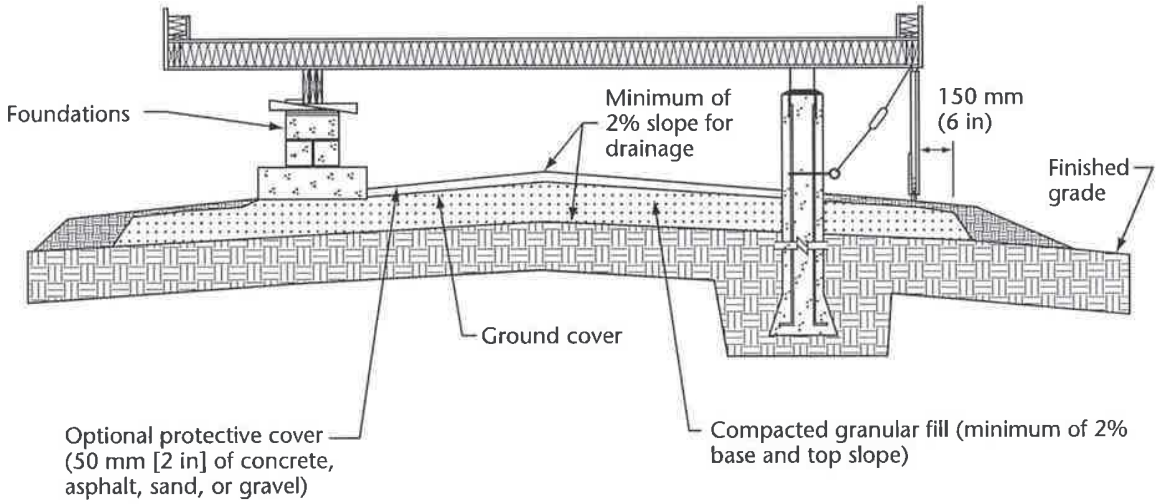
Annex A (informative)
Site preparation

Note: *This Annex is not a mandatory part of this Standard.*

A.1 General

A typical example of site preparation for concrete pile or surface pier foundation systems is shown in Figure A.1.



Notes:
(1) *The ground cover extends at least* 150 mm *(6 in) past the sides of the manufactured home.*
(2) *The backfill base and ground cover are graded centre to outside or from side to side with a minimum slope of 2%.*
(3) *The surrounding finished grade slopes away from the home.*

Figure A.1
Site preparation
(See Clauses 5.1.2 and A.1.)

