

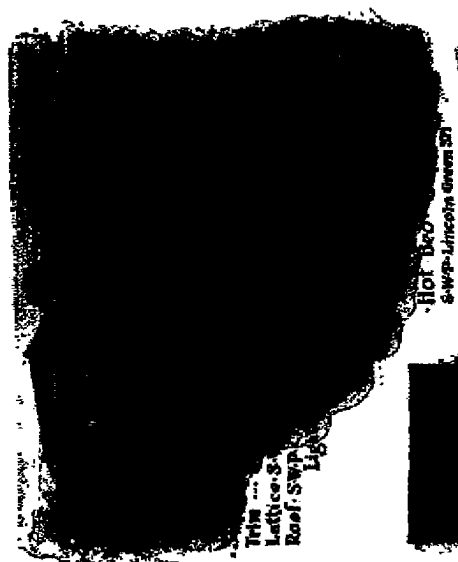
The HOME DECORATOR

A PRACTICAL MAGAZINE OF SUGGESTIONS FOR HOME DECORATION
PUBLISHED BY THE SPENCER, WILLIAMS CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO
44 CANTON ROAD, N. W., CLEVELAND, OHIO

Vol. 2

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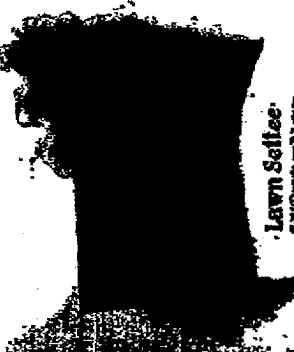
No. XII



