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NBSIR 75-688

Performance of Mobile Homes - A Field Inspection Study

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Office of Building Standards and Codes Services and
Office of Housing Technology
Center for Building Technology
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National Bureau of Standards
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June 1975

Interim Report

Prepared for
Office of Policy Development and Research
Department of Housing and Urban Development
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Rogers C.B. Morton, Secretary

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Richard W. Roberts, Director

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Abstract

A field inspection study of mobile homes was conducted for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The objective of the study was to evaluate the causes of mobile home problems by physically inspecting available units at various locations in the United States. A total of 257 units were inspected consisting mostly of mobile homes purchased by HUD and used as temporary housing for victims of the 1972 Hurricane Agnes disaster. The total number of problems found was 3,528 for the 257 units inspected. Of these problems, 2120 were directly related to inadequacies in the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes or the mobile home enforcement process (plan review, certification of designs, plant inspection), 934 were routine maintenance problems, and 374 were attributed to mechanical/electrical appliances and equipment. This report presents a computer listing of all problems plus photographic examples of observed problems.

The number of mobile homes included in this study is small when compared to the total number of mobile homes now in use in the United States. Additionally, this was a problem oriented study and did not attempt to document the many areas of satisfactory mobile home performance.

Key Words: Enforcement process; field inspection; house trailers; housing; Hurricane Agnes; mobile homes; performance data; standards.

SI Conversion Units

In view of the present accepted practice in this country for building technology, common U.S. units of measurement have been used throughout this publication. In recognition of the position of the United States as a signatory to the General Conference on Weights and Measures, which gave official status to the metric SI system of units in 1960, appropriate conversion factors have been provided in the table below. The reader interested in making further use of the coherent system of SI units is referred to:

NBS SP330, 1972 Edition, "The International System of Units"

E380-72 ASTM Metric Practice Guide (American National Standard Z210.1)

Table of Conversion Factors to Metric (S.I.) Units

Physical Quantity	To convert from	to	multiply by
Length	inch	meter	$2.54^* \times 10^{-2}$
	foot	m	$3.048^* \times 10^{-1}$
Area	inch ²	m ²	$6.4516^* \times 10^{-4}$
	foot ²	m ²	9.290×10^{-2}
Volume	inch ³	m ³	1.639×10^{-5}
	foot ³	m ³	2.832×10^{-2}
Temperature	Fahrenheit	Celsius	$t_c = (t_F - 32)/1.8$
Temperature difference	Fahrenheit	Kelvin	$K = (\Delta t_F)/1.8$
Pressure	inch Hg (60F)	newton/m ²	3.377×10^3
Mass	lbm	kg	4.536×10^{-1}
Mass/unit area	lbm/ft ²	kg/m ²	4.882
Moisture content rate	lbm/ft ² week	kg/m ² s	8.073×10^{-6}
Density	lbm/ft ³	kg/m ³	1.602×10^1
Thermal conductivity	Btu/hr ft ² (F/inch)	$\frac{W}{mK}$	1.442×10^{-1}
U-value	Btu/hr ft ² F	$\frac{W}{m^2K}$	5.678
Thermal resistance	F/(Btu/hr ft ²)	K/(W/m ²)	1.761×10^{-1}
Heat Flow	Btu/hr ft ²	W/m ²	3.155

*Exact value; others are rounded to fourth place.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 MOBILE HOME INDUSTRY. One of the solutions to the lower-cost housing shortage in the United States today is the use of mobile homes as permanent dwellings. Mobile homes represent one-fifth of all housing units produced in each of the last five years (1970 through 1974) and included 96% of houses under \$20,000 produced in 1973. The production of mobile homes increased dramatically from 100,000 units in 1960 to around 600,000 units in 1973. This growth has resulted primarily from the mobile home industry's ability to produce adequate housing at lower initial cost as compared to conventional housing. The production of mobile homes is regulated at the state and local level. An existing standard, ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes [1]^{1/}, has been adopted in total, or with slight modifications, by 45 states for use in mobile home enforcement programs.

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH. Recently, many individuals and groups have questioned the effectiveness of mobile homes in providing safe, adequate and low-cost shelter. Although life-safety aspects such as questionable fire safety and susceptibility to wind damage receive the most publicity, functional characteristics appear to be of broader concern to mobile home owners. It is recognized that the mobile home supply process (manufacturing, transportation, siting^{2/}) differs greatly from conventional housing and is partly responsible for some of their unique performance problems. Unfortunately, there is a limited amount of organized documentation of these problems making it difficult to pinpoint which aspect of the mobile home supply process may be deficient.

In response to this recognized problem of lack of information, a project funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Developments' Office of Policy Development and Research, was structured around the following objectives:

- A. Identification and documentation of the significant mobile home performance problems.
- B. Determine the relationship of these identified problems to provisions of the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes, the mobile home enforcement process (plan review, certification of designs, plant inspection), and durability of materials (mortgage insurance concern).
- C. Identification of needed areas of research relative to the mobile home supply process.

To achieve these objectives the project was divided into three principal tasks. Task I was organized to collect and analyze problem data in the structural, electrical, heating, plumbing and transportation areas. The object of Task II was to evaluate the cause of mobile home problems by physically inspecting mobile homes. Task III will summarize the data obtained in Tasks I and II and determine if a relationship exists between the identified problems, the Standard, and/or the enforcement process. Reference [2] outlines the data acquisition and analysis methodology developed for these tasks.

1.3 FIELD INSPECTION TASK. Since the degree of problem detail obtained in Task I varied considerably, the field inspection of mobile homes was necessary to determine specific causes and consequences of the performance problems. Units inspected included those used by HUD for temporary housing following the Hurricane Agnes disaster and mobile homes from the private sector.

This report provides a description and documentation of the field inspection effort entailed in the completion of Task II. The number of mobile homes included in this study is small when compared to the total number of mobile homes now in use in the United States. Additionally, this was a problem oriented study and did not attempt to document the many areas of satisfactory mobile home performance.

^{1/} References are listed at end of report.

^{2/} Siting encompasses placement and leveling the mobile home on its foundation, installing steps, skirting and connecting utilities.

2.0 Summary of Field Inspection Procedures

2.1 INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM APPROACH. The personnel capabilities available at the National Bureau of Standards made it possible to assemble a field inspection team that was interdisciplinary in nature and capable of providing expertise in many phases of the building process. The team consisted of a project manager - structural engineer and five other members with engineering background in the fields of building materials, plumbing, heating, electrical and fire technology.

Prior to initiation of the field inspection task, the inspection team members visited several manufacturing plants in order to become more familiar with the mobile home construction process. Also, facilities established by HUD in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania for training of repair crews that were responsible for maintenance of mobile home heating, plumbing and electrical systems were visited by the field inspection team.

2.2 FIELD INSPECTION TECHNIQUES. Field inspection techniques were developed in Wilkes-Barre for use in both HUD and private mobile home inspections. Mobile homes in various states of disrepair at several locations around the Wilkes-Barre area were used to develop field inspection techniques. The condition of the units varied from those which were damaged beyond repair to units in good shape that were being kept by HUD for possible use in future disasters. Inspection of severely damaged units made it possible to observe structural framing techniques, plumbing trees, wiring techniques, heat duct assemblies and insulation. Both destructive and non-destructive inspection procedures were developed by the inspection team utilizing these units.

The "non-destructive" inspection procedures used for the vast majority of mobile homes consisted of a visual inspection with no permanent construction removed. Partition construction could be observed in unfinished closets, water heater compartments and furnace enclosures. Plumbing inspections were confined to the hot water heater compartment, under kitchen and bathroom sinks and at washer hookups. Heating system evaluation was confined to the furnace compartment and by removal of floor registers. The electrical system could be evaluated at the load center and by removal of switch plates and duplex outlet covers.

"Destructive" inspection procedures included the selective removal of ceiling panels, wall paneling (interior and exterior), floor decking and underside weather barrier material so that structural framing, insulation, vapor barriers, electrical wiring methods, and plumbing trees could be inspected and overall workmanship evaluated. It was possible to use the "destructive" inspection procedure on eighteen mobile homes set aside for NBS use by HUD at Wilkes-Barre. While some of these units were damaged, most were in good condition and NBS was granted permission to perform any type of destructive evaluation down to and including complete dismantling of the unit. Samples of materials such as cabinet doors, wall paneling, ceiling material, electrical and plumbing parts and fixtures were removed and returned to NBS for study.

2.3 DATA RECORDING TECHNIQUES. The data recording techniques used in the field inspection effort were both written and photographic. Inspection forms and photographs along with available maintenance data (173 of the 257 mobile homes) formed the basis for evaluation of the individual mobile homes examined during the field inspection task.

2.3.1 Inspection Forms. Appendix A contains examples of the inspection forms used in the field inspection effort. A set of these forms were filled out on each mobile home inspected and included unit identification, structural, plumbing, heating and electrical data. These "check list" type forms were designed to obtain as much information as possible without destroying or damaging components of the mobile home. Applicable paragraphs of the ANSI A119.1 Standard are included adjacent to each item on the electrical, plumbing and heating forms whenever possible for reference.

2.3.2 Photographic Documentation. To augment the inspection data and to provide a tool for future evaluation, a photographic record of each mobile home inspection was made. In addition to a photograph to identify the mobile home, photographs were taken of ANSI A119.1 Standard violations, component or system failures and any other unusual conditions related to performance that existed on the interior and exterior of the unit.

2.4 MOBILE HOMES INSPECTED. A total of 257 mobile homes were field inspected, of which, 237 were HUD Hurricane Agnes units located at Wilkes-Barre. Since these units had been manufactured at approximately the same time and many were transported over unusually long distances and had been sited under emergency conditions, the field study was planned to include units from the private sector. Sources were sought which would allow access to a large number of units at a single location because of the difficulty of locating and arranging inspections of individually owned mobile homes. Also, it was desirable to have access to purchase specifications and maintenance records of any homes inspected.

A privately owned mobile home park was visited in Lexington Park, Maryland consisting of 25 new single wide units which had just been installed and occupied. These duplex rental units had been built to a specification established by the park owner and had unique construction characteristics. Each unit was divided into two living areas with separate bath, kitchen and sleeping facilities. Discussions with the owner and the park maintenance staff and the inspection of the only unoccupied unit revealed no special problems other than those of a routine maintenance nature.

Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne, Wyoming was visited to obtain data which could be related to durability of mobile homes constructed in 1962 and 1965. The maximum number of units deployed at Cheyenne was 246. The Air Force was in the process of moving these units to other sites. Four of the 94 mobile homes remaining at Cheyenne were given detailed inspections. Maintenance records for these 4 units, kept since purchase, were also obtained. These units which are being used as housing for families of construction personnel have each been moved 11 times over an average distance of 650 miles per move. The mobile homes were purchased under an Air Force specification and had been maintained for the Government by a private company. Construction characteristics appeared to be significantly better than present mobile home construction, possibly as a result of the unique Air Force procurement and manufacturing requirements.

A private mobile home park containing 200 mobile homes manufactured in 1971 and 1972 was visited in Montgomery, Alabama, and 11 units were physically inspected. These units were owned by the Alabama Farm Bureau (not state affiliated) and rented to Air Force personnel attending 12 week courses at Maxwell Air Force Base. In addition to inspection of these 11 units, maintenance records for one 12 week occupancy period were obtained for all 200 units.

Five mobile homes being modified under a HUD Grant for use by handicapped students were inspected at St. Andrews College in Laurinburg, North Carolina. These units were obtained by the College from the HUD Agnes stockpile and purchase, maintenance, and refurbishment data for the units were available.

3.0 Characteristics of Field Inspected Mobile Homes

3.1 MANUFACTURING CHARACTERISTICS. Table 1 identifies the twenty-two states where 188 of the 257 field inspected units were manufactured. The state of manufacture for the remaining 69 units could not be determined. Tables 2 and 3 indicate the year of manufacture and the width of all units in the field inspection study for which this data is available.

Figure 1 describes the distribution of mobile homes by manufacturer for those units in the field study. The manufacturer was known for 232 units of the 257 units inspected. These 232 units were built by 80 different manufacturers with only 8 manufacturers supplying more than 6 units each.

3.2 ANSI A119.1 STANDARD COMPLIANCE DATA. Certification seals are attached to mobile homes by enforcement officials to indicate that construction of the unit complies with a prescribed code or standard. Seals were found on 173 of the 257 units in the sample. In this report, it is assumed that mobile homes with certification seals were constructed according to the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes or a modified version of that Standard in effect during the year of manufacture. Table 4 presents the seal data for the field inspected mobile homes.

4.0 Data Analysis Methodology

4.1 PROBLEM CATALOG DEVELOPMENT. Because of the large quantity of data being collected, it was necessary to develop a data handling system using computer techniques. The system devised consisted of a listing of performance problems, a coding technique to record the problems and computer programs to organize and present the data.

The Performance Problem List is organized around three major subsections and a miscellaneous subsection. The mobile home performance problems significant to the project are categorized under one of the three major subsections listed below and indicated in figure 2.

- A. Problems Related to ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes and Enforcement Process
- B. Routine Maintenance Problems
- C. Appliance and Equipment Problems

This categorization of problems allows documentation of all mobile home performance problems encountered during the inspections.

The ANSI Standard A119.1/Enforcement Process Subsection represents virtually the entire 1974 edition of the Standard [1], with coding symbols being assigned for appropriate paragraphs. In the case of the Plumbing (Part C), Heating (Part D) and Electrical (Part E), sections of the Standard, the paragraph numbers and key words appear just as they do in the Standard. Construction (Part B) differs in that it is organized around major construction components, such as roof, walls, doors, etc. Therefore, some Standard paragraph numbers which pertain to several components are repeated, i.e., weather resistance. It should be noted that the problems reported under the ANSI Standard A119.1/Enforcement Process Subsection are related either to inadequacies or omissions in the Standard itself or to deficiencies in the Standard enforcement process. No attempt is made in this report to segregate the problems into these two areas. Such an evaluation will be made in a later report of this series where the significant problems will be examined in greater detail by considering all data accumulated in the project.

The Routine Maintenance Subsection is organized under the same general headings as the ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process Subsection; i.e., construction, plumbing, heating and electrical. The Appliance and Equipment Subsection is grouped by appliance; i.e., furnace, range, hot water heater, refrigerator, exhaust fan and smoke detector. Since components of each appliance are listed, it was possible to pinpoint the component problem where the detail of the data permitted.

A problem level concept is employed in the Performance Problem List to organize and assist in the evaluation of the data. Figure 2 illustrates problem levels 1, 2, and 3 and figure 3 isolates ANSI A119.1 (Construction) to illustrate levels 2 through 7. The problem summation lists in Appendix B show the problem level for each item in the last column and in some cases the problem list has been extended to an 8th level. It must be remembered, however, that the problem level concept was established as a tool to order the existing data and does not impart any degree of importance or significance to the individual problems as they relate to one another.

A coding system was developed which facilitated the rapid tabulation of mobile home performance problems. Each problem in the list was represented by an alphanumeric code with which problems were entered by a reviewer on a computer coding sheet along with available identification information (manufacturer, size, year of manufacture, etc.) for each mobile home.

4.2 COMPUTER TECHNIQUES. Data processing programs were developed to process the data and to delineate problem areas. The most important of these was a program which printed out summation tables of the problems relative to the levels within the problem list (Appendix B). In addition, the program rank ordered the problems by "frequency-of-occurrence" within each level.

5.0 Problem Summation Tables

5.1 ORGANIZATION AND USE OF SUMMATION TABLES. Figures 4, 5 and 6 indicate the organization of the problem summation tables.

- Figure 4 - 1st through 3rd level grouping of problems
- Figure 5 - 2nd through 4th level grouping of problems
- Figure 6 - 2nd through 8th level grouping of problems

Each grouping deals with the same problems but progressively more detail is shown in going from the first through the third grouping.

Columns labeled (A), (B), (C), (D), (Homes), (% Homes), and (Level) in figures 4, 5 and 6 are defined below.

Column (A) - The code assigned to identify a particular problem.

Column (B) - A brief description of the problem or area of concern including the appropriate part or paragraph number in the ANSI A119.1 Standard.

Column (C) - The number of problems that have been coded with the code identified on that line in Column A. Reported information on the problem has not allowed coding below the level of detail of the particular line. For example, in figure 4, consider problem code NPLM (Plumbing - Routine Maintenance); 17 of the 216 problems were recorded under the general plumbing category, while problem description allowed the remaining 199 problems to be recorded with greater detail (See page 53 of Appendix B).

Column (D) - The summation of all problems at a discrete level. For example, Figure 4 shows that the total number of problems associated with Routine Maintenance is 934 which is made up of the following:

Construction	550
Plumbing	216
Electrical	124
Heating	44
Total	934

The number of problems at a given level is the summation of problems at the next lower level. As an example, the number of level 1 problems (3528) consists of the following level 2 problems: 2120 ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process problems, 934 Routine Maintenance problems, 374 Mechanical/Electrical Appliance problems, and 100 Miscellaneous problems.

Column (Homes) - The values in this column indicate the number of mobile homes in the sample that had one or more of the problems identified on each line (235 mobile homes for Construction, ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process, in fig.4).

Column (% Homes) - The entries in this column indicate the percentage of the total number of mobile homes reviewed in the sample which had the problem identified on each line. For example, under Construction, ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process, in figure 4:

$$\frac{235 \text{ homes with problems}}{257 \text{ homes in sample}} \times 100 = 91.4\%$$

Column (Level) - These entries define the level of detail of the problem for each line.

Columns labeled (% 2nd) and (% 1st) in figure 4 are defined below:

In figure 4 consider the example of "Construction (CONS) - ANSI Standard A119.1/Enforcement Process."

Column (% 2nd) - The entries in this column are the percentages of 2nd level problems that are contained at the third level of detail.

$$\frac{\text{Level 3 Problems}}{\text{Level 2 Problems}} = \frac{730}{2120} \times 100 = 34.4\%$$

Column (% 1st) - The entries in this column are the percentages of 1st level problems that are contained at each lower level of detail.

$$\frac{\text{Level 3 Problems}}{\text{Level 1 Problems}} = \frac{730}{3528} \times 100 = 20.7\%$$

Columns labeled (% 3rd), (% 2nd), and (% 1st) in figure 5 are defined below:

In figure 5 consider the example of "Exterior Walls (EXTW) - Construction - ANSI Standard All9.1/Enforcement Process."

Column (% 3rd) - The entries in this column are the percentages of 3rd level problems which are contained at each 4th level of detail.

$$\frac{\text{Level 4 Problems}}{\text{Level 3 Problems}} = \frac{237}{730} \times 100 = 32.5\%$$

Column (% 2nd) - Percentages relating 3rd and 4th levels to the 2nd level of detail.

$$\frac{\text{Level 4 Problems}}{\text{Level 2 Problems}} = \frac{237}{2120} \times 100 = 11.2\%$$

Column (% 1st) - Percentages relating 2nd, 3rd, and 4th levels to the first level.

$$\frac{\text{Level 4 Problems}}{\text{Level 1 Problems}} = \frac{237}{3528} \times 100 = 6.7\%$$

Columns labeled (% 7th), (% 6th), (% 5th), (% 4th), and (% 3rd) on figure 6 are defined below.

In figure 6 consider the example of "Rain Leak at Membrane Joint (RLMP1.) - Roof System - Construction, ANSI Standard All9.1/Enforcement Process."

Column (% 7th) - Entries in this column are percentages denoting the portions of 7th level problems for each 8th level problem. This column is blank in figure 6 since there are no 8th level problems shown on this sample table.

Columns (% 6th), (% 5th), (% 4th), (% 3rd) - Entries in these columns relate the number of problems at a given level to preceding levels (6, 5, 4 and 3).

$$\frac{\text{Level 7 Problems}}{\text{Level 6 Problems}} = \frac{2}{7} \times 100 = 28.6\% \text{ (Column \% 6th)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Level 7 Problems}}{\text{Level 5 Problems}} = \frac{2}{162} \times 100 = 1.2\% \text{ (Column \% 5th)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Level 7 Problems}}{\text{Level 4 Problems}} = \frac{2}{184} \times 100 = 1.1\% \text{ (Column \% 4th)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Level 7 Problems}}{\text{Level 3 Problems}} = \frac{2}{730} \times 100 = 0.3\% \text{ (Column \% 3rd)}$$

5.2 DISTRIBUTION OF PROBLEMS. The summation of all 3528 problems attributed to the 257 mobile homes inspected in the field survey is presented in Appendix B. These data are rank ordered at level 2 with 60.1% of the problems being ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process connected, 26.5% related to Routine Maintenance, 10.6% included under Mechanical/Electrical Appliances and Equipment and 2.8% classified as Miscellaneous problems. These data are summarized in table 5 and the problems under these main headings are discussed below. The referenced photographs in Appendix C show construction details along with problems encountered.

5.2.1 ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESS RELATED PROBLEMS. Those problems that could be related to the ANSI A119.1 Standard/Enforcement Process category comprised 60.1% of the total problems. Of these 2120 problems, the rank ordered distribution as summarized in table 6 is 730 construction, 701 plumbing system, 409 heating system and 280 electrical system.

5.2.1.1 Construction. A rank ordering of construction problems through level 4 can be seen on page 39 with expansions to all levels tabulated on pages 42 through 44. Table 7 shows the distribution of construction problems by building component. Of the 730 construction problems found, 32.5% were attributed to "Exterior Walls" with a distribution as shown on table 8. Corrosion of exterior fasteners (durability) was the largest problem area (figures C-1, C-2 and C-3) while weather resistance-rain leaks (figures C-5 and C-6) was second and wall cladding attachment (figures C-4 and C-7) was third. Other exterior wall problems are shown in figure C-8.

The second most troublesome component was the "Roof System" which encompassed 25.2% of the construction problems. Of the roof problems, 88% were attributed to rain leaks, i.e., penetration of the water resistant membrane (see figures C-9 through C-18). In this context, the membrane is considered to be the metallic roof material and sealants that forms the covering for the roof truss structural system. Figures C-19 through C-28 are examples of roof construction and some of the problems encountered.

"Partition Walls" at 16.4% (fig. C-29 through C-33), "Transit Considerations" 11.4% (fig. C-34 through C-38) and "Floor Systems" 10.3% (fig. C-39 through C-52) form the bulk of the remaining construction problems. The remaining 4.2% of the construction problems were attributed to "Exterior Doors," "Windows" and "Tiedowns" and are illustrated in figures C-53 through C-60.

5.2.1.2 Plumbing. The next category in order of frequency-of-occurrence was plumbing. Of the 2120 ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process related problems, 33.1% or 701 were attributed to the plumbing system (see table 6). A rank ordering of plumbing problems through level 4 can be seen on page 39 with expansions to all levels tabulated on pages 44 through 48. Table 9 summarizes the problem order. Of the 701 plumbing problems found, 31.0% were attributed to the "Water Distribution System" with the greatest single problem area being the water outlets and supply connections. These problems were concerned with the absence of adequate marking of the fresh water connection and the lack of a cap for sealing the water inlet. Other "Water Distribution System" problems had to do with water heater relief valves and outlets, figures C-62 through C-64, corrosion of piping, figures C-65 and C-66 and poor workmanship illustrated in figures C-61, C-67 through C-72.

The second most prevalent plumbing problem area was with the "Drainage System", which encompassed 21.7% of the problems. The most frequent problem encountered was the absence of quick disconnect couplings for the drainage system. This violation should not be considered serious due to the emergency conditions in Wilkes-Barre that necessitated "hook-up" expedience. Other drainage system violations can be seen in figures C-73 and C-74 where negative slopes of drain pipes are pictured.

In the "Plumbing Fixtures" section (20.4% of problems), the most frequent violation was the inadequate floor connection of toilets, figure C-79. A submerged ball cock flushing device that could possibly allow flush tank water to back flow into the potable water supply is shown in figure C-78. Other problems were lack of watertightness of shower stall enclosures, figure C-32; and poor access to hot water heaters, figures C-80 and C-81.

"Protective Requirements" were next in order with 7.1% of the plumbing problems. These were attributed to inadequate rodent resistance, figures C-47, C-48, C-50, C-51 and some freezing of pipes, figure C-75.

"Vents and Venting" related problems comprise 3.9% of the plumbing problems. Vent pipe penetrations of the roofing membrane which do not extend above the roof by 2 inches as required by the ANSI A119.1 Standard can be seen in figures C-14 and C-15. The Standard requires vent caps to be removable without requiring removal of flashing from the roof. Figures C-76 and C-77 are photographs of a vent cap which violates this requirement.

5.2.1.3 Heating. The next category in frequency of problem occurrence was "Heating Systems." Of the 2120 ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process related problems, 19.3% or 409 problems were placed in this category. A rank ordering of heating problems through level 4 can be seen on page 39 with expansions to all levels tabulated on pages 48 through 50. The "Heating System" category had only two main divisions, i.e. "Piping Systems" with 51.3% of the problems and "Appliances" with 48.4% of the problems as shown in table 10. Piping systems could only be inspected at the furnace connection and under the mobile home. Piping system problems are illustrated in figures C-82 through C-85. The misuse of flexible piping and inadequate rodent resistance of floor penetrations were the most prevalent problems.

The "Appliance" section included the air distribution portion of the heating system. Deficiencies are shown in figures C-86 through C-89 where a variety of problems concerning registers and risers are illustrated. Inadequate accessibility to heat producing appliances constituted 50 problems that were mainly attributed to hot water heaters as shown in figures C-80 and C-81.

The remaining problems are shown in figures C-90 through C-94. The venting problems are violations of the ANSI A119.1 Standard (figures C-90 and C-91) but the location of the furnace thermostat (figure C-92) and the location of furnace registers (figures C-93 and C-94) are not violations in the strict sense but were prevalent enough to be considered omissions in the Standard or poor construction practice.

5.2.1.4 Electrical. Only 13.2% of the total ANSI A119.1/Enforcement Process problems were electrical. Of these 280 electrical problems, 179 were categorized as "Wiring Methods," 36 were "Receptacle Outlets Required" and 19 were listed under "Materials and Equipment." The remaining problems were attributed to Outdoor Outlets, Branch Circuits, Power Supply, Grounding and Bonding, and Lighting Fixtures. The rank ordering of electrical problems through the 4th level can be seen on page 39 with a further breakdown to succeeding levels on pages 50 through 52. Table 11 summarizes these problem areas.

"Wiring Methods" deficiencies are illustrated in figure C-8 and figures C-95 through C-104. The greatest single problem was loose outlet boxes, fixtures and switch boxes. The most prevalent problem under "Receptacle Outlets Required" was simply the lack of, or improper placement of, receptacle outlets. The "Materials and Equipment" violations were all attributed to the use of aluminum wire with switches and receptacles not approved for such use (figure D-107).

An example of properly grounded and improperly grounded pendant type light fixtures are illustrated in figures C-105 and C-106. Figure C-107 shows a load center of a 12' x 60' mobile home with an insufficient number of branch circuits which constitutes an ANSI A119.1 Standard violation.

5.2.2 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS. The 934 problems classified as Routine Maintenance are grouped as follows: 550 Construction, 216 Plumbing, 124 Electrical and 44 Heating. A rank ordering of Routine Maintenance problems through level 4 can be seen on page 40 with expansion to all levels tabulated on pages 52 through 54.

Problems in the construction area included exterior doors (244 or 44.4% of construction problems), windows (122 or 22.2%), exterior stairs (41 or 7.5%), partition doors (40 or 7.3%), skirting (32 or 5.8%), hot water heater compartment (27 or 4.9%) and blocking (20 or 3.6%). Predominate problems with exterior doors included hardware, improper fit, and glass breakage. Partition door problems were all related to hardware and improper fit. Window problems included reglazing, hardware, and improper fit causing water and air leakage. Hot water heater compartment problems included the lack of proper thermal insulation and repairs to exterior access doors.

The majority of plumbing problems were involved with water supply piping (79 or 36.6% of Routine Maintenance plumbing problems), fixtures (69 or 31.9%) and drainage piping (30 or 18.1%). Water supply piping problems were ranked as follows; general exterior piping (64) and exterior frozen piping (18). Other problem areas included leaking, clogged or frozen drains, faucet assembly and flushing device malfunctions, and the site water supply.

The 124 electrical problems were distributed as follows; distribution panel board (55 or 44.4%), receptacle outlets (33 or 26.6%), power pole/lifeline (18 or 14.5%), switches (7 or 5.6%) and exterior light fixtures (3 or 2.4%).

The 44 heating problems consisted mainly of gas and oil supply piping concerns.

5.2.3 MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE PROBLEMS. The 374 problems in this area were separated by appliance type; furnace (181 or 48.4% of all Appliance problems), hot water heater (82 or 21.9%), range (72 or 19.3%), exhaust fan (25 or 6.7%), refrigerator (10 or 2.7%), and smoke detector (2 or 0.8%). A rank ordering of these problems through level 4 can be seen on pages 40 and 41 with expansion to all levels tabulated on pages 54 through 56. The major malfunctioning components of the furnace were the pilot (40), burner and blower controls (35), fuel gun (32), thermostat (21), and blower motor (4). Hot water heater problems were mainly with heating elements (electric), pilots (gas), and pressure relief valves. Pilot light, temperature control and gas leak problems were the major complaints attributed to ranges.

6.0 Summary Comments

A field inspection data collection effort has been described which had as its objective the identification of mobile home performance problems. These data will compliment the Task I performance data and allow a determination of the cause and consequence of the problems which will then be related to Standards, Enforcement and Durability aspects of mobile home construction. A unique interdisciplinary field inspection procedure was developed to efficiently accumulate problem data. Computer techniques were used to organize and assist in the evaluation of these data. The extensive photographic documentation presented in Appendix C is valuable in this evaluative process.

It is important to keep in mind that the number of units included in the field survey is small when compared to the total number of mobile homes now being occupied in the U. S. This study concentrated on problems with mobile homes that owners may not have even realized existed and does not reflect the many cases where mobile home occupants have been satisfied with the performance of their units.

References

1. Standard for Mobile Homes (NFPA 501B, 1973 and ANSI A119.1, 1974) are available from National Fire Protection Association, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02210; Mobile Home Manufacturers Association, 14650 Lee Road, Chantilly, Virginia 22021; and the Trailer Coach Association, 3855 E. LaPolma Avenue, Anaheim, California 92806.
2. Pielert, J.H., Greene, W.E., Skoda, L.F., Street, W.G.; Performance of Mobile Homes - Data Acquisition and Analysis Methodology; NBSIR 75-641, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234, February 1975.

Acknowledgement

The authors are indebted to many persons for contributions and guidance that made this report possible. Special thanks are given to NBS staff members who participated in the regulatory and field inspection activity and provided invaluable assistance in the data reduction effort discussed in this report. Staff members from the Center for Building Technology included R. Beausoliel, T. Ray, and W. Niessing. E. Budnick and J. Scott of the Center for Fire Research provided expertise in Fire Protection Engineering and J. Peebles of Plant Division was responsible for the electrical discipline. M. Vogt of Technical Analysis Division prepared the computer programs used for data analysis. J. Finnan and T. Porter, working under outside contracts, provided valuable support to important project tasks.

