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THE NEW HOLLY PARK, INC.
DAPIA APPROVED INSTALLATION MANUALS

0925 NORTH STATE ROAD 5
PO BOX 250
SHIPSHEWANA, IN
46565

NEW HOLLY PARK

INSTALLATION MANUAL

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HOLLY PARK

A Heritage Company

SET UP INSTRUCTION MANUAL

For Single Wide Homes

**KEEP THIS MANUAL
WITH YOUR HOME**



NEW HOLLY PARK

SET UP INSTRUCTIONS FOR SINGLE WIDE HOMES

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RECOMMENDED MINIMUM SET UP TOOLS FOR SINGLE WIDE HOMES

Two — 10 Ton Hydraulic Jacks
16 oz. Claw Hammer
24" Nail Bar or Carpenter Bar
8" Pliers
26" Hand Saw
10" Crescent Wrench
Standard Metal Cutters
Foundation Supports
100' Heavy Duty Extension Cord with Ground
6' Carpenter Level
8" Standard Blade Screw Driver
8" Phillips Screw Driver
16' Steel Measuring Tape
Wood Wedges

Any attached building or appurtenance, that penetrates any part of the home and is not designed and provided by Holly Park is fully the responsibility of the Homeowner. Any resultant and/or related damage caused to the home by such attached building(s) or appurtenance(s) will not be serviced by Holly Park.

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

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

1. buckling and/or loosening of walls, partitions, siding, 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.
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.

Unless you are very qualified and capable, it may well be worth the extra expense of not doing it yourself.

FOUNDATION

It is important that your home have adequate support to give it proper and lasting stability. Therefore, the foundation footings, piers, supports or runners should be installed in accordance with the size and weight of the home. Consideration should be given to the type of soil and frost line conditions where the home is to be located when designing and installing the foundation footings or supports.

We recommend that you contact a local engineer and inquire as to the type of footings required in your area. You may wish to hire a contractor to install the required footings.

The following Roof Load Zone map will help you to determine what weather zone your home will be located in. After this has been determined, refer to the following section for recommended foundation footings and pier blocking.

SITE PREPARATION

Proper site preparation is essential to the set up and performance of the manufactured home. The site should be free of all grasses and organic matter and should be graded to the minimum slope required for storm drainage away from the home. A vapor barrier should be installed on the ground directly beneath the home.

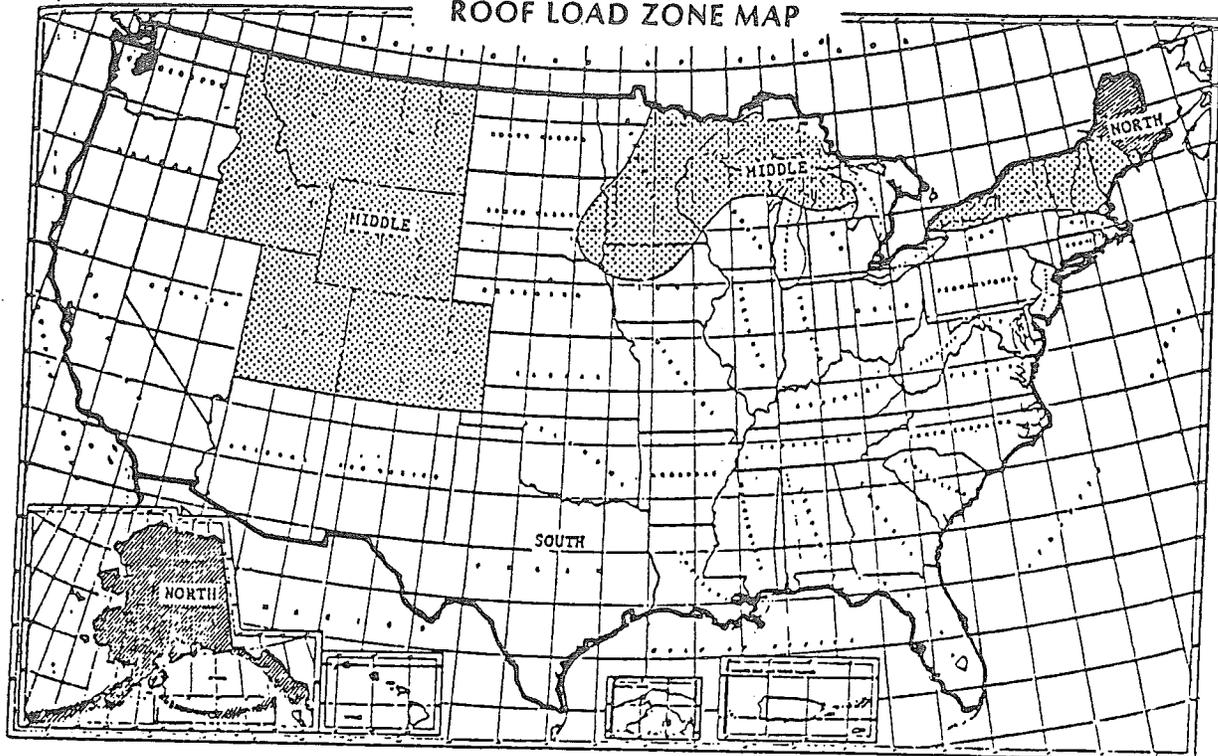
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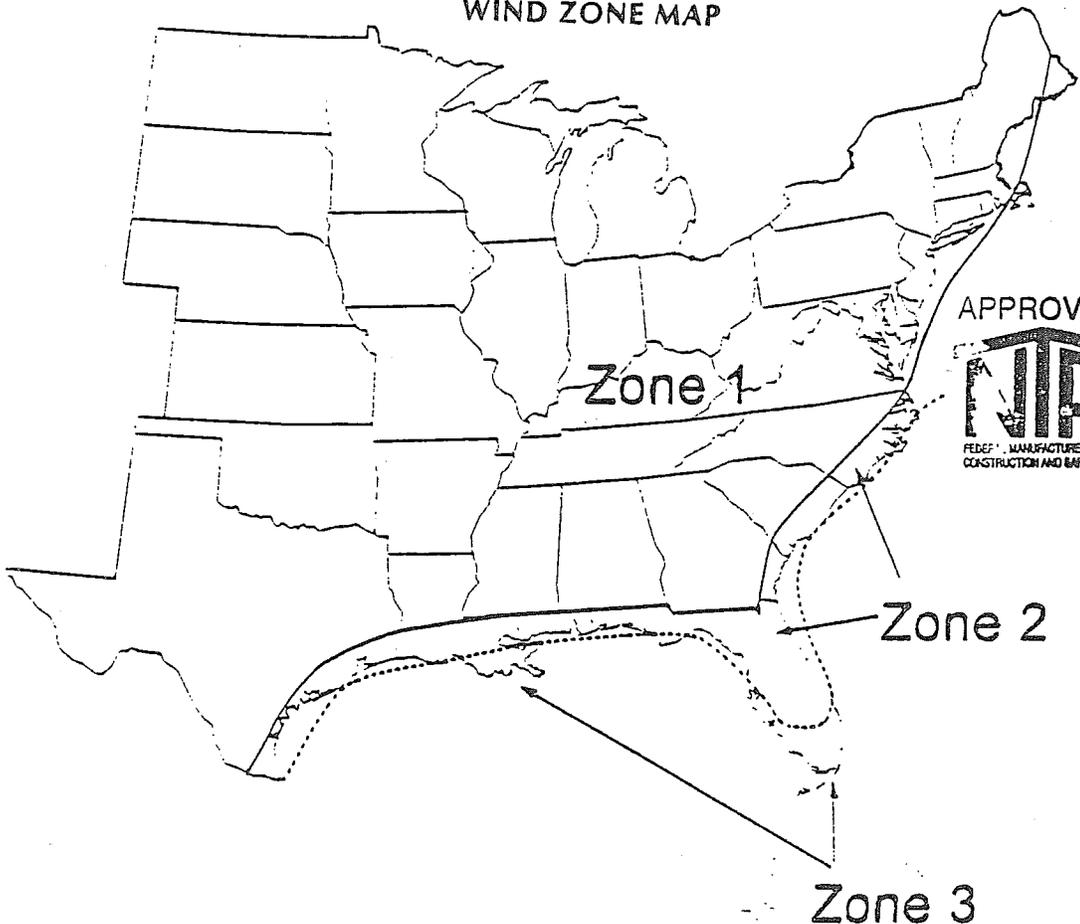
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ROOF LOAD ZONE MAP



