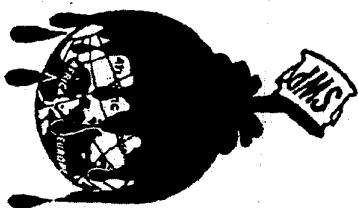




SWP
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
HOUSE PAINT

HOW TO PAINT YOUR HOUSE



*Color Schemes and
Complete Directions*

0007-SWP-039042

Here's a Real "Super-Salesman" for Your Paint Department

How to get the most good out of this remarkable counter sales book:

1. Read it through yourself. Note the fine color combinations. Note the true, clean colors of SWP, made from our own dry colors. Compare the SWP colors with other house paint colors—note the difference—SWP colors are the original true colors.

2. Call your clerks together. Show them how the book answers all questions:—

How to sell SWP against "Cheap Paint."

What colors to combine, etc.

Latest correct color schemes for exteriors, etc.

3. Use it to sell customers. It is the Paint Headquarters Book on house painting. BE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT IT! It will make sales for you.

4. Show it to the painters. Induce them to send their customers in to select color schemes from the book.

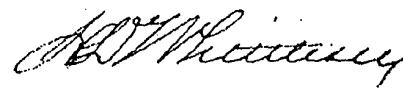
5. Keep it handy on your paint counter. In this book you have a service no competitor can furnish.

6. Take this book with you on your property owner calls, and remember—

**THIS BOOK WILL NOT SELL PAINT FOR YOU UNLESS YOU USE IT!
PUT IT TO WORK**

It's another "Paint Headquarters" Service.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.



Vice President

Please return the card to us upon receipt of this book. Thanks—

How to Paint Your House

Helpful suggestions prepared by the
Sherwin-Williams Decorative Studios



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THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

0007-SWP-039045

0007-SWP-00012242

The Porch

The porch is the out-of-doors living room. Dainty treks are in real danger where porch railings, window sills, and the house itself, are not easy to wash up clean. SWP Sherwin-Williams House Paint comes up clean and shining with a bath of simple soap and water.

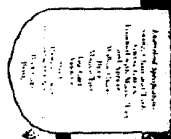
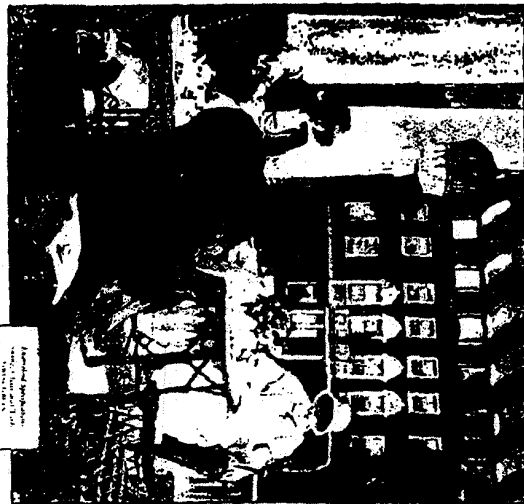
For the chairs and furniture use S-W Finamul or Resper Varnish.

As long as a chair is satisfactory in size, shape and style and fairly substantial, it is a first-class candidate for your re-finishing brush and will make an attractive appearance on the porch.

Do not do just the easiest thing (paint the chairs all "porch furniture green" ... Let "Paint Headquarters" help YOU to have some of the inspiring porch combinations such as you have been admiring in your favorite store or in the favorite magazine (this is true). Color will do it and with chairs which you probably have in the attic, right now.

The porch floor is the start of a happy porch. S-W Porch and Deck Paint is made to give you the wear along with the attractive appearance that will make your porch inviting.

A screened-in porch means comfort undisturbed for the warm summer evenings. Screen material will make the screen "bill visible" and probably they are noticeable, because of family's first spots.



