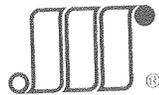


10/22/75

FIELD INSTALLATION MANUAL



SKYLINE CORPORATION

INTRODUCTION

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO SETUP!

This Skyline home was engineered, constructed and inspected for conformance to the ANSI A119.1 Standard, the comprehensive, nationally recognized standard which sets forth plumbing, heating, electrical and construction requirements for mobile homes.

Consult with building officials in your area to determine what permits, licenses and inspections will be required for installation of this home.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT SETUP CANNOT BE OVEREMPHASIZED. It is absolutely essential to customer satisfaction. In the event that you are not absolutely certain of the proper procedure or that you encounter unusual conditions, please contact your factory service representative.

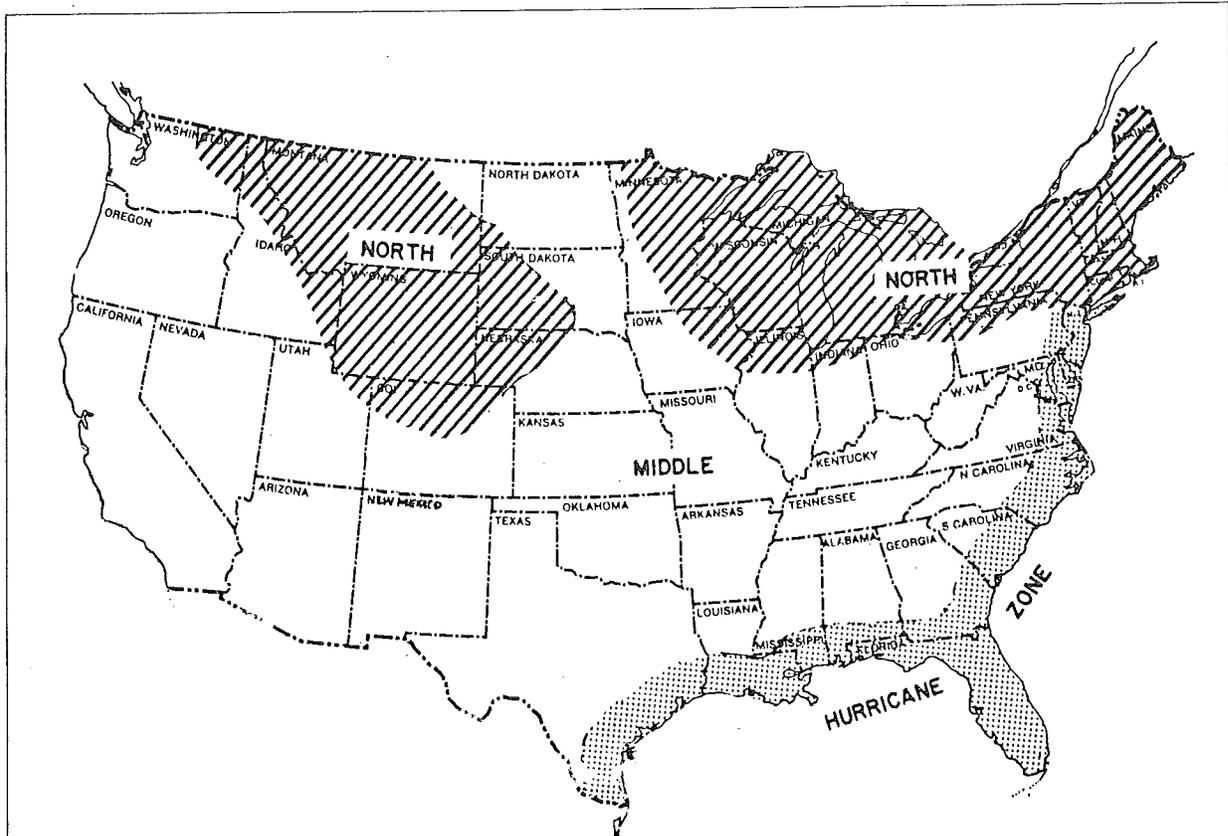
THE INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH AND COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL OR STATE REGULATIONS.

The recommended procedures contained in this manual are intended to assist you in proper installation of this home. Your field experience may justify alternate acceptable procedures which, when completed, will result in performance at least equal to that which will result from conformance to the details and specifications herein. For example, on double wide installation you may find it advantageous, due to local conditions, to bolt the floors together prior to bolting the roof halves together or vice versa, either method is acceptable as long as the bolting schedule is adhered to.

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STRUCTURAL ZONE MAP OF UNITED STATES



**Minimum Design
Live Loads***

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Horizontal</i>	<i>Vertical Downward</i>
North	15 lbs/ft ²	30 lbs/ft ²
Middle	15 lbs/ft ²	20 lbs/ft ²
Hurricane	25 lbs/ft ²	30 lbs/ft ²

* See Standard on Building Code Requirements for Minimum Design Loads in Buildings and Other Structures (ANSI A58.1 — 1972).

SITE PREPARATION

The mobile 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 mobile 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 percent of its maximum relative density. Support piers may also be placed directly on concrete slabs designed for mobile home placement, as found in many mobile home parks.

Climatic conditions must also be taken into account. If footings are placed on a frost-susceptible soil such as clay or silt, heaving or settling may occur. Therefore, in areas where temperatures go below freezing, the following should be considered when the home is anchored with a tie down system:

- (1) Construct the tie-down system with adjustable devices in order that the strap tension may be periodically adjusted to compensate for heaving or settling, or
- (2) Place the home on a properly designed raft foundation (slab), or
- (3) Have foundation designed such that it is not susceptible to frost action, and
- (4) Consult with the building officials in your area to determine location of the frost line.

PIER CONSTRUCTION AND PLACEMENT OF 12' AND 14' WIDE UNITS

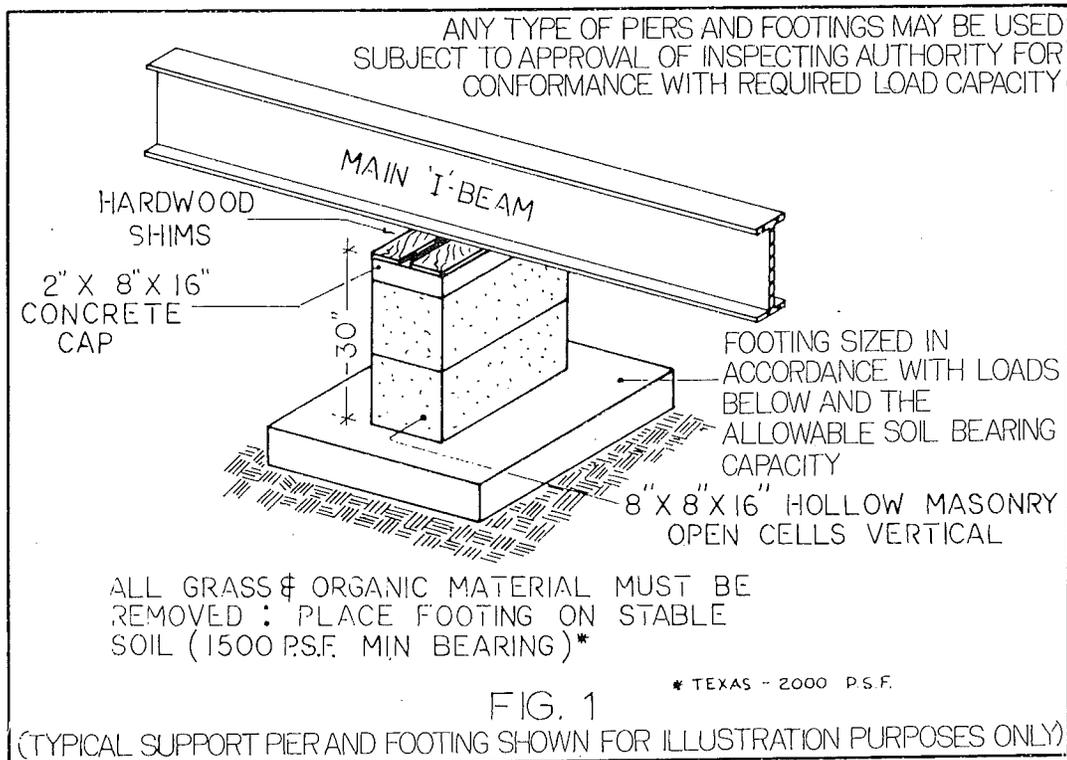
In accordance with the design loads specified in ANSI A119.1 for the regions indicated on the weather zone map (see Structural Zone Map of United States), required pier construction and spacing is based on design criteria as follows:

1. Allowable soil bearing pressure of 1,500 PSF.
2. Minimum strength of precast concrete footing of 2,000 PSI.
3. Maximum roof live load of 30 PSF.
4. Maximum floor live load of 40 PSF.

Maximum spacing of the piers is 10 feet center to center. Where local

soil conditions are such that the allowable bearing pressure of 1,500 PSF is not achieved, reduce the maximum spacing accordingly. In no case should the maximum of 10 feet be exceeded.

Maximum height above grade of single pier is 30 inches as indicated in Fig. 1. All piers over 30 inches in height must be double tiered with blocks interlocked and capped with a 4" x 16" x 16" solid concrete block. Piers should never exceed 48 inches in height unless designed by a registered, professional engineer or architect.



PIERS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CARRY VERTICAL LOADS AS FOLLOWS:

Home Width	*North and Hurricane Zones	*Middle Zone
12' Wide	5100 pounds	4500 pounds
14' Wide	5950 pounds	5250 pounds

*Pier design loads based on dead load plus applicable live loads with piers at 10'-0" O.C. maximum. Where pier spacing is less than 10'-0" the loads are reduced correspondingly.

BLOCKING PROCEDURE

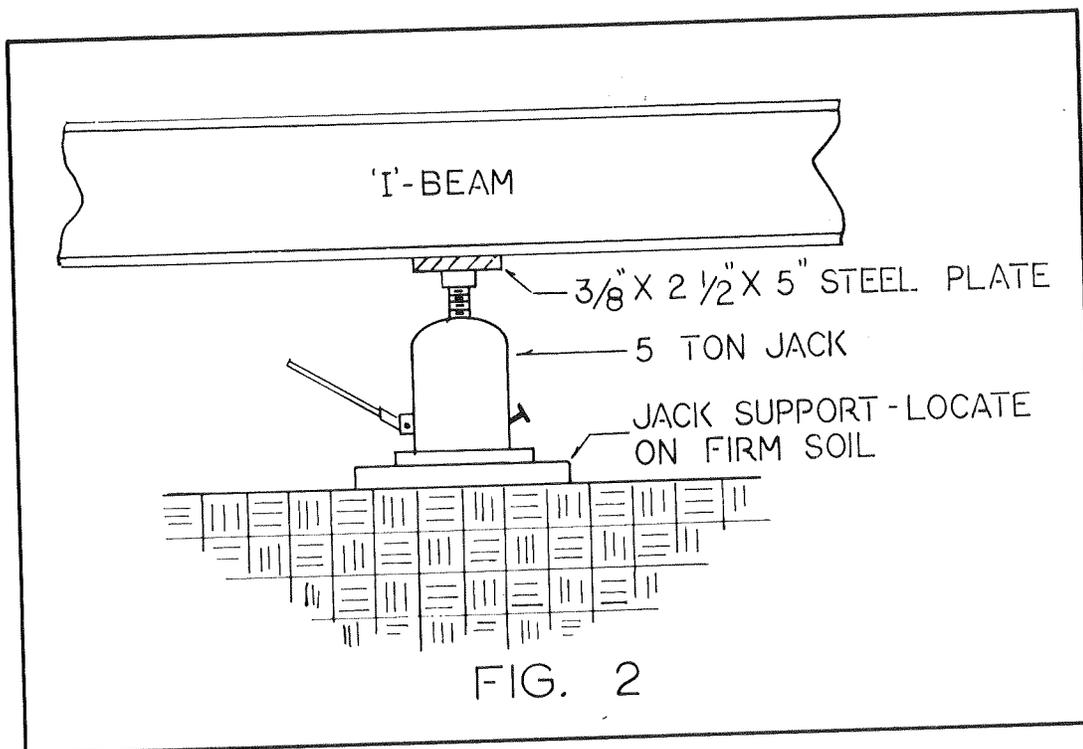
Reminders — Before jacking

(Refer to Fig. 2) . . .

