Installation Manual

Wind Zone II & III
MULTI SECTION

Revised June 30, 2004

A COPY OF THIS MANUAL MUST REMAIN WITH THE HOME FOR REFERENCE BY OCCUPANT

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APPROVED
PFS Corporation
Madison WI – 9
6/8/04
HUD Manufactured Home
Construction & Safety Standard
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The division of topics shown above conforms to NCSBCS/ANSI A225.1 - 94
FOREWORD

TO THE HOMEOWNER:
Thank you for purchasing a Fleetwood manufactured home. This installation manual contains instructions that must be followed for the proper installation of your home. We strongly recommend you review the entire manual.

WARNING
INSTALLATION OF YOUR MANUFACTURED HOME SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY PROFESSIONAL CONTRACTORS WHO HAVE BEEN TRAINED IN SETUP AND INSTALLATION SKILLS. LAYPERSONS UNFAMILIAR WITH THESE SKILLS WHO ATTEMPT INSTALLATION COULD CAUSE PERSONAL INJURY TO THEMSELVES AND OTHERS, AND/OR DAMAGE TO THE HOME. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS MANUAL MAY AFFECT YOUR WARRANTY COVERAGE.

Fleetwood manufactures and warrants this home to be in compliance with the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards in effect at the time of production. For warranty information see the Fleetwood Home Owner's Guide. To maintain an effective warranty, the home must be installed in accordance with the instructions in this manual.

This home is specifically designed to withstand certain structural, wind, and climate zones. When properly installed and prepared for the prevailing weather conditions at the chosen site, the home will provide a satisfactory and comfortable residence. The home manufacturer is not responsible for the integrity of the home in conditions more rigorous than those for which it is designed. Nor is the home manufacturer responsible for damage caused by failure to adequately prepare the home for extreme temperatures or other climate conditions that may be encountered.

ITEMS REQUIRING YOUR SPECIFIC ATTENTION:
Carefully review the information provided on the following pages prior to installing your home.

SITE PREPARATION - Page 9.
Provides specific information necessary to prepare the site where your home will be located. Please note the information regarding water drainage and ground barrier.

FOOTING PADS - Page 13 & 14.
In areas where the ground is subject to freezing, footing pads must extend below the frost line established by local jurisdictions.

INSTALLATION OF OPTIONAL FEATURES - Page 59.
Review this information prior to the installation of items such as carport, deck, skirting, telephone wiring or television cable.

CLOTHES DRYER VENTING - Page 63.
Access for a dryer vent has been provided in the utility area or room. To aid in preventing condensation problems, the dryer vent duct must terminate outside the perimeter of the home.

MAIN PANEL BOX ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS - Page 65.
Carefully review this entire page to insure that the electrical service is properly connected.

WARNING: A 4-wire feeder system is mandatory. You must have a ground wire connection from the service entrance to the ground bar in the panel box.
FOREWORD
(Cont'd.)

This home is designed to be moved by a specially-equipped truck/tractor. The home may be damaged and the warranty voided if the home is moved, supported or lifted with equipment other than that specifically designed for this purpose.

The drawings and data contained in these instructions are intended to be representative of the product. Design and specifications are subject to change without prior notice.

Should you or the installer have any questions or desire further clarification, please contact your retailer. If the retailer is unable to provide the necessary information, contact the service center.

Marginal Markings

Vertical lines in the margin indicate an addition or a revision from the previous edition of this manual.

Arrows in the margin indicate a portion that has been deleted since the previous edition of this manual.
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

AS YOU ARE READING THIS MANUAL, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE OF ITEMS THAT ARE WRITTEN IN A BOLD TEXT, OR SECTIONS THAT ARE PRECEDED BY THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

WARNING - MEANS THAT THERE IS THE POSSIBILITY OF PERSONAL INJURY TO YOURSELF AND OTHERS.

CAUTION - MEANS THAT THERE IS THE POSSIBILITY OF PHYSICAL DAMAGE TO THE HOME OR ITS COMPONENTS.

NOTE - INDICATES TOPICS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST.

WARNING

THIS MANUAL GIVES INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SAFE INSTALLATION OF A MANUFACTURED HOME. UNIQUE CONDITIONS AT A SPECIFIC INSTALLATION SITE CAN CAUSE SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND REQUIRE PARTICULAR SAFETY PRECAUTIONS. THE INDIVIDUAL SUPERVISING THE INSTALLATION MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN HOME INSTALLATION PROCEDURES IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE SAFETY IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH MATTERS AS: SOILS, SLOPE, MOISTURE CONDITIONS, INSTALLATION EQUIPMENT, SIZE AND WEIGHT OF THE HOME, ETC. IT IS ESSENTIAL TO PERFORM THE INSTALLATION CORRECTLY AND TO MAINTAIN SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS.

WARNING

THIS HOME WEIGHS SEVERAL TONS! ADEQUATE SUPPORT BLOCKING MUST BE USED TO SAFEGUARD PERSONNEL AND THE STRUCTURE DURING ALL INSTALLATION PROCEDURES. PERSONNEL SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO WORK UNDER THE HOME WHERE INJURY MIGHT RESULT SHOULD THE HOME ACCIDENTALLY SLIP DURING THE INSTALLATION PROCESS.

Before beginning to install the home, check with local regulatory agencies for codes or regulations which may affect procedures in this manual and entries on the Compliance Certificate. Only qualified service personnel should be allowed to test the various utility systems and the connection of these systems to the on-site services. The laws of some jurisdictions may require that the service personnel possess a license.

This manual depicts the most widely used method of supporting manufactured homes. Other methods which provide equal support at the same locations may be acceptable provided they do not stress the structure or cause distortion to the structure during installation. Also, other products and/or material equal to or better than those indicated may be used.

The home is designed to be supported by individual piers and anchored with tiedown straps. These are collectively referred to as the support and anchoring systems.
INTRODUCTION
(Cont'd.)

Consult the service center before using a support system which does not directly support the main beams and mating line as this may result in damage to the home.

The support system must resist vertical loads from the weight of the home plus temporary extra roof loading (i.e. snow), as well as resisting side loads imposed by wind forces. Consult the Compliance Certificate for design data describing the roof and wind load resistance.

Determine the appropriate support system for local site and wind exposure conditions.

On certain pages of this manual, you will see the seal of a professional engineer. Federal guidelines only require the seal from one state to be displayed, but the details herein apply to all of the United States.

Should you have any questions or desire further clarification, please contact the retailer or the regional service center. (See Chapter 2)
BEFORE YOU BEGIN......

Carefully review the documents behind the flap in the back of this manual prior to installation of this home.

1. **COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE:** The Compliance Certificate can be found either on a wall in the master bedroom closet or on a door under the kitchen sink. A copy of the Certificate is included in this manual so you can reference the structural, roof load, thermal, and wind designs.

2. **FLOOR PLAN:** This document is the approved floor plan of the home and includes information regarding minimum pier capacities for mating line piers, pertinent electrical information, and detailed structural requirements required by the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards.

3. **UTILITY SCHEMATICS:** These documents are the approved utility schematics and show the configuration of the different utility systems in the home—water, drain, and gas. The drain schematic will indicate any portions of the drain system that require site installation for final assembly. Field assembly is necessary for any "shipped loose" system parts that are indicated by an asterisk (*).

4. **INSTALLATION MANUAL SUPPLEMENTS:** Supplemental pages may be included with this manual outlining special features in the home that are not covered in the manual or that differ from details in the manual.

5. **DESIGN ZONE MAPS:** The Design Zone Maps for roof loads, heat and cooling, and structural wind zones are shown on page 4 of the manual. Review these maps and the information on the Compliance Certificate to determine if the home site location is within the acceptable boundaries. The boundaries for structural Wind Zones II and III have been listed by state and county to further clarify Wind Zone boundaries.

6. **WIND ZONES:** Wind zone listings are also found on page 4 of the manual. If a home is to be installed in a lesser wind zone than that for which it is labeled (such as a home labeled as WZ-II but installed in a WZ-I area), the home must be installed to the higher wind zone requirements or the special guidelines on page 49 may be followed.

7. **ROOF LOAD**
   a) The roof load for which a home is labeled is a maximum. For example: A home labeled for 40 psf live load (L.L.) may be installed at any roof load not exceeding 40 psf.
   b) Homes labeled for roof L.L. over 20 psf that are installed in the 20 psf zone may omit the perimeter piering requirement.
Wind Zone I consists of those areas of the United States and its territories that are not identified as being in Wind Zone II or III. (Wind Zone I has no equivalent MPH rating)

Wind Zone II (100 MPH)
The following local governments listed by state (counties / parishes, unless specified otherwise) are within Wind Zone II:

- Alabama
  - Baldwin
  - Mobile
- Florida
  - All counties except those identified as being within Wind Zone III
- Georgia
  - Bryan
  - Camden
  - Chattooga
  - Glynn
  - Liberty
  - McIntosh
- Louisiana
  - Acadia
  - Pointe Coupee
  - Assumption
  - St. James
  - Calcasieu
  - St. John the Baptist
  - Cameron
  - St. Landry
  - East Baton Rouge
  - St. Martin
  - East Feliciana
  - St. Tammany
  - Evangeline
  - Vermilion
  - Iberville
  - Washington
  - Jefferson Davis
  - West Baton Rouge
  - Lafayette
  - West Feliciana
- Maine
  - Hancock
- Massachusetts
  - Barnstable
  - Bristol
  - Dukes
- Mississippi
  - George
  - Hancock
  - Harrison
- North Carolina
  - Beaufort
  - New Hanover
  - Brunswick
  - Onslow
  - Camden
  - Pamlico
  - Chowan
  - Pasquotank
  - Columbus
  - Pender
  - Craven
  - Perquimans
  - Currituck
  - Tyrrell
  - Carteret
  - Kenedy
- South Carolina
  - Beaufort
  - Georgetown
  - Berkeley
  - Horry
  - Charleston
  - Jasper
  - Colleton
  - Williamsburg
  - Dorchester

Wind Zone III (110 MPH)
The following local governments listed by State (counties / parishes, unless specified otherwise) are within Wind Zone III:

- Alabama
  - Baldwin
  - Mobile
  - Baldwin
  - Mobile
- Florida
  - All counties except those identified as being within Wind Zone III
  - Broward
  - Lee
  - Collier
  - Manatee
  - Citrus
  - Hillsborough
  - Escambia
  - Santa Rosa
  - Harrison
  - Orange
  - Pinellas
  - Hernando
  - Sarasota
- Louisiana
  - Jefferson
  - St. Bernard
  - La Fourche
  - St. Charles
  - Orleans
  - St. Mary
  - Plaquemines
  - Terrebonne
  - Cameron
  - Vermilion
  - St. Martin
  - St. John the Baptist
  - Assumption
  - St. James
  - Calcasieu
  - St. Landry
  - East Baton Rouge
  - St. Martin
  - East Feliciana
  - St. Tammany
  - Evangeline
  - Vermilion
  - Iberville
  - Washington
  - Jefferson Davis
  - West Baton Rouge
  - Lafayette
  - West Feliciana
  - Hancock
- Maine
  - Hancock
  - Washington
  - Hancock
- Massachusetts
  - Barnstable
  - Bristol
  - Dukes
  - Nantucket
  - Plymouth
  - Barnstable
  - Bristol
  - Dukes
- Mississippi
  - Jackson
  - Pearl River
  - Stone
- North Carolina
  - Carteret
  - Dare
  - Hyde
- South Carolina
  - Beaufort
  - Georgetown
  - Berkeley
  - Horry
  - Charleston
  - Jasper
  - Colleton
  - Williamsburg
  - Dorchester

The following states and territories are within Wind Zone III:

- State of Hawaii
  - Alaska, coastal regions between the 90 mph isolach on ASCE 7-88 wind map and the coast

U.S. Territories:
- American Samoa
- Guam
- Northern Mariana Islands
- Puerto Rico
- Trust Territory of Pacific Islands
- U.S. Virgin Islands
SPECIFICATIONS FOR INSTALLER SUPPLIED MATERIALS

PIERS:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>SPECIFICATIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCIAL METAL PIER</td>
<td>Available in various heights and base widths listed and stamped with maximum load capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCRETE BLOCK</td>
<td>Hollow load bearing concrete masonry blocks conforming to ASTM Designation C90, Grade N. Nominal 8” x 8” x 16”. Minimum 8,000 lbs. capacity (Not considering footings).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOTING PADS AND RUNNER:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>SPECIFICATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONCRETE</td>
<td>Nominal 4” pre-cast concrete without reinforcement with a 28 day compressive strength at least 3,000 PSI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLYWOOD</td>
<td>2 pieces nominal 3/4” (23/32” actual) plywood (APA Rated Sheathing, Exposure 1, PS 1) pressure treated for soil contact in accordance with AWPB-FDN or AWPA C-9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOOD</td>
<td>Nominal 2 x 12 x 24” minimum pressure treated lumber #2 grade any wood specie. (AWPA C2 treatment or equivalent) A single wood pad with 3,000 or higher PSF soil capacity must be minimum #2 Doug-Fir Larch or #2 Southern Pine with minimum 12” base metal pier or 8” x 8” x 16” concrete blocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLASTIC</td>
<td>Available in various base sizes -- listed with maximum load capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPTIONAL CONCRETE RUNNERS</td>
<td>Nominal 6” reinforced concrete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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CAPS AND WEDGES:

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<th>SPECIFICATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WOOD WEDGES</td>
<td>3 1/2” min. width x 8” min. length x 1 1/2” max. thickness (may be untreated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLASTIC</td>
<td>Available in various sizes -- listed with maximum load capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCRETE CAP BLOCK</td>
<td>Nominal 2”, 3”, or 4” x 8” x 16” pre-cast concrete without reinforcement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOOD CAP BLOCK</td>
<td>Nominal 2 x 8 x 16” lumber (may be untreated).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIEDOWN STRAPS AND GROUND ANCHORS:

a. Main beam diagonal straps.  
b. Supplemental straps.  
c. Ground anchors for all tiedown straps. May be fabricated from steel rod, cable or other similar material.

1). Ground anchors should be capable of resisting a minimum total load capacity of 4725 lbs. and a working load capacity of 3150 lbs. minimum.  
2). The resistance capability of anchors and anchoring equipment should be certified by a professional engineer, architect or a nationally recognized testing laboratory. This is based on the maximum angle of diagonal tie and/or vertical tie loading the angle of anchor installation, and the type of soil in which the anchor is to be installed. The tiedown straps should be certified in accordance with testing procedures in ASTM Standard Specification D3953-91, Standard Specification for Strapping, Flat Steel and Seals.
CHAPTER 2  DEFINITIONS

ANCHORS - Part of the anchoring system installed in the ground around the perimeter of the home.

ANCHORING SYSTEM - A combination of ground anchors and tiedown straps designed to resist wind forces. See Chapter 5.

