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STANDARDS FOR TITLE V TEMPORARY HOUSING PROGRAM

provided pursuant to Title V
of the Lanham Act, as amended,
particularly by PL 292 (S.J. 122).

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no. 49

Standards and Instructions
For
Plan and Finish
Including
Mechanical and Other Equipment and Fixtures

TITLE V TEMPORARY HOUSING PROGRAM

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Standards and Instructions

For

Plan and Finish

and for

Mechanical and Other Equipment and Fixtures

TITLE V EMERGENCY HOUSING PROGRAM

* * * * *

A. General Standards to be Followed:

1. Plan Types

- a. All standard FPHA Temporary War Housing (family dwelling) types including mobile houses, portable family dwellings and hutments, will be relocated 1/ without plan alterations, other than minor changes incident to changes in utilities, etc., except that War Apartments (WA-1 Series) may be modified in plan.*
- b. Non-standard Temporary War Housing (family dwelling) types will be relocated; with or without plan changes.*
- c. Stop-gap types, including trailers and portable shelter units, will be relocated without change in plan and will be supplemented with toilet and laundry buildings (or trailers) in accordance with FPHA War Housing Standards for such facilities.
- d. FPHA standard Temporary War Dormitories (one and two story) and FSA standard Dormitories will be converted (on present or new sites) into family dwelling units in accordance with the general plan requirements of FPHA drawings, Series VTH (Veterans' Temporary Housing).
- e. Army barrack buildings (the two dominant types: one story 20' x 100', and two story 29'-6" x 80') will be converted (on present or new sites) into family dwelling units in accordance with the general plan requirements of FPHA drawings, Series VTH.

1/ "relocated" is defined to mean - demounted and/or panelized at the site where located, transported, and re-erected on the new site, for Title V housing.

* In such cases the plans will conform, as to space and amenity, with standard FPHA Temporary War Housing (family dwelling) types.

- f. Army barrack buildings of types other than as in "c", above, Quonset Huts, and other buildings obtained for the purpose from other Agencies, may be converted (on present or new sites) into family dwelling units.*

2. Drawings.

- a. For relocated buildings (TDUs, etc.) no drawings will be furnished by the Regional Offices to the Contractor other than such FPFA standard drawings (VTH Series) as are included by reference in the Proceed Orders. In each such case, however, the Contractor shall prepare for the approval of the Project Engineer such cutting, and assembly drawings as are necessary to govern the panelizing and re-erection.
- b. For converted buildings (Dormitories and Barracks) no drawing will be furnished by the Regional Offices to the Contractor other than such FPFA standard drawings (VTH Series) as are included by reference in the Proceed Order. In each such case, however, the Contractor shall prepare for the approval of the Project Engineer, (1) plan layout in each case where length to buildings, or other condition requires any minor variation from the VTH Series standard layout, (2) cutting and assembly drawings as necessary to govern the panelizing and re-erection, and (3) all other details including rearrangement of foundations made necessary to accommodate any new concentrated loading conditions.
- c. Notwithstanding anything indicated on the FPFA plans (Series VTH) such as sizes of doors and other characteristics, or similar features, minor variation will be acceptable when it will permit the use of available stock, which in the opinion of the Project Engineer is suitable for the purpose.

3. Number of Units in Each Building; Room Ratio

- a. In general and except as site conditions make it otherwise impossible, relocated family dwelling buildings will be of their original length.
- b. In general and except as site conditions make it otherwise impossible, converted dormitory, barrack and other buildings will be of their original lengths, except that odd lengths not producing economical layout of plans may be decreased or increased as may produce the most economical condition.
- c. In general, the existing room ratios in relocated buildings will be maintained, except where interlocking plans can readily be utilized to produce a room ratio more suited to the local needs of a specific project.

* In such cases the plans will conform, as to space and amenity, with standard FPFA Temporary War Housing (family dwelling) types.

- d. In general, the room ratios in converted units will provide for two bed rooms but where local conditions favor a different ratio the interlocking possibilities in the standard plans will be utilized.

4. Spacing Between Buildings: General Features of Site Plan

- a. These matters will be for decision by the Local Body but it will be informed by the FPFA as to FPFA Standards for Temporary War Housing and the reasons therefor in so far as the new projects might be affected; and the Local Body will be urged to give full consideration to these Standards. However, in any event, FPFA will not agree to closer "end to end" spacing of buildings than provided under the Standards, because of fire hazard.
- b. Should any features of the proposed site plan adversely affect the cost of relocation or conversion of buildings, the Local Body's attention should be directed to the facts, and efforts made to remedy the situation.

