

the listing, below the ceiling. However, when a detector is mounted on an interior wall below a sloping ceiling, it shall be located 4 inches to 12 inches below the intersection of the connecting exterior wall and the sloping ceiling (cathedral ceiling). The required detector(s) shall be attached to an electrical outlet box and the detector connected by a permanent wiring method into a general electrical circuit. There shall be no switches in the circuit to the detector between the over-current protection device protecting the branch circuit and the detector. Smoke detector(s) shall not be placed on the same branch circuit or any circuit protected by a ground fault circuit interrupter.

[49 FR 32008, Aug. 9, 1984, as amended at 58 FR 55005, Oct. 25, 1993]

#### § 3280.209 Fire testing.

All fire testing conducted in accordance with this subpart shall be performed by nationally recognized testing laboratories which have expertise in fire technology. In case of dispute, the Secretary shall determine if a particular agency is qualified to perform such fire tests.

[49 FR 32011, Aug. 9, 1984]

### Subpart D—Body and Frame Construction Requirements

#### § 3280.301 Scope.

This subpart covers the minimum requirements for materials, products, equipment and workmanship needed to assure that the manufactured home will provide:

- (a) Structural strength and rigidity,
- (b) Protection against corrosion, decay, insects and other similar destructive forces,
- (c) Protection against hazards of windstorm,
- (d) Resistance to the elements, and
- (e) Durability and economy of maintenance.

#### § 3280.302 Definitions.

The following definitions are applicable to subpart D only:

*Anchoring equipment:* means straps, cables, turnbuckles, and chains, including tensioning devices, which are used

with ties to secure a manufactured home to ground anchors.

*Anchoring system:* means a combination of ties, anchoring equipment, and ground anchors that will, when properly designed and installed, resist overturning and lateral movement of the manufactured home from wind forces.

*Diagonal tie:* means a tie intended to primarily resist horizontal forces, but which may also be used to resist vertical forces.

*Footing:* means that portion of the support system that transmits loads directly to the soil.

*Ground anchor:* means any device at the manufactured home stand designed to transfer manufactured home anchoring loads to the ground.

*Loads:* (1) *Dead load:* means the weight of all permanent construction including walls, floors, roof, partition, and fixed service equipment.

(2) *Live load:* means the weight superimposed by the use and occupancy of the manufactured home, including wind load and snow load, but not including dead load.

(3) *Wind load:* means the lateral or vertical pressure or uplift on the manufactured home due to wind blowing in any direction.

*Main frame:* means the structural component on which is mounted the body of the manufactured home.

*Pier:* means that portion of the support system between the footing and manufactured home exclusive of caps and shims.

*Sheathing:* means material which is applied on the exterior side of a building frame under the exterior weather resistant covering.

*Stabilizing devices:* means all components of the anchoring and support system such as piers, footings, ties, anchoring equipment, ground anchors, and any other equipment which supports the manufactured home and secures it to the ground.

*Support system:* means a combination of footings, piers, caps, and shims that will, when properly installed, support the manufactured home.

*Tie:* means straps, cable, or securing devices used to connect the manufactured home to ground anchors.