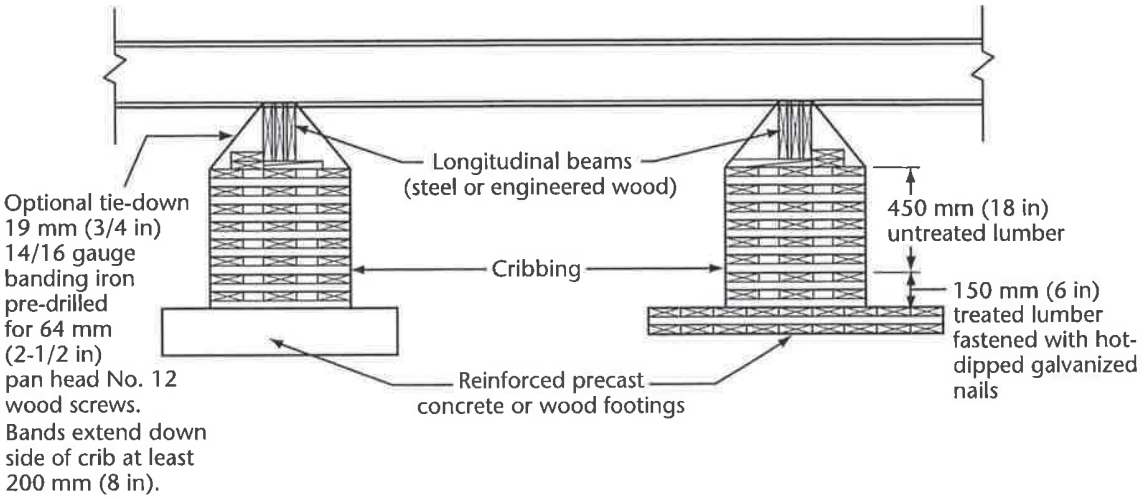
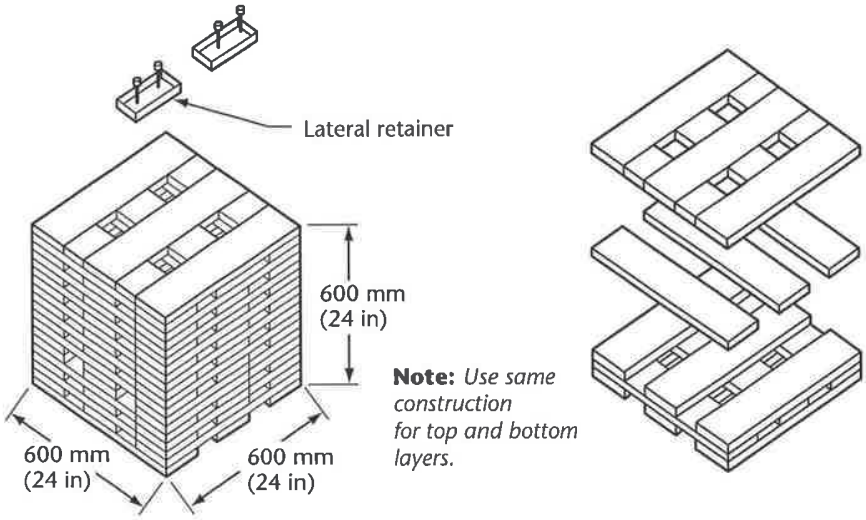
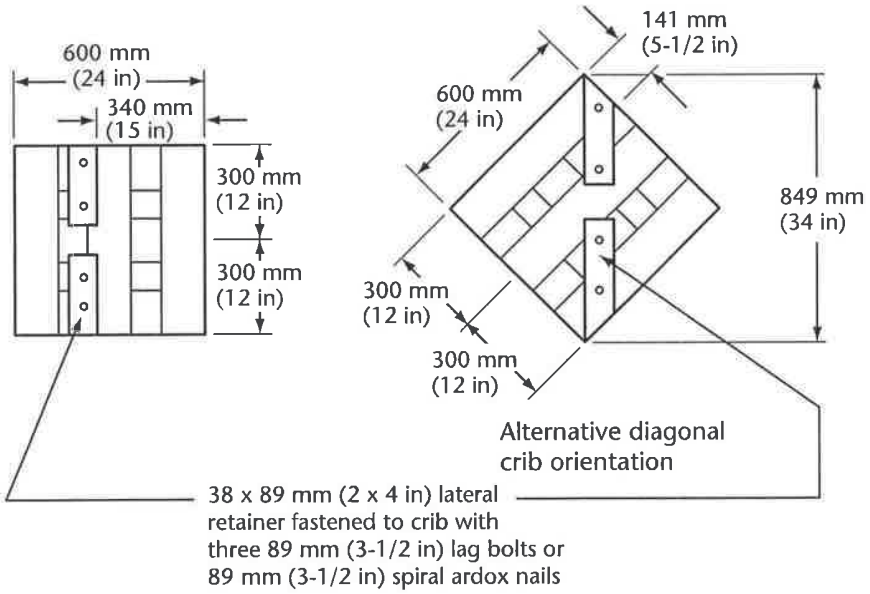


Figure B.5
Wood-crib pier foundation
(See Clauses 6.4.2, 6.4.6, and B.6.)

