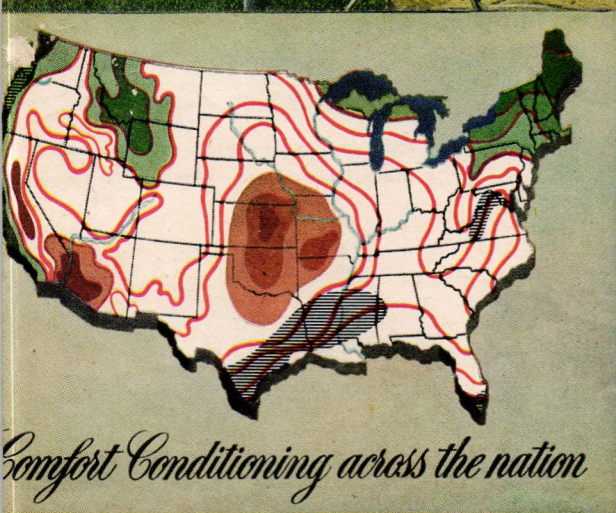


POPULAR HOME

SUMMER 1951



Comfort Conditioning across the nation

Oakridge Builders Supply Co.

Oakridge, Oregon

You just can't turn back time!



It's a hop-skip-and-jump from play pens to proms
...from teething rings to wedding bells. But it's comforting to know
you're giving your youngsters happy childhood years, in the very best home
you can afford. It makes sense—*dollars and cents*, too. For many home
improvements that bring you and your family convenience and comfort
and fun help you save in other ways—on fuel bills and doctor bills
and outside recreation, for example. And the great wisdom of it is:
in a home that's sweet to live in, a family grows happily,
healthfully, wholesomely. Don't wait!



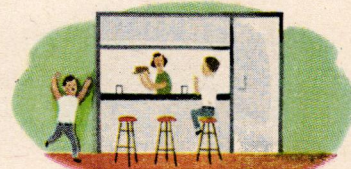
TURN TO US FOR HELP
See our name and address
on front and back covers.

Live Better Now!

We have dozens of ideas for home
improvements—many costing less
than you'd imagine. Come in! See
what a miracle we can help you
work in your home.



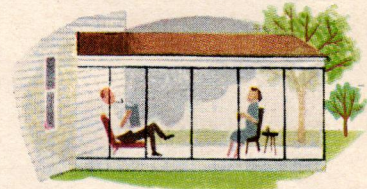
**Give your family those
golden moments NOW!**



No need to wait for ripe old age to enjoy a
modern breakfast bar like this.



Teen age problems? Make room for fun at
home! The whole family will enjoy it.



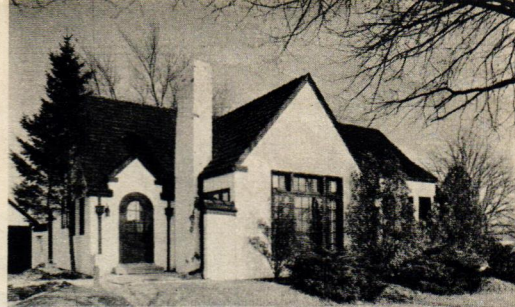
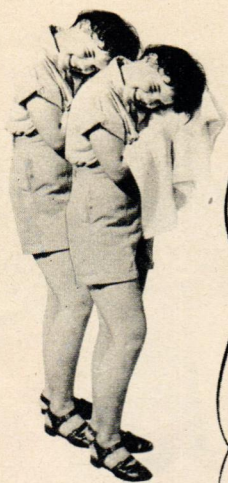
Relax in quiet comfort on a porch screened-
in against pesty flies, mosquitoes, June bugs.



Oh, boy—barbecue! Picnic fun without the
basket-toting. Have one in your back yard.



A good garage can mean spare storage and
play—and car protection. How's yours?



Cinderellas in an attic

By Cynthia Montgomery

Upstairs Remodeling "finds" space for two daughters, offers ideas for use in every house

"ELASTIC walls are what *we* need," thought Mrs. Robert P. Sullivan as she viewed the continuous confusion that resulted from crowding together two popular growing girls, their possessions and friends, into one average-sized bedroom.

Now Sylvia and Sue Ann agree with their parents that the practical solution was the remodeling of their attic into two rooms, one for each girl. Today, the Sullivan sisters are the envy of their friends. They have space and comfort, the convenience of a new bathroom, ample storage room, a quiet place to study, and a fun spot to entertain.

Look to *your* attic, and to other neglected rooms in your own house for expansion ideas. The possibilities may surprise you!

Continued on next page

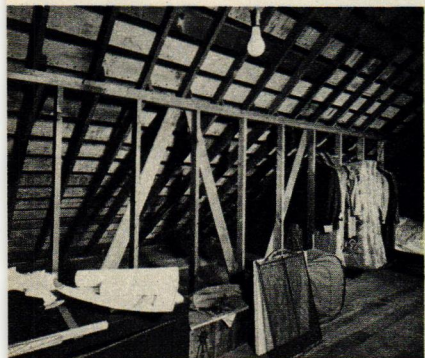
Sue Ann and friends (lower left) find that her new room takes care of unlimited indoor activities. Against gray walls painted with TEXOLITE paint, the spread is lime green, cushions of coral red, lime and turquoise. Starting with the cluttered waste space above, improvements (center) included installation of RED TOP Insulating Wool, and a wonderful new window to match Sylvia's (at opposite end of attic), covering walls and ceiling with SHEETROCK gypsum wallboard following the natural roof slope, and built-in lighting.



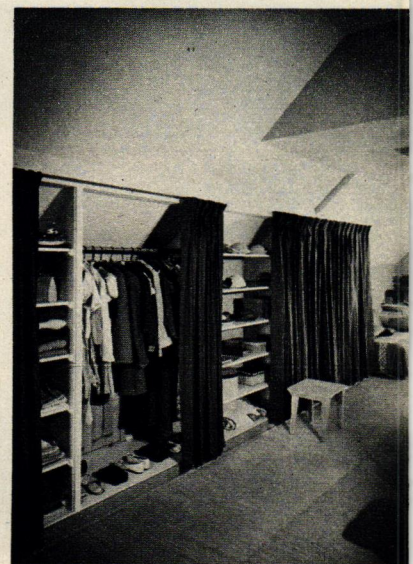
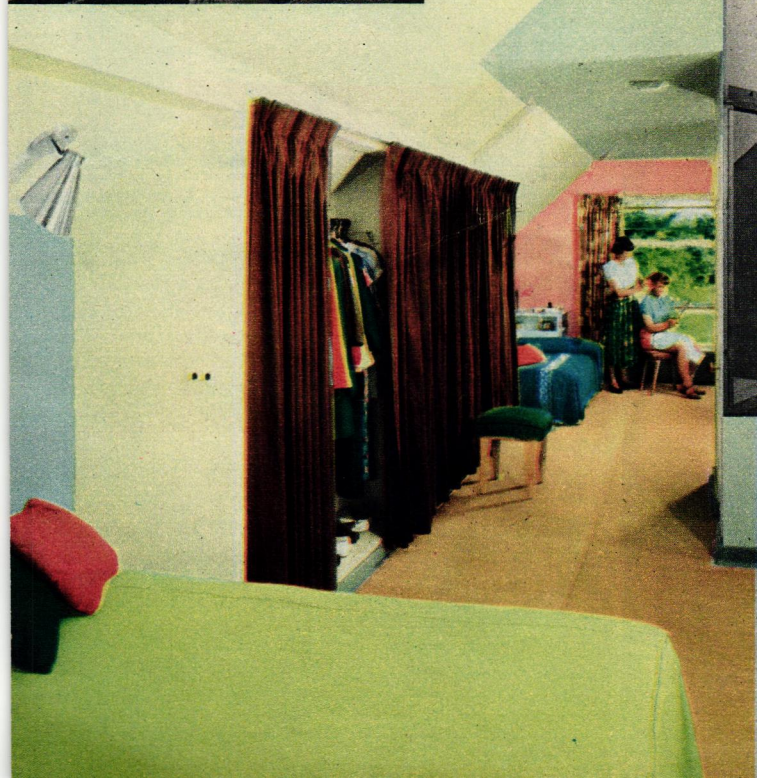
Plans for building a combination desk-vanity like Sue Ann's are included in POPULAR HOME Photo Plan 1951-5, available from local firm named on cover.