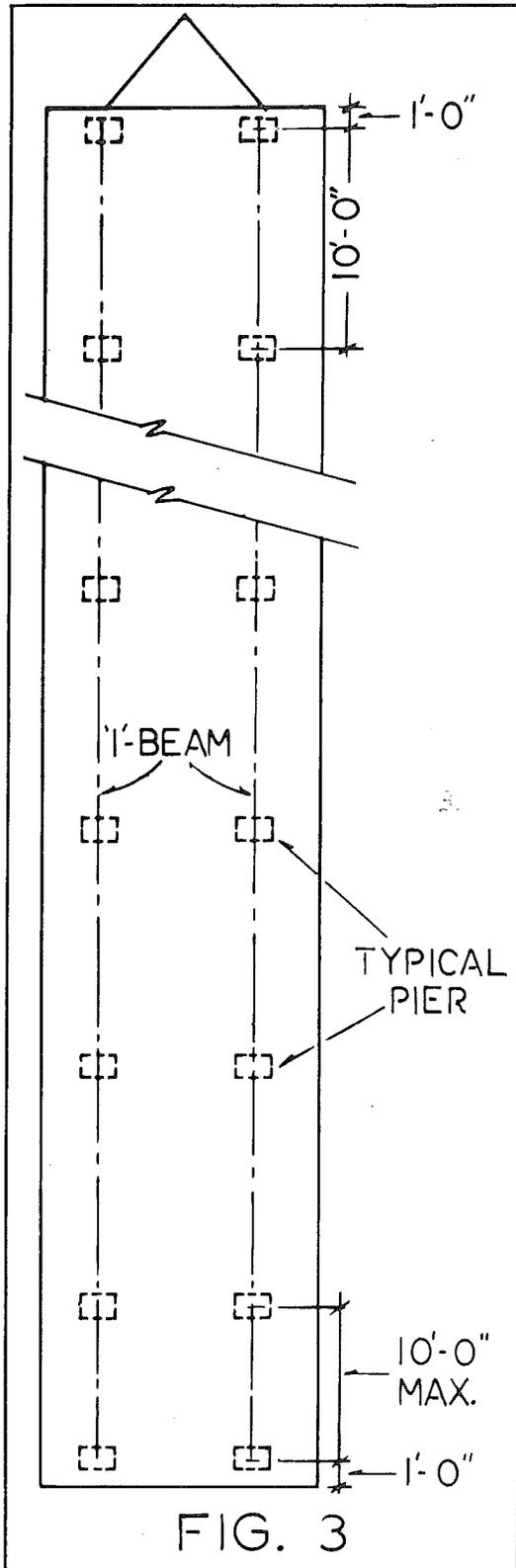
1. Use only jacks with a minimum rating of 5 tons.
2. Use a steel plate ($\frac{3}{8}$ " x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5") between jacks and steel "I"-beam to distribute the concentrated loads.
3. Use a firm support under the jack base to prevent tipping or settling of the jack.
4. Always follow the sequence of jacking outlined below to avoid overstressing structural members.

Procedure (Refer to Fig. 3)

1. After the home is located in its final position, level it by using the hitch jack.
2. Jack up one side of the home by placing one jack just forward of the front spring shackle and the other jack just behind the rear spring shackle. These two jacks must be operated *simultaneously* to raise the home. Install concrete footings and piers — one just ahead of the forward jack and another just behind the rear jack (taking care not to exceed the 10'0" maximum spacing).



BLOCKING PROCEDURE (Cont'd)



NOTE: ON HOMES EQUIPPED WITH FOUR AXLES, THE PIERS MUST BE POSITIONED DIRECTLY AGAINST THE FRONT AND REAR SPRING SHACKLES.

3. Next, jack the main "I"-beam at the front and position a pier within 1'0" of the end of the "I"-beam. At the completion of this step, this side of the home should be approximately level.
4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 for the other side of the home. At the completion of this step, the home should be roughly level from front to rear and from side to side.
5. Place the remaining pier supports under the main "I"-beam on each side taking care to maintain a maximum spacing of no more than 10 feet between supports and to locate piers within 1'0" of each end of each "I"-beam.
6. Level the home using a 6 foot carpenter's level, surveyor's level or similar equipment. The final height adjustment is obtained by shimming the "I"-beam (See Fig. 1). This leveling process is important for appearance and essential for the proper operation of the doors, windows, and drainage system.
7. After 6 to 8 weeks, the home should be releveled to compensate for any pier settlement. Follow the procedure noted above in Item 6.

MOBILE HOME TIE-DOWN INSTRUCTIONS

All mobile homes must be securely anchored to the ground to resist the sliding and overturning effects of high winds.

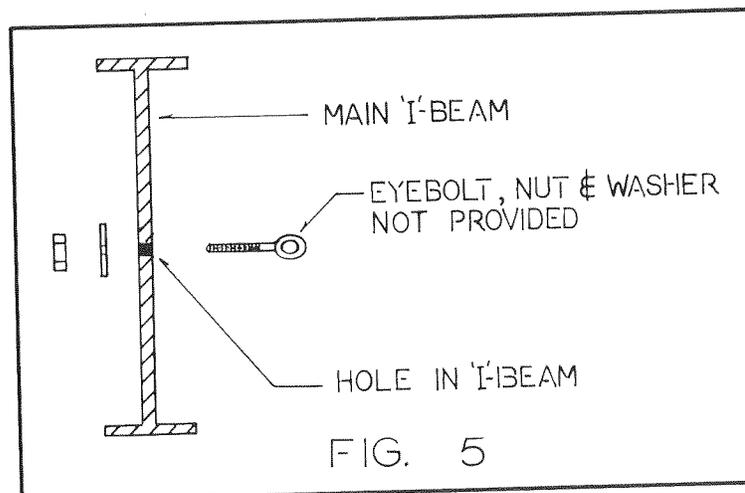
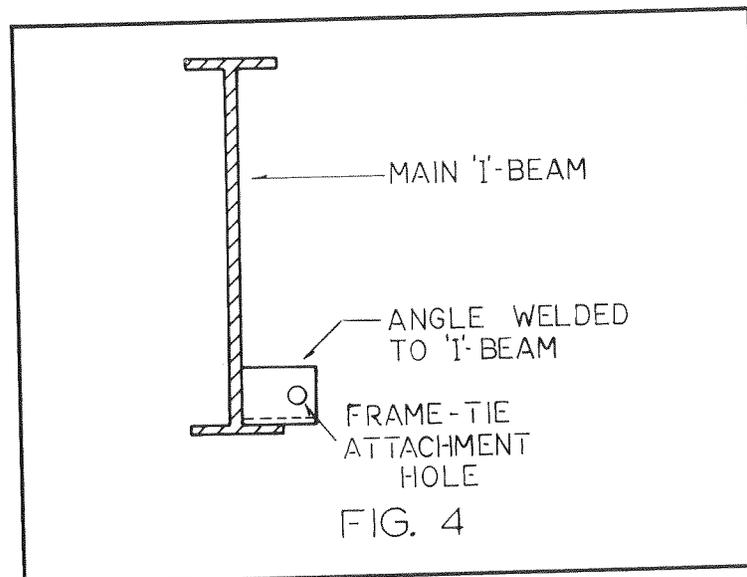
This home was designed for the wind conditions specified on the data plate (located at the electrical distribution panel).

Middle or North Zone

Homes designated Middle or North Zone are equipped with tie-down attachment provisions on the main "I"-beams (See Figs. 4 and 5). Over-

the-roof straps are optional for Middle and North Zone homes. See Hurricane Zone for connection of over-the-roof straps.

NOTE: IN THE TIE-DOWN SYSTEM, IT IS IMPORTANT TO USE MATERIALS OF PROPER DESIGN AND OF ADEQUATE QUALITY. THE MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS *MINIMUM* REQUIREMENTS.



MOBILE HOME TIE-DOWN INSTRUCTIONS (Cont'd)

Materials *not* furnished with the home which will be necessary to complete the tie-down system must meet the strength requirements set forth below. Such materials would include:

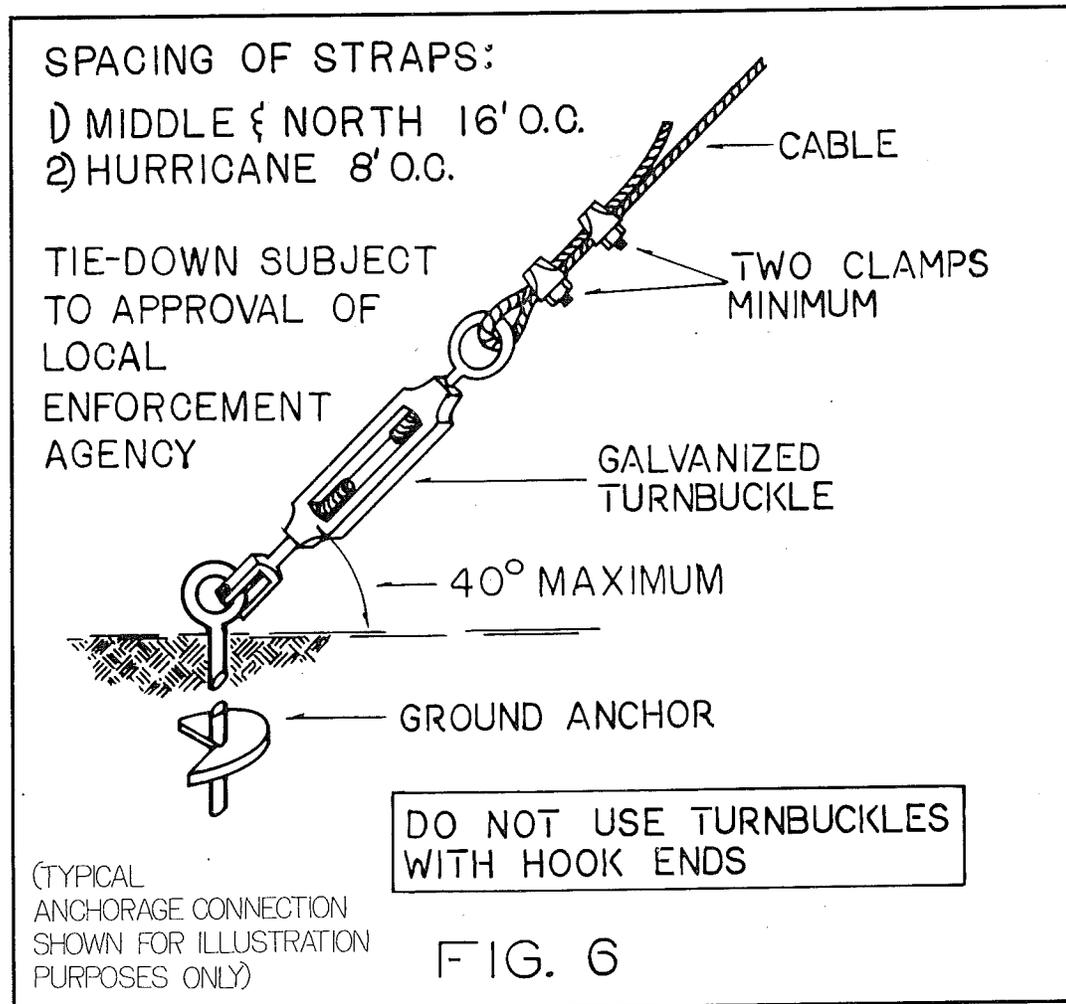
1. Cable with a breaking strength of at least 4,750 pounds, e.g. galvanized aircraft cable at least 1/4 inch in diameter.
2. Galvanized connection devices such as turnbuckles, "I"-bolts, and cable clamps should be rated at 4,750 pounds minimum.
3. Ground anchors — capable of

withstanding at least a 4,750 pound pull. Anchors must be installed as specified by the anchor manufacturer.

THE HOME MUST BE IN ITS FINAL LEVEL POSITION PRIOR TO TYING IT DOWN.

The procedure for tying down the mobile home is as follows:

1. Position and install the ground anchors so that the final strap angle will be within the limits shown in Fig. 6.
2. Connect the cables to the frame and ground anchors (See Fig. 6).



MOBILE HOME TIE-DOWN INSTRUCTIONS (Cont'd)

3. Tighten the cables using the turnbuckles. Use caution to avoid over-tensioning the cables, which might pull the home off the piers. It is recommended that all cables be tightened only enough to remove the slack. Then, after all cables are installed and the slack removed, tension the cables.
4. The cable tension should be re-checked at frequent intervals until all pier settlement has stopped. CAUTION: During the releveling process, do not jack the home against tight cables.