5. Heating: Other Utilities (General) (see C-5a)

- a. In general, all one story units, both relocated and new, will be heated by space heaters;
- b. Two story buildings, relocated, which were heated originally by space heaters will be heated, generally, in the same manner;
- c. Two story buildings, relocated, which were heated originally by central plants will be heated in the same manner;
- d. Two story buildings, converted, will be heated either by space heaters or central plants, whichever is the least costly to install;
- e. In general, the combination of utilities for relocated units will be as it was originally, except as affected by the fact that mechanical refrigerators are not included in the FPFA contracts with Local Bodies, and except as local availability of the utilities used for original equipment may be the governing factor;
- f. In general, the combination of utilities for converted units will depend upon the availability of equipment, but will be based upon the same general factors which determined the selection in FPFA Temporary War Housing;
- g. Where utility selections, consistent with availability of equipment, is subject to some choice, the combination which is most favorable to the local body will be selected;

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- h. No extra cost shall be incurred by FPFA in order to achieve master metering. In general, install interior electric wiring and gas piping to facilitate retail purchase.

6. Fire Division Stops and Draft Stops, Sound Insulation, and Other General Requirements

- a. Fire division stops between every fourth unit and draft stops between every second unit must be provided, in accordance with FPFA Standards for Temporary War Housing.
- b. Sound insulation between all units must be provided (providing a sound reduction of approximately 40 decibels).
- c. Thermal insulation; See Sec. C-5.

7. Finishes; Porches; Other Added Items

- a. Exterior wall materials for both relocated and converted units shall not be covered with other materials unless (i) the existing materials cannot be made weather tight by means less expensive than new materials, or (ii) the existing materials cannot be made reasonably satisfactory in appearance by patching and painting at less cost than new materials.
- b. Porches and exterior items for architectural effect only will not be added to relocated units.
- c. Porches may be provided for converted units, provided they are no more elaborate or costly than shown on FPFA drawings Series VTH (Veterans' Temporary Housing).
- d. Windows for reconverted buildings are to be modified as indicated on FPFA drawings Series VTH.
- e. Interior finish such as wall and ceiling covering, base, trim and similar items in relocated units are to be repaired, replaced (where missing or damaged beyond repair), and refinished to restore to original condition so far as is reasonably possible.
- f. Floors are to be patched, scraped or sanded, and refinished.
- g. Roofing is to be new where (i) it cannot be patched to produce a watertight condition or (ii) where, if patched, it would be unsatisfactory in appearance.

8. Utility Connections, Walks, Grading, Landscaping

- a. Service connections are to be extended from utility mains to the units.
- b. Walks are to be extended from the street sidewalks to the unit entrances.

-
- c. Finish grading, only, is to be included, and new top soil ~~will~~ not be supplied. In general "finish grading" will consist only of the removal of building debris, spreading of earth or top soil (left on the site by others) to regular grades; raking, supply and incorporation of fertilizer (if needed); however, such finish grading etc. shall be limited in area to those parts which are directly related to the dwelling units, i.e., front, side and rear yards.
 - d. Furnishing or planting of grass seed or other ground cover, or of shrubbery or other plant material will not be done by the FPFA.

B. Cutting, Panelizing, Transporting, Re-erection:

1. Panelizing.

- a. Except as permitted under "2", following, all units to be re-erected on new sites will be processed in general accordance with the system indicated diagrammatically on FPFA drawings, Series VTH. Floors, walls, and partitions (and flat roofs) will be formed into panels. Pitched roofs and ceilings below same may be cut into panels by separating the top and bottom chords of trusses (and reconnecting trusses with splices and gussets as re-erected) or by removing roof sheathing and ceiling, and salvaging trusses intact.

2. Cutting Buildings Into Segments.

- a. Under conditions favorable to the process, buildings may be cut into segments and these segments moved to the new site. This procedure should not be adopted until its entire feasibility and economy have been determined.

3. Transporting.

- a. After panels have been processed they must be identified and properly prepared for safe transportation. All items of equipment are to be packaged or crated, and all loose material identified and bundled.
- b. Reasonable care must be exercised in handling and transporting to avoid mechanical or weather damage to all parts.
- c. When buildings are transported in segmented form the structures must be braced securely to avoid wacking.

4. Re-erection.

- a. The buildings are to be re-erected on wood, masonry or concrete post foundations and anchored to same. Height shall be such as to provide not less than 18" clear space under floor joists.
- b. All panels, trusses and other structural parts shall be securely put together with splices, braces, battens and other members to restore original strength and rigidity.

-
- c. Skirting is to be provided between grade and floor level.
 - d. For such items as interior and exterior wall covering, floors, roofs, etc., see Sec. A-6, above.
 - e. For such items as equipment, appurtenances, etc., see Sec. C, following.

