Legacy HOUSING

Homeowner's Manual

LEGACYHOUSING.COM

Table of Contents

Congratulations on Your New Legacy Home!

It's not a house, it's a home!

Welcome to your new Legacy home! We've designed and built your home with elegance and comfort in mind, and we are looking forward to you enjoying many years of happiness and hassle-free living. By following our simple care and maintenance tips provided in this Homeowner's Manual, you can ensure that your home remains as beautiful and functional as the day you moved in.

Please take the time to read through this Homeowner's Manual carefully and keep it within easy reach for future reference. It includes all the details you need to settle comfortably in your home, with clear instructions, and helpful illustrations for setting up and connecting various systems and equipment.

We're thrilled you chose Legacy Housing for your new manufactured home and are confident it will provide many joyful and memorable experiences for years to come.

The warranty on your new home is a limited warranty that involves the main structural components of your home. This includes plumbing, electrical, structural integrity, doors, windows, and the roof from leaking. This warranty does not include cosmetic items that are not reported within the first 30 days of occupancy.

We recommend that you do a walk-through of your new home immediately. Use our "Homeowner's Checklist" on our website during your walk-through, and report any warranty items as soon as possible to Legacy.

You can email us at txservice@legacyhousingcorp.com or gaservice@legacyhousingcorp.com.

Appliances are to be registered with the respective manufacturer in the first 60 days so that the manufacturer's warranty will cover them. We have provided the links to all manufacturers on our Legacy website(www.LegacyHousing.com). If we need to make a repair because of a warrantable item, we reserve the right to use parts that are in stock and available to us at the time of the repair.

Repairs to the home typically run on a tight service schedule and require that you make yourself available during the business hours of 7:00 am to 9:00 pm Monday through Friday.

First Things First...

1 Make sure the water heater tank is FULL before you turn on the hot water heater. Water heater elements can become fried if there's not enough water in the tank when turned on. We highly recommend you do this first.

2 Scanning this QR code to set up your home warranty with Legacy Housing is imperative. The QR code will take you to an input form. Fill out the input form with your warranty information. Do this as soon as you move into your new Legacy home.

Data Plate

3 Information regarding your home will be found on a data plate near the electrical distribution panel or inside a kitchen cabinet, providing the following information:

- Manufacturer's name and address.
- The serial and model number of the home and the date of manufactured.
- A list of all factory-installed equipment and the manufacturer's name and model designation of all appliances installed in the home.
- A statement that the home was designed and constructed following the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Act.
- The name of the agency that approved the design and structure of the home.
- Maps explaining the U.S. structural zones for which the home has been manufactured, including snow and wind loads that the home will withstand, design temperature, heat loss, and air-conditioning information.

Data Plate Example

Introduction

What Is a Manufactured Home?

A manufactured home might sound old-fashioned, but it's simply a home constructed indoors in a factory-like setting. Think of it as a home built in a place where building codes are followed just like any house built outdoors, including rules from the HUD Code, the International Residential Code, and the National Electric Code. What's unique about manufactured homes is that they're tailored to withstand the climate and wind conditions they'll face in their permanent location, ensuring they're just as sturdy as a traditionally site-built house.

Factory Environment

At Legacy Housing Corporation, we craft our manufactured homes & tiny homes in a precisely controlled factory setting. This allows us to work in an environment optimized for efficiency. Our homes are pieced together with care, without rain or the elements affecting any part of the construction process.

Whether it's the middle of the night or during a downpour, work on your home progresses unhindered. This level of reliability and control means that scheduling the construction of your manufactured home is much more predictable. It streamlines the entire build, including facilitating financial arrangements like mortgages, often with strict timelines.

Our team and valued partners take care of finishing touches like roofing, framing, interior and exterior details, simplifying things once your home arrives at its final destination. Our process's efficiencies often mean more affordable housing options without compromising quality.

Tailored to You and Your Site

With your Legacy manufactured home, you may request essential information tailored to your home and the building codes of its new location from the dealer you purchased the home from. This information may include:

- Floorplans showing room sizes.
- Views of all four sides of the home.
- DWV (drain, waste, and vent) schematic.
- Water supply plumbing diagram.
- Electrical layouts.
- Foundation loading details.

