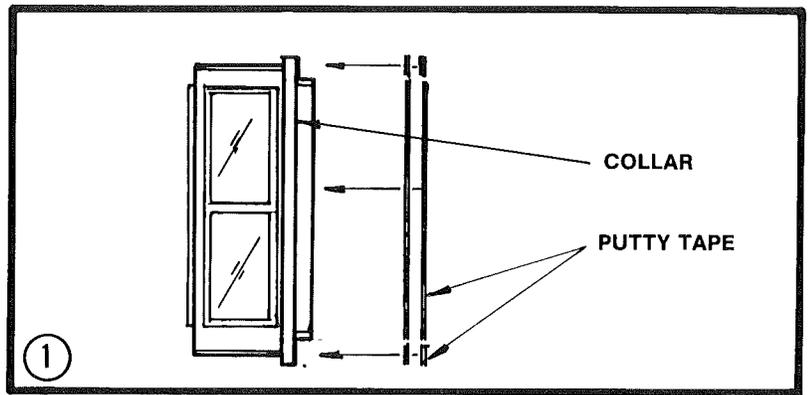
17. Complete the heat transfer system.
  - a. Remove duct adapter covers.
  - b. Install the two insulated elbows as above.
  - c. Install the rigid insulated cross-over duct. This comes in two pieces.
  - d. Tape all joints and be sure all exposed piping is insulated.
  - e. Support cross-over duct with metal banding attached to floor framing, 2' O.C. to keep the duct off the ground.



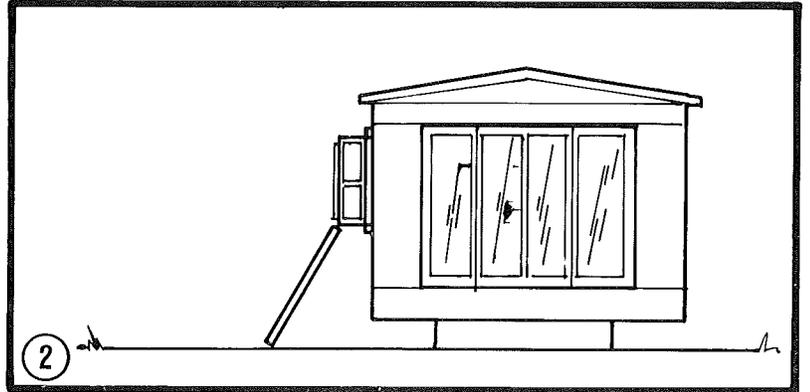
18. Complete the drainage hookup (if required).
19. Perform the utility tests and hookup.

**SIDE BAY WINDOW  
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS**

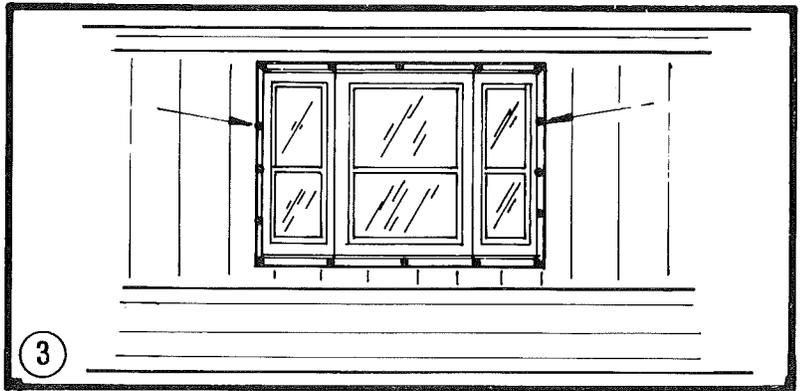
1) APPLY 2 LAYERS OF  $\frac{1}{8}$  x  $1\frac{1}{2}$  PUTTY TAPE TO THE INSIDE COLLAR OF THE BAY WINDOW.



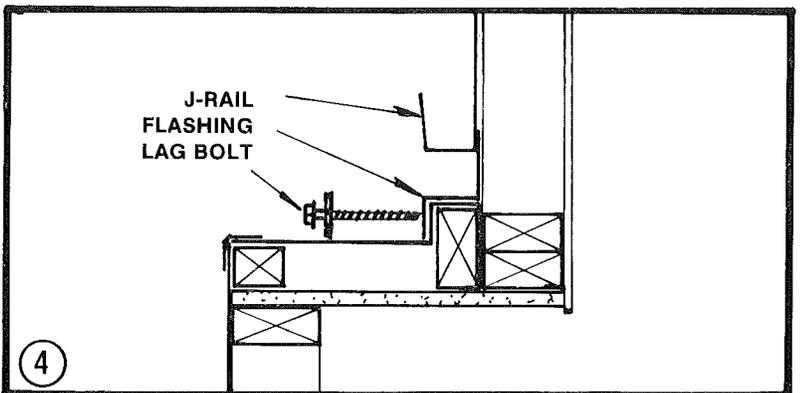
2) SET WINDOW IN OPENING.



3) START 1 LAG BOLT W/WASHER ON EACH SIDE OF WINDOW AS SHOWN. BE SURE THAT THE PREDRILLED HOLES IN THE COLLAR ARE ALIGNED WITH THOSE IN THE SIDEWALL. TIGHTEN LAG BOLTS ENOUGH TO KEEP WINDOW FROM SHIFTING POSITION. CHECK TO SEE THAT WINDOW IS LEVEL AND SQUARE.

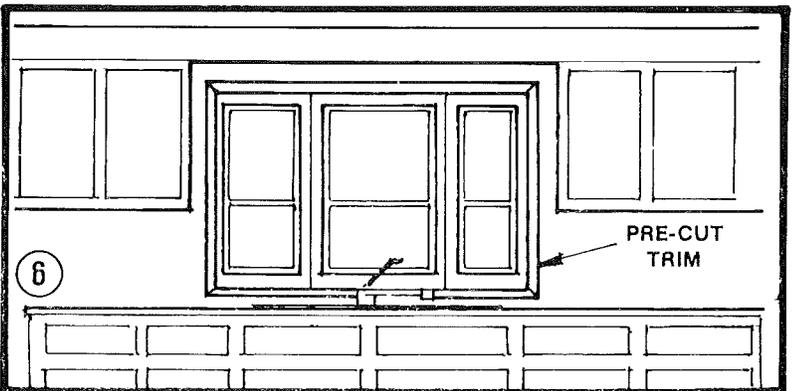


4) INSTALL FLASHING STRIP BY SLIPPING ONE LIP UNDERNEATH THE J-RAIL ON THE SIDEWALL. THE OTHER LIP SHOULD FALL ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE COLLAR AS SHOWN.



5) INSTALL & TIGHTEN REMAINING BOLTS AND WASHERS.

6) TRIM THE INSIDE OF THE WINDOW WITH THE PRE-CUT TRIM SUPPLIED BY SCHULT.



**Schult Homes Corporation**  
**P. O. Box 151**  
**Middlebury, Indiana 46540**