WIND ZONE MAP



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NOTE: ALL MAINLAND STATES NOT SHOWN ARE WIND ZONE 1

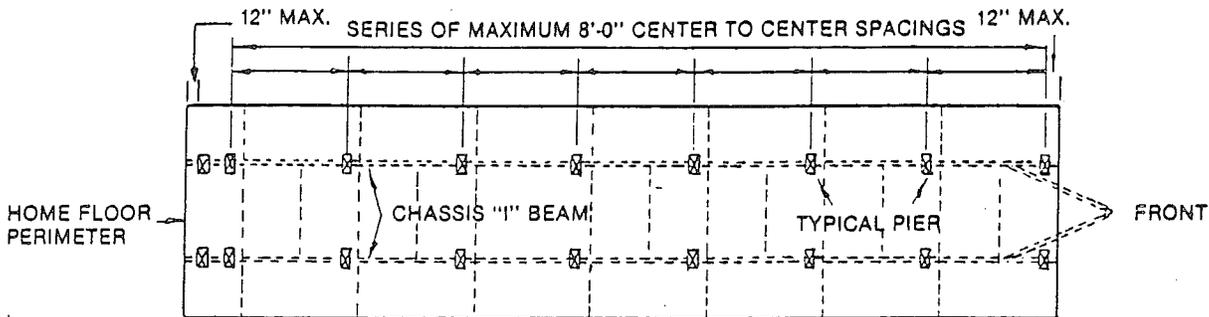
IM 1.4

TYPICAL REQUIRED FOUNDATION FOOTINGS AND PIER BLOCKING

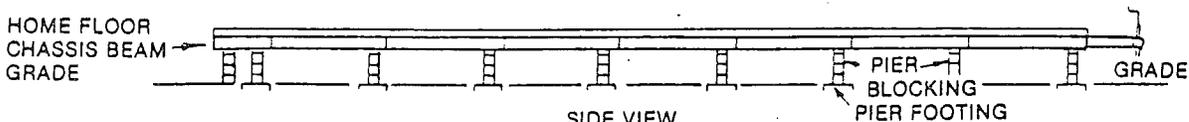
(For Homes Located in the Middle or South Zones)

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PIER LOCATIONS FRONT TO REAR

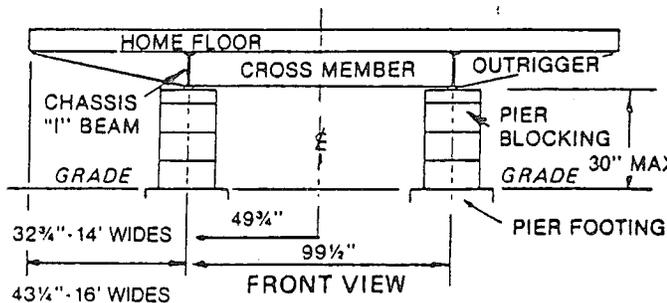


TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW

PIER LOCATIONS SIDE TO SIDE

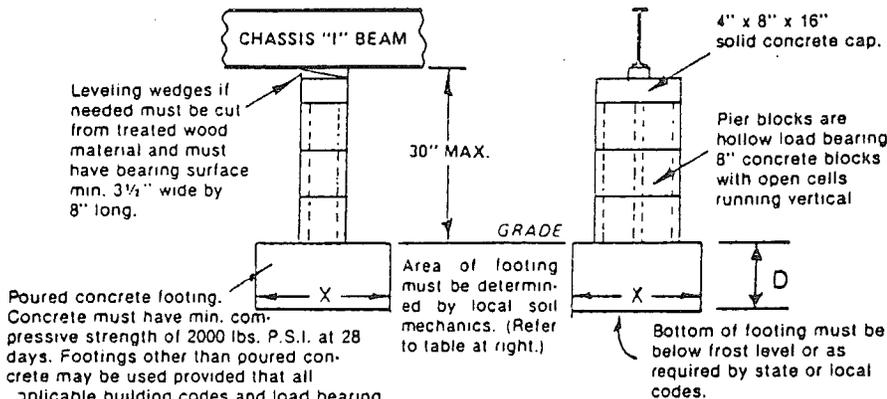


FRONT VIEW

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PIER DETAIL



Leveling wedges if needed must be cut from treated wood material and must have bearing surface min. 3 1/4" wide by 8" long.

Pier blocks are hollow load bearing 8" concrete blocks with open cells running vertical.

Poured concrete footing. Concrete must have min. compressive strength of 2000 lbs. P.S.I. at 28 days. Footings other than poured concrete may be used provided that all applicable building codes and load bearing capabilities are met. We recommend that a qualified contractor, architect or civil engineer, familiar with applicable building codes, review and approve the type, size and installation of the footing system used.

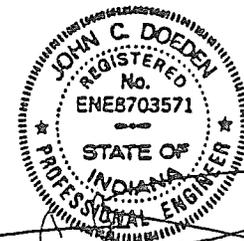
Area of footing must be determined by local soil mechanics. (Refer to table at right.)

Bottom of footing must be below frost level or as required by state or local codes.

FOOTING SIZE

Soil Bearing Capacity per Sq. Ft.	FOOTING SIZE 'X' x 'X' x 'D'	
	20 PSF ROOF	30 PSF ROOF
1000	28 x 28 x 5"	30 x 30 x 5"
1500	23 x 23 x 5"	24 x 24 x 5"
2000	20 x 20 x 4"	21 x 21 x 5"
3000	16 x 16 x 4"	17 x 17 x 4"
4000	16 x 16 x 4"	16 x 16 x 4"

Any opening in sidewall wider than 4' must be blocked and leveled to maintain squareness of the opening.