These resources aim to make the setup as straightforward as possible, ensuring that your chosen manufactured home fits seamlessly into its new setting.

Safety and Security in Your Home

Wind Safety Measures

Your Legacy manufactured home comes prepared for the toughest winds. We've engineered each home to support an anchoring system, which is crucial for high wind resistance. Installing this system involves various factors, including soil type, climate, specific home design, and more, all of which are thoroughly explained in the Homeowner's Manual. It's important to note that anchoring your home at setup is not just recommended; both Federal and State laws mandate it.

We recommend you familiarize yourself with these essential shutoff locations and operations to act swiftly in an emergency.

Emergency Utility Management

To safeguard your home, each Legacy home incorporates emergency shutoff mechanisms for the electrical system, water supply, and heating systems.

The main shutoff switch is easily found in your service panel for electrical emergencies. Its location is clearly indicated on the panel door's chart. Should you encounter any electrical issues, shut off the supply here and consult a qualified electrician for a safe resolution.

A shutoff valve provided by your setup contractor handles water-related emergencies. Located near your home's water inlet, it's your go-to measure for any leaks or problems with your water supply. Before turning the water back on, ensure a professional plumber addresses all issues.

Heating system shutoffs vary by the type of heating your home uses. Gas furnaces have a valve inside the furnace compartment, while electric systems have a designated shutoff in the service panel, also indicated on the provided diagram. Should your heating system need to be temporarily disabled, seek assistance from a qualified technician to ensure its safe reactivation.

Dryer vents, air conditioning and/or heat pump condensation drains, and combustion air inlets must pass through the skirting to the outside. NOTE: At least twice a year, clean out your dryer vent system on the inside and outside of your home. This will help keep unwanted moisture out of your home.

Emergency Utility Management

To enhance your safety, each bedroom and living area in your Legacy home is equipped with a smoke detector and a manufacturer's maintenance guide.

These alarms operate on both household current and by batteries. Be sure that they are kept in top working conditions by testing them frequently in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Your home features at least two exit doors and is fitted with emergency egress windows in every bedroom, marked "emergency egress window." These windows come with instructions for use in emergencies, and it's vital that you and your family understands how to operate them.

Emergency Exits: Manufactured homes feature at least two labeled exterior doors, while modular homes include one labeled exterior door, both designed as emergency exits. Additionally, bedroom windows are clearly marked and designed for quick use in case of an emergency. DO NOT BLOCK THESE EXITS WITH FURNITURE OR STORED MATERIALS.

Learn the location of all doors and windows and how to operate them. As part of your home emergency planning, develop and practice emergency prodecures with your family.

Consider Insurance

We advise all homeowners to secure comprehensive insurance coverage for their home and its contents. The best course of action is to speak with an insurance professional for tailored advice and options that fit your needs.

Exterior Maintenance

Your Legacy home's exterior, whether it's clad in aluminum, vinyl, or wood-type siding, defines its aesthetic appeal while playing a crucial role in protecting it from the elements. Here are some tips on how to keep these exterior finishes looking their best for the lifetime of the home.

Caulking & Sealants

It's important to check around the roof and wall vents, windows and door frames, and other openings in the walls and roof annually. Remove any materials that are cracked, dry, or peeling away. Re-caulk or reseal with flexible, non-hardening caulks and sealants.

Exterior Siding

Composed chiefly of materials like synthetic enamel, lacquer, or acrylic-type enamel, metal siding boasts impressive longevity. To preserve its vibrancy:

Cleaning

Regularly wipe it down with a damp chamois or cloth. For more thorough cleaning, use cool, clear water. Avoid allowing dirt and grime to build up.

Avoid Dry Dusting

Dry dusting can scratch the surface. Always use a damp cloth.

Scratch Repair

For minor scratches, you can obtain matching paint from local suppliers. Clean the area with water and detergent, rinse well, and then apply the paint with a fine artist's brush for an inconspicuous fix.

