Eugene Planing Mill
306 Laurence Street

EXTERIOR BEAUTY—on new houses and old
There's Plenty Here to Help You Remodel

Plenty of materials...ideas...
good advice...here at
Home Improvement Headquarters

It takes plenty of doing to get a modernizing project off to the right start. And we've got what it takes in the way of ideas, materials, construction advice, financing recommendations—everything you need to see you through from planning to completion. Come in and visit us today—here at Home Improvement Headquarters!

Come in... Our Name is On the Cover
Does face-lifting pay?

It's true, as the old saying goes, that you can't tell a book by its cover.
It's not true about housing. By looking at the outside of a house—especially at how well it's kept up—you can tell a lot about the people who live inside.

From a short-range, selfish point of view, exterior remodeling doesn't pay. It doesn't provide more storage space, or make a house more efficient, or overcome crowded conditions. But from a long-range and still selfish viewpoint, it adds to property and resale values, it improves the neighborhood and, like a new hat to a woman, has tremendous value as a builder of morale.

On the next gray and dreary day, take another look at the street side of your house. See it as one of your former rivals of high school days might see it for the first time. Would your house misrepresent your progress in life? Or would your house show the world that you are a responsible citizen of your community?

Exterior “face-lifting” is worth the money and effort, and frequently isn't expensive. It is least expensive when you combine exterior renovation with an addition or interior changes that make a house more livable. Proof of the worth of face-lifting is that nearly everybody is doing it—all over the country.
The evidence follows on the next 8 pages. Now is the time to get off the bandwagon with your planning, so you're ready to start work during good weather.

Please turn the page
IN MINNESOTA.

extending a roof downward modernized a high, boxy house in suburban Minneapolis. Instead of rising thumb-like from the ground, the house snuggles against the soil. Although a breezeway and garage were added, a porch enclosed and a few windows changed, major difference between "before" and "after" came from covering the new roof with USG Thick Butt asphalt shingles and refacing walls with GLATEX siding.

Yes, face-lifting pays...

IN CALIFORNIA.

extending a roof across house and garage brought the desired face-lifting. Built in 1942, the house was eaveless, uninspired. When the two-car garage beside it was extended in 1949 to accommodate the longer postwar car, the roof over the garage extension was carried across the house to tie the buildings together and create a shaded veranda. The owners, Mr. & Mrs. Jordan Smith of Fairfax, have since built an addition (to the right, below) that further emphasizes the longer, lower lines.
IN INDIANA,
simplifying all exterior lines melted 20 years off the apparent age of the Peter Nicholson home in Gary, built in 1926. Unlike the houses on the opposite page, a change in the roof line wouldn’t turn the trick. It took a combination of many changes, most of them small.

Two gaping porches were enclosed, for example; one forms a new entrance hall and study, the other a many-windowed music-dining bay of the living room. The tepee-shaped chimney was moved inside, freeing outside wall space for four more windows.

Resurfacing the roof with uniformly-colored asphalt shingles and repainting the red brick white helped pull the exterior together. Texolite Vinyl Exterior paint is excellent over old masonry like this. Fascia boards at eaves to cover rafter ends, and regrading at base of house strengthened horizontal lines.

As a final touch, the old back porch (top left) was enlarged into a dining porch (top right) just off the kitchen.

PHOTOGRAPHY: EMELE D. NICHOLSON
FACE-LIFTING (continued)

Little changes, but big results

IN GEORGIA,
changing the shape of the roof transformed the home of Mr. & Mrs. George Williams of Athens. The original gable roof had a pitch of 45°, and needed complete replacement. A new hip roof with a much lower pitch made a pre-war (World War I) house look like a post-war (World War II) house. Screened vents under the eaves and light-toned asphalt shingles help keep house cool. Shutters and regrading completed the exterior remodeling.