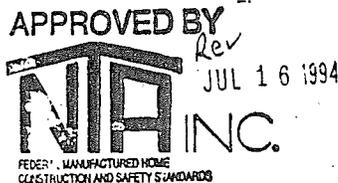


John C. Doeden

LEVELING YOUR HOME **NEW HOLLY PARK**

It is extremely important that your home be level, and properly supported in accordance with the preceding drawings. After the footings are properly dry and you have all the necessary blocking materials and tools, position the home so that it is in the proper position over the footings. Level the home as follows:

1. Place the 6' level lengthwise on the floor of the home, over the area where the axles are. Turn the jack at the coupler on the front of the home until the floor is level at the axle area.
2. Turn the level crosswise, and see if the home is level from side to side. If not, put a hydraulic jack under the low side I beam at the axle area, and raise the side that is low.
3. Place blocks under the I beams, on each side, immediately ahead of and behind the spring hangers. Insert wedges, as shown on the drawing, so the blocks bear the weight.
4. Work towards either end, placing blocks and wedges under the I beams on both sides, at no more than 8' intervals. Make continued checks with the level. If you must jack the home to keep it level, jack it only underneath the I beams. Jack it only enough to make it level. If you over-jack the home, serious damage may result.



TIE DOWN RECOMMENDATIONS

Because high winds can occur anywhere, we recommend that the home be "tied down" to the ground in order to withstand sliding and/or overturning. (In addition, some states, counties or other jurisdictions may REQUIRE that the home be tied down.)

The home was designed to resist lateral movement by tying down the home using a frame anchoring system. A recommended product for doing this is the Minute Man anchoring system, shown on the following pages. Anchors, strapping, etc. are available from Minute Man Anchors, Inc., 305 West Walker Street, East Flat Rock, North Carolina 28726, telephone 704/692-0256.

"Over the roof" tie downs are available as an optional item. They are NOT to be used in place of the frame anchoring system. If used, the "over the roof" tie downs must be attached to their own anchors, capable of withstanding a 4,750 pound pull when installed in the soil at the site. Do not attach them to the frame tie anchors.

Your home is designed to the Wind Zone I Standard. Wind Zone I is identified on the Wind Zone Map. Refer to Strap/Anchor Spacing Chart on Page 10 for the proper frame tie and Anchor Spacing. The anchor strap should extend outward and downward from the I beam of the home at between a 40° to 50° angle, as shown in Figure 1 on page 10.

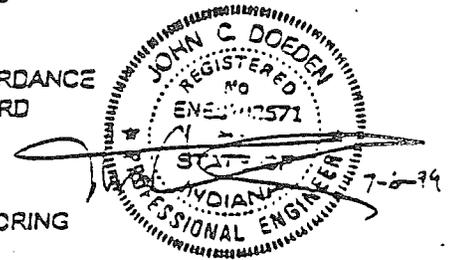
If possible, the anchors should be installed at the same angle as the anchor strap so that the "pull" on the anchor is straight. If the pull is not straight you should pour a concrete "collar", approximately 10" in diameter and 18" deep, around the anchor shaft, as shown in Figure 2 on page 10.

SEE WIND ZONE MAP PAGE 2

ADDENDUM TO SET-UP MANUAL

In accordance with the FMHCSS effective July 13, 1994, the following anchorage requirements for ALL wind zones are in addition to any requirements covered under the previous wind standard:

- > THE DESIGN OF ANCHORS SHOULD BE CERTIFIED FOR THEIR INSTALLATION BY A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER OR A NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED TESTING LABORATORY AS TO THEIR RESISTANCE BASED ON THE INSTALLED ANGLE OF DIAGONAL TIE AND/OR VERTICAL TIE LOADING AND TYPE OF SOIL IN WHICH THE ANCHOR IS TO BE INSTALLED.
- > GROUND ANCHORS SHOULD BE EMBEDDED BELOW THE FROST LINE AND BE AT LEAST 12" ABOVE THE WATER TABLE AND SHOULD BE INSTALLED TO THEIR FULL DEPTH AND STABILIZER PLATES SHOULD BE INSTALLED TO PROVIDE ADDED RESISTANCE TO OVERTURNING OR SLIDING FORCES
- > ANCHORING EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE CERTIFIED BY A REGISTERED ENGINEER OR ARCHITECT TO RESIST THESE SPECIFIED FORCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH TESTING PROCEDURES IN ASTM SPECIFICATION D3953 -91, "STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR STRAPPING, FLAT STEEL, AND SEALS."
- > TIEDOWNS MUST START NO MORE THAN 2'-0" FROM EACH END OF UNIT (i.e. OPEN END ANCHORAGE).
- > PROTECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED AT SHARP CORNERS WHERE THE ANCHORING SYSTEM REQUIRES EXTERNAL STRAPS OR CABLES.



John C. Doeden, P.E.

INSTALLATION OF ANCHORS

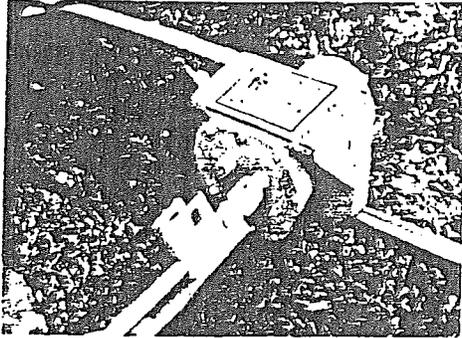
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There are two basic methods of installing anchors, each equally effective in properly securing mobile homes to the ground.

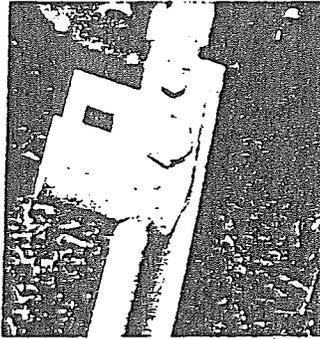
Machine Installation

In this method, the anchor is turned the **full depth** of four feet into the ground by an anchor drive machine.

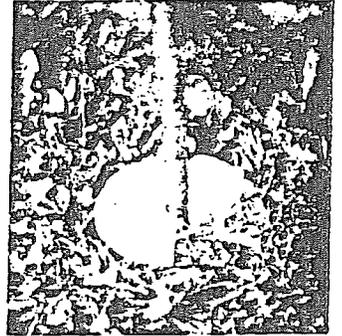
WARNING: Be careful to avoid underground water lines, phone lines and power lines.



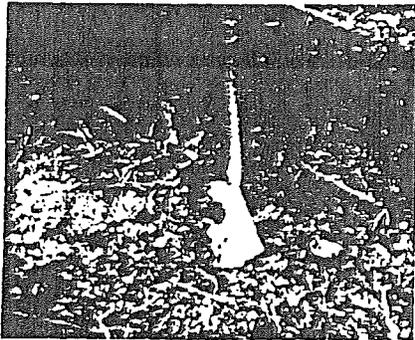
1. Anchor head is attached to drive machine.



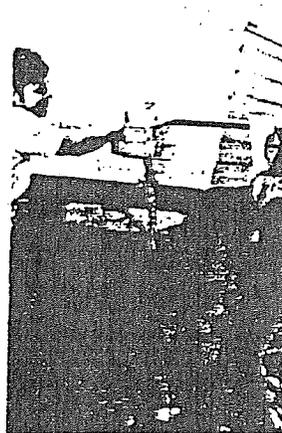
2. With double head anchors, use bolt hole in line with anchor shaft.



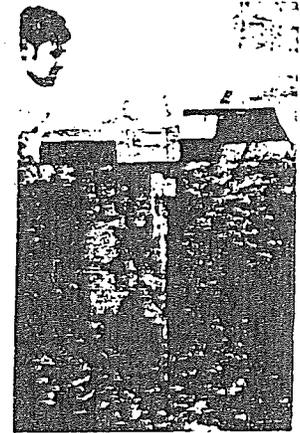
3. Auger is placed in proper position in line with strap, and machine started.