Vinyl Siding

Vinyl siding is low-maintenance, but retaining its look requires some care:

Cleaning: Like with metal siding, a damp chamois or cloth is best for regular wipe-downs. Use cool, clear water to wash away accumulated dirt and grime.

Heat Exposure: To prevent warping or melting, keep the vinyl siding away from excessive heat sources such as grills.

Wood-Type Siding

Wood siding gives your home a timeless look, but demands a bit more attention:

Cleaning: Gently wash with clear water using a soft cloth or brush, and rinse off with a garden hose. Avoid harsh cleansers, abrasives, or strong solvents that can damage the finish.

Damage Repair: For any gouges or damage, remove loose material and fill with exterior-grade, paintable, flexible caulking. Level the excess with a putty knife, then prime and touch up with paint. Use flexible caulking for repairs, and do not caulk shiplap joints to account for moisture-related movement.

General Tips

Regular Checks: Inspect the exterior of your home regularly for signs of wear and tear. Early detection of issues can prevent more significant problems down the road.

Professional Help: For more significant repairs or if you are unsure how to proceed, consider hiring a professional. They can ensure repairs are done correctly and safely.

Home Maintenance

Here is a comprehensive guide based on the provided information for maintaining different aspects of your Legacy manufactured home:

Roof

1. **Minimize Walking:** Only walk on the roof when absolutely necessary, preferably over rafters or stringers, using boards or plywood to distribute weight.
2. **Cut Tree Branches:** Ensure no low-hanging tree branches scrape against the roof.
3. **Regular Inspections and Cleaning:** Inspect the roof at least twice a year, removing debris and washing it occasionally to prevent accumulated dirt from causing damage.
4. **Seam Maintenance:** Metal roof seams should be coated annually, and checked every six months. Areas showing rust or oxidation should be cleaned and recoated.
5. **Mouldings and Flashings:** Check that all mouldings are secure. Replace damaged parts. Use ample caulking to cover nail or screw heads and apply it around skylight edges.
6. **Vent and Stack Maintenance:** Replace and re-caulk any rusted roof fixtures.
7. **Ice Dam Prevention:** In areas prone to ice dams, regularly remove snow from the roof to prevent water accumulation and leakage into the home.

Cabinets

Use tallow or beeswax for sticky wooden drawers and graphite or lithium-based grease for metal guides. Wd40 will attract dirt and hair.

Ceilings

Repair gouges with spackling paste and touch-up paint as necessary. You may also find hairline cracking as settlement occurs. This is homeowner maintenance and can be filled with caulking or spray texture.

Floors

Maintain regular cleaning and waxing. Vacuum carpets frequently and use shampoo as needed.

Frame

Use zinc-chromate paint for touch-ups on the metal frame to prevent corrosion.

Hardware

Clean using suitable cleaners specific to the type of hardware (chrome, brass, etc.), avoiding abrasive substances.

Locks

Use powdered graphite for lubrication. Ensure the latch bolt and door strike are aligned.

Skirting

Skirting enhances the home's appearance and reduces energy needs. Ensure correct installation alongside a polyethylene ground vapor barrier to reduce condensation.

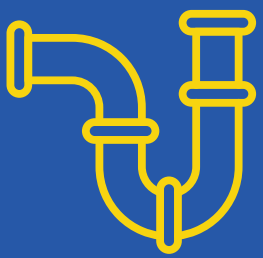
Walls

Clean with appropriate cleaners based on the wall type (wood, gypsum board, vinyl-coated surfaces).

Water Supply Line

Install water lines below the frost line and insulate adequately. Use heat tapes if necessary. During the winter season, use antifreeze in traps and drain all water lines.

Drain Lines



The most likely problem you will ever encounter with your drain is clogging, usually caused by large objects placed into the sink or toilet drains. We do not recommend that you flush disposable diapers or similar objects down the toilets. We also do not recommend that food scraps be washed down the sink drain unless they are processed through a garbage disposal. Grease, fats, and oils may be a problem, especially if drain lines are exposed during cold weather.

Maintain a slope of ¼" per foot of drain lines to avoid freezing and ensure efficient operation for the lifetime of the home.