PHOTOGRAPHY: MORGAN
EDITORIAL SOURCE: SUSAN JONES MEDLOCK

IN MASSACHUSETTS,
adding a four-foot-deep extension at ground level solved several problems for Mr. & Mrs. William Huppler of Jamaica Plain. It gave them a new entrance hall with guest closet. It enlarged and brightened the living room. Garage was extended, too, to accommodate today’s longer cars, and a fourth bedroom built above it. To dramatize the changes, the color scheme (and TEXOLITE Vinyl Exterior Paint is ideal for rough surfaces such as shingles) was reversed. House now looks completely different from its once identical neighbors.

PHOTOGRAPHY: LISANTI, INC. EDITORIAL SOURCE: ESTELLE B. GURALNICK

POPULAR HOME • March-April, 1958 • Sent through courtesy of the local firm named on front and back covers
IN OKLAHOMA,
moving the entrance door improved the floor plan of the home of Mr. & Mrs. Milton Overstreet of Enid, and led simultaneously to a more attractive house. With door gone from the breeze-swept north wall, the "eyebrow" shelter could be removed and replaced with much-needed glass. Extension of the asphalt shingle roof protects both new window and new door. When kitchen wing was added at left above, the old wood siding was covered with Glafex siding, which never needs paint.

IN LOUISIANA,
a change in window arrangement makes an eye-catcher (below) of a well-planned but plain house (left). New Orleans architect John Bock, A.I.A., wrought the change without changing a single wall or line of the house, but by grouping windows instead of spotting them in the exterior, and by using white in place of tan paint on trim. Look for ways like this to do away with a gloomy exterior.
Face-lifting and additions naturally go together.
Just ask Betty and Harold Schierman, who played…

Every meal's a picnic at the Schiermans'. Harold's grain elevator business is within sight of the open porch off the kitchen, so many summer meals are eaten right here. Step-down framing between house and garage will eventually be vine-covered to shade the terrace.

If it weren't for the rock wall, you'd never know the two houses shown at right were the same. The front door wasn't moved, but extensions at both ends of the house put it near the middle of the front wall. Eaves were lowered and flared out as overhangs (except over large windows where louvers let light through). New cedar siding covers the old walls, and a sparkling color scheme harmonizes with the golden brown hills.
Both ends against the middle

by Betty Northrop

In every city, town and village across the land you see houses like the one at left, below. The houses start off in life with roll brick siding, a narrow front stoop with a peaked roof above it, and windows placed wherever they might happen to fall. Many of these houses stay that way forever.

But proof that they don’t have to stay that way lies in the village of Lancaster in southeastern Washington’s wheat country. The original house was built by Harold Schierman’s father. When his father retired, it was logical that Harold should move with his small family into the sturdily-built old homestead.

But the family didn’t stay small. Kathy didn’t crowd things, and neither did Linda. But by the time third daughter Gail was old enough to walk, space was at a premium. Something had to give.

The Schiermans decided to do the job right. They not only expanded their living space to take care of the three girls—plus David who is now almost two—but at the same time rearranged interior space and brought life and beauty to the exterior that was never there before. They remodeled by adding to both ends of a revised middle without tearing the house apart.

Credit for excellent design goes to Architect Frederick A. Long, A.I.A., and for fine construction to Builder Norman Fieldstad, both of Spokane. But the real credit belongs to Betty and Harold Schierman who realized the importance of professional help to achieve their remodeling goal. Your lumber dealer stands ready and able to give you the help you need to get started.

More on next page
A good cook deserves a good kitchen, and Betty Schierman has just what she deserves. Original kitchen space was expanded slightly (plan, page 9) and divided by peninsular counter and range. Counter keeps traffic out of kitchen work space, puts children (and Harold) out of snack reach, yet encourages "Mother-guess-what-happened-in-school-today" conversation.