Trim
Lattice
Roof
Sway
Lig



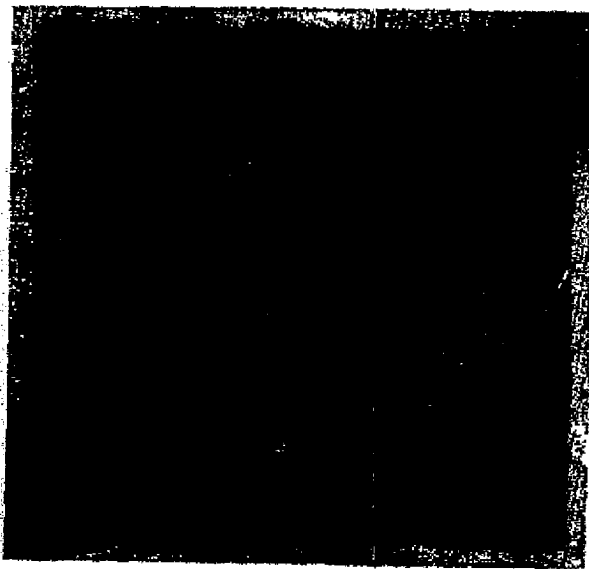
Hot Deco
S-W-P-Lincoln Green 37



Lawn Settee
S-W-P-Green and Lawn
Essential - Curved

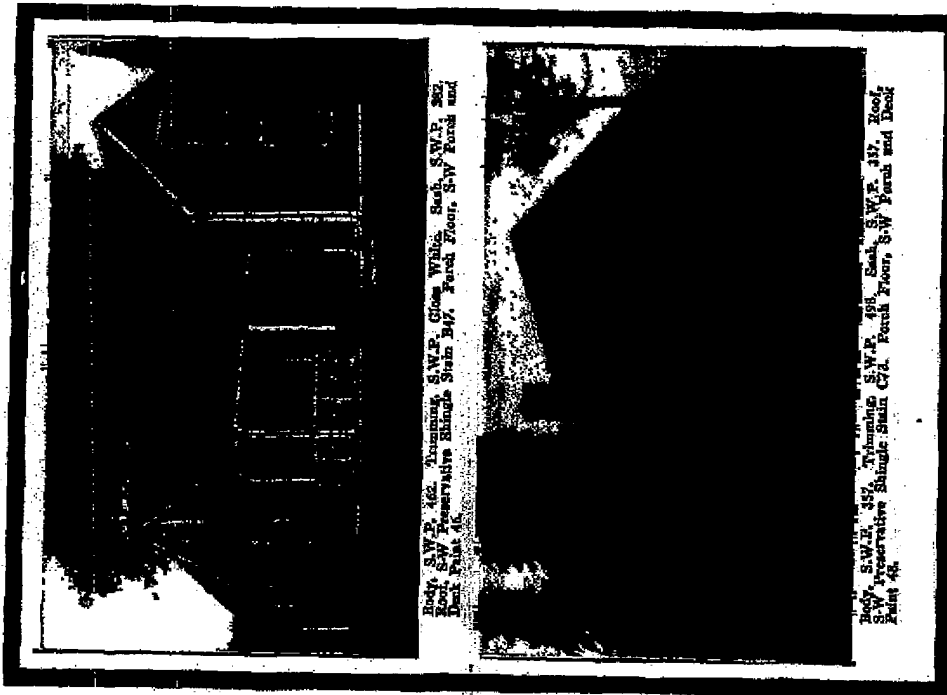
Screen Door
S-W-Screen Painted - Green

For complete directions, see inside pages



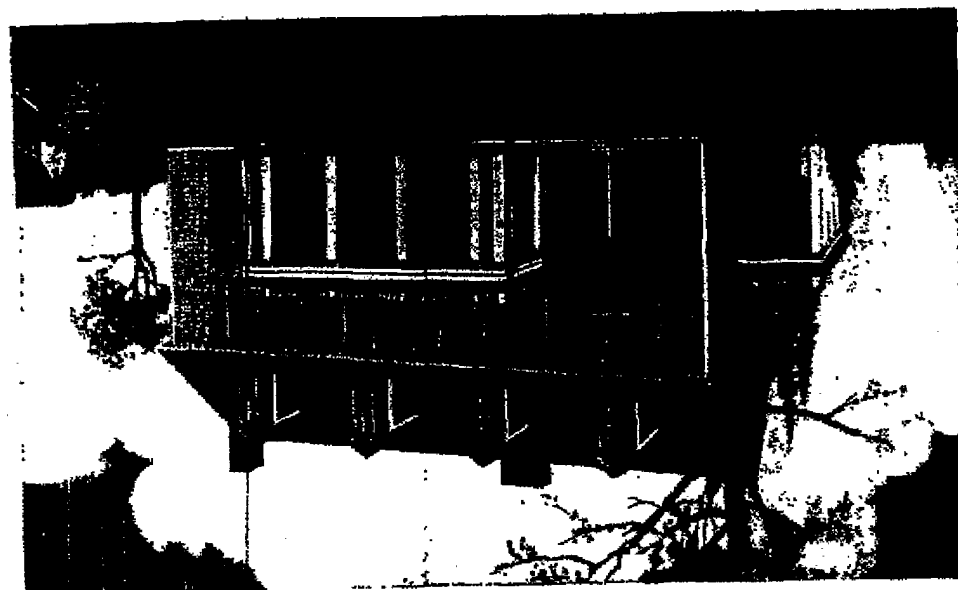
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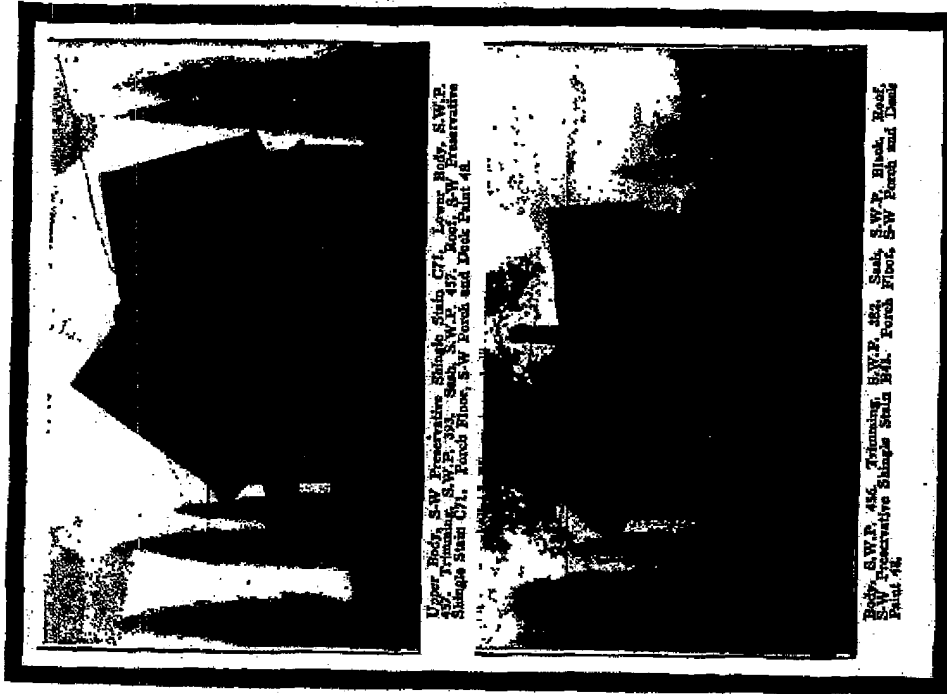