Toilets today use low-capacity, 1.6-gallon tanks. These use less water per flush, saving millions of gallons of water each year. However, at times it may be necessary to flush more than once. This is normal and not necessarily an indication of a problem with the system. If a stoppage occurs that cannot be cleared with a "plumber's helper" or a commercial drain cleaner, or if you have other drain problems, call your home retailer or serviceman for assistance if within the applicable warranty period. Or call a local plumber.

Settling and Releveling

The underside of your home likely has been covered with a bottom board material to protect your home from moisture (required for manufactured homes and most modular homes). If this protective barrier is damaged, it must be repaired immediately. The whole underside of your home must be inspected at least twice a year to ensure no holes or tears exist. If holes or tears are found, adequate and effective repairs must be made immediately.

Uneven site settling, among other things, could cause your home to become unlevel. When settling does occur, it can affect the proper functioning of locks, and closing of doors, windows, and cabinets, as well as put undue strain on the structure of the home. It even can cause wall panels to come loose or crack, and floor coverings to separate. The home's level must be checked within ninety days of installation and at least yearly thereafter. You are responsible for re-leveling your home as needed. It is recommended that your retailer or a licensed home installer perform this work.

Monitor and relevel your home as needed post-setup, especially after the initial settling period or seasonally.

Condensation and Ventilation

Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent condensation damage. Use bathroom vents, keep the dryer vented to the outside, and maintain a ground vapor barrier.

Every day, a family of four adds about 24.5 lbs. of moisture to their home's air, leading to condensation on windows and eventually damaging walls, floors, carpets, and ceilings without proper ventilation.

To reduce condensation, consider following these steps:

1. When using the shower or bathtub, the power vent should be used, or a window should be left open. This will allow moisture to escape from inside the home. Exhaust fans should continue to run for 20 minutes after showers, use of hot tubs, and cooking.
2. If your home has fan timer switches, they must be set to operate automatically for at least several hours a day.
3. Do not hang wet clothes inside the home, as this greatly increases the moisture in the air.
4. If your home has a clothes dryer, ensure it is vented outside your home and beyond the skirting to prevent it from venting underneath the house.
5. A power vent or window should be used when liquids are being boiled.
6. Place a 6-mil thick polyethylene film beneath your home as a vapor barrier. Ground moisture can rise through the floor without it, boosting indoor humidity by up to 80%.
7. Ventilate the crawl space under your home by installing vent openings through the skirting or foundation wall.
8. If you still see condensation despite following the guidelines, consider adding a dehumidifier or Heat Recovery Ventilator (HRV) to remove the extra moisture in the air.
9. Helpful tips to increase / improve ventilation: Open doors and windows when weather permits for fresh air. Do not tape doors or windows. Avoid overcrowding closets. Avoid locating heavy furniture tightly against walls. Do not overcrowd kitchen and bath cabinets. Bedroom doors should be open
10. NOTICE: To prevent an accumulation of excessive moisture in kitchens and bathrooms, exhaust fans should always be used whenever the rooms are in use. Do not run all exhaust fans simultaneously and continuously.

THE INDUSTRY'S MOST FUNCTIONAL GUEST BATHROOM

Furniture, Appliances, & Fixtures Guide

Furniture

General Care:

Upholstered Furniture: To protect the fabric, use slipcovers. Vacuum the upholstery fabric at least two or three times a month.

Cushions and Mattresses: They should be turned frequently to avoid constant use on one side.

Materials Cleaning: Wood, leather, and synthetic materials require regular cleaning. Cleaning agents designed for these materials are available at hardware stores or supermarkets.

Draperies: Always dry-clean to prevent shrinking or fading.

Appliances

Warranty and Care:

General Information: Your homeowner's information package includes warranties, operating instructions, and lists of authorized service facilities for appliances. To validate the warranty, complete and mail the warranty card.

Porcelain Enamel Surfaces: Use soap or household cleansers. Remove stains with a mild scouring cleanser or chlorine bleach as needed.

Chipped Enamel: Patching materials are available for repairs on white or colored units.

Plastic and Fiberglass Fixtures: Clean only with recommended products and avoid abrasive cleaners. Household detergents are usually adequate; specialized cleaners may be needed for tough stains.