4. Auger begins to turn into the earth.



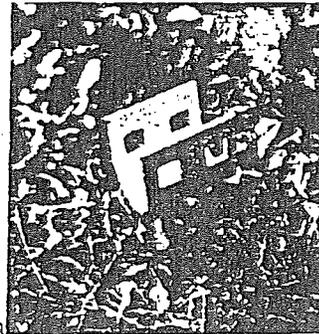
5. Anchor should be installed at a slight angle as shown to assure head being positioned behind future skirting.



6. Adequate pressure should be kept on machine to prevent damage to home.



7. It is of utmost importance that anchor be turned to **full depth** to be effective.



8. Anchor head should be in proper alignment for over-the-roof tie and frame tie. Anchor is now ready for strap tensioning.

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Installation with Manual or Mechanical Post Hole Digger

In this method, anchors can be installed with equipment available to the average home owner.

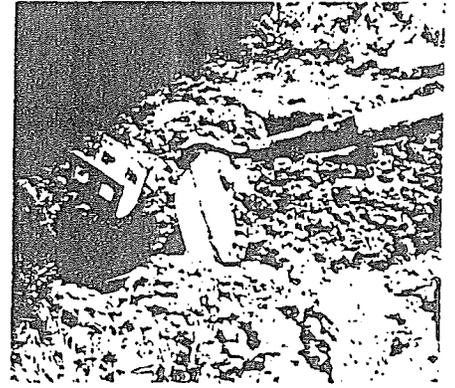
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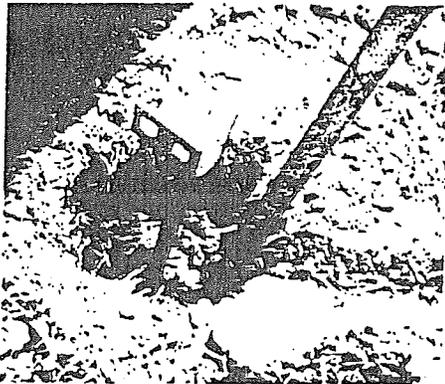
1. A hole is dug to a depth of approximately two feet in the proper position as explained under machine installation.



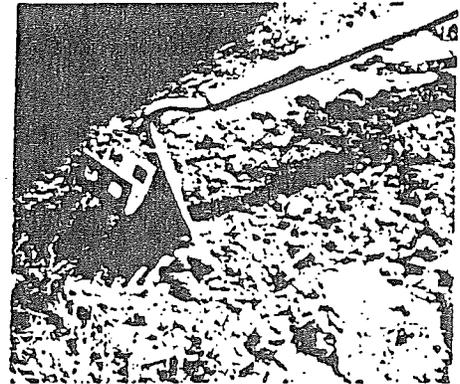
2. After the hole is dug to 24" depth, the anchor is turned into the ground by hand, using a rod or length of pipe for leverage.



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



4. It is very important that the earth is firmly tamped after each six inch fill.



5. Continue filling in six inch increments.

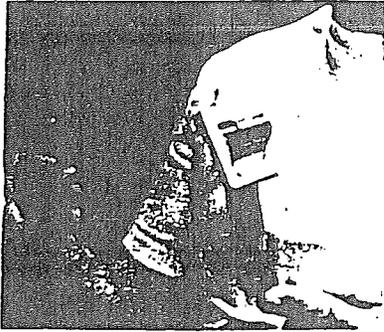


6. Be sure ground is fully tamped for proper holding power.

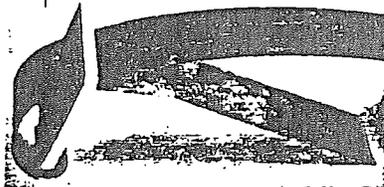
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CONSTRUCTION AND SAFETY STANDARDS



7. Anchor head in position and in line for attachment to home.

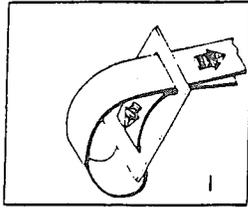


1. Insert strap in position through buckle.

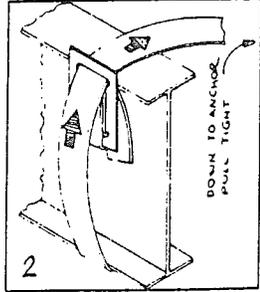


3. Strap should be through buckle in this configuration before installation on frame.

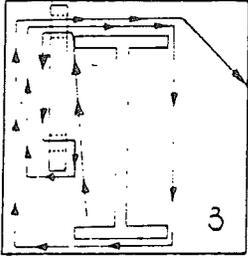
FRAME TIE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



1



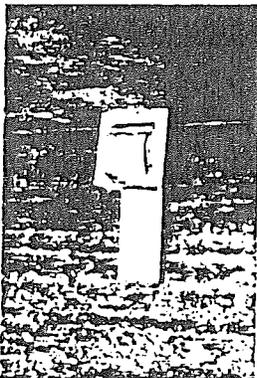
2



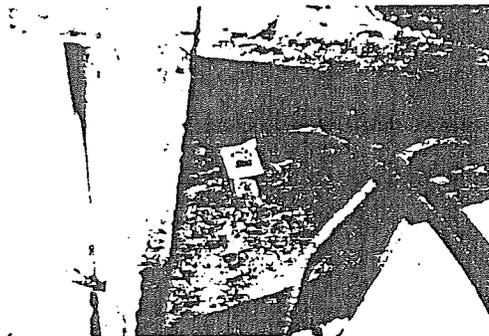
3

- 1 Thread 7' length of frame tie strap through buckle as shown
- 2 Next, thread long end of strap between frame and floor of home. Bring strap through buckle as shown in diagram and fasten to anchor head
- 3 Diagram showing strap in position around frame and through buckle. It is important to remove all slack from system

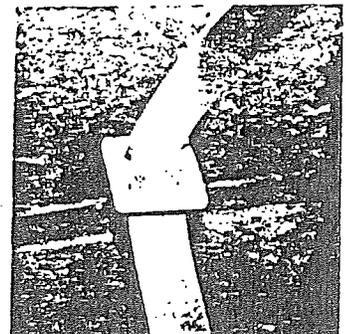
2. See step one in installation instructions.



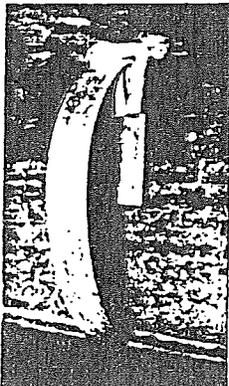
4. Strap should be passed over frame from inside, and buckle pulled into position as shown.



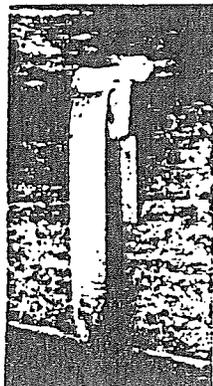
5. Strap should encircle frame and pass through buckle for the second time and over the frame.