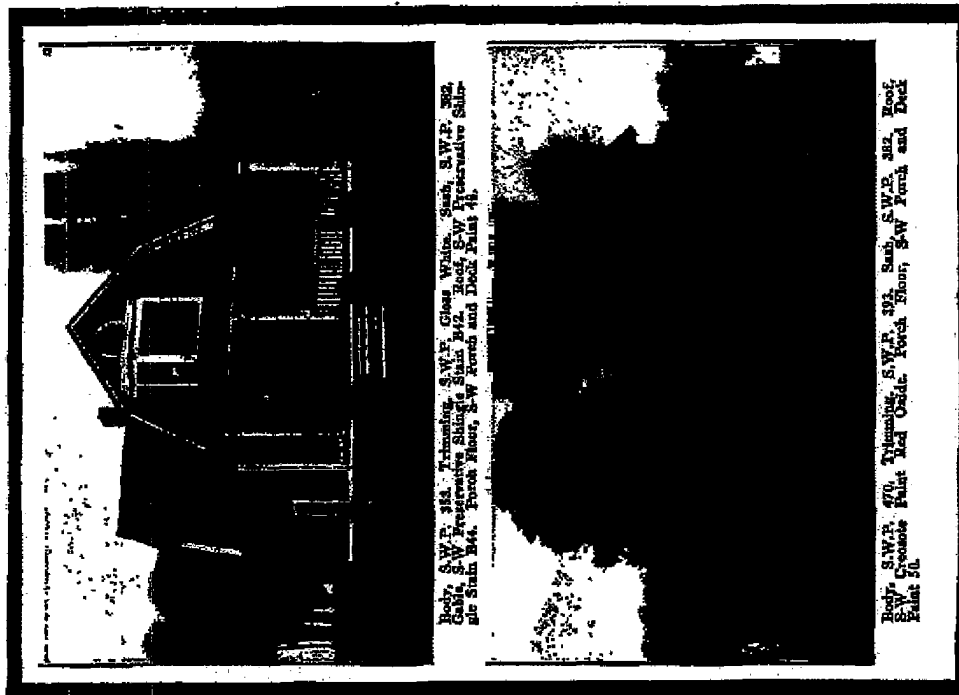
Body, S.W.P. 462. Trimming, S.W.P. 462. Gloss White. Sash, S.W.P. 462. Deck, S.W.P. 462. Preservative Shingle Sash 347. Patch Floor, S.W.P. 462. Paint 46.

Body, S.W.P. 462. Trimming, S.W.P. 462. Gloss White. Sash, S.W.P. 462. Deck, S.W.P. 462. Preservative Shingle Sash 347. Patch Floor, S.W.P. 462. Paint 46.



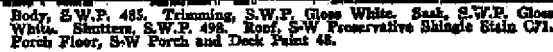
Body, S.W.P. 462. Trimming, S.W.P. 462. Gloss White. Sash, S.W.P. 462. Deck, S.W.P. 462. Preservative Shingle Sash 347. Patch Floor, S.W.P. 462. Paint 46.





We are able to take an altogether different matter as we manufacture not only such as pure lead, zinc, pure linseed oil, etc., but we also manufacture the highest quality of paint, and our own experience decides us to put paint as being the most satisfactory of all.

Taking it for granted that you have of guaranteed purity, these then have rule of thumb methods, as against a such as SWP which is put together as formula proven by practical exposure thoroughly by special machinery unperformed paint makers. In Sherwin (SWP), you have the result of forty manufacture; SWP represents the numerous practical paint experts and



A hand-mixed lead and oil paint has a tendency to chalk after it has been on the building a comparatively short time. This chalking, of course, means the disintegration of the paint film which protects and beautifies the building. In making S-W Paint we use a certain proportion of lead to give the paint opacity and body and then we add a certain proportion of zinc which counteracts the tendency of the lead to chalk and hardens the paint film. Then we use absolutely pure linseed oil which is made in our own linseed oil mills. These raw materials along with the necessary coloring pigments and driers are thoroughly mixed and ground by powerful machinery especially constructed for this work and then sealed in air-tight cans, every package full United States Standard measure.

So when you buy Sherwin-Williams Paint you know that the materials used are absolutely pure, you know that the formula has been carefully tested, you know that all the ingredients have been thoroughly combined and mixed, and you know that you are getting full measure. The packages come to the job ready for use, the exact color that you have selected according to the color card.