Heat Protection: Protect all fixtures from extreme heat with wire racks or protective pads to prevent cracking.

Heating and Cooling System

Remember to properly care for your Legacy home's heating system—whether it's a gas, electric, heat pump, or mini-split—to preserve its efficiency and performance. This well-balanced combination of insulation and furnace capacity ensures an economical, low-maintenance system. Alterations or adjustments to the heating system should not be performed without the advice of a qualified heating/cooling specialist.

The whole house ventilation is a system separate from the mini-split unit(s). It operates independently with a switch, usually located in the utility area or a hallway, labeled "Whole-House Ventilation." To use the whole-house ventilation system, flip this switch to turn the vent fan on. We recommend using this while in the home to remove moisture. It is important to occasionally operate the whole-house ventilation system when the home is occupied. The best way to do this with systems that are integral to the home's furnace is to set the thermostat Fan Mode to "Auto". The system can be activated when the furnace or air-conditioner is not in operation by setting the thermostat Fan Mode to "On".

Never set the thermostat Fan Mode to "On" while in the Cooling Mode as it may draw unconditioned hot moist air into the home. The Whole House exhaust fan can also be turned on using the identified wall switch. It is recommended to operate the Whole House exhaust fan continuously for the first few months you live in the home. After the first few months, the fan can be used at the homeowner's discretion.

System Operations:

Maintenance: Do not perform alterations or adjustments without consulting a qualified specialist.

Ventilation: Operate whole-house ventilation systems independently from heating/cooling units, typically controlled via a hallway switch labeled "Whole-House Ventilation."

Air Flow Regulation: Balance airflow by adjusting registers. Rinse off the outside coils so that they remain free of dirt and debris. Clean or replace furnace air filters every month to maintain airflow and system efficiency.

Air Conditioner Usage: Set the thermostat to 72 degrees Fahrenheit to prevent system freeze-ups. Use sunscreens or insulated blinds to enhance cooling efficiency in sun-exposed rooms.

Thermostat

Never set the thermostat below 72°F when using the air conditioner to prevent the system from freezing. If it does freeze, turn off the air conditioner and wait 4 hours to thaw. For homes fully exposed to the sun and experiencing inadequate cooling, install sunscreens or insulated blinds on windows facing the afternoon sun for better comfort.

Your home contains a Heating Certificate which provides information regarding the outdoor winter temperature for which the home is designed to withstand and the lowest outdoor temperature. The installed heating equipment can maintain an average temperature of 70°F. Information about the readiness of the home to accept a central air conditioning system will be given in one of three possible ways on a Comfort Cooling Certificate. If a central air system is provided, a statement regarding its ability to maintain an indoor temperature of 75°F.

Do not block the furnace combustion air intake outside the home or the flue opening on the roof. Do not block any return air grills at the furnace compartment or throughout your home. Do not block supply registers—supply registers may be "dampened" as needed to control and regulate airflow, but they should never be fully closed or blocked. Do not operate a humidity device on your furnace. Change air filters regularly - once a month is a good schedule for filter cleaning or changing.

Mini Split Manual

Doors

Clearance:

- To avoid binding and potential damage, exterior doors are installed with specific top and bottom clearances.
- Maintain uniform clearances to ensure doors remain weather-tight and that lock mechanisms function properly.
- Proper home leveling helps maintain these clearances.

Water Heater

Maintenance:

- Water heaters generally require minimal care.
- They are equipped with thermostats to maintain water at around 120 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Adjustments can be made for warmer or cooler water as desired.
- Equipped with temperature and pressure relief valves to prevent dangerous build-ups in case the thermostat fails.

WARNING: If your home is equipped with an electric water heater, be sure it is filled with water before the circuit breaker is turned on. Otherwise, the heating element may be damaged.

Windows

Maintenance in Cold Climates:

- Condensation can cause excessive moisture on windows.
- Open and clean windows regularly, including the frame.
- Use a quality window-cleaning solution for the glass.
- To reduce moisture, lightly wipe the glass with a cloth moistened with glycerin.