6. Close-up view of previous step.



7. Strap is pulled tight from outside, at anchor side, of frame.



8. Inside of frame tie, properly installed.

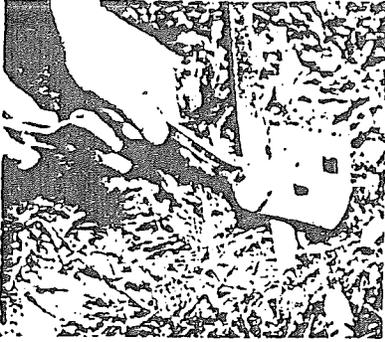
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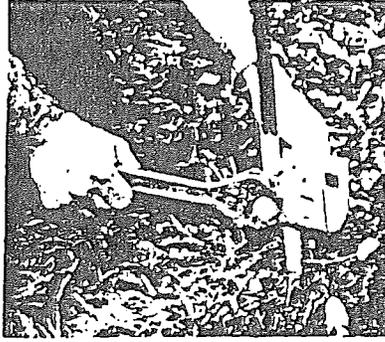


9. For assurance that strap is of proper quality, it should be identified as shown.

ATTACHMENT OF STRAP TO ANCHOR NEW HOLLY PARK



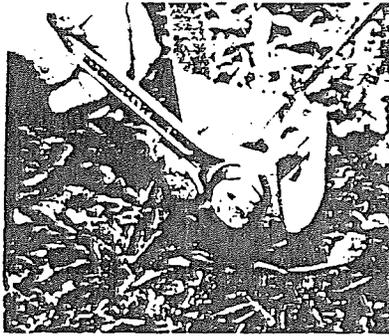
1. When using a double head anchor, always attach the vertical or over-the-roof strap to the anchor first. This must be in the bolt in line with the shaft.



2. Tension strap as shown on next page.



3. Attach frame tie to second bolt.



4. Tension as with vertical tie.

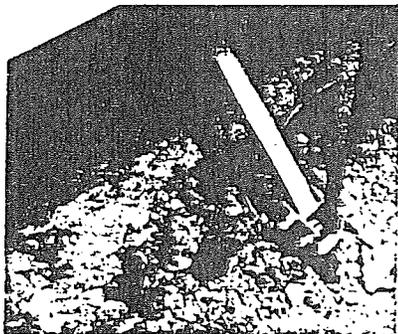


5. Properly installed vertical and diagonal tie.

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6. Another view of double head anchor.

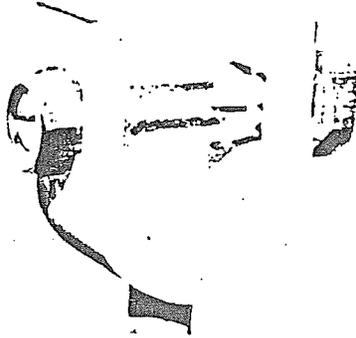


7. Anchors with frame ties may deflect laterally without weakening system.

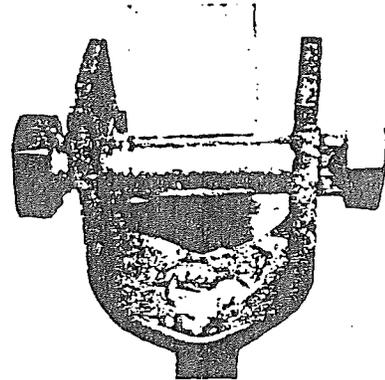
PROPER TENSIONING OF STRAP TO ANCHOR HEAD

NOTE: The tensioning bolt can be inserted in the head from either side. For clarity, single head anchor shown, double head works the same with one or two bolts.

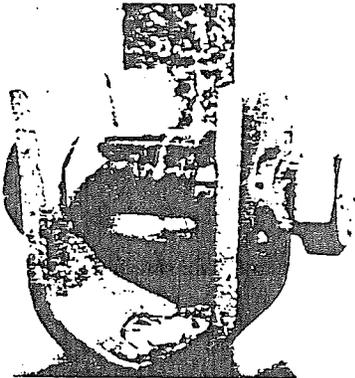
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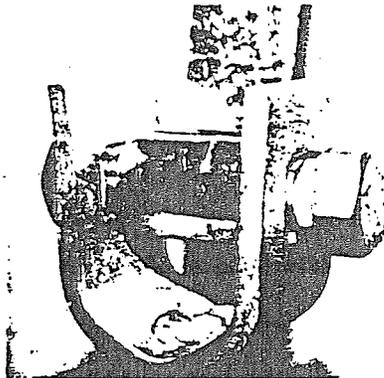
1. Insert bolt into head; attach nut loosely.



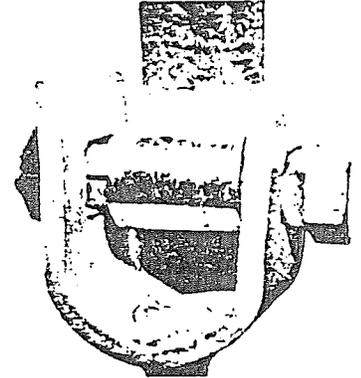
2. Insert strap in slot of bolt $\frac{3}{4}$ ", or until strap is flush with far side of bolt.



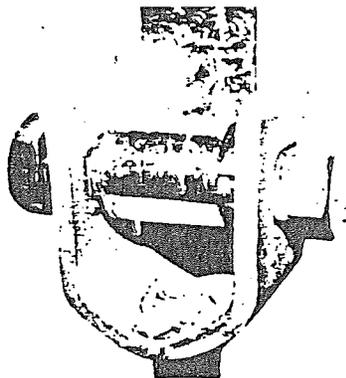
3. Bend strap 90° and take at least four complete turns on bolt until strap is taut.



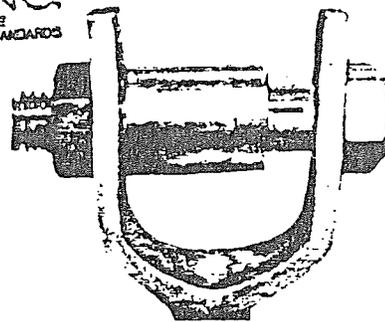
4. Align square shoulders of bolt with square hole in anchor head.



5. Holding hex head of bolt in position, tighten nut to draw square shoulders into square hole.



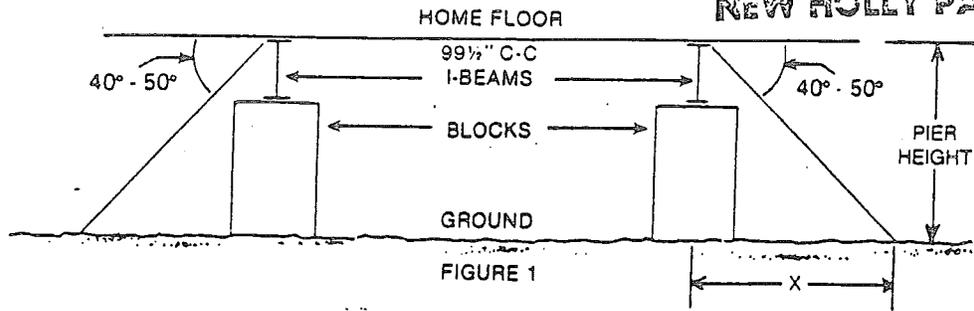
6. Shoulders are now in locking position; continue to tighten nut.