(Continued)

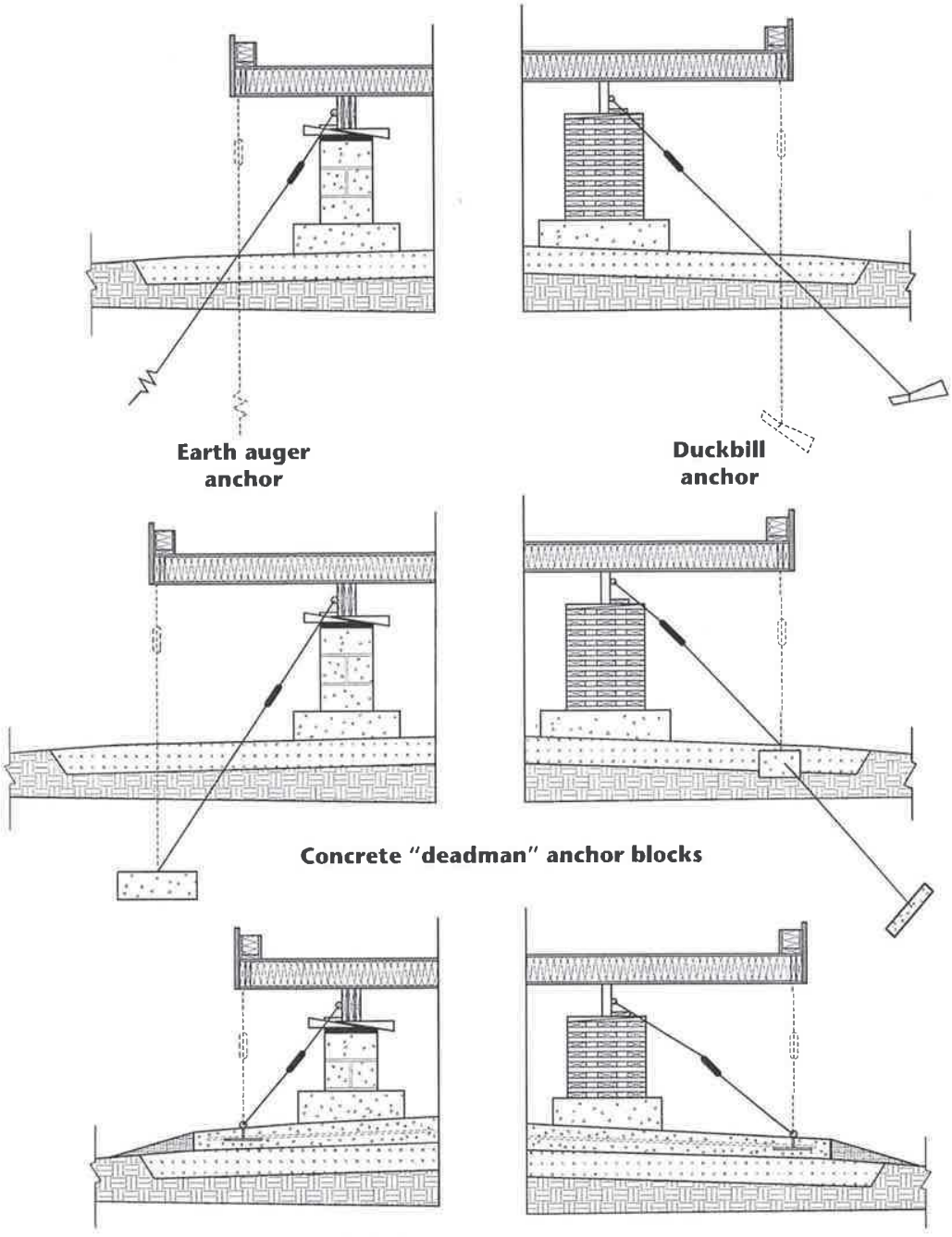


38 x 89 mm (2 x 4 in) or 38 x 140 mm (2 x 6 in) construction with 89 mm (3-1/2 in) ardox nails



Wood-crib construction

Figure B.5 (Concluded)



