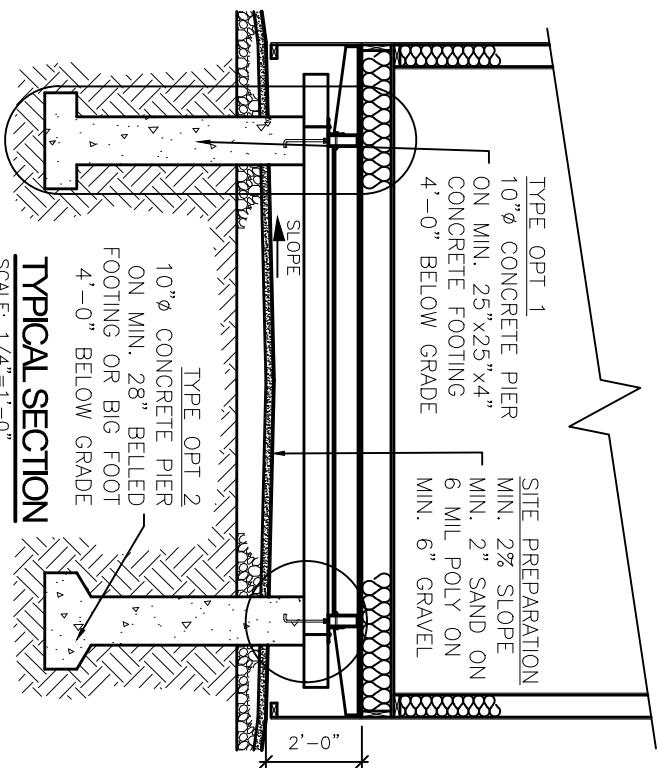
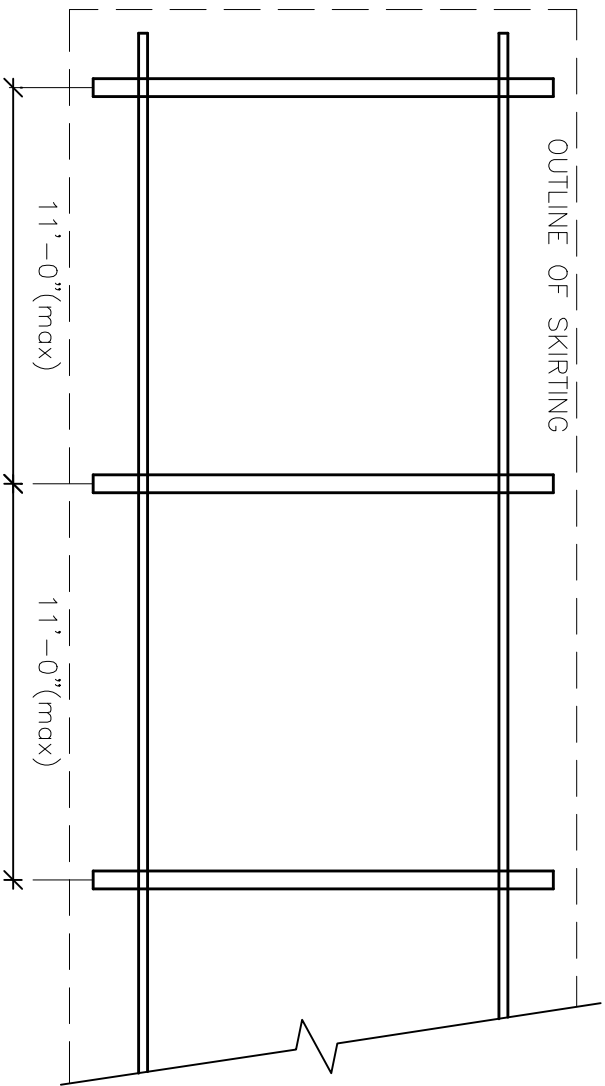




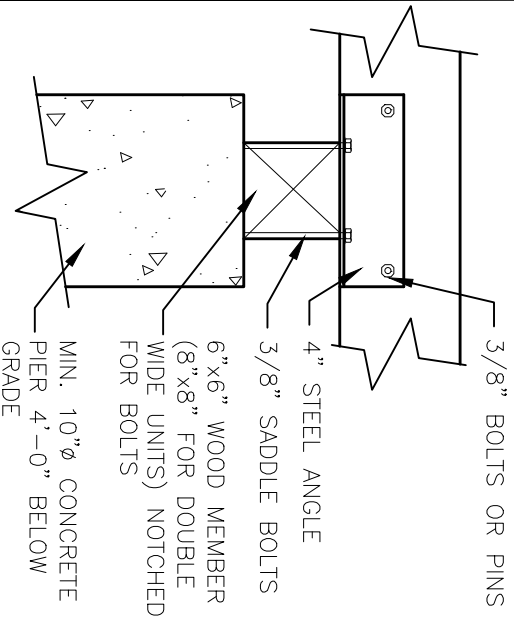
MOBILE HOME CONCRETE PIER FOUNDATION OPTION



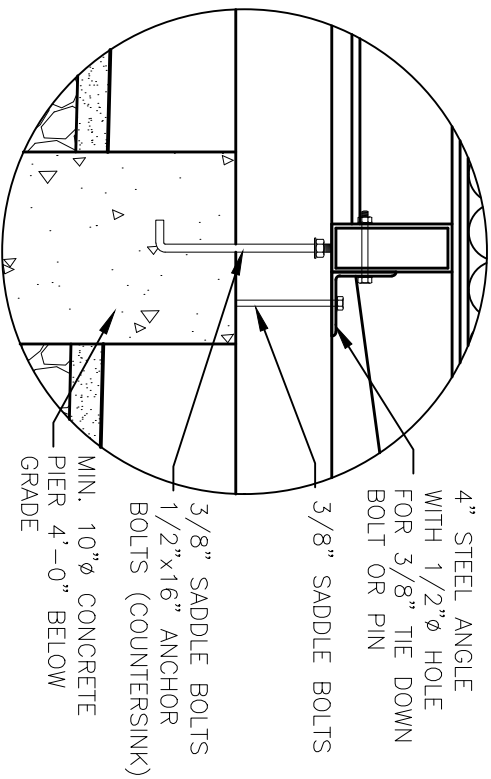
TYPICAL SECTION
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



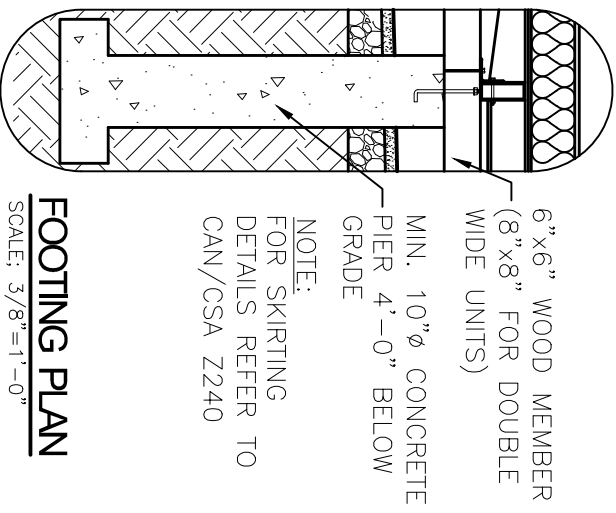
FOOTING PLAN
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"



TIE DOWN DETAIL
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



ANCHOR DETAIL
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



FOOTING PLAN
SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"

* SEE CAN/CSA Z240 FOR OTHER FOUNDATION OPTIONS.

