It's a simple, easy job to add this boat port to your existing garage, and the cost is so low that anyone with an investment in a boat— and no place to keep it besides the garage — can afford it. The design is conventional and practical. The new wall has cabinets.

BOAT PORT PLANS
ARE EASY TO USE

All of the boating books say it plainly: When a boat is out of the water it should be adequately protected from the weather in a secure, dry shelter.

Most boat owners know it, but many don't bother because the only logical place is the garage and that's for the car.

There's a fast, easy and relatively inexpensive answer in a series of new boat port designs available from the American Plywood Association, Tacoma, Washington.

In a few hours you can build a safe, secure shelter for your boat. The construction process is as simple as cutting 2 x 4s and plywood panels, and the cost is nominal.

Moreover, the boat port is designed so that one wall contains rough storage cabinets for stowing oars, life jackets, water skis and other water sports paraphernalia. The cabinet area can be sealed off with a hasp and padlock for security.

Anyone could build the boat port with ordinary hand tools — saw, hammer, square, level, line level, plumb bob and measuring

tape. Power tools make the job even easier.

The port should be attached to the lee side of the prevailing winter weather if possible: It'll be more comfortable working on your boat if you do, and you'll get the most protection possible with the least amount of building.

To get plans for the boat port, send a dime to the American Plywood Association, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, Washington, and ask for plan 62-500A. If you'd like to see all of the available boat shelters plans, send 40 cents and ask for the series of four boat shelters. The costs of the four units range from about $35 to about $400.

New Window Grilles
Ease Washing Chores

One way to cut window-washing time to a minimum is to use wood window units with removable grilles. This type of grille used on windows with single panes of glass creates the impression of a number of smaller panes. They are particularly popular in homes of traditional styling.

The grilles can be popped in or out of place in a moment, without using tools. When removed, they expose the uninterrupted surface of the window for easy washing.

Removable grilles to fit stock wood window units of ponderosa pine are available in both diamond and rectangular patterns.

Painting Exterior
Concrete and
Masonry

Painting concrete and other masonry surfaces improves their appearance and protects them against the elements. Hard and imperishable as concrete may seem, it can chip, break and crack as the result of absorbing water which causes the damage as it freezes and expands.

Paint used on concrete, cement, mortar, asbestos cement and various types of blocks must be able to resist the alkali present in these substances and which attacks ordinary oil-based paints. Good results can be obtained by using latex paints meant for masonry, portland cement paints, swimming pool paints, reinforced masonry paints and transparent silicone water repellants, says the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

As in any painting project, first step is to prepare the surface. This generally consists of brushing away dirt and any loose material and removing oil or grease by solvent wiping. Metal objects attached to these surfaces should be freed of rust and then be primed with an anti-corrosive metal primer. Cracks and holes should be patched or caulked. Efflorescence, the white powder that sometimes appears on concrete and brick, must be brushed away.

Previously painted surfaces in good condition usually require only the wiping away of grease and brushing away of loose dirt. Where the paint has peeled or is loose, it should be brushed away as should light chalking of the paint. Where the chalking is excessive, it should be bound with special surface conditioners available at your paint dealer's. If the old painted surface is sound, conventional oil-based paint such as house paint can be used.

Solvent-thinned paints, whether of the swimming pool or the reinforced masonry types, must be applied only to a dry surface. Latex paints, however, can be applied to either wet or dry surfaces, while portland cement paints must be applied only to a wet surface and be kept wet while they are curing.