C. Items to be Included in Each Dwelling Unit (Relocated Temporary Family Dwelling Units or Converted Dormitories and Barracks):**

1. Plumbing Installation

- a. Should conform generally, to the Emergency Plumbing Standards.

2. Bath Room

- a. Shower bath, with curtain (in converted units, tubs will be included only when readily available);
- b. Water closet;
- c. Lavatory;
- d. Medicine cabinet;
- e. Accessories: 1 towel bar, 1 toilet paper holder, 1 soap holder (when relocated units originally were supplied with additional accessories, these may be reinstalled);
- f. Linoleum flooring.

3. Kitchen

- a. Sink (with tray when required by plans);
- b. Range, with oven;
- c. Domestic hot water equipment with supply connected to lavatory, bath and sink;
- d. Work table and wall cabinet (under-sink cabinets will be supplied only when these were originally installed in relocated units);
- e. Ice refrigerator Drinnans, - if available from inventory.

4. Water Supply

- a. Cold water supply to all fixtures;
- b. Outside hose connections for each unit (alternate units front and back).

** Refers also to mobile houses, portable family dwellings, trailers and portable shelter units only so far as these types were supplied originally with the fixtures, items and appurtenances described.

5. Heating

- a. Heating installation adequate to provide a 70°F inside air temperature when the outside temperature is at the commonly accepted outside design temperature for the locality. All such equipment and installation will conform to accepted (applicable) commercial standards promulgated by the N.B. of S., A.C.A. and N.B.F.U. Construction will be such that heat loss will not exceed approximately 55 Btu per square foot per hour measured within the inside surface of the outside construction.

6. Chimney and Vent Connections

- a. Chimneys for space heaters and/or coal ranges in two-story flats and for central plants shall be constructed of masonry; approved type suspended metal chimneys will generally be used for space heaters and/or coal ranges in one-story units;
- b. Gas and oil fired water heaters shall be vented.

7. Electric

- a. Electric installation not less than required by the 1940 National Electric Code (Interim Amendment). In addition to such requirements, one fixed light in each room;
- b. Wiring and connections for all electrical equipment to be used.

8. Gas Connections

- a. Gas supply connections for all gas equipment to be used.

9. Fuel Oil Tank

- a. 55 gallon, steel, oil tank, on supports, outside of unit, when oil is used as fuel.

10. Miscellaneous

- a. Insect screens for all exterior openings including vents where insect screening is normally required.
- b. Roller shades for all windows; and for glass in doors;
- c. Shelving in all closets; rods, hook rails and hooks in clothes closets; drapery rods for closets without doors (doors for closets will be supplied only when original units had such doors);
- d. Mail boxes (except when door slots were provided);
- e. House numbers;
- f. Clothes line posts (exclusive of hooks, reels or lines, except where such items are available in existing units to be relocated).

SUPPLEMENT NO. 6

MINIMUM SPACING STANDARDS FOR DWELLING BUILDINGS

1. Actuarial records show that the loss by fire in war housing was considerably less than the national average loss for all types of housing. It is desirable that this favorable record be maintained in the Title V program. To this end Regional Directors will be responsible for insisting upon compliance by Local Bodies with FPFA minimum spacing standards even though local codes permit closer spacing of frame structures.

It must be borne in mind that many of the war housing dwellings and many of the structures to be converted are of very light construction. For this reason they have less fire resistance. Consequently, a fire would have a tendency to spread more quickly than where heavier wood members are used. Furthermore, there are no basements and the fuel burning equipment is located in the living quarters. The flammable nature of the wall coverings adds to this hazard.

It is, therefore, believed that there is every good reason to maintain FPFA minimum spacing standards for war housing, especially since there is less certainty that adequate policing to maintain fire safe conditions will be provided in Title V projects than in war housing projects.

2. Minimum spacing standards for various types of units are set forth on the following pages and are illustrated by diagrammatic plans. The spacings shown are hereby made mandatory.
3. No waivers of these spacing standards will be permitted except when a Local Body certifies in writing that:
 - a. Standard spacings must be reduced in order to permit a project to be developed, and
 - b. The local fire department, building inspectors and others having jurisdiction over the project believe that the reduced spacing does not create a fire hazard and that ample fire protection is available.

Upon granting a waiver, the Federal Public Housing Authority shall advise the Local Body that "FPFA does not approve the reduced spacing and that the waiver is granted only on the basis of the certifications submitted." Such waivers will be considered and granted on an individual case basis only.