Hurricane Zone

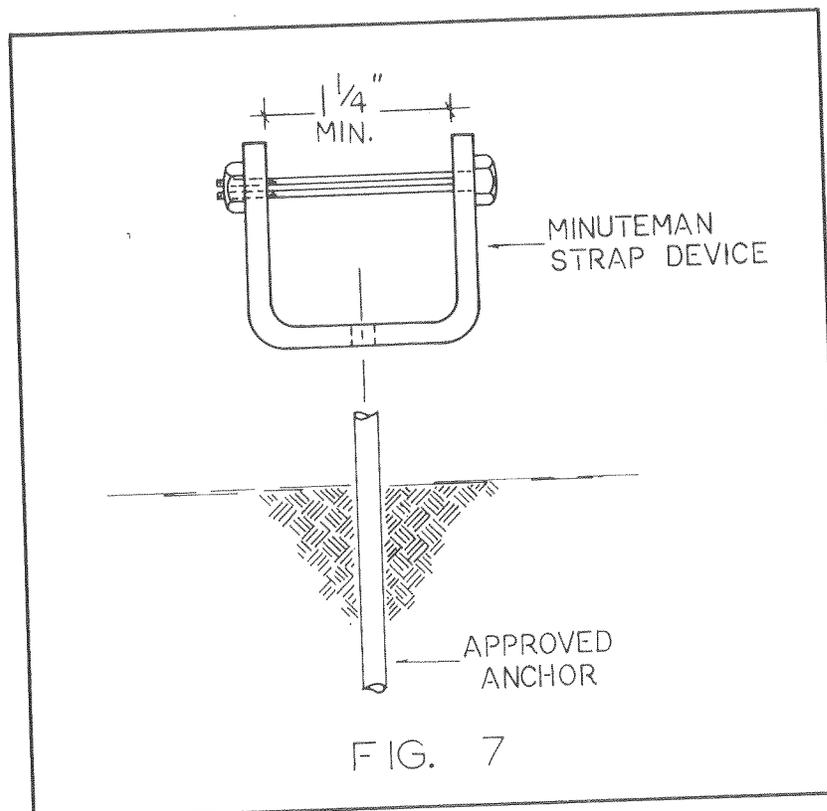
Homes constructed for Hurricane Zones (see Structural Zone Map of United States) must be designated as such on the home data plate. The tie-down equipment on Hurricane

Zone homes consists of over-the-roof straps and frame attachment provisions. Both must be installed (see North and Middle Zone for frame tie-down procedure).

The over-the-roof straps provided (standard on Hurricane Zone homes; optional on North and Middle Zone homes) must be connected to ground anchors exactly as specified in the following procedure in order to achieve full effectiveness.

Materials not furnished with the home which will be necessary to properly connect the over-the-roof straps are:

1. Ground anchors capable of withstanding at least a 4,750 pound pull when installed in the soil at the site.
2. Strap end connection devices (See Fig. 7).

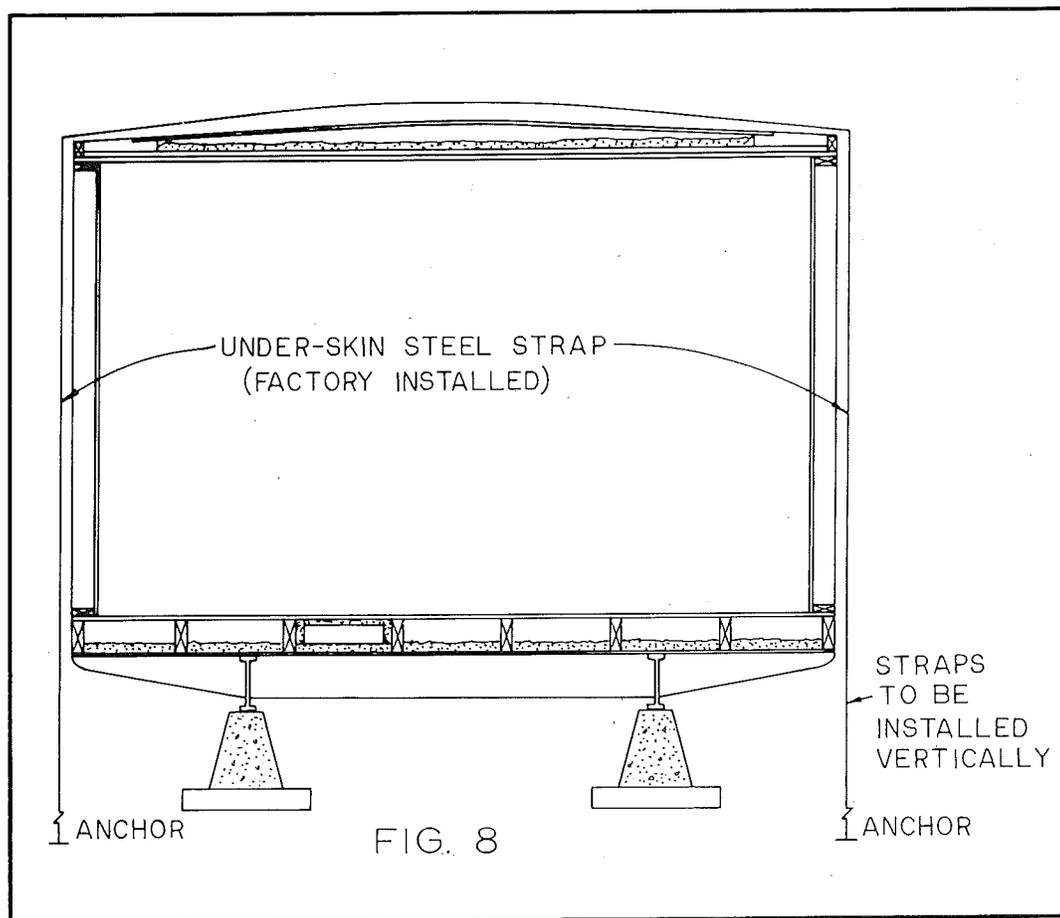


MOBILE HOME TIE-DOWN INSTRUCTIONS (Cont'd)

THE HOME MUST BE IN ITS FINAL LEVEL POSITION WITH FRAME TIES INSTALLED BEFORE CONNECTING THE OVER-THE-ROOF STRAPS.

The procedure to follow in tying down the mobile home is as follows:

1. Position and install the ground anchors so that the strap will be vertical after attachment to the anchor. The anchor may be installed slightly beneath the home to avoid interference with skirting (See Fig. 8).
2. Insert the minuteman connector yoke through the eye in the anchor and insert slotted bolt through the yoke.
3. Place end of strap through slotted bolt and remove slack by turning bolt. *Do not tension until both ends of strap are connected.*
4. Tension and lock minuteman connector in position; consult instructions furnished with connectors.
5. Check strap tension (See Step 4 under Middle and North Zones procedure).



UTILITY HOOKUP AND TESTING

Many local jurisdictions have special requirements for utility connections and on-site inspection of these connections. Consult with the proper authorities prior to making connection of utilities.

The drainage and water systems were tested for leaks prior to shipment from the factory. It is essential that they be rechecked for leaks that may have been caused by vibration during transportation.

Water

The water system may be connected to any safe, potable water source. The connection is via a single 3/4-inch inlet beneath the home. All exposed water piping subject to freezing should be protected by insulation and electric heat tapes. It is recommended that only UL listed

heat tapes be used and installed in accordance with their installation instructions.

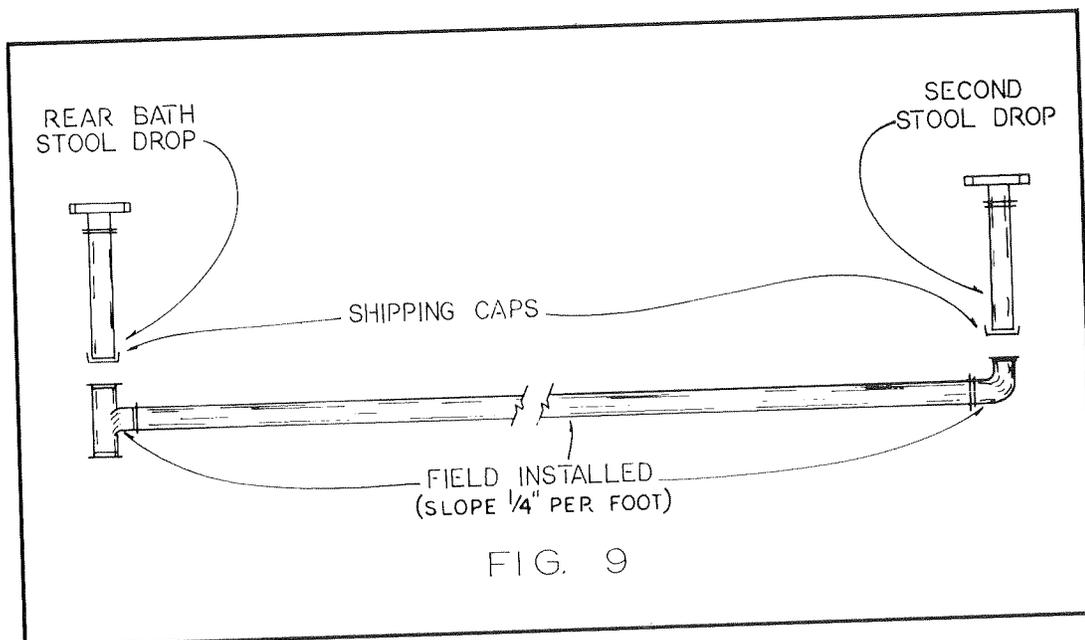
Drainage — Single Bath

The drainage connection is made at the 3-inch main drain outlet. Care should be exercised to slope and support the drain line from the home to the site sewage system (1/4-inch per foot slope).

Drainage — 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 Baths

The parts required to bring all drain lines to a single point are provided as follows:

1. Pipe and fittings as shown in Fig. 9.



UTILITY HOOKUP AND TESTING (Cont'd)

2. ¼ pint of ABS solvent cement.
3. 10 feet of ¾" x 28 gauge plumbing strap.
4. Ten ¼" x 1" stove bolts.

The procedure for bringing all drain lines to a single point is as follows:

1. Remove caps on drain outlets and connect supplied parts together as shown by Fig. 9. (Do not apply cement.)
2. Check to be sure that the assembly has the proper ¼-inch drop per foot.
3. Mark each joint to aid in re-assembly. Start at outlet end of system and remove, cement and reassemble each slip joint one at a time. Be sure to apply the cement on both male and female ends with a good even coating.
4. Using the ¾" x 28 gauge strapping, strap the drain line to the center crossmembers of the frame placing a strap at each member (4 feet apart). Use a ¼" x 1" stove bolt to secure strap in place.

5. Connect home drain to site sewage system as for single bath previously discussed.
6. Check completed system for leaks.

Electrical

The electrical connection should be made only by qualified personnel. After the connection has been made, the following tests should be conducted using approved test equipment:

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

Gas

The gas piping system was pressure tested for leaks prior to shipment; however, it is essential that the system be retested for leaks prior to use. (Many utility companies require this on-site test.) The instructions printed on the tag near the gas supply connection must be followed (See Fig. 10).

Combination LP-Gas and Natural Gas System

This gas piping system is designed for use of either liquefied petroleum gas or natural gas.

NOTICE: BEFORE TURNING ON GAS BE CERTAIN APPLIANCES ARE DESIGNED FOR THE GAS CONNECTED AND ARE EQUIPPED WITH CORRECT ORIFICES. SECURELY CAP THIS INLET WHEN NOT CONNECTED FOR USE.

Before turning on gas, make certain all gas connections have been made tight, all appliance valves are turned off, and any unconnected outlets are capped.

After turning on gas, test gas piping and connections to appliances for leakage with soapy water or bubble solution, and light all pilots.

Fig. 10

In some localities, utility companies and/or building inspectors may require additional tests as follows:

1. Isolate all appliances with appliance shut-off valves.
PRESSURE SHALL BE MEASURED WITH A MERCURY MANOMETER OR SLOPE GAGE CALIBRATED IN INCREMENTS OF NOT GREATER THAN $\frac{1}{10}$ POUND.
2. Pressurize the system to 3 PSI and isolate the source of pressure from the gas piping.
3. Check the gage after 10 minutes; there should be no drop in pressure.
4. Check the piping to appliances by pressurizing to at least 10

inches but not more than 14 inches water column and applying a bubble solution to all joints.