Portland cement paints cannot be applied to previously painted surfaces unless the earlier paint was portland cement paint, itself. If other paints are applied over cement paint, it is generally necessary to use a surface conditioner which will bind its chalky surface.
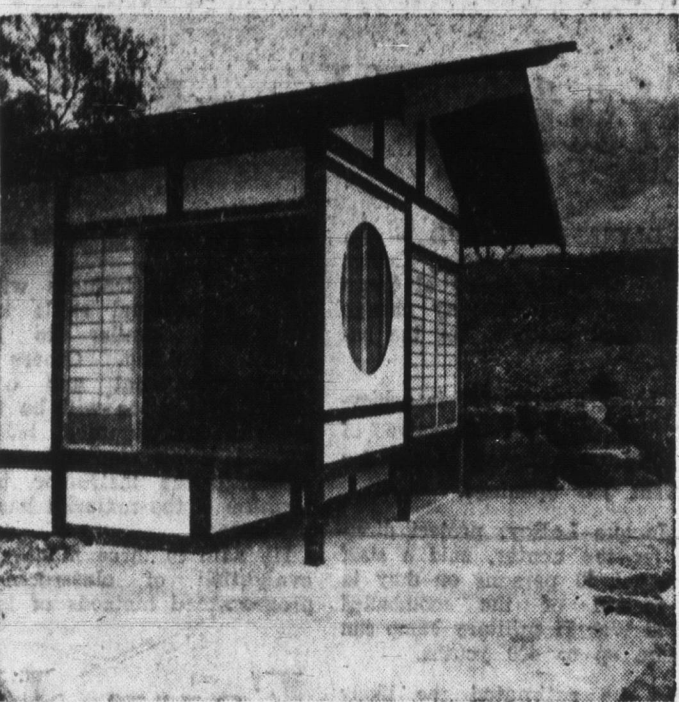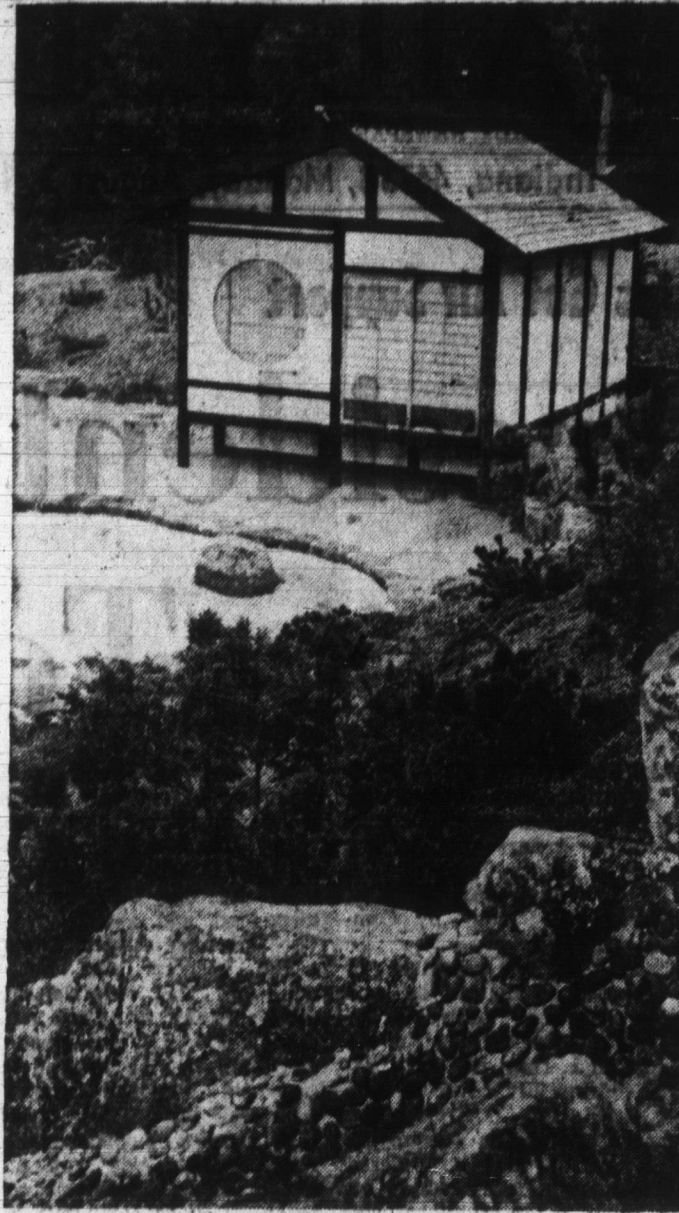
Brick and stone construction should be treated the same way as concrete, for otherwise the paint may peel from reaction with alkaline mortar.

A special primer that will fill their porous surfaces is generally desirable over concrete blocks. Your paint dealer has it. Cinder and slag blocks which contain iron and also both acid and alkaline substances are best painted with the swimming pool paints which are solvent - thinned and are made from synthetic rubber resins to avoid staining.

In some instances, you may want to keep the appearance of concrete or cement unchanged while protecting it from water. This can be done by using transparent silicone water repellants which are applied liberally as instructed on the label.

For any surface that is to be walked on, such as floors, patios, walks or masonry near swimming pools, you have a choice of rubber-based, alkyd-based or latex floor enamels.

To assure successful painting of surfaces containing cement, be sure to use only quality paints made by reputable manufacturers.

