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Storm the house 3

A storm shelter is basically a room or structure designed to resist outside forces. Sometimes they are called safe rooms, and although the storm shelter and safe room are similar, there are certain differences worth highlighting to help you make the right decision to buy. Storm and tornado shelters: Storm shelters or tornado shelters are located underground or above ground, and rooms are made to resist strong winds, impacts of objects, shifting foundations, floodwaters and heavy rains. They are not regulated by the federal government, but manufacturers typically make their shelters to certain industry certification standards to ensure they are tested to withstand these specific conditions. The term storm shelter is ICC-500. Safe room: A safe room is basically the same kind of room as a storm shelter. The term safe room is a FEMA label. Panic room: While the panic room is a kind of shelter, it's not designed for storms. The panic room was designed to protect you during home invasions. These rooms lock from the inside and are designed to resist gunshots and large amounts of force, in wacky certain levels of ballistic resistance standards. You can turn the panic room into a storm room by sealing it and making it a waterproof shelter and ensuring that all sides (including floors and ceilings) are reinforced. How much does a storm shelter cost? A storm shelter can cost from \$2,500 to \$20,000, depending on the type of shelter you want. A storm shelter can cost from \$2,500 to \$20,000, depending on the type of shelter you want. There are a number of factors that determine the cost of storm shelters, including materials, location, size, features and more. Here are some general storm shelter prices that will give you an idea of what you can expect to pay for. Garage shelters: If you want an underground basement for storms in your garage, you can buy a small shelter for \$3,000 to \$6,000, not including installation. The price of the basement is cheaper if you choose a small size, but you will pay more for installation than any other type of basement because you will have to rip out the concrete in the garage. It is usually cheaper to install these types of shelters when building a new home. Overhead storm shelters: Most over-ground storm shelters cost between \$2,000 and \$8,000. This price will be paid for the basic shelter, but you can add features such as shelves and seats for additional costs. They can be made of concrete, welded steel sheet metal or reinforced concrete. Custom backyard shelters: Storm basement prices rise the more you adjust your shelter. Custom yard shelters cost from \$6,000 to \$25,000, depending on the size. A tornado bunker with additional space and shelves for equipment will cost more than the average yard shelter. What are the most common sizes of storm shelters? Storm shelter sizes vary depending on the location and price you have Pay. While you can usually customize your shelter to suit your space, some companies offer set-up sizes for storm shelters below and above ground. Here are some of the more popular sizes. Small storm basements: Most garage storm basements are smaller than backyard storm shelters. They usually measure about 3 feet by 20 feet by 5 meters. They can fit about four to six people. Regular storm shelters: Regular storm shelters measure about 4 feet by 8 feet by 4.5 feet. These sizes are more common in yard shelters and can fit about six to eight people. Large storm shelters: A large storm