BOTTOM BOARD - Fastened to the underside of the home is a special covering designed to protect against the entry of rodents and moisture as well as to isolate the floor cavity from outside air. This covering was inspected before the home left the manufacturing facility. Any areas damaged or torn during transportation or installation must be resealed.

CROSSOVERS - Multi-section homes have utility connections that are located under the home where the two halves are joined. Crossover connections include heat ducting, electrical circuits, water pipes, drain plumbing and gas lines. Note: Not all homes have water, drain or gas crossovers.

FOOTING PADS - Part of the support system located at or below ground level. Piers are placed on footing pads, which are made from concrete, treated lumber, or plastic.

PIERS - Part of the support system installed on footing pads under the main beams or perimeter of the home. Piers are completed with cap blocks and wood wedges. Piers are made from concrete blocks, steel or concrete stands.

SUPPORT POSTS - Structurally designed posts at each end and at various locations down the mating line of a multi section home. Footing pads and piers are required at these locations.

SUPPORT SYSTEM - A combination of footings, piers, caps and wedges placed beneath the home to provide support. See Chapter 4.

TIEDOWN STRAP - Part of the anchoring system consisting of steel straps that connect the home to the anchors.
If you have any questions concerning definitions, terminology or other related installation issues, please contact the Regional Service Center located nearest you.

Regional Service Centers:

Western Region  877-322-2412  
Riverside, CA

Central Region  877-538-8576  
Waco, TX

Eastern Region  866-231-9586  
Douglas, GA
SITE PREPARATION

WHERE YOU LOCATE YOUR HOME IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT. CAREFULLY REVIEW THE FOLLOWING ITEMS BEFORE CHOOSING A LOCATION.

STRUCTURAL, WIND AND CLIMATIC ZONES
Refer to a copy of the Compliance Certificate for this home and zone maps to determine that the home's location is within the specified zones and boundaries.

WATER DRAINAGE AND SITE GRADING
Make sure the home site is properly graded and sloped to prevent water and moisture from collecting under the home. Rain and irrigation water must not be allowed to flow under the home. If the home is set over a crawl space or a basement provide water drainage away from the underside of the home. Locate the home an adequate distance from streams and rivers. If the home is placed on any fill material, such material should be clean and properly compacted before any pads or footings are located.

Controlling the water and moisture under your home will greatly improve the stability of the footings and piers that support the home.

CAUTION
CONTINUOUS STANDING WATER UNDER THE HOME CAN RESULT IN CONDENSATION PROBLEMS AND AFFECT THE HOME’S WARRANTY. EXCESSIVE WATER IN THE SOIL UNDER THE HOME WILL ALSO AFFECT THE COMFORT LEVEL IN YOUR HOME AND CAUSE DETERIORATION.

DO crown and grade site to slope away from the home.

DO NOT grade site or set the home so that water collects beneath the home.

GROUND MOISTURE BARRIER
Ground moisture-vapor retarder is not required for this home and should not be used to correct poor drainage from under the home. Retarder, if used, should only be used in addition to proper grading and drainage described above.

Natural drainage should be diverted around the home.

Home sites shall be prepared so that there will be no depressions in which surface water shall accumulate beneath the home. The area of the site covered by the manufactured home shall be graded, sloped or mechanically designed so as to provide drainage from beneath the home.

CHAPTER 3

Multiple Section Installation Manual for WZ-II & WZ-III
Page 9
VEGETATION CONTROL
Cut back low hanging tree branches, bushes and other vegetation and debris which could scrape walls and roof when the home is installed. Consider future growth and possible swaying movement of branches in projected wind, snow or ice conditions. Remove all thick, lawn-type vegetation, tall grasses and brush from under the home site. This will make it easier to place footings and piers. Any debris that could become termite infested should be removed completely from the home site and surrounding area.

UTILITY LOCATIONS
Review the location of utility inlets for water, gas and electricity and the outlet for the sewer connection. Evaluate the site location for any provided utility connections and determine there are no obstructions to making these connections to the home.

SOIL BEARING VALUES
Many local building jurisdictions have soil-bearing values available in pounds per square foot (psf). To ensure the home footing sizes and piers are adequate to support the home, you must obtain the following information: (1) soils investigation and analysis of the site, (2) compliance with the local building code, or (3) competent opinion by a local registered professional engineer or building official. If none of this information is available, use the procedure shown below to determine the soil-bearing capacity.

If the procedure below is not used, all footing sizes and piers shall be determined by the 1000 pounds per square foot soil capacity columns as indicated in Chapter 4.

PROCEDURE TO DETERMINE THE SOIL BEARING CAPACITY
The following method is suggested for determining the allowable soil bearing capacity to be used in the sizing of footings. Such a method is only an approximation, and the results should be properly interpreted.

1. Obtain a pocket penetrometer. May be obtained by contacting Manufactured Housing Resources, PO Box 9 Nassau, DE 19969, 1-302-645-5552.
2. Test an area adjacent to, or within 10 feet of, the perimeter of the home.
3. Dig down to undisturbed soil a minimum of 4 inches. Uncover an area of at least one square foot.
4. Using the pocket penetrometer, take at least seven readings.
5. Take an average of the middle five readings, disregarding the highest and the lowest readings. Round this average down to the nearest soil bearing value. Use this value for determining minimum footing sizes.
6. Drive a wooden stake beside the test area in the event an inspector desires to verify the results.

CAUTION
MOST SOIL PENETROMETERS READ IN TSF (TONS PER FOOT) NOT PSF (POUNDS PER FOOT). 1 TSF = 2000 PSF

CAUTION
IF THERE IS ANY EVIDENCE THAT THE SOILS UNDER THE HOME ARE OF THE EXPANSIVE TYPE (SUCH AS A DRY CLAY THAT SWELLS WHEN WATER IS APPLIED), SPECIAL ANALYSIS WILL BE REQUIRED. CONTACT A LOCAL ENGINEER FOR ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE.

NOTE
DEPENDING ON THE SITE LOCATION, YOU MAY WANT TO APPROXIMATELY LOCATE FOOTING PADS, PIER BLOCKS OR STANDS, ANCHORS AND TIEDOWN STRAPS THAT MIGHT BE DIFFICULT TO PLACE AFTER THE SECTIONS OF THE HOME ARE IN THEIR FINAL POSITION.
FOOTING PADS

Footings are required under each pier to distribute the home load to the ground. The size of the footing is determined by the allowable soil bearing pressure and load each pier has to carry. The details in this section provide the available configurations for concrete block and metal piers.

Footings and materials other than those shown in this manual (including plywood or plastic) may be used as long as the area of the footing is appropriate for the pier load and allowable soil bearing value at the site. Plywood pads must be two pieces each 3/4” min. thickness and used in similar configurations to 2 x 12 x 24” wood pads. (i.e., 2 pieces of 3/4” x 12 x 24 equals one piece of 2 x 12 x 24). ABS Plastic pads of equivalent bearing area are acceptable substitutions when used according to the pad manufacturer's instructions.

Check with local building authorities for home installation requirements due to ground conditions. In areas where the ground is subject to freezing, the footing pads must extend below the frost line established by local jurisdiction. See pages 13 and 14 for frost line information.

PIERS

The piers used must be strong enough to transmit the vertical load (including the weight of the home, its furnishings, and temporary roof loading) to the foundation surface below.

Pier spacings other than those shown in this manual may also be used as long as spacing does not exceed the maximum pier spacing shown.

Pier designs and heights shown in this manual can be used on flat or sloping ground.

OPTIONAL Poured CONCRETE RUNNERS

Concrete runners full-length or transverse of the home may be considered as an alternate pier support system to individual concrete or wood footings. Common full-length concrete runners are shown below. When using transverse runners, they should extend from sidewall to sidewall at the spacing shown in the diagram. Provide additional poured runners at the mating line for piers at the ridge beam support post locations.

Before these methods are used, be sure they are adequate for the site location and permitted by the applicable local code. The size and spacing of reinforcing bar must be designed by others. To determine pier spacing for concrete runners use the pages for “Pre-Poured Concrete Footings” elsewhere in this manual. Example: for 20” wide concrete runners, use pier spacing for 20” x 20” footings.

NOTE: INSTALLATIONS PROPOSING DIFFERENT DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS (SUCH AS BLOCK SIZE OR LOADS) SHOULD BE JUSTIFIED BY ENGINEERING DATA, DETAILS, PLANS AND/OR TEST DATA MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCY FOR APPROVAL. ALTERNATE FOUNDATION DESIGNS WHICH ARE PREPARED BY A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER OR ARCHITECT MAY BE USED INSTEAD OF DETAILS SHOWN HEREIN WHEN APPROVED BY LOCAL AGENCIES.
NOTES:
A) See pages 15 and 16 for minimum footing requirements for labeled perimeter piers and labeled G-2 shearwall strap.
B) The perimeter piers shown above are not required if full perimeter piering is part of the home support and the location of the perimeter piers are within 1 foot of the indicated locations. Exception: A perimeter pier must be installed at a labeled G-2 strap location. Perimeter piering charts may also be used for permanent foundations.
C) Sidewall windows, 30" or greater in width, in combinations of three or more require piers under each jamb and center stud.
Sidewall windows, 60" or greater in width, in combinations of two or more require piers under each jamb and center stud.
Sidewall windows, 72" or greater in width, used singly or in combination, require piers under each jamb (and center stud, if applicable).
As an alternate to these requirements, a 4 x 4 beam may be used with perimeter pier spans not exceeding 8'-0".

MULTI WIDE SECTION MATING LINE RIDGE BEAM SUPPORT POST PIERS

See floor plan for minimum pier loads required for each support post. A pier tag is located at each support post location.
FOUNDATION FOOTINGS WITH CONCRETE BLOCK PIERS

Double concrete block piers may be used on any pad that covers at least 16" x 16". All piers shall be placed in the center of the footing configuration.

Footings and Frost Lines
In areas where the ground is subject to freezing, frost heaving can lead to unleveling and potential damage to the home. Follow these details in areas where the ground is subject to freezing.

Frost Line Depth as Established by Local Jurisdiction
Typical Pier
Bottom of Footing Pad Located at Frost Line
6" Min.

When Frost Line is Not or Cannot be Established, Back Fill with Any Clean Granular Sand and Compact for Firm Support of Footing.

Single Pad Footing

16" x 16" x 4" Concrete Pad Footings

Double Pad Footings

8" x 16" x 4" Concrete Pad Footings

Two Double Pad Footings

Triple Pad Footings

Quad Pad Footings

Two Double Pad Footings

Triple Pad Footings

Double Triple Pad Footings ("Triple Pad" Capacity Multiplied by 2)

8" x 16" x 4" Concrete Pad Footings

Double Pad Footing

Load Distributing Pad for Support

2 x 12 x 24" Wood Pad Footings

Multiple Section Installation Manual for WZ-II & WZ-III

Page 13

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FOUNDATION FOOTINGS WITH COMMERCIAL METAL PIERS

All piers shall be placed in the center of the footing configuration.

16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE PAD FOOTINGS

2 X 12 X 24" WOOD PAD FOOTINGS

FOOTINGS AND FROST LINES

In areas where the ground is subject to freezing, frost heaving can lead to unleveling and potential damage to the home. Follow these details in areas where the ground is subject to freezing.

When frost line is not or cannot be established, back fill with any clean granular sand and compact for firm support of footing.
CONCRETE BLOCK PIERS
8" X 16" HOLLOW CONCRETE MASONRY BLOCKS
(NO MORTAR OR GROUT REQUIRED)

SINGLE BLOCK PIER
8,000 LBS MAXIMUM CAPACITY

NOTES:
1. PIER CAPACITY MUST BE THE SAME AS OR GREATER THAN
THE FOOTING CAPACITIES ON PAGE 32.
2. MIN. PIER HEIGHT IS 8" FROM GROUND TO BOTTOM OF
MAIN BEAM PROVIDED ALL OTHER CLEARANCES ARE MET.
(HEATING DUCTS AND DRAIN PLUMBING).

CAP BLOCK(S)
CAP BLOCKS OF VARIABLE
THICKNESS MAY BE USED IN
COMBINATION WITH EACH OTHER
ALONG WITH MINIMUM 1" WOOD
WEDGES UP TO A MAXIMUM
HEIGHT OF 8".

SINGLE BLOCK PIER PERPENDICULAR TO MAIN BEAM

MAIN BEAM PIERS

WOOD WEDGES
CAP BLOCK

SINGLE BLOCK PIER

MAIN BEAM

WOOD WEDGES
CAP BLOCK

DOUBLE BLOCK PIER

MAINS

WOOD WEDGES
CAP BLOCK

DOUBLE BLOCK PIER

80" MAX.
HEIGHT

PERIMETER PIERS

NOTES:
1. PIER MAY BE OFFSET UP TO 6" MAX. EACH SIDE OF STRAP TO MISS
FRAME OBSTRUCTIONS AS LONG AS THE PIER STILL SUPPORTS
THE FLOOR RIM PLATE.
2. NO STABILIZER PLATE IS REQUIRED FOR GROUND ANCHOR AT
LABELED G- Strap ALONG PERIMETER.
3. A LABELED G-2 STRAP NEED ONLY ATTACH TO A SINGLE GROUND
ANCHOR.

EXTERIOR
WALL

WOOD WEDGES
CAP BLOCK

4 X 4 OR 2 - 2 X 4'S ON EDGE
(NAILLED TOGETHER) SPANNING
MINIMUM 2 FLOOR JOISTS

BLOCKS PARALLEL WITH
EDGE OF FLOOR

BASEMENT WALL

WOOD WEDGES
CAP BLOCK

10" MAX. SETBACK FROM
EDGE OF FLOOR

BLOCKS PARALLEL AND RECESSED
BACK FROM EDGE OF FLOOR

AT LABELED G-2 STRAP LOCATION
(SEE NOTE 1)

FLOOR RIM
PLATE

LABELED G-2
STRAP

JOISTS UNDER
SHEARWALL

WOOD WEDGES
CAP BLOCK

6" MAX.
SETBACK

TYPICAL
FLOOR JOIST

CAP BLOCK

MAIN BEAM

LASH 2024 by Fleetwood Enterprises Inc.
COMMERCIAL METAL PIERS

Commercial metal piers may be used along with concrete piers.

PERIMETER PIERS

NOTE
Pier capacity is listed and labeled by pier manufacturer on each pier. Pier capacity must be the same as or greater than the footing capacities on page 32.

MINIMUM FOOTING REQUIREMENTS FOR LABELED PERIMETER PIERS AND LABELED G-2 SHEARWALL STRAP PIERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LABELED PERIMETER PIERS</th>
<th>FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil Capacity (psf)</td>
<td>16&quot; x 16&quot; Concrete Pad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 TO 4000</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LABELED G-2 SHEARWALL STRAP</th>
<th>FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil Capacity (psf)</td>
<td>16&quot; x 16&quot; Concrete Pad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 TO 4000</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING PROCEDURES
The footing configuration and spacing tables on the following pages determine the footing configuration and spacing by section width. Eave size is 12" maximum for 10 to 15 wide, and 6" maximum for 16 wide sections. The range in inches of various width homes is provided to assist in referencing the proper page.