The outstanding cooperation of John Gibson, Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and his staff, both in Washington, D. C. and at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, contributed significantly to the success of this project. Mr. James McCollom of HUD, Office of Policy Development and Research provided liaison between NBS staff and OEP operations personnel as well as valuable technical advice resulting from a previous HUD study of the Hurricane Agnes mobile homes.

A special thanks is due to those private and governmental organizations which provided mobile homes for field inspection at various locations around the country.

TABLE 1

Number of Units vs. State of Manufacture

Field Data

<u>State</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
Alabama	37
Arkansas	12
Florida	6
Georgia	20
Illinois	2
Indiana	25
Kentucky	3
Maryland	2
Michigan	7
Minnesota	2
Mississippi	9
Missouri	1
North Carolina	13
North Dakota	2
Ohio	3
Pennsylvania	23
South Carolina	5
Tennessee	10
Texas	1
Utah	2
Virginia	1
Wisconsin	2
<u>Unknown</u>	<u>69</u>
TOTAL	257

Table 2

Year of Manufacture vs. Number of Units

Year	No. of Units
1962	2
1965	2
1971	7
1972	154
1973	1
Unknown	91
Total	257

Table 3

Width vs. Number of Units

Width	No. of Units
10 foot	2
12 foot	255
Total	257

TABLE 4

Seals of Certifying Agencies
Field Data (257 Units)

Agency	Type of Agency	Number of Seals
Alabama	State	40
Florida	State	2
Georgia	State	5
Mississippi	State	3
Tennessee	State	7
TOTAL STATE		57
Nationwide Consumer Testing Lab	Third Party	3
Underwriters Lab	Third Party	10
TOTAL THIRD PARTY		13
MHMA/TCA ^{1/}	Trade Association	137
TOTAL TRADE ASSOCIATION		137
OVERALL TOTALS		207 (173 units)
Units With No Seals Attached ^{2/}		84
TOTAL SEALS ^{3/}		291

1/ Trade Association - Mobile Home Manufacturers Association and Trailer Coach Association.

2/ Field Inspection revealed no attached seals.

3/ Exceeds 257 field inspected units because some units had more than one seal.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF REPORTED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 UNITS)ALL CATEGORIES

CATEGORY OF PROBLEM	LEVEL	REPORTED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL IN SAMPLE	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL IN SAMPLE	
ANSI Standard A119.1/ Enforcement Process	2	2120	60.1	246	95.7	8.24
Routine Maintenance	2	934	26.5	169	65.8	3.63
Mechanical/Electrical Appliances & Equipment	2	374	10.6	106	41.2	1.46
Miscellaneous	2	100	2.8	53	20.6	.39
TOTAL		3528	100%			13.72

NOTE: See Appendix B (Page 38) for additional detail.

TABLE 6

REPORTED ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES
RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 UNITS)

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 REFERENCE	LEVEL	ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL IN SAMPLE	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL IN SAMPLE	
Part B - Construction	3	730	34.4	235	91.4	2.84
Part C - Plumbing	3	701	33.1	208	90.9	2.72
Part D - Heating	3	409	19.3	168	65.4	1.59
Part E - Electrical	3	280	13.2	142	55.3	1.09
TOTAL		2120	100%			8.24

NOTE: See Appendix B (Page 38) for additional detail.

TABLE 7

REPORTED ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 UNITS)

PART B - CONSTRUCTION

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 PARAGRAPH REFERENCE PART B - CONSTRUCTION	LEVEL	ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESS PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	
B6/B7 Exterior Walls	4	237	32.5	173	67.3	.92
B6/B7 Roof System	4	184	25.2	112	43.6	.72
B6/B7 Partition Walls	4	120	16.4	100	38.9	.47
B-App. Transit Considerations	4	83	11.4	53	20.6	.32
B6/B7 Floor Systems	4	75	10.3	60	23.3	.29
B6/B7/B8 Doors Exterior	4	16	2.2	15	5.8	.06
B6/B7/B8 Windows	4	12	1.6	10	3.9	.05
B6.5.1 Tiedowns	4	3	.4	3	1.2	.01
TOTAL		730	100%			2.84

NOTE: See Appendix B (Page 39) for additional detail.

TABLE 8

REPORTED ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 UNITS)RANK ORDERED BY NUMBER OF PROBLEMS - B6 & B7 - EXTERIOR WALLS

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 PARAGRAPH REFERENCE	LEVEL	ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	
B7.1 Durability	5	132	55.7	127	49.4	.51
B7.1 Weather Resistance	5	57	24.1	37	14.4	.22
B6.5/6.6 Fastening of Structural Systems	5	45	19.0	44	17.1	.18
B6.6 Load Carrying Capacity	5	1	.4	1	.4	.003
B7.5 Heat Loss	5	1	.4	1	.4	.003
B7.2 Condensation Resistance	5	1	.4	1	.4	.003
TOTAL		237	100%			.92

NOTE: See Appendix B (Page 42) for additional detail.

TABLE 9

REPORTED ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 units)

PART C- PLUMBING

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 PARAGRAPH REFERENCE PART C - PLUMBING	LEVEL	PART C - PLUMBING PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	
C11 - Water Distribution System	4	218	31.1	156	60.7	0.85
C12 - Drainage System	4	152	21.7	84	32.7	0.60
C9 - Plumbing Fixtures	4	143	20.4	76	29.6	0.55
C7.1 - Joints and Connections	4	105	15.0	58	22.6	0.41
C5.2 - Protective Requirements	4	50	7.1	45	17.5	0.20
C13 - Vents and Venting	4	27	3.9	23	8.9	0.10
C5.1.4 - Prohibited Fitting and Practices	4	3	0.4	3	1.2	0.01
C10 - Hangers and Supports	4	2	0.3	2	0.8	0.01
C8 - Traps and Cleanouts	4	1	0.1	1	0.4	0.01
TOTAL		701	100.0			2.74

NOTE: See Appendix B (Pages 44,45,46 and 47) for additional detail.

TABLE 10

REPORTED ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESS RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 units)

PART D - HEATING

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 PARAGRAPH REFERENCE PART C - PLUMBING	LEVEL	PART D - HEATING PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	
D5 Piping System	4	210	51.3	117	45.5	0.82
D6 Appliances	4	198	48.4	133	51.8	0.77
D4.2.5 LP Gas Safety Device	4	1	0.3	1	0.4	0.01
TOTAL		409	100.0			1.60

NOTE: See Appendix B (Pages 48, 49, and 50) for additional detail.

TABLE 11

REPORTED ANSI A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESS RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 units)

PART E - ELECTRICAL

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 PARAGRAPH REFERENCE PART E - ELECTRICAL	LEVEL	PART E - ELECTRICAL PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOMES WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	
E11 Wiring Methods	4	179	63.9	108	42.0	0.70
E6 Receptacle Outlets (Location)	4	36	12.9	28	10.9	0.14
E5 Materials and Equipment	4	19	6.8	19	7.4	0.07
E20 Lighting Fixtures	4	15	5.4	12	4.7	0.06
E22 Outdoor Outlets	4	12	4.2	12	4.7	0.05
E23 Grounding and Bonding	4	5	1.8	5	1.9	0.03
E9 Disconnecting Means	4	4	1.4	4	1.6	0.01
E10 Power Supply	4	4	1.4	4	1.6	0.01
E18 Wall Switches	4	3	1.1	2	0.8	0.01
E19 Receptacles	4	3	1.1	3	1.2	0.01
TOTAL		280	100.0			1.09

NOTE: See Appendix B (Pages 50 and 51) for additional detail.

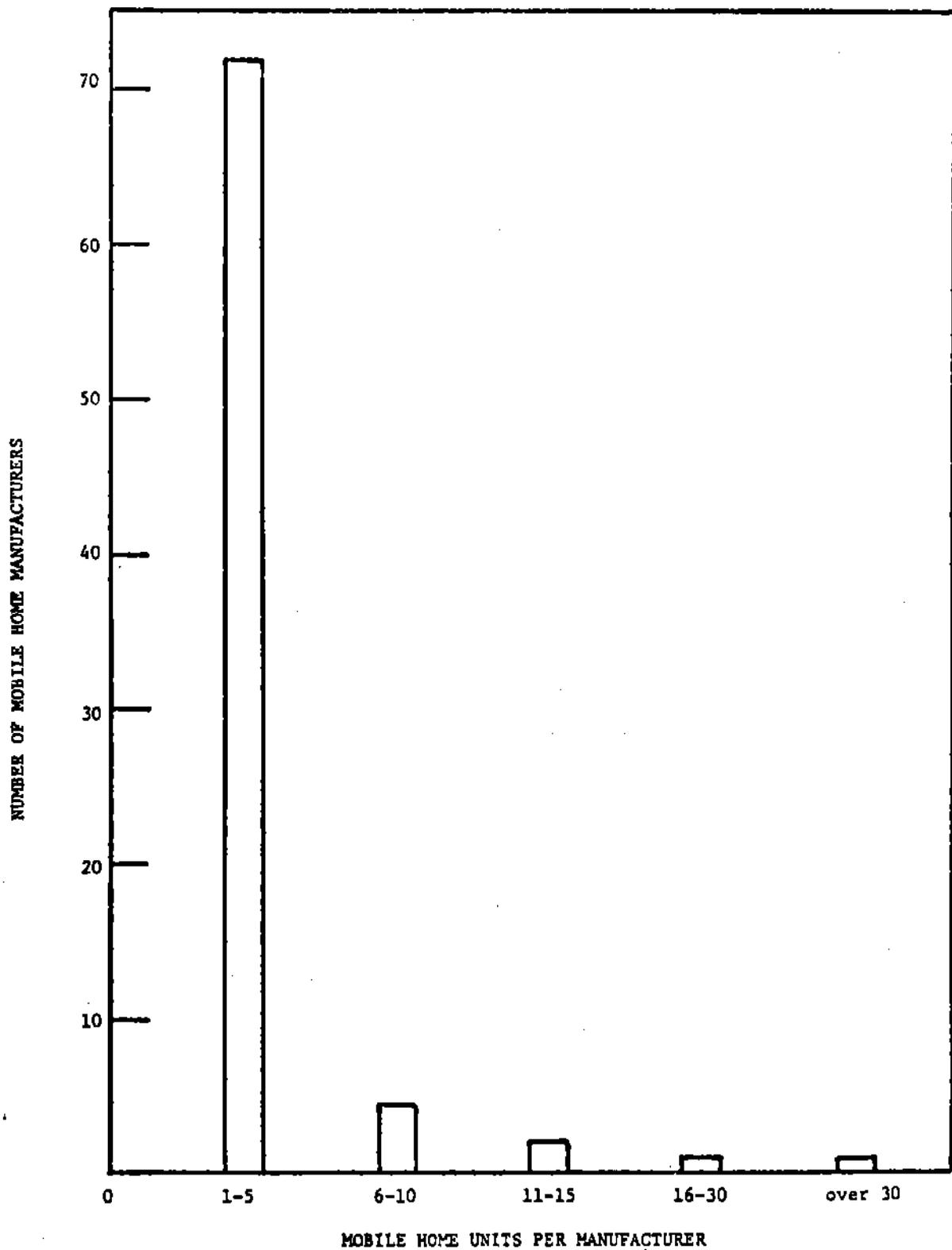


Figure 1 - Distribution of Mobile Homes by Manufacturer in Field Study

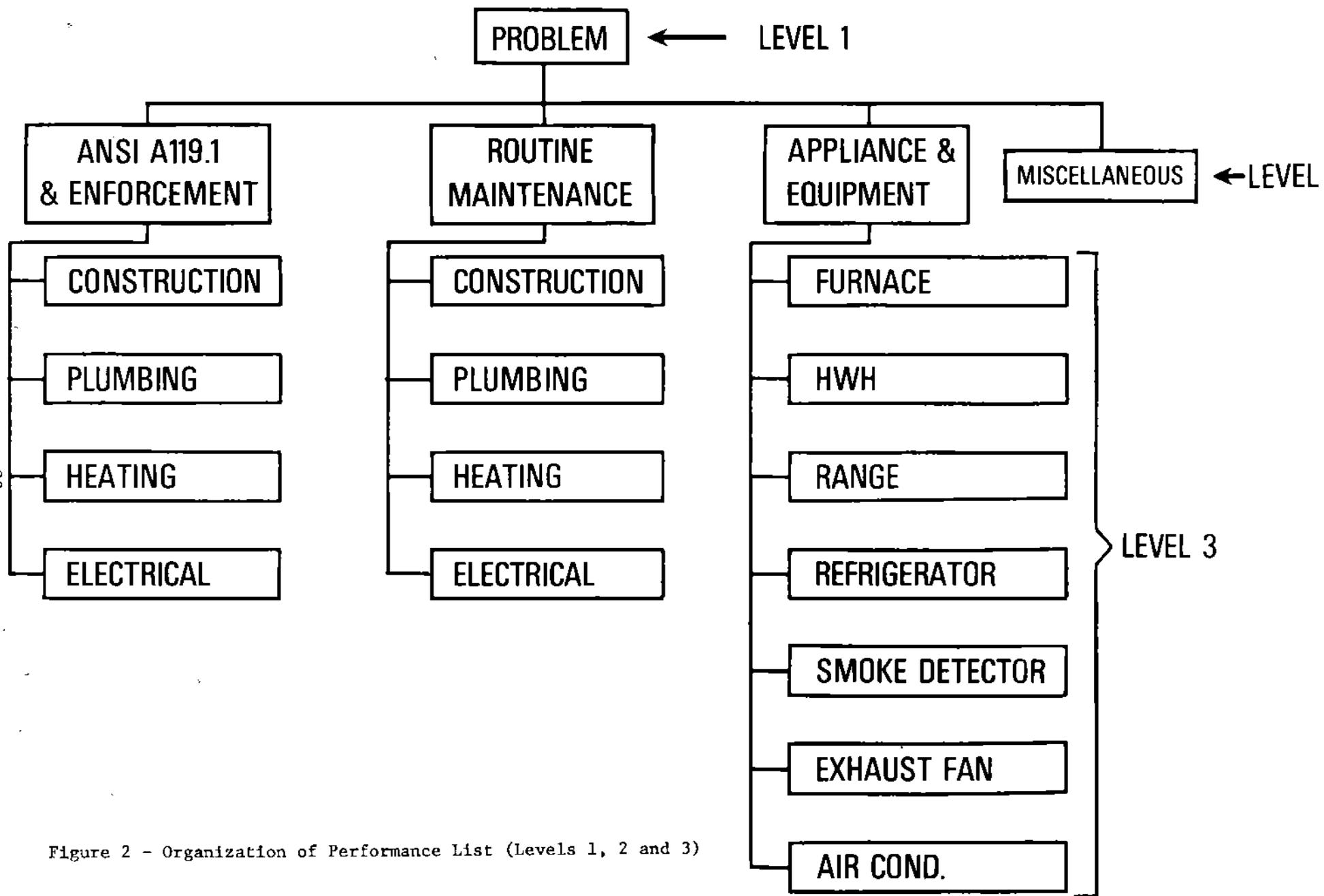


Figure 2 - Organization of Performance List (Levels 1, 2 and 3)

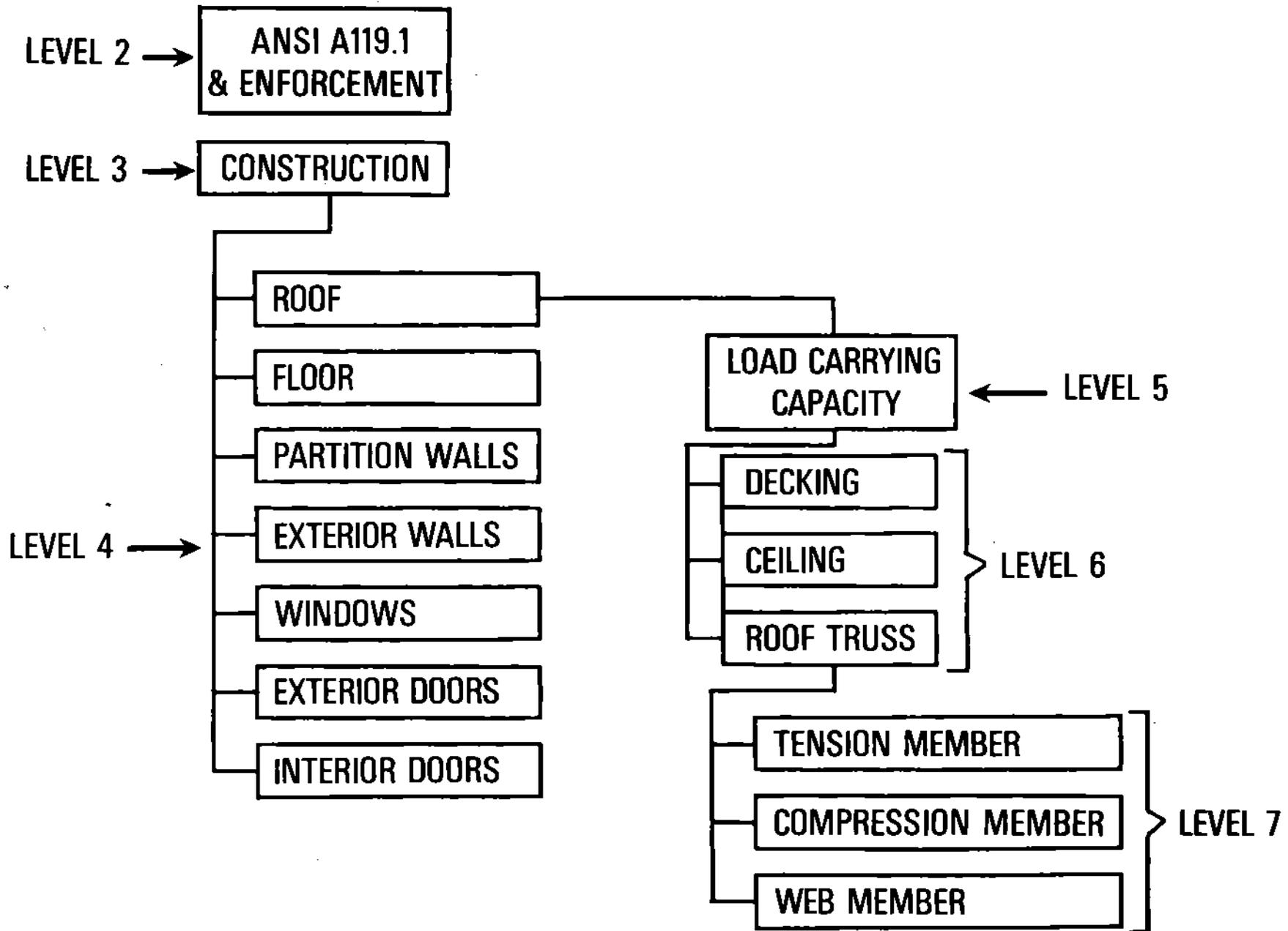


Figure 3 - Organization of Performance List (Levels 2 through 7) For one subsection.

FIRST LEVEL SUMMATION:
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROBLEMS

NO.
3528

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	NO.	%2ND	%1ST	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
SECOND AND THIRD LEVEL SUMMATIONS:									
ANSI	ANSI STANDARD A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES		(0)	2120		60.1	246	95.7	2
→ CON	PART B	CONSTRUCTION	(0)	730	34.4	20.7	235	91.4	3
PLUM	PART C	PLUMBING	(0)	701	33.1	19.9	208	80.9	3
HEAT	PART D	HEATING SYSTEM	(0)	409	19.3	11.6	168	65.4	3
ELEC	PART E	ELECTRICAL	(0)	280	13.2	7.9	142	55.3	3
NANS	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE		(0)	934		26.5	169	65.8	2
NCON	CONSTRUCTION		(0)	550	58.9	15.6	143	55.6	3
→ NPLM	PLUMBING		(17)	216	23.1	6.1	94	36.6	3
NELC	ELECTRICAL		(6)	124	13.3	3.5	74	28.8	3
NHTG	HEATING		(4)	44	4.7	1.2	34	13.2	3
APEQ	MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT		(0)	374		10.6	106	41.2	2
AHA	FURNACE, HOT AIR, GAS OR OIL		(39)	181	48.4	5.1	77	30.0	3
AHW	HOT WATER HEATERS		(28)	82	21.9	2.3	52	20.2	3
ARGE	RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC		(11)	72	19.3	2.0	36	14.0	3
AEX	EXHAUST FAN			25	6.7	.7	14	5.4	3
ACRF	REFRIGERATOR		(9)	10	2.7	.3	9	3.5	3
ASDE	SMOKE DETECTOR			3	.8	.1	3	1.2	3
AEB	ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS		(1)	1	.3	.0	1	.4	3
MISC	MISCELLANEOUS			100		2.8	53	20.6	2

TOTAL NUMBER OF MOBILE HOMES REVIEWED =

257

Figure 4 - Typical Problem Summation-Levels 1 through 3

(A) ANSI STANDARD 419.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES
 (B) PART B CONSTRUCTION
 (C) (D)

CONTS	NO. #3RD	#2ND	#1ST	HOMES	ROOMS	LEVEL		
EXTM	01	237	32.5	11.2	6.7	173	67.3	4
ROOF SYSTEM	01	184	25.2	8.7	5.2	112	43.6	4
PARTITION WALLS	01	120	16.4	5.7	3.4	100	38.9	4
TRANSIT CONSIDERATIONS	01	83	11.4	3.9	2.4	53	20.6	4
FLOOR SYSTEMS	01	75	10.3	3.5	2.1	60	23.3	4
DOORS EXTERIOR	01	16	2.2	.8	.5	15	5.8	4
WINDOWS	01	12	1.6	.6	.3	10	3.9	4
TIEDOWNS	01	3	.4	.1	.1	3	1.2	4
DOOR INTERIOR	01	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
FIRE WARNING EQUIPMENT	01	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS	01	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
PART C PLUMBING	01	701	33.1	19.9		208	80.9	3
WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	01	218	31.1	10.3	6.2	156	60.7	4
DRAINAGE SYSTEM	01	152	21.7	7.2	4.3	84	32.7	4
PLUMBING FIXTURES	01	143	20.4	6.7	4.1	76	29.6	4
JOINTS + CONNECTIONS/TIGHT (GAS, WATER	105)	105	15.0	5.0	3.0	58	22.6	4
PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENT	01	50	7.1	2.4	1.4	45	17.5	4
VENTS AND VENTING	01	27	3.9	1.3	.8	23	8.9	4
PROHIBITED FITTINGS AND PRACTICES	01	3	.4	.1	.1	3	1.2	4
HANGERS AND SUPPORTS	21	2	.3	.1	.1	2	.8	4
TRAPS AND CLEANOUTS	01	1	.1	.0	.0	1	.4	4
ALIGN OF FITTINGS/DIRECTION OF FLOW	01	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
PART D HEATING SYSTEM	01	409	19.3	11.6		168	65.4	3
PIPING SYSTEM	01	210	51.3	9.9	6.0	117	45.5	4
APPLIANCES	01	198	48.4	9.3	5.6	133	51.8	4
LP GAS SAFETY DEVICES	1	1	.2	.0	.0	1	.4	4
PART E ELECTRICAL	01	280	13.2	7.9		142	55.3	3
WIRING METHODS	21)	179	63.9	8.4	5.1	108	42.0	4
RECEPTACLE OUTLETS REQUIRED	01	36	12.9	1.7	1.0	28	10.9	4
MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT	01	19	6.8	.9	.5	19	7.4	4
LIGHTING FIXTURES	14)	15	5.4	.7	.4	12	4.7	4
OUTDOOR OUTLETS, FIXTURES, AIR-COOLING	5)	12	4.3	.6	.3	12	4.7	4
GROUNDING AND BONDING	01	5	1.8	.2	.1	5	1.9	4
DISCONNECTING MEANS AND BRANCH CIRCUIT	01	4	1.4	.2	.1	4	1.6	4
POWER SUPPLY	01	4	1.4	.2	.1	4	1.6	4
WALL SWITCHES	3)	3	1.1	.1	.1	2	.8	4
RECEPTACLE OUTLETS	01	3	1.1	.1	.1	3	1.2	4
BRANCH CIRCUITS REQUIRED	01	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
UNGROUND CHASSIS WIRING	01	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
SWITCHES AND RECEPTACLE PLATES	01	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
CONDUCTORS IN OUTLET BOXES	01	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
POLARIZATION	01	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
CONNECTION TO TERMINALS AND SPLICES	01	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4

Figure 5 - Typical Problem Summation-Levels 2 through 4

(A) ANSI STANDARD A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES (B) (C) (D) 246 95.7 21

CONSTRUCTION	(C)	(D)	235	91-4	3
EXTW 86/B7 EXTERIOR WALLS	(	01	237	32.5	4
EXDR 87.1 DURABILITY	(	01	132	18.1	5
EXDR 4. 87.1 EXTERIOR FASTENERS	(	01	128	55.7	5
EXDP2- 87.1 INTERIOR COVERING	(	01	128	97.0	6
EXDP1- 87.1 EXTERIOR COVERING	(	01	3	2.3	6
EXDR3- 87.1 CAULKING	(	01	1	.4	6
EXMP5- 87.1 INTERIOR FASTENERS	(	01	0	.0	6
EXWR 87.1 WEATHER RESISTANCE - RAIN LEAKS	(	51	0	.0	6
EXWP2- 87.1 WINDOWS	(	01	57	24.1	6
EXWP3- 87.1 DOORS	(	01	28	11.8	5
EXWP1- 87.1 PENETRATION OF EXTERIOR COVERING	(	01	16	3.8	6
EXWP4- 87.1 INTERSECTION OF WALL AND FLOOR	(	01	8	28.1	6
EXWP5- 87.1 INTERSECTION OF WALL AND FLOOR	(	01	0	14.0	6
EXSS 86.5/6.6 FASTENING OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS	(	01	0	.0	6
EXSS1- 86.5/6.6 EXTERIOR COVERING TO WALL FRAMING	(	01	45	19.0	5
EXSS2- 86.5/6.6 INTERIOR COVERING TO WALL FRAMING	(	01	45	100.0	6
EXSS3- 86.5/6.6 WALL TO ROOF	(	01	0	.0	6
EXSS4- 86.5/6.6 WALL TO FLOOR	(	01	0	.0	6
EXSS5- 86.5/6.6 WALL TO WALL	(	01	0	.0	6
EXCC 86.6 LOAD CARRYING CAPACITY	(	11	1	.4	5
EXCC1- 86.6 EXTERIOR COVERING	(	01	0	.0	6
EXCC2- 86.6 WALL FRAMING	(	01	0	.0	6
EXCC3- 86.6 INTERIOR COVERING	(	01	0	.0	6
EXHL 87.5 HEAT LOSS	(	01	1	.4	5
EXHL1- 87.5 INSULATION	(	01	1	.4	6
EXHL2- 87.5.4 AIR INFILTRATION	(	11	0	.0	6
EXCR 87.2 CONDENSATION RESISTANCE	(	01	0	.0	6
EXCP1- 87.2 VAPOR BARRIER IN CEILING	(	01	0	.0	6
EXCP2- 87.2 NO VAPOR BARRIER IN CEILING	(	01	0	.0	6
EXFS 87.3 INTERIOR FLAME SPREAD - INTERIOR COVERINGS	(	01	0	.0	5
EXBM 87.6 METALLIC ROOF BONDING/EXTERIOR COVERINGS	(	01	0	.0	5
PIOF 86/B7 ROOF SYSTEM	(	01	184	25.2	4
RIWP 87.1 RAIN LEAK - WATER RESISTANCE MEM. PENE	(	144	162	88.0	5
PIEM 87.1 INTERSECTION OF ROOF AND EXTERIOR WALL	(	11	11	6.8	6
RIWP 87.1 MEMBRANE PENETRATION	(	11	7	4.3	6
PLMP1- 87.1 AT MEMBRANE JOINT (WITHIN FIELD OF R	(	2	2	1.1	7
PLMP2- 87.1 AT VENT PIPE (PLUMBING)	(	2	2	1.1	7
PLMP3- 87.1 AT VENT PIPE (HEATING)	(	2	2	1.1	7
PLMP4- 87.1 AT DOUBLE WIDE JOINT	(	0	0	.0	7
PLMP5- 87.1 AT TIP OUT JOINT	(	0	0	.0	7
FLCC 86.4 LOAD CAPRY CAPACITY	(	01	8	4.3	5
RIPS 86.4 ROOF TRUSS	(	11	7	1.1	5
PIPS4- 86.4 ROOF TRUSS CUT FOR ROOF JACK	(	11	4	3.8	7
PIPS1- 86.4 TENSION MEMBER FAILURE	(	2	2	5.0	7
PIPS2- 86.4 COMPRESSION MEMBER FAILURE	(	0	0	1.1	7
PIPS3- 86.4 WEB MEMBER FAILURE	(	0	0	.0	7
CEIL 86.4 DECKING	(	1	1	5.1	6
CEIL 86.4 CEILING	(	0	0	.0	6
ROEF 86.10 DEFLECTION	(	01	8	4.3	5

Figure 6 - Typical Problem Summations - Levels 2 through 8 (No 8th level problems on this page)

Appendix A
Field Inspection Forms

HUD No. _____
 Date of Inspection _____

Construction Data

Length _____ Feet
 Width _____ Feet

Manufacturer _____
 Model _____
 Serial Number _____
 Year _____

Seals	Number
_____	_____
_____	_____

1. Under Frame

Number of Axles _____
 Type of Outrigger _____
 _____ Z Member
 _____ Member
 _____ Open Web Joist
 _____ Other
 Outrigger Spacing _____ Feet
 Long Beam Spacing _____ Feet
 Long Beam Depth _____ Inches

	Yes	No	Picture
Metal Under Frame Damage	_____	_____	_____
Moisture Barrier Damage	_____	_____	_____
Hurricane Straps	_____	_____	_____
Number _____			

2. Wall Framing

	Not Seen	Framing Type
Exterior Wall	_____	_____
Interior Wall	_____	_____

3. Floor Framing

Not Seen _____
 Framing Type _____

4. Roof System

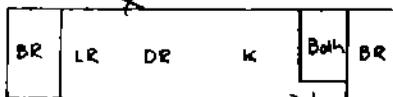
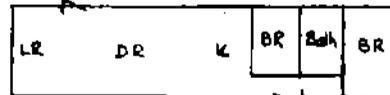
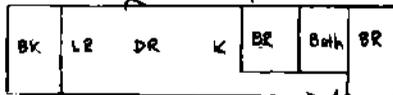
Type of Truss	Not Seen _____	Roof Construction (Check)
_____ Bowstring		_____ Ceiling Material
_____ Peaked		_____ Vapor Barrier
_____ Other (Identify)		_____ Insulation
		_____ Roof Truss
		_____ Insulation
		_____ Vapor Barrier
		_____ Metal Covering