Before



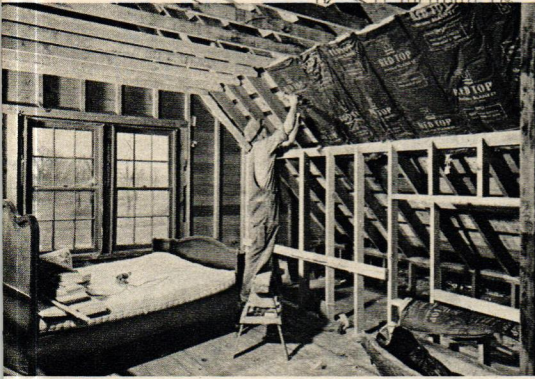
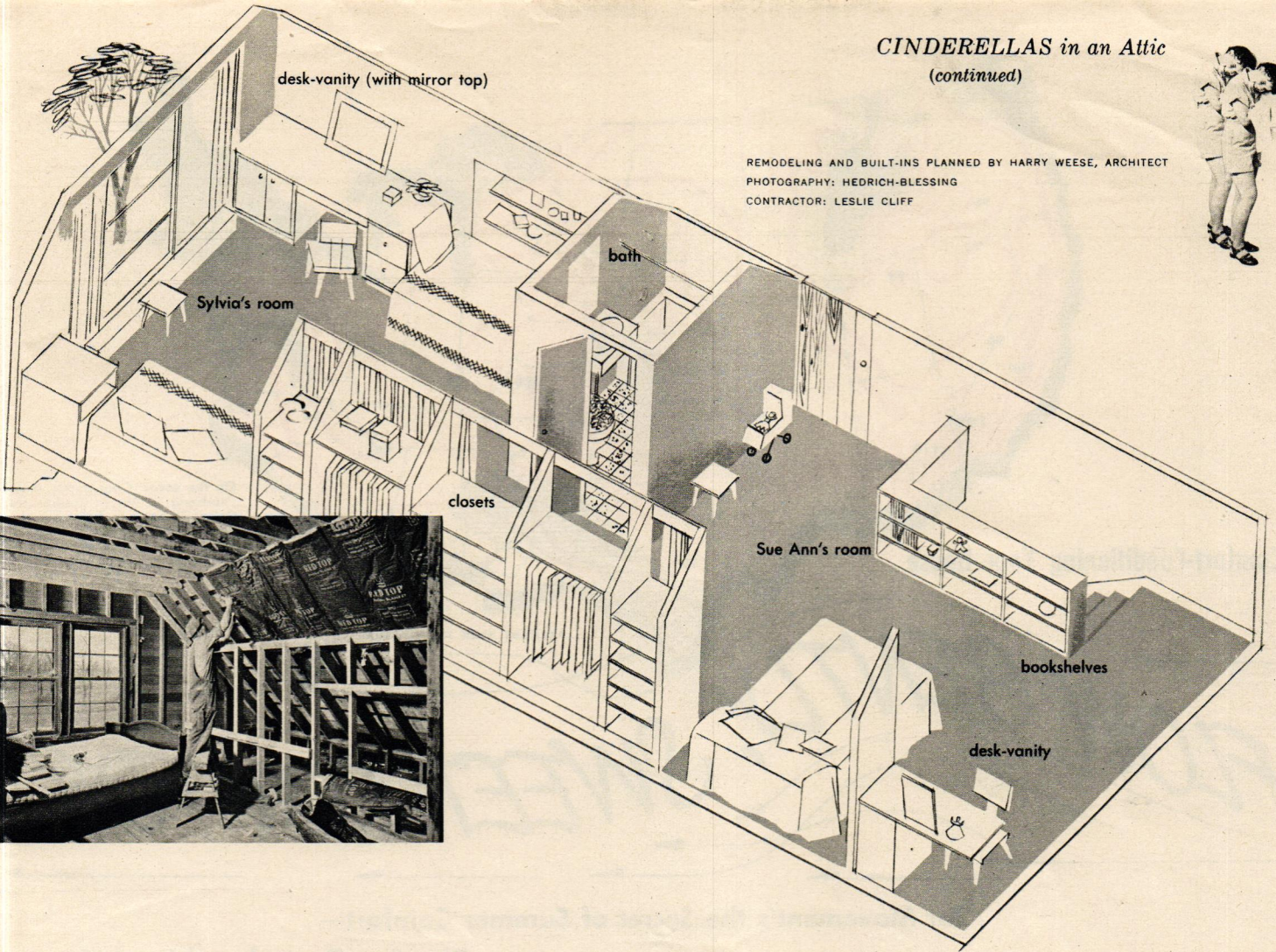
Sylvia's room (above) has TEXOLITE painted walls in Sea Island Peach and gray, to harmonize with leaf pattern draw curtains in maple, citron and white; deep green spreads, Chinese floor matting. Twin beds are used as couches. Space-saver built-ins include open shelves recessed into one wall, a headboard-table (extreme left) for the other bed, and a glamor-girl desk-vanity (above) with lift-up top. Photo at right, workman staples in RED TOP Insulating Wool for summer-winter comfort. Next step was to install wallboard with seams concealed by PERF-A-TAPE Joint System.



Looking from Sue's room into Sylvia's, the spacious feeling of the new rooms is apparent. The girls voted to omit a door, deciding that the closet unit and bathroom gave ample separation. Original studding served as framing members for new closet (closeup at right above). A door cut into the back wall of one of the closets leads to storage room for luggage and household items. Contrast in ceiling heights between the two rooms, designed for interest, was successfully achieved by the use of SHEETROCK gypsum wallboard (above, left), adaptable to conventional construction or to special problems like this involving slopes, angles and irregular areas.

CINDERELLAS in an Attic (continued)

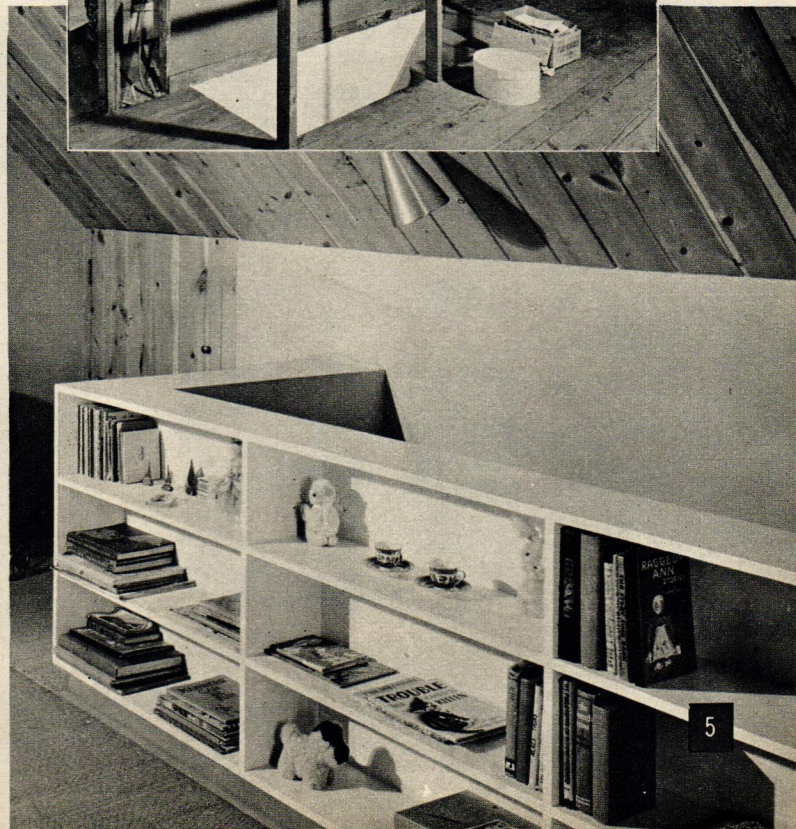
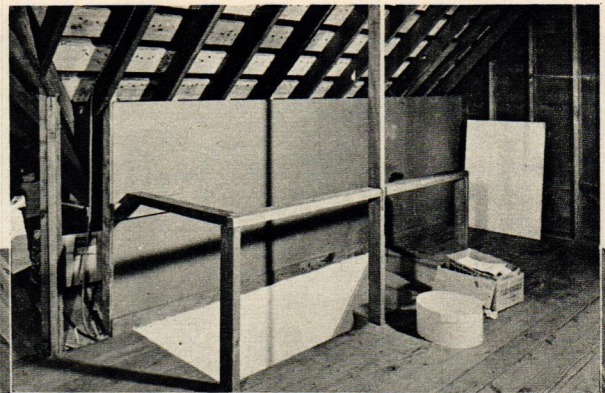
REMODELING AND BUILT-INS PLANNED BY HARRY WEESE, ARCHITECT
PHOTOGRAPHY: HEDRICH-BLESSING
CONTRACTOR: LESLIE CLIFF