7. Tensioning device is now in locked, secure position.

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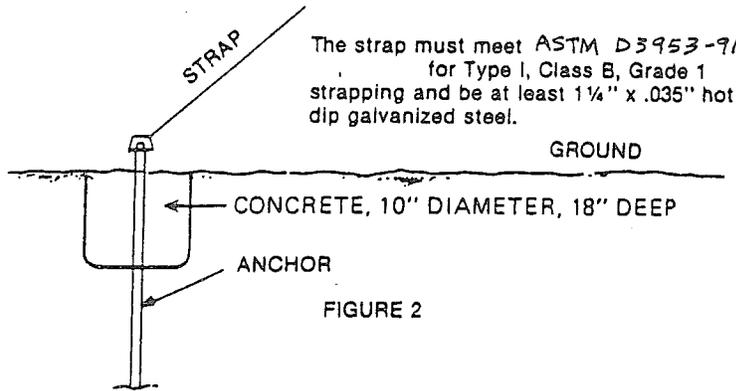
NOTICE: In areas of severe cold weather where possible damage could occur from frost heave, the homeowner should release some of the tension from the vertical tie each fall.



NOTE: STRAP-ANCHOR SPACING ALONG LENGTH OF BEAMS IS: 11'-0" MAX. AND 2'-0" MAX. FROM EACH END OF THE HOME.

ANCHOR DISTANCE FROM PIER: WIND ZONE 1 & 2

PIER HEIGHT	"X" MIN.	"X" MAX.
27"	23"	32"
31"	26"	37"
35"	29"	42"
39"	33"	46"



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 FEDERAL MANUFACTURED HOME CONSTRUCTION AND SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS

The anchor type to be used depends on the type of soil at the home site. The following Minute Man components should be used for the indicated soil:

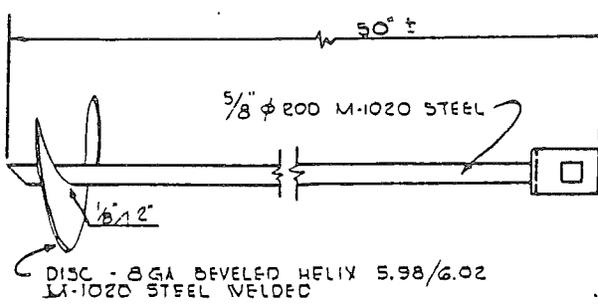
Mark	Model	Description	Use in Soil Type*
MMA-1	650-S	Single Head, Earth Auger Anchor 3/8" Shaft	2, 3, 4
MMA-2	650-DH-S	Double Head, Earth Auger Anchor 3/8" Shaft	2, 3, 4
MMA-3	650-H-S	Single Head, Earth Auger Anchor 3/4" Shaft	2, 3, 4
MMA-4	650-H-DH-S	Double Head, Earth Auger Anchor 3/4" Shaft	2, 3, 4
MMA-5	4436-S	Single Head, Double Disk, Earth Auger Anchor 3/8" Shaft	2
MMA-6	4436-DH-S	Double Head, Double Disk, Earth Auger Anchor 3/8" Shaft	2
MMA-7	48-X-S	Single Head Drive Anchor	2
MMA-8	48-X-DH-S	Double Head Drive Anchor	2
MMA-9	36-S	Single Head Coral Anchor	CORAL
MMA-10	36-DH-S	Double Head Coral Anchor	CORAL
MMA-11	210-S	Single Head Tension Device for Slab	SLAB
MMA-12	210-DH-S	Double Head Tension Device for Slab	SLAB
MMA-13	210-P-S	Single Head Tension Device for Concrete	SLAB
MMA-14	210-P-DH-S	Double Head Tension Device for Concrete	SLAB
MMA-15	30-ER-S	Single Head Expand Rock Anchor	1
MMA-16	30-ER-DH-S	Double Head Expand Rock Anchor	1
MMA-17	TH-S	Single Tension Head	SLAB
MMA-18	TH-DH-S	Double Tension Head	SLAB
MMA-21	100-S	Single Head Tension Device Adapter	CONNECT
MMA-22	100-DH-S	Double Head Tension Device Adapter	CONNECT

*SOIL TYPE

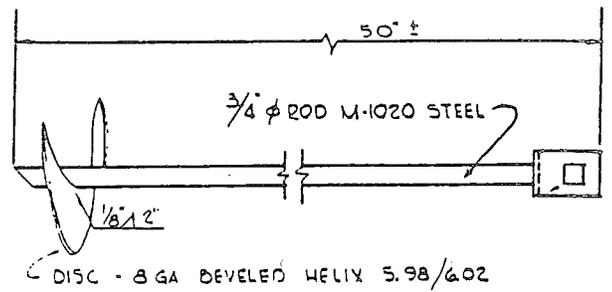
1. Sound hard rock.
2. Very dense and/or cemented sands, coarse gravel and cobbles, preloaded silts, clays and corals. (Probe torque value range — greater than 550 inch pounds.)
3. Medium-dense coarse sands, sandy gravels, very stiff silts and clays. (Probe torque value range 350-550 inch pounds.)
4. Loose to medium dense sands, firm to stiff clays and silts, aluvian fill. (Probe torque value range — 200-349 inch pounds.)

JOHN C. DOEDEN
 REGISTERED
 No. ENE8703571
 STATE OF INDIANA
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

John C. Doeden

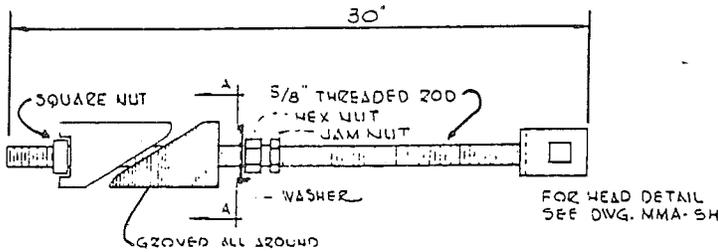


650-S



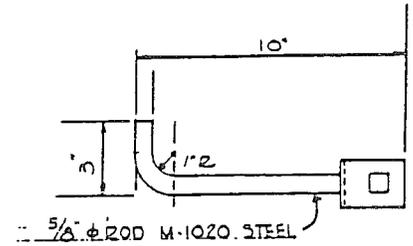
650H-S

NEW HOLLY PARK

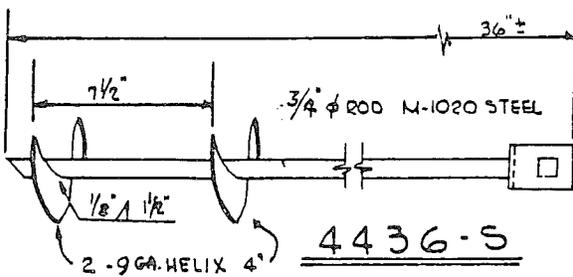
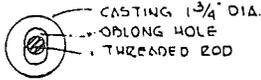


30-ER-S

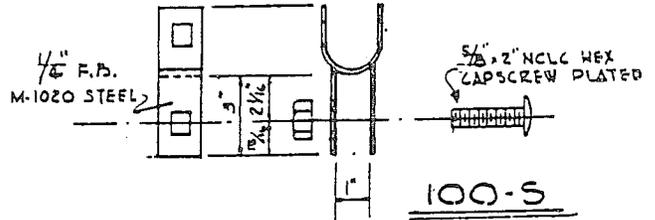
CASTINGS 25,000 PSI
SEMI-STEEL 134-S
ALL STEEL USED IN ANCHOR ASSEMBLY
CONFORMS TO ASTM A-36