5. Flame Spread

Ceiling	Kitchen Cabinet
_____ Gypsum Bb.	_____ Wood
_____ Veg. Fiberbd.	_____ Pressed Wood
	_____ Plastic

Paneling

_____ Fire Rated
 _____ Not F.R.
 _____ Flame Spread



6. General

	Yes	No	Picture
Rusted Exterior Fasteners	_____	_____	_____
Interior Rain Leaks	_____	_____	_____
Emergency Egress Window	_____	_____	_____
Good _____ (No obstructions)			
Bad _____ (Obstructions)			

Comments:

HUD No. _____
Date of Inspection _____

Electrical Data

1. Distribution Panel Box (Part E-9 - 10)

Ampere Rating: 50 - 60 - 100 - 125 - 150
10.9 Located in rear third of home: Yes _____ No _____
9.2 Minimum 24 in. from floor: Yes _____ No _____
9.3 Minimum 6 in. clear space in front: Yes _____ No _____
9 Fastened to: _____ Paneling _____ Stud Framing
_____ Other (indicate)

2. Type of Wire: _____ Copper _____ Aluminum _____ Cu Clad Aluminum

3. Branch Circuits (Part E-7)

4-15 Amp. Circuits: Yes _____ No _____
2-20 Amp. Circuits: Yes _____ No _____

4. Receptacle Outlets Required (Part E-6)

	Yes	No
Receptacles Approved for wire used:		
6.1 Maximum 12 foot spacing:	_____	_____
6.1a. Counter tops in kitchen:	_____	_____
6.1b. Adjacent to refrigerator and range:	_____	_____
6.1c. Built-in vanities:	_____	_____
6.1d. Counter tops under all cabinets:	_____	_____
6.2 Within/adjacent shower/tub space:	_____	_____

Outside Fixture: Yes _____ No _____ Weathertight: Yes _____ No _____

5. Wiring Methods (part E-11)

	Yes	No	Not Seen
11.3 Nomet. cable with nomet. boxes:	_____	_____	_____
11.4 Outlet boxes flush with surface:	_____	_____	_____
11.5 Boxes securely fastened:	_____	_____	_____
11.6 Continued sheath between boxes:	_____	_____	_____
11.7 Cable thru studs protected:	_____	_____	_____
11.9 Cable supported within 12" boxes, etc.:	_____	_____	_____
11.10 Support nonmet. cable 8":	_____	_____	_____

Lighting Fixture (Part E-20)

Ceiling fixture securely fastened: Yes _____ No _____

6. Hot Water Heater Enclosure

A. Accessibility: Good _____ Bad _____
_____ Interior _____ Exterior

B. Enclosure Construction

_____ Unfinished (backside of paneling, exposed studs)
_____ Panelled - Thickness _____
_____ Gypsum Wallboard - Thickness _____
_____ Insulation - Foil backed _____

Cable across HWH door: Yes _____ No _____

7. Range

Name Brand _____

Model No. _____

Fuel _____ L.P.G. _____

Clearance: _____

8. Refrigerator

Name Brand _____

Model No. _____

_____ Natural _____ Elec.

Overhead Distance to Cabinets _____

Exhaust Hood (Yes or No) _____

Charring of adjacent cabinets: Yes _____

No _____

Comments:

3. LP - Natural Gas Piping

	Yes	No
(5.1.10.1) Supply location on "A" frame 18" from roadside	_____	_____
(5.1.11) Metal tag at gas supply con.	_____	_____
(5.1.2.2) Alum. connectors used outdoors	_____	_____
(5.1.16) Gas piping used for electric ground	_____	_____
(5.1.18) Adequate pipe hangers & supports	_____	_____

4. Outside Venting

	Yes	No Roof Inspection	
		No	Not Seen
Furnace vent roof jack	_____	_____	_____
Secured	_____	_____	_____
BWH drafthood aligned/secured	_____	_____	_____
Roof jack secured	_____	_____	_____
Vent terminating under mobile home	_____	_____	_____
3 ft. or more from air intake	_____	_____	_____
Cooking Appl. vent within 10 ft.	_____	_____	_____
Wall	_____		
Ceiling	_____		
Attic vents	_____	_____	_____
Eaves	_____		
Roof	_____		
Roof jack secured	_____	_____	_____

Comments:

Plumbing Data

1. Approved Materials (Table C-1 Appendix C)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Labeled</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
DWV Piping	_____	_____	_____	_____
Water Piping	_____	_____	_____	_____
Valves	_____	_____	_____	_____
Water Closet	_____	_____	_____	_____
Lavatory	_____	_____	_____	_____
Bath Tub	_____	_____	_____	_____
Kitchen Sink	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Plumbing Facilities

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Missing</u>
At Least One Water Closet	_____	_____	_____
At Least One Lavatory	_____	_____	_____
At Least One Kitchen Sink	_____	_____	_____
Adequate Washer Drain	_____	_____	_____
Adequate Washer Water Supply	_____	_____	_____
Accessible Facilities	_____	_____	_____

3. Water Distribution (Part C-11)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
Minimum Size Piping (11.1.1)	_____	_____	_____
Proper Water Connection Location (11.2.1)	_____	_____	_____
Cap and Chain	_____	_____	_____
Tagged	_____	_____	_____
Minimum Size	_____	_____	_____
Backflow Protection (11.2.2.1)	_____	_____	_____
Adequate air gaps (11.2.3)	_____	_____	_____
Anti-siphon Ball Cock (11.2.6)	_____	_____	_____
Dishwasher (11.2.4)	_____	_____	_____
Clothes Washer (11.2.4)	_____	_____	_____

Types of Piping Materials

Copper	_____	Location	_____
Galv. Steel	_____	Location	_____
Plastic	_____	Location	_____

Indication of External Corrosion Yes _____ No _____
 Indication of Frozen Water Piping Yes _____ No _____

4. Hot Water Heater (11.3)

_____ Gas	_____ Interior Access
_____ Electric	_____ Exterior Access
	_____ Not Accessible
	_____ Missing

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
Labeled Heater	_____	_____	_____
Valve(s) T&P Relief (11.3.1.1)	_____	_____	_____
Approved & Listed T&P Valves (11.3.1.1)	_____	_____	_____
Proper Location T&P Valves (11.3.1.2)	_____	_____	_____
Proper Location Relief Valve Drain (11.3.1.3)	_____	_____	_____
Threated End (11.3.1.3)	_____	_____	_____
Terminated in floor	_____	_____	_____

5. Drainage System (Part C-12)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
Drain Outlets	_____	_____	_____
Drain Outlets	_____	_____	_____
Proper Location (12.2.1)	_____	_____	_____
Proper Clearance (12.2.2)	_____	_____	_____
Hose Coupler (12.2.3)	_____	_____	_____
Cap and Chain (12.3.3)	_____	_____	_____
Min. Outlet Size (12.3.3.3)	_____	_____	_____
Proper Trap Arm Length (12.5.3)	_____	_____	_____
Adequate Traps (8.1)	_____	_____	_____
Clean Outs (8.2)	_____	_____	_____
Trap Arm Grade (8.1.9.1)	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
Removability of Traps (8.1.9.4)	_____	_____	_____
Access to Bathtub Slip Joint	_____	_____	_____
Connection and Trap (9.1.4)	_____	_____	_____
Dishwasher Drain Air Gap (9.2.3)	_____	_____	_____
 Clothes Washer (9.2.4)			
Proper Drain (9.2.4.1)	_____	_____	_____
Standpipe Dimensions (9.2.4.2)	_____	_____	_____
Trap for Standpipe (9.2.4.2)	_____	_____	_____
Vented Standpipe Trap (9.2.4.2)	_____	_____	_____
Accessible Standpipe (9.2.4.7)	_____	_____	_____
 Type of DWV Piping Materials			
<u>ABS</u>	_____	_____	_____
<u>PVC</u>	_____	_____	_____

6. Vents and Venting (Part C-13)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
Main Vent Through Roof (13.3.1)	_____	_____	_____
Individual Vents (13.3.2)	_____	_____	_____
Individual Vent Valves	_____	_____	_____
Vent Grade (13.4)	_____	_____	_____
Adequate Horizontal Vents	_____	_____	_____
Adequate Vent Term (13.5)	_____	_____	_____
Water Tight Flashing (13.5.2)	_____	_____	_____
Removable Vent Caps (13.5.2)	_____	_____	_____

7. Protective Requirements (Part C-5.2)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Seen</u>
Protection of Piping/Weather	_____	_____	_____
Protection of Piping/Road Damage	_____	_____	_____
Rodent Resistance	_____	_____	_____

Comments:

Appendix B

Performance Problem List and Rank
Ordered Summation

FIRST LEVEL SUMMATION:
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROBLEMS

NO.
3528

SECOND AND THIRD LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

ANSI	ANSI STANDARD	119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES	(	O)	2120	%2ND	%1ST	HOMES	#HOMES	LEVEL
CONS	PART B	CONSTRUCTION	(	O)	730	34.4	20.7	235	91.4	3
PLUM	PART C	PLUMBING	(	O)	701	33.1	19.9	208	80.9	3
HEAT	PART D	HEATING SYSTEM	(	O)	409	19.3	11.6	168	65.4	3
ELEC	PART E	ELECTRICAL	(	O)	280	13.2	7.9	142	55.3	3
NANS		ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	(	O)	934		26.5	169	65.8	2
NCEN		CONSTRUCTION	(	O)	550	58.9	15.6	143	55.6	3
NPLM		PLUMBING	(	17)	216	23.1	6.1	94	36.6	3
NELC		ELECTRICAL	(	6)	124	13.3	3.5	74	28.8	3
NHTG		HEATING	(	4)	44	4.7	1.2	34	13.2	3
APED		MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT	(	O)	374		10.6	106	41.2	2
AFHA		FURNACE-HOT AIR-GAS OR OIL	(	39)	181	48.4	5.1	77	30.0	3
AHWM		HOT WATER HEATERS	(	28)	82	21.9	2.3	52	20.2	3
ARGE		RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC	(	11)	72	19.3	2.0	36	14.0	3
AEEK		EXHAUST FAN	(		25	6.7	.7	14	5.4	3
ACRF		REFRIGERATOR	(	9)	10	2.7	.3	9	3.5	3
ASDE		SMOKE DETECTOR	(	3	3	.8	.1	3	1.2	3
AFEB		ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	(	1)	1	.3	.0	1	.4	3
WISC		MISCELLANEOUS			100		2.8	53	20.6	2

TOTAL NUMBER OF MOBILE HOMES REVIEWED -

257

FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:

NO. 3RD 2ND 1ST HOMES %HOMES LEVEL

***** ANSI STANDARD A19.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES *****
 * ANSI (0) 2120 (0) 60.1 246 95.7 2 *

CONTS	PART B	CONSTRUCTION	(	0)	730	34.4	20.7	235	91.4	3
EXTW	86/87	EXTERIOR WALLS	(	0)	237	32.5	11.2	173	67.3	4
ROOF	86/87	ROOF SYSTEM	(	0)	184	25.2	8.7	112	43.6	4
INTW	86/87	PARTITION WALLS	(	0)	120	16.4	5.7	100	38.9	4
TRAN	B-APP.	TRANSIT CONSIDERATIONS	(	0)	83	11.4	3.9	53	20.6	4
FLOP	86/87	FLOOR SYSTEMS	(	0)	75	10.3	3.5	60	23.3	4
DEXT	86/87/88	DOORS EXTERIOR	(	0)	16	2.2	.8	15	5.8	4
WINDW	86/87/88	WINDOWS	(	0)	12	1.6	.6	10	3.9	4
TIDN	86-5.1	TIEDOWNS	(	0)	3	.4	.1	3	1.2	4
DINT	88-3.2/3	DOOR INTERIOR	(	0)	0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
FWEQ	89.1	FIRE WARNING EQUIPMENT	(	0)	0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
SREQ	88-4	SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS	(	0)	0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
PLUM	PART C	PLUMBING	(	0)	701	33.1	19.9	208	80.9	3
WDTN	C11	WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	(	0)	218	31.1	10.3	156	60.7	4
DSYS	C12	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	(	0)	152	21.7	7.2	84	32.7	4
PFIA	C9	PLUMBING FIXTURES	(	0)	143	20.4	6.7	76	29.6	4
JCTI	C7.1	JOINTS + CONNECTIONS/TIGHT (GAS, WATER	(	105)	105	15.0	5.0	58	22.6	4
PREO	C5.2	PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENT	(	0)	50	7.1	2.4	45	17.5	4
VANY	C13	VENTS AND VENTING	(	0)	27	3.9	1.3	23	8.9	4
PFAP	C5.1.4	PROHIBITED FITTINGS AND PRACTICES	(	0)	3	.4	.1	3	1.2	4
PHAS	C10	HANGERS AND SUPPORTS	(	2)	2	.3	.1	2	.8	4
TANC	C8	TRAPS AND CLEANOUTS	(	0)	1	.1	.0	1	.4	4
ATDF	C5.1.5	ALIGN OF FITTINGS/DIRECTION OF FLOW	(	0)	0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
HEAT	PART D	HEATING SYSTEM	(	0)	409	19.3	11.6	168	65.4	3
HPSY	D5	PIPING SYSTEM	(	0)	210	51.3	9.9	117	45.5	4
HAPL	D6	APPLIANCES	(	0)	198	48.4	9.3	133	51.8	4
HLPG	D4.2.5	LP GAS SAFETY DEVICES	(	1	.2	.0	.0	1	.4	4
ELEC	PART E	ELECTRICAL	(	0)	280	13.2	7.9	142	55.3	3
EMOR	E11	WIRING METHODS	(	21)	179	63.9	8.4	108	42.0	4
EREC	E6	RECEPTACLE OUTLETS REQUIRED	(	0)	36	12.9	1.7	28	10.9	4
ERXY	E5.0	MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT	(	0)	19	6.8	.9	19	7.4	4
EXUR	E20	LIGHTING FIXTURES	(	14)	15	5.4	.7	12	4.7	4
EBFA	E22	OUTDOOR OUTLETS, FIXTURES, AIR-COOLING	(	5)	12	4.3	.6	12	4.7	4
EGDB	E23	GROUNDING AND BONDING	(	0)	5	1.8	.2	5	1.9	4
EDIS	E9	DISCONNECTING MEANS AND BRANCH CIRCUIT	(	0)	4	1.4	.2	4	1.6	4
EPOW	E10	POWER SUPPLY	(	0)	4	1.4	.2	4	1.6	4
ESML	E18	WALL SWITCHES	(	3)	3	1.1	.1	2	.8	4
EFRO	E19	RECEPTACLE OUTLETS	(	0)	3	1.1	.1	3	1.2	4
EBCR	E7	BRANCH CIRCUITS REQUIRED	(	0)	0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
EUND	E12	UNDER CHASSIS WIRING	(	0)	0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
EFPL	E13	SWITCHES AND RECEPTACLE PLATES	(	0)	0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ECON	E14	CONDUCTORS IN OUTLET BOXES	(	0)	0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
EPOL	E16	POLARIZATION	(	0)	0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ETER	E17	CONNECTION TO TERMINALS AND SPLICES	(	0)	0	.0	.0	0	.0	4

FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:

		NO.	%RD	%2ND	%1ST	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
AFCL	CONTROLS	(2)	35 19.3	9.4	1.0	21	8.2	4
AFFG	FUEL GUN	(0)	32 17.7	8.6	.9	20	7.8	4
AFMT	WALL THERMOSTAT	(17)	21 11.6	5.6	.6	18	7.0	4
AFBN	BLOWER MOTOR	(2)	4 2.2	1.1	.1	2	.8	4
AFTR	FILTER	3	1.7	.8	.1	3	1.2	4
AFAB	BURNER ASSEMBLY	2	1.1	.5	.1	2	.8	4
AFBL	BLOWER ASSEMBLY	(2)	2 1.1	.5	.1	2	.8	4
AFDR	FURNACE DOORS	1	.6	.3	.0	1	.4	4
AFGR	GAS REGULATOR	1	.6	.3	.0	1	.4	4
AFSC	FUEL SUPPLY CONNECTION	1	.6	.3	.0	1	.4	4
AHWM	HOT WATER HEATERS	(28)	82	21.9	2.3	52	20.2	3
AHEL	ELECTRIC HOT WATER HEATER	(17)	43 52.4	11.5	1.2	29	11.3	4
AHGS	GAS HOT WATER HEATER	(2)	11 13.4	2.9	.3	9	3.5	4
ARGE	RANGE -- GAS/ELECTRIC	(11)	72	19.3	2.0	36	14.0	3
ARPL	PILOT	(3)	18 25.0	4.8	.5	16	6.2	4
ARGL	GAS LEAK	17	23.6	4.5	.5	14	5.4	4
ARCL	CONTROLS	(2)	11 15.3	2.9	.3	10	3.9	4
ARBU	BURNER	(0)	6 8.3	1.6	.2	5	1.9	4
ARW	INTERNAL WIRING	6	8.3	1.6	.2	2	.8	4
ARHW	HARDWARE	(0)	3 4.2	.8	.1	3	1.2	4
AEXX	EXHAUST FAN	25	6.7	.7	.7	14	5.4	3
ACRF	REFRIGERATOR	(9)	10	2.7	.3	9	3.5	3
ACRL	CONTROLS	(0)	1 10.0	.3	.0	1	.4	4
ACRC	COMPRESSOR	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ACRM	COMPRESSOR MOTOR	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ACRR	REFRIGERANT SYSTEM	(0)	0 .0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ACRG	GASKETING {DOORS	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ACRN	FAN	0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
ASDE	SMOKE DETECTOR	3	.8	.8	.1	3	1.2	3
AFEB	ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	(1)	1	.3	.0	1	.4	3
AFMT	HEATING ELEMENT	(0)	0 .0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
AFST	THERMOSTAT	(0)	0 .0	.0	.0	0	.0	4
AFMC	CONTROLS	(0)	0 .0	.0	.0	0	.0	4

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

NO. 27TH 26TH 25TH 24TH 23RD MONIES \$HOME S LEVEL

***** ANSI STANDARD A119.1/ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES *****
 ***** (0) 2120 ***** Z46 95.7 *****

CONS	PART B	CONSTRUCTION	(	0)	730	235	91-4	3
EXM	86/27	EXTERIOR WALLS	(	0)	237	32-5	173	4
EXDR	87-1	DURABILITY	(	0)	132	55-7	127	5
EXDR4	87-1	EXTERIOR FASTENERS	(	0)	126	18-1	126	6
EXDR2	87-1	INTERIOR COVERING			3	17-5	2	6
EXDR1	87-1	EXTERIOR COVERING			1	4	1	6
EXDR3	87-1	CAULKING			0	-1	0	6
EXDR5	87-1	INTERIOR FASTENERS			0	-0	0	6
EXWR	87-1	WEATHER RESISTANCE - RAIN LEAKS	(	5)	57	7-8	0	6
EXWR2	87-1	WINDOWS			28	24-1	37	5
EXWR3	87-1	DOORS			16	3-8	21	6
EXWR4	87-1	PENETRATION OF EXTERIOR COVERING			8	4-8	15	6
EXWR5	87-1	INTERSECTION OF WALL AND ROOF			0	2-7	7	6
EXWR4	87-1	INTERSECTION OF WALL AND FLOOR			0	0	0	6
EXWR5	87-1	FASTENING OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS			0	-0	0	6
EXSS	86-5/6-6	EXTERIOR COVERING TO WALL FRAMING	(	0)	45	19-0	44	5
EXSS1	86-5/6-6	WALL TO ROOF			45	6-2	44	6
EXSS2	86-5/6-6	WALL TO FLOOR			0	-0	0	6
EXSS3	86-5/6-6	WALL TO WALL			0	-0	0	6
EXSS4	86-5/6-6	LOAD CARRYING CAPACITY			0	-0	0	6
EXSS5	86-5/6-6	EXTERIOR COVERING			0	-0	0	6
EXCC	86-6	WALL FRAMING	(	1)	1	-1	1	5
EXCC1	86-6	INTERIOR COVERING			0	-0	0	6
EXCC2	86-6	HEAT LOSS			0	-0	0	6
EXCC3	86-6	INSULATION			0	-0	0	6
EXHL	87-5	AIR INFILTRATION	(	0)	1	-1	1	5
EXHL1	87-5	VAPOR BARRIER IN CEILING			0	-0	0	6
EXHL2	87-5-4	NO VAPOR BARRIER IN CEILING			0	-0	0	6
EXCR	87-2	CONDENSATION RESISTANCE	(	1)	1	-1	1	5
EXCR1	87-2	INTERIOR FLAME SPREAD - INTERIOR COVERING			0	-0	0	6
EXCR2	87-2	METALLIC ROOF BONDING/EXTERIOR COVERINGS			0	-0	0	6
EXES	87-3	ROOF SYSTEM			0	-0	0	5
EXBH	87-6	RAIN LEAK - WATER RESISTANCE MEM. PENE	(	0)	184	25-2	112	5
RLWR	87-1	INTERSECTION OF ROOF AND EXTERIOR WALL	(	144)	162	22-2	103	5
RIEW	87-1	MEMBRANE PENETRATION			11	1-5	11	6
RLMP	87-1	AT MEMBRANE JOINT (WITHIN FIELD OF R	(	1)	7	3-8	7	6
RLMP1	87-1	AT VENT PIPE (PLUMBING)			2	-3	2	7
RLMP2	87-1	AT VENT PIPE (HEATING)			2	-3	2	7
RLMP3	87-1	AT DOUBLE WIDE JOINT			2	-3	2	7
RLMP4	87-1	AT TIP OUT JOINT			0	-0	0	7
RLMP5	87-1	LOAD CARRY CAPACITY			0	-0	0	7
RLCC	86-4	ROOF TRUSS	(	0)	8	1-1	7	5
RTKS	86-4	ROOF TRUSS CUT FOR ROOF JACK	(	1)	7	3-8	6	6
RTS4	86-4	TENSION MEMBER FAILURE			4	-5	4	7
RTS1	86-4	COMPRESSION MEMBER FAILURE			2	-3	2	7
RTS2	86-4	WEB MEMBER FAILURE			0	-0	0	7
RTS3	86-4	DECKING			0	-0	0	7
RDEL	86-4	CEILING			1	-1	1	6
CEIL	86-10	DEFLECTION	(	0)	8	4-3	8	6

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

			NO.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
DSML21.	C12.1.2.1	FITTINGS FOR SCREW PIPE (MATERIALS	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
DSML24.	C12.1.2.4	JOINING COPPER TUBING TO THREADED PIPE	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
DSML25.		DEFECTIVE FITTING	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
DSML1.	C12.1.1	PIPE	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
DSGR	C12.7	GRADE OF HORIZONTAL DRAINAGE PIPING	1				.7	.1	1	.4	5
DFCN	C12.3	FIXTURE CONNECTION (0)	0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
DFCN1.	C12.3.1	TOILET CONNECTION	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
DPSZ	C12.4	SIZE OF DRAINAGE PIPE (0)	0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
DPSZ1.	C12.4.1	FIXTURE LOAD (0)	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
DPSZ11.	C12.4.1.1	MIN PIPE DIA - 1-1/2" 1 TO 3 FIX	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
DPSZ12.	C12.4.1.2	MIN PIPE DIA - 2" 4 OR MORE FIX	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
DPSZ13.	C12.4.1.3	3" MIN DIA PIPE FOR TOILETS	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
DSWV	C12.5	WET-VENTED DRAINAGE SYSTEM (0)	0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
DSWV1.	C12.5.1	HORIZONTAL PIPING	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
DSWV2.	C12.5.2	SIZE - PIPING AND NUMBER OF FIXTURES	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
DSWV3.	C12.5.3	LENGTH OF TRAP ARM (TABLE C-3)	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
DSBF	C12.6	OFFSETS AND BRANCH FITTINGS (0)	0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
DSBF1.	C12.6.1	CHANGES IN DIRECTION - FITTING TYPES	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
DSBF2.	C12.6.2	HORIZONTAL TO VERTICAL	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
DSBF3.	C12.6.3	HORIZONTAL TO HORIZONTAL	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
PFIA	C9	PLUMBING FIXTURES (0)	143					20.4	76	29.6	4
PFIX	C9.2	FIXTURES (0)	86				60.1	12.3	59	23.0	5
TOIL	C9.2.1	TOILETS (18)	65			75.6	45.5	9.3	46	17.9	6
TOIL5.	C9.2.1.5	FLOOR CONNECTION	26		40.0	30.2	18.2	3.7	24	9.3	7
TOIL2.	C9.2.1.2	TOILET FLUSHING DEVICES	21		32.3	24.4	14.7	3.0	14	5.4	7
TOIL1.	C9.2.1.1	TOILET DESIGN	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
TOIL3.	C9.2.1.3	OVERFLOW PIPES - FLUSH TANKS	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
TOIL4.	C9.2.1.4	PROHIBITED TOILETS	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
TOIL6.	C9.2.1.6	WATER CLOSET	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
SHRS	C9.2.2	SHOWER STALLS (0)	16			18.6	11.2	2.3	15	5.8	6
SHRS2.	C9.2.2.2	WATERTIGHTNESS OF JOINT AT DRAIN	10		62.5	11.6	7.0	1.4	9	3.5	7
SHRS3.	C9.2.2.3	WATERTIGHTNESS OF SHOWER/ENCL	6		37.5	7.0	4.2	.9	6	2.3	7
SHRS1.	C9.2.2.1	SHOWER STALL CONSTRUCTION	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
SHRS4.	C9.2.2.4	PREFABRICATED PLUMBING FIXTURES	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
WACD	C9.2.4	CLOTHES WASHING MACHINE (0)	5			5.8	3.5	.7	4	1.6	6
WACD2.	C9.2.4.2	STANDPIPE SPECIFICATIONS	5		100.0	5.8	3.5	.7	4	1.6	7
WACD1.	C9.2.4.1	DRAIN	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
WACD3.	C9.2.4.3	PROHIBITED CONNECTIONS OF DRAIN	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
DISH	C9.2.3	DISHWASHING MACHINES (0)	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
DISH1.	C9.2.3.1	CONNECTION TO DRAIN	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
DISH2.	C9.2.3.2	PROHIBITED CONNECTIONS OF DRAIN	0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
PFGR	C9.1	GENERAL REQUIREMENT (0)	57				39.9	8.1	35	13.6	5
PFGR1.	C9.1.1	QUALITY OF FIXTURES	57			100.0	39.9	8.1	35	13.6	6
PFGR2.	C9.1.2	STRAINERS	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
PFGR3.	C9.1.3	FIXTURE CONNECTION	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
PFGR4.	C9.1.4	CONCEALED CONNECTIONS	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
PFGR5.	C9.1.5	DIRECTIONAL FITTING	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
IOPF	C9.3	INSTALLATION OF PLUMBING FIXTURES (0)	0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
IOPF1.	C9.3.1	ACCESS	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
IOPF2.	C9.3.2	ALIGNMENT	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
IOPF3.	C9.3.3	BRACKETS	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
JCT1	C7.1	JOINTS + CONNECTIONS/TIGHT (GAS, WATER (105)	105					15.0	58	22.6	4
JCT11.	C7.1.1	ASSEMBLING PIPE	0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
JCT12.	C7.1.2	THREADED JOINTS	0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
JCT13.	C7.1.3	SOLDERED JOINTS	0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
JCT14.	C7.1.4	PLASTIC PIPE, FITTING AND JOINTS	0				.0	.0	0	.0	5

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

				NO.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
TRAP91.	C8.1.9.1	GRADE OF TRAP ARM		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
TRAP92.	C8.1.9.2	TRAP ARM OFFSET		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
TRAP93.	C8.1.9.3	CONCEALED P TRAPS		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
TRAP94.	C8.1.9.4	REMOVABILITY OF TRAPS		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
CLOT	C8.2	CLEANOUT OPENINGS	(0)	0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
LOCF	C8.2.1	LOCATION OF CLEANOUT FITTINGS	(0)	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
LOCF1.	C8.2.1.1	WHEN INSTALLED		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
LOCF2.	C8.2.1.2	WHERE INSTALLED		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
LOCF3.	C8.2.1.3	USE OF CLEANING TOOL		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
ACTC	C8.2.2	ACCESS TO CLEANOUTS		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
CMAT	C8.2.3	MATERIAL		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
CDES	C8.2.4	DESIGN		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
ATDF	C5.1.5	ALIGN OF FITTINGS/DIRECTION OF FLOW		0					.0	0	.0	4
HEAT	PART D	HEATING SYSTEM	(0)	409						168	65.4	3
HPSY	D5	PIPING SYSTEM	(0)	210					51.3	117	45.5	4
HGPS	D5.1	GAS PIPING SYSTEMS	(0)	210				100.0	51.3	117	45.5	5
HGGG	D5.1.1	GENERAL	(0)	61			29.0	29.0	14.9	60	23.3	6
HGGG1.	D5.1.1.1	RODENT RESISTANCE		61	100.0		29.0	29.0	14.9	60	23.3	7
HGLS	D5.1.10	LOCATION OF GAS SUPPLY CONNECTION	(0)	61			29.0	29.0	14.9	61	23.7	6
HGLS1.	D5.1.10.1	LP-GAS SYSTEMS		61	100.0		29.0	29.0	14.9	61	23.7	7
HGLS2.	D5.1.10.2	COMBINATION LP-GAS AND NATURAL GAS		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
HGID	D5.1.11	IDENTIFICATION OF GAS SUPPLY CONNECTION		46			21.9	21.9	11.2	46	17.9	6
HGHS	D5.1.18	HANGERS AND SUPPORTS		27			12.9	12.9	6.6	27	10.5	6
HGAC	D5.1.13	APPLIANCE CONNECTION	(0)	11			5.2	5.2	2.7	11	4.3	6
HGAC2.		FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR THRU UNDERSIDE OF U		7	63.6		3.3	3.3	1.7	7	2.7	7
HGAC1.		FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR/SHARP RADIUS BEND		4	36.4		1.9	1.9	1.0	4	1.6	7
HGPM	D5.1.2	MATERIALS - USED/REPAIRED DEFECTS	(0)	3			1.4	1.4	.7	3	1.2	6
HGPM5.		CORROSION OF METALS		2	66.7		1.0	1.0	.5	2	.8	7
HGPM2.	D5.1.2.2	FITTINGS FOR GAS PIPING		1	33.3		.5	.5	.2	1	.4	7
HGPM1.	D5.1.2.1	STEEL OR WROUGHT IRON PIPE		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
HGPM3.	D5.1.2.3	COPPER TUBING		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
HGPM4.	D5.1.2.4	STEEL TUBING		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
HGPD	D5.1.3	PIPING DESIGN - LP GAS/NATURAL GAS	(1)	1			.5	.5	.2	1	.4	6
HGPD1.	D5.1.3.1	CROSS OVER FOR GAS PIPING		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
HGPZ	D5.1.4	GAS PIPE SIZING [TABLE D-2, PG 71]		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HGJP	D5.1.5	JOINTS FOR GAS PIPE		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HGJT	D5.1.6	JOINTS FOR TUBING		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HGJC	D5.1.7	PIPE JOINT COMPOUND - SCREW JOINTS		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HGCT	D5.1.8	CONCEALED TUBING INSIDE WALLS, FLOOR		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HGHJ	D5.1.9	CONCEALED JOINTS		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HGSC	D5.1.12	GAS SUPPLY CONNECTORS	(0)	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HGSC1.	D5.1.12.1	LP-GAS		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
HGVS	D5.1.14	VALVES - SHUTOFF LISTED TYPE		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HGIC	D5.1.15	GAS INLET CAP		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HGEG	D5.1.16	ELECTRICAL GROUND		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HGCP	D5.1.17	PIPE COUPLINGS AND UNIONS		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HGTL	D5.1.19	TESTING FOR LEAKAGE	(0)	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HGTL1.	D5.1.19.1	BEFORE APPLIANCES ARE CONNECTED		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
HGTL2.	D5.1.19.2	AFTER APPLIANCES ARE CONNECTED		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
HOP5	D5.2	OIL PIPING SYSTEM	(0)	0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
HOPG	D5.2.1	GENERAL		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HOPM	D5.2.2	MATERIAL - NO USED AND/OR REPAIRED	(0)	0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
HOPM1.	D5.2.2.1	STEEL OR WROUGHT-IRON PIPE		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7
HOPM2.	D5.2.2.2	FITTINGS FOR OIL PIPING		0		.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0	7