In figuring the cost of paint you must figure it according to the surface it covers and the way it wears and not simply on the price per gallon. While a hand-mixed lead and oil mixture figures out a little cheaper per gallon, the economy in using Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared, comes through the fact that it will cover a much greater surface on account of its fine mixing and grinding, and it will give you a better paint film which will last longer. The average hand-mixed lead and oil preparation will cover about 250 to 280 square feet, two coats. SWP under the same conditions will cover 360 to 400 square feet, two coats.

Quantity of Paint Required

Measure the distance around your building, multiply by the average height and you have the square feet of siding; divide this by 360 and you will have approximately the number of gallons of SWP to buy for the body. Add one-eighth to one-fifth of this quantity and you will have approximately the amount for

the cornice, trimmings, waste, etc.; as floors, ceilings of porches, then divide have the quantity to buy.

Success in painting depends upon properly mixed in correct proportions surface under favorable conditions. be expected when paint is applied under over an Ochre Primer, over a wet or fr or greasy surface, over green or pitch coat of paint not thoroughly dry.

It is impossible in this brief disc information about paint. A great de is on the Sherwin-Williams Paint col upon request from the local Sherwin-W

Other Exterior I

TODAY shingles are very largely of houses, and more artistic re in the staining of shingles tha gles. Shingle Stain to be worthy of u tive value as well as a decorative value gle Stains are made with creosote whi preservatives known. The advantage is because of the artistic effects given shingles and gives a beautiful, rich preserving them from decay. Shingle new shingles and in such cases the s the stain and after they are on the brush coat, is applied. Shingle Stain c shingles, but can be applied to old s miniature shingles showing the vario llams Preservative Shingle Stain will

For porch floors a special paint is not mar or scratch easily under footw wear and tear of the weather. Sher Paint comes in seven handsome color made to withstand the severe weather

Other Finishes for Outside Use

For the porch and lawn furniture and other surfaces which are subject to severe outside exposure such as screens, row boats, etc., use Porch and Lawn Furniture Enamel which is made in bright, attractive colors.

For painting and varnishing at one operation buggies, carriages, wagons, farm implements, boats, and surfaces exposed to weather and hard outside wear, use Buggy Paint. Buggy Paint can also be used for porch and lawn furniture.

For painting and refinishing farm machinery, wagons, tools, implements and surfaces of a similar character, use Wagon and Implement Paint.

For renovating and renewing the finish on carriage tops, side curtains and similar surfaces, use Enamel Leather Dressing.

For painting roofs, bridges, fences and exposed metal work of all kinds and all buildings built of rough lumber, use Roof and Bridge Paint.

If you wish a bright, handsome red, made especially for painting barns, corn cribs, etc., use Commonwealth Barn Red.

Stenciled Articles for the Home

THE principal reason for the popularity of stencil work in the home is the pleasure that can be derived from doing it. The work is interesting, and of value for there are no end of things in and around the house which can be attractively decorated by the use of stencils. The methods of stenciling are simple, and good effects can be obtained by those who have had no previous experience. Our Stencil Booklet will be sent if requested. The specifications following are those necessary for the working out of the stenciled articles shown on the back cover page:

1. White Taffeta dresser cover.

Stencil No. 119 in pink and green. Leaves—Olive Lake applied thinly. Bud Forms—Permanent Crimson Lake applied thinly. Cover finished with flat edge in white, pink and green.

2. Homespun Crash buffet scarf.
Stencil No. 104 in terra cotta se part, Raw Sienna 1/5 part. terra cotta floss.
3. Green Lotus cloth. (Quality-A-7)
Stencil No. 18y in dark green and Lake. Flowers—Orange La part applied thinly.
4. Cream Shikil silk sash curtain.
Stencil No. 131 in natural color part, Raw Sienna 1/10 part plied thinly. Cat-tails—Burn 1/5 part. Foreground—Cob part. Hem fastened with bl
5. White Scrim curtain suitable for
Stencil No. 109 applied in green —Olive Lake 1 part, Orange Orange Lake 1 part, Perm part.
6. Buff Tapestry silk portiere.
Stencil No. 205 in reddish brown 1 part, Raw Sienna 1/5 part brown cord is couched on to
7. White Taffeta overcurtain suitable
Stencil No. 118 in yellow and green applied thinly. Leaves—Oliv 1/10 part applied thinly.

One-tenth stencil medium must mixture of colors to be used for stenc

The articles shown will suggest th nishings necessary for the various r design of No. 1 can be used for curtain ions of the guest chamber.

Table runners can be made of th No. 2, and an artistically furnished Cr duced. The stencil can be used on a shown.

Home Up-Keep Hints

IN brightening up the home, a little practical knowledge of what can be done with paints and varnishes is very helpful indeed. Here are a few suggestions and hints.