DORMITORY (1-STORY)

SPACING (COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION)

SHELTER WINGS

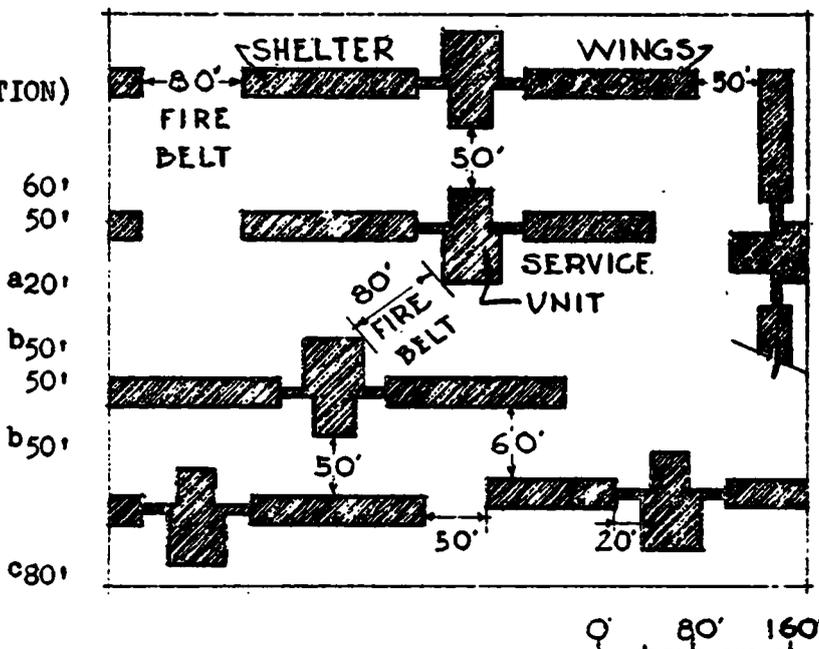
- Parallel wings 60'
- End to side 50'
- Wing to service unit (when attached) 20'
- Wing to service unit (when not attached) 50'
- End to end 50'

SERVICE UNITS

- Unit to unit 50'

FIRE BELTS

Around each group of not over 300 persons.



DORMITORY (2-STORY)

SPACING (COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION)

SHELTER WINGS

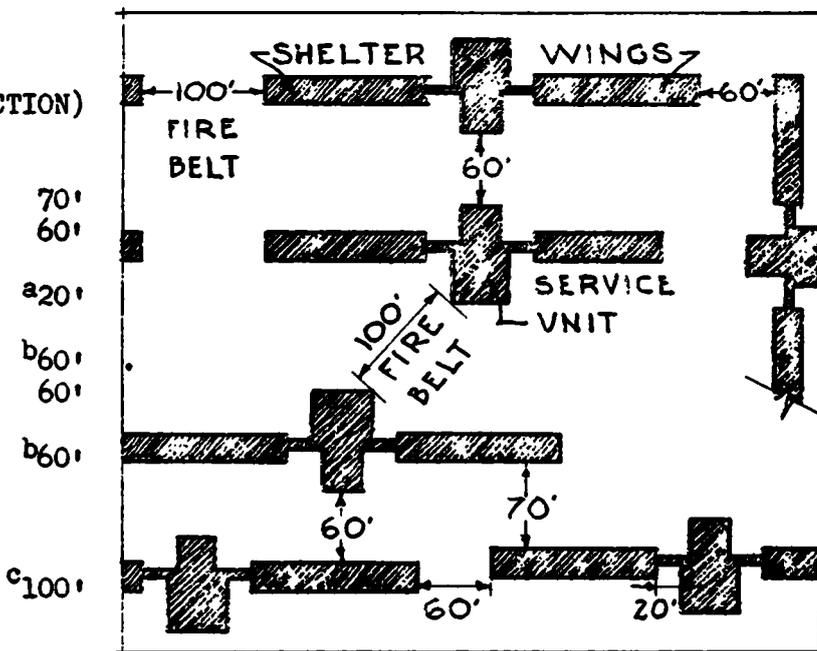
- Parallel wings 70'
- End to side 60'
- Wing to service unit (when attached) 20'
- Wing to service unit (when not attached) 60'
- End to end 60'

SERVICE UNITS

- Unit to unit 60'

FIRE BELTS

Around each group of not over 300 persons.



- a. May be reduced to 12' if end of wing is fire resistive construction and wing does not diverge over 30 degrees from the normal perpendicular position.
- b. May be reduced by 10' if construction is fire resistive without openings in end walls.
- c. Should be provided also between combustibile construction on neighboring properties and similar project buildings. Unless physical conditions make neighboring construction improbable, a belt at least half this width should be provided along all project boundaries.