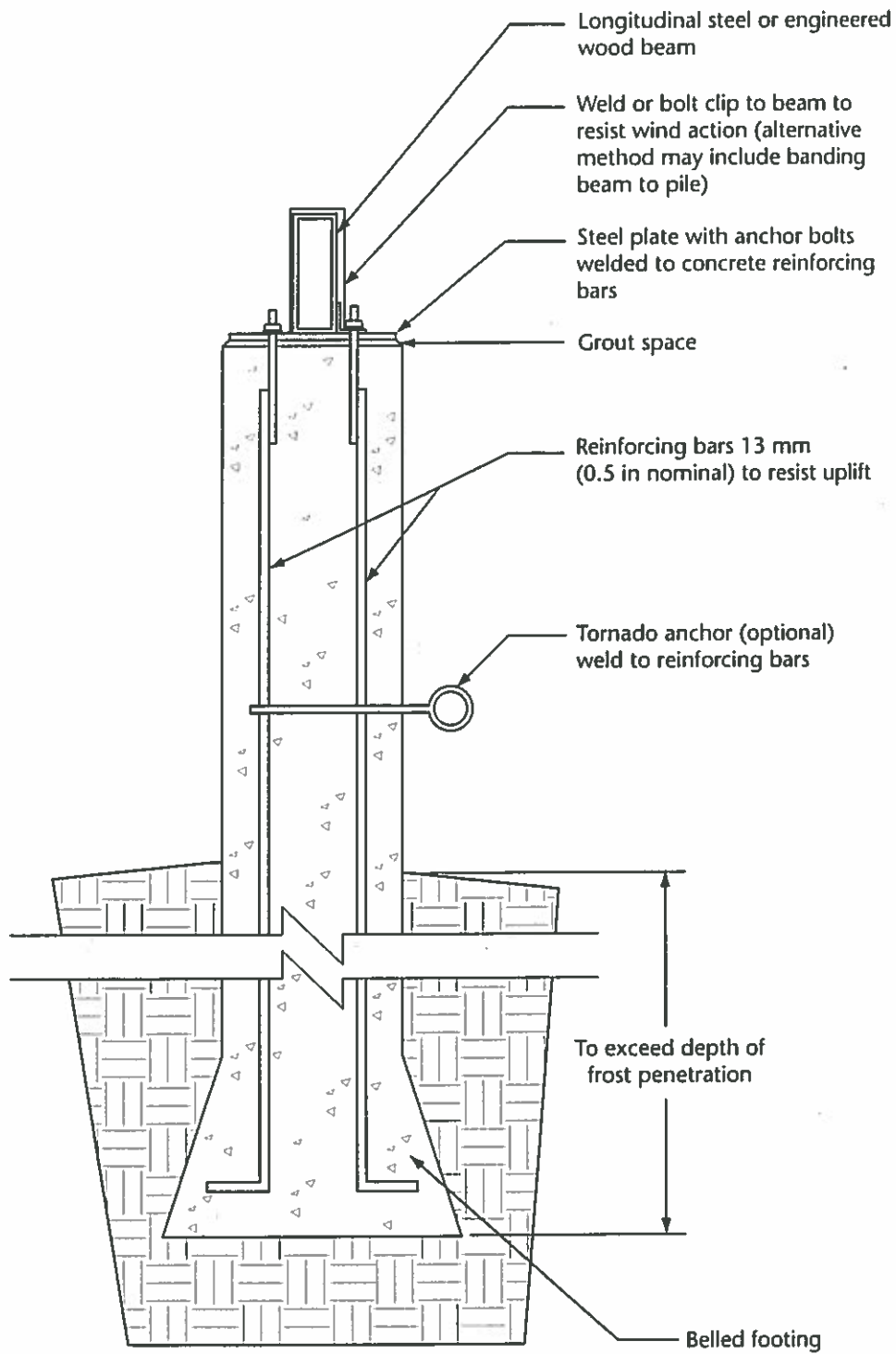


Figure B.3
Reinforced concrete pile designed to resist uplift
(See Clause B.6.)