Staked Panel
Eases Cooking

A staked Peg-Board panel for barbecue tools makes outdoor cookery easier. This one, designed by Masonite Corporation, was built of materials costing less than $2. It consists of a pointed stick fastened to a framed panel of the perforated hardboard.

This little teahouse, which can be an extra room for outdoor parties, a tool storage shed or a quiet place in the corner of the yard, is a product of this year's California Spring Garden Show.

TINY TEAHOUSE IS TOPS
AT BIG GARDEN DISPLAY

One of the most pleasant ideas to come out of the big California Spring Garden Show this year is a pretty little Japanese - style garden house that looks life a teahouse and acts like an extra room.

Designed by Henry Matsutani, one of California's leading landscape architects, the teahouse was built by the Businessmen's Garden Club of Oakland and the American Plywood Association. The plan is simple, calling for standard lumber and plywood: It's the design that makes this little building outstanding.

The teahouse has a lot to recommend it besides good looks. It can function as a poolside dressing room, a summer house for outdoor entertaining, a quiet nook for relaxation away from the main house, or a practical garden tool storage shelter.

The teahouse has a gross area of 17 x 17 feet with a ridge height of about 12 feet. The shoji screens that look so fragile don't have to be: They can

be made with structural plywood painted white and trimmed with small wood strips to create the shoji effect. The result is a sturdy, tough door that looks for all the world like delicate rice paper.

The whole thing is designed to be built by amateur carpenters (the members of the Business men's Garden Club of Oakland built it themselves) in a couple of weekends. To get working drawings, send a dime to the American Plywood Association (The new name for the Douglas A Street, Tacoma, Washington, Fir Plywood Association) at 1119 98401, and ask for plan 64-220.

Sidewalk Tipsy?
Blame Tree Roots

When sidewalk slabs get askew, the cause nearly always is lifting by tree roots. It is possible to reset a slab by raising it with a long pinch bar, bracing it with stones while the root is cut away with a hatchet, and resetting the slab in a thin bed of cement.

When patching sidewalks, try to match the color of the original by adding lampblack to the cement mix.

Subtle

A subtle pattern of 1x8 inch Douglas fir boards applied to both sides of a fence frame and capped by a western red cedar 1x6 is a friendly operator fence between two properties and looks the same from both sides.

Fences

Fences make outdoor living more comfortable. They provide privacy. They keep the neighbors friendly. They prevent dogs and other animals from destroying gardens and flower beds. They are easy to make. Just get some 4x4 cedar posts, some cedar 2x4s, and some six-inch boards.

Looking for something different in flooring for a spring remodeling or decorating project? Sheet vinyl flooring is available in a wide variety of colors and designs that provide unusual styling effects that can't be duplicated in tile floors.

Here Are
Guidelines For
Choosing Colors

Tots in kindergarten soon learn the seven colors of the rainbow — red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. In nature, however, each of these colors fades into those on either side of it, so that you have a complete circle of hues.

We commonly divide all colors into two groups — warm colors and cool colors. The warm colors are the stimulating reds and yellows, while the cool colors are the blues and greens.
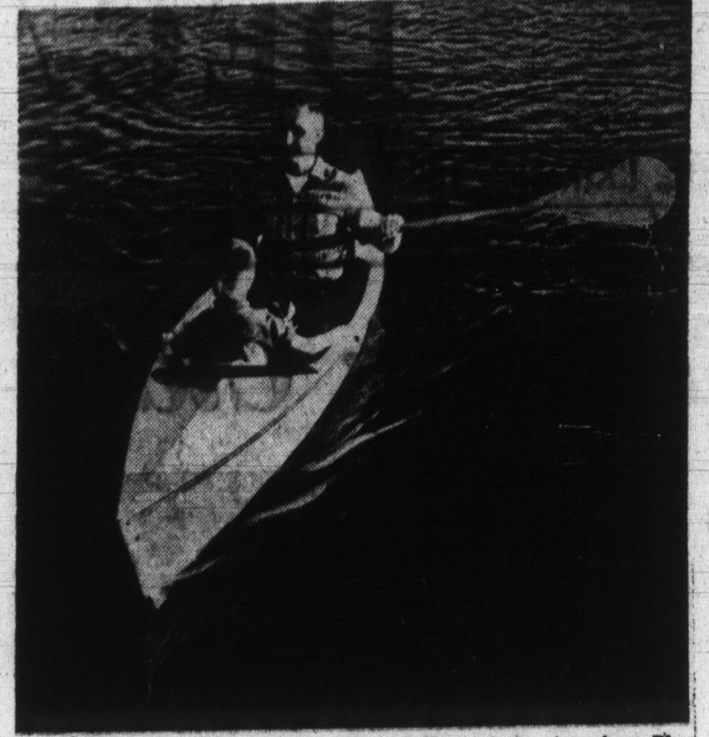
Professional color specialists, such as Faber Birren of New York, who chooses the colors for the various lines of Marlite wall and ceiling paneling, have found that the amounts of colors you use together are often as important as the kinds of colors.