SINGLE AND TWIN HOUSES

SPACING

BETWEEN PARALLEL ROWS

Wide space a50'

Narrow space a40'

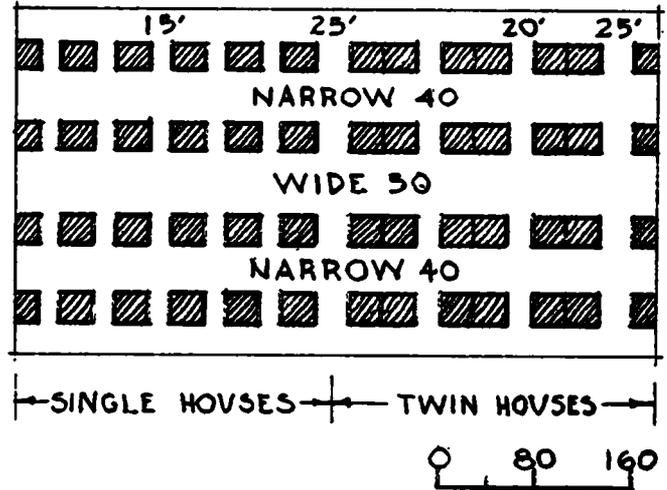
SEPARATION IN THE ROW

Single house 15'

Twin house 20'

FIREBREAK

Between the end units of each group of not more than 6 dwelling units of combustible material. 25'



PORTABLE FAMILY DWELLINGS

SPACING

Front to front b40'

Front to rear b35'

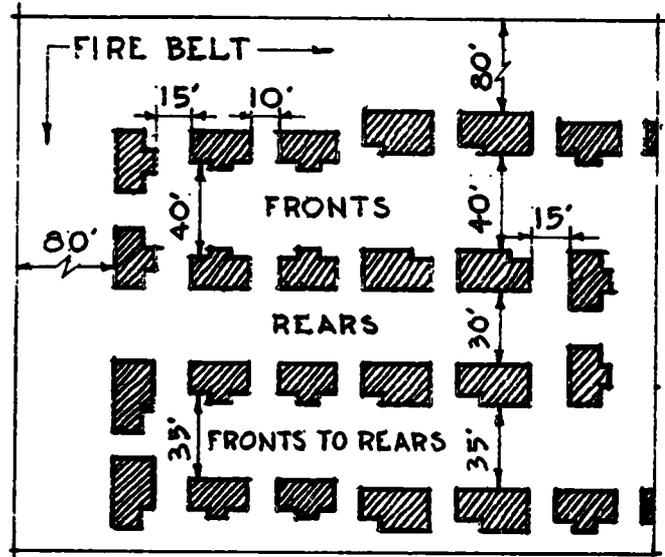
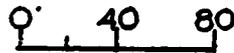
Rear to rear 30'

End to front or rear 15'

End to end 10'

FIRE BELT

Around each group of not over 100 dwellings and 2 laundry buildings. c80'



- When the spaces between successive rows are equal, spacing should be not less than 45'.
- May be reduced to 30' provided space on opposite side is increased proportionately.
- Should be provided also between combustible construction on neighboring properties and similar project buildings. Unless physical conditions make neighboring construction improbable, a belt at least half this width should be provided along all project boundaries.

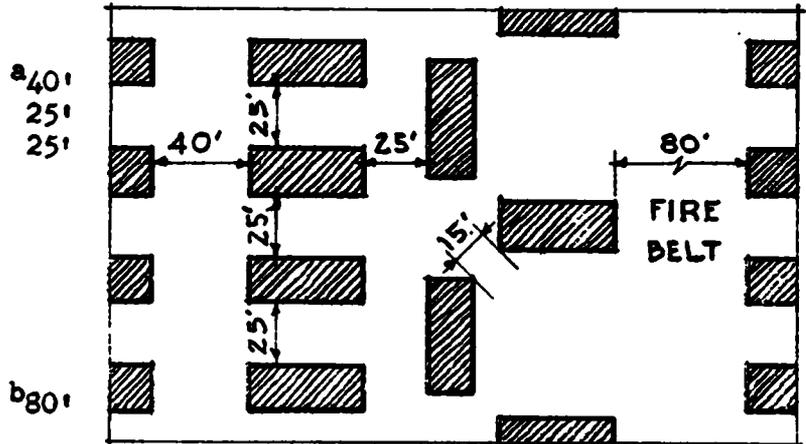
QUONSET HUTS

SPACING

- End to end
(entrance to entrance)
- Side to side
- End to side
(Where huts do not overlap
the diagonal distance at
corners may be 15')