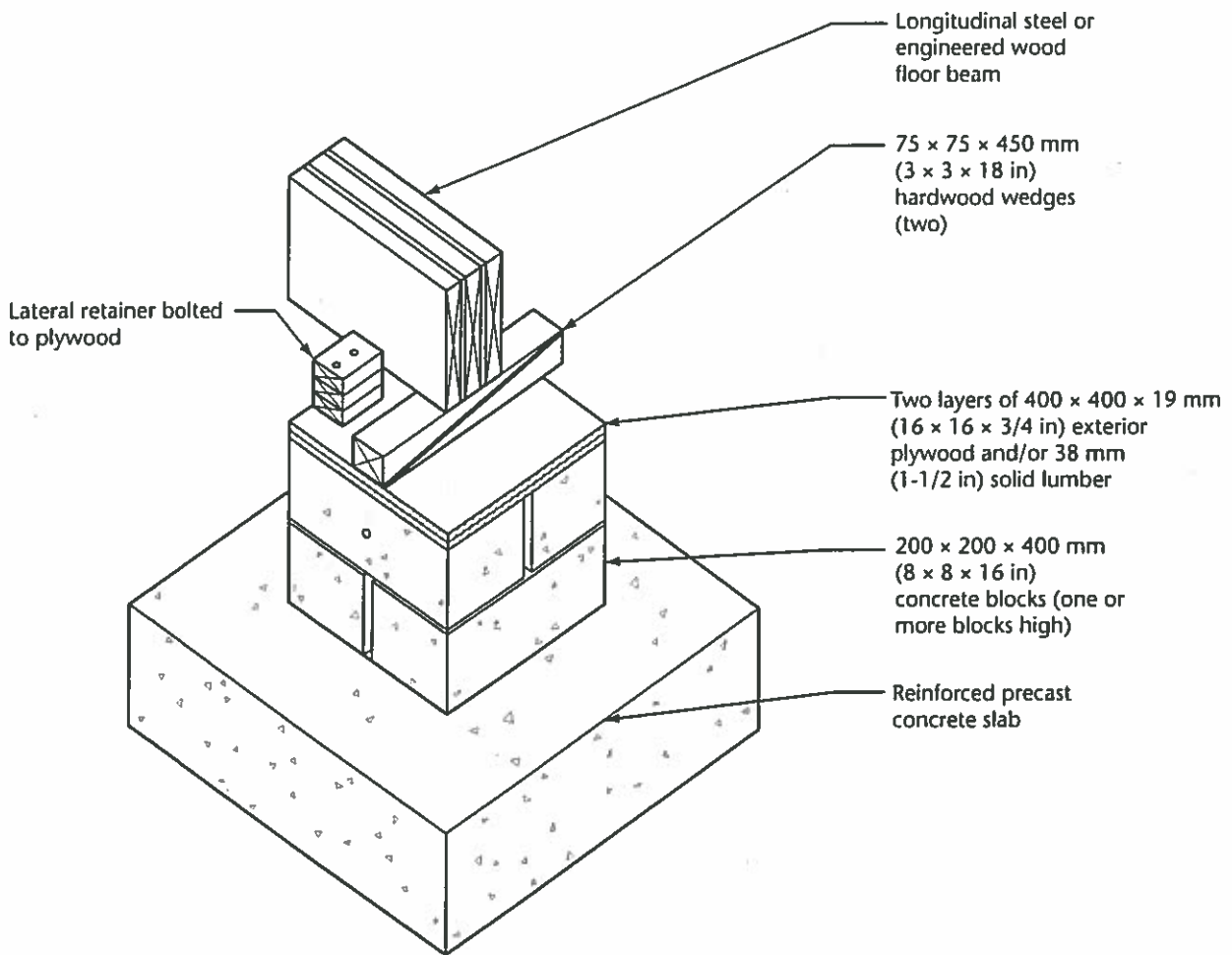


Figure B.4
Concrete block surface foundation system
(See Clause B.6.)

Annex C (informative)

Anchorage systems

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

C.1 General

C.1.1

When wind overturn calculations or local regulations require manufactured homes to be anchored, the anchorage system should be based on the manufacturer's instructions.

C.1.2

The following considerations are of importance to installers and homeowners:

- (a) lateral displacement of manufactured homes due to gusting winds, which can cause severe damage;
- (b) overturning and lateral displacement in strong winds, which can be controlled by adequate anchorage; and
- (c) site location, surrounding terrain, tree sheltering, and orientation to prevailing winds.

C.2 Frost action

Ground anchors used to resist wind forces should be at a depth sufficient to prevent movement from frost action. If a foundation unit moves upward as a result of frost action, and the ground anchors resist this movement, the home's superstructure or the ground anchor can be damaged. Therefore, a means of adjusting the anchor cable tension should be provided.

C.3 System types and arrangements

A variety of systems have been found to provide satisfactory anchorage, including

- (a) tie-downs incorporated as part of a reinforced concrete slab-on-grade;
- (b) concrete "deadman" anchor blocks; and
- (c) ground anchors (e.g., earth augers, duckbill anchors, and other proprietary systems).

Typical anchorage system arrangements are shown in Figure C.4.

C.4 Tornado protection

Experience has shown that unanchored homes without basements can be life threatening during tornadoes, particularly when unanchored homes are located close to one another. Damage as a result of a tornado can be greatly reduced when walls are effectively anchored to the ground.

To prevent uplift of a home during a tornado, vertical anchorage capable of a minimum ultimate uplift resistance of 3 kN/m (205 lbf/ft) should be provided from the base of each side wall into the ground.

The foundation supporting the home's frame should be designed so that, under lateral wind force, the home slides on its foundation without falling as a result of sliding off its supports or the supports toppling. This can be achieved by using

- (a) piers whose base dimension is at least equal to their height; and
- (b) a positive means of transferring, at ultimate resistance, a lateral force of 3 kN/m (205 lbf/ft) from the base of each side wall into the ground.

This anchorage should be provided for all homes in a manufactured home community. Two methods for achieving this are shown in Figure C.5.

Note: Guidance for determining whether a locality is prone to tornadoes can be obtained from the Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada, 4950 Dufferin Street, Toronto, Ontario M3H 5T4.

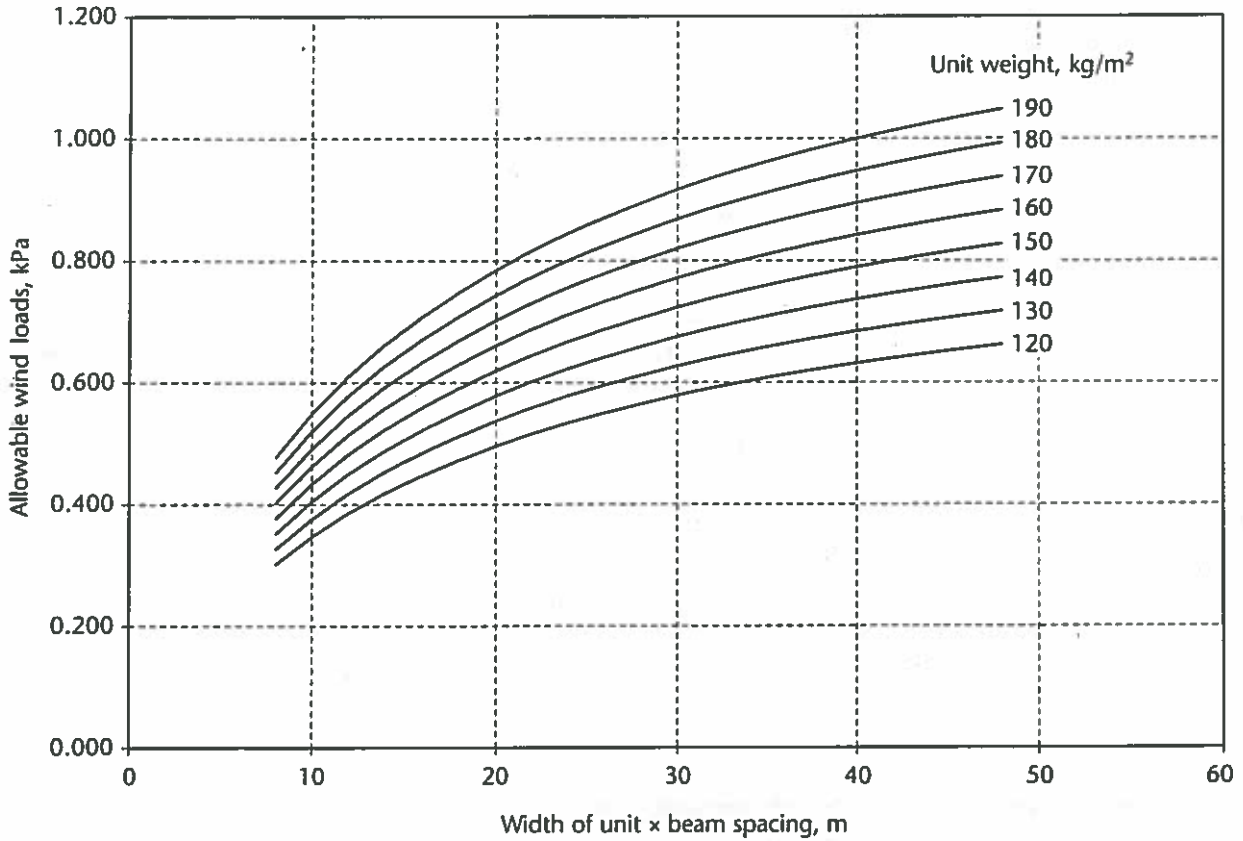


Figure C.1
Overturning resistance (allowable wind load)
of units on exposed sites ($C_e = 1.0$)
 (See Clause 7.9 and Table 2.)