PORTLAND CEMENTS SWP
Long No. 100

GREEN COLORED Furniture
Number 100



TEA CART - Furniture
Number 100



CHAIR - Furniture Blue



TABLE - Furniture
Number 100



TABLE - Furniture
Number 100



CHAIR - Furniture
Green 100

0007-SWP-039046

0007-SWP-00012242



A Happy Treatment for the Dutch Colonial Home

Are you interested in Dutch Colonial architecture? There are four types of construction which can be employed; wood siding, wood shingle, textured stucco and brick. There is a correct painting treatment for each.

WOOD SIDING—

Adhere to light colors. Dark Grays, Browns and Greens are not advised. The end gable may be in a darker color if in wood shingles. While it is true that this style of house is effective in dark colored brick, it is because of the brick texture.

SUGGESTED COLOR SCHEMES:

Bright or Warm Effect:

Roof: B-41 Preservative Shingle Stain Red-Brown.
 Body Color: SWP 496 Ivory (as illustrated), or SWP 387 Canary Yellow or SWP 375 Colonial Yellow.
 Trim (Blinds) SWP 460 Apple Green.

Cool or Neutral Effect:

Roof: C-72 Preservative Shingle Stain Dark Green.
 Body Color: SWP 457 Silver Gray or SWP 360 Cream Gray.
 Blinds: SWP 498 Moss Green.
 Trim Color: SWP 496 Ivory. Note: White is not recommended.

WOOD SHINGLE:

Light colors are recommended. Dark Browns or Greens may be used for the upper gable color, only.

SUGGESTED COLOR SCHEME:

Roof: C-72 Preservative Shingle Stain Dark Green.
 Body Color: C-82 Preservative Shingle Stain Silver Gray.

STUCCO Bright or Warm Effect:

Roof: B-41 Preservative Shingle Stain Red-Brown.
 Body Color: Concrete Wall Finish Cream.
 Blinds: SWP 461 Willow Green.
 Trim Color: SWP 496 Ivory (all woodwork.)

STUCCO Cool or Neutral Effect:

Roof: C-72 Preservative Shingle Stain Dark Green.
 Body Color: Concrete Wall Finish Extra Light Gray.
 Blinds: SWP 361 French Crown Green.
 Trim Color: SWP 496 Ivory (all woodwork.)

BRICK—The trim color should be in a cleanly contrasting color. For dark red and brown brick, trim with SWP 496 Ivory or 360 Cream Gray. For light, buff-toned brick, trim with 388 Modern Brown.



ROOF—Preservative Shingle Stain B-41 Sienna Brown.

BLINDS—SWP Apple Green No. 460.



PORCH FLOOR—Porch and Deck No. 56.

BODY COLOR—SWP Ivory No. 496.



The Little Gray Cottage

In spite of the durability, practical worth and other good qualities of the many dependable manufactured shingles on the market today, the old-fashioned cedar shingle is still popular for its charming, rough-sawn texture.

Shingle construction is not cheap construction and if one uses shingles he should take care to make the most of the texture which distinguishes them.

S-W Preservative Shingle Stain does not clog up the grain as does a regular paint. It simply fills the wood with preserving oils and dyes it with color which allows the texture of the wood to remain.

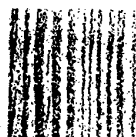
Systematic re-staining of shingles is advised because when they become badly weathered they discolor and usually there is no other choice but to use paint to restore a light color. A coat of "Clear" Shingle Stain applied every two years will prevent weathering.

New shingles should always receive a dip coat. This affords protection on all sides and prevents the shingles from taking up moisture from the back under driving rains.



TRIM COLOR—SWP. Ivory
400.

ROOF—Preservative Shingle
Stain, Red-Navy Brown



SIDES—Preservative Shingle
Stain, Cash Silver Gray



PORCH FLOOR—Porch and
Deck Paint No. 64.

Wood Shingles deserve to be finished in a way that preserves their individuality.