CAUTION: DO NOT PRESSURIZE THE SYSTEM ABOVE THE PRESSURES STATED ABOVE.

The connection to the gas supply should be made by authorized representatives of the utility.

NOTE: BEFORE A TEST IS BEGUN, THE TEMPERATURE OF THE AMBIENT AIR AND OF THE PIPING SHOULD BE APPROXIMATELY THE SAME — CONDUCT THE TEST AT SUCH A TIME DURING THE DAY WHEN AIR TEMPERATURES WILL REMAIN CONSTANT.

ROLL-OUT ROOM FIELD INSTALLATION

The home and the expando room (roll-out) were designed as a unit; thus, satisfactory performance of both is contingent on correct setup procedure as follows:

THE HOME MUST BE IN ITS FINAL LEVEL POSITION WITH ALL PIER SUPPORTS AND TIE-DOWNS IN PLACE PRIOR TO ROLL-OUT INSTALLATION.

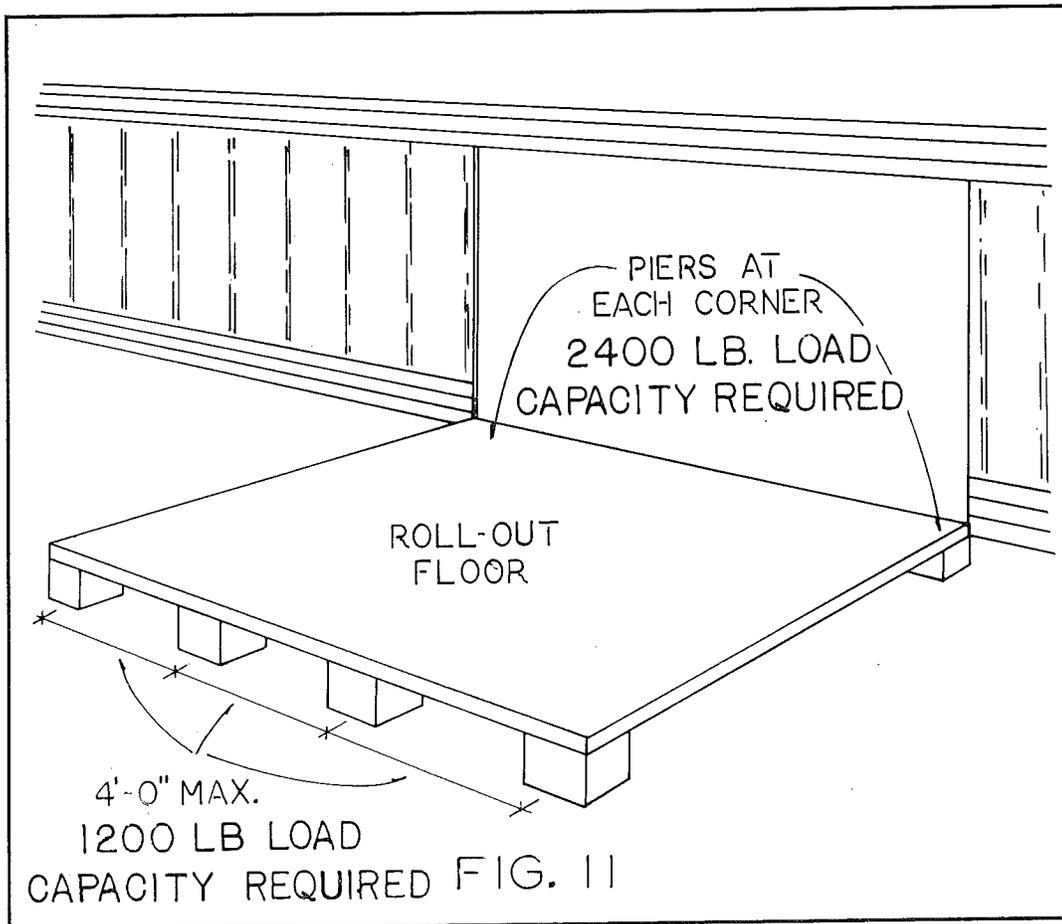
1. Install footings and piers below columns at each side of roll-out (See Fig. 11); pier installation procedures are the same as for the main "I"-beams. *Do not jack*

the columns as the main floor should be in a level position at this point.

2. Place temporary piers to hold the floor in a level position when it is lowered.
3. Remove shipping supports and lower roll-out floor.

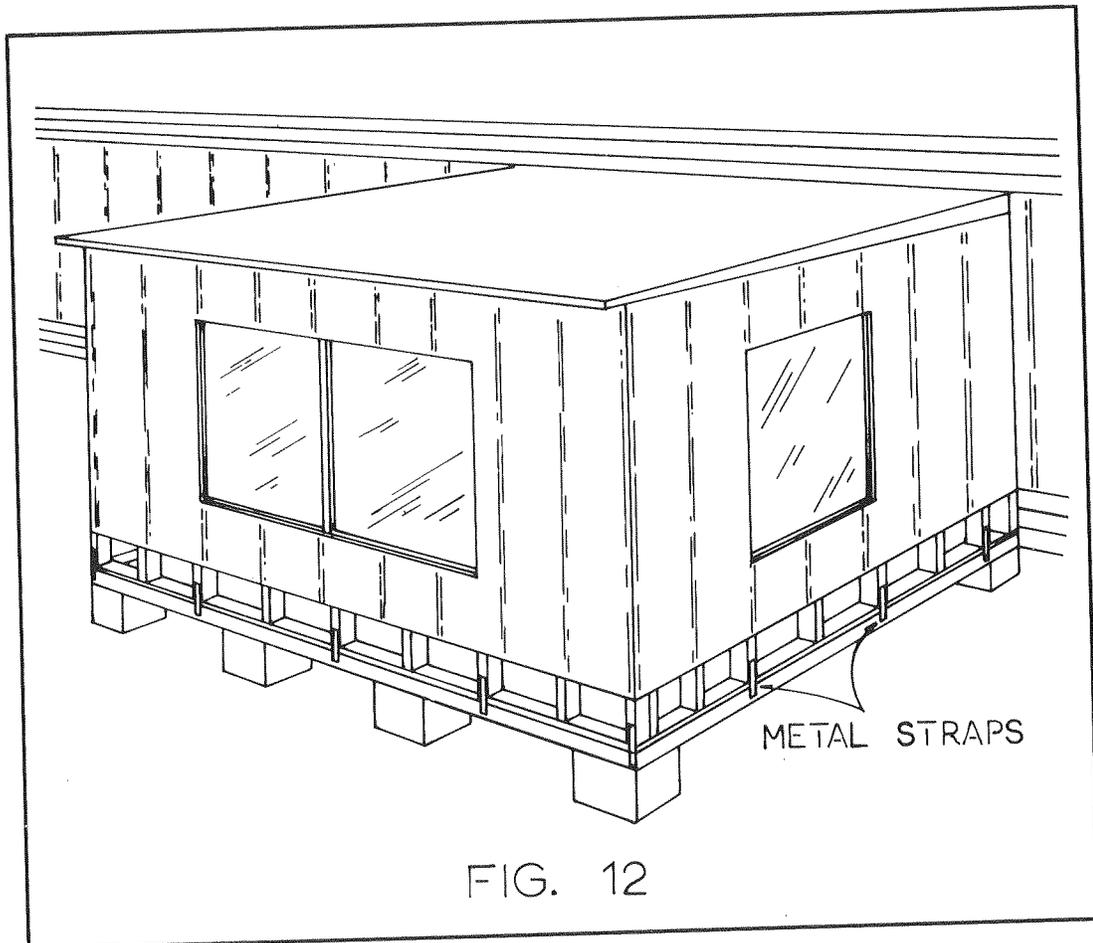
CAUTION: THE FLOOR ASSEMBLY WEIGHS APPROXIMATELY 400 POUNDS.

Do not allow outer edge of roll-out floors to drop lower than coach floor as this may spring the hinge.



ROLL-OUT ROOM FIELD INSTALLATION (Cont'd)

4. Install the footings and piers at the roll-out floor's outer edge (See Fig. 11).
5. Level the floor by adjusting the height of the outer edge only; do not adjust the height of the floor at the junction to the main floor.
6. Pull roll-out room onto floor being careful to avoid scraping the walls against the main unit. With room in position, remove coaster wheels.
7. Square the room with the edges of the floor and nail wall bottom plate to floor with two 16d nails at 16 inches on center. Attach metal straps to wall studs and floor joist with three 6d nails to stud and joist. The metal straps are to be located at every other stud (32 inches on center maximum) (See Fig. 12).



ROLL-OUT ROOM FIELD ASSEMBLY (Cont'd)

8. Install the heating crossover as follows (refer to Fig. 13):

- a) Install the 6-inch metal duct connector through the bottom of the pull-out room floor. Fasten flange of duct connector to plywood with #6 x 1/2" screws and bend tabs of connector down inside of duct.
- b) Install the 6-inch adjustable elbows on the main duct connector and the roll-out room duct connector and measure the distance between the faces of the elbows. Cut the 6-inch pipe to the proper length (above distance plus 2 inches).
- c) Remove the elbows from the floor ducts and fit to each end of 6-inch pipe. Then, slip the assembly into the duct connectors in the floor.
- d) Install the support strap and tape all joints.
- e) Insulate the exposed portion of the duct crossover with 1" (R-4) insulation and wrap with polyethylene film.