NOTE: Homes requiring perimeter footings will have the copy of the floor plan stamped PERIMETER PIERING REQUIRED.

SECTION WIDTHS
Range (in inches) Of Section Floor Widths
10 Wide 118"
12 Wide 132" to 143"
13 Wide 148" to 157"
14 Wide 158" to 168"
15 Wide 178" to 180"
16 Wide 182" to 190"
* Measured across section at floor excluding exterior siding.

PROCEDURE FOR FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING TABLES:
1. See approved floor plan to see if perimeter piering is required.
2. Determine the soil bearing capacity.
3. Determine the design roof live load of the home.
4. Following that line across the table, and based on the main beam size, determine the footing spacing and configuration.
5. Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from the ends of both main beams.
6. The spacing for any individual footing may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.
7. Perimeter piering details may be used as an alternative for any model at the installer’s discretion.

EXAMPLE USING:
16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS,
Double Pad Footing, 1000 psf soil capacity.
20 psf roof live load, supporting 10" main beam.

FOOTING SPACING PER 14 WIDE PAGE

CONCLUSION:
14 wide section main beam footing spacing would be 6'-0" o.c. max.
12 wide section main beam footing spacing would be 7'-0" o.c. max.
10 wide section main beam footing spacing would be 8'-0" o.c. max.

ALTERNATE CONCLUSION:
Each section’s footings may be spaced on the most restrictive spacing; therefore, the maximum footing spacing for all three sections can be at 6'-0" o.c.
MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

10 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS

These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams of the section(s). Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details. Review the table that indicates the footing type you are going to use. Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Live Load (psf)</th>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 1000</td>
<td>4'</td>
<td>4'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 1500</td>
<td>6'-6&quot;</td>
<td>6'-6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 2000</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>8'-6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 3000</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 4000</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>10'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Live Load (psf)</th>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 1000</td>
<td>4'</td>
<td>4'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 1500</td>
<td>6'</td>
<td>6'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 2000</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 3000</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 4000</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>10'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main Beam Piers - Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from corner of the home. Exception - Footings may start at no more than two feet (2'-0" to the edge of pier) from each corner of the home PROVIDED that the next o.c. footing is moved three feet (3'-0") closer to it. (See sketch below.)

FOR HOMES IN 30 PSF OR HIGHER ROOF ZONES, USE PERIMETER PIERING AS SHOWN ON FOLLOWING PAGE.

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PFS Corporation
Madison WI – 9
6/8/04
HUD Manufactured Home Construction & Safety Standard

Multiple Section Installation Manual for WZ-II & WZ-III
Page 18
MAIN BEAM WITH PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

10 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS

These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams and perimeter of the section(s).

- Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details.
- Review the tables that indicate the footing type you are going to use for main beams and perimeter piers.
- Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

Main beam footing spacing table acceptable for roof live load 40 psf maximum.

### MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

**PROCEDURE:**
1. Determine the design roof live load of the home.
2. Determine the soil bearing capacity.
3. Follow that line across the table to determine the type of footing configuration and spacing.
4. Perimeter Piers - Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0") to edge of pier from each corner of the home.
5. Main Beam Piers - Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0") to edge of pier from corner of the home.

Exception - Footings may start at no more than two feet (2'-0") to the edge of pier from each corner of the home PROVIDED that the next o.c. footing is moved three feet (3'-0") closer to it. (See sketch below.)

6. The spacing for any footing may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.

### PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Live Load (Max. psf)</th>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>16&quot; X 16&quot; Concrete Pad</th>
<th>8&quot; X 16&quot; Concrete Pad</th>
<th>2 X 12 X 24&quot; Wood Pad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
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<td>SINGLE</td>
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### 8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Dbl. Pad Footing</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Two Dbl. Pad Footing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
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<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
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<td>10&quot;</td>
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<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Dbl. Pad Footing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Triple Pad Footing</td>
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<td>Two Dbl. Pad Footing</td>
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<td>Main Beam Size</td>
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<td>10&quot;</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
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<td>Main Beam Size</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

12 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS

These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams of the section(s).

Review the table that indicates the footing type you are going to use.

Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

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### 8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS

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<tr>
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<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dbl. Pad Footing</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Main Beam Size</td>
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<td>1000</td>
<td>3'-6&quot;</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5'</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>7'</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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### 2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Live Load (psf)</th>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Sgl. Pad Footing</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4000</td>
<td>8'</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<td></td>
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<td>8&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>3'-6&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Main Beam Piers - Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from corner of the home.
Exception - Footings may start at no more than two feet (2'-0" to the edge of pier) from each corner of the home PROVIDED that the next o.c. footing is moved three feet (3'-0") closer to it. (See sketch below.)

FOR HOMES IN 30 PSF OR HIGHER ROOF ZONES, USE PERIMETER PIERING AS SHOWN ON FOLLOWING PAGE.

---

APPROVED
PFS Corporation
Madison WI – 9
6/8/04
HUD Manufactured Home
Construction & Safety Standard
**MAIN BEAM WITH PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING**

**12 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS**

PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

**PROCEDURE:**
1. Determine the design roof live load of the home.
2. Determine the soil bearing capacity.
3. Follow that line across the table to determine the type of footing configuration and spacing.
4. Perimeter Piers - Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from each corner of the home.
5. Main Beam Piers - Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from each corner of the home.
   Exception - Footings may start at no more than two feet (2'-0" to the edge of pier) from each corner of the home PROVIDED that the next o.c. footing is moved three feet (3'-0") closer to it. (See sketch below.)
6. The spacing for any footing may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.

**PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Live Load Max (psf)</th>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>16&quot; X 16&quot; Concrete Pad</th>
<th>8&quot; X 16&quot; Concrete Pad</th>
<th>2 x 12 x 24&quot; Wood Pad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>TRIPLE</td>
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<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING**

- These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams and perimeter of the section(s).
- Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details.
- Review the tables that indicate the footing type you are going to use for main beams and perimeter piers.
- Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

**MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING TABLE**

- Footing pad configuration and spacing details for various soil capacities and roof live loads.

**PERIMETER FOOTING SPACING TABLE**

- Footing pad configuration and spacing details for various soil capacities and roof live loads.

**8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (in Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>Dbl. Pad Footing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Two Dbl Pad Flng.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS**

**2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS**

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MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

13 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS

These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams of the section(s). Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details. Review the table that indicates the footing type you are going to use. Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

### 8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>Roof Live Load (psf)</th>
<th>DBL. PAD FOOTING</th>
<th>TRIPLE PAD FOOTING</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 1000</td>
<td>3' 3' 3' 3'</td>
<td>4'-6' 4'-6' 4'-6'</td>
<td>6'-6' 6'-6' 6'-6'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 1500</td>
<td>4'-6' 4'-6' 4'-6'</td>
<td>7' 7' 7'</td>
<td>8' 9'-6' 9'-6'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 2000</td>
<td>6'-6' 6'-6' 6'-6'</td>
<td>8' 9'-6' 9'-6'</td>
<td>10' 10' 10'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 3000</td>
<td>8' 10' 12'</td>
<td>8' 10' 12'</td>
<td>10' 10' 12'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 4000</td>
<td>8' 10' 12'</td>
<td>8' 10' 12'</td>
<td>10' 10' 12'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOR HOMES IN 30 PSF OR HIGHER ROOF ZONES, USE PERIMETER PIERING AS SHOWN ON FOLLOWING PAGE.
These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams and perimeter of the section(s). Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details. Review the tables that indicate the footing type you are going to use for main beams and perimeter piers. Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables. Main beam footing spacing table acceptable for roof live load 40 psf maximum.

### MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

**8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (in Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dbl. Pad Footing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>10&quot; 12&quot; 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>6' 6' 6'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>8' 8' 10'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td>10' 12' 12'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>8' 10' 12'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>8' 10' 12'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (in Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sgl. Pad Footing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>10&quot; 12&quot; 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>6' 6' 6'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>8' 8' 10'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td>10' 12' 12'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>8' 10' 12'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>8' 10' 12'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (in Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sgl. Pad Footing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>10&quot; 12&quot; 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>6' 6' 6'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>8' 8' 10'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td>10' 12' 12'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>8' 10' 12'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>8' 10' 12'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Live Load Max. (psf)</th>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>FOOTING CONFIGURATION</th>
<th>Footing Spacing (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>SINGLE Pad</td>
<td>6'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>DOUBLE Pad</td>
<td>6'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>SINGLE Pad</td>
<td>6'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>DOUBLE Pad</td>
<td>6'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td>SINGLE Pad</td>
<td>6'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>SINGLE Pad</td>
<td>6'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROCEDURE:**

1. Determine the design roof live load of the home.
2. Determine the soil bearing capacity.
3. Follow that line across the table to determine the type of footing configuration and spacing.
4. Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from each corner of the home.
5. The spacing for any footing may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.
MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING

14 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS

These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams of the section(s). Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details. Review the table that indicates the footing type you are going to use. Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

### 8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Live Load (psf)</th>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
<th>Dbl. Pad Footing</th>
<th>Triple Pad Footing</th>
<th>Two Dbl Pad Ftng.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8&quot; 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8&quot; 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8&quot; 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8&quot; 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 1000</td>
<td>3' 3' 3'</td>
<td>6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 9'-6&quot; 9'-6&quot;</td>
<td>4'-6&quot; 4'-6&quot; 4'-6&quot;</td>
<td>6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 1500</td>
<td>4'-6&quot; 4'-6&quot; 4'-6&quot; 4'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 9'-6&quot; 9'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 2000</td>
<td>6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 3000</td>
<td>8' 9'-6&quot; 9'-6&quot; 9'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 4000</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Live Load (psf)</th>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
<th>Dbl. Pad Footing</th>
<th>Triple Pad Footing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8&quot; 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8&quot; 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 1000</td>
<td>3' 3' 3'</td>
<td>6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 9'-6&quot; 9'-6&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 1500</td>
<td>4'-6&quot; 4'-6&quot; 4'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 9'-6&quot; 9'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 2000</td>
<td>6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 3000</td>
<td>8' 9'-6&quot; 9'-6&quot; 9'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 4000</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Live Load (psf)</th>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
<th>Dbl. Pad Footing</th>
<th>Triple Pad Footing</th>
<th>Two Dbl Pad Ftng.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8&quot; 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8&quot; 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8&quot; 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8&quot; 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 1000</td>
<td>3' 3' 3'</td>
<td>6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 9'-6&quot; 9'-6&quot;</td>
<td>4'-6&quot; 4'-6&quot; 4'-6&quot;</td>
<td>6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 1500</td>
<td>4'-6&quot; 4'-6&quot; 4'-6&quot; 4'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 9'-6&quot; 9'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 2000</td>
<td>6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot; 6'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 3000</td>
<td>8' 9'-6&quot; 9'-6&quot; 9'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 4000</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td>8' 10&quot; 12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For homes in 30 psf or higher roof zones, use perimeter piering as shown on following page.

---

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Review the tables that indicate the footing type you are going to use for main beams and perimeter piers. These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams and perimeter of the section(s).

Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details.

Review the tables that indicate the footing type you are going to use for main beams and perimeter piers. Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

Main beam footing spacing table acceptable for roof live load 40 psf maximum.

**MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING**

**8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Dbl. Pad Footing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>5'-6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**16" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Dbl. Pad Footing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>5'-6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2 X 12 X 24" WOOD FOOTINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Dbl. Pad Footing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
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<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Footing</th>
<th>Spacing (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>6'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROCEDURE:**

1. Determine the design roof live load of the home.
2. Determine the soil bearing capacity.
3. Follow that line across the table to determine the type of footing configuration and spacing.
4. Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from each corner of the home.
5. The spacing for any footing may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.
MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AND SPACING
15/16 WIDE - MULTIPLE SECTIONS

These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams of the section(s).

Review the table that indicates the footing type you are going to use.

Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

### 8" X 16" X 4" CONCRETE FOOTINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>Roof Live Load (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
<th>Dbl. Pad Footing</th>
<th>Two Dbl Pad Flng.</th>
<th>Triple Pad Footing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
<td>Main Beam Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2'-6&quot;</td>
<td>2'-6&quot;</td>
<td>2'-6&quot;</td>
<td>4'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 1500</td>
<td></td>
<td>4'</td>
<td>4'</td>
<td>4'</td>
<td>6'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 2000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5'-6&quot;</td>
<td>5'-6&quot;</td>
<td>5'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 3000</td>
<td></td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 4000</td>
<td></td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>10'</td>
<td>10'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOR HOMES IN 30 PSF OR HIGHER ROOF ZONES, USE PERIMETER PIERING AS SHOWN ON FOLLOWING PAGE.
These tables determine the footing pad configuration and footing spacing along the main beams and perimeter of the section(s).

Refer to pages 13 and 14 for footing pad configuration details.

Review the tables that indicate the footing type you are going to use for main beams and perimeter piers.

Refer to page 17 for the procedure on using the tables.

Main beam footing spacing table acceptable for roof live load 40 psf maximum.

### MAIN BEAM FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dbl. Pad Footing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8&quot; 5'-0&quot; 5'-0&quot; 6'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot; 10'-0&quot; 10'-0&quot; 12'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 12'-0&quot; 12'-0&quot; 12'-0&quot;</td>
<td>10'-0&quot; 10'-0&quot; 12'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000 12'-0&quot; 12'-0&quot; 12'-0&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot; 10'-0&quot; 12'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000 12'-0&quot; 12'-0&quot; 12'-0&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot; 12'-0&quot; 12'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION AND SPACING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Live Load Max. (psf)</th>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>Footing Configuration</th>
<th>Footing Spacing (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16&quot; X 16&quot; Concrete Pad</td>
<td>8&quot; X 16&quot; Concrete Pad</td>
<td>2 x 12 x 24&quot; Wood Pad</td>
<td>6'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 1000 1000 1000</td>
<td>20 20 20 20</td>
<td>SINGLE DOUBLE SINGLE</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 1000 1000 1000</td>
<td>30 10 10 10</td>
<td>SINGLE DOUBLE SINGLE</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 1500 1000 1000</td>
<td>40 10 10 10</td>
<td>SINGLE DOUBLE SINGLE</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000 1500 1000 1000</td>
<td>40 10 10 10</td>
<td>SINGLE DOUBLE SINGLE</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROCEDURE:**

1. Determine the design roof live load of the home.
2. Determine the soil bearing capacity.
3. Follow that line across the table to determine the type of footing configuration and spacing.
4. Footing placement to start at no more than one foot (1'-0" to edge of pier) from each corner of the home.
5. The spacing for any footing may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.
### MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING USING PRE-POURED (UNREINFORCED) CONCRETE FOOTINGS

#### MULTIPLE SECTIONS - 20 PSF ROOF

These tables determine the footing spacing along the main beams of the section.

