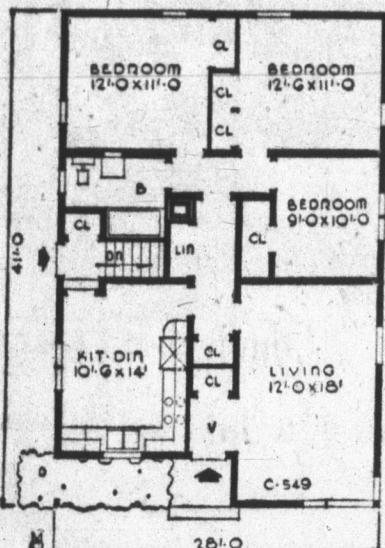


A SMALL HOUSE PLANNING BUREAU DESIGN NO. C-549



DESIGN C-549. In this plan, the kitchen-dinette has built-in appliances, cabinets and counter in an L-shape, with generous dining space beneath the cheerful windows overlooking the side yard.

A central hall leads to all rooms. There are floor-to-ceiling wardrobe type closets in the two rear bedrooms, large walk-in closet in the center bedroom, linen storage cabinet and general storage closet in hall. Both the separate front vestibule and rear entry boast coat closets.

A full basement affords further storage area, room for the laundry and heater, an additional lavatory or shower and space for a play area.

Colorful asphalt shingles, broad eaves, wide horizontal siding combined with vertical siding around the covered front entrance assure a pleasing appearance, low maintenance cost with sound frame construction. 20,760 cubic feet includes the full basement and the total first floor area is 1,088 square feet.

For further information about DESIGN C-549, write the Small House Planning Bureau, St. Cloud, Minn.

In Canada, the Small House Planning Bureau of Canada, St. John, New Brunswick.

For Comfort, Insulation Is A 'Must'

Insulation is "must" in any home if it is to be kept comfortably warm in winter and cool in summer.

Insulation is a means of slowing down the passage of heat, the Insulation Board Institute explains.

A trade association of insulation board manufacturers, the IBI points out that wherever you have two areas of different temperature, separated by any material, some of

the heat from the warmer area will escape through the barrier to the cooler side.

Insulating materials are products used in addition to—or instead of—ordinary building materials for the express purpose of retarding the passage of heat.

Insulation board sheathing is one such material in wide use today in the construction of homes. It's nailed on the outside of the frame of a house and is covered with siding. Although you can't see it, sheathing only 25/32 of an inch thick will reduce loss as much as 19 inches of brick. This is sufficient sidewall insulation to meet FHA minimum property requirements in most of the United States.

Your next step in adding whole-house air conditioning is to consult a reliable air conditioning contractor, says the association. If he's worth his salt, he'll check the house over from top to bottom, and make recommendations for the most economical cooling.

One of these recommendations may be to add more insulation. Thick mineral wool, which can be blown into walls, ceilings, and floors where needed, automatically cuts down on the size of equipment you'll need for cooling. This smaller equipment naturally costs less and, because it's smaller, is easier on utility bills.

The contractor also may want to add a duct or two. Because the south side of a house often receives a heavy load of heat from the sun, extra ducts to south rooms may be advisable for even cooling of the house.

How To Cover Cracked Ceiling

You can cover a cracked ceiling fast without fuss with insulation board tile.

The tileboards can be applied to wood nailing strips or directly over the old surface without the bother of removing plaster. In an average-size room, you can apply the tile in one day.

Insulation board tile is available in white, colored and patterned finishes. In rooms where sound control is desired, perforated tiles should be used.

Handyman Can Install Thick Mineral Wool

Insulation for air conditioning can be installed in many areas of the house by the home owner himself.

Batts of mineral wool 6 inches thick (recommended for ceilings of air-conditioned houses) are available from building material dealers and can be installed between joists of an open attic floor.

Batts or blankets of mineral wool at least three inches thick should be used between studs of walls that are accessible. Floors over crawl spaces, attached garages, porches, and the like, need insulation 2 inches thick.

OPEN - BEAM CEILING

One of the newest building materials can give a home an atmosphere that is rustic yet sophisticated.

That material is insulating roof deck slab. Designed for use in homes with the rugged good looks of open-beam ceilings, it does three things at once. It forms the structural roof deck, it efficiently insulates, and it provides a finished ceiling.

The material is composed of layers of fiber insulation board laminated together with a water-resistant adhesive. Standard size of the insulating roof deck slabs is 2 by 8 feet, in thickness ranging from 1 1/2 to 3 inches.

Wind-Tight Seal

The slabs, or panels, are nailed directly to the tops of the beams and are joined together snugly to make a wind-tight seal. Roofing—including the popular asphalt strip shingles—is applied to the top of the deck. The bottom is prefinished, so the ceiling it forms requires no decoration.