A Home in Colonial Yellow

The charm of our Colonial architecture lies in its apparent simplicity. The appearance of bareness is avoided only through the most careful attention to detail, such as doorways, cornice, spacing of windows, etc.

It is advisable, therefore, in planning the Colonial home to place your requirements in the hands of one of the dependable makers of high grade millwork. Like prepared paint, standardized millwork is more dependable and more likely to be correct than your builder can turn out himself—and not so costly.



ROOF—Preservative Shingle
Stain B-41.



PORCH FLOOR—Dark wood
Deck Paint No. 30.



DOOR AND COLUMNS—
Old Dutch Enamel Glass
White.

TRIM COLOR—SWP Out-
side Gloss White.

BODY COLOR—SWP Colonial
Yellow No. 325.

BLINDS—SWP Moss Green
No. 400.



A Neighborhood of Homes

Every neighborhood paint requirement is provided by Sherwin-Williams paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers—everything the home-owner needs—finishes that work nicely, look rich and beautiful and are made right for long service.

ROOF—Preservative Shingle
Stain H-41 Sierra Brown

BODY COLOR—Concrete
Wall Finish Green

TRIM COLOR—SWP 306
Modern Brown

SHUTTER COLOR—SWP 406
Ivory

FRONT DOOR—OH Stain
Walnut
Resper Varnish

ROOF—Preservative Shingle
Stain C-74 Medium Green

BODY AND TRIM COLOR—
SWP Outside Gloss White

SHUTTERS—SWP 61 W.L.
Ivory Green

FRONT DOOR AND
BENCHES—OD Dutch
Enamel Gloss White

ROOF—Preservative Shingle
Stain C-72 Med. Green

BODY COLOR—Preservative
Shingle Stain C-82 Silver Gray

TRIM AND SHUTTER COLOR—
SWP Outside Gloss White

SHUTTERS—SWP 406 Moss
Green

PORCH FLOOR—Porch and
Deck Paint No. 59



The Bungalow Home

Here is a home done in shingles, one in stucco and one in siding. All are charming and all will be economical to build and keep looking well with Sherwin-Williams Products. Use Preservative Shingle Stains for wood shingles, Concrete Wall Finish for the stucco and SWP (Sherwin-Williams House Paint) for all outside painted woodwork.

ROOF—Preservative Shingle
Stain C-72 Dark Green

BODY COLOR—Preserva-
tive Shingle Stain B-47

TRIM COLOR—SWP J91
Quaker Drab

DOOR—SWP J91 Quaker
Drab

PORCH FLOOR—Barell and
Deck Paint No. 30

ROOF—Preservative Shingle
Stain B-41, Sienna Brown

BODY COLOR—Concrete
Wall Finish Cream

TRIM COLOR—SWP J90
Antique Brown

FRONT DOOR—Oil Stain
Dark Oak, Respar Varnish

ROOF—Preservative Shingle
Stain B-47 Nut Brown

BODY COLOR—SWP J96
Ivory

TRIM COLOR—SWP J33
Sage Green

FRONT DOOR—Golden Oak
Stain, Respar Varnish

PORCH FLOOR—Barell and
Deck Paint No. 30

A LESSON IN PAINT ECONOMY

SWP VS. "CHEAP" PAINT

1 SWP is the best paint money can buy — the best paint that can be made — the most economical to use — guaranteed to look better, last longer and cost less per year of service than any paint made. Here are the facts:

"Cheap" Paint isn't cheap at all — it's the most expensive money can buy — a luxury for the rich man only. Here's the truth about the high cost of "Cheap" Paint.

2 SWP covers 360 square feet of surface, two coats.

"Cheap" Paint covers 250 square feet, two coats at best.

3 7 gallons of SWP — enough for an average-size house — at \$4.00 per gallon. Cost \$28.00.

7 gallons of Cheap Paint at \$2.50 — Cost \$17.50. But 4 more gallons are needed to finish the job, \$10 more or 11 gallons in all — \$27.50.