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

	NO.	27TH	25TH	24TH	23RD	HOMES	HOMES	LEVEL
EBCR31.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EBCR32.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EBCR33.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EBCR34.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EBCR35.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUCT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EFPL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EFSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EFMT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EFLF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EFMG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ECGN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ECBS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ECFC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPDL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPGC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPOU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPGR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ETER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ETCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ETSJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMKE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMCB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMFS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMNP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***** ROUTINE MAINTENANCE *****
 * NANS *****

NO.	27TH	25TH	24TH	23RD	HOMES	HOMES	LEVEL
NCXD	244	44-4	49-6	44-4	97	37-7	4
NCXH	121	22-0	15-6	22-0	63	24-5	5
NCXF	38	6-9	7-8	6-9	30	11-7	5
NCST	19	3-5	4-1	3-5	16	6-2	5
NCXR	10	1-8	2-9	1-8	7	2-7	5
NCSR	7	1-3	1-6	1-3	6	2-3	5
NCCD	4	.7	.8	.7	3	1-2	5
NCSX	2	-4	-8	-4	2	-8	5
NCHD	122	22-2	30-3	22-2	66	25-7	4
NCHR	37	6-7	15-6	6-7	25	9-7	5
NCHW	19	3-5	15-6	3-5	15	5-8	5
NCHT	19	3-5	12-3	3-5	17	6-6	5
NCHF	15	2-7	7-4	2-7	14	5-4	5
NCMS	9	1-6	1-6	1-6	9	3-5	5
NCS	41	7-5	47-5	7-5	25	9-7	4
NCPD	40	7-3	15-0	7-3	27	10-5	4
NCPH	19	3-5	15-0	3-5	14	5-4	5
NCPF	6	1-1	5-8	1-1	6	2-3	5
NCSM	32	5-8	26	5-8	21	8-2	4
NCHH	27	4-9	55-6	4-9	26	10-1	4
NCHD	15	2-7	55-6	2-7	15	5-8	5

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

			NO.	Z7TH	Z6TH	Z5TH	Z4TH	Z3RD	HOMES	ZHOMES	LEVEL
NPDS	WATERSUPPLY		0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
NPX	EXTERIOR DRAIN-FURNACE-WATER HEATER		0					.0	0	.0	4
NELC	ELECTRICAL	(61)	124						74	28.8	5
NEOP	DISTRIBUTION PANEL BOARD	(10)	55					44.4	40	15.6	4
NEOF	FUSES		32				58.2	25.8	22	8.6	5
NECB	CIRCUIT BREAKERS		8				14.5	6.5	8	3.1	5
NEOT	FJSTAT		5				9.1	4.0	5	1.9	5
NERC	RECEPTICAL OUTLETS	(11)	33					26.6	26	10.1	4
NERD	OUT DOOR	(11)	30				90.9	24.2	24	9.3	5
NEHT	HEAT TAPE		26			86.7	78.8	21.0	21	8.2	6
NELF	LIGHT FIXRURE		3			10.0	9.1	2.4	3	1.2	6
NERI	INTERIOR	(0)	2				6.1	1.6	2	.8	5
NERF	FACEPLATE		2			100.0	6.1	1.6	2	.8	6
NEPP	POWER POLE/LIFELINE		18					14.5	17	6.6	4
NESW	SWITCHES	(6)	7					5.6	6	2.3	4
NESF	FACEPLATE		1				14.3	.8	1	.4	5
NEEF	EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURE		3					2.4	3	1.2	4
NETF	INTERIOR LIGHTING FIXTURES	(11)	1					.8	1	.4	4
NETN	NOT SECURELY ATTACHED		0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
NESR	SERVICE		1					.8	1	.4	4
NEGR	EXTERNAL GROUNDING		0					.0	0	.0	4
NEBC	BRANCH CIRCUIT MALFUNCTION		0					.0	0	.0	4
NHTG	HEATING	(4)	44						34	13.2	3
NHGP	GAS SUPPLY PIPING		23					52.3	20	7.8	4
NHSP	INSTALLED SPACE HEATERS		10					22.7	8	3.1	4
NHOP	OIL SUPPLY PIPING	(7)	7					15.9	6	2.3	4
NHOF	FROZEN		0				.0	.0	0	.0	5
NHGR	GAS PRESSURE REGULATOR		0					.0	0	.0	4
NHRJ	ROOF JACK		0					.0	0	.0	4

* APEQ	MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT	(0)	374						106	41.2	2 *

AFHA	FURNACE-HOT AIR-GAS OR OIL	(39)	181						77	30.0	3
AFPL	PILOT/ELECTRONIC IGNITION	(3)	40					22.1	32	12.5	4
AFPLI	RELIGHT PILOT		37				92.5	20.4	31	12.1	5
AFCL	CONTROLS	(21)	35					19.3	21	8.2	4
AFBU	BURNER	(11)	16				45.7	8.8	9	3.5	5
AFCV	CONTROLS VALVE		8			50.0	22.9	4.4	4	1.6	6
AFTC	THERMOCOUPLE		6			37.5	17.1	3.3	5	1.9	6
AFCR	RESET BUTTON		1			6.3	2.9	.6	1	.4	6
AFCA	CAD CELLS		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
AFBE	ELECTRODE		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
AFBW	BLOWER	(11)	15				42.9	8.3	12	4.7	5
AFLS	LIMIT SWITCH		14			93.3	40.0	7.7	11	4.3	6
AFBR	RESET BUTTON		0			.0	.0	.0	0	.0	6
AFTW	INTERNAL WIRING	(11)	2				5.7	1.1	2	.8	5
AFES	ON/OFF EMERGENCY SWITCH		1			50.0	2.9	.6	1	.4	6
AFFG	FUEL GUN	(0)	32					17.7	20	7.8	4
AFFL	GAS LEAK		28				87.5	15.5	16	6.2	5

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

	NO.	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	L-LEVEL
ARS6 SURFACE BURNER	3		27.3	4.2		3	1.2	5
ARTH THERMOSTAT	2		18.2	2.8		2	.8	5
ARTI TIMER	0		-0	-0		0	-0	5
ARBU BURNER	6	(0)		8.3		5	1.9	4
ARBY OVEN	3		50.0	4.2		3	1.2	5
ARBS SURFACE	3		50.0	4.2		2	.8	5
ARIM INTERNAL WIRING	6			8.3		2	.8	4
ARHW HARDWARE	3	(0)	100.0	4.2		3	1.2	4
ARHO OVEN DOORS	3			-0		0	-0	5
ARHH HINGES	0		-0	-0		0	-0	5
ARHD DRAMS	0		-0	-0		0	-0	5
ARHK KNDS	0		-0	-0		0	-0	5
AEEX EXHAUST FAN	25					14	5.4	3

ACRF REFRIGERATOR	(9)	10				9	3.5	3
ACRA CONTROLS	(0)	1			10.0	1	-4	4
ACRA FAN					10.0		-4	5
ACRD DEFROST TIMER		0			-0	0	-0	5
ACRS SWITCHES		0			-0	0	-0	5
ACRC COMPRESSOR		0			-0	0	-0	4
ACRM COMPRESSOR MOTOR		0			-0	0	-0	4
ACRR REFRIGERANT SYSTEM	(0)	0			-0	0	-0	4
ACRZ FREEZER COILS		0			-0	0	-0	5
ACRI REFRIGERATOR COILS		0			-0	0	-0	5
ACRT TUBING		0			-0	0	-0	5
ACRH RECHARGE		0			-0	0	-0	5
ACRG CASNETING (DOORS)		0			-0	0	-0	4
ACRN FAN		0			-0	0	-0	4
ASDE SMOKE DETECTOR		3				3	1.2	3

AFEB ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	(1)	1				1	-4	3
AFMT HEATING ELEMENT		0			-0	0	-0	4
AFST THERMOSTAT	(0)	0			-0	0	-0	4
AFTF TRANSFORMER		0			-0	0	-0	5
AFNC CONTROLS	(0)	0			-0	0	-0	4
AFPT THERMOCOUPLES		0			-0	0	-0	5

Appendix C

Photographic Documentation

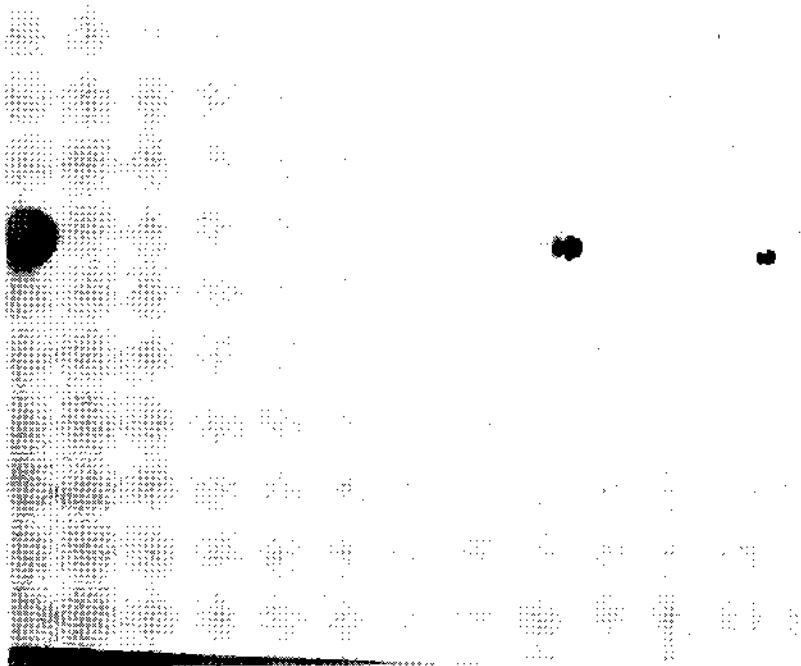


Figure C-1 Exterior Wall Fasteners Which Have Corroded and Worked Loose

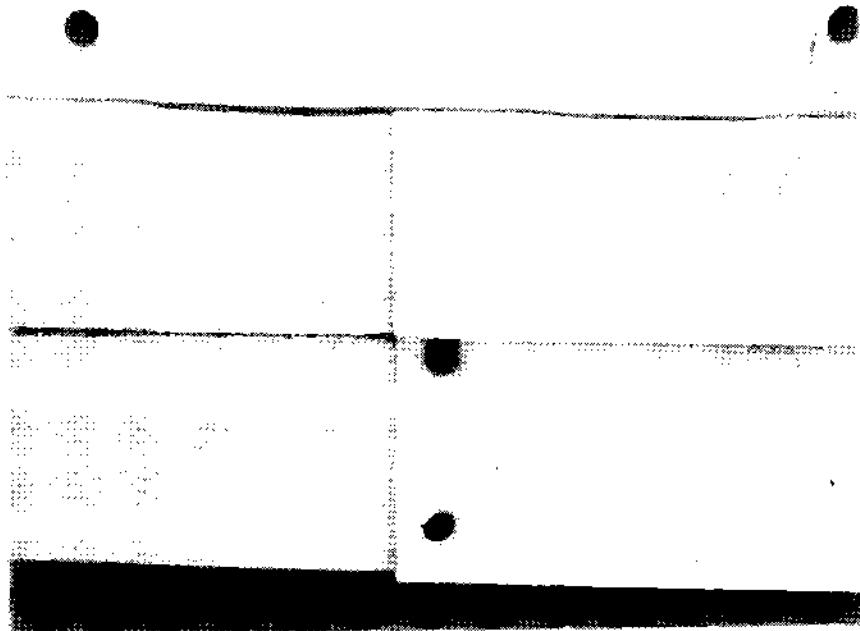


Figure C-2 Rusted Exterior Fasteners

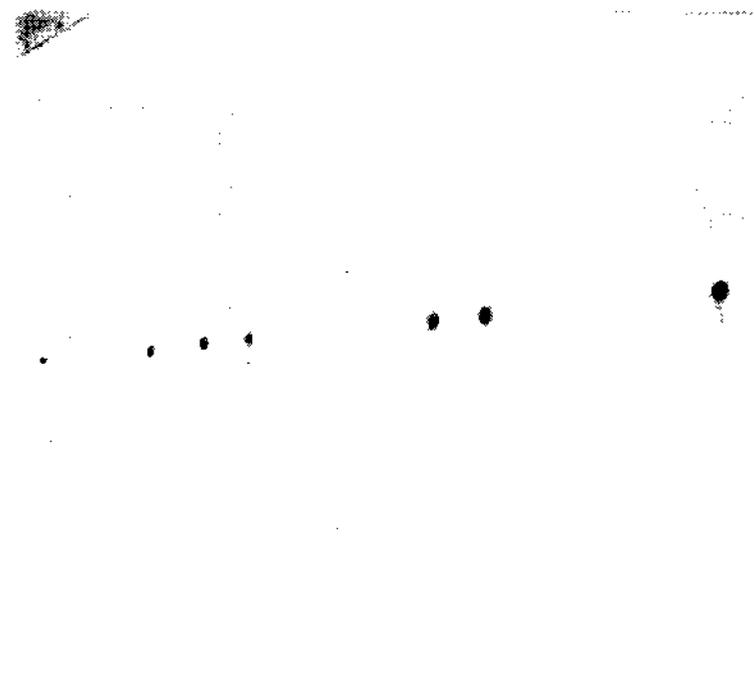


Figure C-3 Rusted Exterior Fasteners
Causing Staining of Siding

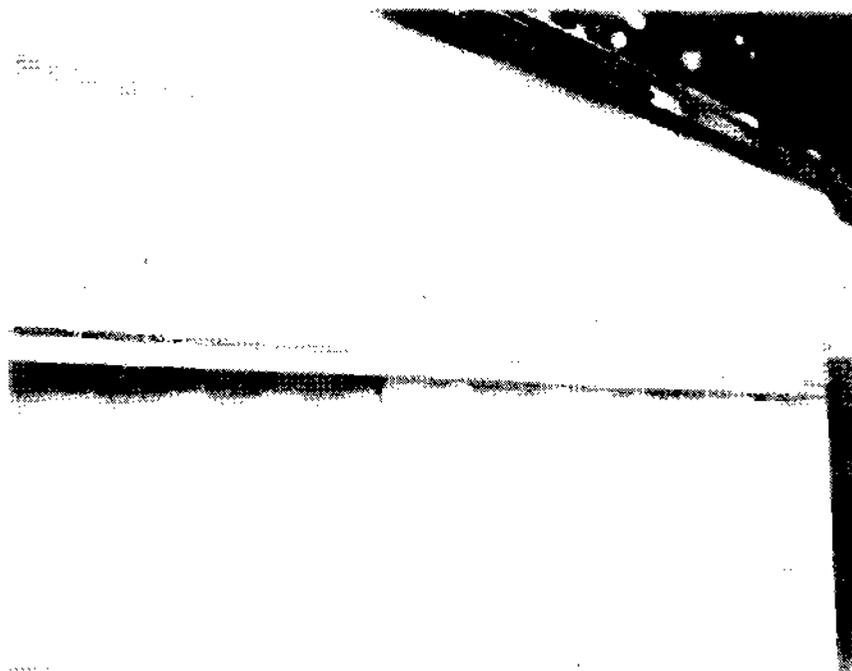


Figure C-4 Exterior Fasteners Pulled
Through Exterior Siding

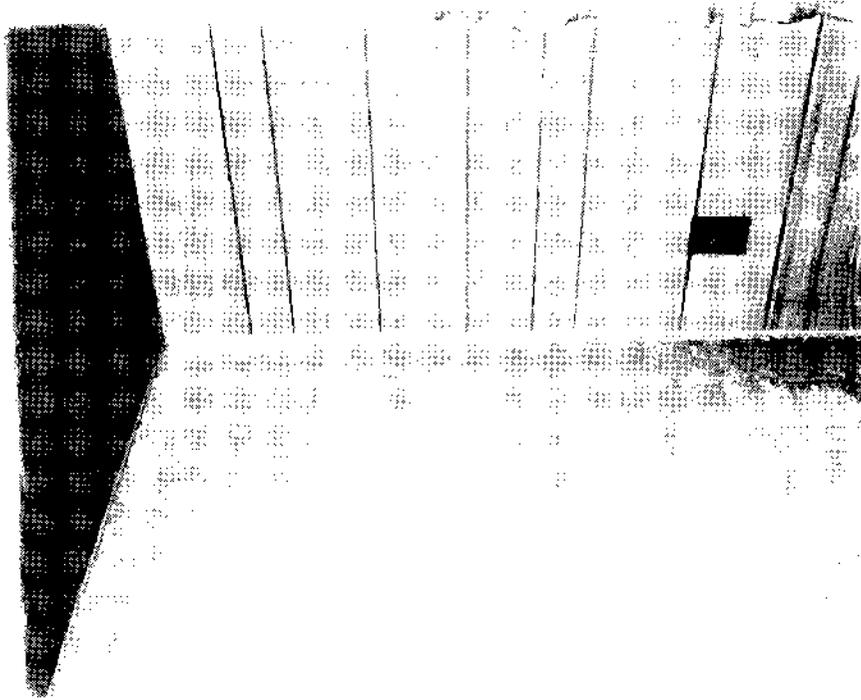


Figure C-5 Water Staining At Wall-Floor Due to Rain Leak Through Exterior Wall

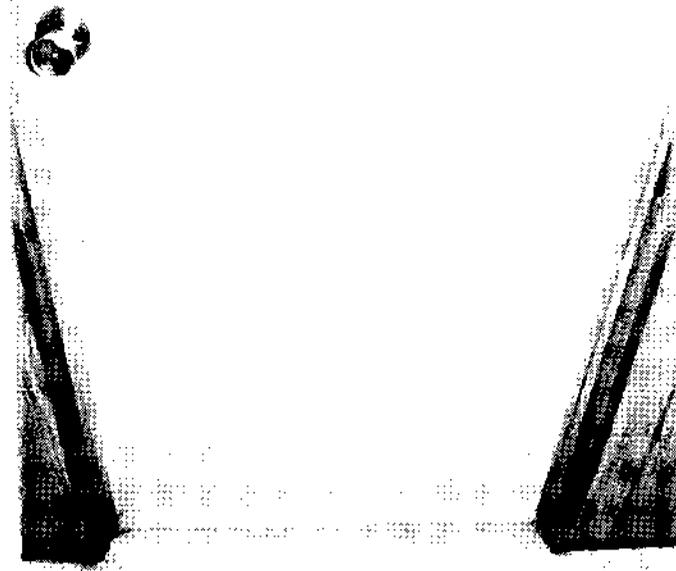


Figure C-6 Rain Leak Staining at Exterior Door



Figure C-7 Buckled Interior Wall Paneling on Exterior Wall Due to Water Penetration of Exterior Skin.



Figure C-8 No Insulation in Exterior Wall Stud Space and Unprotected Electrical Wire Running Through Notched Stud

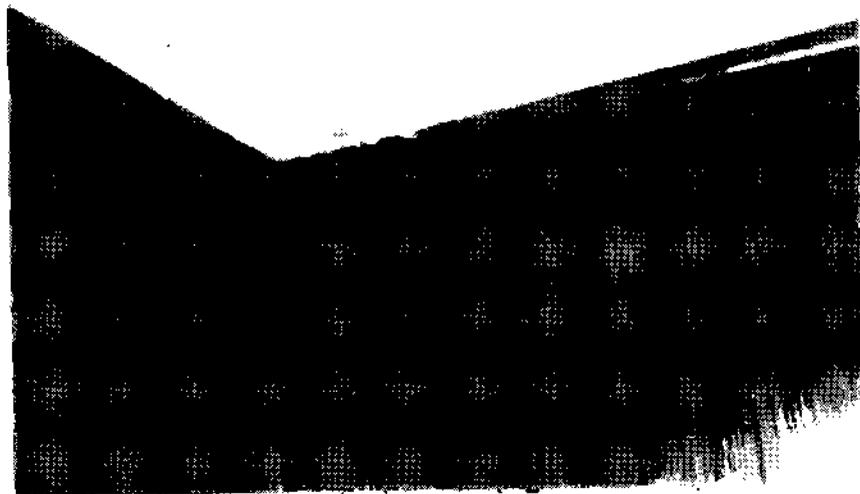


Figure C-9 Water Stained Ceiling Material
Due to Rain Leak

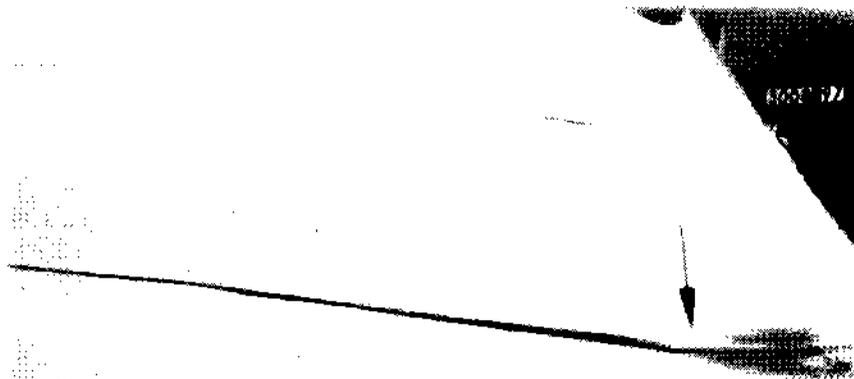


Figure C-10 Damaged Metal Roof Allowing Rain Leak With Resulting Damage Shown in Figure C-11



Figure C-11 Water Damage to Ceiling Due to Rain Leak at Roof Membrane Joint

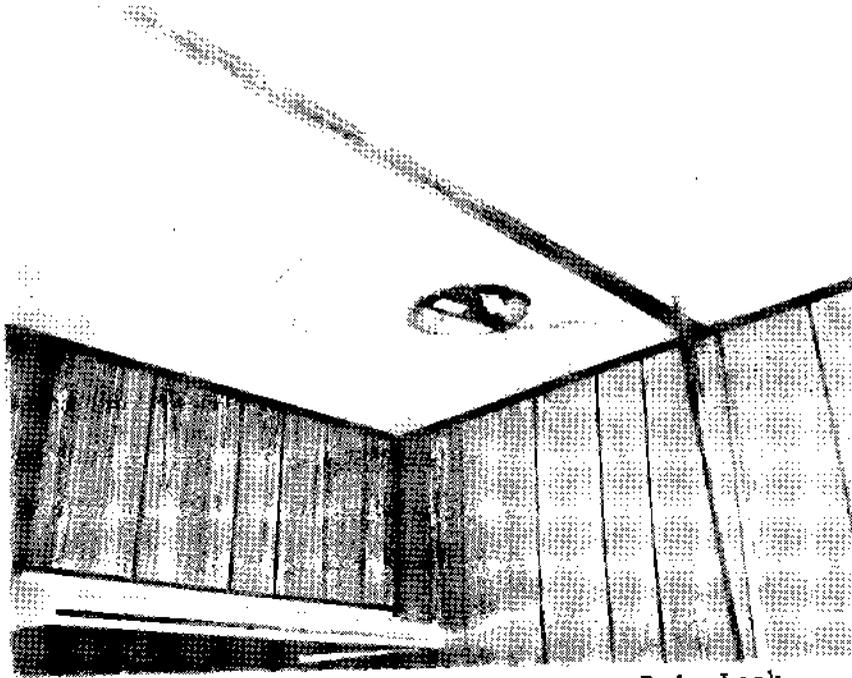


Figure C-12 Water Damage to Ceiling Due to Rain Leak at Vent Stack Penetration Through Roof

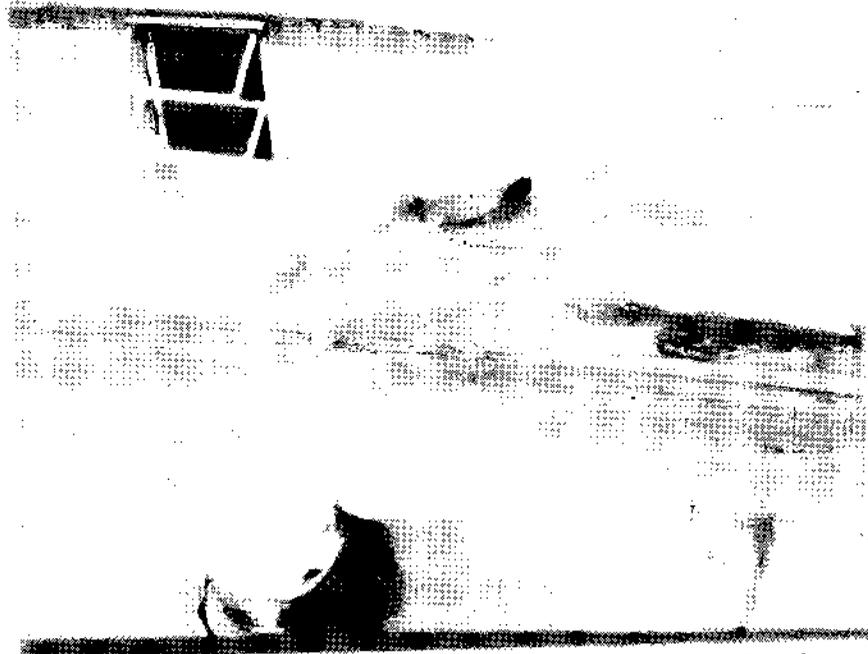


Figure C-13 Application of Coating Material to Vent Stack Penetration in Roof to Correct Rain Leak

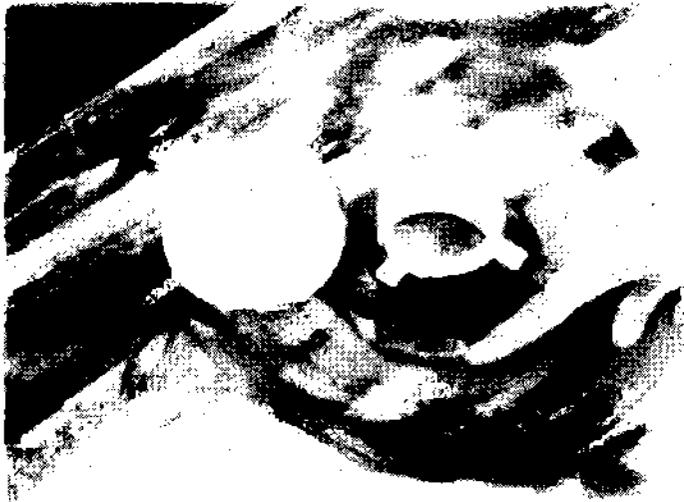


Figure C-14 Rain Leak at Flashing of Plumbing Vent Pipe

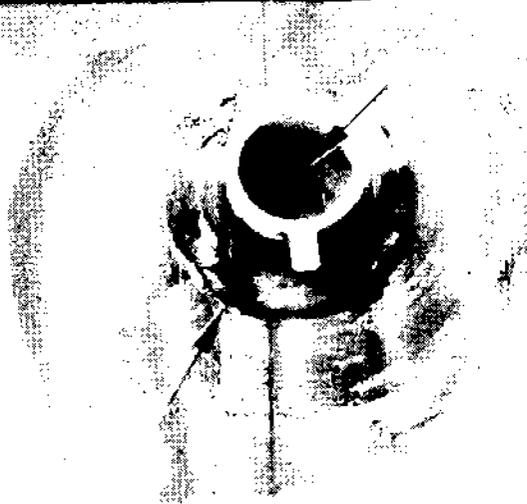


Figure C-15 Rain Leak at Plumbing Vent Pipe Flashing Located at Joint of Metal Roofing. Also, Vent Pipe Does Not Penetrate Roof Covering

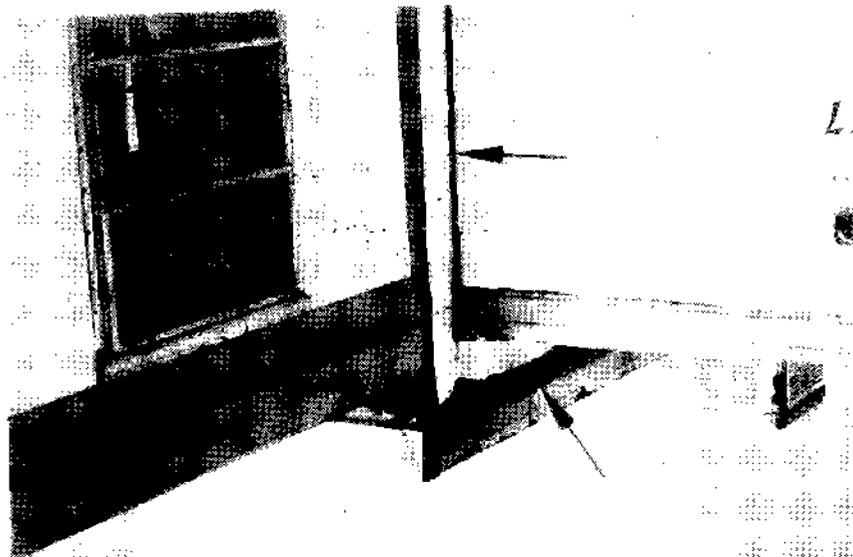


Figure C-16 Ungasketed Heating Vent Pipe Attached With Sheet Metal Screws to Metal Roofing