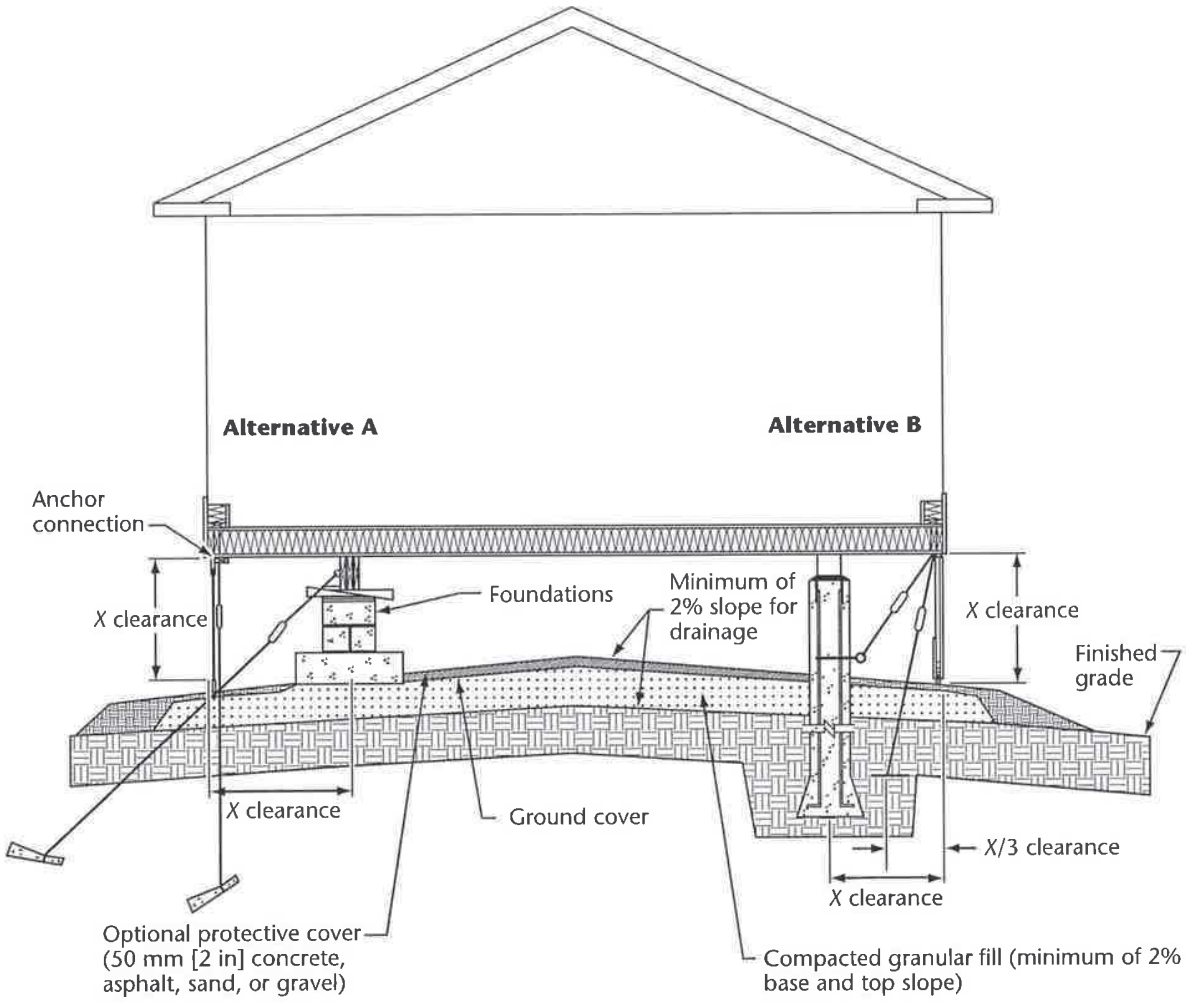
Notes:

(1) *Diagonal tie-downs are effective in limiting lateral sliding on foundation piers.*

(2) *Vertical tie-downs directly connected to the wall studs provide the most effective resistance to uplift and overturning forces and should be considered for use at high-wind-load sites, particularly on the prevailing windward sides of an installation.*

Figure C.4
Typical anchorage system arrangements

(See Clause C.3.)