---

#### 8 WIDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>4'-6&quot;</td>
<td>4'-6&quot;</td>
<td>4'-6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>7'-0&quot;</td>
<td>7'-0&quot;</td>
<td>7'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>10'-0&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>10'-0&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 14 WIDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>6'-6&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>10'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>10'-0&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>10'-0&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>10'-0&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>10'-0&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot;</td>
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</table>

#### 15/16 WIDE

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM MAIN BEAM FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>6'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>10'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>10'-0&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>10'-0&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>10'-0&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>10'-0&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Equivalent round pad size:
- for 20" round pad, use charts for 16" x 16" pads
- for 24" round pad, use 20" x 20" charts
- for 28" round pad, use 24" x 24" charts
- for 32" round pad, use 28" x 28" charts
- for 36" round pad, use 32" x 32" charts
Equivalent round pad size:
- for 20" round pad, use charts for 16" x 16" pads
- for 24" round pad, use 20" x 20" charts
- for 28" round pad, use 24" x 24" charts
- for 32" round pad, use 28" x 28" charts
- for 36" round pad, use 32" x 32" charts
### Equivalent Round Pad Size:

- **1500 11'-0"**
- **1500 8'-0"**
- **1000 8'-0"**
- **1000 7'-6"**
- **1000 5'-6"**
- **1000 3'-6"**
- **3000**
- **2000**
- **4000**
- **3000**
- **2000**
- **4000**
- **2000**
- **3000**
- **2000**
- **4000**
- **2000**
- **3000**
- **2000**
- **4000**
- **2000**
- **3000**
- **2000**

### FOOTING SPACING (In Feet)

- **36" X 36" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTING**
- **32" X 32" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTING**
- **28" X 28" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTING**
- **24" X 24" X 8" CONCRETE FOOTING**
- **20" X 20" X 6" CONCRETE FOOTING**

### Capacity (psf)

- **PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED (UNREINFORCED CONCRETE FOOTING)**

### FOOTING SPACING USING PRE-POURED UNREINFORCED CONCRETE FOOTINGS

- **Multiple Sections - 40 PSF Roof**

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**APPROVED**

HUD Manufactured Home Construction & Safety Standard

6/8/04

PFS Corporation

Madison WI – 9
TRIPLE SECTION WITH TRANSVERSE ROOF FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS AT MAIN BEAM AND SUPPORT POSTS

PROCEDURE

- Main beam footing configurations and piers can be the same type, configuration and spacing as determined for the main beams for the main sections of the home.
- For footing configurations under the piers at each end of the main beams see the tables below. Use the same soil capacity column as used for the main unit beam footings.

If roof-less deck is on the end of the tag unit, only the main beam footings need be under the deck. The "footings at each end of main beams" will terminate under tag walls.

For the minimum loads for the support posts, review the first column in the table on the floor plan entitled "Minimum Pier Loads (lbs.)." Using the same soil capacity column chosen for the main unit beam footings, select a footing and footing configuration that meets or exceeds the minimum loads from the table on the floor plan for each support post. See pages 13 and 14 for footing configuration selection.

### MINIMUM FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS UNDER PIERS AT EACH END OF MAIN BEAMS

#### 12 WIDE TRIPLE SECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>Section Length Max. (ft.)</th>
<th>Roof Live Load Max. (psf)</th>
<th>16&quot; x 16&quot; x 4&quot; Concrete Footings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Quad</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Double Double</td>
<td>2 Double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Triple Double Single</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Triple Triple</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Double Double Single</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>Section Length Max. (ft.)</th>
<th>Roof Live Load Max. (psf)</th>
<th>8&quot; x 16&quot; x 4&quot; Concrete Footings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Triple</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Triple</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Double Double</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Double Double</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2 Double Double</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>Section Length Max. (ft.)</th>
<th>Roof Live Load Max. (psf)</th>
<th>2 x 12 x 24&quot; Wood Footings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Double Double</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Double Double</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Triple Triple</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Triple Triple</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2 Triple Triple</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 13 OR 14 WIDE TRIPLE SECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>Section Length Max. (ft.)</th>
<th>Roof Live Load Max. (psf)</th>
<th>16&quot; x 16&quot; x 4&quot; Concrete Footings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Quad</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Double Double</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Triple Double Single</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Triple Triple</td>
<td>3000</td>
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<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Double Double Single</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>Section Length Max. (ft.)</th>
<th>Roof Live Load Max. (psf)</th>
<th>8&quot; x 16&quot; x 4&quot; Concrete Footings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Triple</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Triple</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Double Double</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Double Double</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2 Double Double</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>Section Length Max. (ft.)</th>
<th>Roof Live Load Max. (psf)</th>
<th>2 x 12 x 24&quot; Wood Footings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Double Double</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Triple Triple</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Triple Triple</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 Triple Triple</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2 Triple Triple</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MULTI WIDE SECTIONS
RIDGE BEAM SUPPORT POST
MATING LINE FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS

NOTE: THE FOOTING CAPACITY TABLE ON THIS PAGE INDICATES THE MAXIMUM LOAD THAT CAN BE PLACED ON THE VARIOUS FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS. THE MINIMUM LOADS FOR THE RIDGE BEAM SUPPORT POSTS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR EACH POST ON THE MODEL FLOOR PLAN ATTACHED TO THE FLAP IN THE BACK OF THIS MANUAL.

PROCEDURE
1. The location of the ridge beam support posts are designated by yellow labels along the floor mating line of the home, and on the floor plan by a square symbol containing a letter, for example [E]. Post [A] is always the first support post at the front or tow bar end of the section.
2. Review the first column in the table on the floor plan entitled 'POST DATA', for the minimum loads for each pair of support posts.
3. Using the same soil capacity column chosen for the main beam piers, select a footing and footing configuration that meets or exceeds the minimum loads from the table on the floor plan for each mating line pier.
4. The type of pier and footing selected under the support posts are to meet or exceed the minimum loads established for each mating line pier.

NOTE: FOR A THIRD SECTION WITH TRANSVERSE ROOF DESIGN SEE PAGE 31 FOR MAIN BEAM AND SUPPORT POST PIERING REQUIREMENTS.

NOTES
1. Due to the various loads required by each pair of support posts, footing configurations will most likely be different from post to post. See Example 1.
2. Single-stack concrete blocks supporting mating line footings may be oriented in either direction, either perpendicular to floor rim plate (as shown below) or parallel to rim.

EXAMPLE
Post [E] has a minimum pier load of 3,200 lbs. Using 1000 lbs. soil capacity and 16" x 16" x 4" concrete pads, a double 16" x 16" x 4" footing is required under a single block pier at post location [E].

CONCLUSION: This footing configuration can carry a maximum of 3500 lbs.
Mating Line Support Post Piers Using Concrete Block

Center of pier may be set back a maximum of 12" from end of home.

Pier at End Wall

Mating Line Support Post Piers Using Commercial Metal Piers

Centerline of pier may be set back a maximum of 12" from end of home.

Pier at End Wall

Tiedown of Labeled G-Straps at Support Post Locations

Each anchor must develop 3150 lbs. allowable load.

No stabilizer plate is required for ground anchor at labeled G-strap along mating line.

Approved
PFS Corporation
Madison WI – 9
6/8/04
HUD Manufactured Home Construction & Safety Standard
Twin Concrete Block Piers At Mating Line Support Post

Twin Metal Piers At Mating Line Support Post

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8&quot; x 16&quot; x 4&quot; CONCRETE PADS</th>
<th>16&quot; x 16&quot; x 4&quot; CONCRETE PADS</th>
<th>2 x 12 x 24&quot; WOOD PADS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOIL CAPACITY (PSF)</td>
<td>2 EACH TRIPLE PADS</td>
<td>SOIL CAPACITY (PSF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>5200</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
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<td>1500</td>
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<td>10,600</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>15,500*</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>15,500*</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Pad capacity limited by beam capacity.

Note:
1. All capacities shown are based on the footing capacity. Individual piers must also be capable of the capacity shown or the configuration must be reduced to match the pier capacity.
Twin Concrete Block Piers At Mating Line Support Post With G-Strap

NOTE:
1. Double beam must be size shown due to Engineering calculation (shear critical).

---

![Diagram of Twin Concrete Block Piers At Mating Line Support Post With G-Strap]

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Multiple Section Installation Manual for WZ-II & WZ-III
Page 35

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PERIMETER FOOTING AND PIER SHOULD BE LOCATED AT EACH PORCH POST LOCATION. SEE PROCEDURE (BELOW) TO DETERMINE FOOTING CONFIGURATION.

AREA UNDER PORCH SHOULD NOT BE GRADED OR ENCLOSED BY A FOUNDATION THAT PREVENTS WATER FROM DRAINING AWAY FROM THE HOME. FOUNDATION OR SKIRTING SHALL FOLLOW THE EXTERIOR WALL OF THE MAIN SECTION(S).

NOTE: WHEN A SECTION OF A MULTI SECTION HOME IS ONLY A PORCH, MAIN BEAM AND PERIMETER FOOTINGS AND PIERS ARE DETERMINED AS OUTLINED ON THIS PAGE. PORCH POSTS SUPPORTED BY FRONT OR REAR FULL WIDTH METAL FRAME CROSSMEMBER DO NOT REQUIRE PIERS.

PERIMETER FOOTINGS UNDER PORCH POSTS

PROCEDURE:
1. Determine the design roof live load of the home.
2. Determine the soil bearing capacity.
3. Determine the spacing of the porch posts.
4. Follow that line across the table to determine the type of footing configuration.

### FOOTING CONFIGURATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Live Load Max. (psf)</th>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>Porch Post Spacing (feet)</th>
<th>16&quot; x 16&quot; x 4&quot; Concrete Pad</th>
<th>8&quot; x 16&quot; x 4&quot; Concrete Pad</th>
<th>2 x 12 x 24&quot; Wood Pad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20, 30 &amp; 40</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>UP TO 4'-0&quot;</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td></td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>OVER 4'-0&quot; TO 6'-0&quot; MAX</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td></td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>OVER 6'-0&quot; TO 8'-0&quot; MAX</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
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<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2000 to 4000</td>
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<td>DOUBLE</td>
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<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td></td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES:
1. Length of porch can be subtracted from length of main section when determining longitudinal tiedown strap requirements.
2. See page 50 to see if longitudinal strap requirements apply.

---

**NOTE:** WHEN A SECTION OF A MULTI SECTION HOME IS ONLY A PORCH, MAIN BEAM AND PERIMETER FOOTINGS AND PIERS ARE DETERMINED AS OUTLINED ON THIS PAGE. PORCH POSTS SUPPORTED BY FRONT OR REAR FULL WIDTH METAL FRAME CROSSMEMBER DO NOT REQUIRE PIERS.

**PERIMETER FOOTING CONFIGURATION BASED ON PORCH POST SPACING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Live Load Max. (psf)</th>
<th>Soil Capacity (psf)</th>
<th>Porch Post Spacing (feet)</th>
<th>16&quot; x 16&quot; x 4&quot; Concrete Pad</th>
<th>8&quot; x 16&quot; x 4&quot; Concrete Pad</th>
<th>2 x 12 x 24&quot; Wood Pad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td></td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>OVER 6'-0&quot; TO 8'-0&quot; MAX</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000 to 4000</td>
<td></td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SINGLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DECKS

FOOTINGS AND PIERS UNDER THE MAIN BEAMS OF THE DECK SHOULD BE THE SAME TYPE, CONFIGURATION AND SPACING AS DETERMINED FOR THE MAIN BEAMS OF THE MAIN SECTION(S) OF THE HOME.

CAUTION: DECK AREA SHOULD NOT BE ENCLOSED BY A FOUNDATION OR SKIRTING THAT PREVENTS WATER FROM DRAINING AWAY FROM THE HOME. (SEE BELOW). FOUNDATION OR SKIRTING SHOULD FOLLOW THE EXTERIOR WALL OF THE MAIN SECTION(S).

1. Length of deck can be subtracted from length of main section when determining longitudinal tiedown strap requirements
2. See page 50 to see if Longitudinal Strap requirements apply.
3. Decorative skirting or underpinning may be used around the deck area as long as holes or gaps are provided to allow sufficient drainage of rain runoff from under the deck. Ground under porch should be graded to prevent water runoff from collecting under rest of the home.
CHAPTER 5  INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

POSITIONING AND LEVELING OF THE SECTION(S)

WHEN SITE PREPARATION IS COMPLETE AND YOU HAVE SELECTED FOOTING AND PIER TYPES, YOU MAY NOW BEGIN INITIAL INSTALLATION OF THE HOME.

WARNING: THE HOME’S STRUCTURE WEIGHS SEVERAL TONS! ADEQUATE SUPPORT BLOCKING MUST BE USED TO SAFEGUARD PERSONNEL AND THE STRUCTURE DURING ALL INSTALLATION PROCEDURES. PERSONNEL SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO WORK UNDER THE HOME WHERE THEY MIGHT BE INJURED IF THE HOME ACCIDENTALLY SLIPS DURING THE INSTALLATION PROCESS.

DURING LEVELING, TAKE CARE TO AVOID STRESSING THE HOME. EXCESSIVE AND/OR NON-UNIFORM JACKING DURING THE LEVELING PROCESS WILL CAUSE THE HOME TO BE RACKED AND TWISTED AND MAY RESULT IN DAMAGE TO THE HOME.

WARNING: TO PREVENT THE HOME FROM SLIPPING OFF THE JACK, USE JACKING PLATES OR OTHER EQUIVALENT MEANS WHEN JACKING THE FRAME MAIN BEAM. BE SURE TO ADEQUATELY DISTRIBUTE THE CONCENTRATED LOAD OF THE JACK HEAD TO THE FRAME MEMBERS. THIS WILL AVOID DAMAGE TO THE BEAM AND PRESERVE THE WARRANTY. SEE DETAIL FOR RECOMMENDED JACKING PLATE ASSEMBLY.

On multi-section homes, remove all the plastic covering and all shipping braces from the open side of the first section. (You may elect at this time to remove all the plastic covering and braces from the other section or sections.)

MOVE THE SINGLE SECTION OR THE FIRST SECTION OF THE HOME INTO ITS DESIRED FINAL POSITION.

LEVELING

Using the tow bar jack, raise the tow bar to a height slightly higher than the intended height of the footings and piers. Block under the tow bar with 2 x 4's, 2 x 6's or 2 x 12 cribbing or attach tow bar to truck/tractor to prevent the section from falling if the jack fails. (Raise higher with hydraulic jack if additional height is required.)

Place minimum 12 ton rated hydraulic jacks in front of and behind the axle assembly under both main beams. Make sure these jacks have jacking plates under the bottom main beam flanges and have a firm base under the jacks before raising the remainder of the section slightly higher than the intended height of the footings and piers. Operate all jacks simultaneously to prevent excessive stress on the main beams.