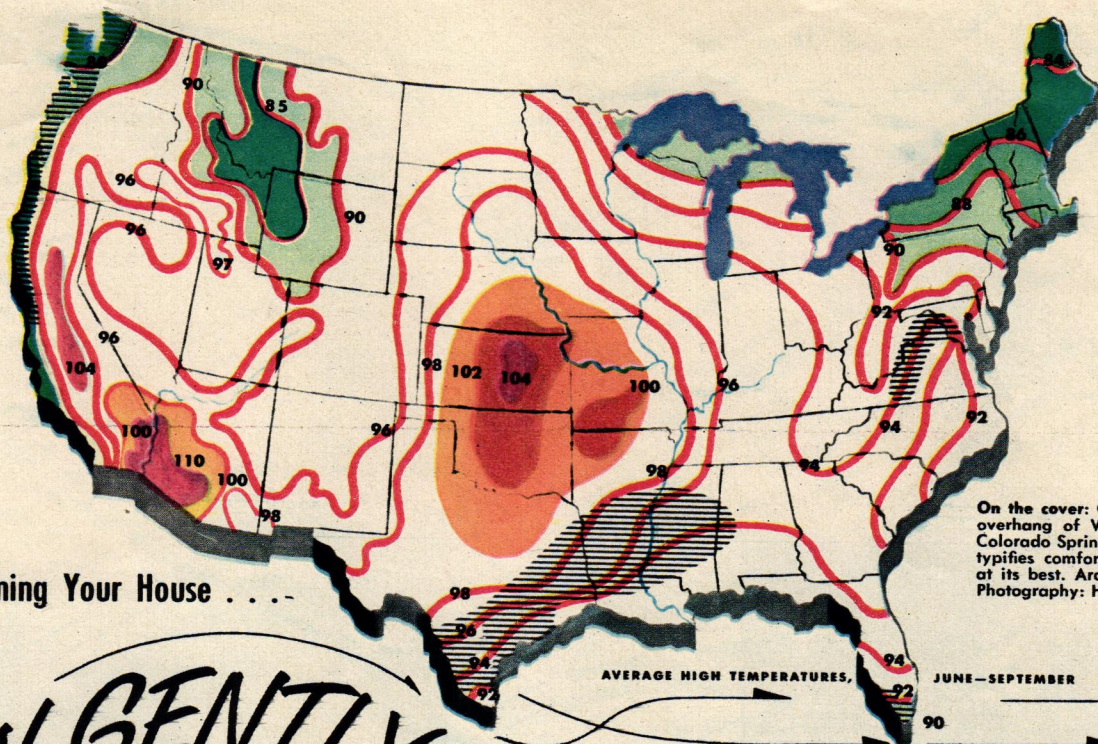


Shelves built around the stair well (below, right) occupy little space, give several running feet of room for books and gadgets. Bathroom is equipped with a ventilator instead of window. Storage space is accessible through small door at corner beyond stairway.

Build a desk-vanity yourself—like Sylvia's (below) or Sue Ann's (Page 3). Complete directions for both are in Photo Plan 51-5, waiting for you at your local POPULAR HOME sponsor's place.

Before





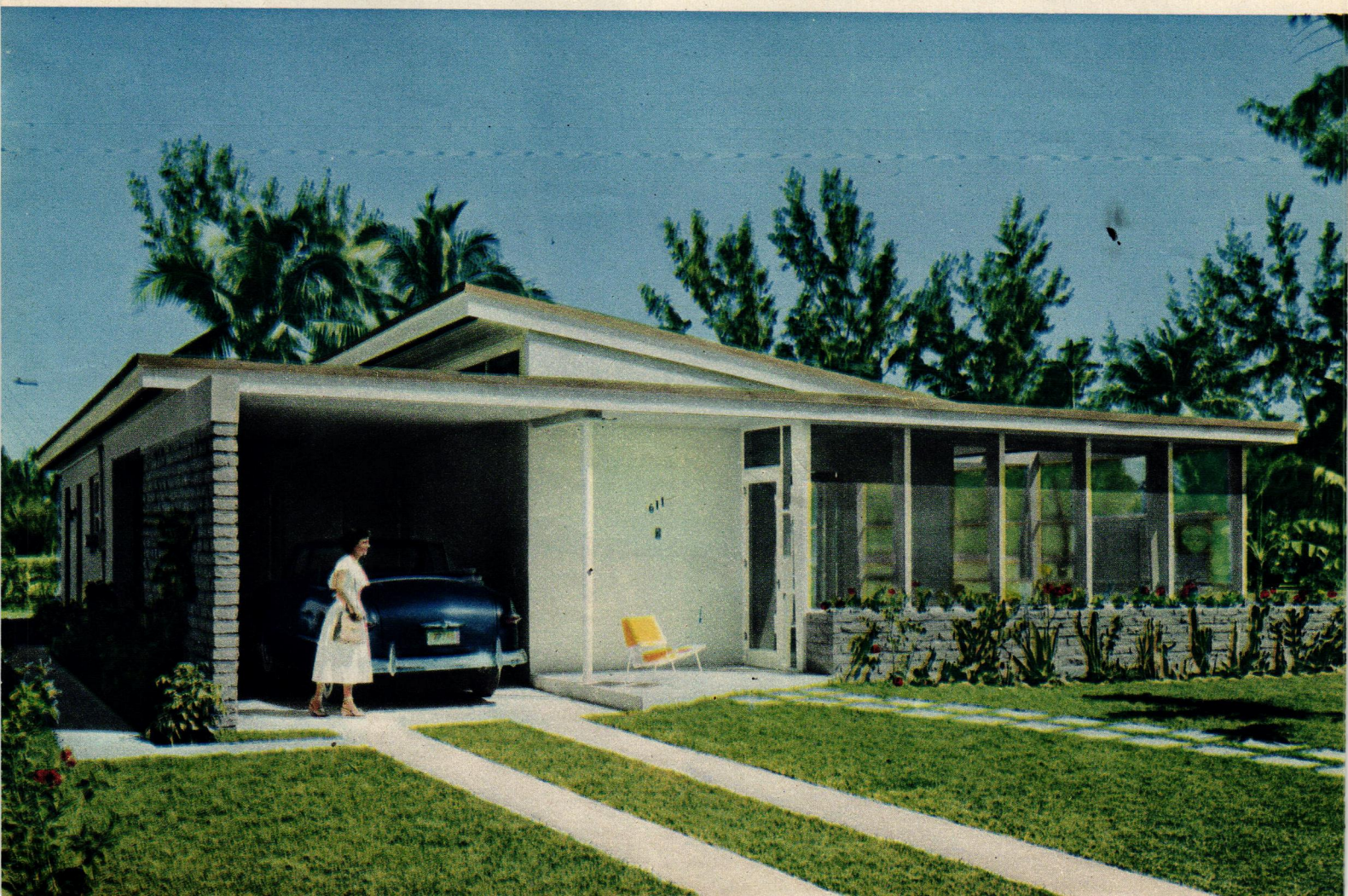
Comfort-Conditioning Your House . . .

On the cover: Cool porch, wide roof overhang of W. B. Jordan residence, Colorado Springs, Colorado, typifies comfort-conditioning at its best. Architect, Earle A. Deits. Photography: Hedrich-Blessing

FLOW GENTLY, SWEET COMFORT

Air Movement's the Secret of Summer Comfort—

Plus Sun Control and Insulation



By William J. Dukes

You who live in the continental United States know how air moves. It moves from sea to land, getting warmer as it goes inland.

The map (left) tells two stories. Red wavy lines show variable temperatures; shaded portions are areas of extreme humidity (85% and above). Living in one of these regions, you can carry on a private war against moisture by investing in a dehumidifier. At least one manufacturer claims to have developed a small motorized unit capable of evaporating 3 pounds of water per hour.

If you live in the dry Southwest plains region, shade is your problem. But North or South, comfort is largely a matter of air movement.

Sure, hot air rises. Everybody knows that. It's part of what engineers call the "stack effect." But what do you do when it doesn't rise—when it just lies there and just dies there?

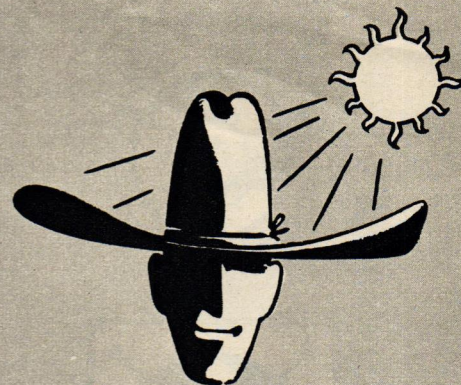
Well, there are some things you *can* do. One, for instance, is to have a house designed like the W. H. Bradford residence in Miami Beach, Fla. (below, left). Their house appears to face into the wind, but it doesn't. Its windward side has a screened porch, continuous eave vents, doors open wide, and an upswept roof—all calculated to catch the breeze. On the leeward side is a ribbon of clerestory windows and more vents to exhaust the warm air. There are no fans or other mechanical devices. This house hitches itself to the breeze, because of the way the architect, Rufus Nims of Miami, designed it.