Figure C-17 Application of Coating Material to Repair Water Leak at Tip-out Joint

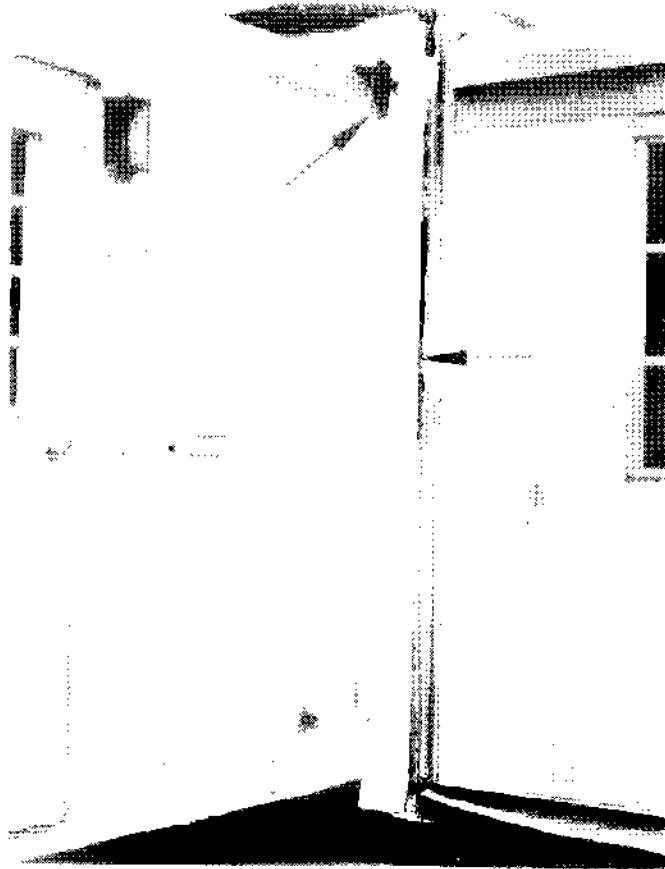


Figure C-18 Location of Rain Leak
at Tip-out Joint



Figure C-19 Bowstring Roof Truss Cut for
Passage of Furnace Vent

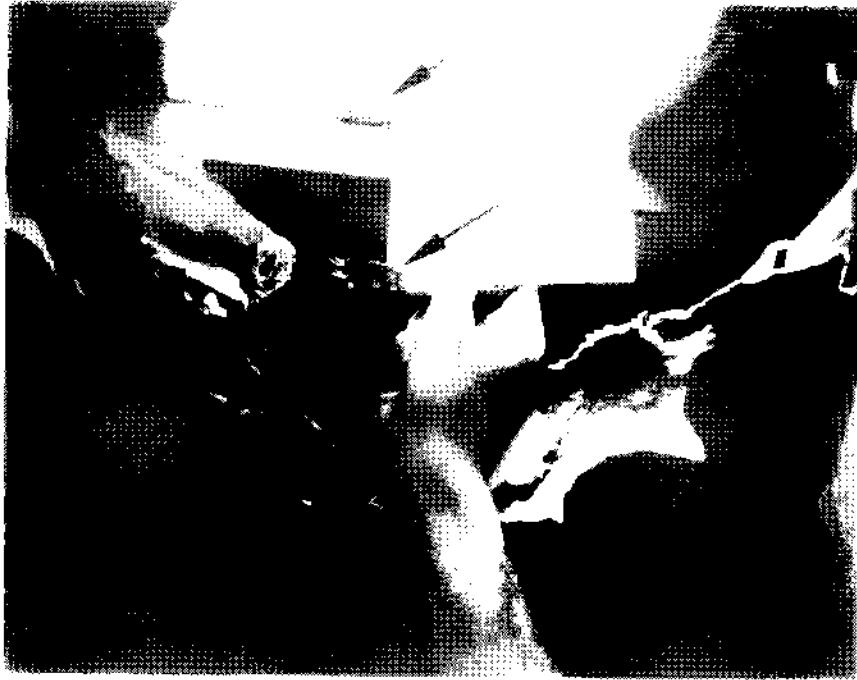


Figure C-20 Compression and Tension Chords of Bowstring Roof Truss Cut for Passage of Furnace Vent

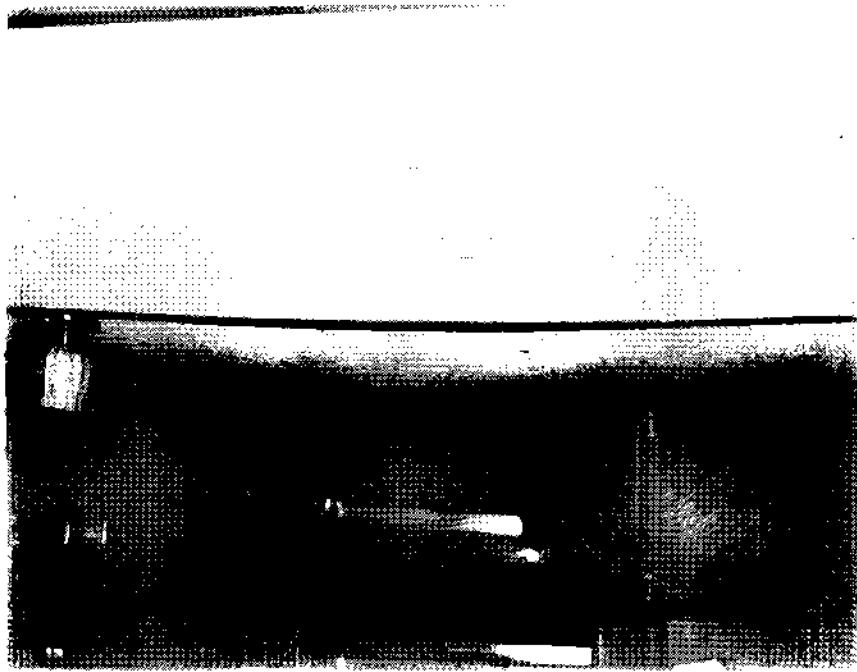


Figure C-21 Deflection of Ceiling Indicating Failure of Attachment to the Roof Truss

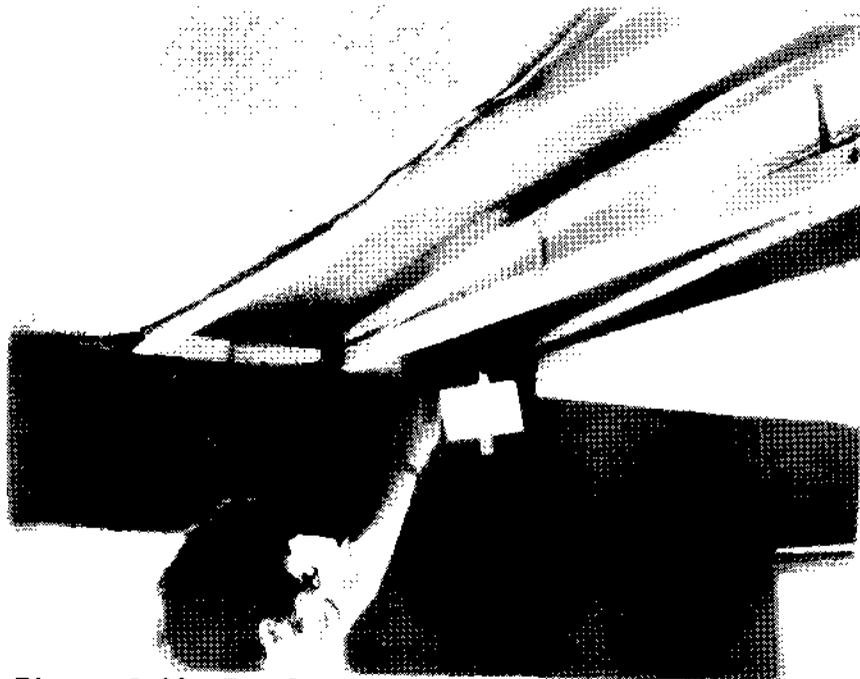


Figure C-22 Insulation Missing in Roof System. Note Metal Roofing Loosely Lying on Roof Truss Which Would Likely Result in "Roof Rumble" in Windy Condition

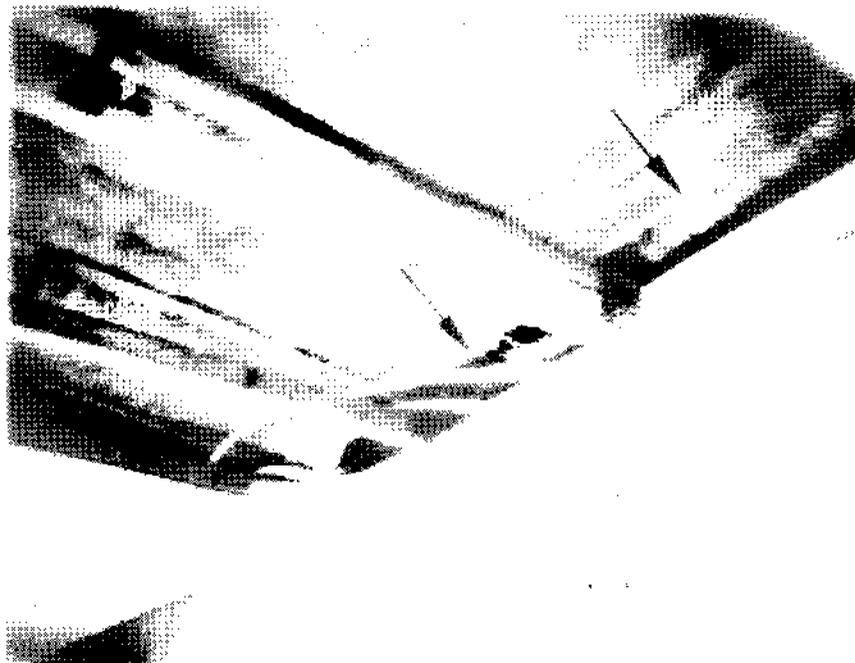


Figure C-23 Insulation Cut Short at Juncture of Roof Truss and Exterior Wall



Figure C-24 Improperly Crimped Metal
Membrane at Roof Edge



Figure C-25 Crack in Crimped Steel Roof
Membrane—Water Leak Potential

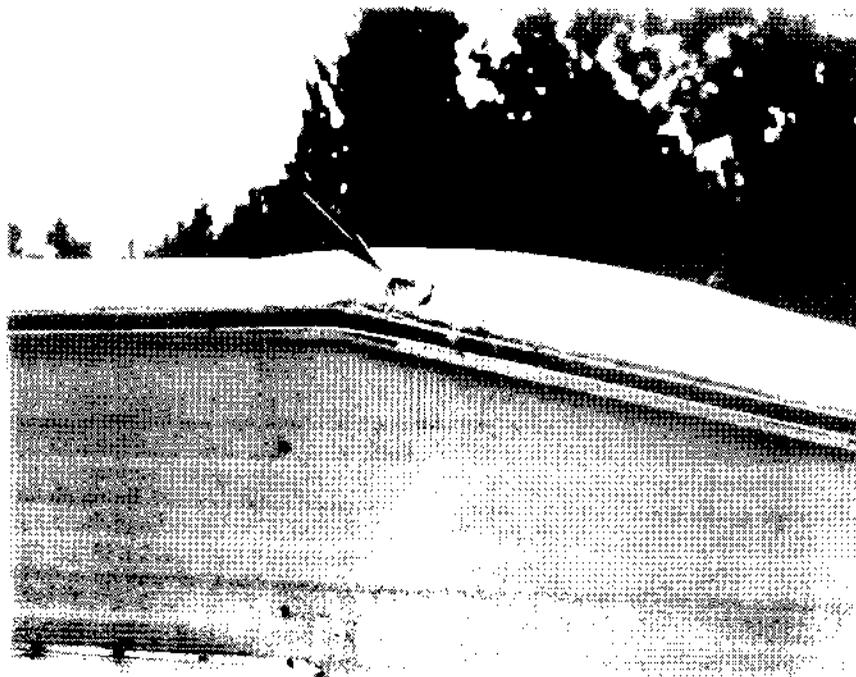


Figure C-26 Crimped Steel Membrane at Change in Slope of Roof

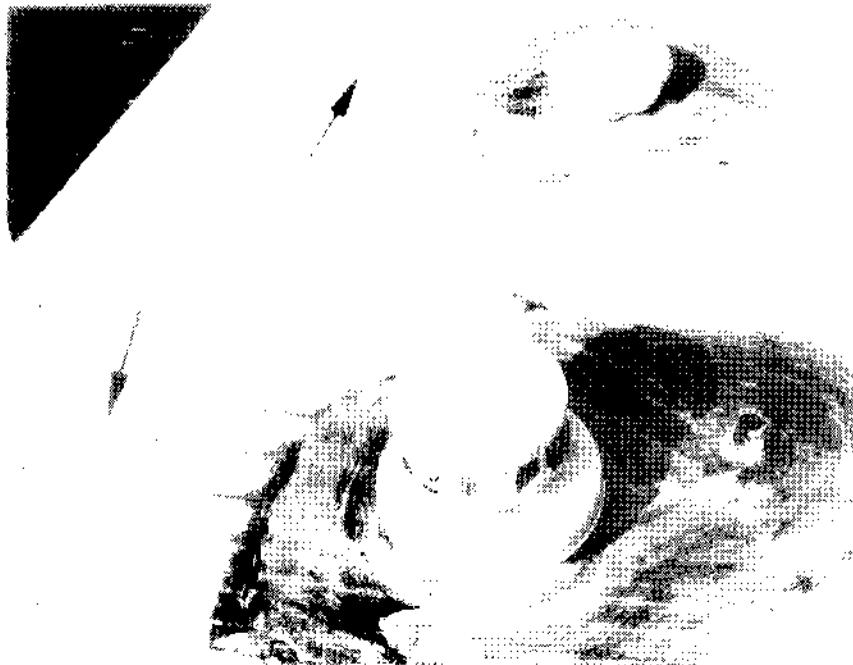


Figure C-27 Rusting Steel Roofing Membrane Near Roof Penetrations Which Have Been Coated With Roofing Sealant

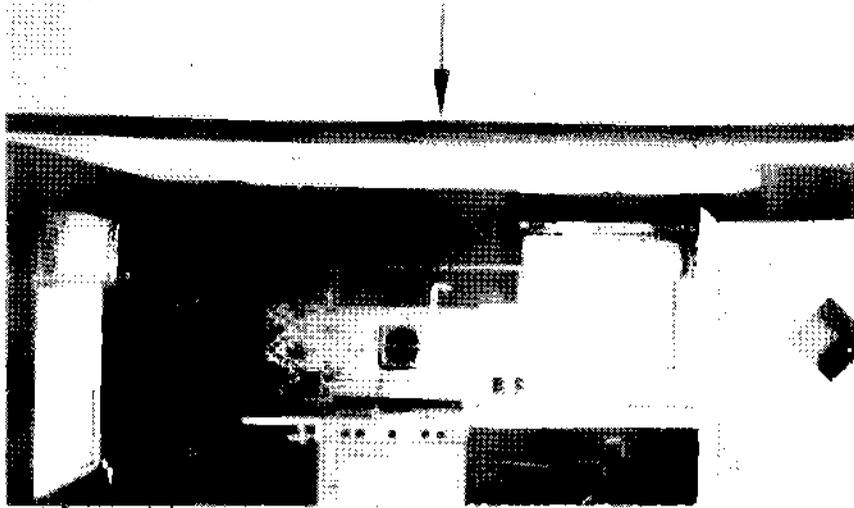


Figure C-28 Failure of Ceiling/Roof Truss Attachment
as Indicated by Sagging Ceiling

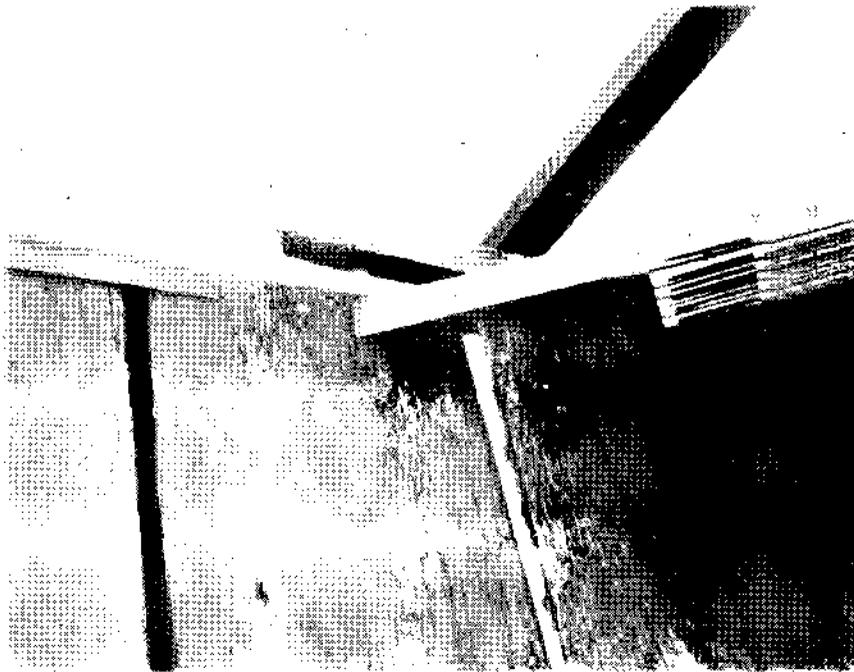


Figure C-29 Loose Interior Paneling to Wall Framing Attachment
At Intersection of Exterior Wall and Ceiling



Figure C-30 Distortion of Interior Partition With Door - Due to Undercarriage Damage.



Figure C-31 Load Carrying Failure of Partition Wall Structural Member Due to Inferior Lumber Grade

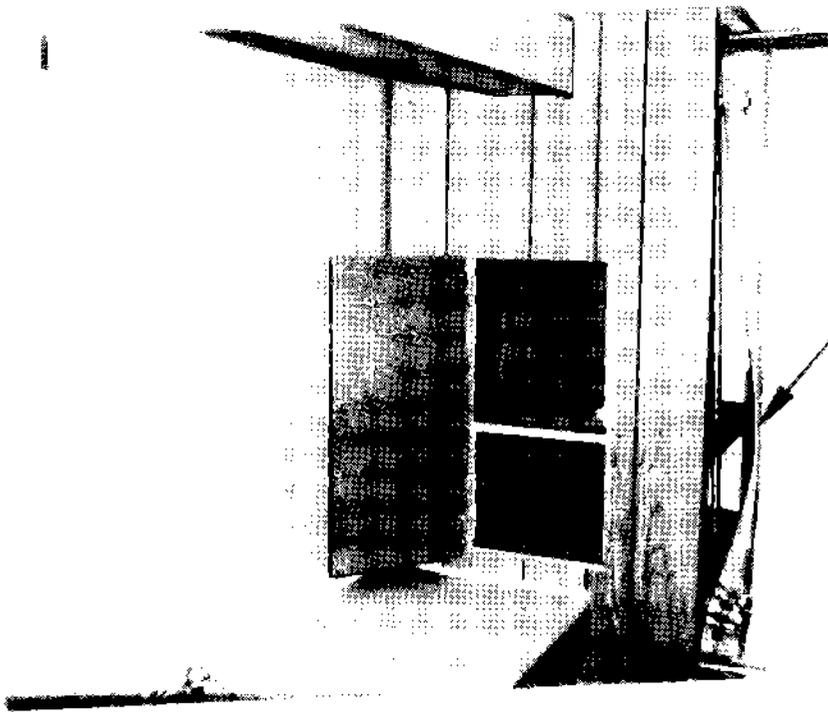


Figure C-32 Distortion of Shower Enclosure
Wall Due to Effects of Moisture

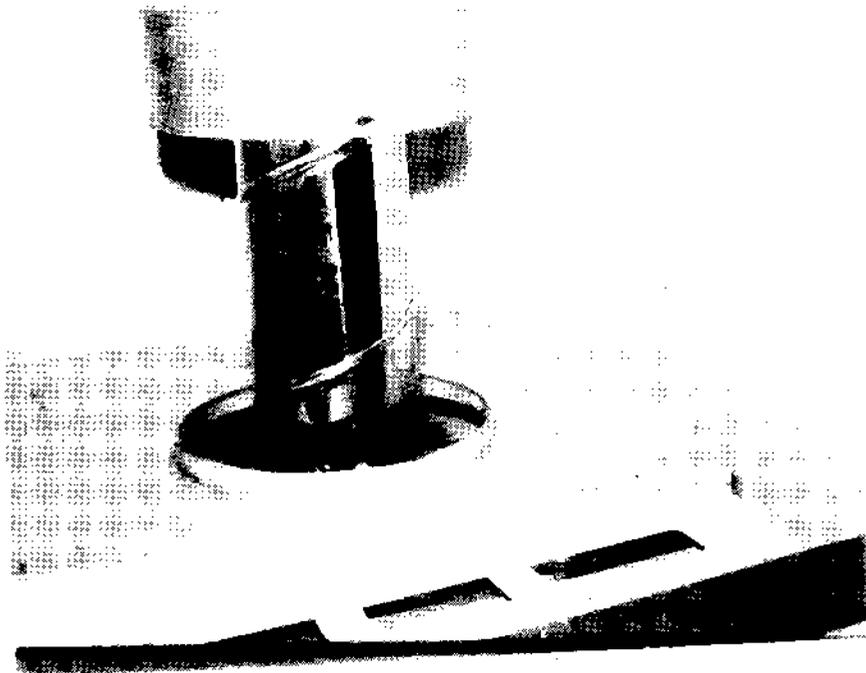


Figure C-33 Construction Detail - Gypsum Board
Lining of Furnace Enclosure Wall



Figure C-34 A-Frame Assembly and Outrigger Failure
Resulting in Damage to Mobile Home - Exterior View.

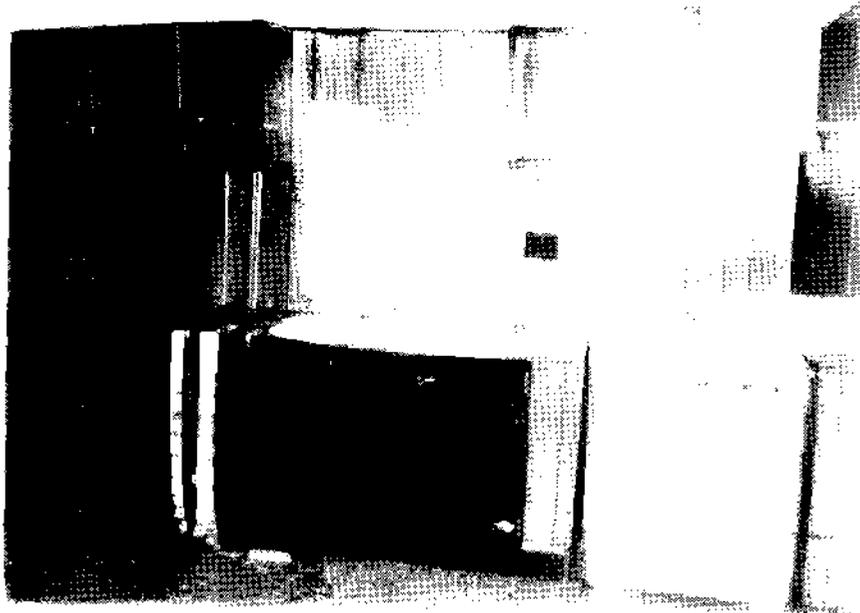


Figure C-35 Result of A-Frame Assembly and Outrigger
Failure - Interior View Looking Toward Tongue
End of Home Shown in Figure C-34.

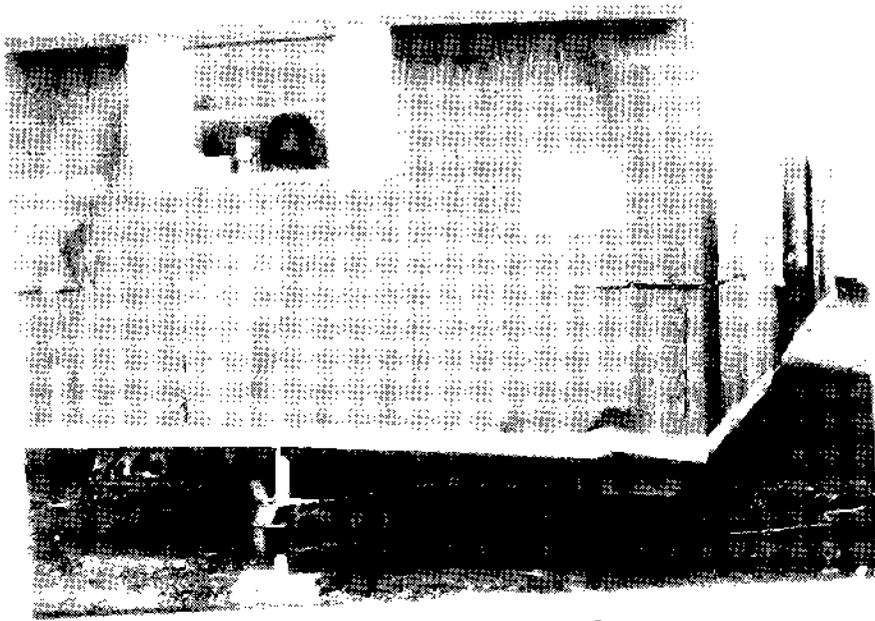


Figure C-36 A-Frame Assembly Failure

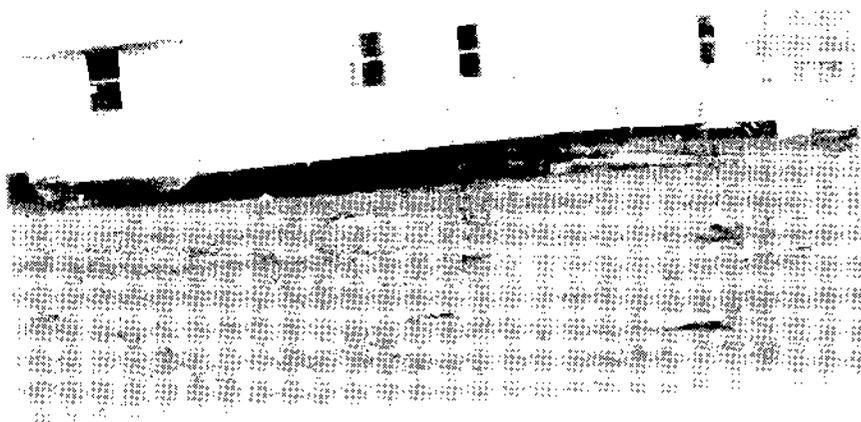


Figure C-37 Longitudinal Member Failure.

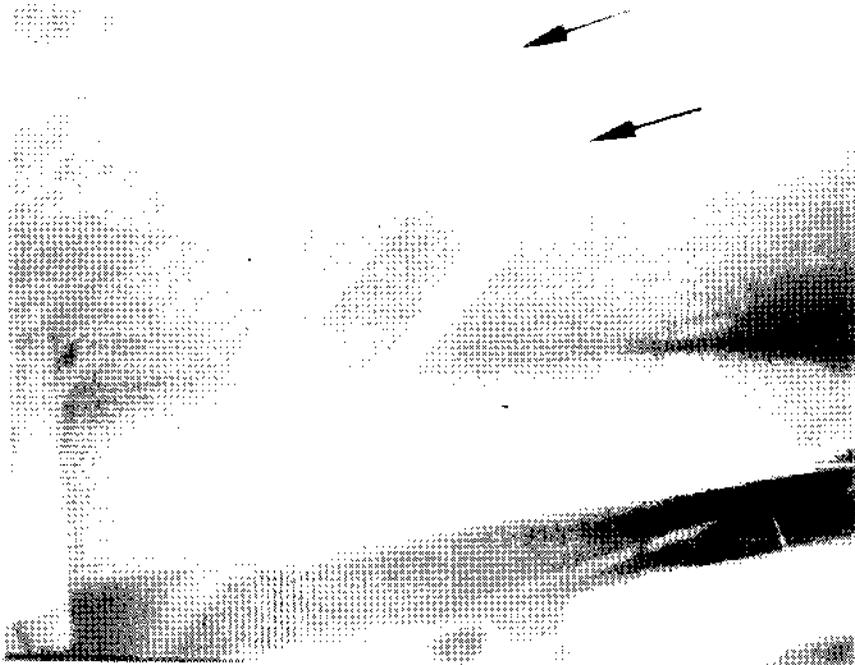


Figure C-38 View of Underside of Mobile Home -
Weld Failure of Open Web Outrigger.