Notes:

(1) *The ultimate capacity of anchors and connections to the unit should be not less than* 17.8 kN *(4000 lb), with the anchors located not more than* 1200 mm *(4 ft) from the ends and spaced not more than* 3660 mm *(12 ft) on-centre along the sides of the unit.*

(2) *Anchors should connect directly to wall studs to provide maximum restraint against uplift of the wall.*

(3) *Anchors should be tightened to a minimum force of* 13.35 kN *(3000 lb) before adjustment to allow slack in the anchor cables.*

(4) *For Alternative A, the slack should not exceed* 75 mm *(3 in) for diagonal cables and* 50 mm *(2 in) for vertical cables.*

(5) *For Alternative B, the slack in the cables should not exceed* 50 mm *(2 in), although no slack is preferable.*

(6) *For non-tornado areas, the spacing between anchors may be increased to* 7320 mm *(24 ft).*

Figure C.5
Anchorage for tornado protection

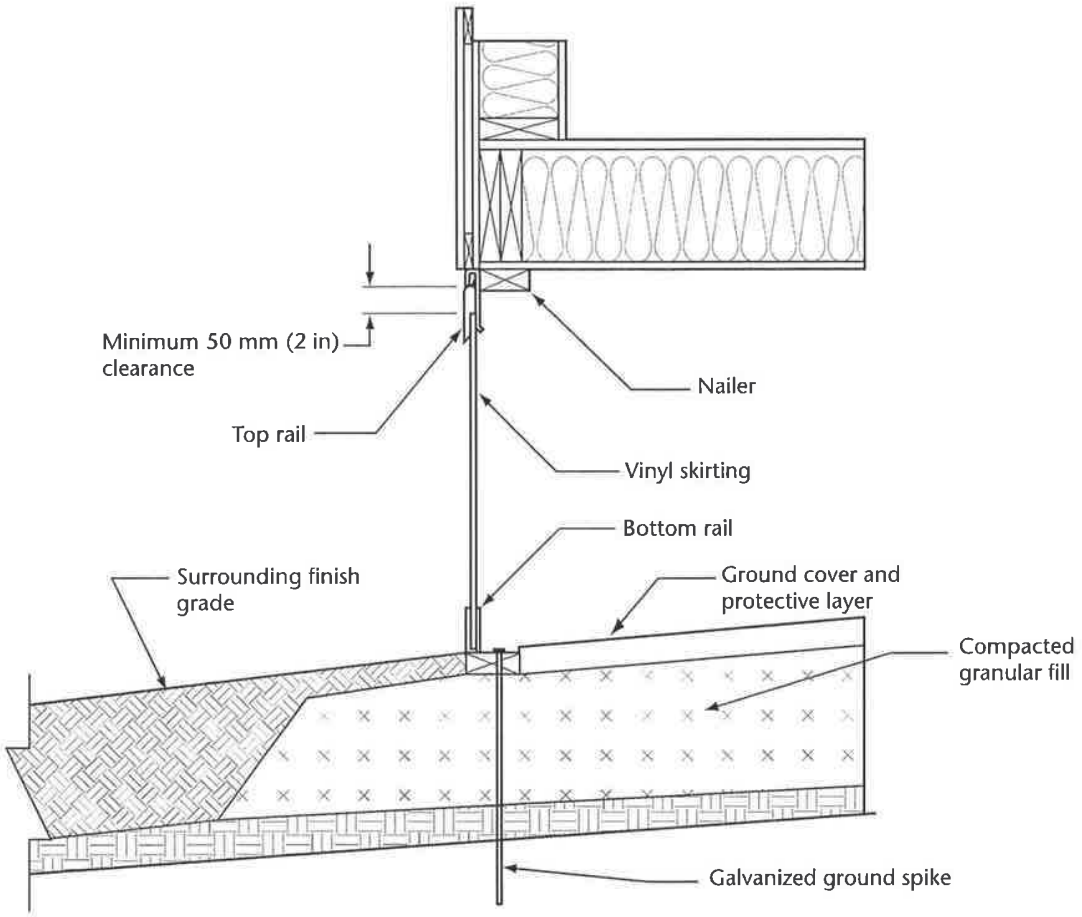
(See Clause C.4.)