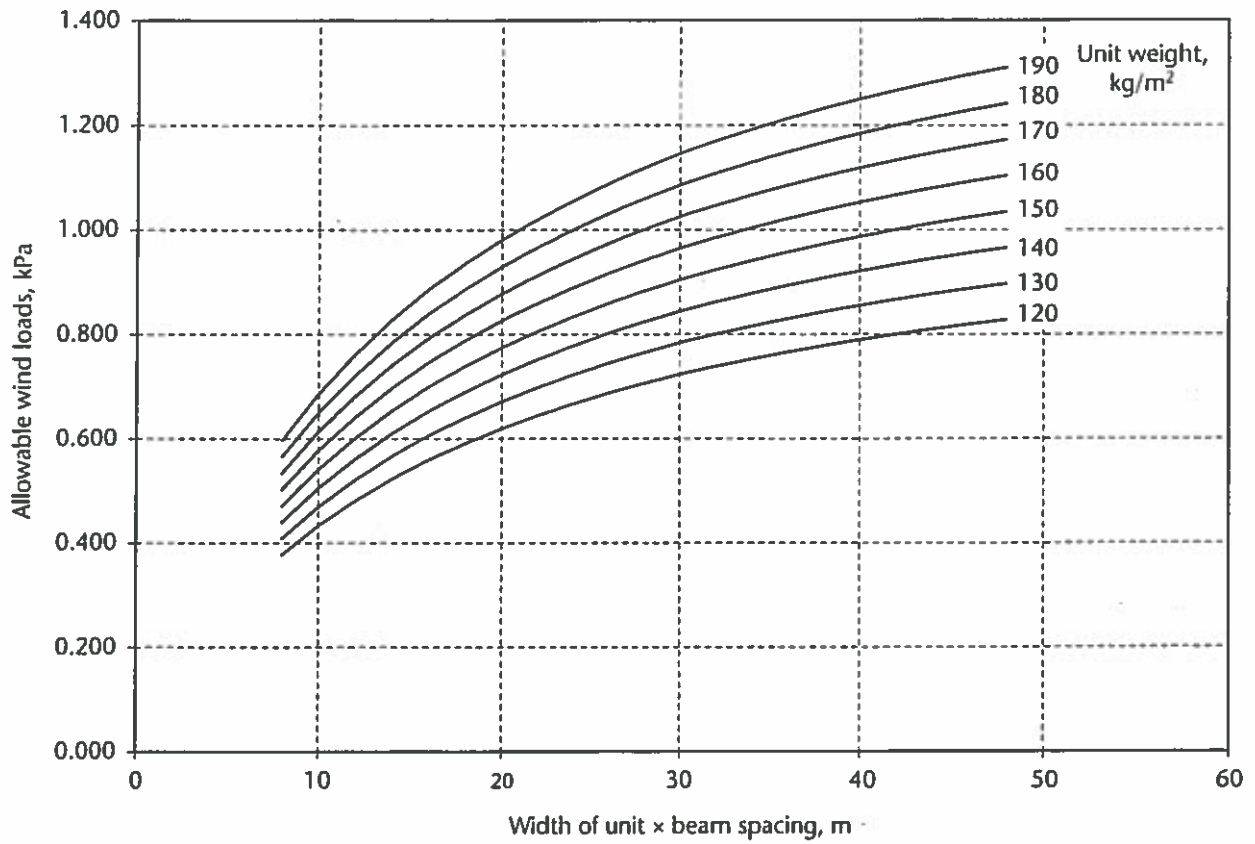


Figure C.2
Overturning resistance (allowable wind load)
of units on exposed sites ($C_e = 0.80$)
 (See Clause 7.9 and Table 2.)

