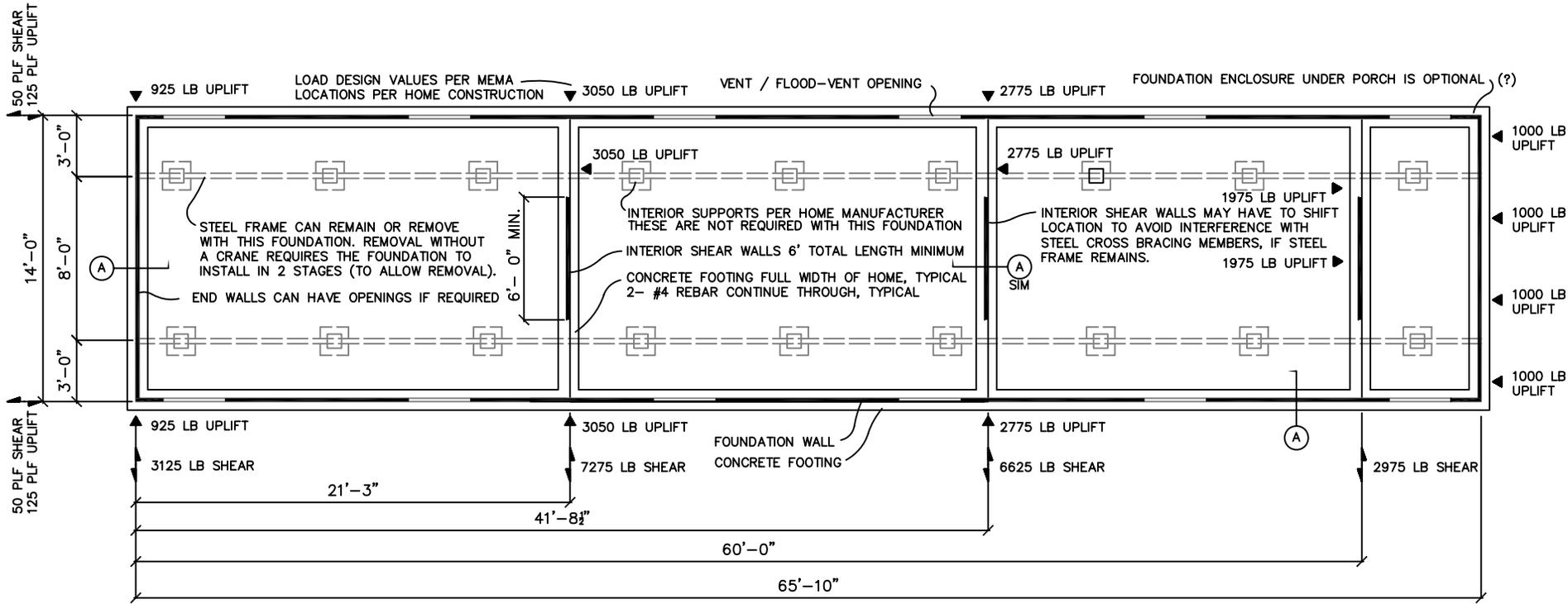


FOUNDATION WALL ELEVATION

SHOWING VARIOUS FINISH OPTIONS NO SCALE



FOUNDATION PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'- 0"

ANCHORPANEL INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS FOR MEMA PROJECTS

MEMBER RECEIVING PANELS IS TYPICALLY A RIM JOIST
PANELS FASTEN TO THAT MEMBER AND THEN
ARE CAST INTO THE CONCRETE FOOTING.

FASTENERS ARE AT 6" O.C. TYPICAL

PANEL TOP PROVIDES FASTENING
HOLES AT 2" O.C.

PANEL AND TOP ARE
SHOWN CUT-AWAY

CONCRETE FOOTING
W/ 2 REBARS

ANCHORAGE FLANGE

CONCRETE BEING PLACED

VIEW OF INSTALLATION

FOOTING SIZE
DETERMINED BY
WIND LOAD
REQUIREMENTS

FOR TREATED RIM BOARD A BARRIER IS
REQUIRED AT PANEL CONTACT. VAPOR
BARRIER WILL SERVE THIS PURPOSE.

FASTENING FOR MEMA REQUIREMENTS:
1/4" DIA x 2" MINIMUM LAG SCREWS
2 PER FOOT OF LONGITUDINAL WALLS
3 PER FOOT OF TRANSVERSE WALLS
4 PER FOOT OF INTERIOR WALLS
IF A SPACER IS USED, LONGER SCREWS
ARE REQUIRED TO GET 2" EMBEDMENT
INTO RIM JOIST. FOR TREATED LUMBER,
APPROPRIATE HOT-DIP GALVANIZED
FASTENERS MUST BE USED.

OPTIONAL CEMENTITIOUS CLADDING SHOWN

FLOOD OPENINGS ARE REQUIRED WITHIN
12" OF GRADE IN FLOOD ZONES. THESE
CAN DOUBLE AS VENT OPENINGS.

THIS FOUNDATION CAN BE
BACKFILLED UP TO 2'-6"
OUTSIDE OF FLOOD ZONES
AND IF SITE CONDITIONS
ALLOW BACKFILLING.

A 15" x 15" FOOTING
CAN SUBSTITUTE FOR
THE SIZE SHOWN HERE.