Care of floors—An ideal finish for a new hardwood floor or a new hard pine floor, or in fact, an old floor made of either of these woods but still in good condition, is a varnish finish. To finish a new floor made of open-grained wood such as oak, apply a coat of S-W Paste Filler and before it is set hard, wipe off across the grain with burlap or excelsior. Allow 24 to 36 hours to dry, and then sandpaper lightly with 00 sandpaper, and apply first coat of Mar-not thinned with 10 per cent Pure Spirits of Turpentine. After 36 hours sandpaper lightly with 00 sandpaper and apply second coat of Mar-not as it comes from the can. On close grained wood, such as hard pine, cypress, maple, etc., a filler need not be used.

Old floors that have previously been varnished can be freshened up by a coat of varnish every Spring or Fall, first being thoroughly cleaned, and if the old finish still retains its high gloss in some spots it should be sandpapered lightly before the coat of varnish is applied.

For refinishing old floors that are in bad condition, probably the most satisfactory finish is Inside Floor Paint. After the floor has been thoroughly cleaned and is dry, a coat of Inside Floor Paint can be applied as it comes from the can, which will probably give you a satisfactory surface if the floor has been previously painted, but as it may dry out flat in the worn spots, a second coat will give you the best results, and the second coat should be applied about 48 hours after the first coat. Floor Paint dries hard over night, and can be walked on the next morning after application, although if it is left for an extra 24 hours, the surface will be in better condition. Floor Paint stands a deal of scrubbing and hard wear.

If the floor is an old one and badly cracked, the cracks can be filled with Crack and Seam Filler, which is better than putty as it is more elastic; it does not dry out, shrink and then come out of the cracks. It is especially suitable for use on old kitchen

floors, as it prevents gathering of dirt and creating of germs in the cracks and corners.

Many people prefer to finish an old floor with a coat of wax. Quite good results can be obtained by applying a coat of wax to a floor and then giving the whole floor a thorough graining. After this is thoroughly dry, apply a coat of wax and grain it by using one of the tools which the grained effect is secured, manipulation are given with each tool. When the wax has set, apply two coats of Floor Wax, allowing 24 hours, or better still 48 hours between coats. Floor Wax is a durable color varnish made to imitate the various expensive hardwoods. It can also be used very successfully on old furniture, chairs, woodwork, etc. In case no ground or graining preparation is necessary. It is very excellent indeed for the refinishing of old furniture, chairs, woodwork, etc.

Many people prefer a waxed finish. Satisfactory results can be obtained by applying Williams Floor Wax, applied after the floor has been thoroughly cleaned and is dry. Williams Floor Wax can be used on painted or oiled floors. It is only used on good hardwood or hard pine. It comes in paste form and also in liquid form. High Polish Fluid Wax. The fluid wax gives a more surface than the paste wax. It is applied with a cloth and polished with a cloth, but it can be polished with a regular weighted polishing brush.

Walls of Your

TODAY more attention is given to the decorating of the walls and ceilings than ever before. The progress has been made in the originating of new styles and kinds of wall finishes have all the artistic merit of the old. Beautifully designed wallpapers, and in-

advantages over wallpapers in the fact that they are absolutely sanitary and exceedingly durable, and while the first cost of applying these painted finishes is in some cases more than the average paper, yet, on account of their durability, in the long run, they cost much less. The finishes can be washed, scrubbed and cleaned at will, and will be fresh and bright at the end of a series of years which would call for the renewal of even the best wallpaper several times.

For finishing walls and ceilings, there is no more satisfactory finish than Flat-tone. Flat-tone is a durable oil paint which gives a soft, velvety flat finish, which is absolutely sanitary and can be cleaned with soap and water. Flat-tone is being used very extensively in the finishing of new residences, office buildings, public buildings, etc., and is coming largely into use for the refinishing of old walls that are in good condition. By using Flat-tone and a suitable stencil decoration, most pleasing decorative effects can be obtained. For new work on plaster cement walls, the walls should first be primed with a mixture composed of Flat-tone Mixing Size, and liquid Flat-tone equal parts. Over this, two coats of the lighter shade or one coat of the darker colors will usually give very good results. Allow at least 24 hours for drying and hardening between coats.