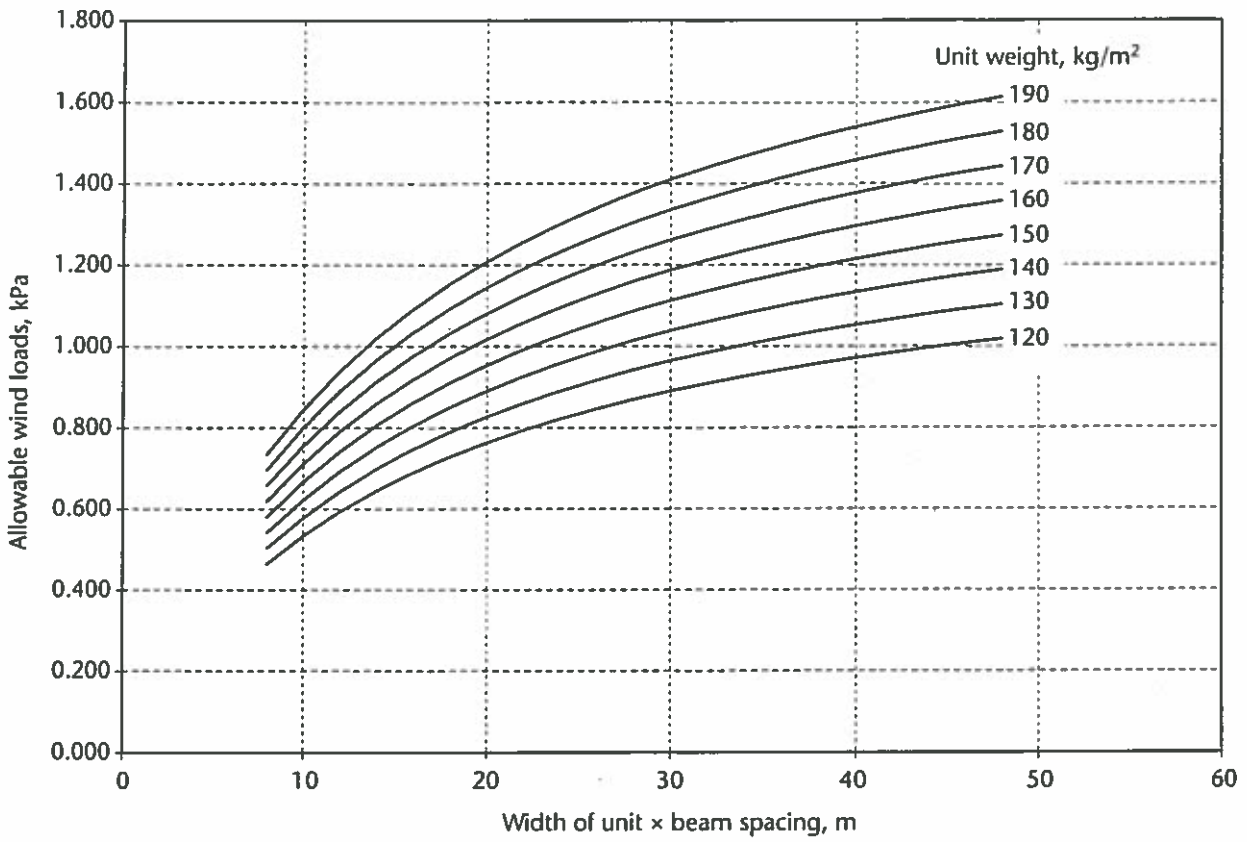
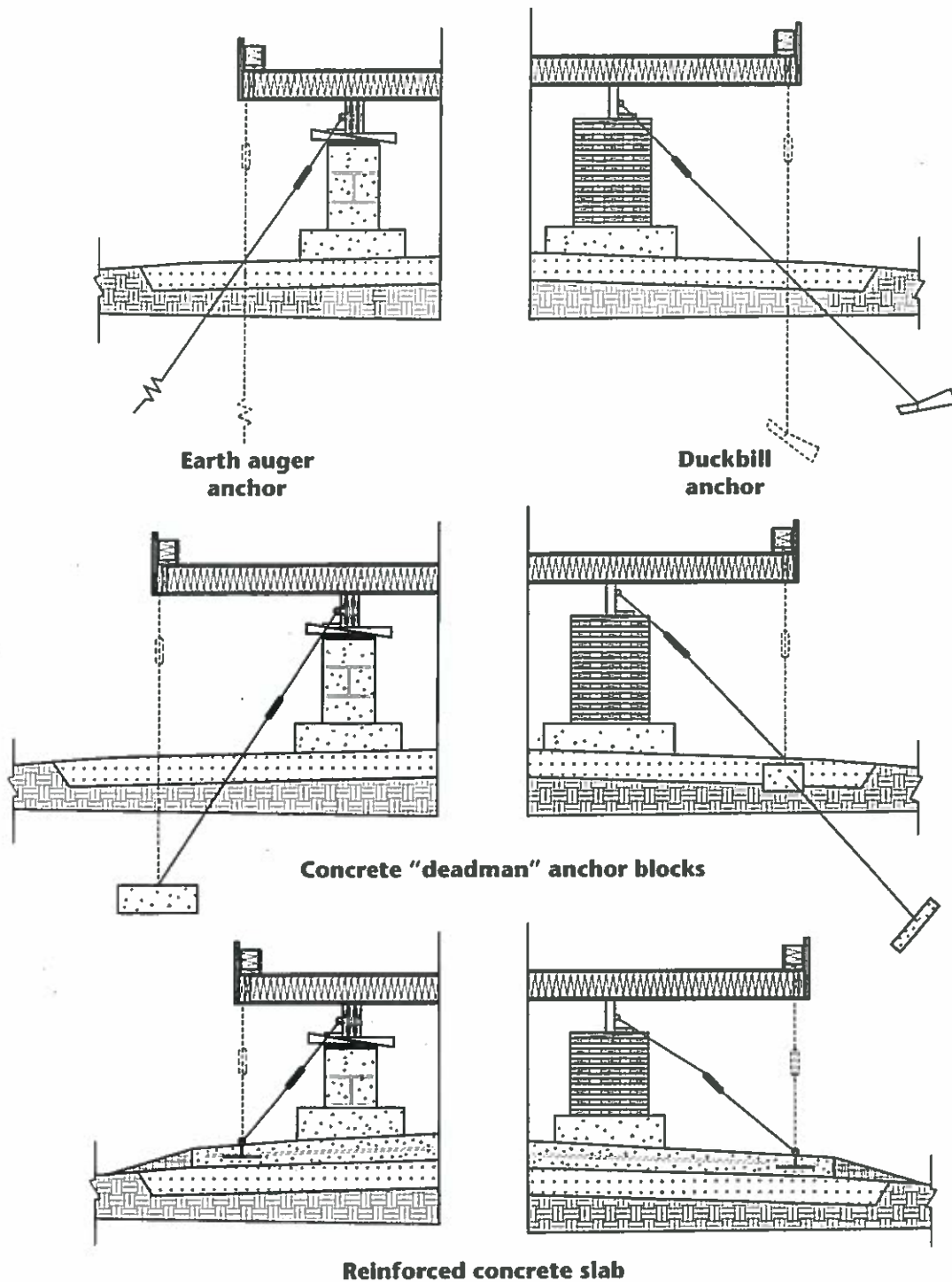


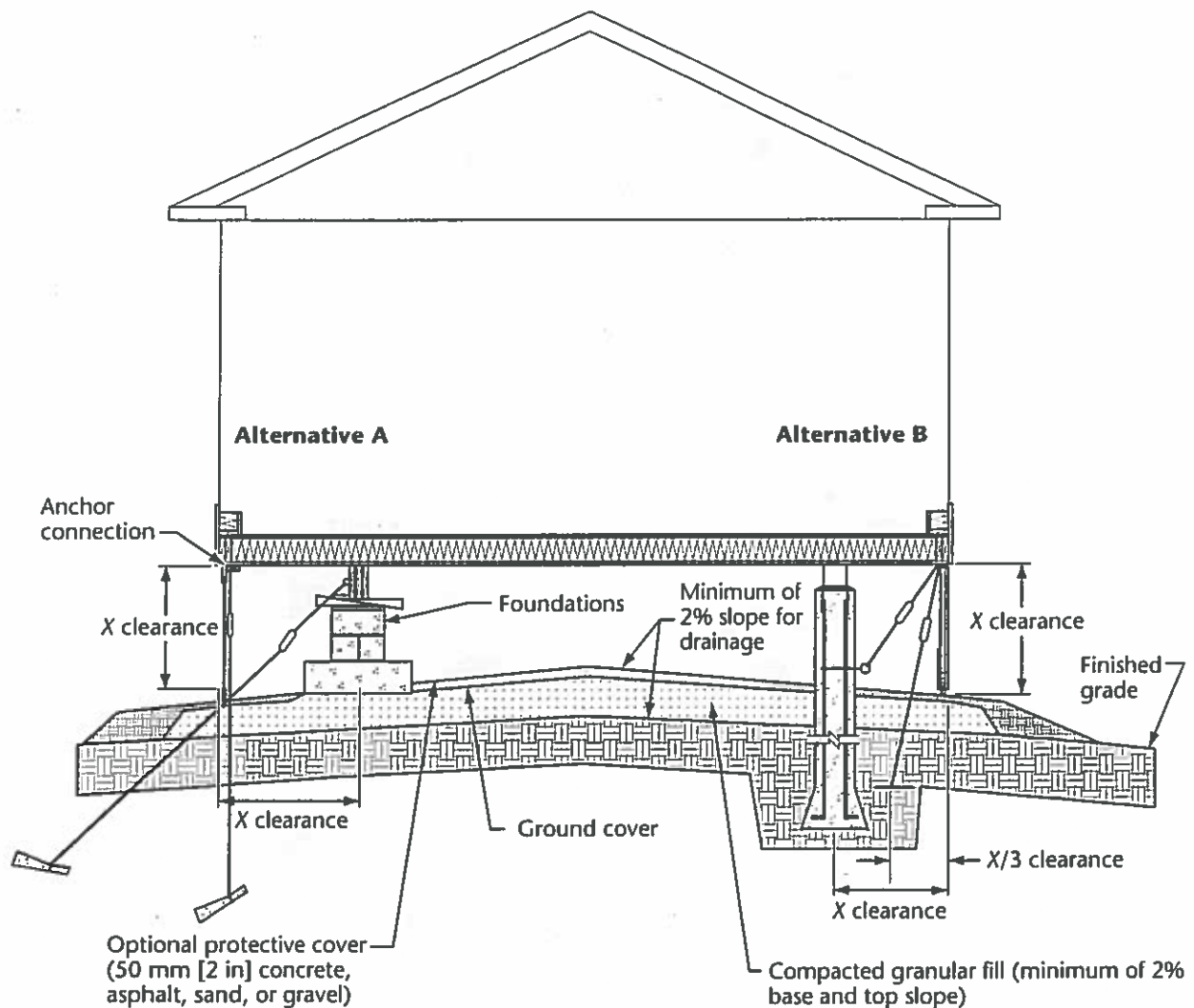
Figure C.3
Overturning resistance (allowable wind load)
of units on exposed sites ($C_e = 0.65$)
 (See Clause 7.9 and Table 2.)