IN FLOOD ZONES THE
FOOTING DEPTH MUST
MEET LOCAL REQ'MENTS

JOIST CONNECTION MUST BE ADEQUATE
IF THE STEEL FRAME IS REMOVED.

FLOOR INSULATION, VAPOR BARRIER, NOT SHOWN

PHD OR EQUAL AT UPLIFT LOCATIONS
PER MEMA. INSTALL AND FINISH PER
MANFTR. CAN LOCATE ON RIM OR
TRANSVERSE JOISTS. STRAP MEETING
LOAD REQUIREMENTS CAN SUBSTITUTE.

PHD CAN BE OMITTED BY COUPLING
ANCHOR ROD DIRECTLY TO THE
ROD BUILT INTO THE HOME.

G-140 MIN GALVANIZED STEEL
STRUCTURAL PANELS CAST
PERMANENTLY INTO A
CONTINUOUS PERIMETER
CONCRETE GRADE-BEAM.

WHERE LOCATED ON PLAN:
5/8" DIA A-307 OR A-36 STEEL
ANCHOR ROD, HOT-DIP GALVANIZED.
MUST EMBED 10" MIN INTO FOOTING.

ANCHORAGE FLANGE

CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE FOOTING
POURED AFTER PANELS ARE HUNG.
#4 REBAR TOP AND BOTTOM, 18"
MINIMUM LAPS, TYPICAL.

HEXNUT AT BOTTOM OF ANCHOR ROD
MUST BE 3" CLEAR OF SOIL, MIN.

STEEL BEAMS
AND SUPPORTS
CAN REMAIN OR
BE REMOVED.

FOUNDATION SECTION

General:

This foundation is suitable for cottages that retain the steel frame and for those that do not. Foundation materials and construction shall meet MEMA requirements. Building site must be suitable for conventional foundation construction, and shall be prepared according to MEMA and local requirements. Foundations located in flood zones shall meet those requirements.

This foundation will support any version of the Mississippi Cottage and anchor it for MEMA-prescribed wind design loads, avoiding escarpments over 15' in height. The foundation will provide support for flood loads per FEMA-85 and ASCE/SEI-24, within limitations, and according to site-specific evaluation and requirements (Base Flood Elevation, velocity, etc). It is not suitable for Zone V or coastal flooding.

Foundation Panel Material:

Foundation wall panels shall be of an 18 gage galvanized steel profile, tested per the report attached. Material must meet ASTM-A-653, Grade 40 (40 ksi yield) minimum, galvanizing at G-140 minimum. The uncoated steel thickness shall be at least 0.0430". These panels embed into a continuous concrete footing according to construction details provided.

Panel top-channel steel material must meet ASTM-A-653, Grade 33 (33 ksi yield) minimum, galvanizing at G-90 minimum. The uncoated steel thickness shall be at least 0.0560". Top channels are formed to fit over the panels, and are with 1 1/8" wide legs each side. Screws fastening to the panel ribs are #10-16 x 3/4" hex-washer head, with a #2 drill tip, meeting criteria of AISI-C1022 or ASTM-A449, with a corrosion-resistant treatment passing ASTM test B117. Seventeen screws attach each top channel to a panel.

Panel Joint Caulking:

Panel male-female joints require urethane caulking for waterproofing. The interior section of the joints can be caulked with any exterior-grade construction adhesive, but the outer portion of each joint requires a continuous bead of urethane caulking. Acceptable urethane caulking are those sold as the following brand names: PL, Sika, and Vulkem.

Concrete and Reinforcing:

All concrete batching and construction shall be according to UBC and ACI practices, of type I-II Portland cement and of approved, non-reactive aggregates.

All concrete shall be 2500 psi min. 5" slump maximum unless chemically plasticized. Concrete receiving foundation-wall panels shall be of 5 1/2 sacks cement minimum per cubic yard.

Mixture and water shall be free of sulfides. Calcium chloride shall not be used.

All rebar shall be ASTM A 615, Grade 40 min, and shall be placed securely before concrete placement.

Foundation Panel Finish:

All exterior-exposed and soil-backfilled surfaces of the galvanized panels shall be clad or coated with one of the following (Other materials can be approved for panel finish):

1. Continuous cementitious cladding panels free of organic materials, such as National Gypsum "Permabase", of 1/2" minimum thickness, with all joints taped with polypropylene mesh set in waterproof compound approved by panel manufacturer. Panels must attach with galvanized fasteners that are then covered with same waterproof compound, and panels must continue down to the concrete footing or to mortar compound placed against the footing, otherwise one of the other finishes herein must apply to exposed foundation panel and overlap the cement panel 6" minimum.
2. Henry brand #132 or #532 (coal tar emulsion), or other emulsified coating determined to be suitable, applied by spray (texture gun) per manufacturer's specifications, placed in 2 separate coats of 10 mils minimum thickness each.
3. A cementitious coating of no less than 1/3 portland type I-II cement (not plastic cement) in proportion to sand, which must be approximately half size 60 and half size 30. Mixture must include at least one gallon of adhesive bonder (Borden, Thoro, brand or equal) per sack of cement. Cement coating thickness varies, but must be at least 40 mils. Panels must first be prepared with an alkaline etch/cleaner compound such as diluted phosphoric acid or sodium hydroxide solution.