shelter averages 5 meters by 8 meters by 5 meters. These shelters, mostly reserved for deluxe outdoor shelters. Shelters of this size can accommodate up to 14 people. What certificates signify safe storm shelters? National Storm Shelter Association Executive Director Ernst Kiesling and Assistant Professor of Research Larry Tanner study the safety of tornado shelters at the National Wind Institute at Texas University of Technology. They gave us some tips to help you choose the safest shelter for your family. While there are no government-required certifications or agencies that make storm shelters official, there are many agencies that offer guidance for specific engineering, installation and inspection standards. Kiesling notes that you should be wary of any company that claims their FEMA-approved, FEMA-certified or NNSA certified shelters, as none of these organizations validates shelters; have just established the guidelines that manufacturers use to build storm shelters. Look for shelters that meet the following standards to make sure your new storm basement is safe. National Storm Shelter Association (NSSA): The NSSA is a membership-based organization for storm shelter manufacturers. Companies that comply with the NSSA's standard compliance check process can attach a specific stamp to their shelters. The NSSA seal tells you that the company has passed inspections and secured the necessary permits. International Code Council (ICC) 500: ICC 500 is a list of guidelines for the design, testing and occupancy of hurricane and tornado shelters. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): FEMA P-320 lists best practices for laying the groundwork, housing shelters and reducing the risk of flooding in residential shelters. The Federal Emergency Management Agency P-361 outlines installation practices, emergency plans, project plans, documentation and maintenance of residential and commercial shelters. Shelter door: The most important part of storm shelters is the shelter door. In order for the storm shelter to meet the most basic needs, its doors need at least three locks, and difficult to require three sixes. Testing: You should only consider buying storm shelters if they have been tested. Fema P320/P361 guidelines state that each shelter should be tested in ISO 17025 accredited laboratory. You should ask any retailer or storm shelter manufacturer to provide you with proof of testing at any storm shelter you are considering buying. What should you keep in the storm shelter? After you buy a storm shelter, you will need to supply it with materials for use in case of emergency. Knowing what to keep in a storm shelter will come in handy in case you're stuck there for a while. The following items should be on anyone's storm shelter checklist. Food that can't be obtained: Keep some unperishable or canned foods in a storm shelter to make sure you have something to eat in case the storm causes you to leave without food. Also store bottled water so that you do not get thirsty. Storm shelter equipment: You'll need standard equipment at the storm shelter in case you lose power. Weather radio, flashlights and other battery-powered lights are essentials. Hygiene items: You don't know how long you'll be in the storm shelter, so bring a few toiletries like toilet paper, with hand sanitizer, tissues and around a five-gallon bucket for an emergency toilet. You will also need first aid kits in case of injuries. As severe weather continues to dominate the news, it pays to take attention and prepare for the worst, even if your home is not in the direct path of the current storms. Here are 12 ways to get your house in order if you live in or near regions where thunderstorms and heavy rainfall are forecast. Clean the gutters and prepare them to handle heavy flow. A home not ready for rain can become a winter nightmare as water leaks through the roof and ceilings, floods the ground floor or basement and compromises the structure of the home. Here are 12 things you can do now to get ready: Clean your gutters and downspouts. When gutters and falls cede with leaves and debris, water is poured and poured down where it can damage walls and strongholds. Please see Rain Gutter Cleaning & Maintenance. If your house is under many trees, it is wise to clean the gutters at the beginning of the season, then clean them again after the first rain to remove the leaves and debris washed off the roof. Check the roof, the skylights and it's flashing. The roof is the most obvious point of entry for rain. See how to find and fix a leak of the roof. If the roof check is more than you want to file yourself, visit our partner, HomeAdvisor, to receive free offers from local asphalt roof repair professionals. Leakage often occurs on flashing in the valleys or where pipes penetrate the surface. Seal them with asphalt roof cement. Fix gutters and downspouts. Fix loose, sagging, or leaky gutters and make sure downspouts carry drainage away from home. For more information, see How to fix rain gutters and downspouts. Inspect the house sideways Check for damage, cracks and holes. Close the leak with paintable or clear caulk. Make sure that the color is in good condition. If it's not, consider coloring the house before winter really sets in. Weatherstrip windows and doors for sealing drafts and minimizing heat loss. For more information, see Weatherstripping Windows and/or Door Weatherstripping Options. Prepare or install storm doors and windows. If your home has a combined storm/screen door with interchangeable glass and whiteboards, switch from screen to glass (see Screen & Storm Door Buying Guide). Spray a little WD-40 on lumps and storm gate drains. Be sure that the door is closer to adjusted and work smoothly. Need a sump pump? If your basement or crawl area is susceptible to flooding, consider buying a sump pump. If your home already has one, be sure it's in good working order. For more, see the Sump Pumps Purchase Guide. The 1000-watt generator will provide emergency power. Consider buying a generator. In the event of a power failure, the portable emergency generator can provide enough power to maintain several important lights and devices. The on-call generator throughout the house will be automatically activated to keep the entire house powered. Cover and protect outdoor furniture, barbecues, outdoor equipment and firewood with heavy tarpaulins. Secure tarpaulins with ropes or heavy objects such as bricks. If your property is in danger of being flooded, keep materials such as sandbags or concrete clips handy to divert water to drainage areas. Let the trees be trimmed, especially if they are weakened by the dries. When laden with rainwater, weak trees can crack or become easily u eradicated. Be prepared for the worst. Assemble a disaster supply kit and keep it easily accessible. Scan and store important documents on thumb drives or hard drives located far from your home (or in the cloud). Consider flood insurance; Be aware that your home may become flooded even if it is not located in a high-risk area. Please see what to do during a disaster storm. 12 Ways to Get Your House Ready for Storms was last modified: December 18th, 2019 Don Vandervort, HomeTips © 1997 to 2020 2020

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