BOTH ENDS (continued)

Twelve feet longer than before and twice as useful, the living room is now a complete room for family use. New fireplace with raised hearth is surrounded by badly needed built-ins for books, magazines, games and miscellaneous supplies. Valance above new picture window overlooking village and valley continues around the room, doubles as lighting cove.
Once a plain partition, wall between dining room and kitchen is now storage center—shelves for china and glassware, drawers for linens and silver, cabinet for large pieces, counter and pass-through.

Storage was a problem in every room. Widening the old bathroom and moving the toilet made room for a linen closet and a counter-storage unit around new lavatory. Portable steps help Gail primp.

... and every inch is used. Deep, step-down space over basement stairs holds out-of-season clothes, once-in-a-while items. Cabinets at end of hall (right) hold shoe polishes and items used by all.

Living room is a family room because all activities at the Schiermans are family activities. Reference works, good books and magazines are within sight and reach at all times to encourage reading. Record player (above) is built in and surrounded by storage space for recordings and sheet music within Linda's reach.

Sheet music plays an important part in the lives of all the Schierman girls, as you can see at right. Betty and all three daughters play the piano, the organ, and almost any instrument they pick up.

Wood grille is built onto the old piano, refinished to match other woodwork. The piano helps shape entrance hall, is on casters so it can be rolled away to make more space. Planter and coat closet behind Kathy screen dining room from entrance and living area.

Are you troubled with storage, too?
Then visit the lumber dealer whose name you always see on the cover of Popular Home, and ask at Home Improvement Headquarters for Handyman Plan No. 882—Hallway Storage. You'll find many new ideas for storage without expanding your house or taking space from rooms.
AIM STRAIGHT AT THE ROOM YOU WANT...

see us for Advice, Ideas, Materials!

As Home Improvement Headquarters for the whole community we’re naturally the place to come for advice on modernizing, adding a room, or for any other home remodeling—advice on employing a contractor, on doing some of the work yourself, on financing. Get ideas from all our plans and booklets. And, of course, use our materials to be sure of true value, prompt service. Come in soon!

Our name is on the cover... we're your Home Improvement Headquarters.
Take a setting like this...

...a fireplace

a place to fix food...

...a place to eat it

and you have...
Designed for a slope that is typical of most waterside property, the cottage has three levels (see section at right). Siding is cypress. Canvas awnings roll down slanted posts to control glare.

Section shows relationship of 3 floor levels.

Popular Home's Clear Water Cottage

It all started with a motorboat, seven years ago. Because his boat needed housing, Arthur B. Holiman, Jr., built a boat-house on Lake Hamilton, Ark.

So he and his family could enjoy the boat and the lake, he built Clear Water Cottage in partnership with his father. The house provides adequate floor space, storage room and sleeping space for eight without crowding. Good design and good materials simplified construction, now keep chores short and leisure at a maximum.

Get in the swing of leisurely summer living by ordering building blueprints of Clear Water Cottage. Ask your Popular Home dealer (his name is on the cover of this issue) to order low-cost blueprints No. PH 15-2D. He'll help you weigh anchor and get those cottage dreams on their way to reality.
Talk about a view! Balcony outside upper bedrooms commands a view up and down the lake. It is broad enough for chairs, and cots for overflow sleepers. Young Mr. Holiman, a home handyman of unusual skill, designed and built much of the furniture in the house.

Top-level bedrooms are separated by a pair of closets (right) faced with a hanging wall of USG Perforated Hardboard. Walls and ceiling are fireproof SHEETROCK gypsum wallboard. Shelving on far wall is mounted on brackets secured to studs. Coral tube is the chimney flue.

Daylight comes in generously, as well as view of lake and trees, through windows in waterfront wall of living room. Balcony outside upper-level bedrooms shades these windows, and shelters a terrace outside. Concrete floor was scored into tiles, and color sprinkled in during troweling.
How to insulate a cold, old house

Few houses that have stood through more than 25 northern winters are insulated. In walls and ceilings of many newer houses in the South, there is little more than token protection against heat and cold.