The clerestory windows? Well, you shouldn't have them on a side where you have a view. And besides, what are you worrying about? The man in the family (it says here) will stand on a ladder to wash them.

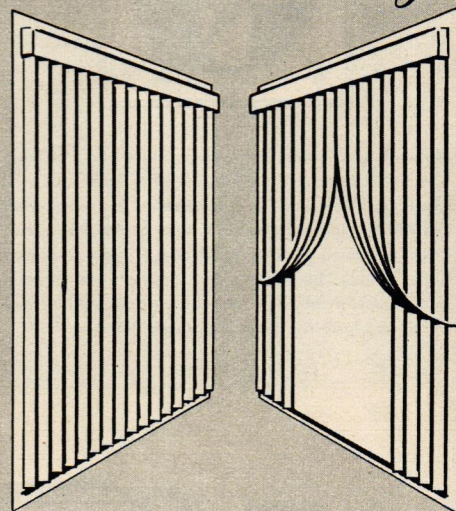
Take a red-area Texan off the shady side of the street and you leave nothing between him and the 100° sun but a ten-gallon hat. The brim creates its own circle of shade.

You can do the same thing. A roof overhang takes care of the problem once and for all. It lets in the low winter sunshine, keeps out the high

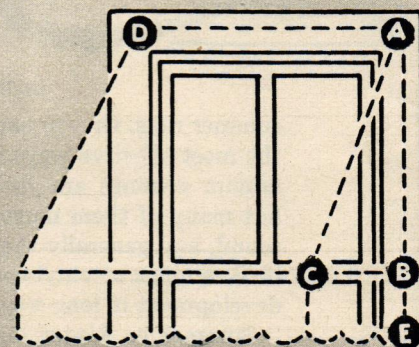
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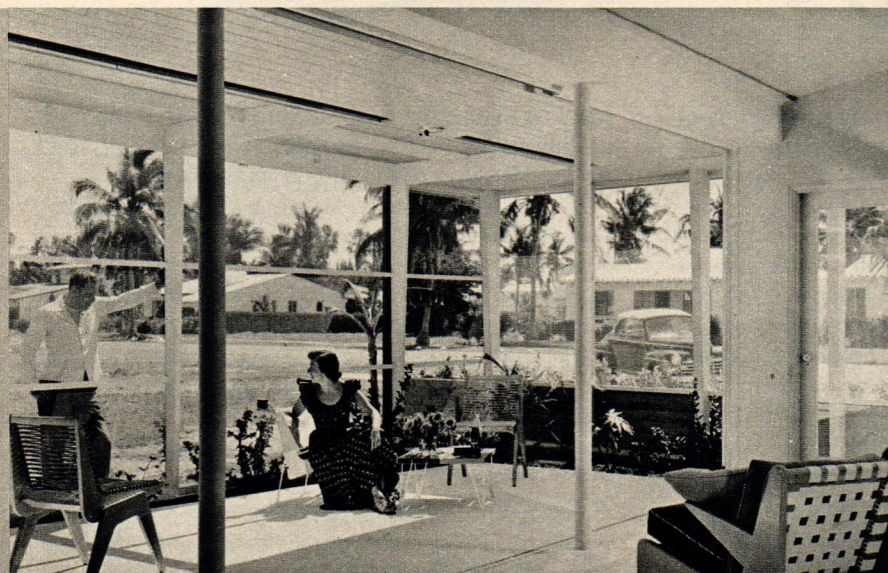
Selective Shading



Verti-Blind is a new interior shade device. Blind comes in seven colors of vinyl plastic fabric, can be rotated with sun. Vanes collect little dust, are easily replaced, roll up out of sight with pull chain.

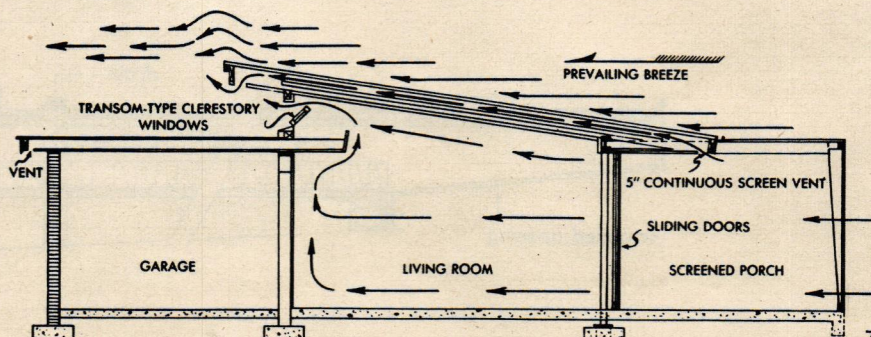


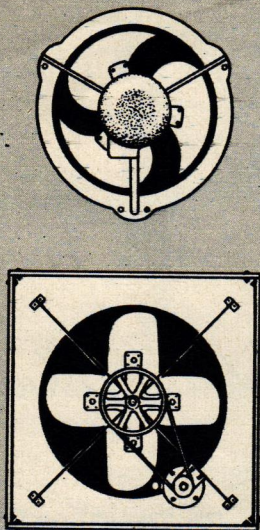
Awnings are as specialized as windows. You can buy canopies, casement awnings, spear type awnings, and Algerian or Miami awnings. Obtaining accurate measurements is about the same for all types: (1) measure width A to D as center-to-center distance of outside window frame; (2) measure drop A to B as distance from top to center of window; (3) measure projection B to C—usually same as drop.



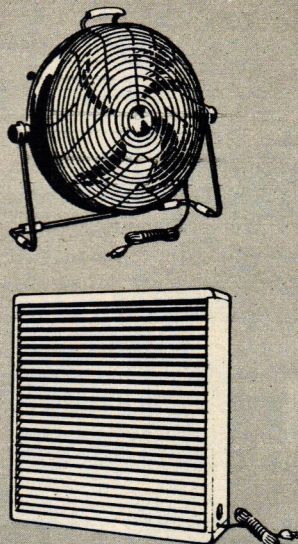
PHOTOGRAPHY: HEDRICH-BLESSING

Bradfords enjoy screened porch both day and night. Three doors sliding on Venetian blind track open to porch, become a funnel for air on windward side. Terrace floor is cool, can be hosed down and drained because of slight pitch. Porch gives four-way air-cooling in sea-level climate. Diagram (right) illustrates movement of prevailing breeze through air space under roof, as well as through interior areas.

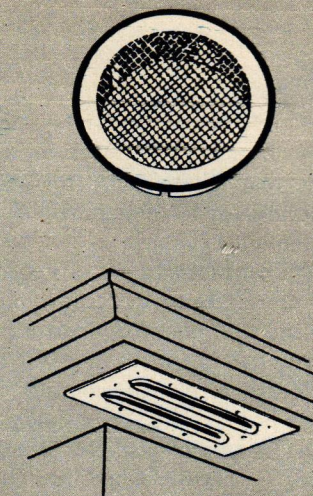




Natural ventilation is cheaper, but there's nothing like a fan to move the air inside of a house. An attic fan is probably your best investment for exhausting the hot air under your roof. Fan at top has direct drive, self-cooled motor, and new Q-type or swept-back blades. Belt-driven fan below does equally good exhaust job. Both can be used as ceiling fans in central hallway, have automatic louvers.



Floor and window fans are especially effective in night-cooling of bedrooms. Fan at top tilts from vertical to horizontal, can be chained to window, is virtually finger-proof. Fan below fits snugly in window, has louvers designed to match Venetian blind. Directional fan gives individualized comfort, is portable. Both give good results and are relatively noiseless when mounted on rubber pads.



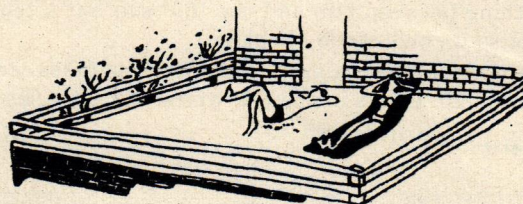
Louvers are one answer to problem of keeping interiors free of moisture. Round midget louver can be easily installed in overhanging roofs or sidewalls. Square type, the USG aluminum cornice or eave ventilator, is also readily installed by homeowner. All he needs is a keyhole saw, hammer and nails. Built-in insect screen is furnished with louver. Opening flanges are turned to keep out rain and snow.



(continued)

summer rays. Or you can use awnings—still one of the most effective ways of shading a window. Aluminum awnings are good reflectors of solar heat, but many of them must remain in place the year-round, and generally they are more expensive. Deluxe awnings of vinyl-coated Orlon are the newest development in long-wearing and color-fast fabrics.