NOTE

In order to level the section, it is recommended that a water level method be used to ensure all pier supports are at the same height before lowering the section to its final supported position.

SEE THE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR THE PROCEDURE ON USING A WATER LEVEL.
1. Position water container adjacent to the section that permits length of plastic tubing and valve to reach all pier locations.

2. Lay out plastic tubing, away from traffic areas, checking to make sure it is not compressed or kinked. Make sure installation materials are not placed on tubing.

3. Fill container with colored water.

4. Hold the valve below the level of the water container, open the valve to bleed out any air. Close valve.

5. Locate the tubing adjacent to a pier that is set to the desired final height of the home. Position the valve above the pier and open the valve. Move the water container up or down to where the water level in the tubing is at the desired final height of the pier. Maintain the water container at that position. Close valve.

6. Move tubing to the next pier. Locate the valve above the pier and open the valve. Set the pier height to the level of the water in the tubing. Close the valve. Repeat this step until all piers are at the same level.

7. Lower section onto piers.

PROCEDURE ON USING A WATER LEVEL

MULTI-SECTION INTERIOR LEVELING

PROCEDURE:

1. Check level of floor from front to rear direction. (With water level)

2. Check level of floor across the section width.

3. Raise section and adjust pier wedges in all areas not level or plumb.

4. After leveling is complete check all windows, interior and exterior doors to make sure they operate freely without binding.

5. On multi-sections, install strips of sill sealer around the ceiling (at the ceiling panel location), endwalls and floor mating line. Fasten sill sealer with staples or nails to secure in place. Aerosol dispensed polyurethane foams, such as Enerfoam, or mating line gasket may be substituted for sill sealer. Do not use carpet pad or fiberglass insulation for this application. CAUTION: SPECIAL CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THIS MATING LINE JOINT IS TIGHT TO RESIST AIR INFILTRATION AND MINIMIZE CONDENSATION.
POSITIONING AND LEVELING OF THE SECTIONS
(cont’d.)

CONTINUE AS FOLLOWS FOR POSITIONING AND LEVELING THE NEXT SECTION.

NOTE: BEFORE MOVING THE SECOND SECTION INTO POSITION, BE SURE THE GROUND IS LEVEL
WHERE THE INSIDE WHEELS (NEXT TO THE MATING LINE) WILL REST. THIS WILL HELP IN SLIDING
THE SECTIONS TOGETHER.

PROCEDURE

1. Draw the two sections together using chain binder "come-a-longs", rollers or skid boards.
2. With the two sections together, but with no fasteners installed, check the alignment of the end walls, interior
walls, ceiling and floor.
3. Position the second section to bring the floor seams flush, keeping the roof slightly apart and the end walls
aligned at the floor. At this time, place piers only under the inside main beam. Fasten the floor together with
lag screws per the details on page 43.
4. Close the gap in the ceiling by raising the outside main beam. Use three hydraulic jacks, one placed behind
the axles, one in front of the axles, and the third approximately half-way between the front of the axles and
front tow bar. Additional jacks may be required along the sidewall to aid in closing up the ceiling gap.
5. Complete the piering under the outside main beam, if roof alignment is needed, see details below.
6. Fasten the roofs together per the details on page 44 or 45.

TO ALIGN THE ROOF VERTICALLY:

NOTE: BE SURE THE CEILING PANELS FROM EACH
SECTION ARE FLUSH AT THE MATING LINE BEFORE
THE ROOF IS TOTALLY FASTENED. IF THEY ARE NOT
FLUSH, ONE PERSON SHOULD WORK INSIDE TO
RAISE THE LOW SIDE AS NEEDED BY USING A WOOD
OR METAL PAD AT THE TOP AND JACKING UNDER A
WOOD POST OR SECTION OF STEEL PIPE. PLACE
THE BASE OF THE JACK ACROSS THE FLOOR
MATING LINE TO DISTRIBUTE THE LOADS TO BOTH
SECTIONS. JACK AGAINST THE CEILING ONLY IN
AREAS TO BE COVERED LATER WITH TRIM
MOLDING. SEE DETAIL.
POSITIONING AND LEVELING OF THE SECTIONS
(cont’d.)

TO ALIGN THE ROOF HORIZONTAL:

NOTE: IF THE ROOF OR END WALLS OF THE HOME ARE NOT PROPERLY ALIGNED DURING THE POSITIONING AND LEVELING PROCESS IT IS RECOMMENDED TO USE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS TO CORRECT THE SITUATION:

1. **Roof Racking Plates** - To reduce stress cracks that could develop during alignment in drywall homes, use racking plates to move each roof section equally. Position the two plates approximately 6' to 8' apart and securely fasten each to separate ridgebeams. Connect a chain binder "come-a-long" to each racking plate and carefully pull the roof section together until properly aligned. Note: For safety, chain binders should be oversized but take care not to overstress the roof section.  (Cont. on next page)

![Roof Racking Plate Diagram]

2. **Floor Jacking** -
   A. **IF THE ROOF MUST BE MOVED FORWARD** .... With the main beams evenly supported, carefully raise the outside rear corner and lower the outside front corner. The roof should move forward until the end walls become even at the top. When the walls and ceiling joints are even, raise the outside main beam evenly at the front and rear to close the ceiling gap. Fasten the roofs together. Return section to level position.

   B. **IF THE ROOF MUST BE MOVED BACKWARD** .... With the main beams evenly supported, carefully raise the outside front corner and lower the outside rear corner. The roof should move back until the end walls become even at the top. When the walls and ceiling joints are even, raise the outside main beam evenly at the front and rear to close the ceiling gap. Fasten the roofs together. Return section to level position.

   C. As an alternate, a jack head may be placed at the end of the crossmember on or near the bolts that secure the endwall to the crossmember. Jacking at this location distributes the loads more equally throughout the structure.

3. If nails and staples are not removed from the centerline of the home, movement of the two sections is substantially prohibited. Properly placing a wooden rod, such as a clothes pole or broom handle, can make movement of the two sections easier.

IF THE HOME IS COMPRISED OF MORE THAN TWO SECTIONS, REPEAT THE PROCEDURE OUTLINED ON THIS PAGE AND THE PREVIOUS PAGE.
WHEN THE TWO SECTIONS ARE IN PLACE (ALIGNED AND LEVELLED), CLOSE UP THE GAPS BETWEEN FLOORS (1" MAXIMUM) WHICH DO NOT EXTEND THE FULL LENGTH OF THE HOME WITH LUMBER OR PLYWOOD SHIMS. THE LAG SCREWS IN THE SHIMMED PORTION MAY NEED TO BE LONGER BY THE THICKNESS OF THE SHIM TO ENSURE THAT THEY ENGAGE BOTH OF THE FLOOR RIM PLATES.

Note:
1. Bottom board not shown for clarity.
2. Holes in bottom board created by lag screws must be patched with a vinyl tape designed for repairing tears or holes.

METHOD 2

WHEN THE TWO SECTIONS ARE IN PLACE (ALIGNED AND LEVELLED), CLOSE UP THE GAPS BETWEEN FLOORS (1" MAXIMUM) WHICH DO NOT EXTEND THE FULL LENGTH OF THE HOME WITH LUMBER OR PLYWOOD SHIMS. THE LAG SCREWS IN THE SHIMMED PORTION MAY NEED TO BE LONGER BY THE THICKNESS OF THE SHIM TO ENSURE THAT THEY ENGAGE BOTH OF THE FLOOR RIM PLATES.

Note:
1. Bottom board not shown for clarity.
2. Holes in bottom board created by lag screws must be patched with a vinyl tape designed for repairing tears or holes.

INTERIOR SUPPORT POST FASTENING

All interior ridge beam support posts are required to be screwed together.*

When either or both support posts have gypsum between them use longer screws to connect posts.

* Ridgebeam support posts which are not at the end of a wall or which do not align with a support post on the opposite half need not be fastened together.
SHINGLE ROOF CONNECTION

CAUTION

A PROTECTIVE COVERING MATERIAL (PLYWOOD, POLYETHYLENE, OR SIMILAR MATERIAL) MAY HAVE BEEN INSTALLED ON TOP OF THE SHINGLE ROOF AT THE FRONT OF THE HOME AND ALONG FORWARD FACES OF ANY DORMER. THIS MATERIAL WAS INSTALLED TO PREVENT SHINGLES FROM BLOWING OFF DURING TRANSIT. HOLES RESULTING FROM ANY FASTENERS USED TO SECURE THIS MATERIAL TO THE ROOF SHOULD BE SEALED WITH A SILICONE OR ASPHALT-BASED SEALANT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE TOP LAYER OF SHINGLES BE LIFTED AND THE SEALANT APPLIED TO THE HOLES IN THE SECOND LAYER OF SHINGLES ALSO.

**Detail - A**

WHEN THE TWO SECTIONS ARE IN PLACE (ALIGNED AND LEVELED), CLOSE UP GAPS WHICH DO NOT EXTEND THE FULL LENGTH OF THE HOME WITH LUMBER OR PLYWOOD SHIMS. THE LAG SCREWS IN THE SHIMMED PORTION MAY NEED TO BE LONGER BY THE THICKNESS OF THE SHIM TO ENSURE THAT THEY ENGAGE BOTH TOP CHORDS OF THE RIDGE BEAMS OR BOTH FILLER CHORDS.

**LAG SCREW MAXIMUM SPACING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WIND ZONE</th>
<th>MAX. O.C. SPACING</th>
<th>STAGGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>20”</td>
<td>10”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>16”</td>
<td>8”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Final Ridge Cap Installation**

1” X 1” X 16 GA STAPLE, TYPICAL EACH SIDE PEAK (COVER WITH ROOFING CEMENT.)

24” MAX

#8 X 4” WOOD SCREWS TOE-SCREWED AT 24” O.C. STAGGERED
ALTERNATE ROOF CONNECTION REQUIRED FOR TJI RIDGEBEAM

Notes:
1. Lag screw connections shown on page 44 are not required with this detail.
GROUND ANCHORS

Ground anchors and tiedown straps, in addition to the piers, are installed to resist lifting, sliding and overturning forces resulting from high winds. On multi-section homes, sections must be fastened together and level before tiedown straps are installed.

WARNING: A SUPPORT SYSTEM MUST BE INSTALLED WITH TIEDOWNS TO MEET FEDERAL INSTALLATION GUIDELINES.

BEFORE GROUND ANCHOR INSTALLATION, DETERMINE THAT THE ANCHOR LOCATIONS AROUND THE HOME WILL NOT BE CLOSE TO ANY UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL CABLES, WATER LINES OR SEWER PIPING. FAILURE TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, ESPECIALLY ELECTRICAL CABLES, MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

NOTE: THE TYPE OF GROUND ANCHORS SHOWN ARE TYPICAL. OTHER TYPES OF ANCHORS MAY BE USED PROVIDED THE MANUFACTURER’S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS MEET THE SPECIFICATIONS AS OUTLINED ON PAGE 5.

GROUND ANCHOR INSTALLATION
a) Install end of anchors below the frost line.
b) Install end of anchors 12 inches above the water table.
c) Install anchors to their full depth.
d) Install stabilizer plates to provide added resistance to anchor head movement. The use of stabilizer plates are required when anchor straps are loaded in any direction other than vertically. Consult anchor manufacturer’s installation instructions for additional guidance.
e) Install ground anchors according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

EXPOSURE D

This home may not have been designed for the higher wind pressure and anchoring provisions required for ocean/coastal areas. Do not locate within 1500’ of the coastline in Wind Zones II and III unless the home and its anchoring and foundation system have been designed for the increased requirements specified for Exposure D in ANSI/ASCE 7-88.

1. Install anchor at a slight back-angle away from home to a depth of approximately 18 inches.
2. Position stabilizer plate vertically approximately 2" to 3" from anchor shaft.
3. Drive stabilizer plate into the ground until it is at or slightly below ground level.
4. Continue to screw anchor into ground until head is level with top of stabilizer plate.
5. After anchor strap is installed in anchor head, tighten strap until head has moved flush with the stabilizer plate.

GROUND ANCHOR MAY BE INSTALLED VERTICALLY WITHOUT STABILIZER PLATE AT LABELED G-STRAPS ALONG MATING WALL OR SIDEWALL.

Proprietary Foundation Systems
Any commercial, proprietary foundation system may be used for support of the home for gravity and/or wind loads as long as it complies with all of the following:
- Listed by a nationally recognized third-party
- Evaluated and approved by a professional engineer (any state)
- Installed in complete accordance with the foundation manufacturer’s instructions

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**TIEDOWN STRAP SPACING**

**MAXIMUM TIEDOWN STRAP SPACING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Floor Width (ft.)</th>
<th>Height from ground to bottom of main beam (inches)</th>
<th>Near Beam Method</th>
<th>Second Beam Method</th>
<th>Near Beam Method</th>
<th>Second Beam Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>8&quot; to 80&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6'-8&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5'-6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>8&quot; to 18&quot;</td>
<td>5'-6&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4'-6&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10&quot; to 80&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6'-8&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5'-6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>8&quot; to 18&quot;</td>
<td>5'-6&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4'-6&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19&quot; to 24&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6'-8&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5'-6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25&quot; to 80&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>8&quot; to 18&quot;</td>
<td>6'-6&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5'-6&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10&quot; to 36&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6'-8&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5'-6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37&quot; to 80&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>8&quot; to 18&quot;</td>
<td>6'-6&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5'-0&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19&quot; to 36&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6'-6&quot;</td>
<td>5'-0&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49&quot; to 80&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6'-8&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5'-6&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By following the methods in the charts above the strap angle for the near beam method will not exceed 55 degrees from the horizontal.

**PROCEDURE:**

1. Over the length of the home, find the furthest distance the bottom of the main beam is from the ground.
2. Measure that distance and locate that height in the table. Do not measure at limited localized depressions under the home.
3. Follow that line across to the appropriate wind zone to determine the strap spacing.
4. The initial strap location from front or rear of home may be no more than two feet (2'-0") maximum.
5. The spacing for any strap may exceed the spacing shown up to 10% as long as the average spacing does not exceed the spacing shown.
6. Approximately half of the length of the home may be at one anchor spacing and the other half may be at a different anchor spacing, based on the highest ground to main beam distance in each portion.
7. Heights are measured from ground to bottom of main beam but anchor strap must connect to the top of main beam.
8. The strap spacings shown apply to homes with maximum 90 in. high sidewalls and maximum 4:12 roof slopes. See supplemental information if these values are exceeded.
Thread end of vertical tiedown strap through tiedown bracket. With Method 1, any slack in the looped portion of the strap shall be taken out by applying tension on the "open end" of the strap. Do not remove the slack by over tightening the tension bolt. Thread strap through tension bolt and tension per details on page 51. In lieu of floor tiedown brackets, some homes may have the vertical tiedown strap installed at the home manufacturing facility.