4 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 = \$ 28.00

one year = \$5.60 per year on a yearly basis for SWP 5 years or \$5.60 per year.

1927 1928 = \$ 27.50

one year = \$13.75 per year

On a yearly basis \$27.50 for cheap paint — lasts two years — \$13.75 per year.

5 On the house, and that's where paint is important, SWP at \$4.00 per gallon is 2 1/2 times as cheap as so-called "cheap" paint at \$2.50 per gallon.

"Cheap" Paint isn't cheap at all! It's the most expensive paint money can buy — a luxury for the rich man only. It costs two and a half times as much as SWP.

6 There is still 220 square feet of paint in the SWP can — (110 square feet two coats)

when the cheap paint can is empty — Does this mean anything to you as a paint buyer?

Compare SWP to the others — you'll find it's the best paint money can buy — guaranteed to look better, last longer and cost less per year of service than any paint made.

most expensive
only. Here's
it!



Cheap Paint
cost \$17.50

finish the job,
11 gallons in
all \$27.50.

\$27.50

is \$27.50 for
two years



A Cozy Little Farm Cottage

This type of home is very charming and effective done in White and is one of the very few homes where White is to be recommended.

ALTERNATIVE COLOR SUGGESTIONS

Body Color: SWP 187 Cream Yellow Body Color: SWP 196 Ivory
Trim Color: SWP Outside Gloss White Trim Color: SWP 460 Apple Green

ROOF—Preservative Munsie
Stain C-745 Medium Green.

SHUTTERS—SWP 196
Green No. 163

BARN—Commonwealth
Barn Linn.

FRONT DOOR AND
—Old Dutch Gray
White.

BODY COLOR—SWP Out-
side Gloss White.

PORCH FLOOR—Porch and
Deck Paint No. 50.

Don't Be Fooled By "Cheap" Paint

"CHEAP" PAINT ISN'T CHEAP AT ALL!

When you buy paint to dress up and protect your house, don't let a "low price" blind your good sense. Thousands of home owners are bewailing a "cheap" paint job this very minute and paying the penalty in hard cash.

"Cheap" paint is made of cheap or skimpy materials. How else could it be sold at a low price in the highly competitive markets of today?

Cheap or skimpy materials make a poor, weak grade of paint. That's only sense. It may look like paint and smell like paint in the can. But on the brush and on your house—the poor quality shrieks.

COMPARE THE "CHEAP" FORMULA WITH SWP

If you are tempted to use a "low price" house paint—one that is claimed, even guaranteed and warranted, to be "just as good as SWP."—GO SLOW! Remember that low price and low quality go hand in hand. You can't make a silk purse from a sow's ear.

Make the formula test! Insist upon seeing the formula of the "cheap" paint, either on the label or in the literature of the company.

Compare the materials used in making the "cheap" paint with the ingredients of fine old SWP House Paint—as shown in the formula which is plainly printed on every SWP can. Take Outside Gloss White for the first comparison.

Note the big percentage of White Lead Carbonate and White Lead Sulphate used in fine old SWP Outside Gloss White. White Lead should be the basic ingredient of all white paint and light tints. It is to these paints exactly what flour is to bread.

See how much smaller a percentage of this basic ingredient is used in the average "cheap" white paint.

Zinc oxide is the next essential ingredient—this also is a costly pigment. A liberal percentage of zinc oxide combined with a large amount of white lead makes for a balanced formula—such as the formula of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. It assures a finish of superior wearing quality.

More than 90% of the pigment content of SWP Outside Gloss White is made up of these two important ingredients—White Lead and Zinc Oxide.

In the majority of "cheap" white paints you will usually find only 50% or less.

It is the liberal quantity of this expensive basic material in every can of SWP Outside Gloss White that gives this fine old paint its remarkable covering capacity.

Now when you consider the darker colors such as the browns and the greens, the balanced formula of S W P becomes even more important. By their very nature these dark colors can contain little if any, opaque white pigment such as white lead or zinc oxide.