Figure C-39 Buckled Floor Covering at Joints
of Floor Sheathing



Figure C-40 Damaged Floor Covering at
Entrance to Bedroom



Figure C-41 Damaged Floor Covering

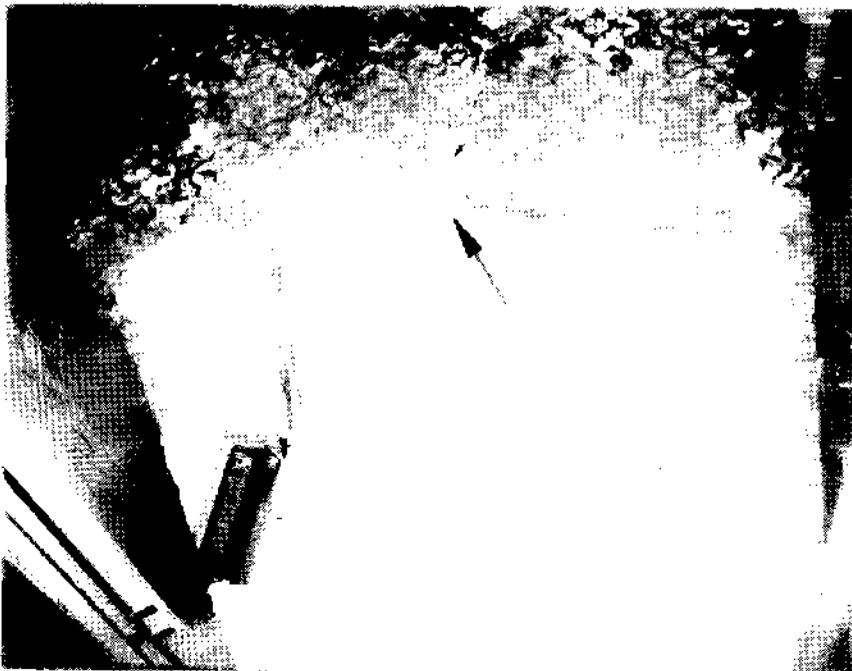


Figure C-42 Buckled Flooring and Covering Due to Distortion of Floor System Caused by Undercarriage Damage



**Figure C-43 Buckling of Particle Board Floor Decking
Due to Water Damage Caused by Plumbing Malfunction**



**Figure C-44 Damage to Bottomboard on Underside of Mobile Home
Exposing Floor Insulation Resulting in Diminished
Rodent Resistance and Excessive Air Infiltration.**

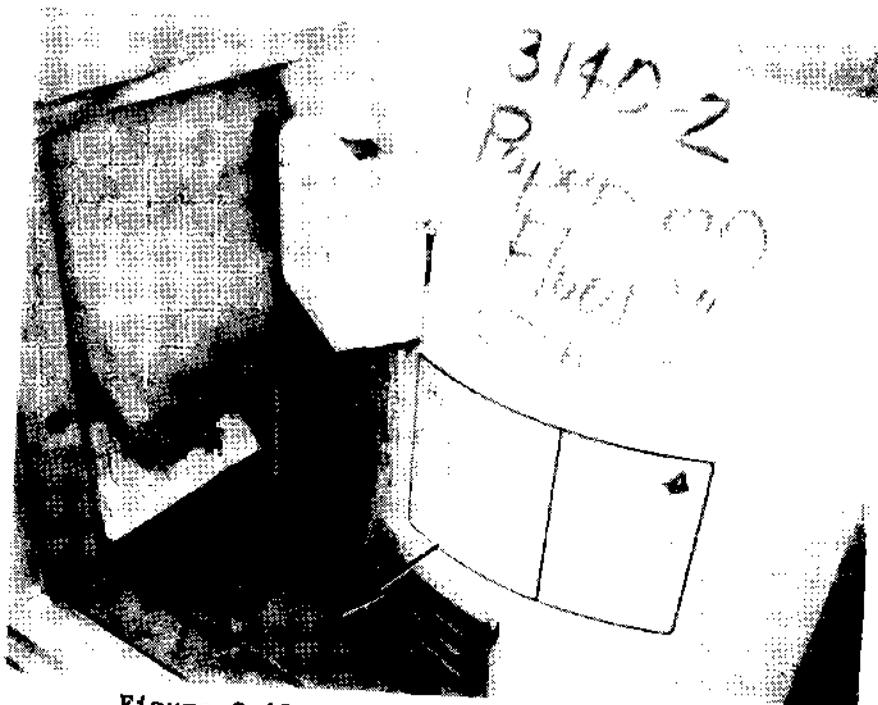


Figure C-45 Combustible Material on Hot Water Heater Compartment Floor

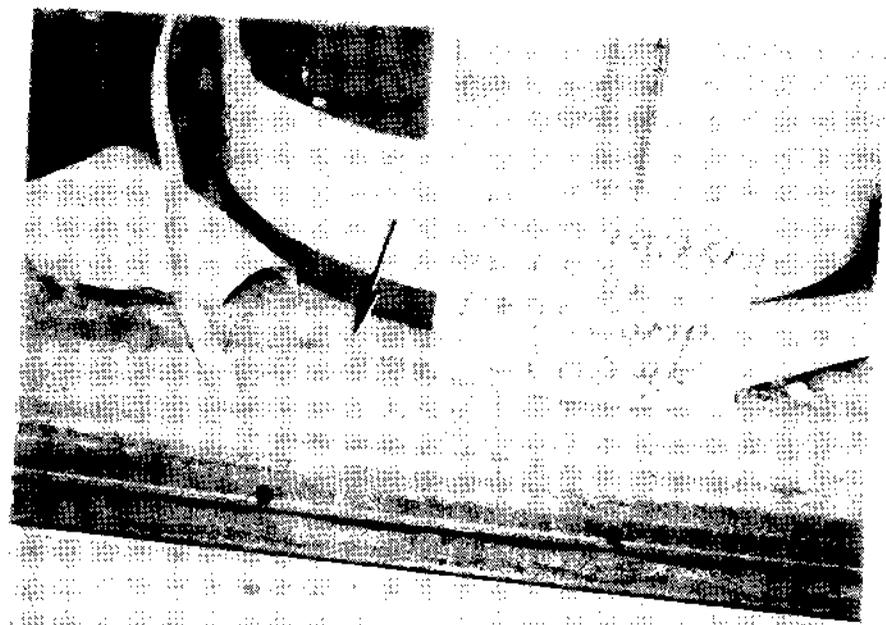


Figure C-46 Combustible Material on Hot Water Heater Compartment Floor

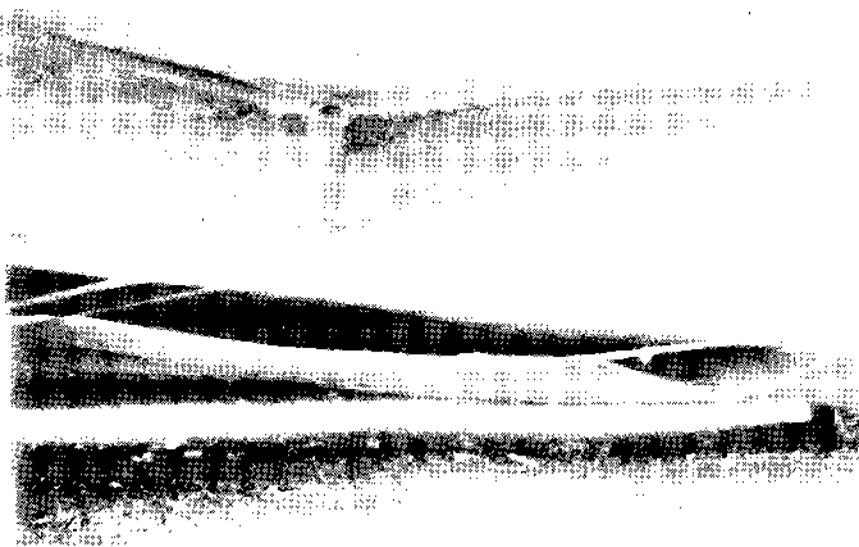


Figure C-47 Failure of Fastening of Bottomboard to Underside of Floor.

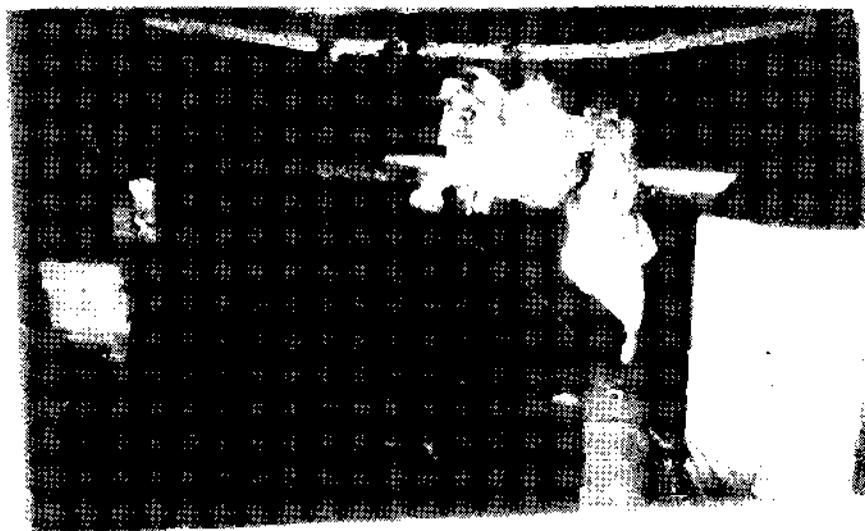


Figure C-48 Failure of Fastening of Bottomboard to Underside of Floor.



Figure C-49 Failure of Fastening of Bottomboard
to Underside of Mobile Home



Figure C-50 Inadequate Rodent Resistance Due to Oversize Hole Cut for Passage of Plumbing Piping. No Attempt Was Made to Seal Holes.

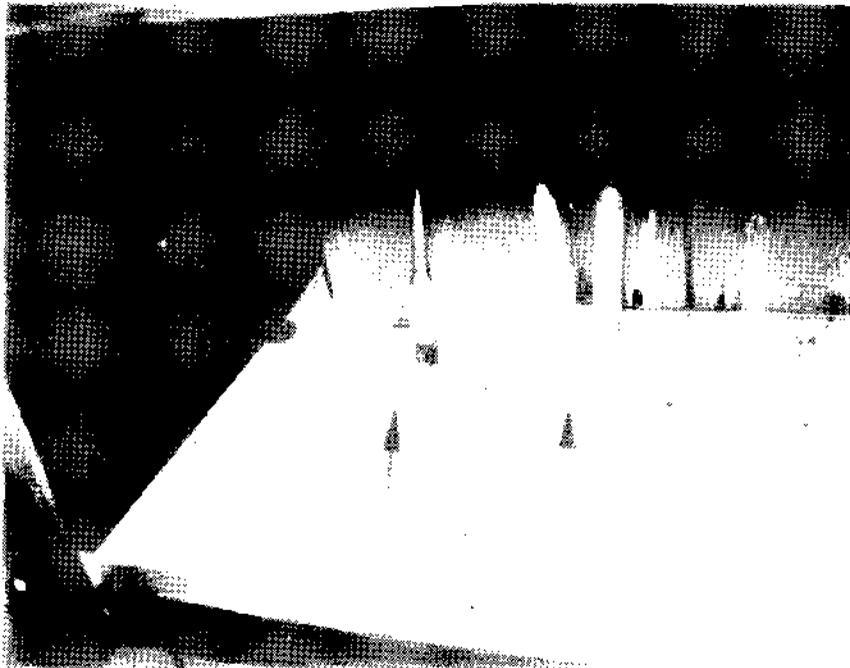


Figure C-51 Rodent Protection Was Provided at These Pipe Penetrations

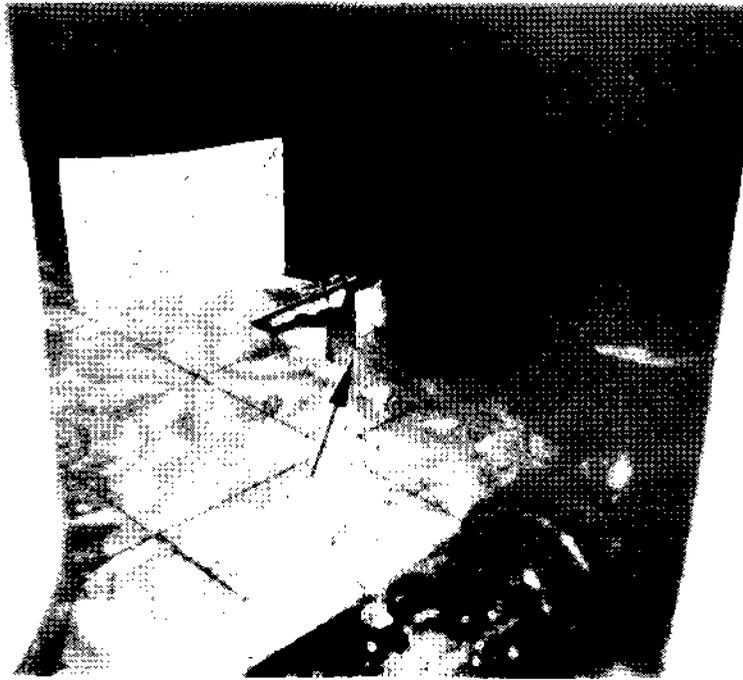


Figure C-52 Notching of Floor Joists for Passage of Plumbing Piping



Figure C-53 Exterior Door Construction of Paper Honeycomb Core and Vegetable Fiber Board Skins. (This Mobile Home Had Been Abused and Experienced Exterior Water Damage)



Figure C-54 Exterior Door Construction of Paper Honeycomb Core and Aluminum Skins - Exterior Skin Was Buckled.

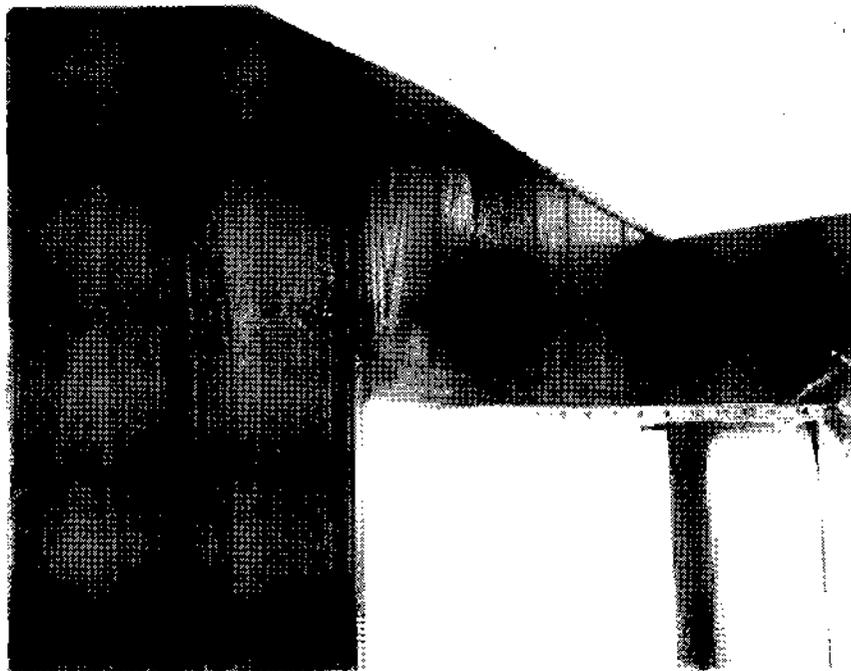


Figure C-55 Racked and Damaged Exterior Door Frame

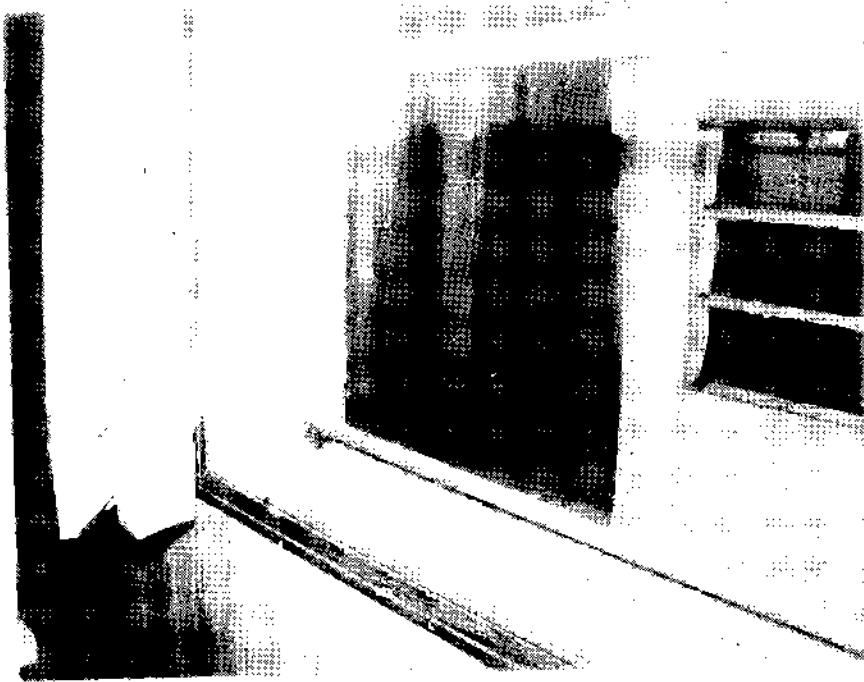


Figure C-56 Water Leak Through Closed Awning Type Windows (Interior Storm Windows)

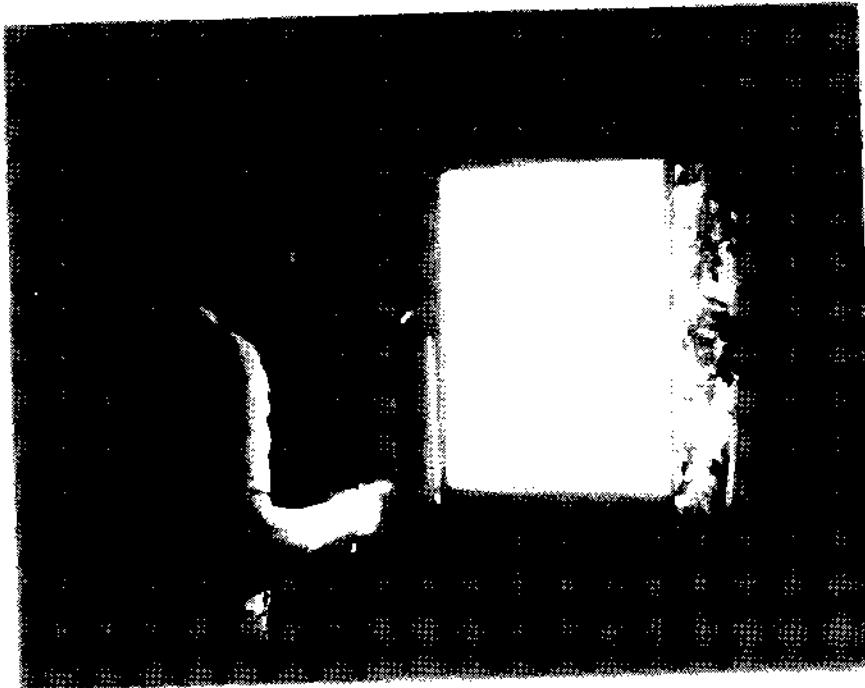


Figure C-57 Space for Air Leakage (Shows Light) Between Window and Wall Framing

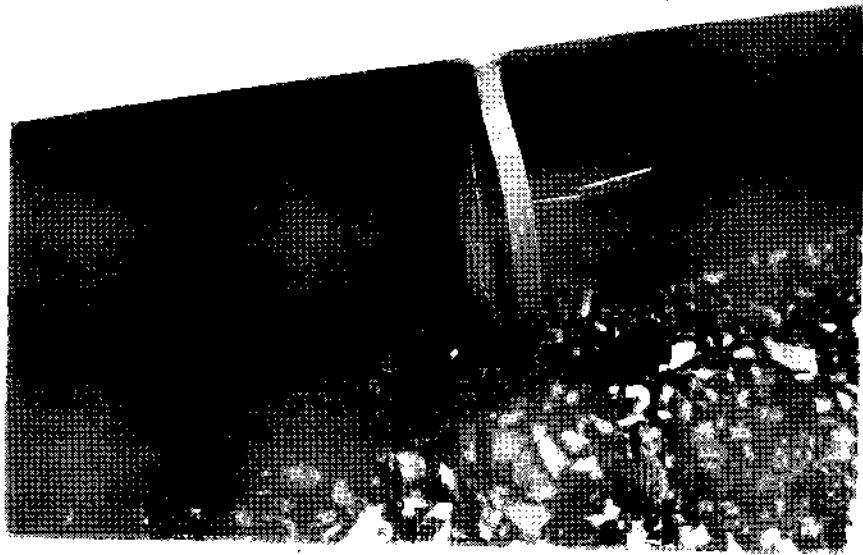


Figure C-58 Extensively Rusted Under-the-Skin Tie Down Strap

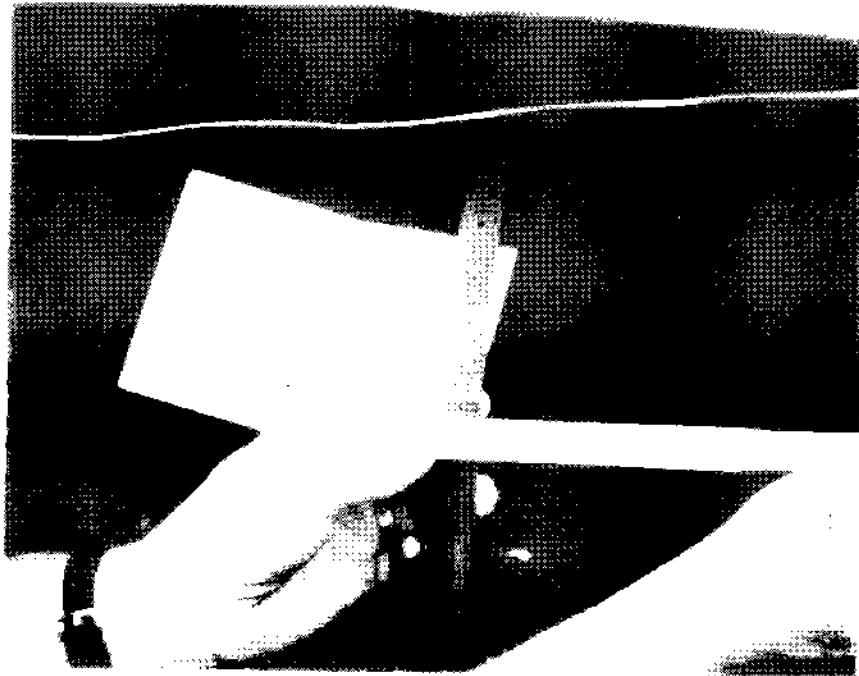


Figure C-59 Extensively Rusted and Undersized Under-the-Skin Tie Down Strap

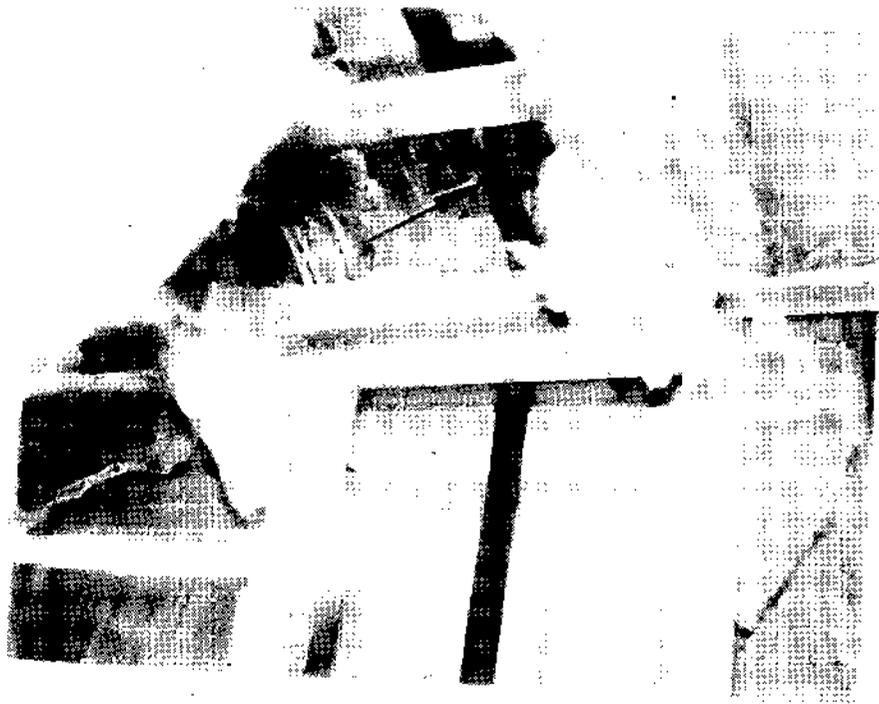


Figure C-60 Under-the-Skin Tie Down Strap Located Between Roof Trusses (Better Design Would Locate Tie Down Straps at Roof Trusses to Insure Load Transfer Between Walls).

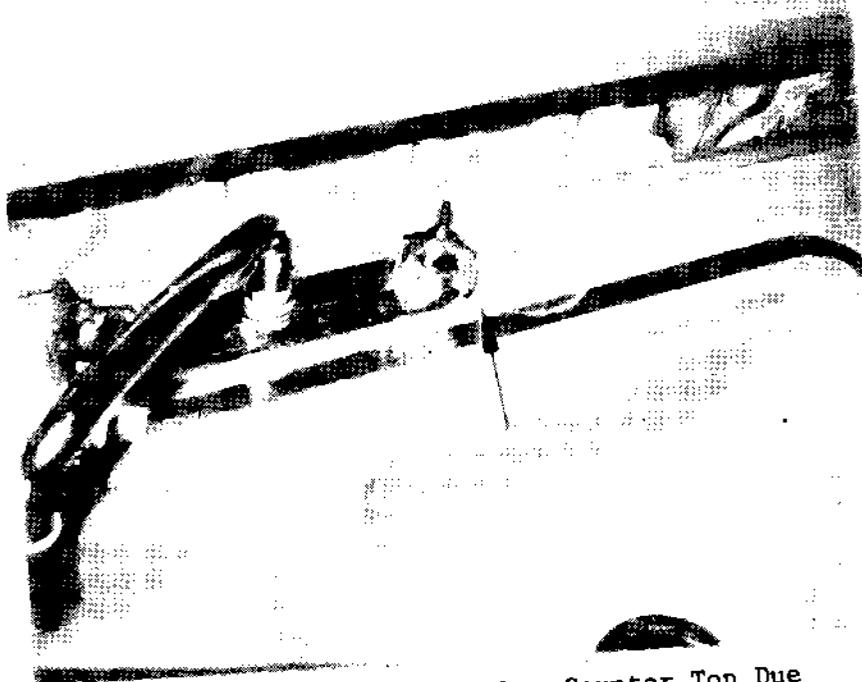


Figure C-61 Deterioration of Kitchen Counter Top Due to Water Leak at Faucet

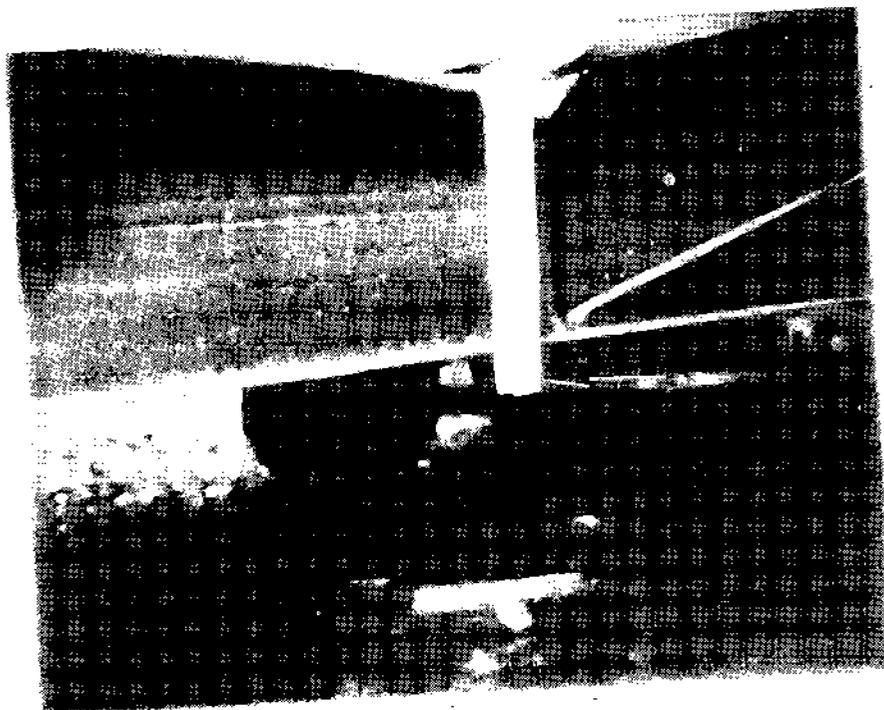


Figure C-62 Hot Water Heater Pressure Relief Overflow Pipe With Threaded End.

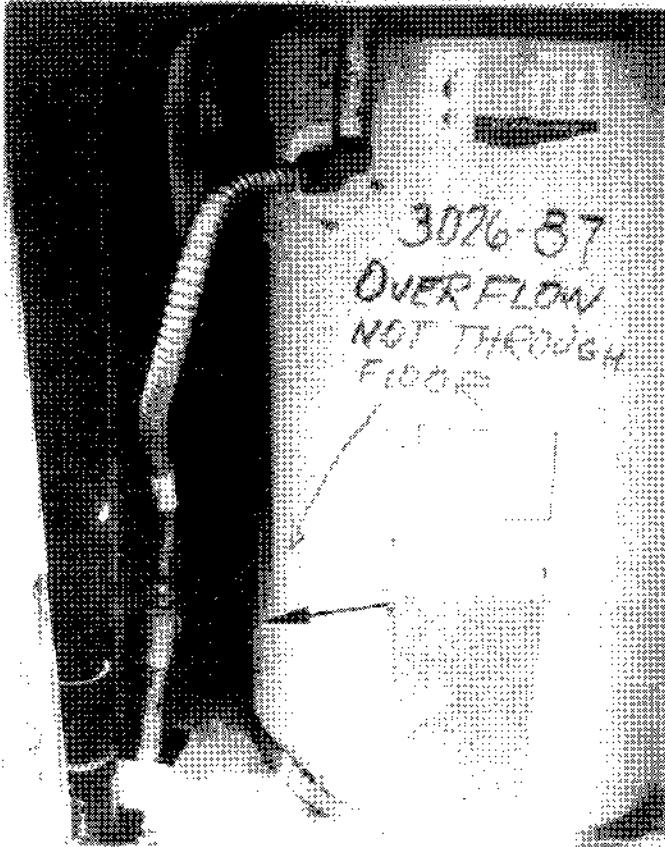


Figure C-64 Hot Water Heater Pressure Relief Overflow Pipe Terminating Above Floor Instead of Extending Through the Floor to the Underside of Mobile Home.