**TYPICAL STRAPS INSTALLED REQUIRED ON BOTH SIDES OF HOME**

**SECOND BEAM METHOD WIND ZONES II & III**

**NEAR BEAM METHOD WIND ZONES II & III**

Marriage line piers and anchors omitted for clarity.
TIEDOWN STRAPS

DOUBLE SECTION WITH TAG

TAG UNITS - SECOND BEAM STRAPPING METHOD

DOUBLE SECTION WITH TAG

WIND ZONE II & III

Wind Zone Installation Options
A) Wind Zone II or III Labeled Home in a Wind Zone I Region:
   When a home that is labeled as being acceptable for Wind Zone II or III is actually
   installed in a region designated as Wind Zone I, the following notes apply:
   1. **Mating Line G-straps**: Must be installed per the Wind Zone II or III
      requirements for that model. (See page 33)
   2. **Shearwall G-straps**: Must be installed per the Wind Zone II or III
      requirements for that model. Perimeter piers required at these
      G-strap locations must also be installed. (see page 15 and 16)
   3. **Longitudinal Tiedown Strapping**: Need to be installed (see
      Appendix "B"), however, any brackets or strapping supplied with
      the home for this purpose must remain intact with the home.
   4. **Vertical Tiedown Strapping and Brackets**: Do not need to be
      installed (as shown on page 48, however, any brackets or
      strapping supplied with the home for this purpose must remain
      intact with the home.
   5. **Diagonal Tiedown Strapping**: May be installed per the less
      stringent requirements of Wind Zone I (See Appendix B)
   6. **Floor and Roof Connections**: May be installed per the less
      stringent requirements of Wind Zone I (See Appendix B)

B) Wind Zone III Labeled Home in a Wind Zone II Region:
   When a home that is labeled as being acceptable for Wind Zone III is actually installed in
   a region designated as Wind Zone II, all of the Wind Zone III installation requirements
   must be followed without exception.
LONGITUDINAL TIEDOWN STRAPS AT FRONT AND REAR OF THE HOME

Notes:
1. "Quad" houses should be treated as two separate double sections homes.
2. Offsets on multi-section homes do not affect the number of straps required.
3. Ground anchor should be a min. of 48" from any mating line anchor and a min. 24" from any sidewall anchor. Connectors may be located along main beam far enough back to allow clearance.
4. Anchorage strap and accessories should be rated for min. 4725 lbs. capacity at a 45° angle to the ground.
5. Attach strap to slot of min. 3150 lb. rated capacity connector (min. 1.5 factor of safety) welded to the bottom flange of the main beam.
6. Distance ("D") from anchor head to connector slot should be greater than height ("H") of main beam to ground level.
7. The strap spacings shown apply to homes with maximum 90" high sidewalls and maximum 4:12 roof slopes. See supplemental information if these values are exceeded.

Notes:
1. "Quad" houses should be treated as two separate double sections homes.
2. Offsets on multi-section homes do not affect the number of straps required.
3. Ground anchor should be a min. of 48" from any mating line anchor and a min. 24" from any sidewall anchor. Connectors may be located along main beam far enough back to allow clearance.
4. Anchorage strap and accessories should be rated for min. 4725 lbs. capacity at a 45° angle to the ground.
5. Attach strap to slot of min. 3150 lb. rated capacity connector (min. 1.5 factor of safety) welded to the bottom flange of the main beam.
6. Distance ("D") from anchor head to connector slot should be greater than height ("H") of main beam to ground level.
7. The strap spacings shown apply to homes with maximum 90" high sidewalls and maximum 4:12 roof slopes. See supplemental information if these values are exceeded.
TYPICAL MAIN BEAM TIEDOWN STRAP INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

OTHER METHODS CONNECTING STRAP TO TOP OF MAIN BEAM MAY BE USED

1. Wrap Strap Around Main Beam

NOTE:
Regardless of supplier’s recommendations, the strap must be connected to the top of the main beam to prevent damage to the structure.

2. Connect hook to top of main beam and connect other end of strap to anchor head.

CAUTION
DO NOT TENSION TIEDOWN STRAPS ON ONE SIDE OF HOME ONLY. IF TENSIONING IS NOT PERFORMED EQUALLY ON ALTERNATE SIDES, THE HOME MAY BE PULLED OFF ITS SUPPORTS.

3. Insert the tension bolt into the anchor head and loosely attach the hex nut.

4. Place the strap through the slotted shank of the tension bolt and bend up to 90°.

5. With the use of a 15/16" socket or open end wrench, rotate in a clockwise manner wrapping the strap around the tension bolt.

6. Once tensioned to the point that counter-clockwise resistance appears, a 5/8" open end wrench should be used to hold the square neck while repositioning the 15/16" tensioning wrench which will enable continued and final tensioning. Repeat as required.

7. Once fully tensioned, align the square neck of the bolt with the square recess in the anchor head and tighten the hex nut. This will draw the two together and lock the system into its final position.

8. If approved by the manufacturer, double head anchors may be used for both diagonal and vertical tiedown strap tensioning. It is recommended that the diagonal tiedown strap be tensioned first. Follow Steps 4 through 8 to install straps to anchor head.

Multiple Section Installation Manual for WZ-II & WZ-III
Page 51

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CPVC Water Distribution System Crossover Connections

PROCEDURE:

1. Each access panel is labeled 'REMOVE ACCESS FOR PLUMBING'.
2. Remove access panels from each section.
3. Remove caps and plugs on ends of crossover fittings.
4. Verify that each swivel fitting has a rubber washer inside.
5. Connect the hot and cold water pipes using the connectors installed on the ends of the pipe. The connector fittings are designed to be used without any lubricants or sealants.
6. Reposition the insulation around the pipes and replace the access panels.

**Note:**
As an alternate crossover connection a 3/4” water heater flex connector with 3/4” male transition adapters at each end may be used (typical for both hot and cold).

**Connection Under Mating Line Rim Plates**

(1/2” CROSSOVER FITTINGS SHOWN)

**Connection Through Mating Line Rim Plates**

(1/2” CROSSOVER FITTINGS SHOWN)

**3/4” CROSSOVER CONNECTIONS**

See information and diagram of site installed drain piping on page 56.

**DRAIN PIPE CROSSOVER CONNECTIONS**

See information and diagram of site installed drain piping on page 56.

**CAUTION:** SPECIAL ADHESIVES ARE REQUIRED FOR CONNECTING PVC AND ABS DRAIN PIPE.
GAS CROSSOVER CONNECTION USING QUICK DISCONNECT

If a quick disconnect is used to connect the gas crossover it will be located below the floor structure at the mating line of the home.

PROCEDURE:
1. Remove any dust caps in place.
2. With one hand, pull back on quick disconnect device, snap over quick disconnect adapter and release to complete crossover connection. The quick disconnect fitting is designed to be used without any lubricants or sealants.

NOTE: DO NOT USE TOOLS TO CONNECT OR DISCONNECT THE QUICK DISCONNECT DEVICE

---

GAS CROSSOVER CONNECTION USING MANUAL SHUTOFF VALVE

---

Notes:
1. If fuel gas piping is required in more than one section of a home, the crossover assembly items necessary to complete the connection shall be factory installed.
2. Gas valve and flexible connection must be listed and approved for exterior use.

Procedure:
1. Remove the installed black cap and nipple (or any other plug, such as a black iron plug) to provide a positive seal on the supply side.
2. Make the necessary connections and check for leaks.
HEAT DUCT Crossover Connection

Procedure:
1. Locate duct collars that extend below the bottom board material on each section. Remove shipping close-up material from collars.
2. Pull vinyl jacket and insulation back from core. Slide at least 1" of core over collar and up against bottom board material.
3. Seal core to collar with at least 2 wraps of listed duct tape. Secure core to collar with galvanized metal strap and sheet metal screws or plastic tie strap.
4. Pull vinyl jacket and insulation up over collar and flush to the bottomboard material.
5. Wrap duct tape around the vinyl jacket at least 2 times at the collar. (A mechanical clamp or plastic tie strap may also be used in place of, or in combination with, tape.) Make sure the bottomboard is sealed around the crossover duct vinyl jacket.
6. Arrange duct so that it reaches the other section of the home without any kinks or bends in the duct. Cut off and discard excess duct material to improve airflow.
7. Repeat steps 1 thru 5 at collar on other section or sections of home. Some homes may require the connection of a metal V-box adapter or vinyl flex Y-branch at the collar under the furnace.

NOTE: CROSSOVER DUCTS TO BE INSULATED WITH MATERIAL HAVING A MINIMUM R-4 VALUE.

Follow steps 1 thru 6 for connection of flex duct to these type of connectors.

ARRANGE DUCT UNDER FLOOR SO IT IS NOT COMPRESSED OR KINKED IN ANY LOCATION

CAUTION DO NOT PERMIT DUCT TO REST ON THE GROUND. SUPPORT OFF THE GROUND WITH TREATED WOOD, CONCRETE BLOCK MATERIAL OR OTHER ALTERNATE MATERIALS

Multiple Section Installation Manual for WZ-II & WZ-III
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ELECTRICAL CROSSOVER CONNECTION WITH WIRE CONNECTORS

PROCEDURE:
1. Each access panel is labeled: REMOVE ACCESS FOR ELECTRICAL
2. Remove access panels exposing boxes on one section and coiled wire from opposite section.
3. Remove blank covers from boxes exposing wiring with approved connectors attached.
4. Wiring on both sections are identified by like colors (see code below) for correct connection of circuits.
5. Remove the wire connectors from the wiring in the boxes and connect the same colored circuits together. (Use knock outs and approved clamps to enter boxes and secure wires). Secure wiring entering the boxes within 8" of the box with Romex staple.
6. When all connections have been made, replace the blank covers on all boxes, reposition floor insulation and replace the access panels.

CAUTION
VERIFY THAT ALL CROSSOVER CIRCUITS PROTECTED BY A
GFCI (GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER) ARE
CONNECTED TO THE PROPER CIRCUIT CONTINUATION BY
IDENTIFYING THE CORRECTLY MARKED CIRCUIT WIRES.

WIRE CODE
BLK = Black
WHT = White
RED = Red
GRD = Ground

CONTINUOUS ELECTRICAL GROUND CONNECTION

PROCEDURE:
1. Uncoil and secure loose end of ground wire to solderless lug on adjoining section or sections.
2. Make sure screw in solderless lug is tight against ground wire.
3. Be sure wire is snug against structure for protection.
4. Repeat procedure for triple section homes.
NOTES:
1. Electrical crossover to be used with NM cable only, 14-2 with ground and 12-2 with ground.
2. Crossover connector to be listed as re-mateable.
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SITE INSTALLED DRAIN WASTE SYSTEMS

Due to possible damage during transit, portions of the drain waste system that are below the floor may not have been installed at the home manufacturing facility. All materials required to complete the system have been shipped as loose items in the home.

To ensure the drain waste system is installed correctly, please read the following instructions before starting work to familiarize yourself with the proper sequence of steps.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

1. Locate the drain waste plumbing schematic attached to the flap at the back of this manual and carefully review the layout. All drain piping and fittings marked with an asterisk (*) on the schematic drawing are to be installed.

2. Lay out all loose plumbing parts on the ground under the home in correct relationship to the drain waste schematic drawing. To insure the correct flow of waste in the assembled drain system, use all piping and fittings exactly as indicated.

PROCEDURE:

1. Remove shipping covers from all exposed piping or fittings that extend below the bottomboard.

2. Inspect piping and fittings to be sure they are clean and free of burrs.

3. Be sure to connect all pipe and fittings according to the cement manufacturer's instructions that are provided.

4. Start the drain assembly at the most remote exposed piping dropout from the outlet and work towards the outlet location.

5. Use temporary blocking or support for the assembled drain piping to achieve a slope towards the outlet of at least 1/4 inch per foot.

6. If a crossover connection is required use one of the methods shown on page 51.

7. When all connections have been completed, relocate the temporary slope blocking to no more than 4 feet apart for permanent drain piping support. (See diagram on page 57 for recommended method of support).

EXAMPLE OF SITE INSTALLED DRAIN PLUMBING
DRAIN PIPING SUPPORTS

DRAIN PIPING SUPPORTS INSIDE OF MAIN BEAM

1. Add minimum 1 x 3 lumber between frame angle crossmembers directly above drain piping by pushing up on the bottomboard and resting the lumber on the top or inside of the angle leg as shown.

2. Wrap support strapping around piping and fasten strapping to wide face of framing material with screws.

3. Other methods to provide support may be used to maintain minimum pipe slope requirements. There is no maximum drain slope.

4. Protect lumber material from moisture.

5. For drain configuration shown above, the fitting must be Long Turn Elbow only.

DRAIN PIPING SUPPORTS OUTSIDE OF MAIN BEAM

CAUTION

ELECTRICAL WIRING MAY BE SECURED TO WIDE FACE OF FLOOR JOISTS THAT ARE OUTSIDE OF THE MAIN BEAM. MAKE SURE SCREWS FASTENING STRAPPING PENETRATE BOTTOM EDGE OF JOISTS TO ELIMINATE POSSIBLE ELECTRICAL SHORTS.
BOTTOMBOARD REPAIR
Fastened to the underside of the floor of the home is a special covering designed to protect against rodents and moisture, as well as to isolate the floor cavity from outside air. Entry of outside air into the home's floor cavity is one of the most frequent causes of water piping freeze-up.

Be sure to closely inspect this bottom covering for any loosening or for areas that might have been damaged or torn during transportation or installation. Reseal with tape any splits or tears and any openings around the perimeter of the floor covering or around pipes or pipe hangers. Check also to be sure that plumbing p-traps are well insulated and covered. Necessary repairs should be completed whether skirting is to be installed around the perimeter of the home or not.

Use vinyl tape specially designed to repair tears or holes to repair bottom covering. Pull torn edges together and cover with tape, or apply a patch of the same material and tape all four sides.

UNFINISHED GYPSUM BOARD
Homes shipped with unfinished gypsum board walls and/or ceilings shall be finished on site. The interior finishes shall have the following maximum flamespread ratings measured in accordance with ASTM E 84-91a:

- Ceilings: ........................................ 75
- Walls:
  - General ........................................ 200
  - Adjacent to cooking range .................. 50
  - Adjacent to or enclosing a furnace or water heater .......... 25

MULTI WIDE SECTIONS
EXTERIOR CLOSE UP
The exterior siding on the front and rear end walls and exposed mating line walls may have been shipped loose by the manufacturing facility with the home. The insulation and vapor retarder have been installed at the manufacturing facility. Exterior siding must be installed according to manufacturer’s installation instructions. When the rear wall exterior siding is site installed, the H.U.D. tag has been relocated on the sidewall at the manufacturing facility.

CAUTION:
PRIOR TO INSTALLING THE SIDING, THE POLYETHYLENE SHEATHING COVERING EXTERIOR WALLS MUST BE COMPLETELY REMOVED. FAILURE TO DO SO CAN CAUSE CONDENSATION TO BUILD UP IN THE WALLS AND DAMAGE THE HOME.