Sherwin-Williams have the pick of the world's best colors. Our own dry color works produce practically everything except the natural earth and mineral colors. That is why SWP colors are so rich, so permanent and so true to character.

This is an age of COLOR. SWP Colors stay beautiful and they protect your home because they last.

Greater durability of the paint film on your house is assured by SWP due to the use of a specially treated pure linseed oil—made in Sherwin-Williams own linseed oil plant.

WHICH DO YOU PREFER—

360 SQUARE FEET PER GALLON OR ONLY 250

Some people think that SWP House Paint is an expensive paint because it costs more per gallon. That is not so.

As a matter of fact, SWP is the least expensive house paint on the wall—on the market. And here is why:

An average gallon of fine old SWP will properly beautify and protect three hundred and sixty square feet of your house—two coats to the gallon.

Will a "cheap," low price paint do that? No.

The best you can get from an average gallon of "cheap" paint is a meager two hundred and fifty square feet—two coats.

Right there, in that forty-four per cent greater coverage—in the fewer gallons of SWP needed—the difference in price per gallon is nullified.

On the wall—in actual gallons needed to paint your house—Sherwin-Williams House Paint costs no more than the cheap, low price kind.

And remember this: It costs no more to put on good paint than to put on "cheap" paint.

Which would you rather have?

YOU GET MORE YEARS OF SERVICE, TOO!

Once your house has been painted with SWP House Paint your saving has only begun. A beautiful SWP job outlasts any "cheap" paint by years.

It dries to a firm, elastic, glossy surface. It weathers slowly. There's no cracking or chipping or peeling—if properly applied.

Long after a "cheap" paint job has taken on the appearance of a pair of faded overalls, you can wash the just off an SWP job with plain soap and water, and the colors will come up fresh and bright.

LESS REPAINTING EXPENSE

And when repainting is needed it can be done easily, quickly and with much less paint, because the surface is in perfect condition.

Compare that with a "cheap" paint job that fades out and wears out quickly—thru cracks and chips and peels—that has to be repainted often—and that has to be burnt off, or scraped off, at every repainting.

SWP House Paint is sold by leading paint merchants everywhere. And each of these dealers is "Paint Headquarters" in his district. One of them is no doubt located near you.

SEE "PAINT HEADQUARTERS" AND SAVE MONEY

Before you let "cheap" paint blind you to real economy—see your local SWP dealer. He will estimate your requirements in SWP.

Compare the SWP estimate with what a "cheap" paint will cost. Then remember the greater durability of SWP—the exquisite colors that do not fade. Then specify the paint you think will give you best results.

If you do not recall "Paint Headquarters" in your locality, write us for the dealer's name. If you want expert help on a color scheme, our literature, color cards, or the famous Sherwin-Williams Household Painting Guide—just write. There is no obligation.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS IN THE WORLD



SWP (Sherwin-Williams House Paint)

A FEW THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT OUTSIDE HOUSE PAINT

Outside house paint stands in a class all by itself. Like other quality paints, the colors must be clean cut and must not fade. But house paint must stand the weather.

Weather is not just wind and rain, not just extremes of heat and cold. Weather is all of these, plus the burning heat of the sun which carries with it the destructive action of the ultra-violet ray. These ultra-violet rays which possess such germicidal power and curative value in the treatment of disease, are destroyers of paint films.

WHY AND HOW PAINT DISINTEGRATES

Paint is not merely a simple mixture of ingredients. Chemical changes take place which must be understood and controlled or the paint will be unsatisfactory, no matter how good the materials may be, in themselves.

White Lead forms a compound with Linseed Oil which is rather readily affected by water. A house painted with White Lead paint "chalks," that is, sun and rain decompose the paint film and the pigment rubs off like chalk. White Lead paint is not the best paint for your house today.