FIRE BELTS

Around each group of not
more than 100 huts (200
families)



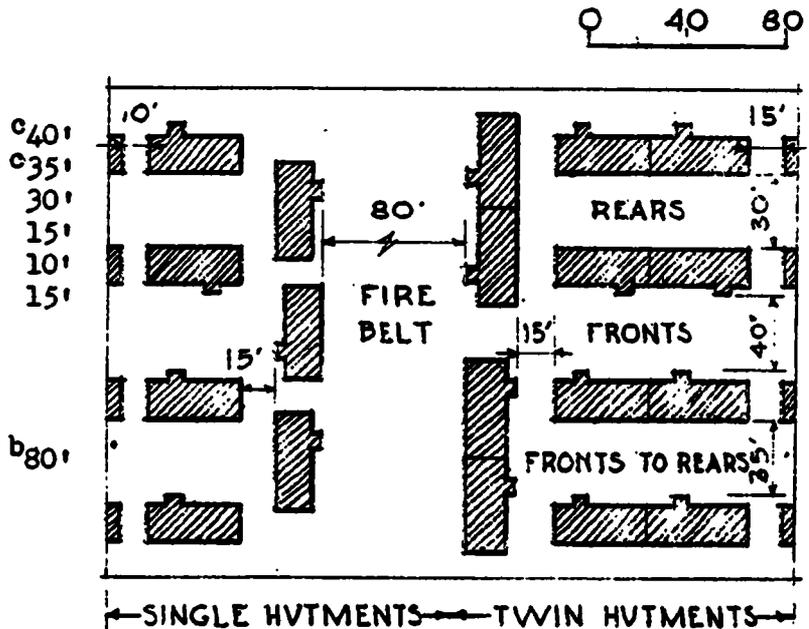
HUTMENTS (SINGLE & TWIN)

SPACING

- Front to front
- Front to rear
- Rear to rear
- End to front or rear
- End to end: Single
- Twin

FIRE BELTS

Around each group of not
more than 100 dwelling
units.



- a. Measured from face of one bulkhead to another; when buildings are staggered spacing may be reduced to 30'.
- b. Should be provided also between combustible construction on neighboring properties and similar project buildings. Unless physical conditions make neighboring construction improbable a belt at least half this width should be provided along all project boundaries.
- c. May be reduced to 30'; provided space on opposite side is increased proportionately.

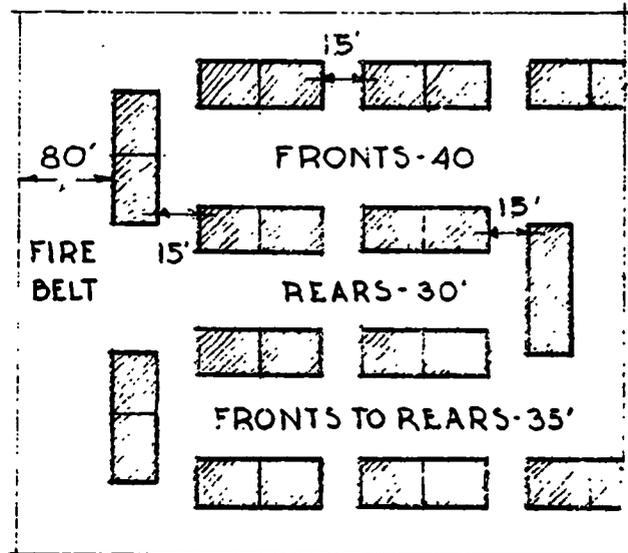
ARMY METAL BARRACKS*
 (20' x 54'-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " - VTB-29)

SPACING

Front to front	a 40'
Front to rear	a 35'
Rear to rear	30'
End to front or rear	15'
End to end	15'

FIRE BELT

Around each group of not over 100 buildings (200 families) b 80'



* with living room entrances on side of dwelling.

NOTE: Army Metal Barracks (portable, prefabricated), 20' x 48', with entrances on sides shall be spaced the same as the 20' x 54'-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Metal Barracks shown above.