Lubrication:

- Annually lubricate hinges, operating arms, or rollers with light oil.
- Ensure screws and thrust arms are kept tightened.

Notes:

Avoid transporting heavy items not installed by the manufacturer inside the home, such as furniture or appliances not installed at the factory.

Transporting additional items may overload or unbalance the home, potentially invalidating the warranty.

Such items should be moved separately to ensure the safety and integrity of the home.

Troubleshooting Guide

Your new manufactured home is built with quality materials and the attention to detail that you would find in many site-built homes. Every manufactured home must pass a series of inspections. All homes, no matter how carefully built, may occasionally experience minor performance disturbances that result from living in and using the home. This Troubleshooting Guide may help you distinguish between those disturbances that require professional service and those you can easily fix. This guide discusses several of your home's important systems and contains a section on the structure itself.

Electrical Troubleshooting:
Electrical problems generally fall into two categories: complete power failures and specific circuit failures.

Complete Power Failures: A complete power failure in your home may result from a storm, a power company problem, or a mechanical problem, such as a faulty main breaker. If you experience a sudden, complete power outage caused by a storm, the best thing you can do is wait for the power to be restored by the power company. Turning your circuit breakers ON and OFF will not help. If you notice power has been restored to other homes near your home, you can check your main breaker by switching it OFF and then back ON.

If this does not restore power, you should contact the power company or an electrician. Power failures caused by power company problems are similar to natural causes, and there is little you can do except wait for power to be restored. Occasionally, a damaged power pole or damage to power lines from trenching machines or similar equipment may cause a power outage to a street or block in your neighborhood while others are not affected. If power to your home and homes on either side of you is out, but homes across the street or on other nearby blocks seem unaffected, call the power company and explain the problem.

Specific Circuit Failures Problems with specific circuits in your home generally fall into these categories:

1. Switchable Outlets - Some of the outlets in your home may be wired to a wall switch. If a lamp or other electrical device plugged into an outlet doesn't work, check the room for wall switches. Try turning the switch ON. If the device works, that outlet is wired to the wall switch.

2. Ground Fault Interrupter (GFI) Protected Outlets - Subject to variations in building codes, your bathroom receptacles and receptacles located over kitchen countertops and any Manufacturer-installed outdoor outlets are wired to a GFI breaker or GFI receptacle. GFI receptacles are usually located in the room for which they provide protection, however, in some cases, a GFI receptacle in one bathroom may provide protection to receptacles in another bathroom. GFI breakers are located in the panel box. GFI protection is designed to protect you against the hazards of line-to-ground electrical faults and electrical shocks that are possible when using electrical appliances near a water source. If a circuit or appliance develops a potential shock hazard, the GFI device is designed to disconnect the outlet and limit your exposure time to the shock hazard caused by current leakage to the ground.
Note: The exterior heat tape receptacle is also GFI-protected.

3. MODULAR- Ground Fault Interrupter (GFI) Protected Outlets. Test the GFI at least once a month.
To test the GFI: a) Push the "TEST" button. The "RESET' button should pop out, indicating the protected circuit is disconnected. To restore power, push the "RESET" button. b) If the "RESET" button does not pop out when the test button is pushed, a loss of ground fault protection is indicated. Have the circuit checked by a qualified electrician. Do not use the circuit until the problem has been corrected.
Test the AFCI and/or GFI breakers monthly. To test, make sure there is power to the load center or panel board. Turn the breaker handle to the "ON" position. Press the test button causing the breaker to trip. The breaker is functioning properly when the circuit is interrupted, and the handle moves to the trip position. To reset the breaker, turn the breaker handle to the "OFF" position and then back to the "ON" position.

4. MODULAR - Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI) Receptacles in all family rooms, dining rooms, living rooms, parlors, dens, bedrooms, sunrooms, recreation rooms, closets, hallways, or similar areas are protected by a listed Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI) device of the combination type. Also, all 15- & 20-amp receptacles are tamper-resistant.