Annex E (informative)
Skirting

Note: *This Annex is not a mandatory part of this Standard.*

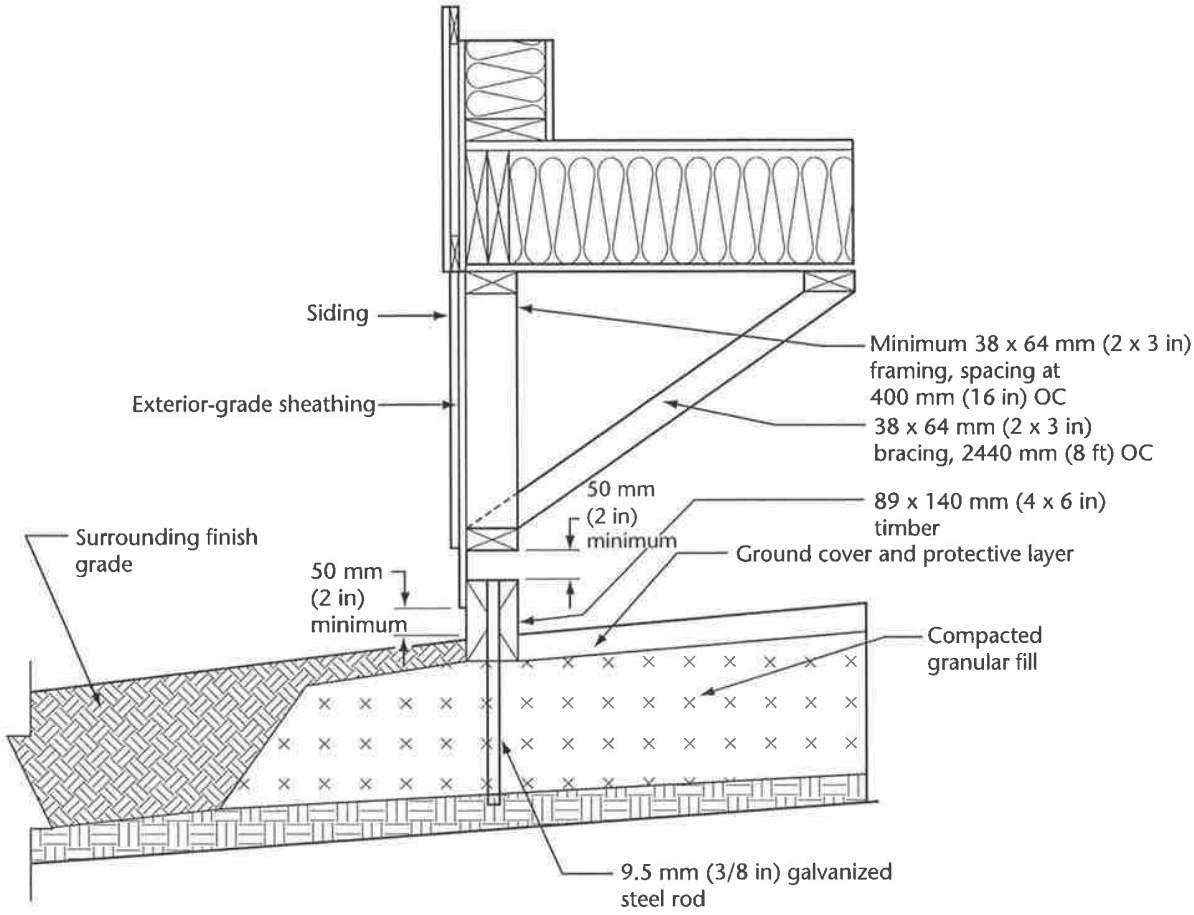
E.1 General
Skirting helps keep debris from accumulating under a home and should be used. Skirting also helps prevent penetration of cold air; however, it should not be considered adequate protection for exposed waterlines.

E.2 Designs
Skirting designs vary depending on the skirting material, lot contours, and foundation system. Some skirting systems include channels and take-up devices. Typical systems are shown in Figures E.1 to E.3.