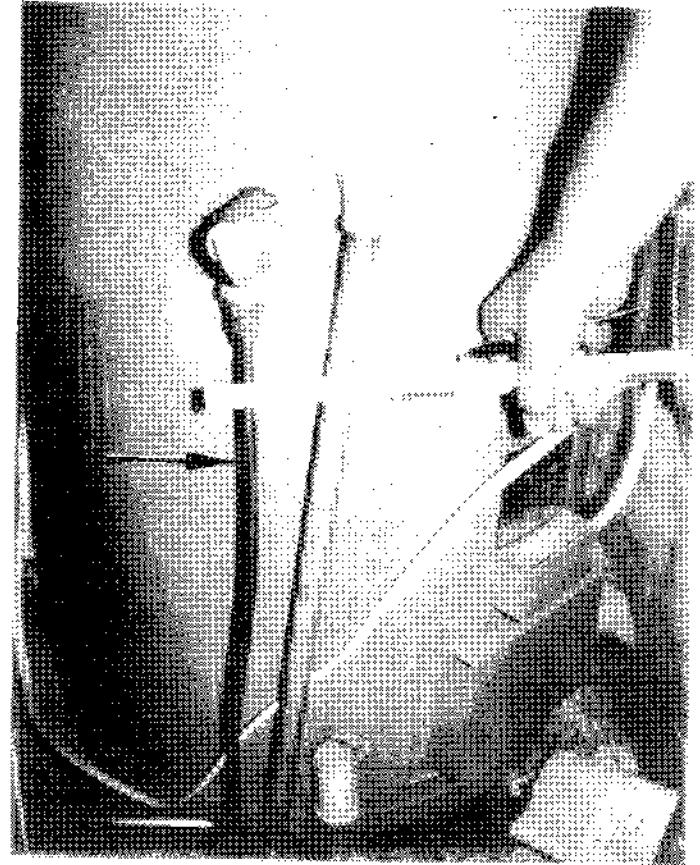


Figure C-63 Undersize Hot Water Heater Pressure Relief Overflow Pipe



Figure C-65 Excessive Corrosion of Galvanized Steel Water Pipe in Hot Water Heater Compartment. Also, Electrical Cable Not adequately Supported

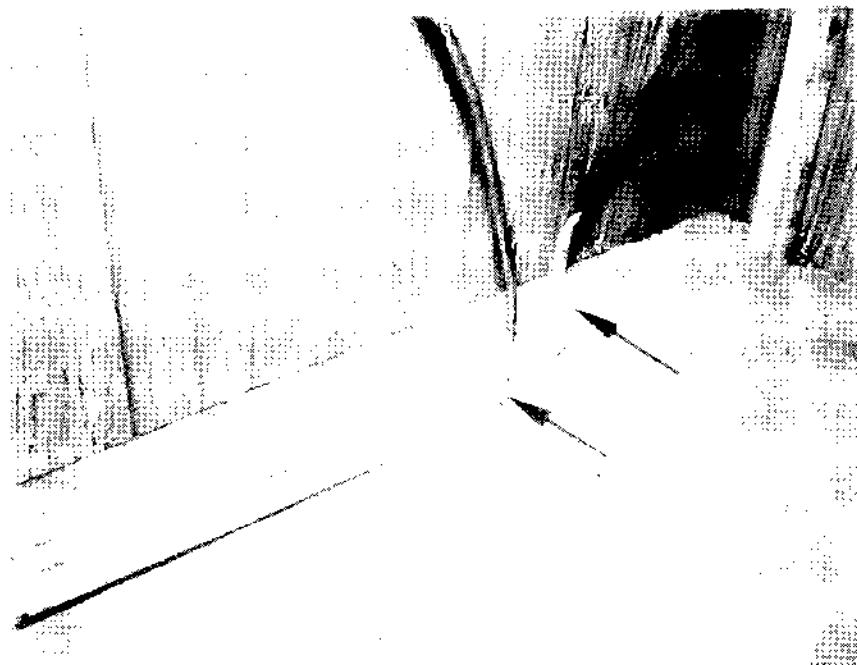


Figure C-66 Corrosion of Dissimilar Metals (Copper to Galvanized Steel) Used for Water Supply Under Bathroom Sink

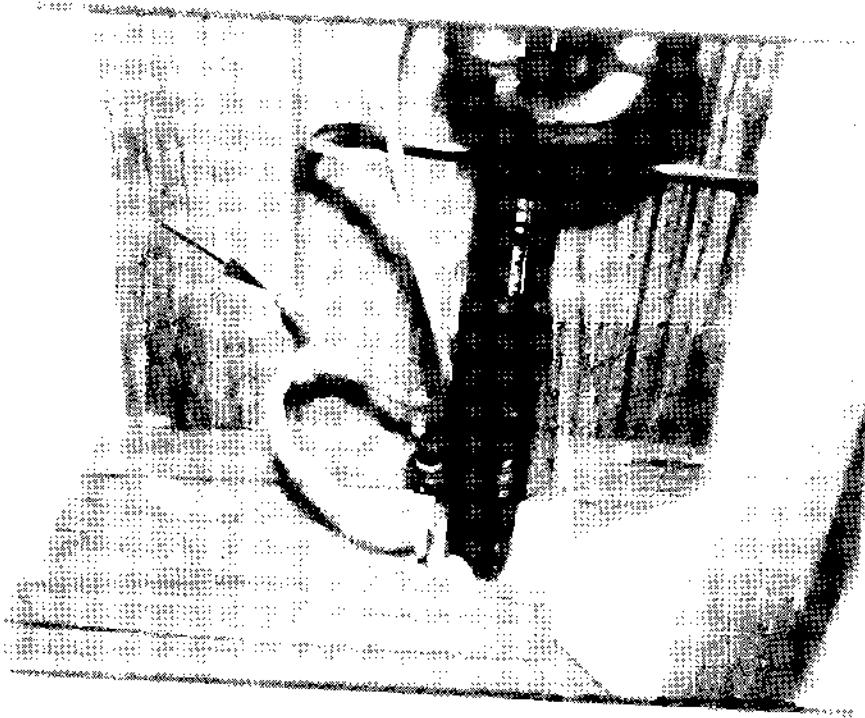


Figure C-67 Example of Poor Workmanship - Water Supply Piping and Electrical Wiring Passing Through the Same Undersize Wall Penetration.

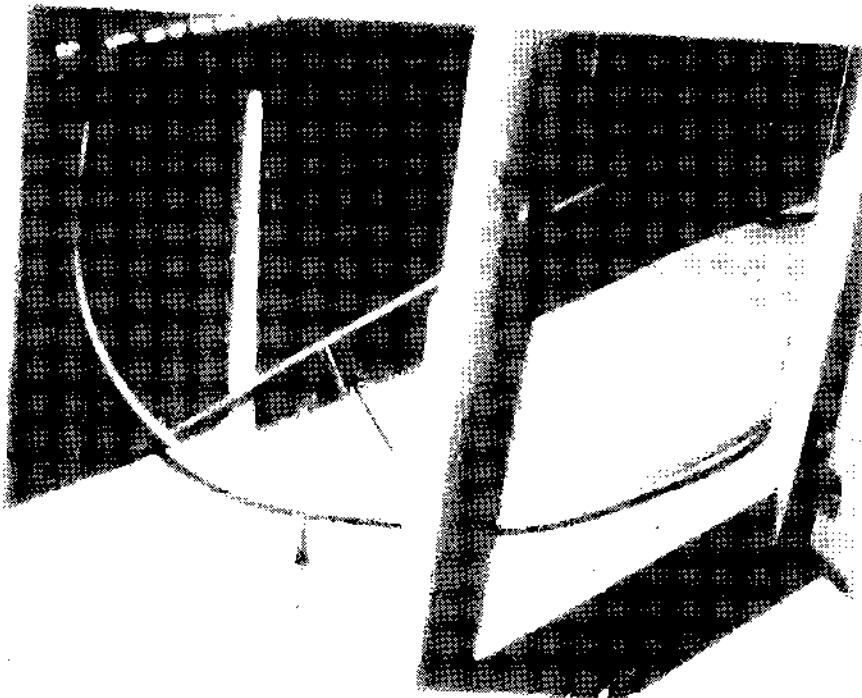


Figure C-68 Example of Poor Workmanship - Excessive Amount of Water Supply Piping Used Under Kitchen Sink

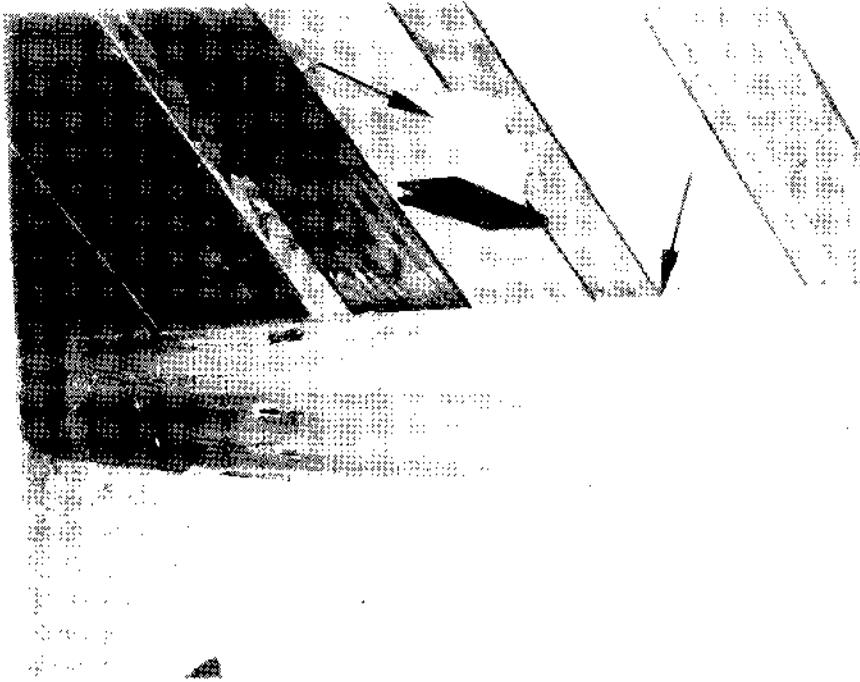


Figure C-69 Plumbing Pipe Running Along Inside Wall in Sleeping Quarters Covered With Lightweight Plastic Cover. Also, Electrical Box Inadequately Attached to Wall

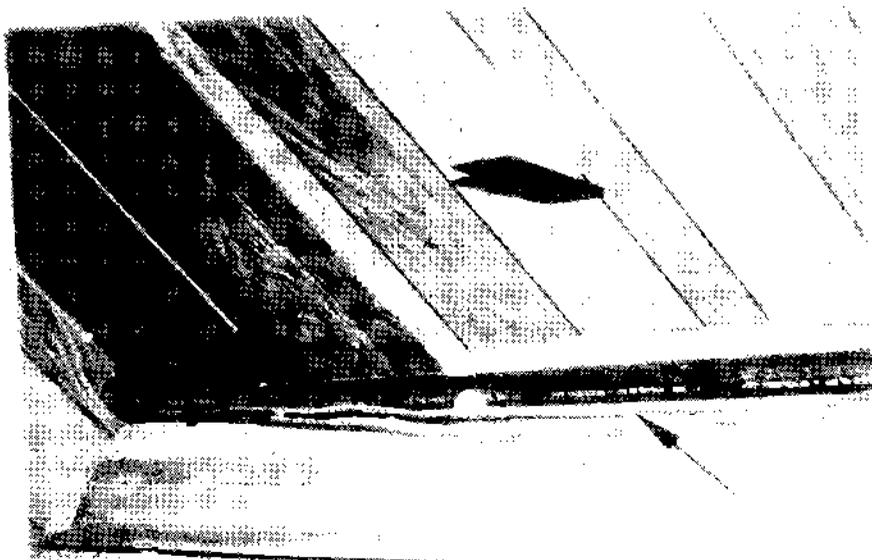


Figure C-70 Lightweight Plastic Pipe Cover Removed in Sleeping Quarters to Expose Plumbing Pipe Running Along Wall (See Figure C-69).

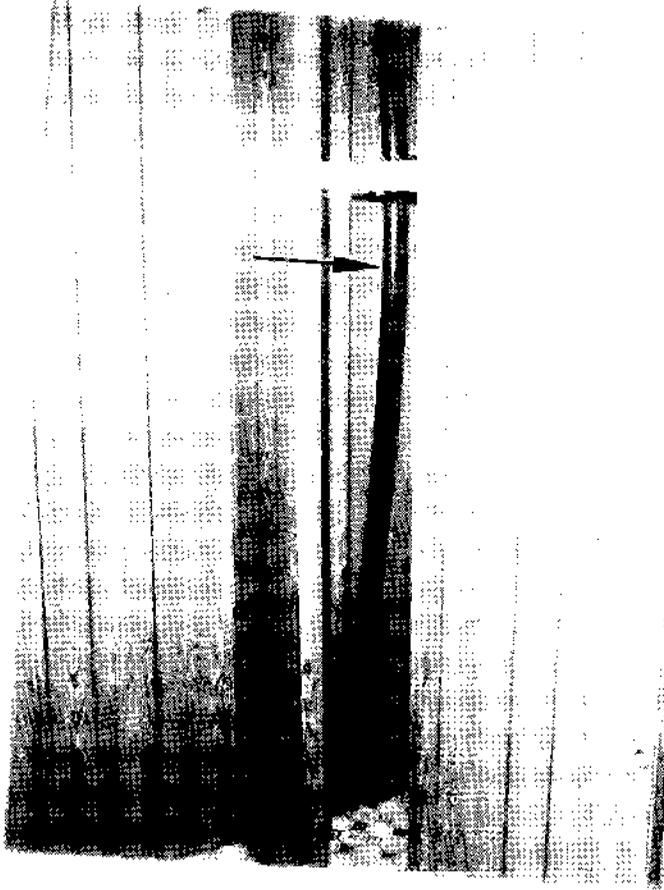


Figure C-72 Plastic Drain Pipe is Installed in a Distorted Position.



Figure C-71 Plastic Drain Pipe Fitting Has Not Been Properly Adhered with Adhesive.



Figure C-73 Negative Slope of Drain Pipe Under Kitchen Sink

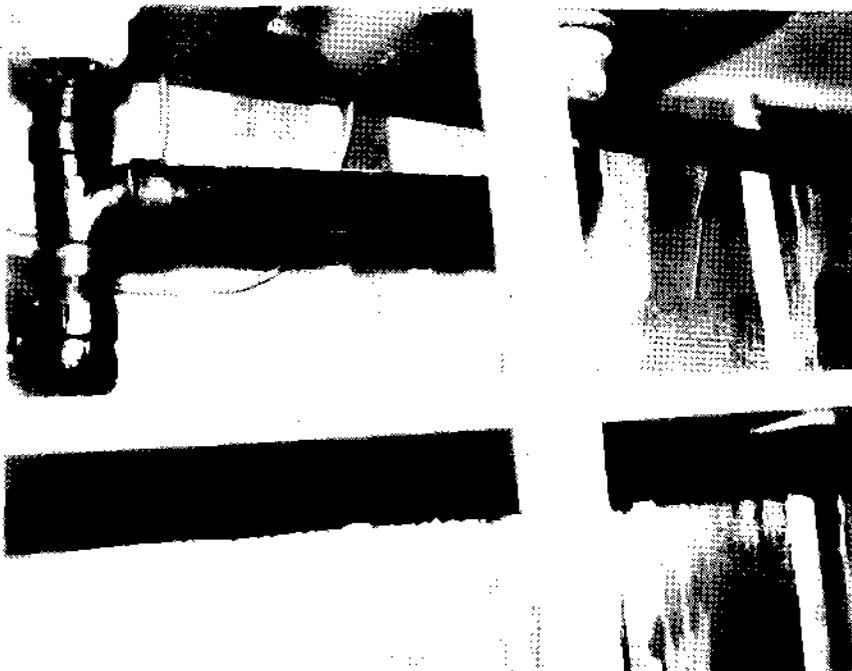


Figure C-74 Negative Slope of Vent Pipe Under Kitchen Sink

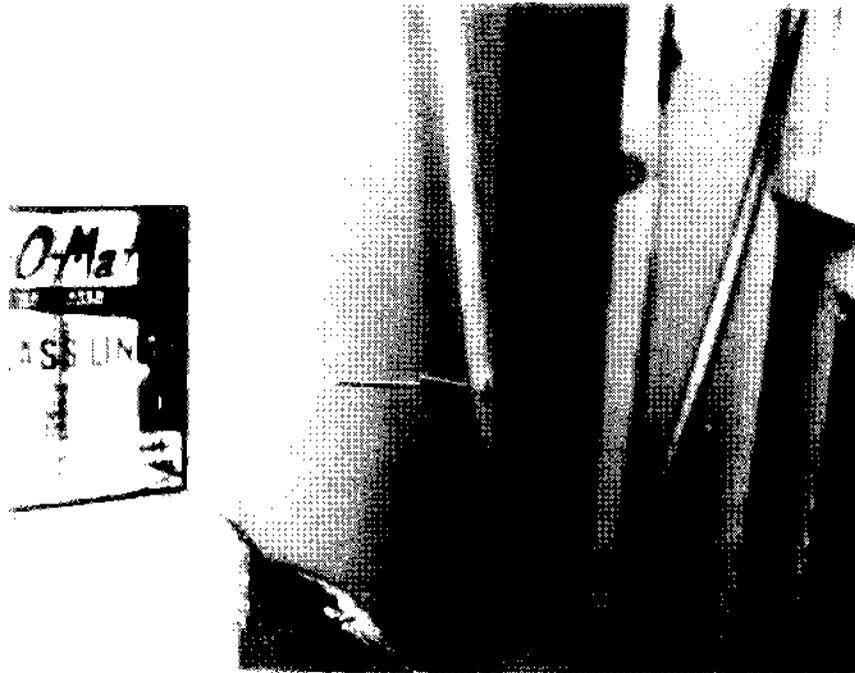


Figure C-75 Copper Water Supply Tubing Failure Due to Freezing in Hot Water Heater Compartment



Figure C-76 Vent Cap on Roof Which is Not the Removable Type Required by ANSI A119.1 Standard



Figure C-77 Vent Cap Removal Damaged the Flashing.

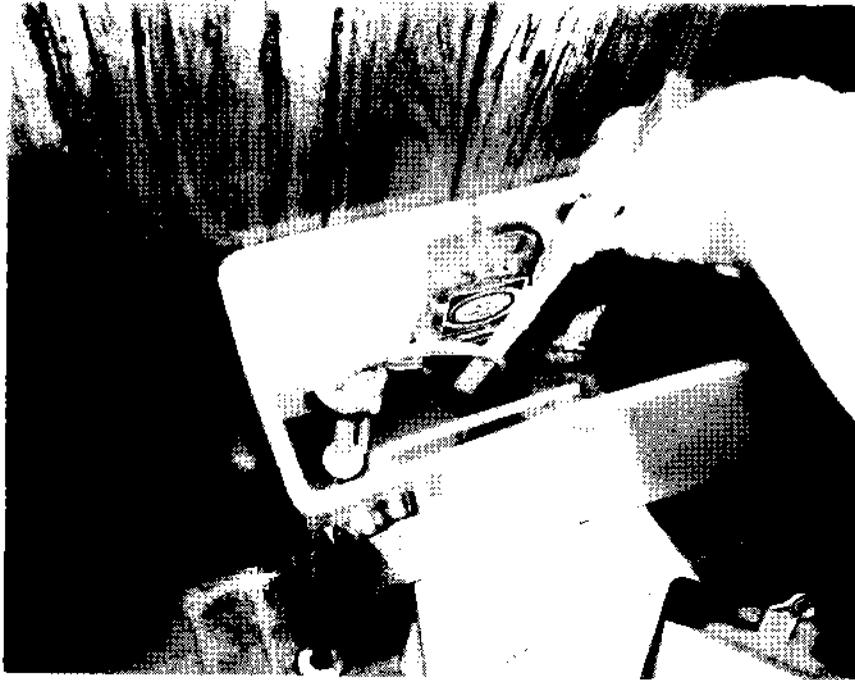


Figure C-78 Submerged Valve Flushing Device Which Could Allow Flush Tank Water to Back Flow Into The Potable Water Supply



Figure C-79 Loose Toilet at Floor Connection.

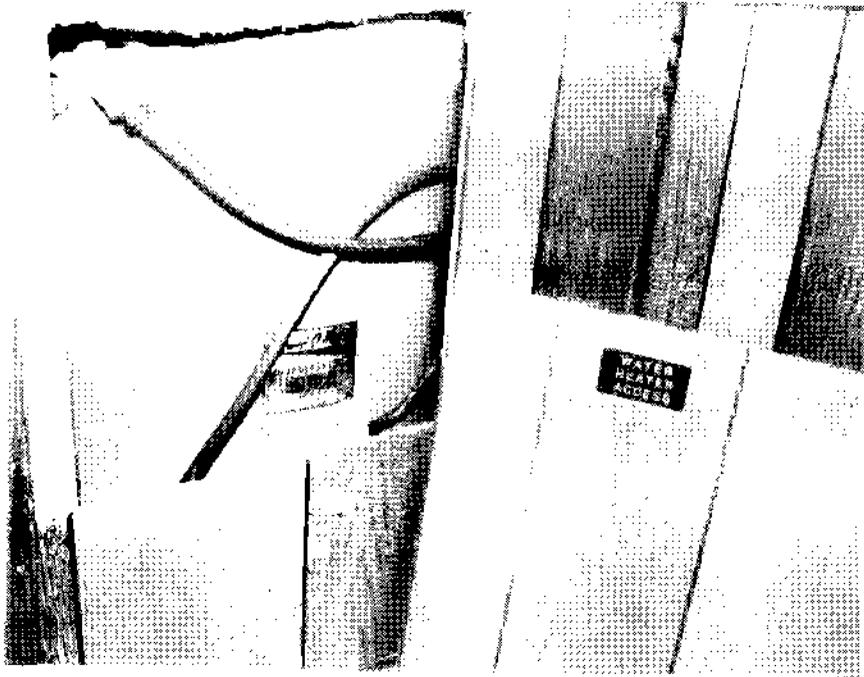


Figure C-80 Inadequate Hot Water Heater Access From Within Closet. Wall Paneling Would Have to be Removed to Replace Hot Water Heater

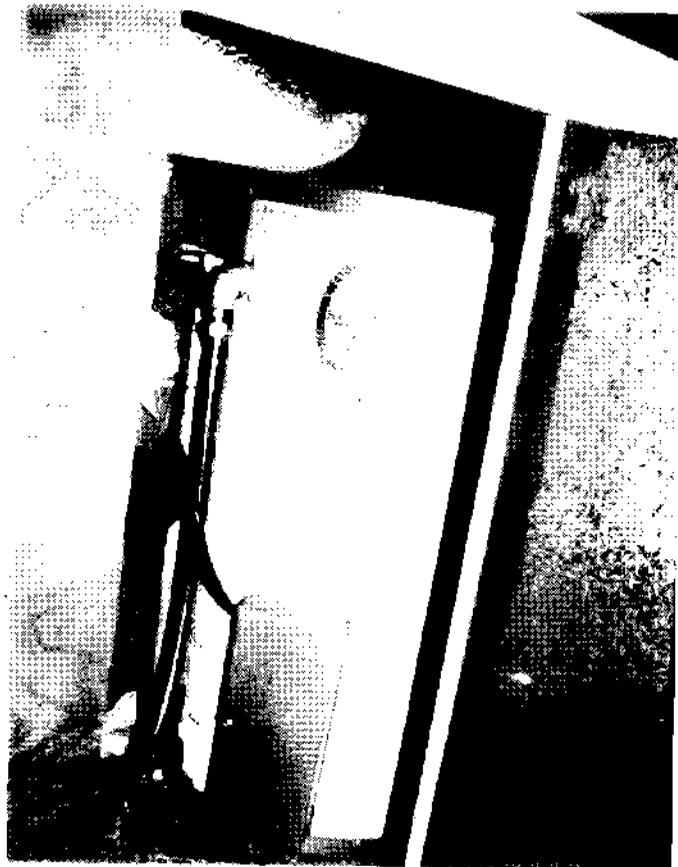


Figure C-81 Hot Water Heater Access Under Kitchen Cabinet. Kitchen Cabinetry would Have to be Removed to Replace Hot Water Heater

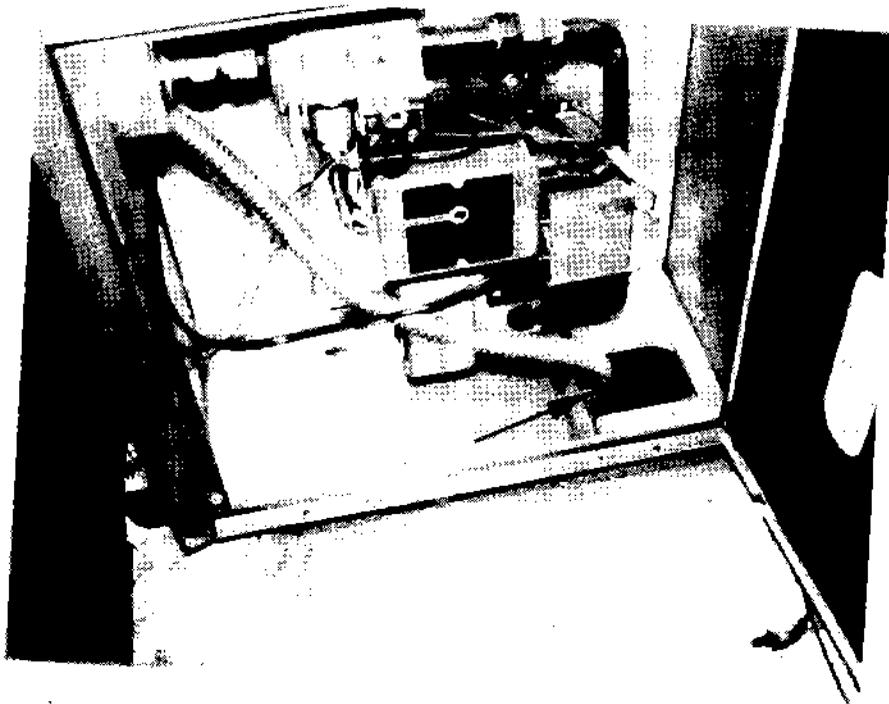


Figure C-82 Flexible Gas Connector on Furnace Through Floor to Gas Supply Piping

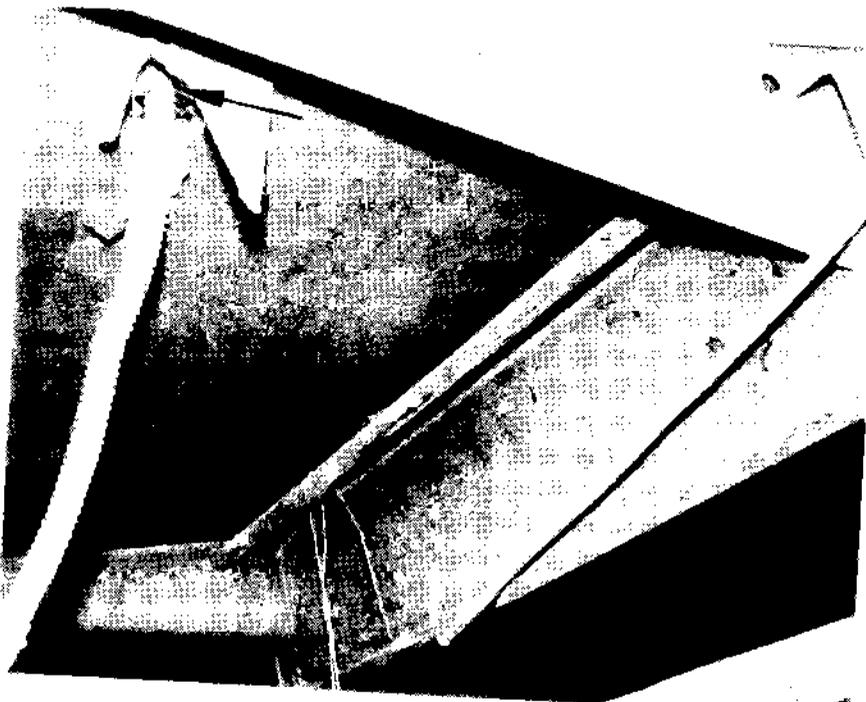


Figure C-83 Flexible Gas Connector Through Floor to Underside of Mobile Home



Figure C-84 Flexible Gas Connector on Furnace
with Sharp Radius Bend

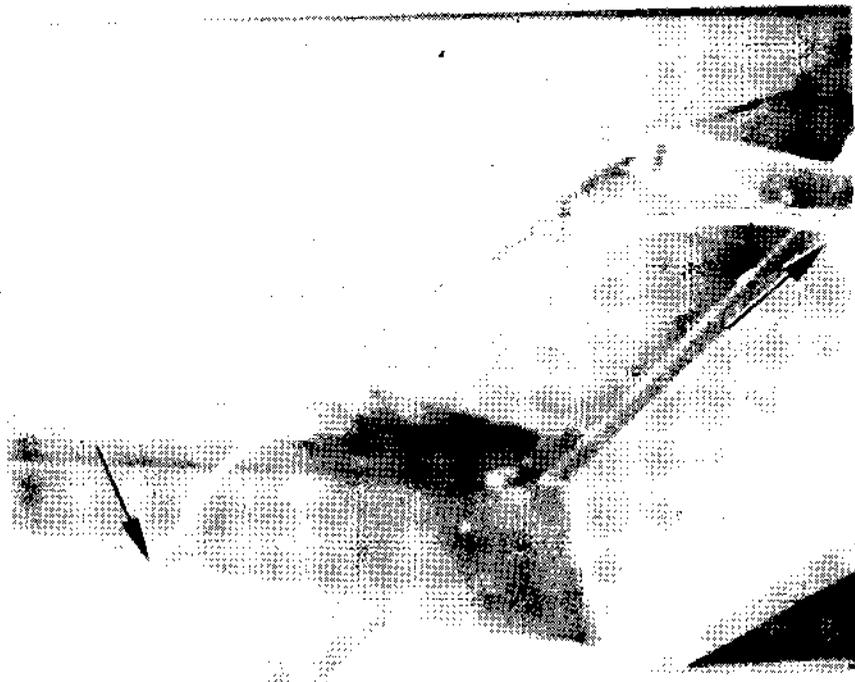


Figure C-85 Improper Grounding of Gas Supply
Pipe to Mobile Home Frame

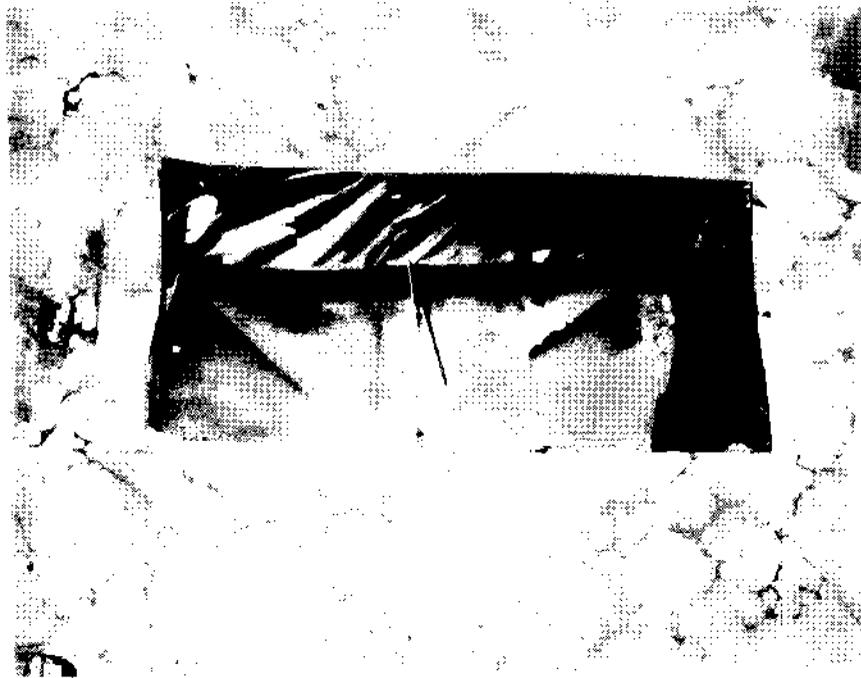


Figure C-86 Riser From Heat Duct in Floor to Register
Constructed of Fabric Material.