The finished ceiling side of insulation roof deck is available with sound-absorbing perforations or fissures, thus adding a noise-reducing quality to its ability to build, insulate and decorate.

Can Be Painted

When later ceiling redecoration is desired, the material can be painted.

Dramatic lighting effects can be obtained when a ceiling of insulating roof deck is pierced with skylights.

Millions of tiny air cells inside the fiberboard material enable it to conserve heat in the winter and to keep out the torrid breath of summer.

Household Scrapbook By ROBERTA LEE

Too Much Bluing

Be careful not to put too much bluing into the rinsing water, as this will give a dingy, gray appearance to the clothes. Measure the bluing carefully and mix it with a little water before adding it to the tub of water in which the clothes will be placed.

Peeling Apples

To peel cooking apples easily, pour boiling water over them. They can be peeled much more readily, and it saves considerable time.

Shoe Dressing

White, petroleum jelly makes a good dressing for russet or patent leather. Apply the jelly with the finger tip, then polish with absorbent cotton.

Woolen Blankets

To make woolen blankets softer and hold their shape, hang them on the line dripping wet instead of wringing them. Whip lightly several times while drying, and after thoroughly dry, with a wire carpet beater. They will be soft and light.

Cleaning Sponges

When the sponges have become slimy, soak them in vinegar overnight, then rinse thoroughly in hot water, and hang out of doors to dry.

Tough Meat

To make very tough meat tender, rub baking soda into it. Let it stand for several hours; then wash it thoroughly before cooking.

The Gums

If the teeth are so sensitive that the time spent in a dentist's chair practically exhausts one, try rinsing the mouth with baking soda and water several times before going to the dentist, and it will be found that this treatment will help very much.

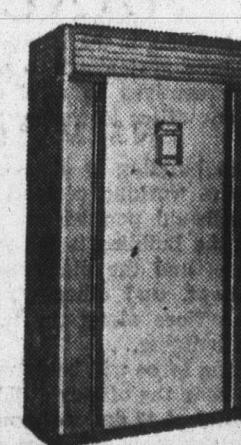
Variety of Flavor

A variety of flavor in roast beef or veal can be effected by basting during the process of cooking with equal parts of spiced pickled fruit juices and water.

Heavy Stitching

If hesitant about stitching through heavy cretonne on the sewing machine, rub the seams with yellow soap, and the needle will penetrate the goods without danger of breaking.

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Air Conditioning Provides Comfort In Many Ways

Families can shop for air conditioning with a big advantage if they know the types of cooling units available and something of how they work.

Generally, there are two methods of air conditioning available today—units that cool individual rooms and central systems that cool an entire home. Here are the major types of each, and how they function:

1. Window-style room air conditioner. This unit, the most familiar and usually the least expensive of all, is available from appliance dealers. It comes in sizes to handle large and small rooms.

2. Through-the-wall room unit. Similar to the window style, this model is installed permanently in an outside wall. Although both of these room units are engineered to cool one room, they often are powerful enough to air condition a small house if the house is thickly insulated with mineral wool.

3. Year-around forced-air system. This unit cools the entire house, using the same ducts as the heating system. The unit cools and dehumidifies the air and blowers circulate it to all rooms.

4. Independent central system. This system has no connection with heating, using its own set of ducts to circulate cooled, dehumidified air.

5. Chilled water system. Ideal for homes that have hot-water heat, this system cools rooms by sending chilled water through the heating system pipes.

6. Heat pump. Newest system of all, the heat pump cools in summer and provides heat in winter. It is available in sizes for single rooms or entire homes.

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What does this mean to an average-income family planning to build or buy a home, or a family that would like more year-round comfort in its present home?

It means just this: scientific research has brought central air conditioning well within the financial reach of the average family today.

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How To Cut Household Noise

Put sound-absorbing tiles on the ceiling and you'll solve many of the noise problems in your house.

But there are other steps you can take to do a proper job of indoor sound-conditioning, advises the Insulation Board Institute.

The IBI, a trade association of leading fiberboard tile producers, offers these tips to help you make your home easy on the ear:

Use Draperies

Use draperies and full-size curtains wherever your budget allows. Sound walls of hard-surfaced walls and floors; the soft surfaces of rugs and drapes soak up sound much like perforated insulation board tiles do.

Put rubber pads or casters cups under chair and table legs to stop scraping noises as well as to save wear and tear on the floor surface.

Set refrigerators, washers and other mechanical appliances on mountings of rubber, cork or similar material that will absorb the vibration and reduce mechanical noises.

Silent Switches

Install the silent type light switches.

Replace worn faucet washers to stop the annoyance of dripping water.

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