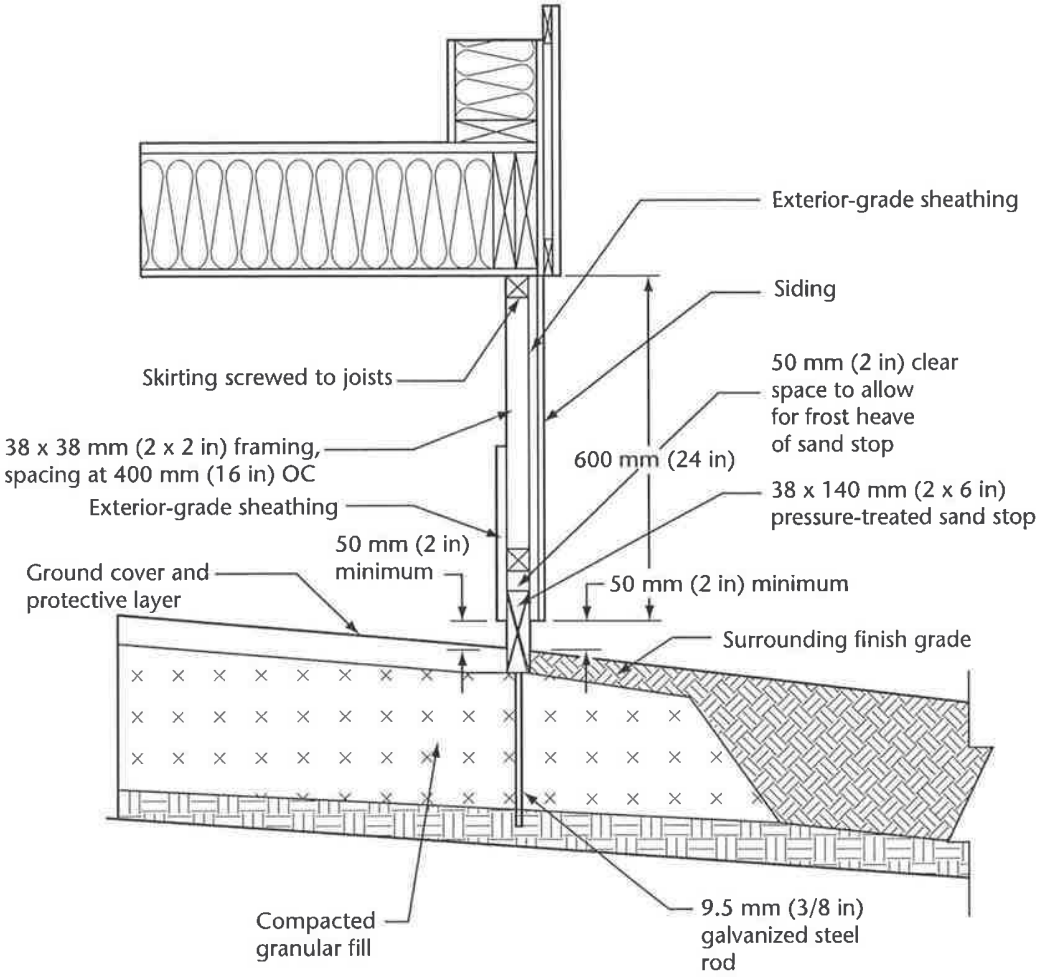
Note: *Movement should be provided for in soils susceptible to frost heave.*

Figure E.1
Skirting system (Example 1)
(See Clauses 9.1 and E.2.)



Notes:
(1) *Movement should be provided for in soils susceptible to frost heave.*
(2) *Wood in contact with the ground should be treated with a pressure preservative.*

Figure E.2
Skirting system (Example 2)
(See Clauses 9.1 and E.2.)



Notes:
(1) *Movement should be provided for in soils susceptible to frost heave.*
(2) *Wood in contact with the ground should be treated with a pressure preservative.*

Figure E.3
Skirting (Example 3)
(See Clauses 9.1 and E.2.)