If the exterior siding is installed on the front and rear walls, make sure the close up strips of exterior siding material are fastened securely and both edges of the strips are sealed with a waterproof sealant. When roof close up material is removed from the roof, seal any holes made by the fasteners with roofing tar.

MULTI WIDE SECTIONS
INTERIOR CLOSE UP
This section outlines special features that are not included in the supplemental pages attached to the back flap of this manual.

Remove all shipping blocking, strapping, or bracing from appliances, windows, and doors. Install all loose items packaged or attached for shipping. Install all interior ship loose wall paneling that was omitted at the home manufacturing facility using a 1/4" bead of PVA adhesive on all framing members. Fasten with minimum 1" long staples or nails at 6" on center along all panel edges, and at 12" on center on field framing members.

For tape and texture homes, fasten interior wall paneling to wall framing members with drywall screws or nails.

Additional molding has been provided to finish the close up at ceilings, mating line walls, front and rear end walls and, in some cases, molding around passageway doors. Instructions for moldings and trim work that require special attention are provided elsewhere in this manual. All moldings and trim work should be installed with fine gauge wire staples or pin nails. Pay attention to any mitered corners and seam work to assure a tight fit.
ELECTRICAL ITEMS
For protection from damage in transit some electrical fixtures may have been shipped loose for installation on site. These items may include exterior lights, chandeliers, ceiling fans and other similar fixtures. Follow the procedure for light fixture installation along with the manufacturer's instructions. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for similar fixtures not shown.

INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURE
PROCEDURE:
1. Remove blank cover from junction box.
2. Make the wiring connections with the wire nuts provided, black to black wire, white to white wire and ground to ground wire.
3. Push connected wires into junction box. Add non combustible ring between fixture canopy and junction box. (See CAUTION).
4. Secure canopy to junction box. Install light bulb and attach globe or shade if necessary.
5. Apply sealant around top and sides of canopy on exterior light installations.
6. Follow wiring diagram for multiple light connections.

CEILING FAN
Due to the various types of ceiling fans available for on site installation, fans shipped loose with the home contain their specific manufacturer's installation instructions. Follow these instructions to ensure proper installation and operation. A metal electrical box with cover plate and wiring has been provided for fan installation.

CAUTION
BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO INSTALL THE CEILING FAN MAKE SURE THE POWER TO THE FAN WIRING IS OFF.

TELEPHONE WIRE
Some homes have telephone wire installed at the manufacturing facility. The connection of this wiring to the telephone system is to be done by qualified service personnel only.

WARNING: ONLY QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO INSTALL TELEPHONE WIRING AND/OR TELEVISION CABLE. EXTREME CARE MUST BE TAKEN. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY AND EVEN DEATH.

THE WALLS AND FLOOR OF THE HOME CONTAIN ELECTRICAL WIRING, PLUMBING AND DUCT MATERIALS. AVOID THESE ITEMS WHEN DRILLING THROUGH AND PLACING WIRE OR CABLES IN THESE CAVITIES.
AWNINGS, DECKS, PATIO COVERS OR CARPORTS

Observe the following procedures if accessories such as awnings, decks, patio covers or carports, are to be attached to the home.

1. Use the proper awning support railing provided with the awning or railing available through your awning retailer. Choose a freestanding design structure that has columns to support the additional weight. The awning or cover must not add additional gravity or wind load to the manufactured home.

2. Follow the recommendations of the manufacturer and applicable building codes when installing any accessories.

3. Always use the proper size fasteners to ensure mating parts are attached snugly. Make sure there is no strain to the home or damage to the home structure. Attachments should be made only to the upper wall or roof and there must be solid material behind the exterior siding to securely hold the connections. The only connections to the home should be for appearance or water drainage and must not transmit any loads to the home.

4. Use a sealant on all seams or openings that result from installing accessories. The best way is to place weather sealing tape or sealing compound under railing joints or fasteners during assembly, and then seal the seams.

REMEMBER THAT ACCESSORIES WHICH ARE IMPROPERLY INSTALLED MAY DAMAGE THE NEW HOME OR MAR ITS APPEARANCE AND COULD AFFECT THE WARRANTY COVERAGE.

CAUTION

THE AREA UNDER THE HOME MUST BE ADEQUATELY VENTILATED TO MINIMIZE THE ACCUMULATION OF MOISTURE. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE VENTILATION WHEN INSTALLING SKIRTING OR PERIMETER FOUNDATIONS MAY ALLOW MOISTURE TO BUILD UP UNDER THE HOME AND TRANSFER THAT MOISTURE, VIA DIFFUSION OR AIR MOVEMENT, INTO THE HOME ITSELF. THIS MOISTURE CAN RESULT IN THE HIGH HUMIDITY IN THE HOME AND ALSO IN THE FORMATION OF CONDENSATION, FROST OR ICE ON COLD SURFACES.

PROVIDE VENTILATION THROUGH OPENINGS UNDER THE HOME THAT HAVE A NET AREA OF AT LEAST ONE SQUARE FOOT FOR EACH 150 SQUARE FEET UNDER HOME. DISTRIBUTE THE OPENING LOCATIONS EQUALLY ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE HOME ON OPPOSITE SIDES, WITH OPENINGS LOCATED CLOSE TO THE CORNERS TO PROVIDE CROSS VENTILATION. OPENINGS SHALL HAVE INTEGRAL WIRE MESH OR OTHER MEANS WITH MAXIMUM OPENINGS OF 1/4 INCH. MANUALLY OPERATED VENTS SHALL NOT BE USED.

HOMES WITH A MINIMUM 6 MIL. THICK GROUND VAPOR RETARDER WITHIN A CRAWL SPACE* MAY USE ONE SQUARE FOOT VENTING FOR EVERY 1,500 SQUARE FEET UNDER HOME. AT LEAST ONE VENT IS TO BE LOCATED WITHIN THREE FEET OF EACH OF THE FOUR MAIN CORNERS OF THE FOUNDATION (IGNORING OFFSETS).

HOMES WITH OPEN SLATTED DECKING AT RECESSED ENTRIES, OPEN PORCHES OR OPEN DECKS MUST HAVE SKIRTING OR FOUNDATION BEHIND THESE AREAS TO PREVENT WATER FROM DRAINING BACK UNDER THE HOME.

* - When the ground vapor retarder option is used, the material may be placed either a) under footings, or b) between footings and base of pier, or c) over footings and around piers. Any holes or tears in the vapor retarder must be patched by appropriate tape or other means and splices in the material must be lapped a minimum of 12 inches. Material need not be stretched tight.

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Home
Construction &
Safety Standard

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PIPE HEATING CABLE
Pipe Heating Cable shall be listed for use with manufactured homes and certified by UL, CSA or FMRC. It is designed to be installed where fresh water supply inlet pipes are subjected to prolonged exposure to below-freezing temperatures. An electrical outlet is located adjacent to the water supply inlet for the pipe heating cable connection. Do not attach heating cable to any receptacle on a GFI circuit.

CAUTION
CAUTION: ALWAYS INSTALL PIPE HEATING CABLE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE CABLE MANUFACTURER’S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE SAFE HEATING EFFICIENCY.
CHAPTER 7 PREPARATION OF APPLIANCES

Some homes may have various fixtures and appliances shipped loose, provided by others or built without certain fixtures or appliances. Review and follow the instructions if any apply to the home being installed.

DRYER VENT INSTALLATION

If provisions are in the home for dryer installation, a dryer vent roughed-in opening has been provided in the utility area/room with access through the floor or exterior wall. To install, remove the material closing off the roughed-in opening and follow these directions given below along with the dryer manufacturer’s installation instructions.

VENT THROUGH EXTERIOR WALL

CAUTION
UNDER FLOOR DRYER DUCT MUST BE CONTINUOUS AND TERMINATE OUTSIDE THE PERIMETER OF THE HOME, OUTSIDE OF ANY SKIRTING OR FOUNDATION INSTALLED AROUND THE HOME.

AIR CONDITIONING INSTALLATION

Air conditioning may be installed on homes that are designated "suitable for air conditioning" on the home Compliance Certificate. Information to assist in calculating the size of air conditioner needed is included on the certificate.

CAUTION
OVERSIZED AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT CAN LEAD TO POOR OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE HOME'S COOLING SYSTEM. OVERSIZED EQUIPMENT CYCLES ON AND OFF FREQUENTLY, WHICH SHORTENS EQUIPMENT LIFE, LOWERING EFFICIENCY, AND INCREASES POWER BILLS. OVERSIZED EQUIPMENT CAN ALSO CAUSE MOISTURE PROBLEMS WITHIN THE HOME. BE SURE TO CONSULT COOLING EQUIPMENT SIZING CHARTS DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR MANUFACTURED HOUSING IN YOUR LOCALITY (SUCH AS THOSE PUBLISHED BY THE MANUFACTURED HOUSING RESEARCH ALLIANCE.)

On homes with furnaces listed for modification, the air conditioning evaporator may either be installed inside the furnace cabinet, or exterior to the home and ducted into the home air supply duct system. In either case a heat/cooling thermostat must be installed to control both heat and cooling with a single device.

When a cooling or heat pump coil and/or air conditioning blower are installed on a furnace, they must be listed for installation on the specific model of furnace already in the home.

When the air conditioning evaporator is installed exterior to the home, install return air grill(s) in the floor in a central area of the home so that return air is received from the separate rooms and ducted back to the evaporator.

CAUTION
DO NOT CUT ANY FLOOR FRAMING WHEN INSTALLING RETURN AIR GRILL(S).

Supply air duct connections from the exterior evaporator to the home air supply duct system must be made at a central location on each duct for best performance in each section of the home. Federal regulations require that automatic damper(s) be installed to prevent the discharge air from the exterior air conditioning evaporator from passing back through the furnace, and that automatic damper(s) be installed to prevent the discharge air from the furnace from passing backwards through the exterior air conditioning evaporator duct(s).

 Install required electrical connections according to the air conditioner's manufacturer's installation instructions and local codes.
PREPARATION OF APPLIANCES
(cont'd.)

FURNACE
This home may have been built without a furnace. Install the remote heat/cooling appliance and the supplied thermostat according to the manufacturer's installation instructions. The home manufacturing facility has installed the thermostat wiring or provided a raceway for the thermostat wiring at the location for the thermostat.

CAUTION:
FLEETWOOD ENTERPRISES INC. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SYSTEM CONNECTED TO THE IN-FLOOR DUCT SYSTEM NOR ANY DAMAGE INCURRED TO THE HOME BY THIS INSTALLATION.

HEATING OIL SYSTEM
Homes equipped with oil burning furnaces must have their oil supply tank and piping installed on site. These items are not provided by the manufacturer. Review the oil furnace manufacturer's installation instructions for proper piping sizes and installation procedures.

CAUTION:
ALL OIL STORAGE TANK AND PIPING INSTALLATIONS MUST MEET ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL CODES AND REGULATIONS AND SHOULD BE MADE ONLY BY EXPERIENCED QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL.

FIREPLACE, GAS OR OIL APPLIANCE FLUES
If any accessory gas or oil appliance flue assembly has been partially installed at the manufacturing facility, the assembly and installation must be completed according to the manufacturer's installation instructions provided with the appliance.

RANGE AND/OR COOK TOP OVEN
If a range and/or cook top and oven is not supplied by the home manufacturing facility, please note the following:

a). Install the appliance to provide the required clearances per Federal Standards, which may be more restrictive than appliance manufacturer's normal installation instructions.

b). Do not install an appliance which requires a heavier connected energy capacity than the home's system provides (see capacity label on appliance).

c). Follow appliance manufacturer's installation instructions except as outlined in a) above.

RANGE VENT DUCT INSTALLATION
This home may be equipped with a ducted "no hood" ventilation system for the kitchen range. The duct is below the floor and must terminate outside the perimeter of the home. Install the duct and surface wall cap, which are provided, according to the range manufacturer's installation instructions.

A plumbing fixture, such as a sink or tub may have been intentionally omitted from this home. If so, the fixture that is installed at the home site by others must be a listed fixture and must be installed and the water and drain plumbing connections completed and tested according to the fixture manufacturer's instructions.
CHAPTER 8 UTILITY SERVICE CONNECTIONS AND TESTING

WARNING: THIS PANEL BOX IS WIRED WITH THE GROUNDING SYSTEM INSULATED FROM THE NEUTRAL SYSTEM. CONNECT THE GROUNDING BUS IN THIS PANEL THROUGH A PROPERLY SIZED GREEN COLORED INSULATED CONDUCTOR TO THE SERVICE ENTRANCE EQUIPMENT (METER BASE) LOCATED ON OR ADJACENT TO THE HOME. DO NOT USE A 3 WIRE FEEDER SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT CONNECT TO THE GROUND BAR. IT IS ILLEGAL AND UNSAFE.

Use a 4 wire feeder system to connect this panel to the service entrance equipment (meter base).

SEE TABLE BELOW FOR WIRE SIZES

All conductors with outer sheathing labeled THHN nylon jacket or equivalent unless otherwise noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAIN BREAKER SIZE IN PANEL BOX (AMPS)</th>
<th>COPPER CONDUCTORS</th>
<th>ALUMINUM CONDUCTORS</th>
<th>MAX. CALCULATED NEUTRAL FEEDER LOAD (AMPS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MIN. SIZE RACEWAY CONDUIT DIAMETER (IN.)</td>
<td>RED &amp; BLACK (POWER)</td>
<td>WHITE (NEUTRAL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>#6 #6 #6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
<td>#4 #4 #8</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>#1 #2 #6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>#2/0 #1/0 #4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GROUNDING CONDUCTOR INSTALLATION

NOTE: IF THE HOME HAS A METER BASE INSTALLED AT THE MANUFACTURING FACILITY, A GROUND WIRE AND GROUND ELECTRODE MUST BE INSTALLED. REVIEW THIS DIAGRAM FOR PROPER INSTALLATION INFORMATION.

#6 MIN BARE COPPER GROUNDING WIRE PROVIDED BY MANUFACTURER. IF MANUFACTURER PROVIDES A MINIMUM 1/2 INCH EMT OR CONDUIT RACEWAY THE #6 MINIMUM BARE COPPER WIRE IS PROVIDED BY THE RETAILER FOR INSTALLATION.

CLAMP SUITABLE FOR DIRECT BURIAL. LOCATE FLUSH WITH OR BELOW GROUND LEVEL.

5/8" DIAMETER X 8'-0" LONG IRON ELECTRODE.

DRIVE ELECTRODE TO A DEPTH OF NOT LESS THAN 8 FEET SO THAT AT LEAST 8 FEET OF THE ELECTRODE IS IN CONTACT WITH THE SOIL.

WHEN ROCK BOTTOM IS ENCOUNTERED, THE ELECTRODE CAN BE DRIVEN NOT TO EXCEED 45 DEGREES FROM VERTICAL OR BURIED IN A TRENCH THAT IS AT LEAST 2 1/2 FEET DEEP.