210-P-S

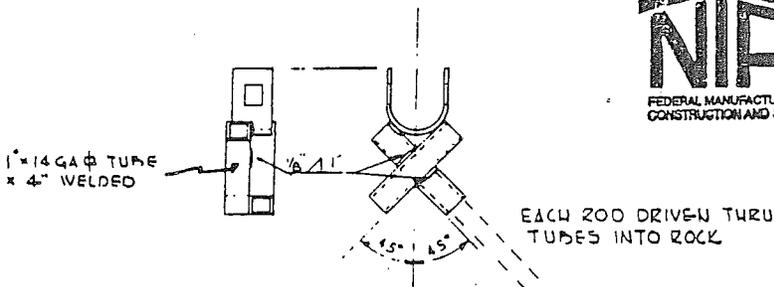


4436-S



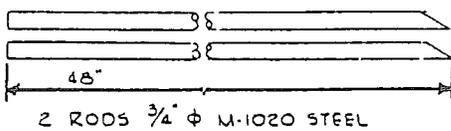
100-S

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210-S

ALL STEEL USED IN ANCHOR ASSEMBLY
CONFORMS TO A.S.T.M. A-36



48X-S

ALL ANCHORS & ADAPTERS ALSO
AVAILABLE WITH DOUBLE HEADS

Minute Man anchors

FRESH WATER SUPPLY

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

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

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

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

DRAINING THE WATER LINES

Follow these steps in order to drain the water lines in your home:

- a. Turn off water heater.
- b. Turn off water supply.
- c. Open all faucets throughout home.
- d. Disconnect water supply inlet.
Open water heater drain valve, after attaching a hose to the valve so the water drains outside the home.
Let water supply system and water heater drain completely.
- e. Flush toilets and drain water tanks completely.
- f. Close all water faucets with the exception of one.
- g. Connect 30 to 50 pounds per square inch air supply to water inlet connection.
- h. With the air supply on the system, open one faucet at a time throughout the home.
- i. After entire system has been drained of all water, disconnect the air supply and close off water inlet valve.
- j. Pour antifreeze solution into all drain traps, including sinks, tubs, and toilets.

DRAIN LINES

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

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

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

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

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

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

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

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

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

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

SIZE OF FIXED FEEDER SUPPLY WIRES, AWG OR MCM

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

APPROVED BY



OCT 0 8 1993

∴ Certain items in your home may be protected by a plastic cover, e.g. skylights, fan, light globes. Covers should be removed for proper use.

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

MINIMUM JUNCTION BOX AND CONDUIT SIZE,

Size of Main Circuit Breaker, in Home, in Amperes	IN INCHES 75°C Rated Copper, Type	APPROVED BY NIA INC. FEDERAL MANUFACTURED HOME CONSTRUCTION AND SAFETY STANDARDS JUNCTION Box
	RH, RHH, RHW without Outer Covering THW or XHHW	OCT 08 1993
100	1¼	8 x 8 x 4
150	1½	10 x 10 x 4
200	2	12 x 12 x 4

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

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

GAS CONNECTION

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

Natural gas — pressure of at least 7 inches of water column, but not more than 10½ inches of water column.

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

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

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

- If the home has a gas burning hot water heater installed at the factory, with the flue pipe and roof cap NOT installed but furnished with the home, do not operate the water heater

until the protective covering has been removed from the roof and the flue pipe and cap have been properly installed in accordance with the water heater manufacturer's instructions. The water heater flue pipe and cap (when not installed, but furnished with the home) was not installed at the factory to prevent possible damage during shipment.

- Only a qualified person should check the system for leaks and connect it to the supply. Unqualified people could cause serious or fatal accidents.
- Install a gas shut off valve outside the home when connecting the system to the supply.
- In most cases, the orifices or settings included in the gas burning appliances (including furnaces and water heaters) at the factory are for NATURAL gas only. If you intend to use LP gas, a qualified person must convert the appliance in accordance with its manufacturer's instructions. Be sure to check all connections for leaks after the appliances have been converted.
- After the supply is connected, the installer should light the pilot light (if any) on each appliance and determine that the appliance is working properly.

INSTALLING FLUE ON OPTIONAL WOOD BURNING FIREPLACE

CAUTION! If the home includes an optional wood burning fireplace installed at the factory, DO NOT START A FIRE IN IT until the protective covering has been removed from the top of the chimney and the remaining sections of the flue pipe and the flue top assembly have been properly installed in accordance with the fireplace manufacturer's installation instructions. The flue pipe and top assembly, which are furnished with the home, were not installed at the factory because of the possibility of damage while in transit.

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

INSTALLING CENTRAL AIR CONDITIONING

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

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

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

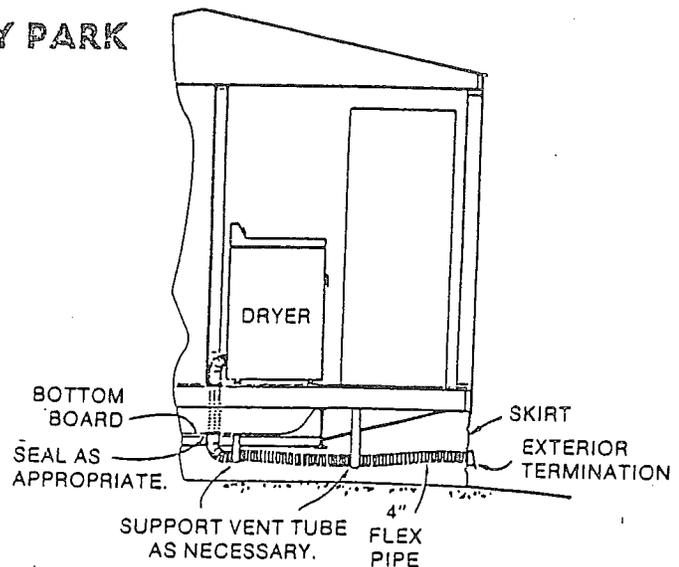
The duct carrying cooled air from the air conditioner to the home should be connected to the bottom of the main duct located in the floor of the home. The connection should be located so that an equal number of floor registers are on each side of the connection. The floor joists running crosswise within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

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

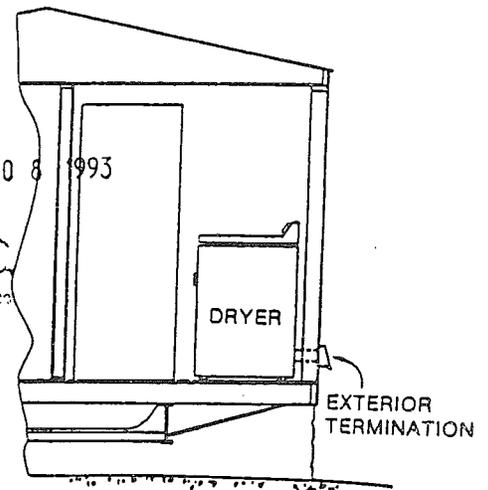
INSTALLING A SEPARATE, EXTERNAL HEATING AND/OR COOLING DEVICE NEW HOLLY PARK

It is possible that the home was manufactured at the factory, with the furnace omitted, if so ordered that way by the dealer. If so, a duct adaptor has been installed at the factory in the duct within the floor, for connecting to the external heating and/or cooling device. In addition, a return air grill, to return air from the home to the external device, has also been installed at the factory. The following items must be complied with in the installation of an external heating and/or cooling device:

- The installation should only be done by a qualified heating/cooling company. The device must be properly sized for the home, and it must be installed in accordance with its manufacturer's instructions. The installer should leave the manufacturer's installation and operating instructions with you.
- A qualified electrician should connect the device in conformity with local requirements, after being sure that the electrical supply is adequate for the load.
- The device should be installed in such a fashion that it is readily accessible for inspection, service, repair and/or replacement.
- The ducts carrying air from the device to the home, and returning air to the device, must be designed and manufactured so as to comply with Section 280.715 of the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standard.
- The installer should complete the appropriate portion of the heating certificate.