The most pleasing rooms usually are those in which the color or scheme is kept simple, and for that reason the colors in a line of paneling harmonize one with the other.

For instance, there are various pastels in the line of Marlite plank. The accent colors — Hawaiian coral, twilight blue and woodland green — were designed, however, to blend in with the pastels.

The majority of today's color schemes uses only two tones — one cool and one warm color. One color should be predominant. Before going ahead with your color combination under artificial light, especially if you plan to use fluorescent lights.

In developing a room layout, consult with your local lumber dealer and review all the colors and patterns. In this way, you can co-ordinate your ideas with his experience.

The latest boat to join the fir plywood fleet of the American Plywood Association is the 11-foot 9-inch plyak, big enough for an adult and one child. Complete plans for the plyak include drawings, layout, step-by-step building instructions, and a materials list.

ANCIENT KAYAK INSPIRES
NEW CRAFT BUILT FOR FUN

Any school boy can tell you that a kayak is for Eskimos— but a plyak, the modern-day version of that ancient Eskimo craft is for kids and their dads.

To the Eskimo, the kayak is more than just a boat —it's like a garment and a house combined. Laced into his craft, the Eskimo is ready for almost any thing in the way of game, weather, water, or what-have-you.

The plyak is just as seaworthy, but is has been designed just for

the fun of it. It's perfect for poking around those islands you can see from the mainland, and would like to explore. A highly maneuverable craft, it is swift and easy to operate.

The plyak can be built with standard materials available any where in the country. And, it's a stouterboat that's a lot easier to get in and out of than the original.

Basically, the plyak is built with standard exterior type or marine plywood (don't use interior because exterior type is stamped with the letters DFPA-EXT). The keelson, stem and stern are oak. Frame layout is identical from the cockpit forward or aft. Six of the eight frames are plywood; the other two are oak. Materials run about $100, including hardware, paint or other finish.

If you've built a boat before you should be able to finish this one in about 40 man-hours. If you haven't, this is a good one to start on, but it'll take a little longer than 40 hours.

Plans are available from the American Plywood Association, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, Washington, 98401. They cost 25 cents. When you write ask for Plyak Plan No. 95.

Three Steps To Picking
'Right' Kitchen Decor

Here are three basic steps to follow when choosing colors for your new kitchen.

1. Isolate the colors that you like.
2. Choose a basic shade to create a color scheme.
3. Decide on an overall effect and combine the basic shade with accent colors and accessories that will achieve this atmosphere.

Robert Huff, home improvement director for the manufacturer of Morlite paneling, points out that all color combinations can be reduced to three basic arrangements: matching, harmonizing and contrasting schemes.

With each of these, he adds, there is endless room for individual expression.

Personal Touch

A matching scheme uses various shades for tones of a single color. Huff says that a single color need never be monotonous if it includes dramatic contrasts of dark and light with accents of pure, clean color.

In a harmonizing color scheme, use colors which are closely related. For instance, Huff says that many homeowners use a woodland green accent color in the new line of Marlite paneling with light aqua or foam green planks to create an effective cool decor.

Contrasting schemes have basically exciting effects. There are three ways to obtain contrasting color arrangements.

You can use the darkest shade

of a light color. Huff explains, to produce an exciting contrast. Or you can take strong and weak variations of color and get contrast in the same color family. The third way is to use a color and its complement.

Use Woodgrains

More homeowners and interior designers are using woodgrain paneling in the kitchen. Huff asserts, and he adds that wood should be considered a color when planning a new kitchen decor.

The colors in the 1964 line of Marlite wall and ceiling paneling are coordinated so that they can be used effectively in any of the basic color schemes, according to Huff.

Wood Windows
Keep Heat Out

Tight fitting, well weather-stripped windows are a must in air-conditioned houses. Quality windows help keep cooling bills low, reduce strain on the air-conditioning system and help keep temperatures uniform and comfortably cool.

Stock windows of ponderosa pine are ideal for air-conditioned homes because wood units are particularly well suited for efficient built-in weatherstripping. Wood is a natural insulating material that helps keep cool air inside the house and hot air out during summer.