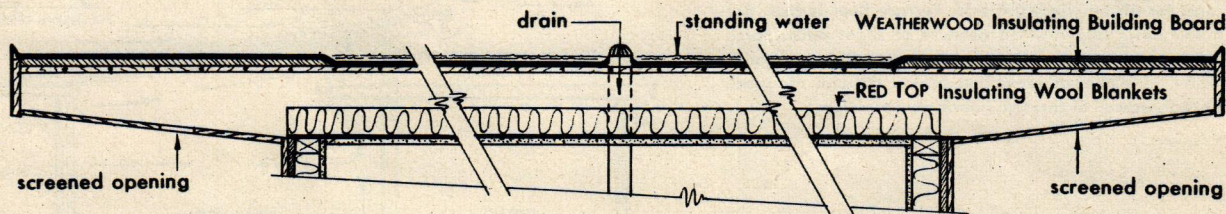
Summer or winter, one of the most important factors in year-round comfort is proper insulation. It keeps in the heat in winter, keeps it out in summer. That's important when you stop to think how hot your roof can get under a blazing afternoon sun. The underside of a shingle, for example, can get as hot as 160° F. And the heat from that shingle can penetrate to your attic and finally to your bedroom—unless it is cooled by air currents, reflected by the aluminum surface of such products as Insulating



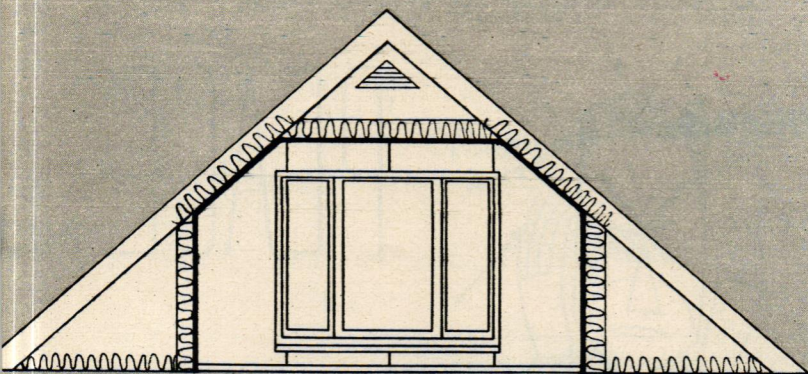
ROCKLATH plaster base or SHEETROCK wallboard, or diminished by fibrous RED TOP Insulating Wool Batts. All three have built-in vapor barriers.

Insulation, of course, is only a third of the story. Comfort is still a matter of helping the body to lose heat. Perspiration does it. So does air. Here are some ways you can make the air work for you, keep it circulating—no matter where you live:

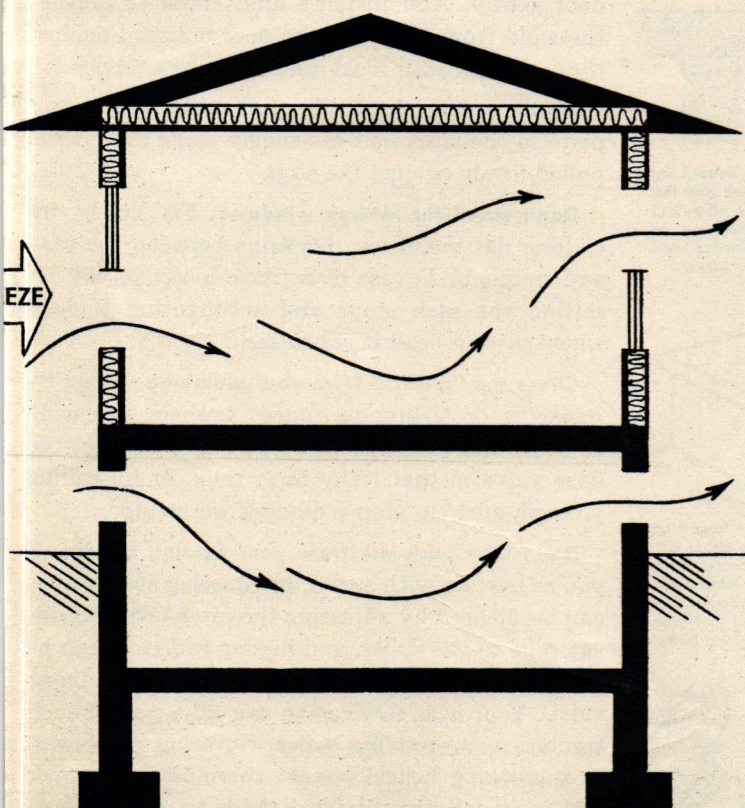
1. If it's cooler outside, open windows; otherwise keep them closed.
2. Open windows on the windward side at the bottom; on the leeward side, at the top.
3. For continuous flow of air, keep inlet windows opened about as wide as outlet.
4. If wind changes constantly, leave windows open on all sides.
5. Low inlets and high outlets are more likely to produce the "stack effect" than any other arrangement.
6. When everything else fails, take to the beach.



Selective Cooling



Attics without proper insulation and ventilation rapidly become ovens. Condensation also occurs on the under side of roofs—unless controlled by vapor barrier built right into insulation. This is what you find in RED TOP Insulating Wool blanket batts. Reduction of attic heat and moisture is best accomplished by proper combination of quality insulation and adequate ventilation.



All-important flow of air, however gentle, can be aided by simplest means at hand—proper opening of windows. Drawing shows how windows on opposite sides of house should be opened relative to prevailing breeze.

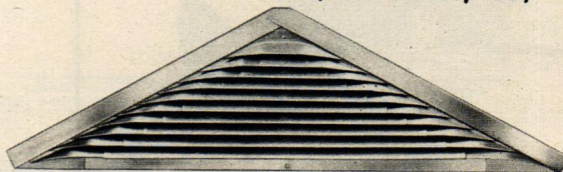
Here's an example of another important principle of air cooling. Unless properly vented and insulated, a flat roof—now widely used in houses of contemporary architecture—can become a heat collector. If it has slight depression for collecting water, roof cools as water evaporates. Spraying your roof with a hose gives somewhat the same effect.

POPULAR HOME'S



it's just the thing

for summer comfort
(and winter, too)

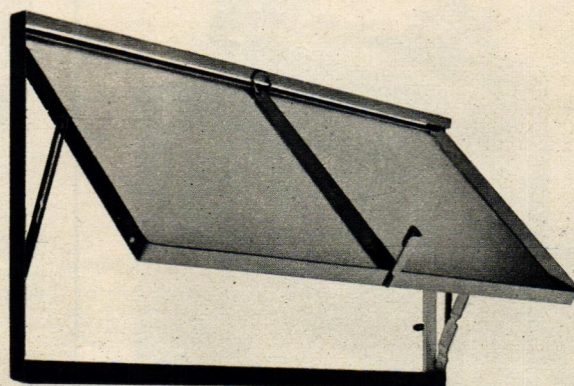


New USG Multi-pitch Aluminum Louver adjusts to almost any gable angle, guards against excess moisture collection in attic. Aluminum slats stay equally spaced regardless of pitch adjustment. Insect screen is sandwiched between two aluminum sheets. Louver area is large enough for most attics.



RED TOP Insulating Wool Blankets now come in eight-foot lengths, can be stapled to ceiling and sidewall. Increased length means easier handling, less labor in application. Available in two and three-inch thicknesses, they have built-in vapor barrier facing interior of room to prevent passage of moisture.

USG TRIPLE-VENT Basement Sash takes advantage of the fact that air is usually coolest along the ground. Sash detaches from frame for easy cleaning or glazing, permits directional air flow through top, middle, and bottom positions. Glass is cork-cushioned. Bronze screen snaps on or off. Window comes in three standard sizes to fit most basement openings.



See your USG dealer for further information.

SENSATIONALLY YOURS...TWO KITS THAT

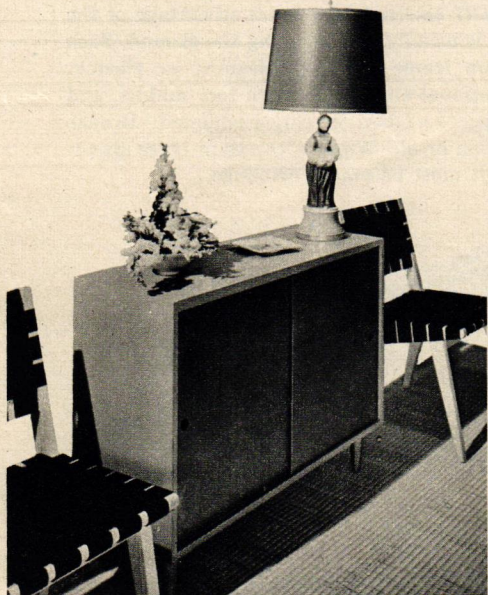
make life easier



ONE for the money, two for the show... and POPULAR HOME's two newest ready-to-assemble furniture kits are welcomed across the nation on both counts—of economy and smart appearance.