DRYER INSTALLATION AGAINST INTERIOR WALL



DRYER INSTALLATION AGAINST EXTERIOR WALL

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FEDERAL MANUFACTURED HOME
CONSTRUCTION AND SAFETY STANDARD

INSTALLING CLOTHES DRYER VENT

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

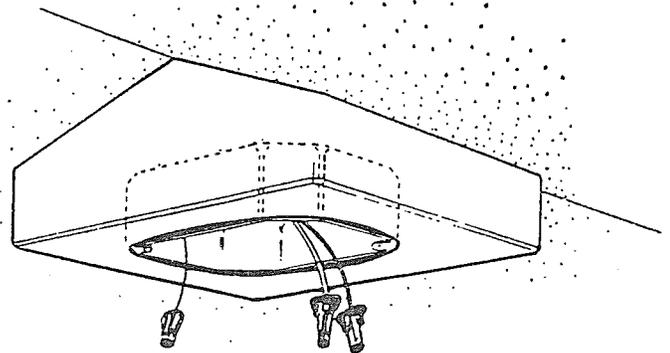
To install the duct, first remove the temporary patches covering the hole in the floor. Push the vent tube into the hole, and attach the end inside the home to the outlet on the rear of the dryer. From underneath the home, pull the vent tube through the floor so it is snug, and extend it to the side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

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

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

OPTIONAL CEILING FAN

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



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

Follow Instructions That Came With The Fan To Be Installed

PATCHING THE BOTTOM COVERING

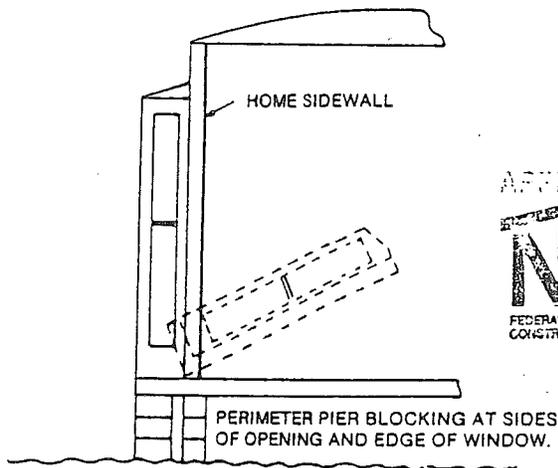
It is important that any holes, tears, etc. in the bottom covering underneath your home be promptly repaired. Following are three alternative methods for doing this:

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

INSTALLING SKIRTING AROUND YOUR HOME

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

TYPICAL INSTALLATION OF THE TIP-A-BAY WINDOW

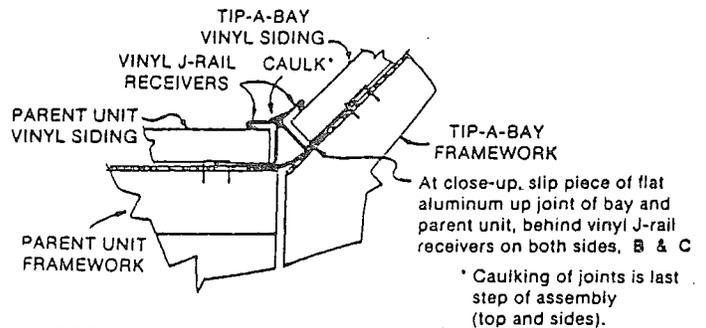
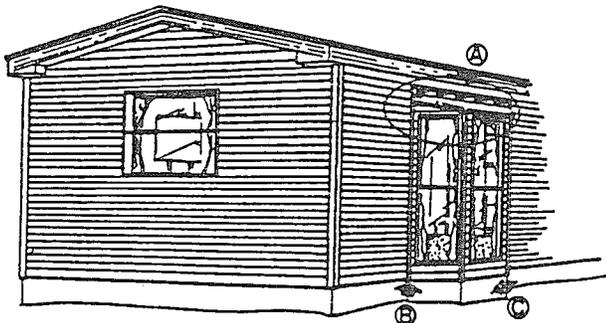
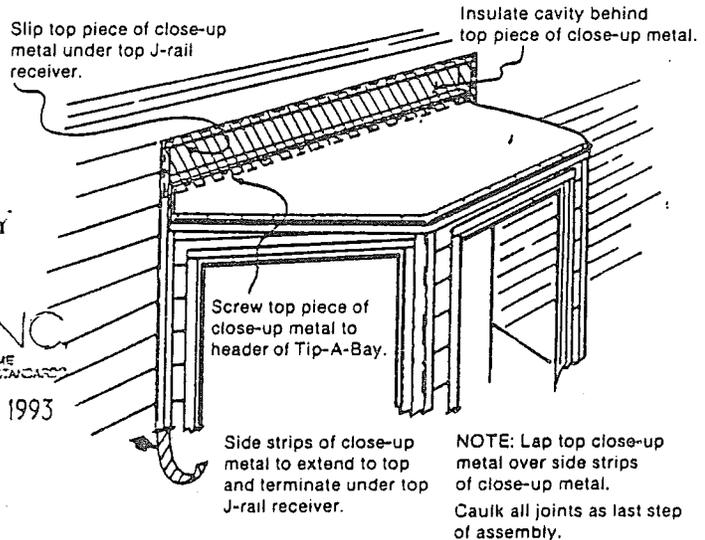


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 CONSTRUCTION AND SAFETY STANDARDS
 OCT 08 1993

INSTALLING OPTIONAL TIP-A-BAY WINDOW

You should not attempt to install a tip-a-bay window (which is an optional item) until the home has been completely leveled and blocked in accordance with the earlier described procedures. After this has been done, you should perform the following steps, in the order indicated:

1. Remove the protective shipping cover from the large opening in the home sidewall.
2. Install appropriate perimeter pier blocking at each side of window opening (at edge of home sidewall) and under the center window at the edge of the tip-a-bay.
3. See the drawing below. Be sure that putty tape is in place at the top and sides of the window, and insulation is at top edge. Carefully raise the tip-a-bay into the opening. Screw the tip-a-bay facer boards to the home sidewall, using 3" screws, approx. 9" apart, as close to the edge as possible. Install outside corner molding around the window, covering the screw heads.
4. Install exterior metal close-up trim pieces, as appropriate. Use putty tape and ¼" inch screws, every 3". Screw metal trim strip along the top of the window opening, to the window, using ¼" screws every 3". Carefully seal with roof coating. After the area is dry, use the water hose and check the roof and sidewall close-up for leaks.
5. Install shutters, curtains, etc., as appropriate.



UNDER-SIDE VIEW OF AREAS B & C