- a. May be reduced to 30' provided space on opposite side is increased proportionately.
- b. Should be provided also between combustible construction on neighboring properties and similar project buildings. Unless physical conditions make neighboring construction improbable, a belt at least half this width should be provided along all project boundaries

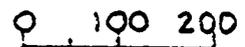
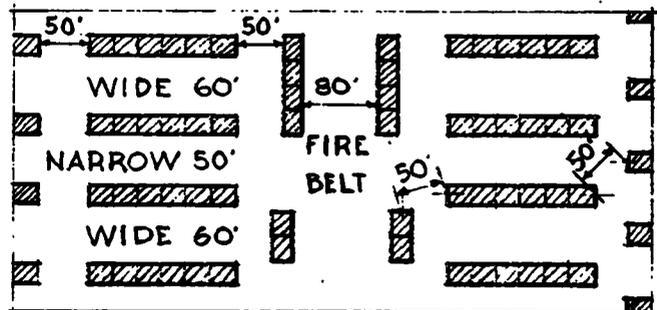
ROW HOUSES AND
 CONVERTED BARRACKS (1-STORY)

SPACING (COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION)

Wide space	ab	60'
Narrow space	ab	50'
End to end	c	50'
End to side (full)		50'
Offsets or bends in alignment (measured between center lines of end walls)	b	50'

FIRE BELTS

Around each group of not more than 150 dwelling units	d	80'
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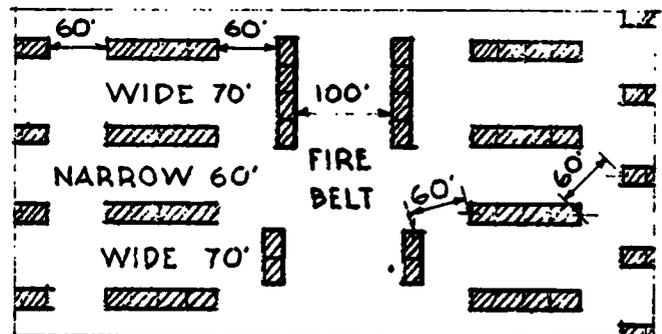
ROW HOUSES AND
 CONVERTED BARRACKS (2-STORY)

SPACING (COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION)

Wide space	ab	70'
Narrow space	ab	60'
End to end	c	60'
End to side (full)		60'
Offsets or bends in alignment measured between center lines of end walls	b	60'

FIRE BELTS

Around each group of not more than 150 dwelling units	d	100'
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- a. When the spaces between successive rows are equal, the spacing should be not less than the minima for wide spaces, minus five feet.
- b. May be reduced by 10' if fire resistive construction is used.
- c. May be reduced by 10' if construction is fire resistive without openings in end walls.
- d. Should be provided also between combustible construction on neighboring properties and similar project buildings. Unless physical conditions make neighboring construction improbable, a belt at least half this width should be provided along all project boundaries.

- Q. What alternate mechanical and electrical materials and procedures for Veterans' Temporary Housing may be substituted for previously issued Standards, Plans or Specifications?
- A. The following is offered for general information and assistance.

PLUMBING-DRAINAGE

Underground Building Sewer (exterior)

Vitrified pipe is generally used for building sewers, but some plumbing codes require castiron. Castiron is critical; therefore, the following alternate pipe material may be used:

Fibre Conduit - conforming to Commercial Standards CS 116-44. Fibre Conduit is manufactured by Orangeburg Company of Orangeburg, N. Y. and Brown Company, 500 - 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y. More than 70 cities in the United States approve the use of fibre conduit for building services.

Drainage and Venting Systems above Ground

In addition to methods and material given in Standards, the following may be approved:

Steel pipe and welded connections to form waste and vent outlets. All welding to be done by qualified welders and with proper welding fittings to avoid interior burrs.

Malleable or steam pattern fittings may be used on vent connection in addition to welding.

Lead pipe for soil stack and branches with wiped joints, may also be used.

FIXTURES

Flush Valves

Utilization of flush valves with vacuum breakers is recommended, provided the increased pipe size does not affect maximum ceiling prices as set forth in FPHA schedules.

1/ These pages contain additional questions and answers and are to be filed with Supplement 2 to Bulletin 49, dated 3-1-46

Showers

Substitute materials for wall panels and receptors shall be as follows:

- a. Hard-pressed fibre board.

Wall panels, hard-pressed, structural fibre board 1/8" thick, Federal Specifications LLL-F-311, Class B. (See Amendment No. 2 of 4/12/46); with concrete receptor.

- b. Aluminum Shower Stalls

Wall panels, aluminum sheets, BWG. .025 to .051 S. O. Type (not less than 6 vertical corrugations per panel when .025 to .040.)

- c. Receptor, aluminum BWG .081 to .091 or concrete. Reinforcement at top .081 to .091 aluminum.

- d. Sprayed or baked enameled finish for panels and metal receptor or aluminum may be treated chemically to prevent oxidization, similar to "aluminox", or "chemoxidizing" processes.

If aluminum showers are used, they must be purchased within the established FPHA maximum ceiling price for plumbing work.