But that's not all. Comfort and utility also are yours with the new RECLINE-A-CHAIR, for ease on your lawn, and the Sliding-Door Cabinet, pictured above and below. At a cost far below that of comparable ready-made furniture, *you can order both items today* through your local POPULAR HOME sponsor named on the covers of this magazine. Both kits come complete with precut parts, hardware and instructions ready for easy assembly at home.

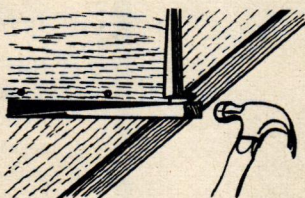
Get yours lined up today—a RECLINE-A-CHAIR, adjustable six ways for the outdoor rest of your life, or the Sliding-Door Cabinet to give you 9 square feet of new shelf space—on the wall or as a base unit anywhere in the house.



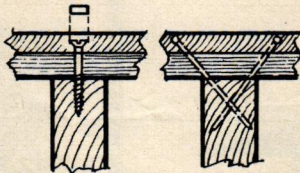
Comfort-Conditioning Your House . . .

Seven Ways to Have . . .

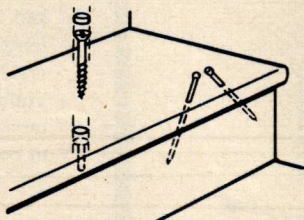
PEACE and



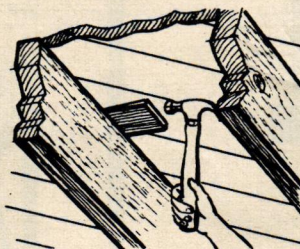
Some stair squeaks are traced to slight movement of treads in stringers. Check if wedges are tight. If loose, remove them, reglue and then drive tight. Finish by driving nail through wedge into stringer.



Most stair squeaks are caused by treads rubbing where they join top of risers. Nail or screw offending treads to risers in same way as floors. In hardwood, always drill pilot holes for nails and screws.



Where you can't get at floor from below, fasten it to joists either with flat-head screws in counter-bored holes (later closed with wood plugs, glued in), or with flooring nails driven toward each other and countersunk, (fill holes with wood putty).



Where you can get at underside of floors, as in many basements, drive shingle or other wedge tightly between joists and subfloor boards at the exact location of each squeak.

QUIET is a precious commodity in these days of small houses, low ceilings and mechanical equipment in the home. You can have more of it, however—without muzzling the youngsters or burning the television set—by applying the following ideas to your particular circumstances.

Stop squeaky floors and stairs by the methods illustrated in the column at left.

Have doors that don't slam, by installing a compression door check and adjusting it to close the door gently. Also install a limit check to prevent the wind from whipping the door outward against the wall. Ask your local lumber dealer's advice.

Banish rattling doors, by readjusting the striker plate so the latch bolt fits snugly when the door is pulled firmly against the stop.

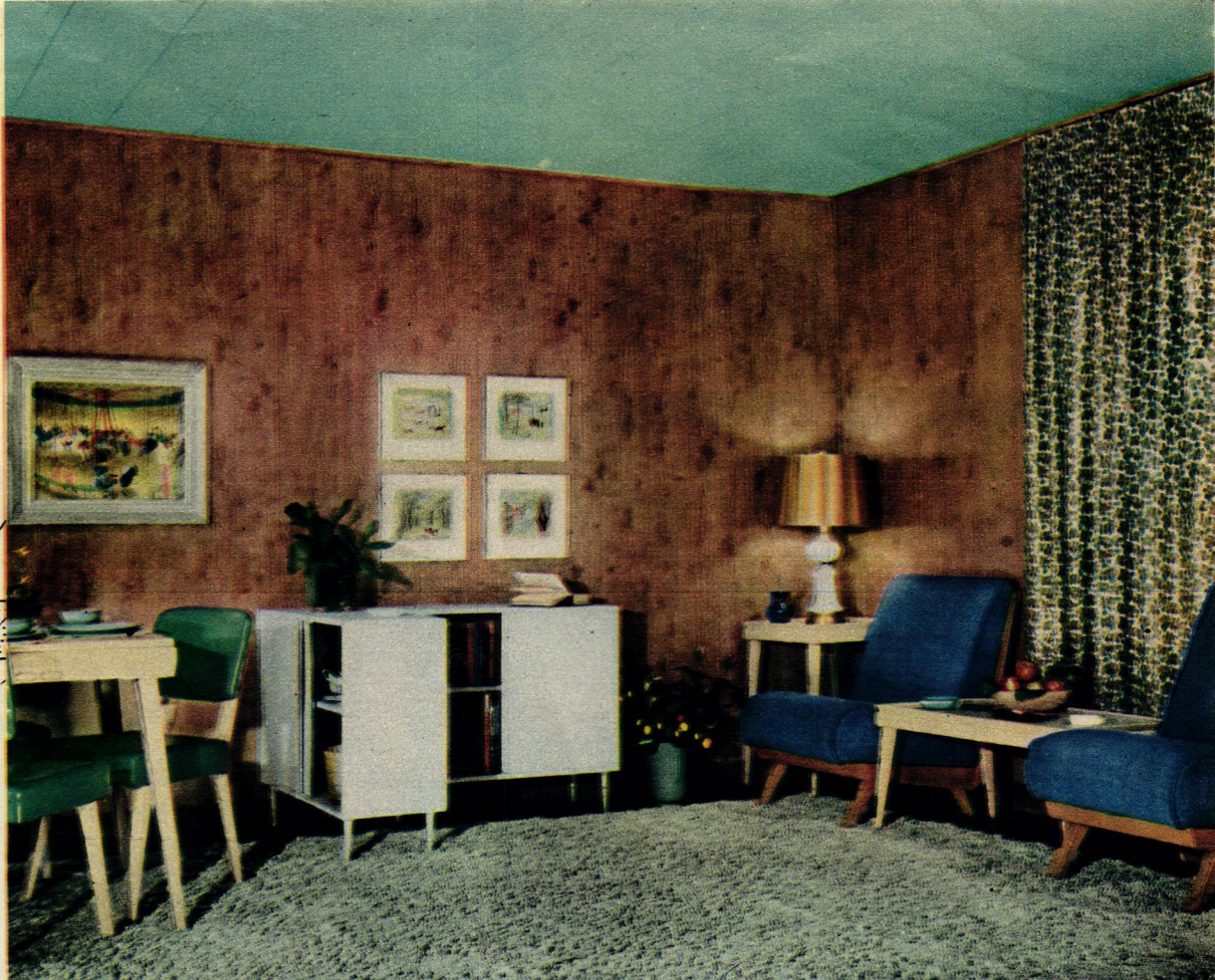
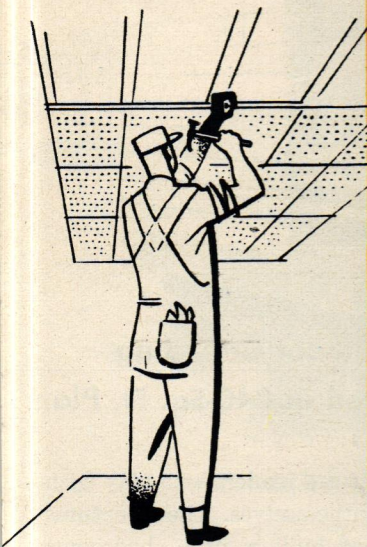
Don't stand for rattling windows. Fix 'em by installing flat metal weatherstrips between the sash and frame, or in case of extreme looseness, by resetting the sash stops and substituting slightly wider parting bead between sash.

Chase the "ghosts" from your plumbing system by replacing or tightening faucet washers, replacing or adjusting the discharge valve stopper and the float valve in that leaky flush tank, or by calling your plumber to stop pounding water pipes.

Don't take back-talk from your heating system. If you're heating with steam, hammering steam pipes can be silenced by adjusting the pitch of the drainage pipe to the boiler, and hissing radiators can be discouraged by cleaning or replacing the radiator valve. Your heat serviceman can take care of such troubles as a rumbling boiler, vibrating air blower, or a creaking helical bonnet thermostat. Summer and early fall are the ideal times to do the job.

When you've gone this far with your anti-noise campaign, you can be pretty certain that the sources of outside disturbance won't dare give you much more trouble. Now you're ready to deal with the noises of conversation and ordinary family living. The page at the right tells how.