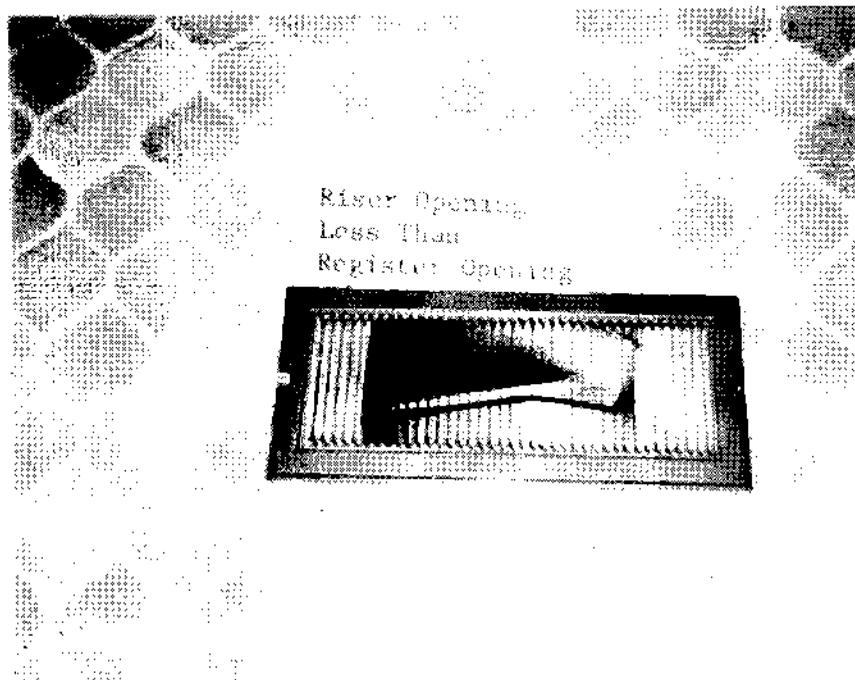


Figure C-87 Air Flow from Heat Duct Blocked by Sheet
Metal Tab Which Protrudes into the Air Stream.

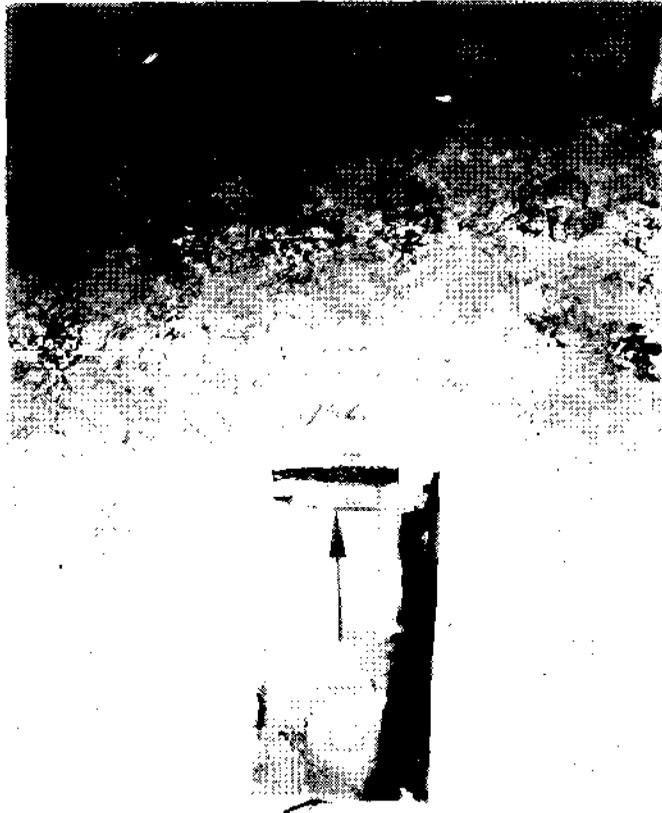


Figure C-88 Riser from Heat Duct to Floor Register Missing. Air Supply System Not Tight.



Figure C-89 Dirt and Flooring Material in Heat Duct Blocking Air Flow.

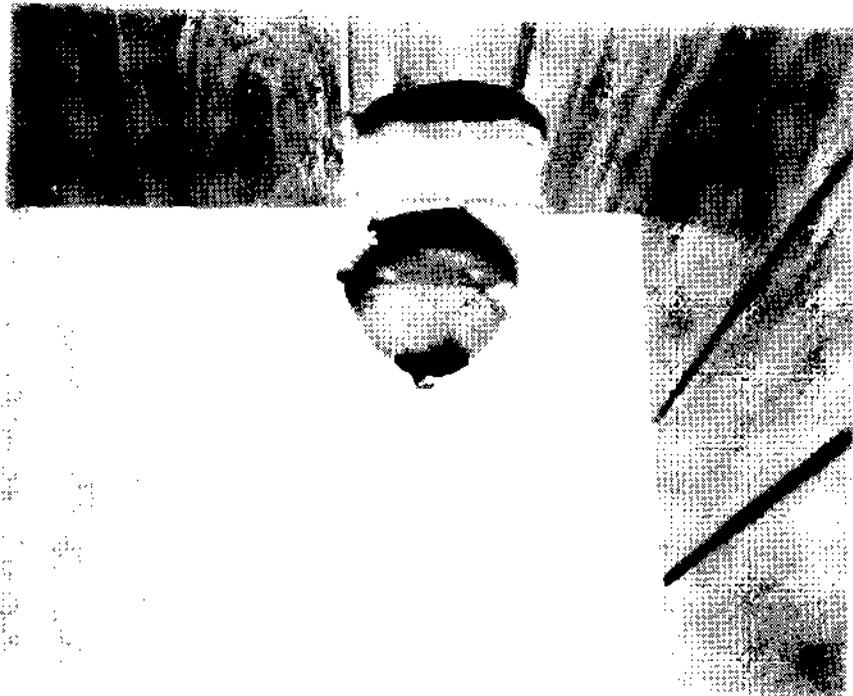


Figure C-90 Clothes Dryer Venting to Underside of
Mobile Home (Probably Site Installed)

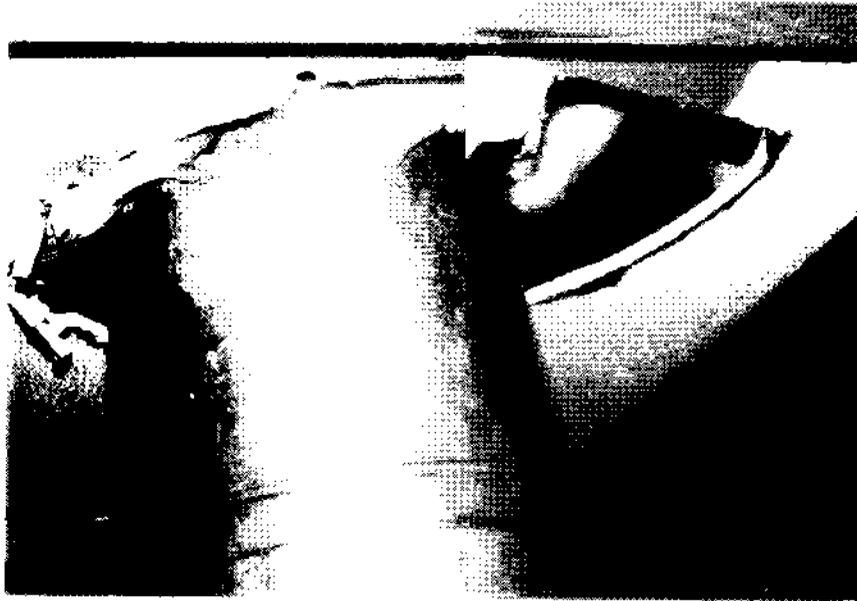


Figure C-91 Example of Poor Workmanship - Hole Cut Through Ceiling for Passage of Furnace Vent



Figure C-92 Furnace Thermostat Located Adjacent to Furnace on Wall Common to Furnace Compartment Causes Problems of Temperature Control.

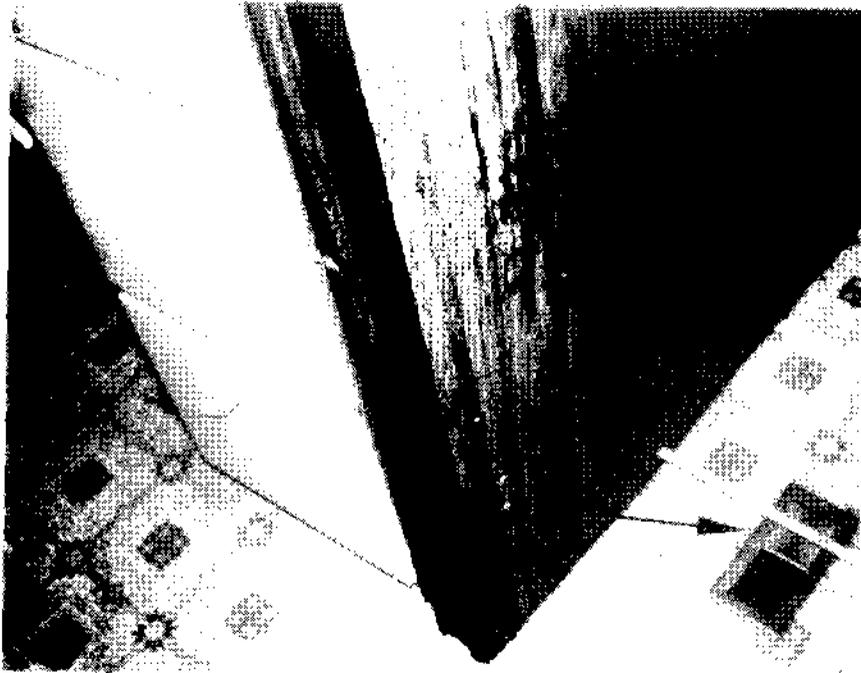


Figure C-93 Floor Register Located Eight Inches From Furnace Compartment Wall in Bedroom Creating Non-Uniform Distribution of Heat.

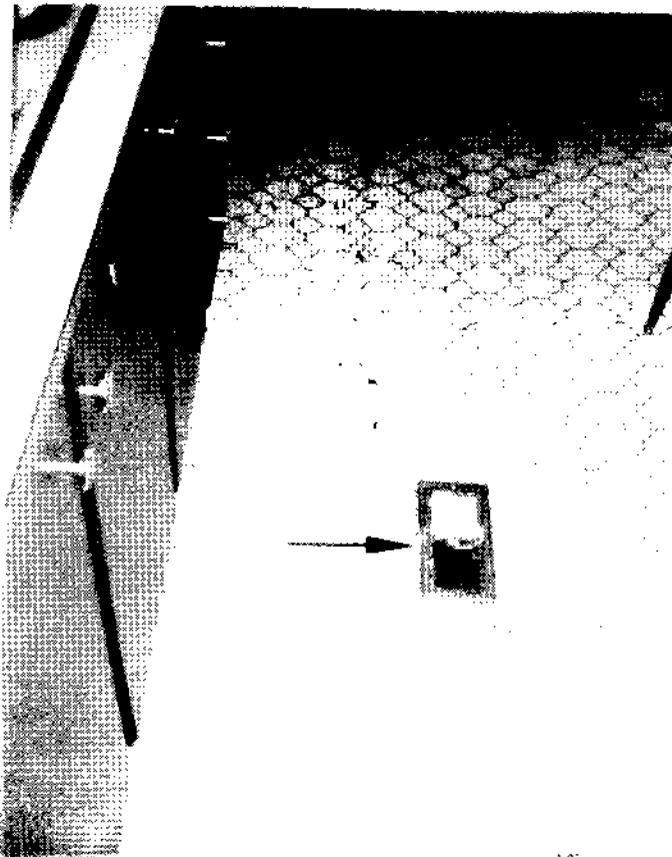


Figure C-94 Floor Register Location Adjacent to Kitchen Cabinets (high traffic area) constituting a Safety Hazard



Figure C-96 Ceiling Fixture Inadequately Attached to Vegetable Fiberboard Ceiling Material.

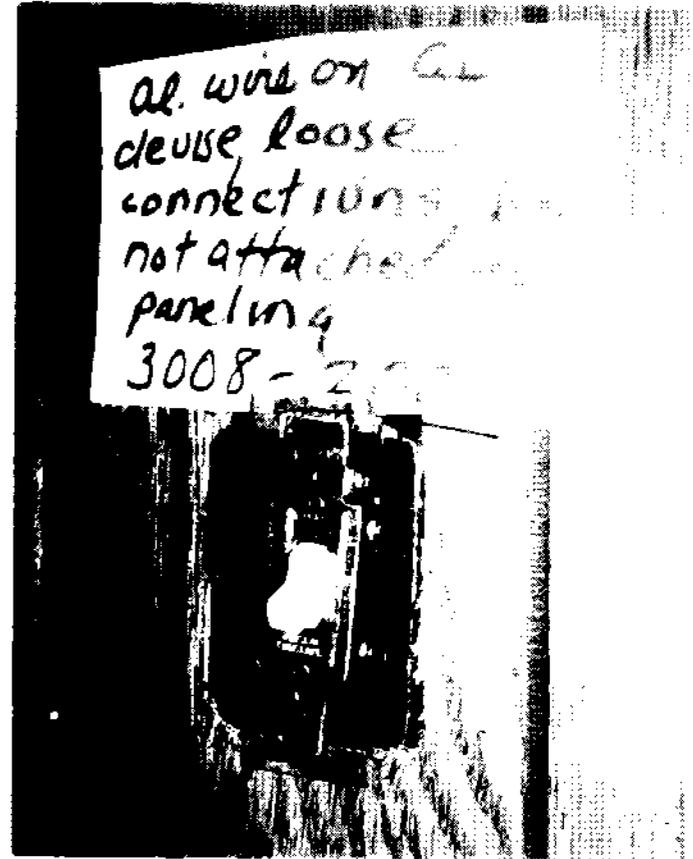


Figure C-95 Aluminum Wire Used With Copper Device

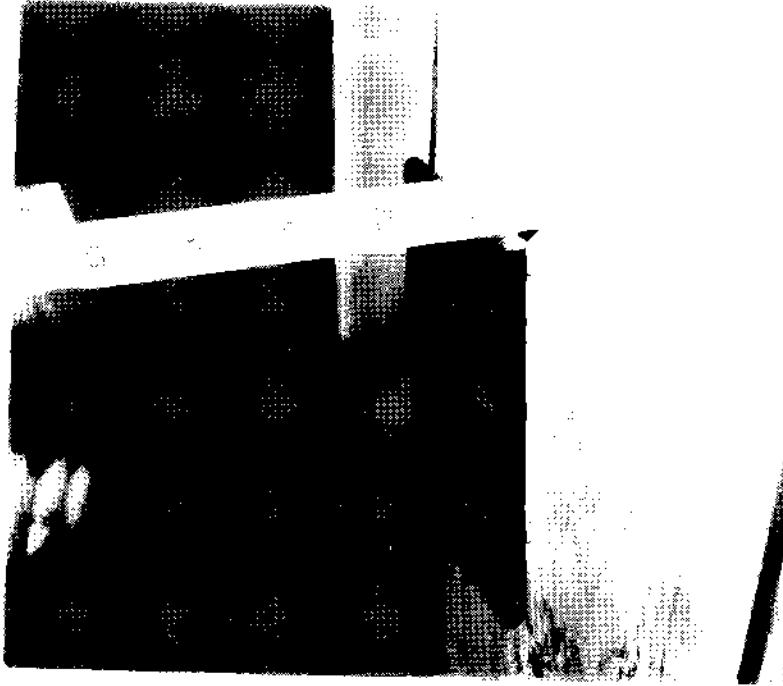


Figure C-97 Loose Receptacle Box Attached
Only to Wood Paneling

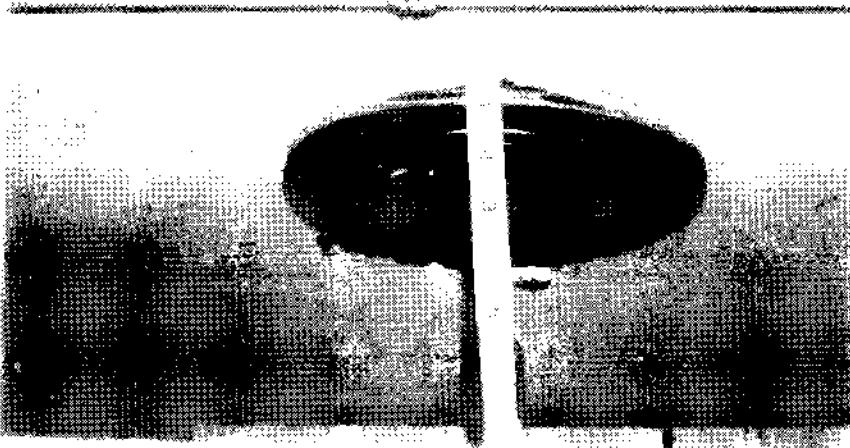


Figure C-98 - Loose Exhaust Fan In
Ceiling

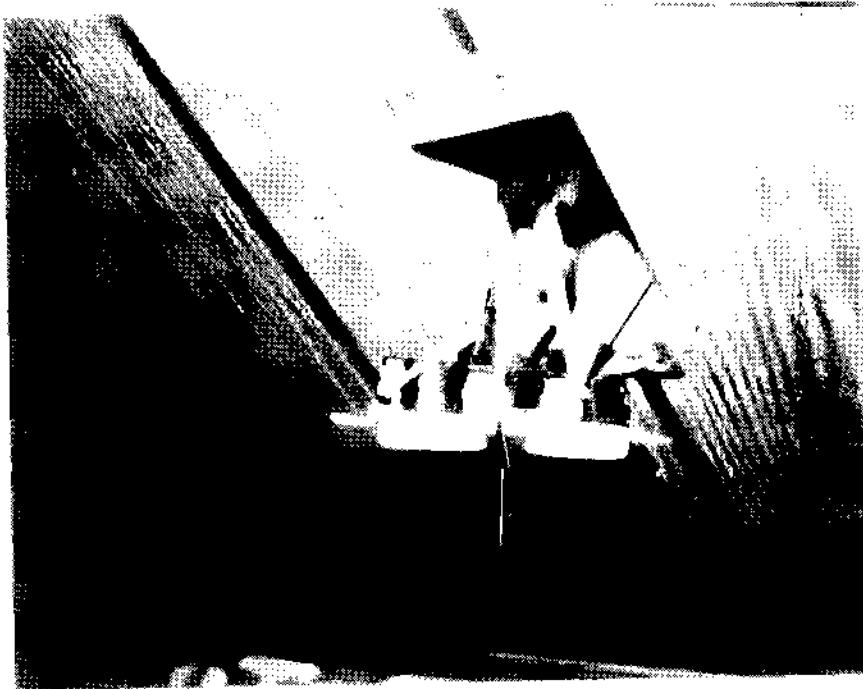


Figure C-99 - Overwrapped Aluminum
Wire in Wall Receptacle

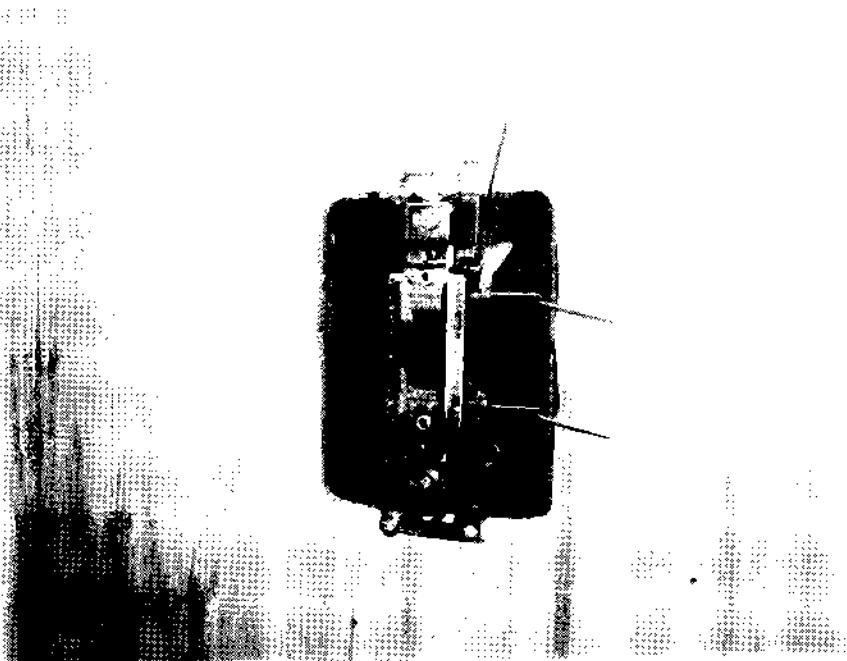


Figure C-100 - Loose Connections
(Copper Wire) in Wall
Switch

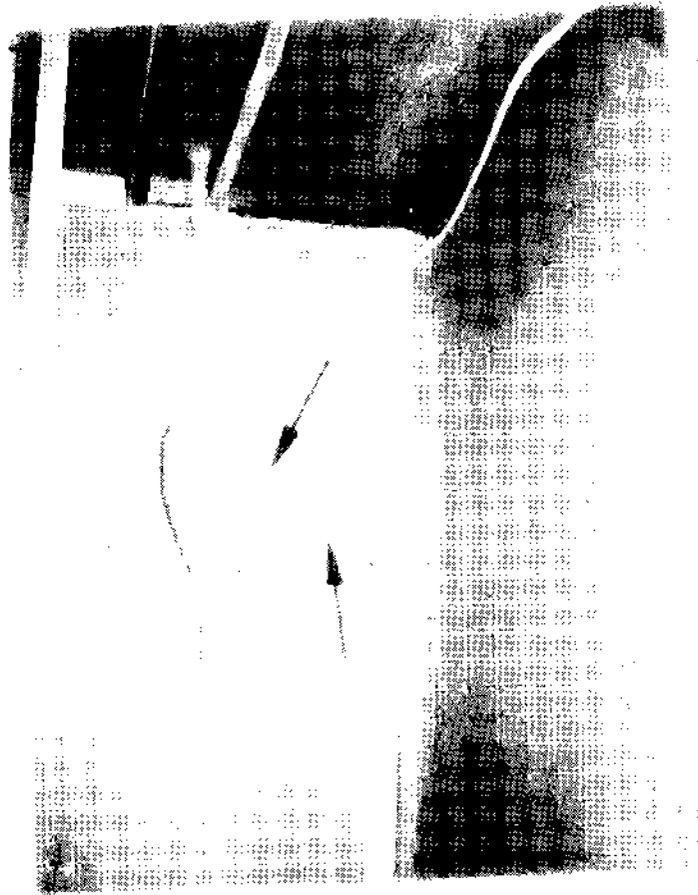


Figure C-101 Cable Inadequately Supported and Exposed in Bedroom Closet.

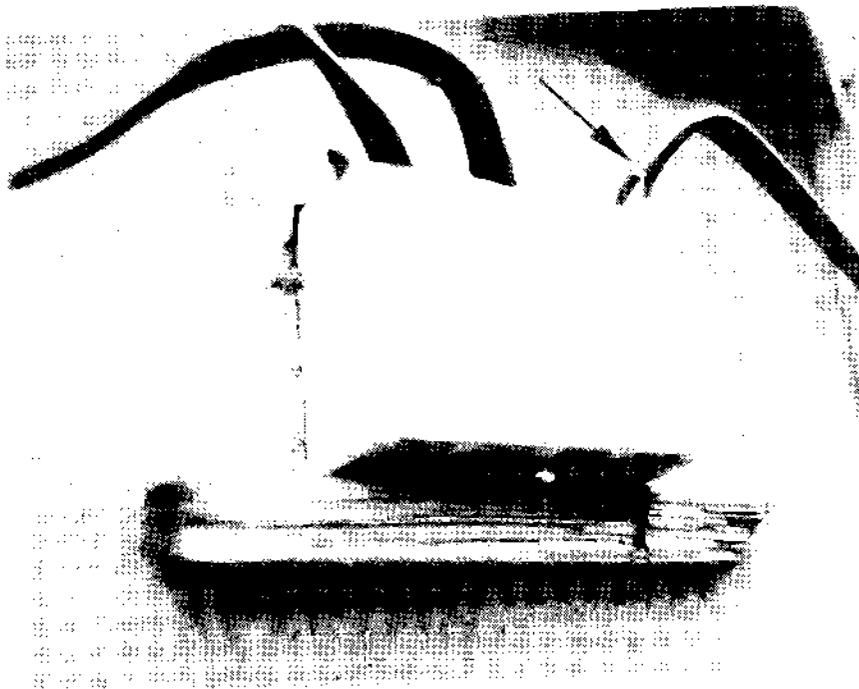


Figure C-102 - Cable Sheath Cut Short of Box 111



Figure C-103 Inadequate Electrical Cable Protection -
Cable Wedged Between Wall Stud and Belt Rail



Figure C-104 Oversize Hole Cut for
Outlet Box Installation

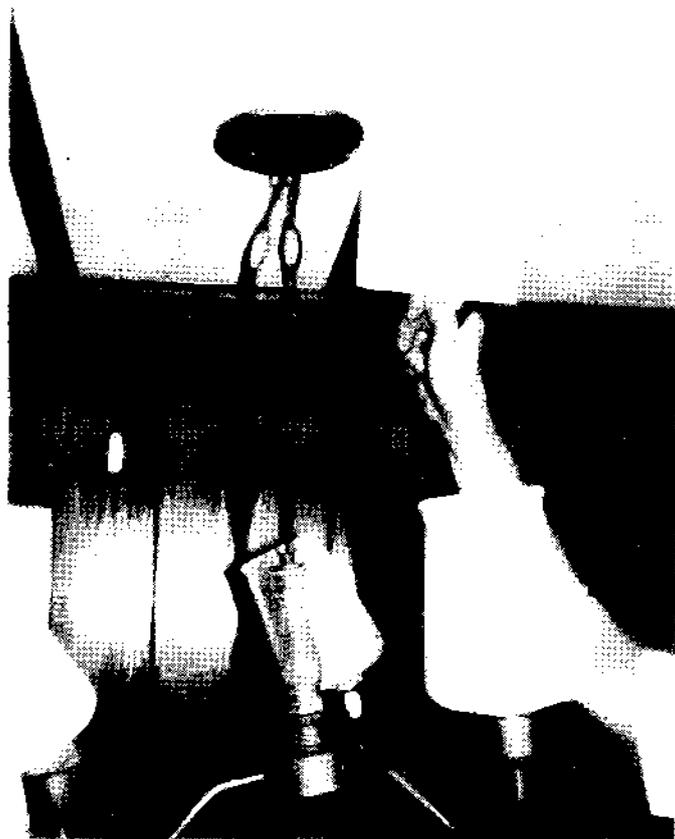


Figure C-106 Ungrounded Pendant Fixture



Figure C-105 Grounded Pendant Fixture.

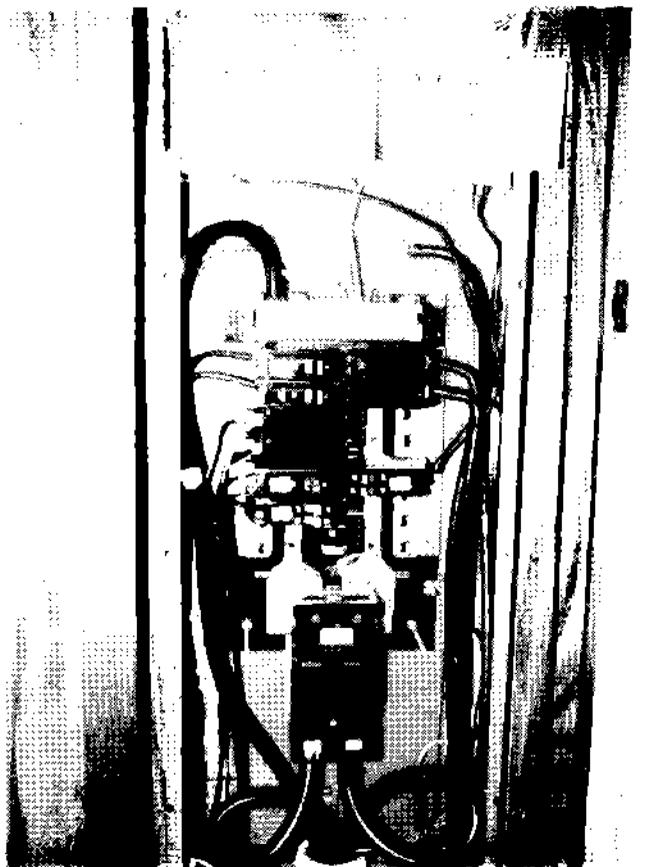


Figure C-107 - Insufficient Number of
Branch Circuits

U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. PUBLICATION OR REPORT NO.	2. Gov't Accession No.	3. Recipient's Accession No.	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE PERFORMANCE OF MOBILE HOMES A FIELD INSPECTION STUDY		5. Publication Date June 1975	6. Performing Organization Code	
7. AUTHOR(S) L. F. Skoda, J. H. Pielert, W. E. Greene, W. G. Street		8. Performing Organ. Report No. NBSIR 75-688		
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20234		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	11. Contract/Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Complete Address (Street, City, State, ZIP) Department of Housing and Urban Development 451 7th Street, S.W. Washington, D. C. 20410		13. Type of Report & Period Covered Interim	14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
<p>16. ABSTRACT (A 200-word or less factual summary of most significant information. If document includes a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it here.)</p> <p>A field inspection study of mobile homes was conducted for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The objective of the study was to evaluate the causes of mobile home problems by physically inspecting available units at various locations in the United States. A total of 257 units were inspected consisting mostly of mobile homes purchased by HUD and used as temporary housing for victims of the 1972 Hurricane Agnes disaster. The total number of problems found was 3,528 for the 257 units inspected. Of these problems, 2120 were directly related to inadequacies in the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes or the mobile home enforcement process (plan review, certification of designs, plant inspection), 934 were routine maintenance problems, and 374 were attributed to mechanical/electrical appliances and equipment. This report presents a computer listing of all problems plus photographic examples of observed problems.</p> <p>The number of mobile homes included in this study is small when compared to the total number of mobile homes now in use in the United States. Additionally, this was a problem oriented study and did not attempt to document the many areas of satisfactory mobile home performance.</p>				
<p>17. KEY WORDS (six to twelve entries; alphabetical order; capitalize only the first letter of the first key word unless a proper name; separated by semicolons)</p> <p>Enforcement process; field inspection; house trailers; housing; Hurricane Agnes; mobile homes; performance data; standards.</p>				
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