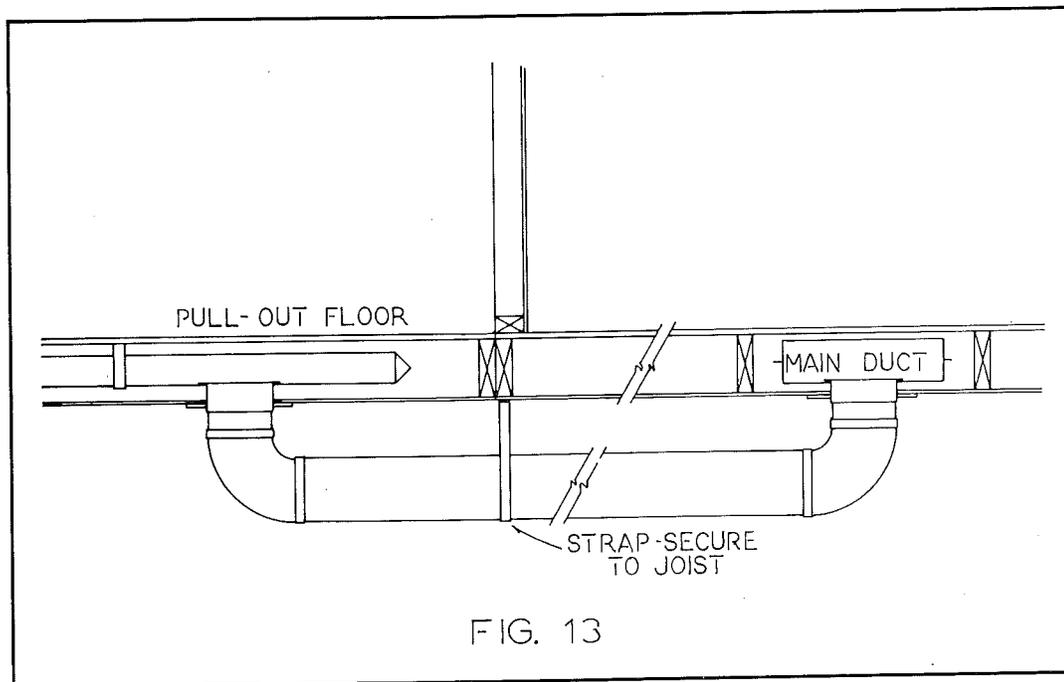
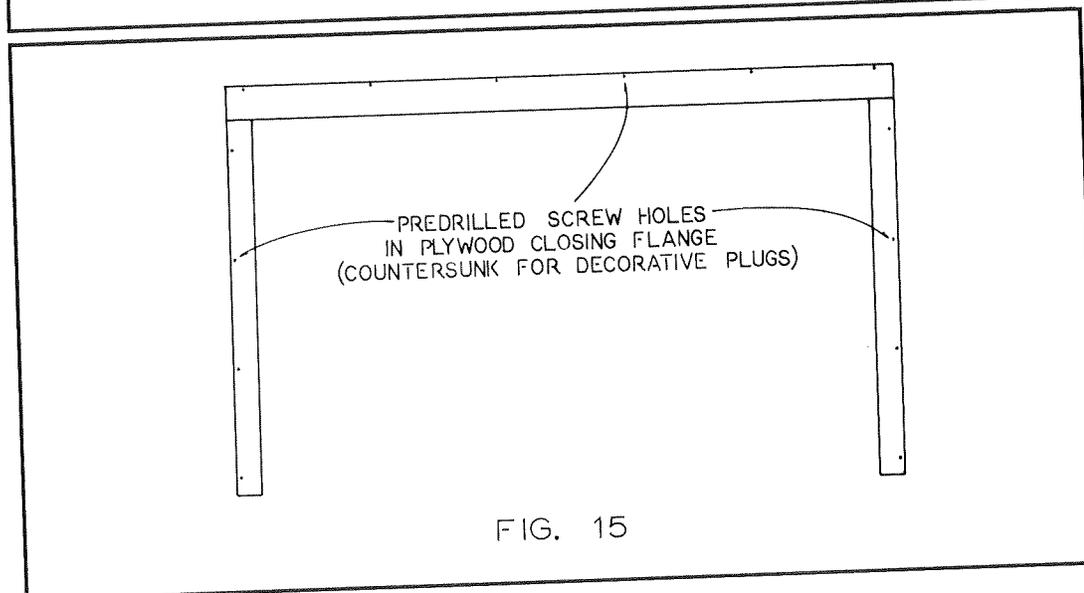
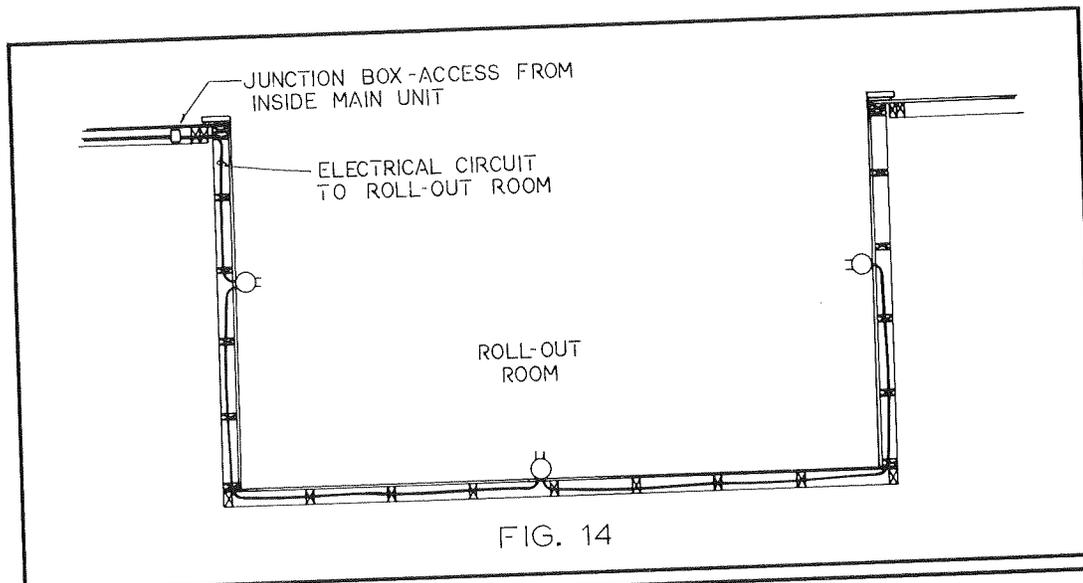


FIG. 13

ROLL-OUT ROOM FIELD INSTALLATION (Cont'd)

9. Connect roll-out room electric circuit into main electrical system (Refer to Fig. 14).
 - a) Feed wire through metal wire protectors and into junction box in main wall.
 - b) Cut wires to length, allowing 4 inches of wire to extend from junction box. Staple wire to stud within 8 inches of junction box using approved staples.
 - c) Remove wire nuts from wires in junction box; connect wires together (black to black, white to white, and ground to ground) with wire nuts.
 - d) Push wires into box and replace cover.
10. Secure interior closing flange to coach main wall with #6 x 1½" wood screws; cap screw holes with provided decorative plugs (See Fig. 15).



ROLL-OUT ROOM FIELD INSTALLATION (Cont'd)

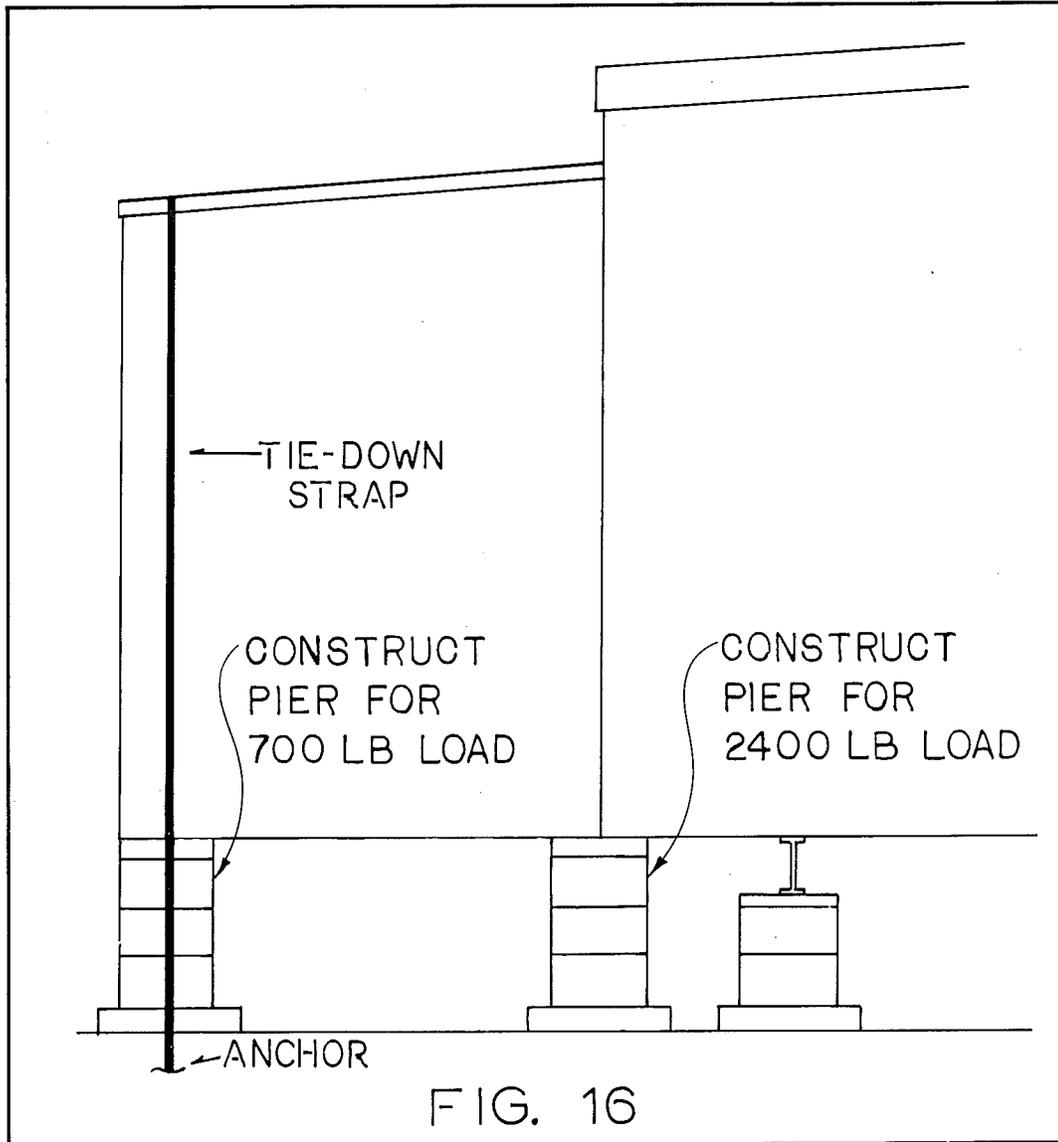
11. Install provided insulation in the exterior gap between roll-out room and coach main wall.
12. Install the bottom closure metal and corner flashing.

NOTE: IT IS VITAL THAT THE FLASHING AND CAULKING BE APPLIED PROPERLY TO AVOID LEAK PROBLEMS.

If this home is to be installed in the Hurricane Zone (See Structural

Zone Map), the following tie-down procedure must be completed on the roll-out room:

- a) Over-the-roof strap is provided (See Fig. 16).
- b) For necessary equipment not provided, see coach tie-down on pages 10-11.
- c) Connect strap to anchors as for main unit over-the-roof strap (See pages 10-11).



TIP-OUT ROOM FIELD INSTALLATION

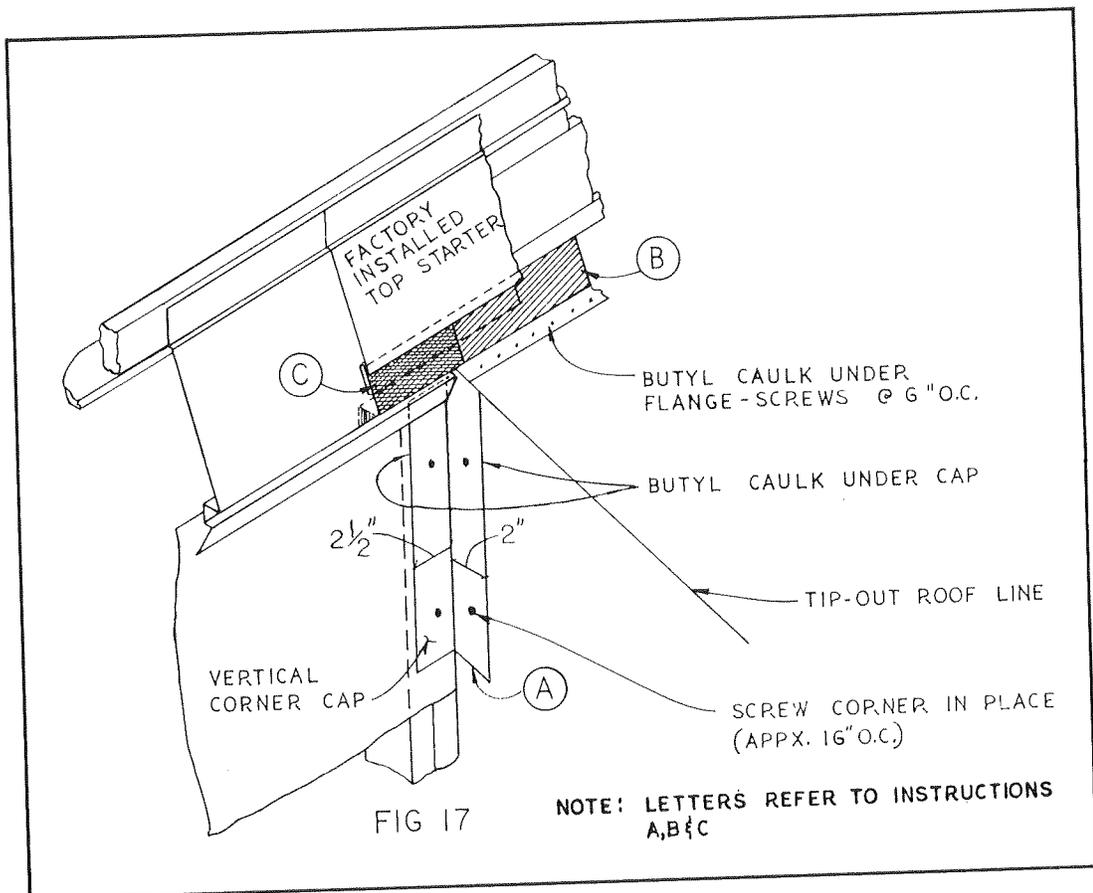
The home and tip-out assembly were designed as a unit; thus, satisfactory performance of both is contingent on correct setup procedure as follows:

THE HOME MUST BE IN ITS FINAL LEVEL POSITION WITH ALL PIER SUPPORTS AND TIE-DOWNS IN PLACE PRIOR TO TIP-OUT INSTALLATION.

1. Position and install piers and footings (see Fig. 11). Pier construction is the same as that used for the main coach (See Fig. 1).
2. Carefully lower tip-out onto piers and level unit with hardwood shims on the piers.