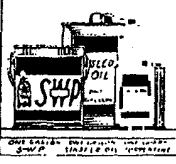
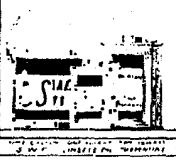
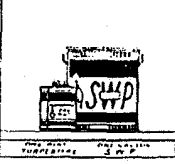
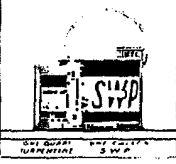
White Zinc, on the other extreme, forms a compound with Linseed Oil which is NOT affected by water. White paint does not "chalk" but in time, weather causes check or crack. This, of course, is really a worse fault than the chalking of lead paint because it leaves the surface no shape for repainting. White Zinc paint is not the paint for your house today.

It is possible to make a combination lead and zinc paint, however, in which the weaknesses of lead and zinc, when used alone, are overcome. By correctly proportioning amounts of White Lead and White Zinc the paint does not "chalk" and wears away normally without the objectionable cracking and peeling of zinc paints.

SWP (Sherwin-Williams House Paint) is a combination paint made on a perfectly balanced formula containing Carbonate of Lead, Sulphate of Lead and Zinc Oxide. Sherwin-Williams have been making this paint on the formula for fifty-five years. We make and furnish White Lead and White Zinc separately for various purposes. They are the best and purest obtainable at any price. You should consider SWP the best outside house paint possible to use.

How to Reduce SWP

ONE REASON WHY SWP IS A MOST ECONOMICAL PAINT

					
FOR NEW WOOD	Very Soft Wood or Old Weathered Lumber (a) First Coat	Resinous Woods Yellow Pine Cypress (b) First Coat	Softwoods (a) Second Coat	Hardwoods Yellow Pine, etc. (b) Second Coat	Third Coat
FOR OLD PAINTED SURFACES IN GOOD CONDITION		Mix as directed in this table for varying surface conditions. SWP covers approximately 720 square feet, one coat, per gallon.		Old Surfaces in Good Condition First Coat	Old Surfaces in Good Condition Second Coat
FOR OLD PAINTED SURFACES IN POOR CONDITION	Bare Spots on Surface in Poor Condition First Coat	On all old surfaces bare spots should be touched up and allowed to dry before proceeding with the work.		Old Surfaces in Poor Condition Second Coat	Old Surfaces in Poor Condition Third Coat

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

Three-inch Brush, Small Sash-Tool, Putty Knife, Putty, Stepladder, Orange Shellac for knots, Raw Linseed Oil, Turpentine

SWP (Sherwin-Williams House Paint)

DIRECTIONS FOR USING SWP

NEW WOOD Outside:

FIRST COAT OR PRIMER: For very soft wood or old weathered lumber, add one gallon pure raw linseed oil and one quart pure turpentine to each gallon of SWP.

For resinous woods such as yellow pine, cypress or cedar, add two quarts turpentine and one quart raw linseed oil to each gallon of SWP.

SECOND COAT: For soft woods, add one pint of pure turpentine to each gallon of SWP.

For hard woods, yellow pine, etc., add one quart of turpentine to each gallon of SWP.

THIRD COAT: To each gallon of SWP a pint or a quart of pure raw linseed oil may be added.

OLD WOOD Outside:

Before SWP is applied over a previously painted surface, these precautions should be taken:

1. See that the surface is free from grease, dirt and soot. Wash with soap and water if necessary, rinse thoroughly.

2. See that the surface is perfectly dry.

3. If the surface is in good condition for repainting, apply SWP as directed for second and third coats on new wood.

4. If the old paint is peeling, scaling or cracking, burn off all the old paint or scrape and clean off all loose paint with a stiff wire brush. Then follow directions for first coat on new wood for all bare spots. Let dry and then follow directions for second and third coats.

OLD LUMBER WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN PAINTED:

Lumber exposed to the weather for years without the protection of paint is not only dry, but porous, so that special attention must be given to the first coat.