On old walls or woodwork that have been previously painted, first remove all the loose paint and see that the surface is firm, smooth and free from high gloss. Two coats of liquid Flat-tone, as it comes from the can, will be found very satisfactory. On old papered walls, the best way usually is to remove the old paper and carefully fill any cracks or breaks in the wall with plaster paris and then proceed as for new walls. Where the wallpaper is in the best condition, and still adhering firmly to the wall, Flat-tone has in some cases been applied directly over the wallpaper with good results, but there is no absolute certainty of this, for later on the wallpaper may loosen from the wall and, of course, in coming away, carry the Flat-tone with it. Flat-tone will cover approximately 275 to 300 square feet, two coats, under average conditions. On a smooth plastered wall which is in good shape, it will sometimes cover between 350 to 400 square feet, two coats.

For woodwork and doors where a flat finish, SWP Flat White will give a high glossy finish is desirable Sherwin-Williams can be used to very good advantage. It is most generally used in interiors, in several delicate shades included in the line. It is used on the woodwork in bed-rooms, a very durable finish for the woodwork in kitchens and bath-rooms where a hard, durable, and it can be readily washed at will, impervious to grease, smoke, etc.

The Furniture, Woodwork,

TO help keep things spick and span, do a little painting or enameling about the house, and it is well to have a supply of paint, varnish, enamel or stain is most handy.

For enameling bed-steads, furniture, tubs, kitchens, sinks, and kitchen tables, a smooth hard finish is desired, Sherwin-Williams Enamel is a very excellent product to use. It comes in a wide range of colors, and in a nice range of colors.

Another product very useful for woodwork is Family Paint. This is not an oil paint. It does not give as high a gloss as the enamel, but is very useful for the inside and outside, woodwork in kitchens, boxes, step-ladders, garden tools and things around the house that can be touched up in poor condition and looking well by an occasional coat of Family Paint. It comes in quarter-pints, half-pints, pint and different colors. It is always handy to have a can of Family Paint around the house; it is put up in a package that can be closed and kept ready for use.

Here are a few other brighten-up ideas that may prove useful:

For finishing stove pipes, grates, stoves, hot-air registers, and all similar surfaces subject to heat, use S-W Stove Pipe and Iron Enamel.

For renewing old window and door screens and keeping good ones in condition, use Screen Enamel which prevents rust and makes screens last much longer. This finish is equally good for the frames.

To obtain a bright silver finish on water-boilers, gas, steam and water pipes, parts of stoves not subject to great heat, radiators, lighting fixtures, picture frames, machinery, outside metal work, use S-W Aluminum Paint. It has no nauseating odor and will not crack when exposed to heat.

To obtain a gold finish on picture frames, pottery, bric-a-brac, tables, chairs, novelties, radiators, registers, pipes, iron bed-stands and other wood or metal surfaces, use Empress Liquid Gold or Imperial Gold Enamel.

To produce a dull black wrought iron finish on ornamental iron work, lamps, gas fixtures, picture frames, mouldings, grills and similar surfaces, use S-W Flat Black.

To clean and polish your furniture, woodwork, etc., at one operation, use Polish-Oil. A soft rag and rubbing are all that are needed to bring out and intensify the original finish on your furniture.

For washing woodwork and all painted and varnished surfaces, for cleaning varnished floors, for washing carriages, buggies, or automobiles, for washing linoleum and oil cloth and for cleaning cut glass, windows and mirrors, use Sherwin-Williams Flaxoap, a pure linseed oil soap in jelly form. It is also splendid for cleaning carpets, rugs, etc. A small cup full of soap to a bucket of hot or warm water will do the work splendidly with but little exertion.

For removing old paint and varnish from any surface, use Taxite. It cleans the wood or other surface thoroughly and puts it in good condition for refinishing.

The Home Up-Ke

ON another page is a demonstration of an idea about the home. The color is to such an extent that it will have view them only to mention that it is very right finish for the work in hand.

The old wallpaper (D) is removed with water or flour paste, and Flat-tone, Oil instead, giving it a soft, velvety finish, absolute.

Under woodwork is shown old pine and how it would look if given two coats of White (A).

The old and worn pine door (B), finished natural, has been greatly transformed by Brighten Up Stain, or Floorlac, Mahogany Paint, Maroon was used successfully on the door.

A badly scuffed and marred goldenrod can be attractively refinished with S-W Stain, Dark Oak (A).

Flower boxes are exposed to the weather and lose their new appearance (B). Refinished with Buff (A), the brackets with S-W Paint.

The old varnished kitchen cabinet was renovated by painting the exterior (A) with Gray and the interior with S-W Enamel.

The average porch rocker (B), is generally outworn and the varnish comes off. S-W Porch and Lawn Furniture Enamel for good results.

A Few Hints on Exterior

THE selection of colors best suited to the architecture and surroundings is of more importance than many people realize. A house that is well surrounded with foliage and with warm colors, such as yellows, browns,

little or no foliage around the home, greens, grays and other cool colors are generally most appropriate. Light colors tend to make a building look larger.