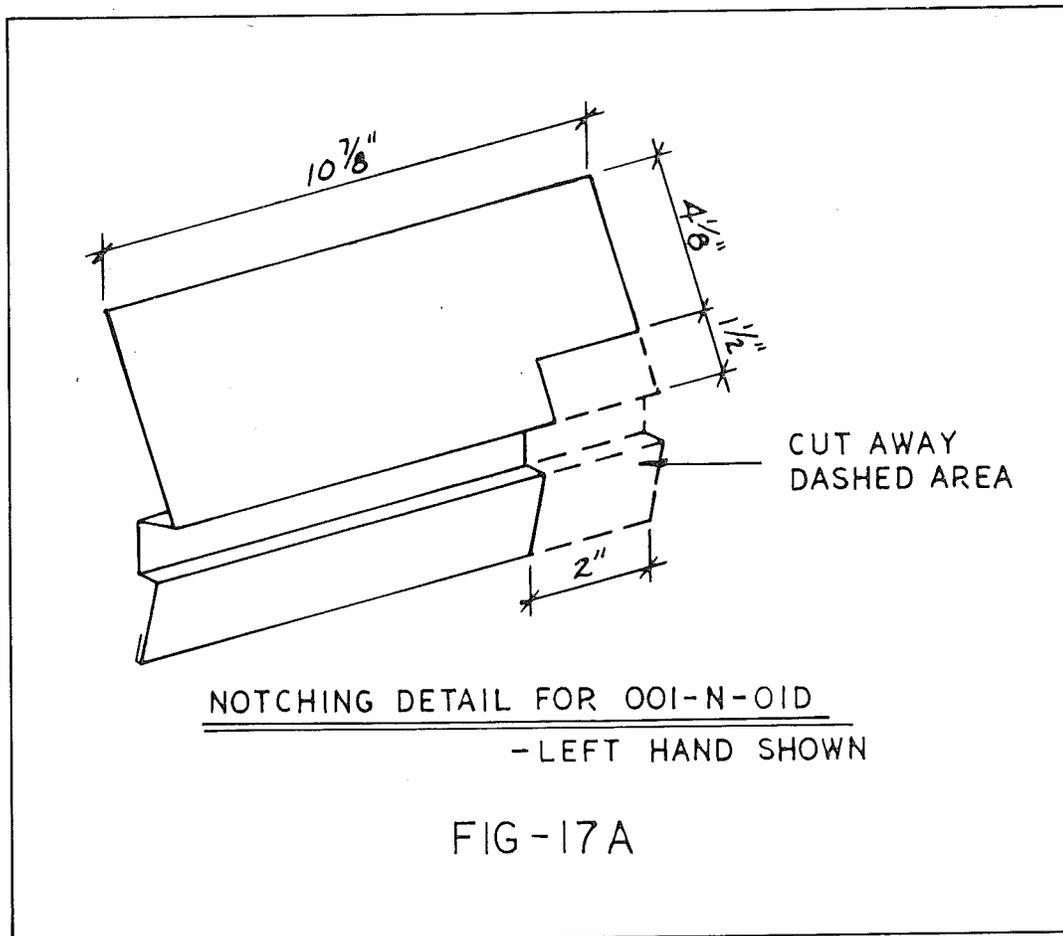
NOTE: AS THE COACH MAIN FLOOR HAS BEEN LEVELED AND TIED DOWN, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEVEL TIP-OUT FLOOR BY JACKING UP MAIN COACH FLOOR.

3. Secure inside prefinished facia to exterior wall of main unit with provided screws at pre-drilled holes in facia. Cap screw holes with provided decorator plugs (See Fig. 15).
4. Fill gaps between main unit and tip-out framing on outside with provided fiberglass insulation on both the sides and the top.
5. Install roof and sidewall flashing as follows (Refer to Fig. 17):



TIP-OUT ROOM FIELD INSTALLATION (Cont'd)

- a) Caulk and install vertical corner caps.
 - b) Install 001-N-01C — Close off top starter by slipping top edge into "S"-lock of factory installed top starter. Caulk and fasten bottom flange to roof with screws at 6 inches on center.
 - c) Install 001-N-01D — Close off top starter at each side of tip-
6. Plug tip-out cord into receptacle on underside of main unit for electrical power to tip-out room.
 7. If the home is to be located in Hurricane Zone or equipped with the optional over-the-roof straps, refer to instructions on tie-down for roll-out rooms.

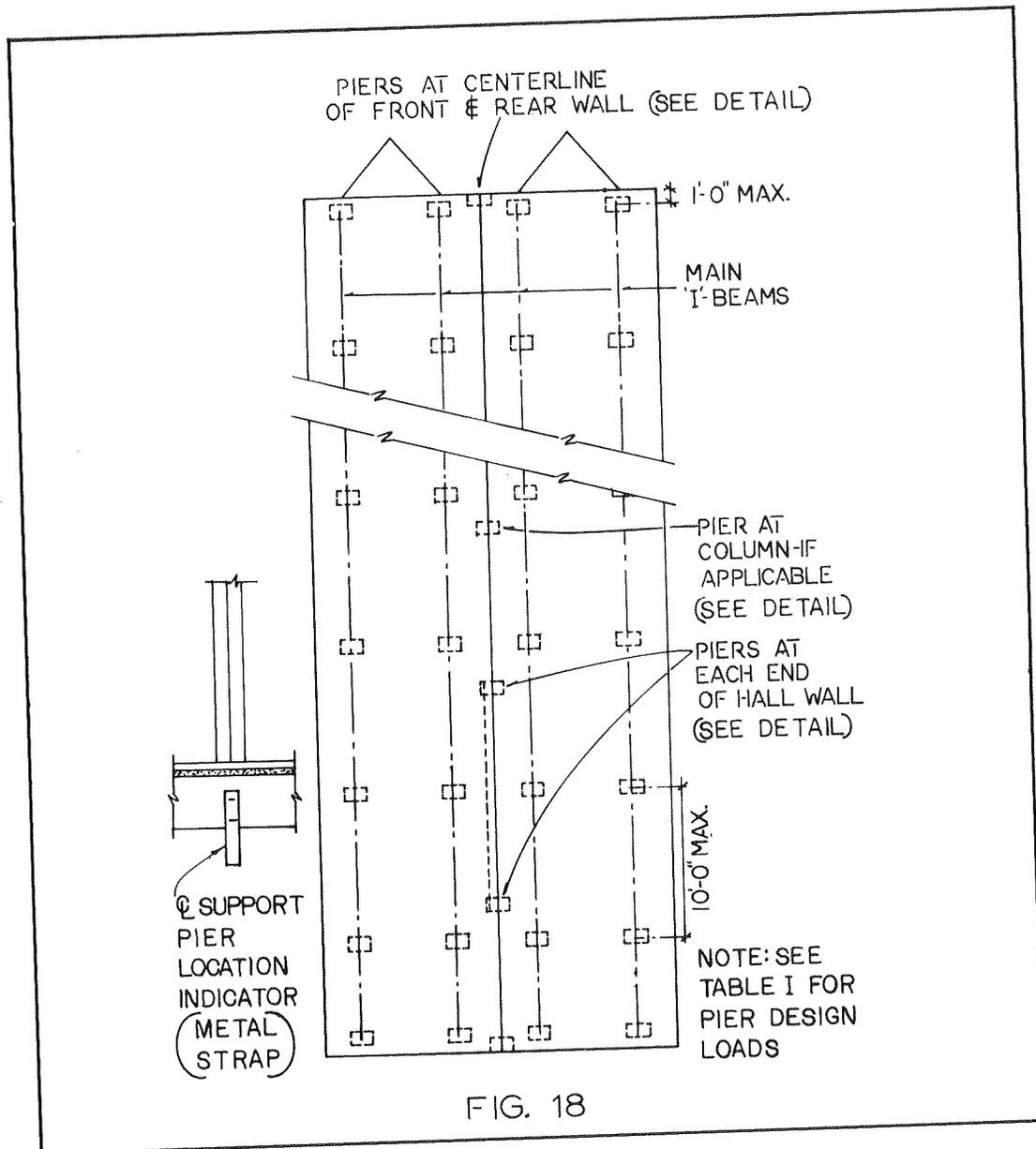


SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOUBLE WIDE SETUP

The site must be prepared as described on page 4. Special consideration must be given to the footings and pier construction required by: (1) local soil conditions, (2) depth of frost line, and (3) special requirements of local jurisdictions.

It may be desirable in view of the above conditions to construct the

footings and piers (to grade height) prior to moving the home to its final location. Preconstruction of the footings and piers to grade may be accomplished by referring to the pier location diagram, Fig. 18, making special note of the additional piers required at beam supports.



SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOUBLE WIDE SETUP (Cont'd)

PIERS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CARRY VERTICAL LOADS AS FOLLOWS:

I. Piers under main "I"-beams:

Home Width	Zone		
	North*	Hurricane*	Middle*
20' wide	4250 lbs.	4250 lbs.	3750 lbs.
24' wide	5100 lbs.	5100 lbs.	4500 lbs.

II. Piers located at marriage line of the two halves:

Pier Location	Zone		
	North*	Hurricane*	Middle*
Endwall Centerline	5000 lbs.	5000 lbs.	3600 lbs.
Interior Centerline	6700 lbs.	6700 lbs.	6700 lbs.

*Pier design loads are based on dead load plus applicable live loads with piers at 10'-0" O.C. (maximum). Where pier spacing is less than 10'-0" the loads may be reduced correspondingly.

TABLE 1

The procedure is as follows:

WHEN REQUIRED TO WALK ON THE ROOF DURING ASSEMBLY, PLACE PLANKS OR ½" (MINIMUM) PLYWOOD ACROSS RAFTERS.

1. Remove the temporary closure materials (polyethylene and batten strips) and position the halves as close together as possible in the final desired location. Do not remove temporary beam supports until Step 4 is completed. It may be necessary to winch the halves together with come-alongs or similar equipment. Care must be exercised during any winching or jacking operations to avoid overstressing structural members.
NOTE: ALUMINUM SHEETS OR GREASED BOARDS UNDER THE TIRES WILL AID IN SLIDING TOGETHER.
2. Level the heavy half of the home and install piers and footings.
3. Bring the roof ridge beam halves together. Deflate the inside tires of light half if necessary.

4. Align ceiling material joints and the top corners of ceilings at the end walls. Secure beam halves with ¾" x 4" bolts at front and rear ends only.
5. Level ceiling edges by jacking at the inside main "I"-beam on light half of the home; when the ceiling joint is flush, complete the bolting operation using the ¾" x 4" bolts at 24 inches on center with 6 bolts at 3 inches on center over beam supports (See Fig. 19).

NOTE: WHERE OVER-THE-ROOF STRAPS ARE PROVIDED, SECURE THE STRAPS AT THE RIDGE BEAM WITH THE PROVIDED ¼" x 4" HEX HEAD BOLTS (SEE FIG. 21). THESE STRAP BOLTS ARE IN ADDITION TO THE BOLTING DETAILED IN FIG. 19.

6. Line up end walls by moving either floor forward or back as necessary. Bolt the end walls together using three ¾" x 7" bolts (provided) and washers at each end wall (See Fig. 20.)
7. Level the floors by jacking on the light half main "I"-beam (inside

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOUBLE WIDE SETUP (Cont'd)

beam on light half). Place the provided $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 4" full thread bolts through each outrigger attachment angle using the star washers under the bolt head and nut.

8. Complete leveling of the light half and install piers following the pro-

cedure outlined for single wide homes.

9. Place additional supports at the centerline of each end wall, each end of the hall wall, and beam support columns at locations marked with indicator strap (See Fig. 18).