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 D (informative)

Multiple-section units

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

D.1 General

Typical construction details for the field connection of multiple-section units are shown in Figures D.1 and D.2.

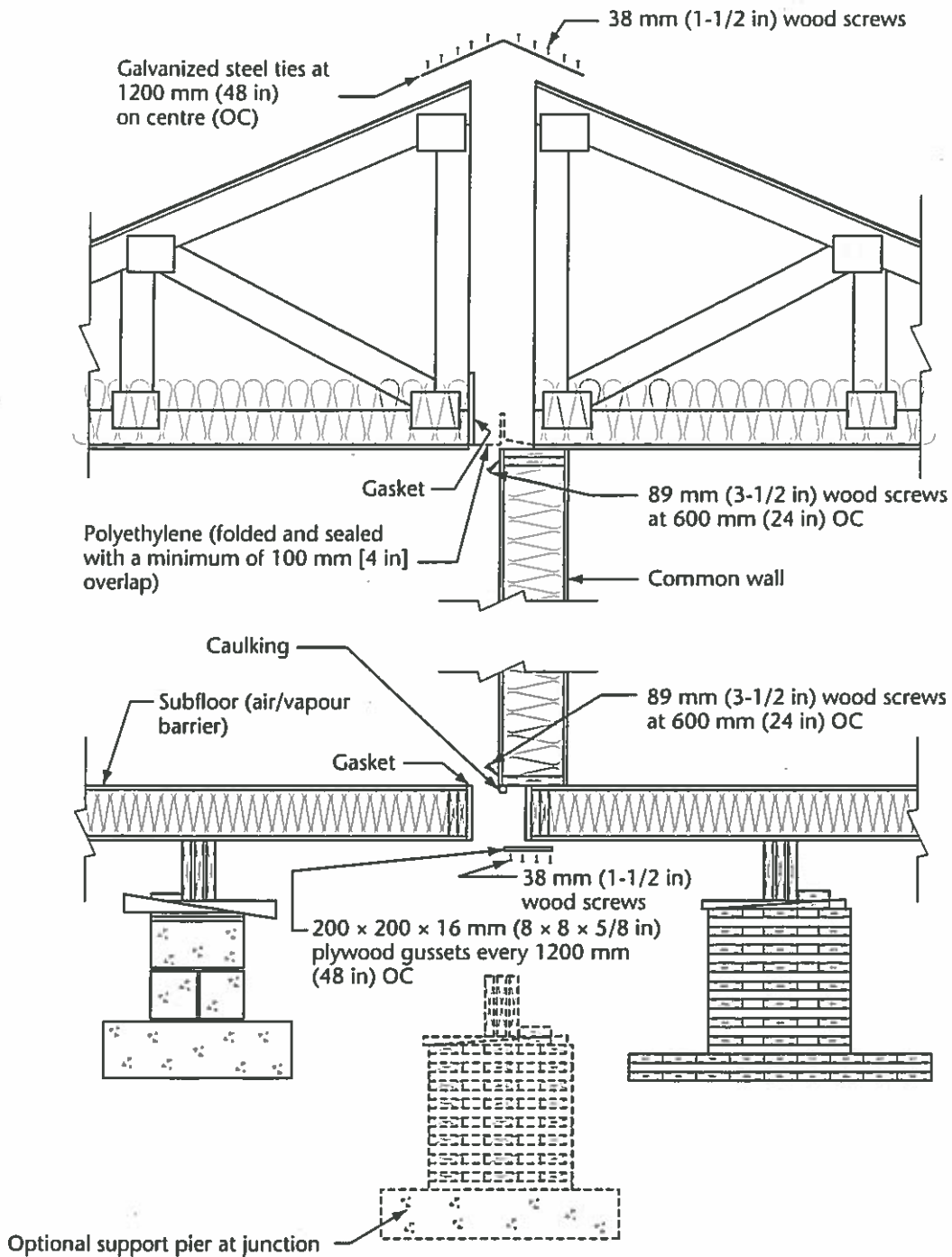


Figure D.1
Multiple-section set-up detail —
Common mating wall
 (See Clauses 8.2 and D.1.)