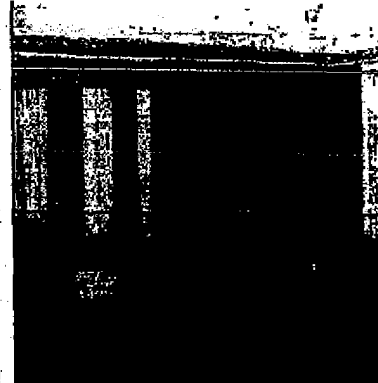
A tall, plain house, without cornices or wings, can often be improved in looks through the use of two body colors—a light one for the lower, and a dark one for the upper part. Narrow windows can be made to look better by the use of white or other light colors on the sash. From these few suggestions you will see the great possibilities for improving the appearance of the home without additional cost, simply through the proper combination of colors when painting.

Attached to the back cover page is an envelope containing an assortment of suitable colors for exterior painting. By placing these side by side and selecting a few that harmonize and are adaptable to the surroundings of your home, many good color combinations can be worked out. In addition to exterior tints there are a few samples of attractive colored paints and stains suitable for floors, walls, buggies, implements, etc. By following the specifications given under the different color illustrations shown on the first and last eight pages of this issue, you can easily work out a complete house scheme.

However, if none of those given seem to apply to your home, try arranging the color samples according to the following specifications: Body, SWP 353; Trimming, SWP 351; Sash, SWP Black. Second choice—Body, SWP 355; Trimming, SWP 362; Sash, SWP Black. Third choice—Body, SWP 353; Trimming, SWP 367; Sash, SWP Black. Fourth choice—Body, SWP 375; Trimming, SWP 462; Sash, SWP Gloss White. Fifth choice—Body, SWP 351; Trimming, SWP 360; Sash, SWP Black.

At the present time a two-color body seems quite popular as many of the homes now being built are architecturally adapted for that scheme. Following are a few suggestions:

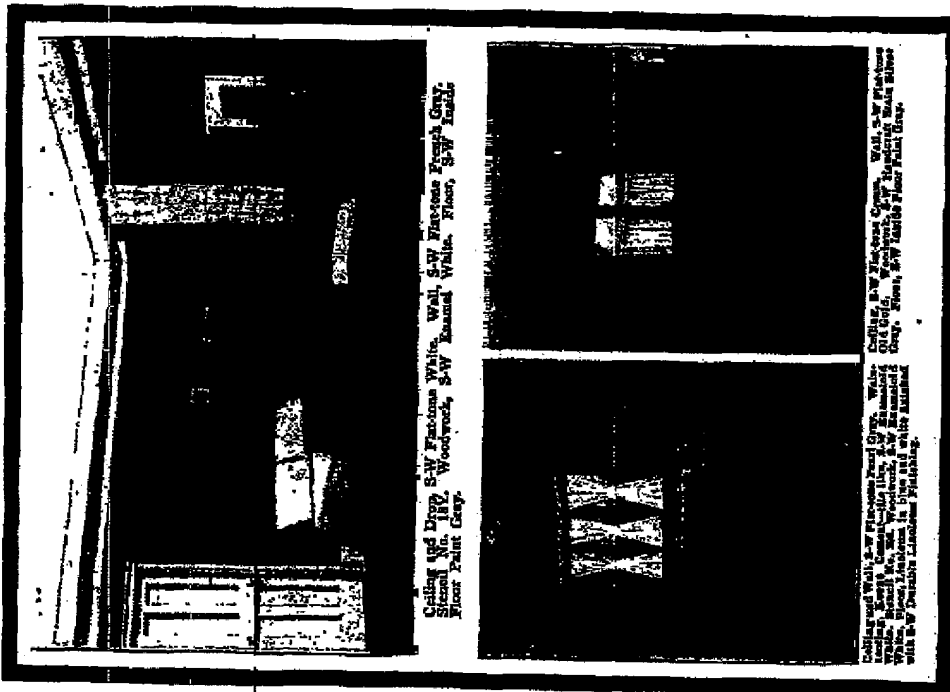
First choice—Upper Body, SWP 362; Lower Body, SWP 462; Trimming, SWP 462; Sash, SWP Gloss White. Second choice—Upper Body, SWP 386; Lower Body, SWP 360; Trimming, SWP 360; Sash, SWP Gloss White. Third choice—Upper Body, SWP 367; Lower Body, SWP 351; Trimming, SWP Gloss White; Sash, SWP Black.