If, during this last winter, you have had
- Fuel bills higher than most of your neighbors,
- A houseful of colds and snuffles much of the season,
- Drafts on windy nights that even storm windows won't keep out,
- Cracks appear in walls and ceilings, and
- Doors and windows fit so loosely that they rattle, then you need the help that only insulation and a moisture barrier can give you. Without insulation you can't keep temperatures inside your house under control, and without a moisture barrier you can't keep humidity in the house under control.

To build protection into walls of an uninsulated house isn't an easy job. It's not something you can buy for a few dollars. But with proper protection, you can save enough on fuel and doctor bills to pay for the job in a few years. And in many cases you can enjoy further savings by doing the work yourself.

OVER-THE-CEILING INSULATION
Warm air rises, while the sun's radiant rays travel in straight lines. Therefore, to keep heat in in the winter and out in summer, the most important place for insulation is between you and your roof. If you use space just under the roof for living, insulate spaces between rafters with Red Top insulating wool batts, with flanges nailed or stapled into the rafters and vapor barrier side down. If you use attic space for storage of items unaffected by heat and cold, insulate between attic floor joists, again using wool batts but this time applied with the black or vapor barrier side facing away from you toward the heated room below (similar to methods shown in Figs. C and G).

As an alternate you can lay a vapor barrier (asphalt-impregnated kraft paper, aluminum foil, or polyethylene plastic) that follows the contours of joists and voids, then pour in 3 inches of Red Top nodulated wool (loose fill).

Either of these methods will effectively keep heat in the house in winter and out of it in summer, provided all areas above insulation are ventilated. USC MULTI-PITCH Louvers in gable ends are a practical, economical answer to the need for air circulation.

VAPOUR BARRIERS
Why is a vapor barrier so important?
All air contains moisture; warm air holds much more moisture than cold air. When warm air reaches a cold surface, that air cools and can no longer hold all its moisture, and some of it condenses onto the cold surface. That's why a glass of ice water "sweats" on a warm day. The temperature at which water condenses out of air is called the dew point.

In uninsulated walls of older houses (Fig. A) the dew point is usually in the outside air. The walls are porous enough so moisture evaporates harmlessly into outside air. But this "ventilation" that lets moisture out also lets in a lot of cold air.

In an insulated wall without a vapor barrier (Fig. B) the dew point will normally occur in the wall itself. The moisture trapped in the wall rots wood, sheathing and siding, and causes even good quality paint to blister and peel off. To be completely effective, insulation must be protected from this moisture.

In an insulated wall with a vapor barrier (Fig. C), the moisture is turned back before it can cause any damage.
Beauty and practicality make ideal companions. Because this end of living room faces the street, center section of window wall is exterior plywood with fixed glass above, screening the room from view of passersby and eliminating need for draperies. Two of the lower windows open for ventilation. Handsome built-in was constructed of stock shelving supported by angle irons; sliding doors of Durox Hardboard were given glamar treatment with paint and unusual coverings—molded plastic at left and inexpensive woven-glass mats at right. Hi-fi speaker is housed behind panel of USG Perforated Hardboard. Note how ceiling of SHEETROCK gypsum wallboard extends beyond the glass.
to the enjoyment and convenience of every-day living.

The split-level design provides 1750 square feet of living space in what would be only 1000 square feet if treated on a single level. First level is for working, second level for living, and third level for sleeping.

Though you have close neighbors on either side and a busy street in front, the house is rich in privacy. A solid wall shields the living room on one side and the separated carport screens the dining area on the other side.

You don't need a pirate's map to find this bountiful treasure—just visit your dealer, named on the cover, and ask him to order your low-cost building blueprints, No. PH 15-2A (not available with basement).