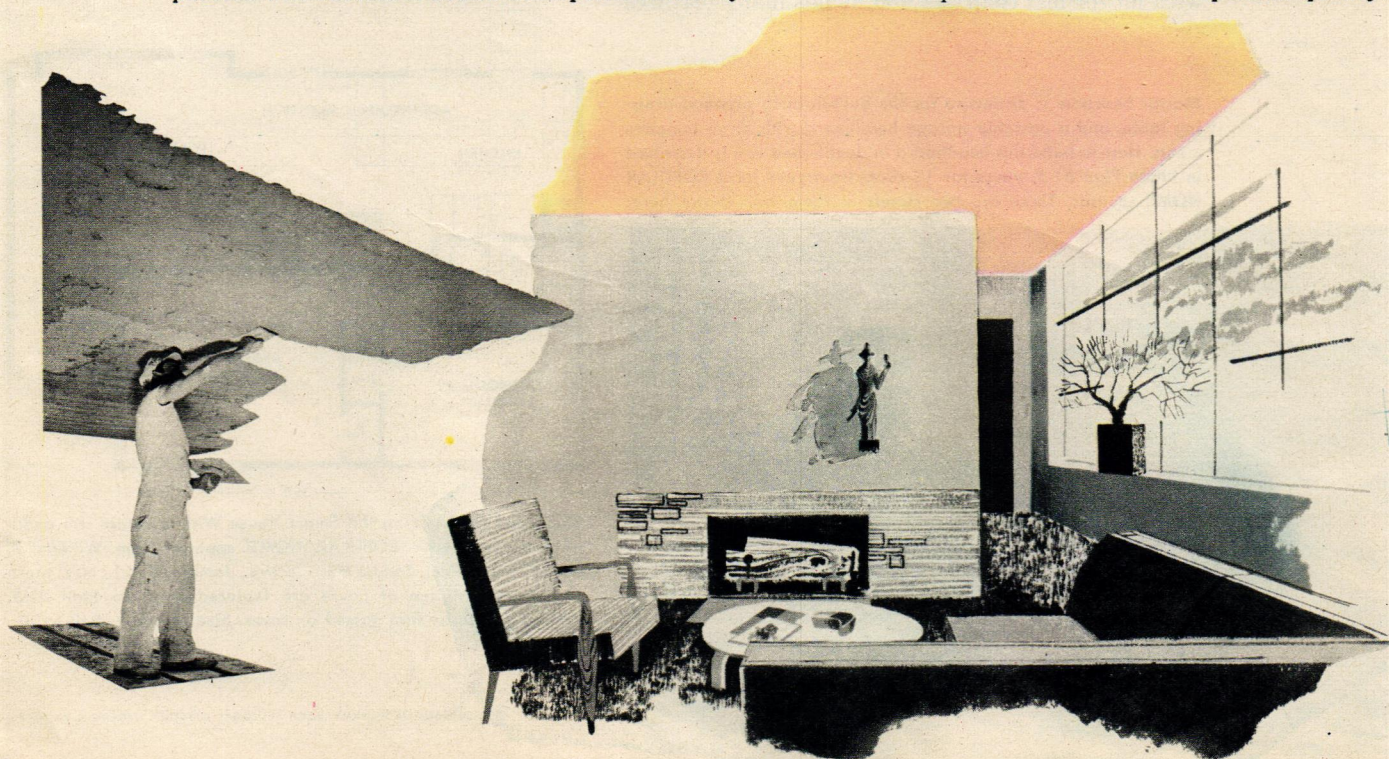
QUIET



In center—POPULAR HOME Sliding-Door Cabinets. To get them for your house, see page at left.

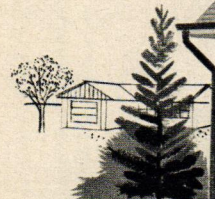
SOUND control products on the ceiling of your busiest rooms will do amazing things for your peace of mind, as the local firm named on the covers of this magazine will be glad to explain. QUIETONE Acoustical Tile, used in the room pictured above for a beautiful contrast with walls of new Walnut Woodgrained SHEETROCK wallboard, is easily applied by nailing, stapling, or with an adhesive. Now available in Twin-Tile, it can be repeatedly cleaned or painted without loss of sound absorption efficiency.

A second excellent choice is SABINITE Acoustical Plaster (illustrated below), in trowel or float finish, for use over old ceilings as well as in new construction. This is easily cleaned with putty-type wallpaper cleaner, and is available in five colors. Another outstanding non-combustible product of this type is RED TOP Acoustical Plaster, which can be given a stippled or stippled perforated finish and is readily painted with TEXOLITE Imperial or Standard paints. Both are of exceptional quality.





View from rear.



POPULAR HOME'S

smart house with a

FUTURE

Livability without Crowding

Is Achieved in 840-Sq. Ft. Plan

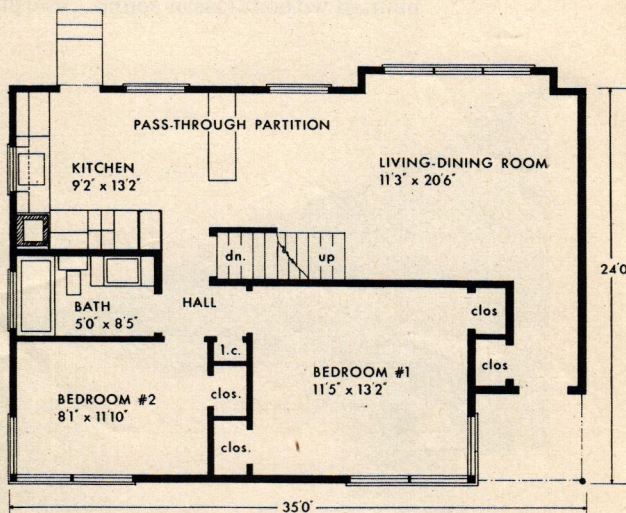
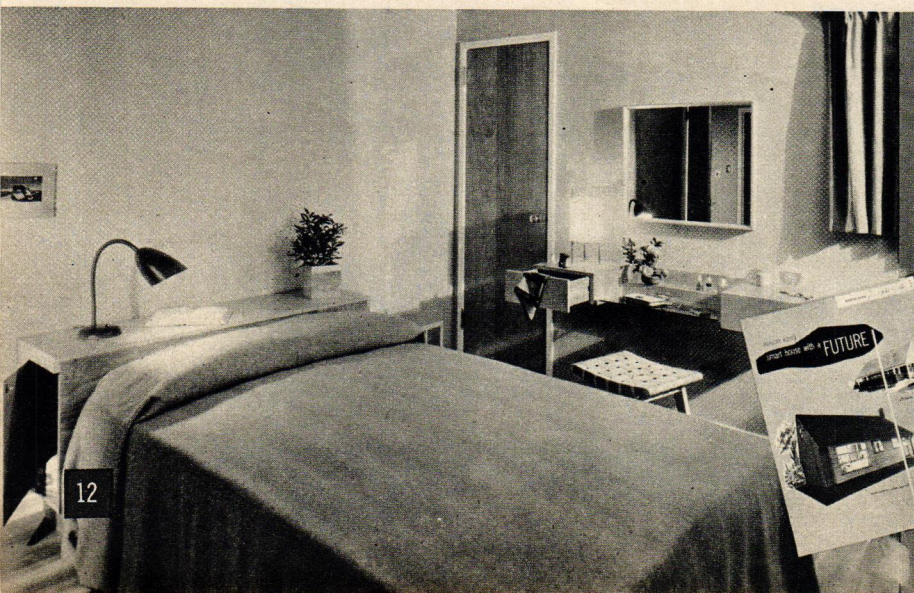
PRVACY and ample space for family living are seldom-realized qualities in a small house on a narrow city lot. How they are provided in an 840-square foot floor plan of rectangular simplicity is the story of POPULAR HOME'S Smart House With a Future, illustrated on this page and the next.

Two bedrooms, a full basement and an attic that can be finished for additional rooms are included in the house, which was planned by Architect William P. LaVallee as one of three basic models in the new 300-unit Hillside Terrace development of Joseph Carillo, Joseph Wanes and Samuel Levin, builders, at Albertson, Long Island. Built to sell complete with lot for less than \$12,000, it has many features

of appeal to POPULAR HOME readers who may wish to build this house for themselves. These features include cleverly-designed built-in units, bedrooms shielded from the street by high ventilating windows, and a living room view of the rear yard, terrace or garden through a large bay window.

In the Smart House With a Future, sound construction is assured by the use of such products as GLATEX asbestos cement shingles for exterior walls, USG Thick Butt asphalt shingle roofing, RED TOP insulating wool, and SHEETROCK gypsum wall-board with the PERF-A-TAPE Joint System for smooth interior walls and ceilings.

Master bedroom is distinctive for the built-in birch plywood dressing table, and a portable storage headboard with three compartments. How to build this headboard in double-bed size is described in Photo Plan 51-5, yours for 10 cents from your local POPULAR HOME sponsor. There are two closets in room, one shown here.



Blueprints for building the Smart House With a Future are available through your POPULAR HOME sponsor from William P. LaVallee, architect, 164-05 Hillside Ave., Jamaica 2, L.I., N.Y. More pictures, description of house are featured in Photo Plan 51-5, offered at 10¢ by firm named on cover. Size of house: 840 sq. ft., 14,360 cu. ft.