Ceiling and Drop, S-W Flattons Ivory. Wall, S-W Marmol. No. 400. Woodwork, S-W Emerald.

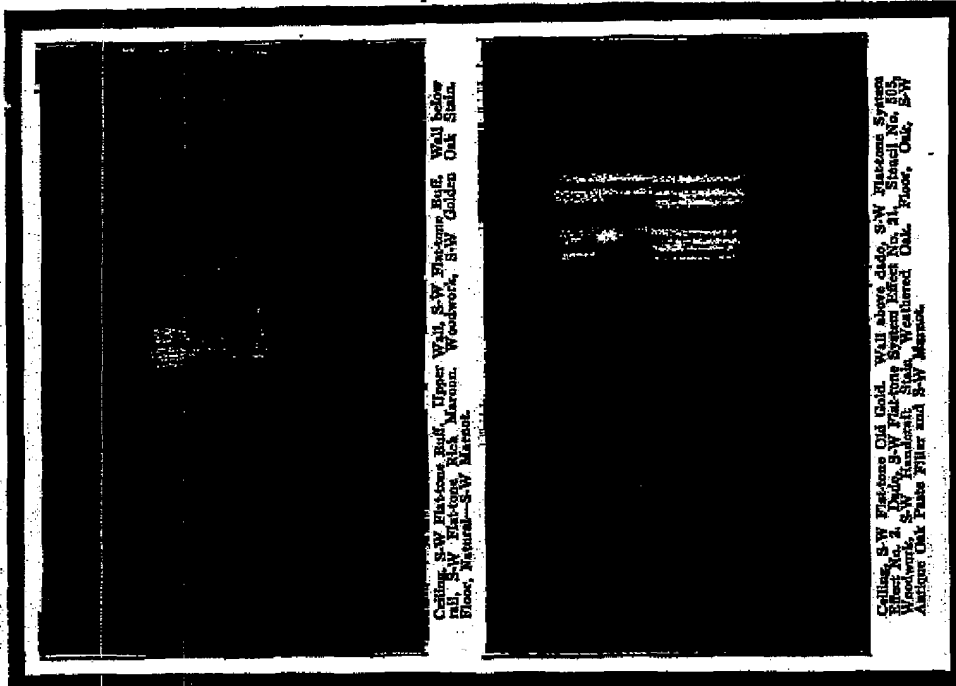


Ceiling, S-W Flattons Cream. Wall, S-W Marmol. No. 410. Woodwork, Pine, Natural—S. W.



Ceiling and Drip S-W Plaster White. Wall S-W Plaster Fresh Gray.
Sillings No. 182. Woodwork, S-W Plaster White. Floor, S-W Plaster
Floor Paint Gray.

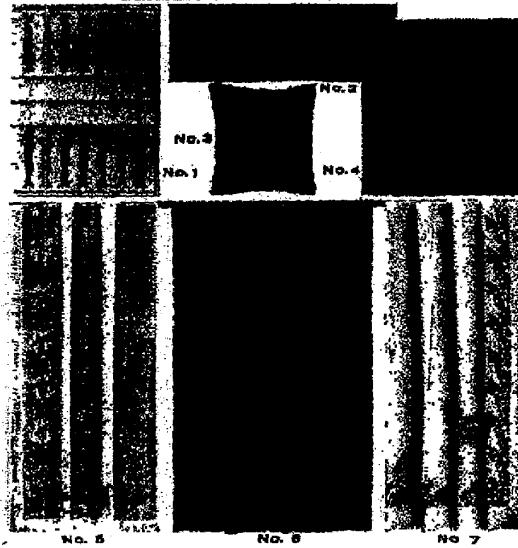
Ceiling and Wall S-W Plaster Fresh Gray. Wall, S-W Plaster
Fresh Gray. Sillings No. 182. Woodwork, S-W Plaster White.
Floor, S-W Plaster White. Floor Paint Gray.



Ceiling S-W Plaster Buff. Upper Wall, S-W Plaster Buff. Wall below
rail, S-W Plaster, Rich Maroon. Woodwork, S-W Golden Oak Stain.
Floor, Natural S-W Maroon.

Ceiling, S-W Plaster Old Gold. Wall above dado, S-W Plaster S-W
Plaster No. 2. Wall below dado, S-W Plaster S-W Plaster No. 100.
Woodwork, S-W Plaster S-W Plaster Old Gold. Floor, Oak, S-W
Plaster Old Gold. Floor Filler and S-W Maroon.

Attractive Stencil Articles



THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS COLOR SAMPLES. MANY ATTRACTIVE COMBINATIONS CAN BE OBTAINED BY TRYING THEM OUT TOGETHER

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