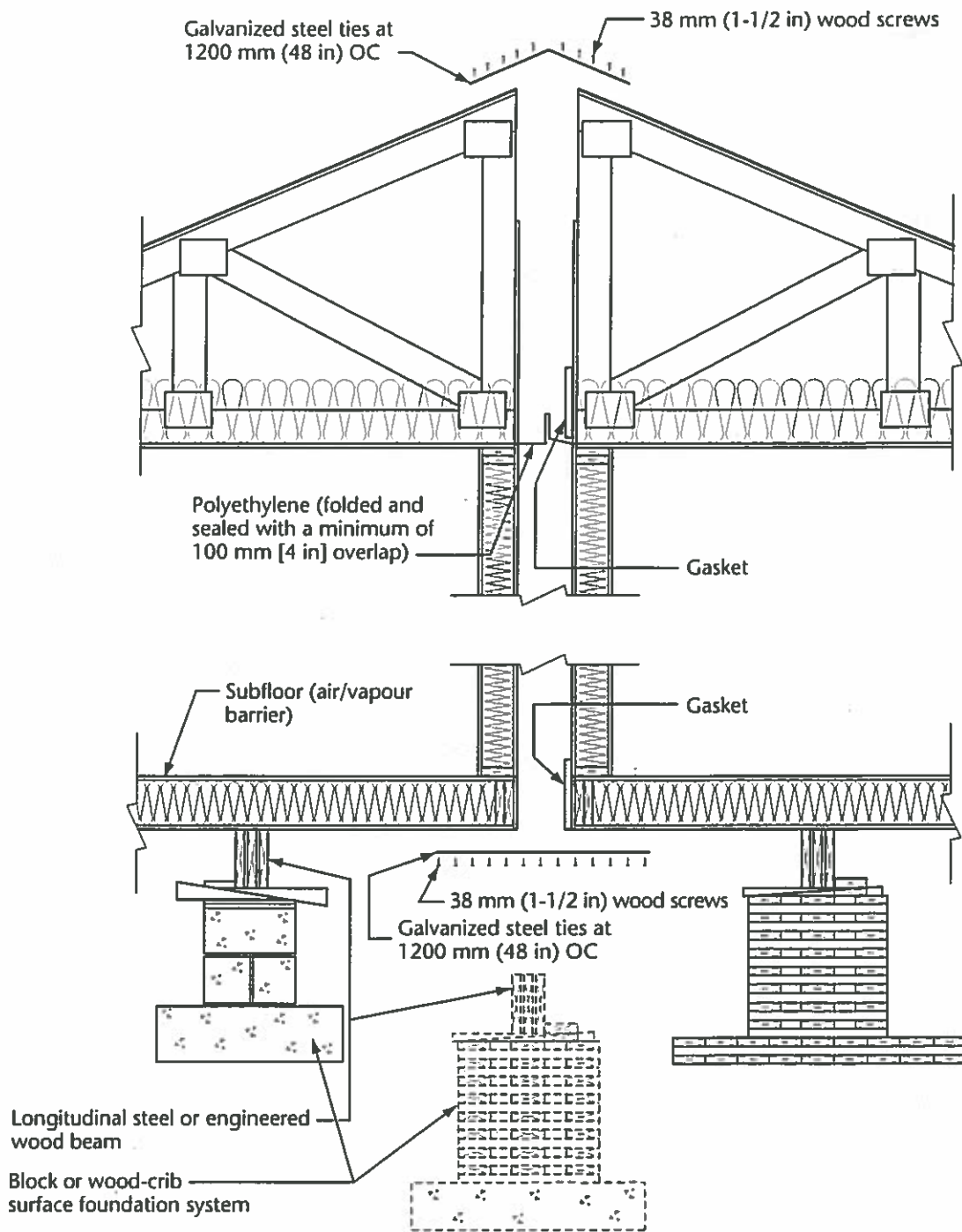
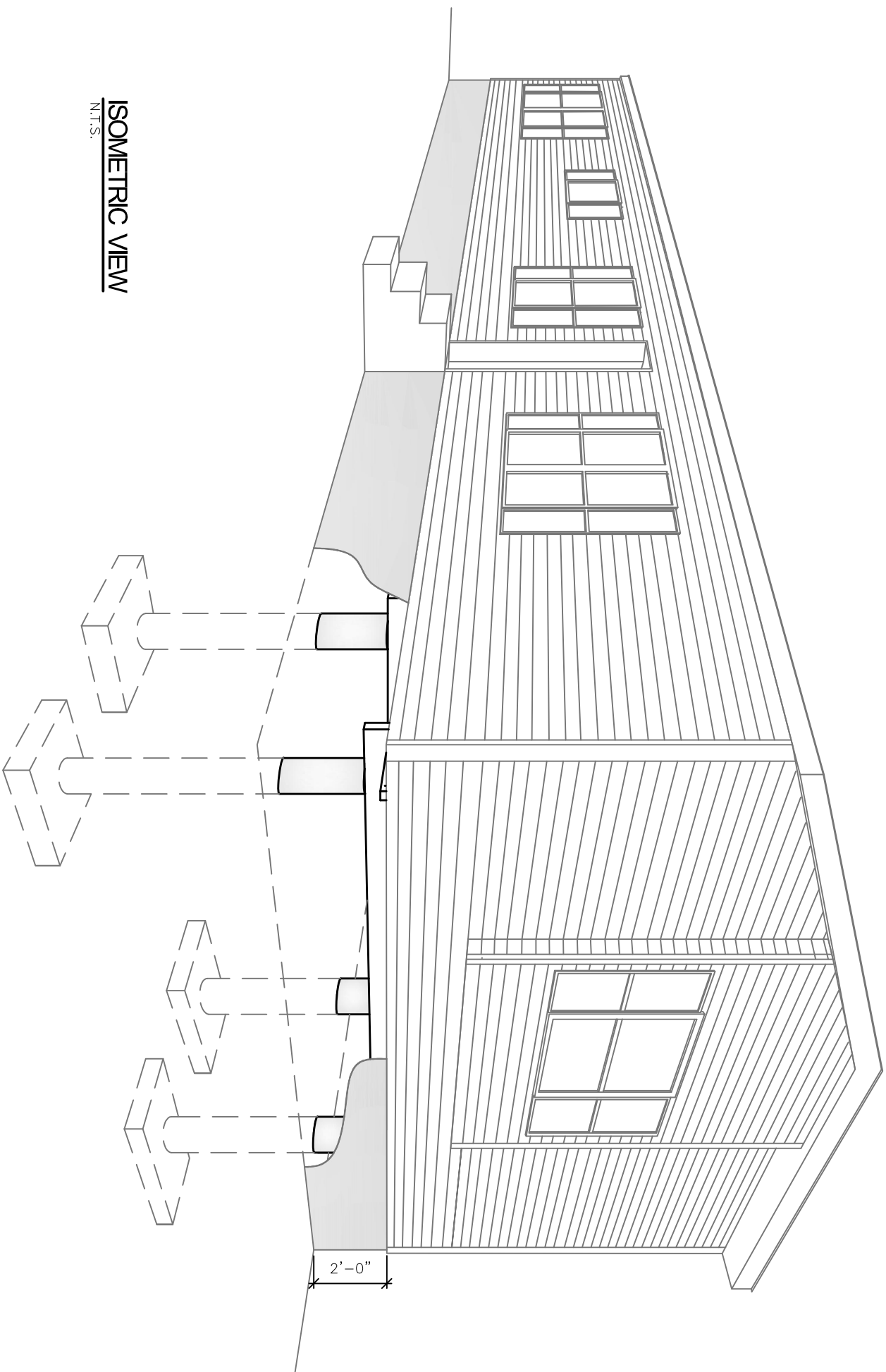


Figure D.2
Multiple-section set-up detail —
Double mating wall
(See Clauses 8.2 and D.1.)