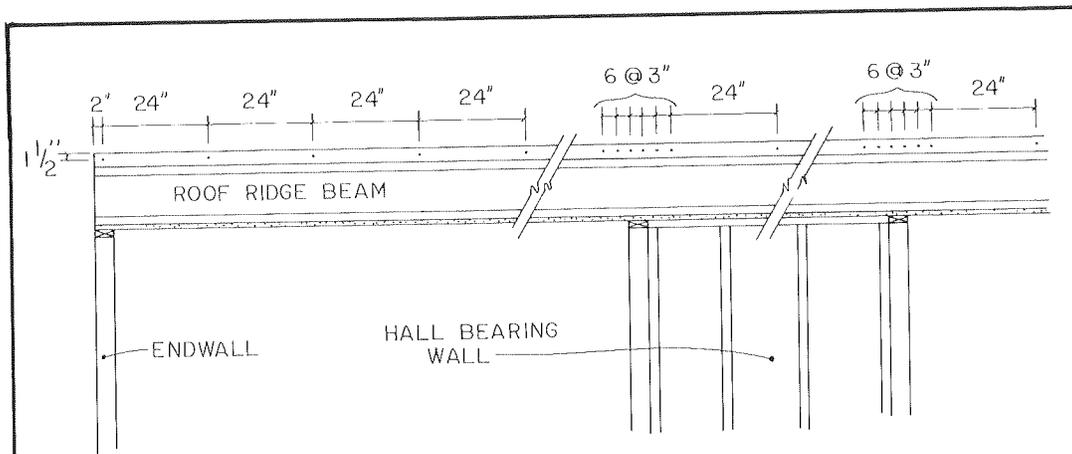


FIG. 19

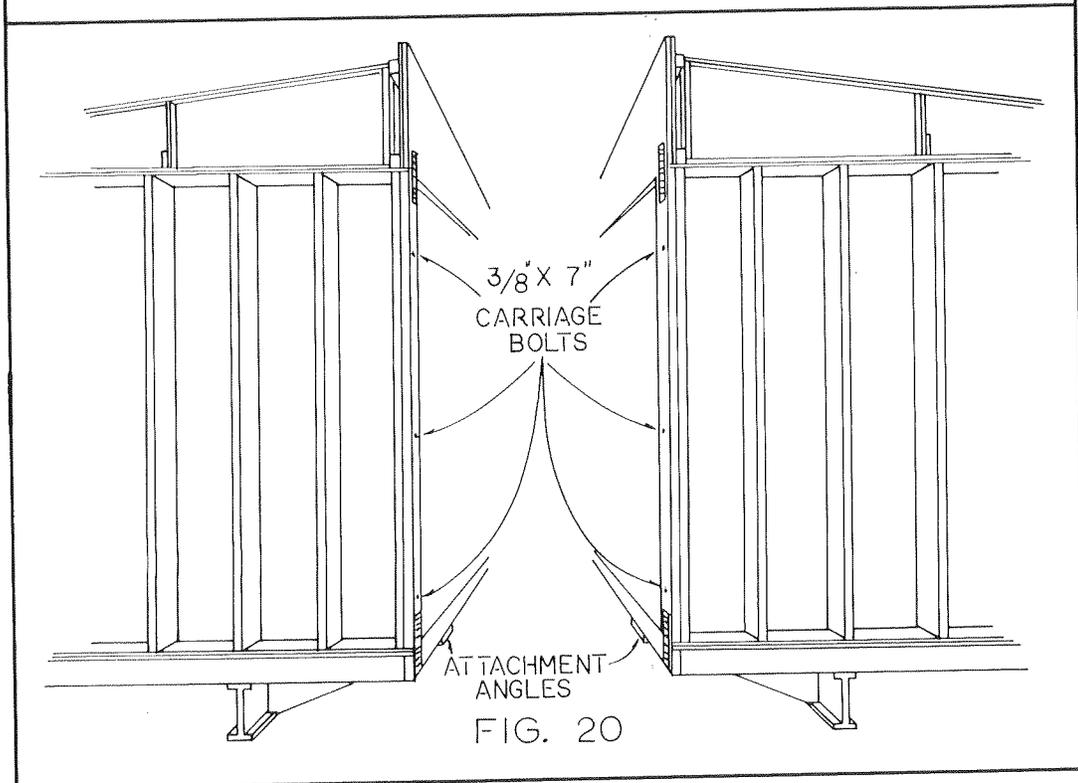
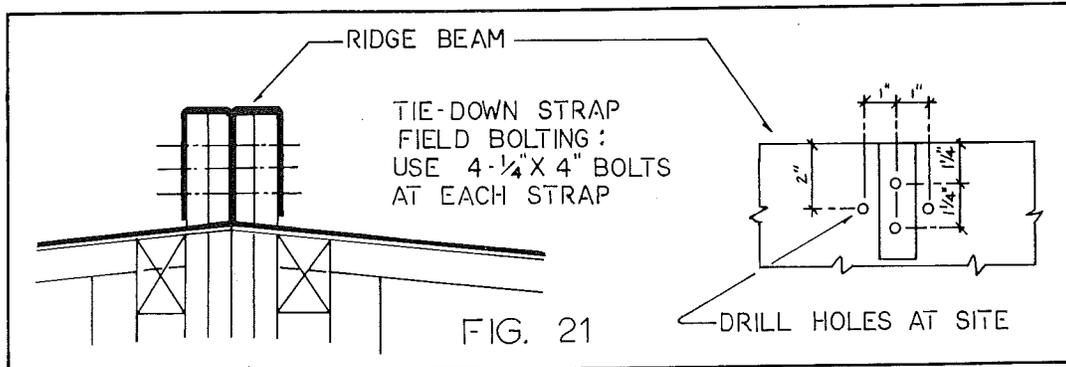


FIG. 20

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOUBLE WIDE SETUP (Cont'd)



Tie-Down Procedure

THE HOME MUST BE IN ITS FINAL LEVEL POSITION PRIOR TO INSTALLING AND TENSIONING TIE-DOWN STRAPS. DO NOT JACK THE HOME AGAINST TENSIONED TIE-DOWNS.

The frame tie-down straps should be installed on each outside main "I"-beam. The materials, equipment and procedures are the same as for single wide homes (See pages 8-10).

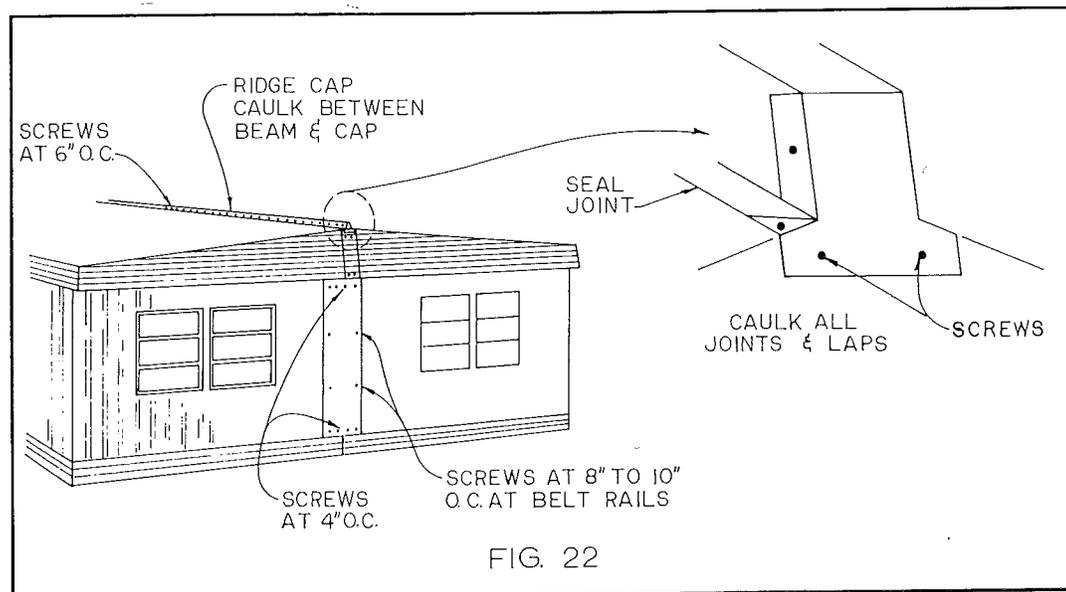
Over-the-roof straps, if provided, are to be connected to ground

anchors in the same manner as single wide homes (See pages 10-11).

Double Wide Exterior Closure

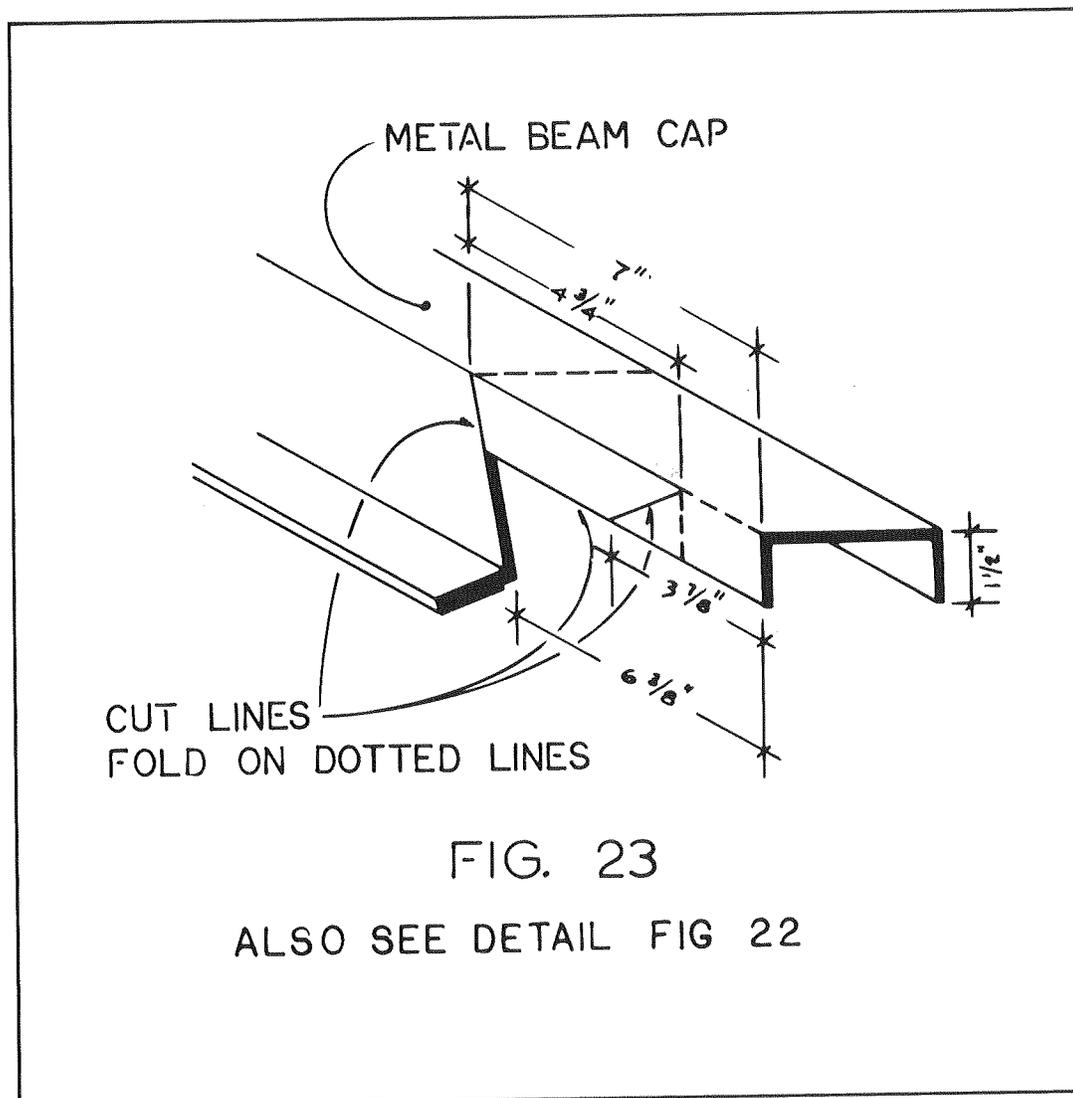
PRIOR TO INSTALLING CLOSURE METAL ON END WALLS, THE ELECTRICAL CROSSOVER MUST BE MADE.

1. Install bottom starter.
2. Install end wall metal by snapping both sides into "S"-lock; attach with provided metal screws (See Fig. 22).



SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOUBLE WIDE SETUP (Cont'd)

3. Attach closure metal to front and rear hoods.
4. Cut and bend the metal beam cap; secure the cap to the beam with the provided metal screws (See Fig. 23).
5. Install interior trim, moldings, carpet, etc., as required.



SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOUBLE WIDE SETUP (Cont'd)

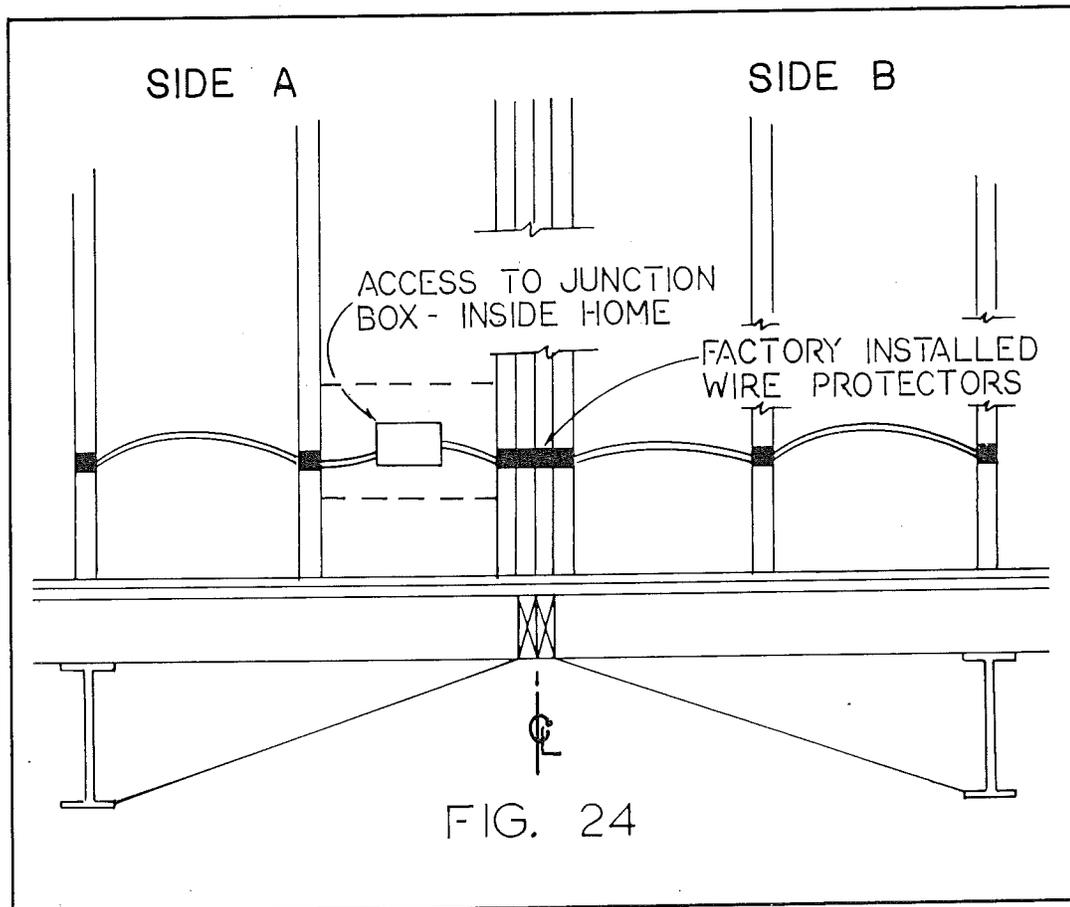
Utility Interconnections of Double Wides

Electrical Crossover

NOTE: ALL ON-SITE ELECTRICAL WORK MUST BE PERFORMED BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.

The procedure for this interconnection is as follows:

1. Feed wires from Side B through metallic wire protectors into junction box in Side A (See Fig. 24).
2. Staple wires within 8 inches of junction box to side of stud at centerline of stud.
3. Remove blank cover from junction box inside home; cut wires to length allowing a minimum of 4 inches of free wire extending from box.
4. Strip approximately 1 inch of wire and connect like circuit numbers (white to white, black to black, and ground to ground) with the provided wire nuts.
5. Push wires into box and replace cover.



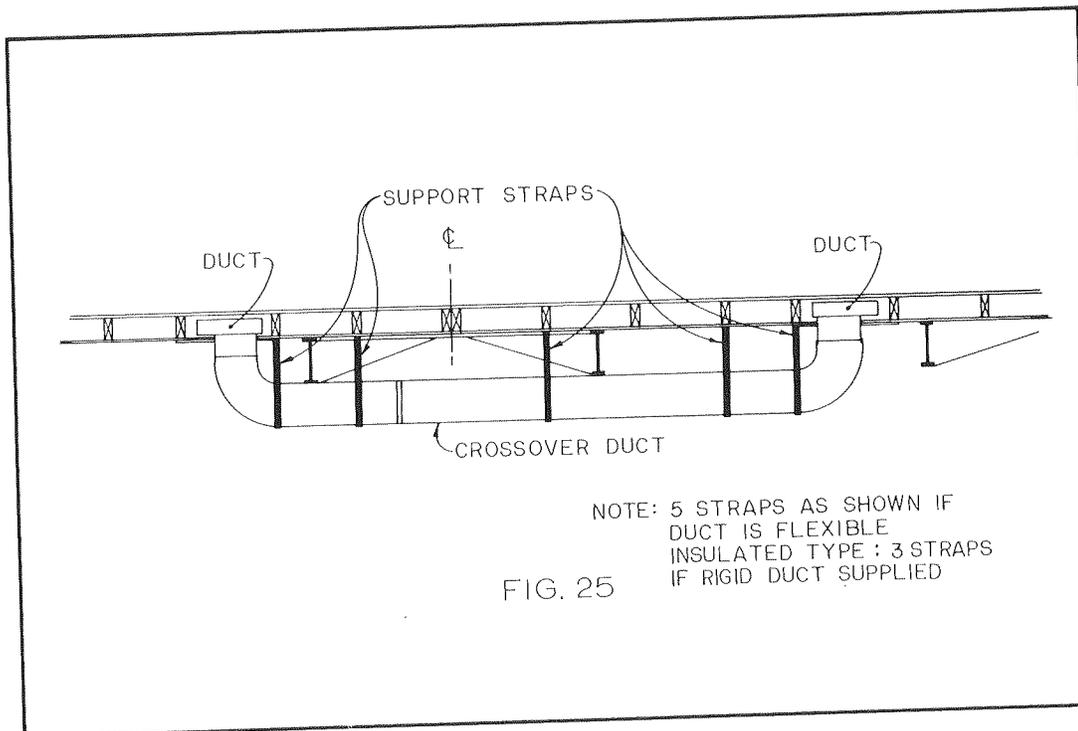
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOUBLE WIDE SETUP (Cont'd)

Heating Crossover

The basic hookup procedure is the same for all designs with only minor variations; those being (1) length of crossover duct and (2) the number of support straps provided.

The installation procedure is as follows:

1. Bend the provided flexible duct 90 degrees. Fit to each end of the 10-inch diameter aluminum duct. It should be noted that on New York models the crossover duct is one piece of flexible duct; thus, Step 1 is not required. Care should be taken to insure that the crossover duct elbows are not pushed into the main duct as the air flow may be impeded.
2. Tape each connection with 2-inch wide duct tape to insure an air-tight seal.
3. Fit crossover assembly to round metal duct connectors on each side of the home; tape these joints (tape is not provided).
4. Secure the crossover duct with aluminum straps as shown in Fig. 25. Do not allow duct to rest on the ground; maintain at least 4 inches of clearance.
5. Where the crossover duct is not of the flexible factory insulated type, insulate the crossover with 1" fiberglass insulation and wrap with polyethylene film.



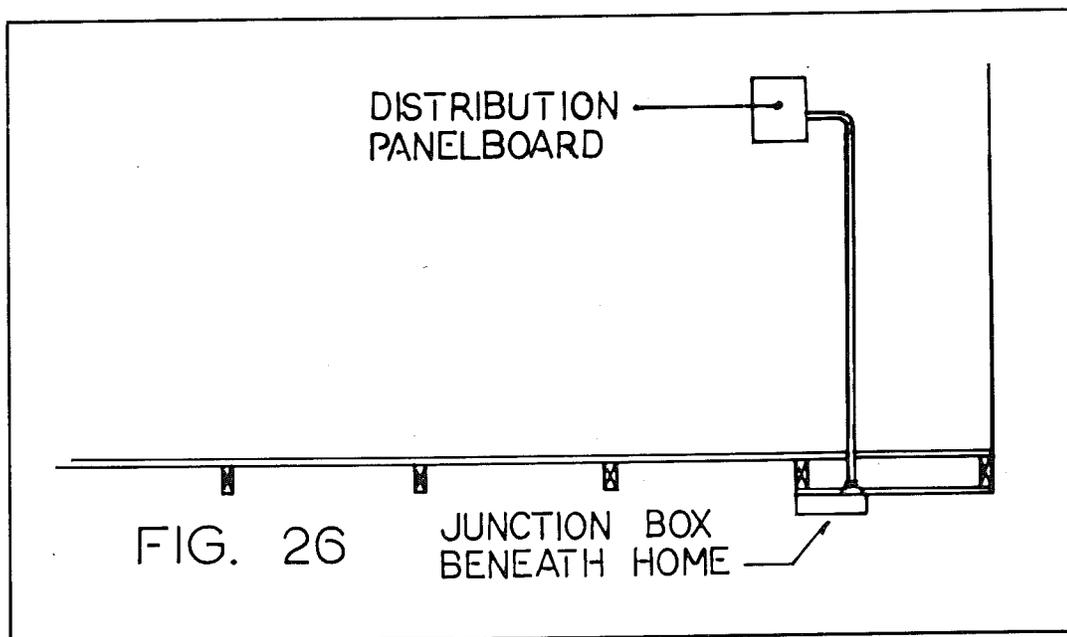
AIR-CONDITIONING ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

NOTE: THE ELECTRICAL CONNECTION SHOULD BE MADE ONLY BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL. THE COMPLETED INSTALLATION MUST CONFORM TO ARTICLE 424 OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE AS WELL AS TO ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL CODES.

Factory installed branch circuits for air conditioning are indicated on the data plate under the heading "Branch Circuit Only Provided". The maximum full-load ampere draw for the desired air-conditioning unit must not exceed 80 percent of the

indicated branch circuit rating. "A"-type coil air-conditioning units installed must be listed for use with the furnace in this home. For air-conditioning installation, see the instructions shipped with the air conditioner.

The electrical connection is via a branch circuit terminating in a junction box beneath the home (See Fig. 26). The field installed wiring, beyond the junction box, must incorporate a fused disconnect located within sight of the condensing unit. The minimum rating of the disconnect is as follows:



Nominal Capacity of
Air Conditioner

Disconnect Rating

2 Ton	30 amp — 3 HP
2½ Ton	40 amp — 5 HP
3 Ton	40 amp — 5 HP
3½ Ton	40 amp — 5 HP
4 Ton	45 amp — 7½ HP

The maximum fuse size to be used with the fused disconnect is marked on the condenser data plate.

INSTALLATION OF EXTERIOR LIGHTING FIXTURES

NOTE: ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS SHOULD BE MADE ONLY BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL. MAKE SURE THAT POWER IS OFF BEFORE INSTALLING LIGHTS.

1. Install threaded tube in the strap secured to the fixture outlet box as shown in Fig. 27.
2. Apply caulking around base of light fixture to insure a water-tight seal to sidewall.
3. Connect wires (black to black, white to white, and ground to ground) using wire nuts.
4. Push wires into box and secure fixture in position using the nut provided on the threaded tube; install the bulb.

NOTE: SOME LIGHTS MAY USE 2 BOLTS INSTEAD OF THE INDICATED THREADED ROD

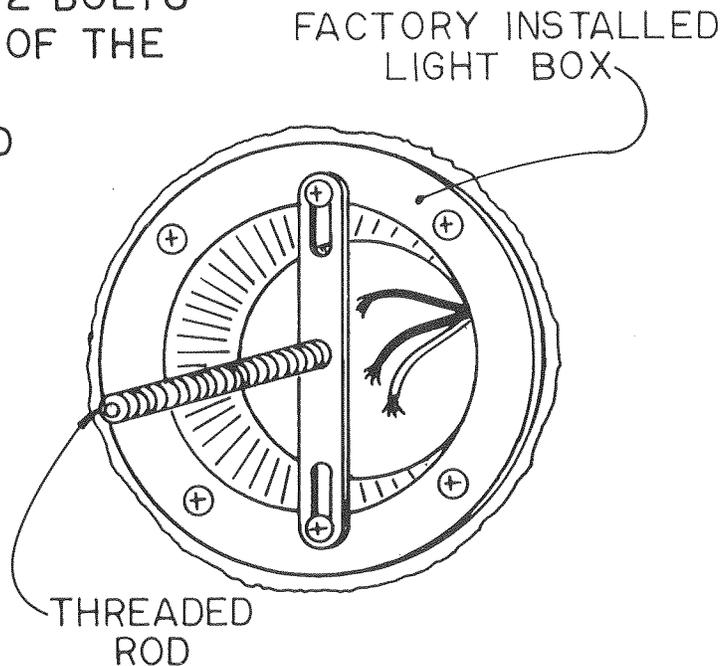


FIG. 27



SKYLINE CORPORATION

Corporate Office, 2520 By Pass Road, Elkhart, Indiana 46514