5. Appliance or Fixture Problems - These are generally caused by shorts or other defects in the appliance's wiring. Sparks or smoke at the outlet or in the appliance indicate a short or other wiring defect. The circuit breaker will probably trip. Turn the breaker to that circuit OFF immediately. Unplug the appliance from the outlet. Turn the breaker ON. If the breaker trips again, turn it OFF and have the circuit checked by a qualified electrician. If the breaker does not trip again, contact the appropriate appliance manufacturer for repairs to the appliance.

Troubleshooting Guide Continued

6. Circuit Overloads - This is probably the most common type of circuit failure. If the total current requirement of all the appliances and devices on a circuit is more than the circuit breaker is designed to carry, the breaker will trip, disconnecting the circuit and all outlets connected to it. If this happens, unplug appliances or devices until the circuit is no longer overloaded. Occasionally, a circuit breaker may be faulty and trip even if the load on the circuit is less than the breaker capacity. In that case, the breaker should be checked and/or replaced by a qualified electrician.

WARNING: Never "upsize" a breaker to eliminate tripping. Circuit breakers are sized for the specific load and wire size used for the circuit. A serious fire hazard can be created by "upsizing" circuit breakers.

Plumbing System Troubleshooting:

Plumbing system problems usually fall into two general categories - leaks and stoppages. If you experience either of these situations, you should seek service from a plumbing professional.

- If a main water line is leaking or broken or if you have a major leak problem, turn off the main water supply to your home.
- If a faucet or fixture is leaking, turn off the water supply to that fixture. You can adjust the temperature of your hot water by setting the control on the water heater. Be sure to allow enough time for the water to reach the desired temperature.

Anti-Scald Valves:

Scald Valves have been installed on all tubs, tub/shower, and showers in the home. The values are preset by the valve manufacturer to about 105°F (41°C). After the water lines have been flushed, the outlet temperature at each tub, tub/shower, and shower should be tested to ensure that it does not exceed 120°F (49°C). Water should run for at least one minute on the hottest setting before taking the temperature reading. If you desire temperatures higher than 105°F (41°C), you may adjust the temperature using the instructions provided with the Scald Valve and test to ensure that the temperature does not exceed 120°F (49°C).

In no case should the temperature exceed 120°F (49°C) as this may result in serious bodily harm and/or death.
NOTE: If you adjust the temperature of your water heating, verify that the Anti-Scald Valve settings are still acceptable.

Heating/Air Conditioning System Troubleshooting:

Read the owner's manual for your heating/air conditioning system before you begin operating it. Instructions for filter cleaning and replacement, as well as other operating instructions, are in the owner's manual. If your heating/air conditioning system fails to operate, check the circuit breaker. If the circuit breaker is tripped and continues to trip after you reset it, contact an authorized service center.
Remember, it may take ten or more hours to cool your home if the outside temperature is over 85 degrees. Similarly, if your home has been unheated during cold weather, the furnace may operate for many hours before the whole house is warmed.

Structural Troubleshooting:

If your home site was properly prepared and your home properly set up and leveled, you should experience very few structural problems. Settling of your home site is the most likely single factor that affects the structure of your home. If you notice any problems, have your home re-leveled. Inspect your home site. All support stands and piers should be vertical and tight up against your home's frame members. They should be located as shown in the applicable Installation Manual or installation instructions.

Living Tips:

Walls can be damaged by door knobs. Be sure door stops are installed to prevent the interior door knobs from contacting wall surfaces.

Proper care of carpeting includes frequent vacuuming to remove surface dirt and deeper cleaning every few years by a professional carpet cleaning service.

For linoleum/tile surfaces, regular mopping or waxing will help protect the finish. Use care when moving furniture or appliances across linoleum/tile surfaces as they can be cut or gouged from moving heavy furniture or appliances.

Plant #1 – 4801 Mark IV Parkway, Fort Worth, Texas 76106
We're open Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. CST
Office # (817) 624 - 7565
Email: txservice@legacyhousingcorp.com

Plant #2 – 103 North Neal St, Commerce, Texas 75428
We're open Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. CST
Office # (903) 886 - 7394

Plant #3 – 184 Industrial Blvd, Eatonton, Georgia 31024
We're open Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. EST
Office # (706) 403 - 0333
Email: gaservice@legacyhousingcorp.com

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