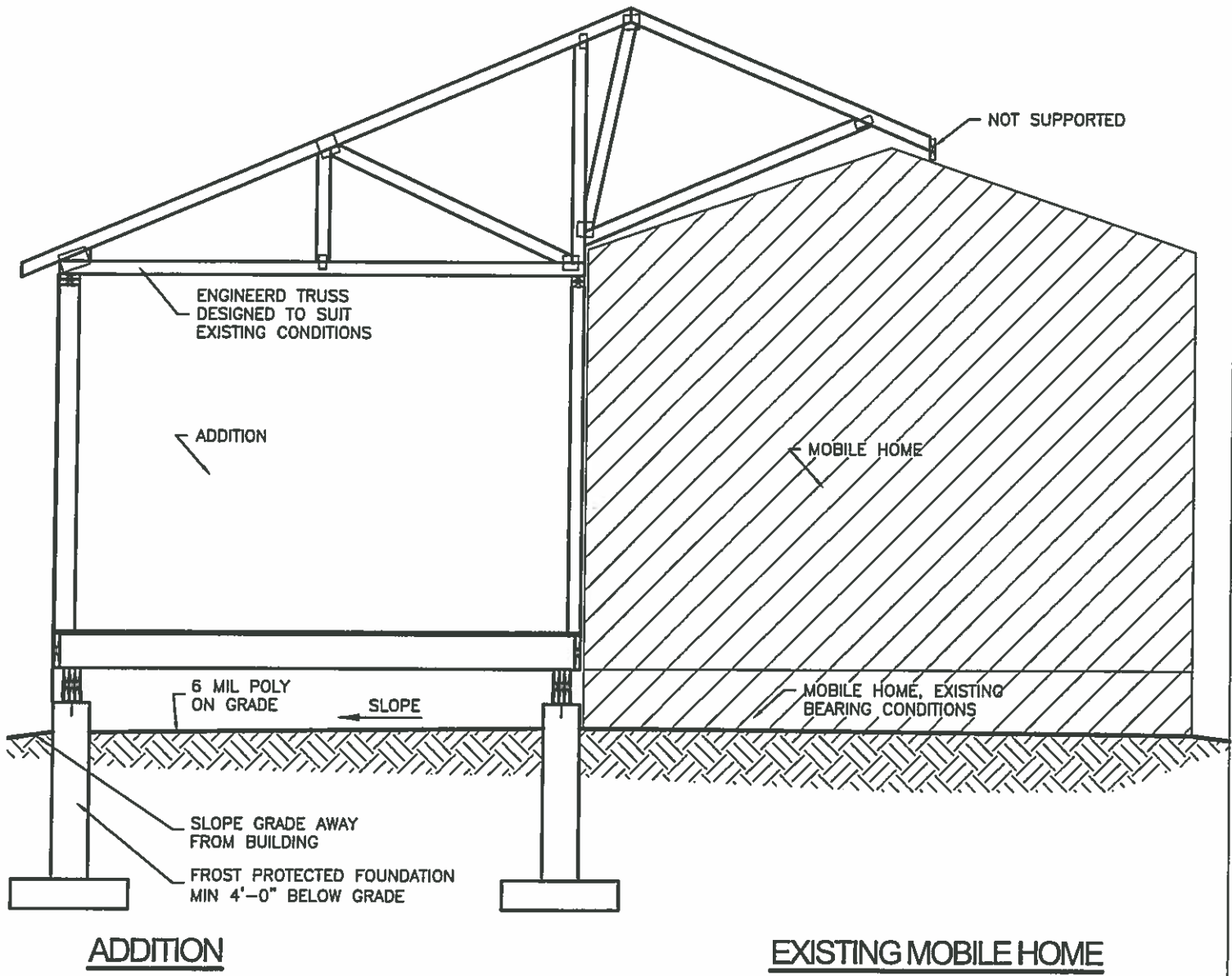


REGIONAL DISTRICT
of Fraser-Fort George

MOBILE HOME CONCRETE PIER FOUNDATION OPTION



ISOMETRIC VIEW
N.T.S.

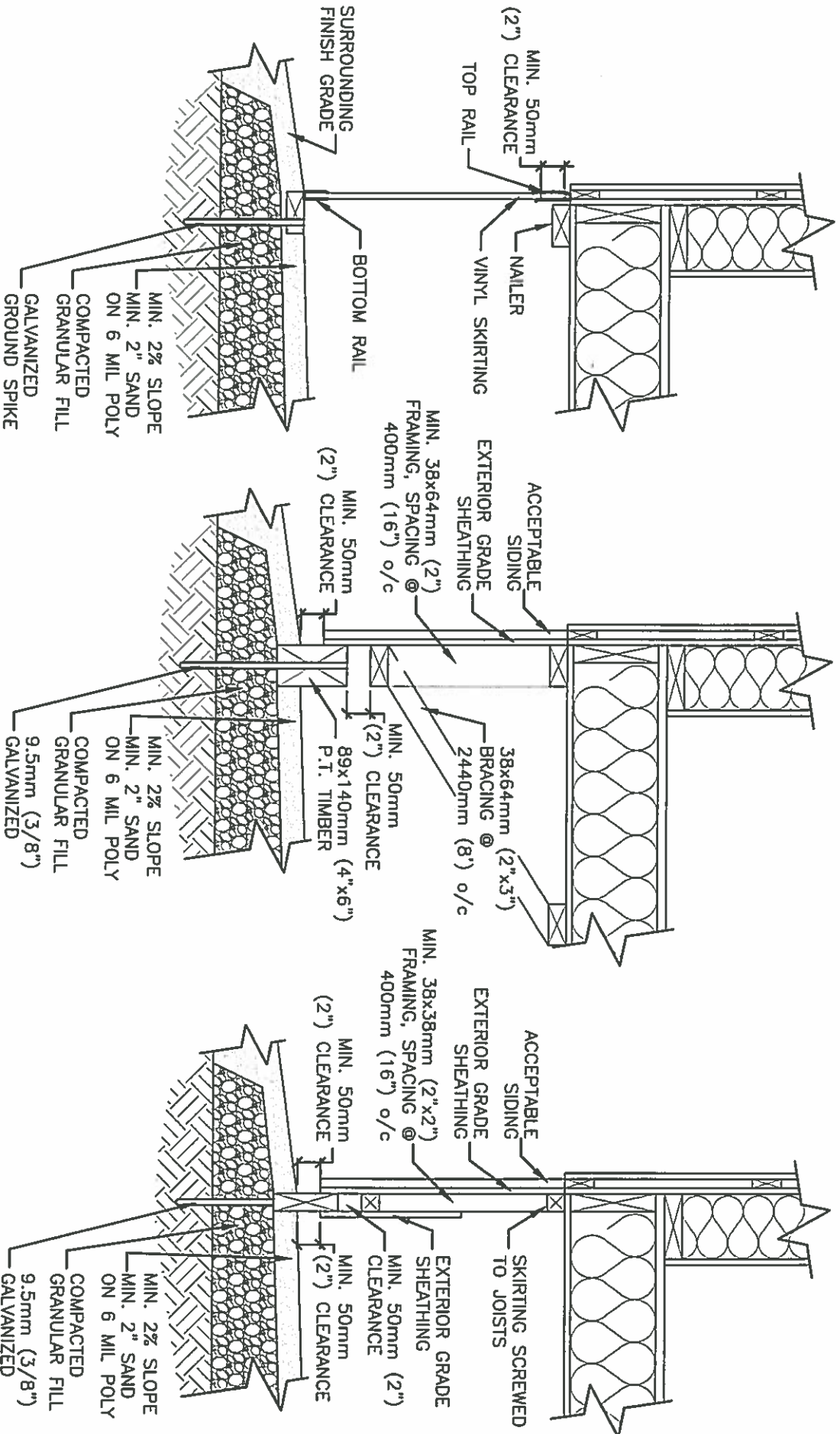


NOTES:

1. Trusses not to be attached or bear on existing mobile home roof.
2. Addition to sit on frost protected foundation system.



MOBILE HOME SKIRTING DETAILS
3 OPTIONS SHOWN



SKIRTING DETAIL 1
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

SKIRTING DETAIL 2
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

SKIRTING DETAIL 3
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

NOTES:

- 1) Provisions for movement should be provided in soils susceptible to frost heave.
- 2) All wood material in contact with the ground should be pressure-preservative treated.