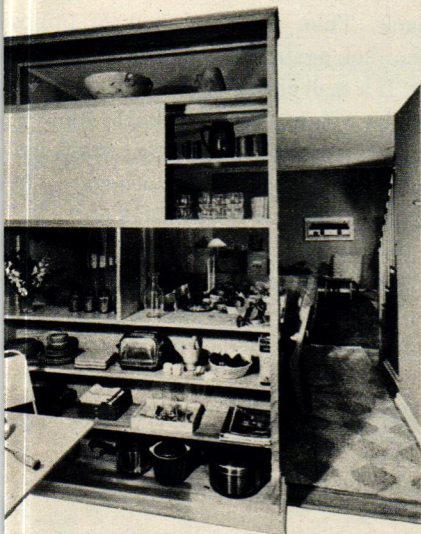
CONSULTANT DESIGNERS, ARCHITECTURAL STYLING: NARDIN & RADOCZY



Living-dining area is given open feeling by pass-through partition, with ample space allowed for table. Bay window draperies have small red figure in Chinese coin motif, contrasting nicely with dark green of cotton shag rug and rush squares in dining area. Wall color is Sheffield Gray, a ready-mixed color in TEXOLITE paints. Kitchen cabinets in background are finished in knotty pine.



PHOTOGRAPHY: F. S. LINCOLN



View from kitchen into dining area and living room shows pass-through partition which provides upper storage accessible from either side and open shelves below on kitchen side. Ideal material for painted sliding doors is DURON Hardboard. Detail showing how to build this partition is included in blueprints for house, which may be ordered through firm named on cover.

Sewing is easy on ingenious table-desk in smaller bedroom made of lacquered hardboard, birch framing and plywood paneling supported by single leg. Another built-in, of birch plywood and portable, doubles as headboard and storage unit. Curtains and bedspread are of olive green Danish linen, wallpaper is reproduction of German book paper.



tools

and how to use them

Popular Home
Tool Kit.
available through
local company
named on cover

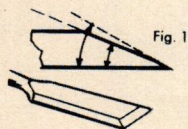
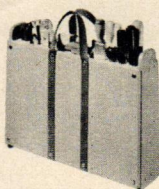


Fig. 1

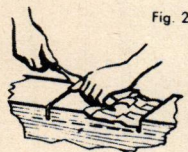


Fig. 2

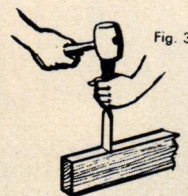


Fig. 3

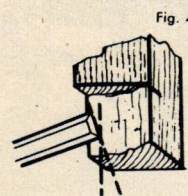


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

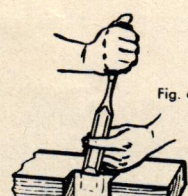


Fig. 6

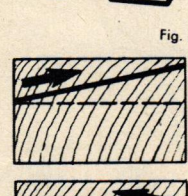


Fig. 7

WOOD CHISELS

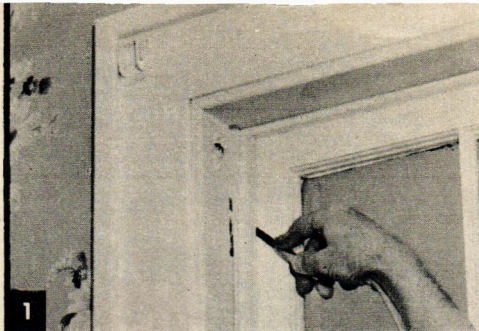
Everyday jobs around the home frequently require the use of a wood chisel. The $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. sizes are the most popular. Chisels are used in restricted quarters too close for a plane or saw.

Always keep your chisels razor-sharp, grinding and honing them when necessary to the angles shown in Fig. 1. Prevent contact with metal or abrasives.

Before chiseling remove large portions of waste stock with a saw or auger if possible. Then, to use a chisel for finishing, push it forward and away from you, applying most of the force with the right hand. The left hand holds the chisel to guide it as in Fig. 2, which shows cutting horizontally with the grain. A mallet—not a hammer—is used as in Fig. 3, to cut across grain and through wood fibers, although it may also be used for cutting with the grain on close-grain hardwoods.

First rule in chiseling is always to cut with the grain. Otherwise you may split the wood and produce a rough finish. Instead of pushing the entire cutting edge straight into the wood, insert the edge at its corner, holding the chisel slightly toward one side so edge will be at a slight angle, Fig. 4. This makes cutting easier and leaves a smoother surface. Always keep your hands back of the cutting edge of a chisel to avoid bruised fingers; small work should be held by other means such as a vise or clamp.

For roughing cuts, hold the chisel with its flat side against the work; for finishing or "paring" cuts keep the edge bevel against the work. This gives better control of cutting depth. For cutting horizontally across a piece of wood, grip the chisel as in Fig. 5. For cutting vertically across grain, hold chisel as in Fig. 6. When cutting across the width or thickness of a board, follow the three steps shown in Fig. 7, to avoid breaking off wood at the edges.



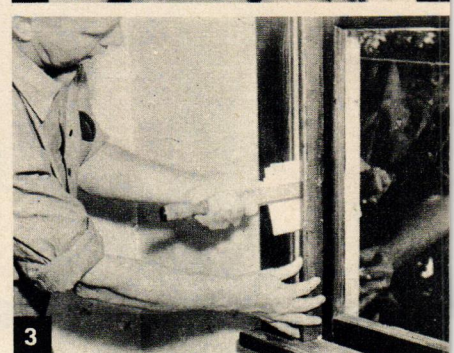
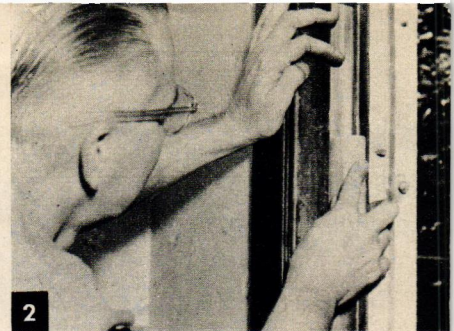
WHAT TO DO ABOUT sticking windows

NO MATTER HOW you're frustrated with a sticking window, don't apply an upward thrust against the check rail, and don't use a pry bar under the lifts to raise the sash. Use the lifts on the lower sash—there should be two.

One common trouble is a sash tightly sealed in the frame because of a film of dried paint or varnish on the inside, outside or both. Cutting the paint film at the joint all around the sash with a sharp knife, Photo 1, usually frees it unless paint has adhered to the parting strips, or between the check rails.

If there's paint or varnish left on the sliding surfaces, remove it with a scraper or with sandpaper on a small block, Photo 2. Also sand down high spots in channels that are not weatherstripped. Then wax the channels or rub on type of lubricant that comes in stick or tube.

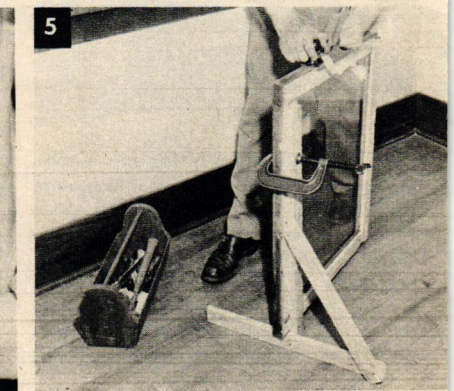
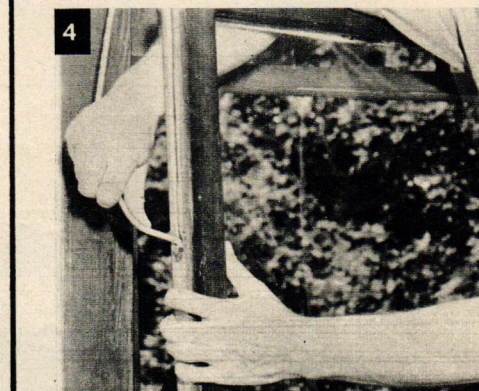
If sash must be removed for planing,



or if it is stuck tight and requires refitting, you first pry off the stop strip carefully, Photo 3, using a wide chisel on a piece of cardboard or wad of folded paper to avoid marring woodwork. Nail remaining in strip after it is removed is pulled out through the wood with pliers.

After removing stop strip you swing out sash as shown in Photo 4, release sash cord or tape to spring counterbalance, but don't let cord or tape snap back. Then pull sash out of opposite channel, again freeing cord or tape gently. If a sash cord is broken, remove cover of the weight pocket at bottom of channel. To remove upper sash, first remove lower one and pry out parting strip from groove between both sash.

When planing sash, which can be clamped to an improvised brace, Photo 5, cut very thin chips. Avoid planing off too much wood, especially if swollen



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