Bathtubs

A substitute for castiron or steel enameled bathtubs may be as follows:

Cement bathtubs.

cement - equal to Portland ASTM C150-42

aggregate - light weight burned clay or shell 1/2 size maximum.

thermal expansion - not over 5.0×10^{-6} per °F.

reinforcement - steel wire $2\frac{1}{2}$ square mesh No. 18 gauge

compression strength - not less than 4500 lbs/in.²

water absorption - not over $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ by weight.

surface - comparable to that of a porcelain finish of the conventional tub

coating - similar to Amercoat and not less than 7 separate coatings

conformance with Commercial Standards TS 3655 issued by the National Bureau of Standards

trim - as specified in Standards

EQUIPMENT

Gas Ranges

In order to take advantage of available equipment in inventory, the use of gas ranges up to 36" wide is recommended, provided they carry the AGA label. Space conditions should be checked on the drawings, but most units will accommodate gas ranges 36" wide.

Kerosene Ranges

Kerosene ranges, in accordance with our Standards, will be in production in the near future by a number of manufacturers.

Space Heaters and Water Heaters

Veterans' Temporary Housing Specifications in some cases require equipment to bear certain labels of approval issued by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. or AGA. Due to understaffing of these Laboratories, for an extended period, manufacturers have not been able to get both new and old models approved, although they conform to the Laboratories' requirements. In such cases where the manufacturer will furnish an affidavit that equipment offered in all respects conforms to requirements, it should be considered acceptable for this program.

ELECTRICAL

Service Drops

In addition to the approved conductors, the following conductors may be used for service drops:

- a. War surplus stocks, Navy shipboard cable types DHFA and THFA.
- b. Cable must be supported at each end with a basket weave cable grip or any other means that will not damage the impervious sheath.
- c. The ends and joints of cable must be completely sealed against moisture.

Interior Wiring

Substitute materials and wiring methods are:

- a. War surplus stocks of Navy shipboard cable Types DHFA and THFA may be used; but the installation must conform with NEC, sections 3053 and 3071.
- b. The wiring method for converted units as shown on drawing M-5 may be changed to provide only two circuits per dwelling unit. One circuit will connect convenience outlets in kitchen and dining space and other circuit will connect all other lighting and convenience outlets. This method will also permit the use of two-circuit panels.

Lighting Fixtures

Any other type of lighting fixture may be substituted for those shown in drawings, provided they will produce essentially the same effect and are within the same price range.

Q. What hardware for Veterans' Temporary Housing may be substituted for previously issued standards or specifications?

A. One spring bolt per sash may be used in place of sash balances specified for new double-hung windows. Door stops of wood are acceptable; neat wood blocks nailed to floor may be used. Three inch hooks and eyes are acceptable in lieu of screen door latches.

Q. Where new composition wallboard is specified for ceilings, partitions and interior of exterior walls (one story houses only) to be 3/8", 15/32" or .340" in thickness may a thinner material be substituted?

A. Composition wallboard of equivalent quality, 3/16" in thickness, may be used in an emergency. However, the thicker material should be used if obtainable, particularly on ceilings.

Q. On one-story Army barracks buildings, where exterior walls are covered with roofing felt which has been damaged to an extent requiring replacement, what materials may be used for exterior siding?

A. See Supplement No. 2 to Bulletin No. 49, page 15, Section 8. Finishes: Porches: Other Added Items, fourth and fifth Questions and Answers. Subject to these conditions, wood drop siding over building paper or embossed brick siding applied in accordance with manufacturers directions may be used.

Q. In view of the existing shortage of gypsum (incumbustible) wallboard, may other types (combustible) of wallboard be used in converted two-story family dwelling and dormitory structures?

A. Yes, as follows:

For family dwellings gypsum (incombustible) wallboard must be used for the interior finish on the first story and other composition or fibre wallboards for the interior surfaces of the second story of all two-story converted structures. In addition, all family dwellings in such converted structures shall be equipped with fire alarm systems installed in accordance with the War Housing Specification "Division T-18A", revised May 22, 1944.

For converted dormitories gypsum (incombustible) wallboard must be used on both sides of all corridor partitions, first and second floors, on the ceiling throughout the first story and on the corridor ceiling of the second story. Use other composition or fibre wallboards for the remaining interior surfaces of first and second story.

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This shall not alter the existing standards with respect to interior surfaces of one story structures converted for use as dormitories where corridor type plan is used, and with respect to fire division stops, draft stops, partitions surrounding public and common halls and stairways in apartment buildings, and sound insulation.

Note: In order not to exceed the allotment for gypsum wallboard, composition or fibre wallboards shall be used for all interior surfaces of one-story structures converted for use as family dwellings.

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