* NOT PROVIDED BY HOME MANUFACTURER

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UTILITY SERVICE TEST PROCEDURES

SYSTEMS TEST

All utility systems are given a quality assurance test at the manufacturing facility. After home installation is complete, all utility service connections should be tested to ensure no damage occurred in transit and that the final connections are correct.

CAUTION

ALL UTILITY CONNECTIONS MUST BE MADE BY QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL WHO ARE FAMILIAR WITH LOCAL REGULATIONS.

GAS SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES

The gas piping supply system is designed for a pressure not exceeding 14 inch water column (1/2 psi) and not less than 10 inch water column (3/8 psi).

WARNING: GAS APPLIANCES IN THIS HOME ARE EQUIPPED FOR NATURAL GAS. IF THE GAS SUPPLY IS LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG), APPLIANCES MUST BE CONVERTED TO LPG ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED BY THE MANUFACTURER OF EACH APPLIANCE.

APPLIANCE ORIFICES:

SPECIAL ORIFICES AND REGULATORS ARE REQUIRED FOR EACH TYPE OF GAS AT ALTITUDES ABOVE 3000 FEET. SEE THE MANUFACTURER’S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR ANY MODIFICATIONS PER THE GAS TYPE USED BY THE APPLIANCE.

DO NOT LIGHT APPLIANCE PILOT LIGHT(S) UNTIL EACH APPLIANCE HAS BEEN CHECKED, THE ROOF JACK (VENT) HAS BEEN INSTALLED (IF APPLICABLE), AND ALL GAS UTILITY CONNECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AND TESTED.

1. To check the gas system for leaks, first close all appliance controls and all appliance pilot light valves (see appliance instructions included in the home or posted on the appliance).
2. Open the gas shutoff valve on the supply line to each appliance.
3. Attach an ounce gauge on the main gas inlet to the home.
4. Carefully pressurize the system to not more than 8 ounces of pressure.

CAUTION

DO NOT PRESSURIZE THE GAS LINE IN EXCESS OF 8 OUNCES MAXIMUM TO AVOID POSSIBLE DAMAGE TO GAS VALVES AND REGULATORS.

5. Apply an ammonia-free soapy water or bubble solution to the joints at both ends of the appliance connector. If bubbles form, tighten connection until there are no more bubbles.

CAUTION

DO NOT USE SOLUTION CONTAINING AMMONIA TO BUBBLE CHECK COPPER OR BRASS FITTINGS.

After completion of test, connect home gas inlet to gas supply line. Use a listed gas connection and make sure the capacity is the same as indicated on the label by the gas inlet. Check the inlet connection for leaks per step 5 above.

WATER SYSTEM TEST PROCEDURES

The water system test must be made after any water crossovers are connected. Fill the water distribution system with water and bleed all air from the highest and farthest points of the system. Use a hydrostatic pump, valve, and gauge to pressurize the water lines to 100 pounds per square inch (psi). Verify that the pressure remains for a period of 15 minutes without loss.

This test is recommended to be conducted after power and or water are connected to the home. First complete the Water System Connection and / or Electrical System Test Procedures.

WARNING: IT IS NOT SAFE TO FILL THE WATER HEATER TANK WITH HIGH PRESSURE AIR ONLY. DISCONNECT WATER HEATER FROM WATER SYSTEM BY CONNECTING THE HOT AND COLD WATER LINES TOGETHER, OR FILL WATER HEATER TANK WITH WATER BEFORE PRESSURIZING THE WATER LINES WITH AIR. THIS PROCEDURE WILL PROTECT THE APPLIANCE FROM DAMAGE AND PROTECT THOSE INVOLVED IN THE TEST FROM POSSIBLE INJURY.
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM
TEST PROCEDURES

Perform the following tests after electrical connections to the home are complete. Perform the ground continuity test before turning on the electrical power to the home, and perform the polarity and operation tests after the electrical power is turned on.

1) Before turning "ON" the main circuit breaker, proceed as follows:
   A Connect one clip of a flashlight continuity tester to a convenient ground and touch the other clip to each light fixture canopy. The continuity light should come on if each fixture is properly grounded.
   B Using the continuity tester, check every direct-connected appliance or fan. Be sure the tester is hooked to a convenient ground and to the metal frame of the appliance.
   C Using the continuity tester, check the continuity between the chassis frame and
      a. Metal gas piping.
      b. Metal water piping.
      c. Metal raceway below main electrical panel box.
      d. Between one riser of heat duct and convenient ground.
   D Investigate and correct any loss of grounding continuity.

   NOTE: CONTINUITY TO GROUND IS NOT REQUIRED ON METAL INLET OF PLASTIC PIPED WATER SYSTEM. WHEN PLUMBING FIXTURES SUCH AS METALLIC SINKS, TUBS, FAUCETS AND SHOWER RISERS ARE CONNECTED ONLY TO PLASTIC WATER PIPING AND PLASTIC DRAIN PIPING, CONTINUITY TO GROUND IS NOT REQUIRED.

2. Turn "ON" the main circuit breaker and each individual circuit breaker.

   CAUTION
   A LABEL HAS BEEN PLACED ON OR OVER THE ELECTRICAL WATER HEATER BREAKER IN THE MAIN PANEL BOX. MAKE SURE THE WATER HEATER TANK IS FILLED WITH WATER BEFORE TURNING THE BREAKER TO THE "ON" POSITION. FAILURE TO DO SO WILL CAUSE THE WATER HEATING ELEMENT TO OVERHEAT AND FAIL. THIS ITEM IS NOT COVERED BY THE HOME WARRANTY.

   Proceed as follows:
   A Plug an AC receptacle wiring tester into each receptacle in the home to check for reversed polarity, open grounds and shorts.
   B Investigate and repair any reverse polarity, open grounds, or shorts that are found.
   C Install light bulbs and fluorescent tubes if not already installed. Make sure each light fixture is operable by turning the appropriate switch to "ON" position.
   D Repair or replace any defective items.

DRAIN SYSTEM
TEST PROCEDURES

The completed drain waste system should be subjected to a flood level test as follows:

1. Be sure the home is level, all fixtures are connected, and the plug or cap is installed at the outlet. Fill entire system with water to the rim of the water closet (toilet). Make sure tub and shower drains are plugged.

2. After all trapped air has been released, maintain the test for not less than 15 minutes to be certain there are no leaks. If leaks are found, make necessary repairs and test again for not less than 15 minutes. If no leaks are found, unplug the system at the outlet and drain the water from the system.

3. Test items higher than the water closet (toilet), such as kitchen sink and lavatory, by filling with water and then emptying. As water drains, check to be sure there are no leaks in drain piping.
SMOKE ALARM CIRCUIT CROSSOVER CONNECTION

1. All smoke alarm circuit crossover connections will be found in one of the labeled electrical crossover accesses.
2. The crossover connectors are a 4-wire non-metallic sheathed cable splice device.
3. Identify the two connectors and plug them together.
4. After all crossover wiring connections have been completed and the access cover replaced, the smoke alarm system must be tested to confirm power supply to it and continuity of the signal circuit. A green light illuminated on the cover of each smoke alarm will indicate 120v power supply to it. Depress the test button of any smoke alarm in the system and verify that that particular alarm will sound and will trigger all other alarms in the home. Repeat the operational test from each alarm station in the home.

ALTERNATE SMOKE ALARM CROSSOVER CONNECTION

1. Each access panel is labeled: REMOVE ACCESS FOR ELECTRICAL
2. Remove access panels exposing boxes on one section and coiled wire from opposite section.
3. Remove blank covers from boxes exposing wiring with approved connectors attached.
4. Wiring on both sections are identified by like colors for correct connection of circuits.
5. Remove the wire connectors from the wiring in the boxes and connect the same colored circuits together. (Use knock outs and approved clamps to enter boxes and secure wires). Secure wiring entering the boxes within 8" of the box with Romex staple.
6. When all connections have been made, replace the blank covers on all boxes, reposition floor insulation and replace the access panels.
Appendix A
PROTECTION OF WINDOWS AND SLIDING GLASS DOORS

This home has not been equipped with storm shutters or other protective coverings for windows and exterior door openings. If the home is to be located in Wind Zone II and III, it is strongly recommended that all exterior windows and sliding glass doors be protected according to the methods indicated below.

WIND ZONE II ONLY

Before a storm, cover the protected area with structural sheathing. Thickness and span ratings are shown in the table below. Structural sheathing must be labeled “APA Rated Sheathing Exterior” or equivalent. Place the sheathing over the opening with the face grain running horizontal (i.e. the long side of the panel is level with the ground).

Where any portion of any window or sliding glass door is within 3 feet from a corner of the home, the opening should be covered with two layers of sheathing, each of which meets the requirements from the table. The first layer is fastened as shown. Fasten the second layer using a minimum 40d nails (0.162” dia. x 5” long) at 3” on center spacing.

After the storm, remove and store the sheathing for possible reuse. Caulk any exposed nail holes in the home siding to prevent moisture and water penetration into the exterior wall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WIDTH OF WINDOW</th>
<th>THICKNESS</th>
<th>SPAN RATING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UP TO 36”</td>
<td>15/32”</td>
<td>32/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37” TO 48”</td>
<td>23/32”</td>
<td>48/24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47” TO 72”</td>
<td>1 1/8”</td>
<td>48” O.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WIND ZONE II AND WIND ZONE III

After the storm, remove and store the sheathing for possible reuse. Caulk any exposed nail holes in the home siding to prevent moisture and water penetration into the exterior wall.

1 - #8 X 4” LONG WOOD SCREW INTO THE END OF EACH 2 X 6 OR 3 - 20d NAILS (0.131” X 4” LONG) INTO THE END OF EACH 2 X 6. FOR EASIER REMOVAL AFTER THE STORM, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT DOUBLE-HEADED NAILS BE USED TO FASTEN PLYWOOD.

OPENING WALL FRAMING
GLASS

DECORATIVE TRIM

SOLID FRAMING OVER GLAZING

OPENING WALL FRAMING
GLASS

DECORATIVE TRIM

2 X 6 LUMBER

A

FACE GRAIN DIRECTION

48” MAX.

1” MIN. FROM EDGE OF SHEATHING

20d NAILS (0.131” X 4” LONG) FOR EASIER REMOVAL AFTER THE STORM, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT DOUBLE-HEADED NAILS BE USED TO FASTEN PLYWOOD.

2 X 6 LUMBER #2 GRADE OR BETTER (TYPICAL)

72” MAX.

Multiple Section Installation Manual for WZ-II & WZ-III
Page 71
Appendix B - WZ-1 Installation Details

For complete explanation of the application of the details, see page 49.

TJI RIDGEBEAM

1. Floor mating - follow the details on page 43, except the spacing for lags in WZI may be 36" o.c. (or 18" o.c. staggered).

2. Roof mating -
   a. For typical ridgebeam, follow the details on page 44, except the spacing for the lags in WZI may be 36" o.c. (or 18" o.c. staggered).
   b. For TJI ridgebeam, use the following details:

   Notes:
   1. Lag screw connections are not required with this detail.
   2. Any home manufacturing facility-installed labeled G-straps found along the mating line are intended for shearwall tiedown and should be secured to a ground anchor.
   3. Due to misalignment of rafters created by optional openings, straps may be fastened into roof decking only for those rafters that are moved, omitted or added (up to 8 locations maximum).
Appendix B - WZ-1 Installation Details (con't)

3. Tiedown Straps - follow the guidelines on pages 46 and 47 except use the accompanying chart and details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Floor Width (ft.)</th>
<th>Height from ground to bottom of main beam (inches)</th>
<th>Near Beam Method</th>
<th>Second Beam Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>8&quot; to 80&quot;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>11'-8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>8&quot; to 18&quot; 19&quot; to 80&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>8&quot; to 18&quot; 19&quot; to 24&quot; 25&quot; to 80&quot;</td>
<td>12'-0&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
<td>11'-8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>8&quot; to 18&quot; 19&quot; to 36&quot; 37&quot; to 80&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10'-6&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>11'-8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>8&quot; to 18&quot; 19&quot; to 36&quot; 37&quot; to 48&quot; 49&quot; to 80&quot;</td>
<td>13'-0&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10'-8&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9'-6&quot;</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>11'-8&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TIE DOWN STRAPS

NEAR BEAM METHOD
Triple Section

SECOND BEAM STRAPPING METHOD
Triple Section

Marriage line piers and anchors omitted for clarity.

NEAR BEAM METHOD
Double Section

SECOND BEAM STRAPPING METHOD
Double Section

TAG UNITS - NEAR BEAM METHOD
Double Section With Tag

TAG UNITS - SECOND BEAM METHOD
Double Section With Tag
Appendix B - WZ-1 Installation Details (con't)

LONGITUDINAL TIEDOWN STRAPS AT FRONT AND REAR OF THE HOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WIND ZONE</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SECTIONS</th>
<th>MAX. SECTION WIDTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12'</td>
<td>14'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIPLE</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAG</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Always install Longitudinal Tie and Anchor Assembly on both ends of the outer most main beams of home. Where 3, 4, or 5 Longitudinal Ties & Anchors are required, install on both ends of inner main beams.
2. Always install Longitudinal Tie & Anchor Assembly on both ends of outer most main beam of the Tag Section. Treat main section separately as a Double or Triple in accordance with the table.
3. Ground anchor should be a min. of 48" from any mating line anchor and a min. 24" from any sidewall anchor. Connectors may be located along main beam far enough back to allow clearance.
4. Anchorage strap and accessories should be rated for min. 4725 lbs. capacity at a 45° angle to the ground.
5. Attach strap to slot of min. 3150 lb. rated capacity connector (min. 1.5 factor of safety) welded to the bottom flange of the main beam.
6. Distance ("D") from anchor head to connector slot should be greater than height ("H") of main beam to ground level.
7. The strap spacings shown apply to homes with maximum 90" high sidewalls and maximum 4:12 roof slopes. See supplemental information if these values are exceeded.
Home Installation Manual Calculation Index
This is a partial list of approved calculations used in preparation of this manual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calc. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0022120</td>
<td>Multi-Wide Anchoring, WZ-II &amp; WZ-III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0022121</td>
<td>Multi-Wide Close-Up, WZ-II &amp; WZ-III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0022122</td>
<td>Window Protection, WZ-II &amp; WZ-III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0022123</td>
<td>Main Beam Footings, over 16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0022123</td>
<td>Main Beam Bending Check (pages 3-5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0022127</td>
<td>Main Beam Footings, Standard Sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0022130</td>
<td>Perimeter Footings</td>
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<tr>
<td>0022134</td>
<td>Marriage Footings</td>
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<tr>
<td>0022135</td>
<td>Footing Strength Check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0022169</td>
<td>Opposite (Second) Beam Anchoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>0022170</td>
<td>TJI Ridgebeam Close-up</td>
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