Key to floor plan is the stairway. From living room you look up to bedroom level and down toward entrance. USG Perforated Hardboard makes an eye-catching and economical covering for banisters. White-painted wall and ceiling of SWEETROCK wallboard contrast pleasantly, both in texture and color, with the touch of wood paneling and stone.

“Catch of the year” is the spacious master bedroom. Sleeping and dressing areas are visually divided by fishnets hanging from tea-cup hooks in ceiling. All three bedrooms open onto balcony, which is screened in during “insect season.”

Want to whet your appetite?

Visit the dealer who sponsors this magazine and see his Home Improvement Center selector cards of 52 house plans. All the plans are “family-tested” for today's way-of-life. Whatever your preference in architectural styles, you'll find a plan there that will make you want to start building right now! Remember, your dealer’s place of business is your Home Improvement Headquarters!

Rear of house is attractive, too. Sliding glass doors in the living room open directly into back yard. Kitchen windows are in lower level with master-bedroom windows above. Open side of carport makes easy job of carrying groceries from car across courtyard to “back” door at the lower level.
**squeaks**

Usual cause: nail rubbing against hardwood.
1. Drill diagonal hole with 7/64-in. bit, angled as shown. Drill through tread and into riser far enough to start nail or screw straight.
2. Use 10-penny resin-coated flooring nails.
3. For stubborn squeaks, use #7 wood screws instead of nails.
4. Countersink screws about 1/4 in., and plug hole with matching bits of hardwood.

**loose or broken balusters**

Coat end of loose baluster with glue, and toenail with wire brads. Remember to maintain equal spacing between balusters.
1. Remove all pieces of a broken baluster. Use them as a pattern for a new baluster. Your lumber dealer may be able to match it from stock; if not he can recommend a cabinetmaker to make a new baluster for you.
2. Remove any filler pieces at top or bottom.
3. Place glue on dowel end of the new baluster, and insert dowel in rail or tread. Pivot baluster into position.
4. Replace filler pieces, and secure both fillers and baluster with brads.

**stairway repair**

**loose hand rails**

Cause in stud walls: brackets not screwed into studs.
1. Remove bracket screws and bracket.
2. Ream out holes to accept wall grip fasteners.
3. Insert fasteners in holes and tighten.
4. Remove bolts from fasteners, reinsert through bracket, and tighten.
5. If wall is injured, use a wood rosette to cover the damaged area.

**wobbly newels**

Some newels can be tightened with long screws inserted in holes drilled through face of newel and a riser. A newel or end post which is set in a tread can usually be tightened only from the floor below, and is a job for an expert.
FLOWERS and planting can go a long way toward camouflaging flaws in a house—a high basement, a naked entrance, a sharp change in slope. But planting seems more natural and much less like camouflage if you can blend the planters with your house.

Here are a few ideas for exterior planters that are easy to build and attractive to use. Follow them exactly, if you like, or modify the designs to fit your specific problem.

Separate walk from driveway with a sturdy, low planter. The 2x10 bottom rests on feet of 2x2 (see drawing at left); sides and ends are 1x12, corner-mitered. Fins are nailed on. Planter is lined with galvanized metal. Home of Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Logan

**Dress up a pair of posts** by hanging planters between them. Boxes rest on wedge-shaped brackets set atop 2x4 nailed into the 4x4 posts. Home of Mr. & Mrs. Arthur M. Schader

Enliven a porch or deck with a planter extension. Joists supporting deck extend beyond deck flooring, are fitted with bottom and ends. Plants and colorful stones alternate, so plants can spread as they grow.

**Hold a sharp slope** with a step planter of rot-resistant wood such as redwood or cypress. 4x4 posts notched as stakes are driven into ground, and 2-in. lumber nailed to them. Height and curve of steps vary with angle of slope.

Put flowers at picking level by raising a planter 18 in. off the ground. Legs, sides and ends are 2x10, and the liner is copper. Height of box will vary with the length and strength required; remember that wet dirt is heavy. This type of planter is ideal against a high basement wall.

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