FIRST COAT: Thin SWP bulk for built with raw linseed oil and add a pint to a quart of pure turpentine to each gallon of paint and follow with second and third coats as directed for new wood.

How to Get Good Results

1. See that the surface is perfectly dry.
2. See that all pitchy surfaces are properly treated either by burning or by sealing with good Orange Shellac.
3. All knots should be carefully shellacked.
4. Make sure that the paint is mixed and stirred thoroughly before using.
5. Putty nail holes and fill cracks after priming coat has been applied.
6. Do not use ochre as a primer.
7. Use only pure raw linseed oil when oil is necessary and never use boiled oil in any primers or for thinning SWP.
8. Do not paint in frosty weather or over a too-glossy surface.
9. Whenever possible, employ a good practical painter.
10. In damp, swampy localities avoid mildew troubles by using more turpentine and less linseed oil in thinning.

How to Estimate the Amount of SWP Required

An approximate estimate of the quantity of SWP required can be determined as follows:

Measure the distance around the building and multiply by the average height, which secures the square feet of siding. Divide this number by 360 (the number of square feet SWP covers two coats to the gallon on the average surface). The number secured will give approximately the number of gallons of SWP to be used for the body.

To secure amount required for trimming cornice, porch pillars, etc., take from one-eighth to one-fifth the quantity required for body—one-eighth if there is average trimming, and one-fifth when a house has an unusual amount of heavy trim, pillars, cornices, etc.

For porch ceilings, floors, etc., ascertain the square feet by multiplying the length by the breadth and divide that number by 360.

SWP WHITES

SWP OUTSIDE GLOSS WHITE:

This paint is the most durable and economical white paint for general use on all exposed surfaces.

SWP INSIDE VARNISH WHITE:

For inside work where a varnish white finish is desired. Apply over a solid ground of SWP Flat White. SWP Inside Varnish White dries better, works more freely and is more economical to use than the varnish whites under various names, generally found on the market.

SWP FLAT WHITE:

A foundation for SWP Inside Varnish White, China Gloss White or other enamels; or for finishing without a gloss. Use as many coats as required to produce desired whiteness. This can also be used for exterior work where a flat finish is desired.

SWP CHINA GLOSS WHITE:

A satisfactory finish for interiors only where economy is of the first importance. SWP China Gloss White is slower drying and not quite so white as SWP Inside Varnish White. It gives a washable and durable finish.

SWP

Sherwin-Williams House Paint is offered by us as the best protective paint possible to make for outside use on houses, buildings and all surfaces exposed to the weather.

SWP is not only the best house paint possible to make but it is also the most economical house paint, figured by the amount of SWP required to paint a building in comparison with the amount of any other paint required to do the same job.

Consult the diagram on page 15 to see why SWP.

reduced according to directions, using raw linseed oil and turpentine required for each coat, gives you the proper paint which will actually cost less BY THE GALLON than any cheap paint you might consider for the job.

SWP is recommended for wood and for brick buildings. It is unsurpassed for painting metal work over S-W Kromik Metal Primer. It dries with a full, rich oil gloss.

There are 32 SWP colors, rich, clean cut and non-fading.

Trim Colors		Trim Colors		Trim Colors
496		470		354
351		301		355
407		480		404
499		493		405
486		106		White
496 Ivory		470 Golden Yellow		354 Sea Green
442		304		410
106		490		461
351		Close		Close
101		White		White
490		498		
402 Cream		304 Primrose Yellow		460 Apple Green
387		466		383
Close		475		406
White		486		408
401				409
499		466 Golden Brown		383 Pea Green
387 Canary Yellow		393		355
375		373		408
461		381		414
Close		487		460
White				
490		393 Tobacco Brown		355 Sage Green
408				461
379 Natural Yellow		See pages 21 to 27 for color illustrations worked out in combination		406
388				407
470				411
101				408
106				
388 Straw				461 Willow Green

SWP comes in 32 colors, also Black and White

(Continued on the following page)