A
Guide
to

PAINTING
VARNISHING
and
FINISHING

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Cleveland, Ohio

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE

THERE IS A *Sherwin-Williams* FINISH FOR

Makers of PAINTS • VARNISHES • LEAD PRODUCTS •

A Partial List of S-W Architectural Finishes . . .

House Paint

SWP—The world's standard of house paint. High gloss exterior paint of maximum durability, washable with soap and water. Furnished in thirty-two colors as well as black and white, and four extra trim colors.

Stucco and Concrete Paint—A satin finish oil paint made particularly for stucco or concrete surfaces. Its use waterproofs the surface and prevents staining from dampness. Wide range of popular shades.

Porch and Deck Paint—An oil paint of exceptional durability for porch floors or canvas decks, where hard wear and exposure to weather are factors to be considered. Good range of colors.

Enamels

Old Dutch Enamel—For the highest quality enamel job. Four or five coats necessary. Furnished in white, cream or gray, gloss or dull.

Enamelastic—Full oil enamel for three coat jobs. Furnished in white, gloss or dull.

Metro-Namel—Gloss enamel, three coat finish, slightly faster drying than *Enamelastic.*

Enameloid—Full-bodied high gloss enamel for decorative use on woodwork or furniture, in wide range of popular colors, bright and sparkling. Dries rapidly.

Interior Wall Paints

Flat-Tone—A velvet-finish paint for interior walls of plaster, wood, concrete, or composition. Wide range of popular shades. Washable with soap and water.

Wall Paint No. 96—A flat-finish paint, with extra pigment added to make it extremely heavy-bodied. For painter's use. Useful for producing textured effects. Covers extremely well. Furnished in white only. Can be tinted.

Floor Paints

Floor Enamel—A high gloss durable enamel type paint for interior floors of wood or concrete. Good range of colors.

Varnishes

Mar-Not—A durable pale varnish for floors or woodwork, where best quality is required. Resistant to water.

Rexpar—A spar varnish for all exterior uses. Resistant to water, and to weather.

Velvet Finish Varnish—A dull finish varnish for use where cost of rubbing is to be avoided.

Stains

Woodcraft Stains—Penetrating oil type stains, for use on interior woodwork.

Oil Stains—Stains for use on floors.

Flo-lac—A combination of a varnish and a stain, which combines two operations into one. Wide range of colors.

THE *Sherwin-Williams Company* IN

70 YEARS ago, when Sherwin-Williams was young, the founders of the company adopted as a general rule the policy best described by the phrase "A Finish for Every Surface," and all the developments of the research and technical departments since that time have been guided and directed with that in mind. The result of this policy is that the complete Sherwin-Williams line is a long one. It embraces not only those types of finishes generally accepted for architectural use, but a long line of Industrial materials, each designed and manufactured to do a particular job. There is a Sherwin-Williams material for every surface in house, factory, mill, office building, hospital, or any other type of structure. In addition the Sherwin-Williams line offers to the manufacturer special materials with which to finish the products of his factory.

The development of this long line of materials has resulted in a fund of knowledge and experience on the part of our Technical Research Department, as to what various types of finishes will do under varying conditions. Almost always, when presented with a particular problem, a regular item in the Sherwin-Williams line can be found to satisfy all the given requirements. When a regular item is not available, the Technical Department is always prepared to develop new materials to meet these specific conditions.

WHAT THE *S-W* NAME ON PAINT MEANS

Briefly, the Sherwin-Williams name on a particular paint means that all the Technical Advice, all the practical tests, all the perfection in manufacturing process, available to the largest makers of paints and varnishes in the world, have been brought to bear upon the development and the manufacture of the product in the can. In other words, that special paint, made for a particular use, and for a particular type of surface, is the best material that it is humanly possible to make for that purpose.

For when Mr. Henry Sherwin and Mr. Edward Williams founded the company years ago, they concluded that their materials would be quality materials—and the best quality materials that they could make, regardless of any other consideration. That original policy has been strictly adhered to by the management of the company ever since. In specifying Sherwin-Williams products the architect may know that he is giving his client the best material that can be obtained for the purpose.

EVERY SURFACE UNDER EVERY CONDITION . .

LACQUERS . PIGMENTS . STAINS . METAL PRIMERS . ENAMELS, ETC.

Service to Architects

USE THE S-W ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE.

The Sherwin-Williams Co. has long realized that no set of master-specifications, no matter how complete, can supply every need of the architect. Special cases come up requiring special consideration, and special materials, and no general specification will fill this need. Accordingly, Sherwin-Williams offers the architect the services of its Architectural and Engineering Departments. The Sherwin-Williams representative will be glad to discuss special problems with the Architect, and to advise with him as to the best procedure in all cases not covered by regular specifications.

Call on the S-W representative. Ask him for help. There is, of course, no charge for this service, which is extended freely to the end that Sherwin-Williams materials will be used to the best advantage of client and architect.

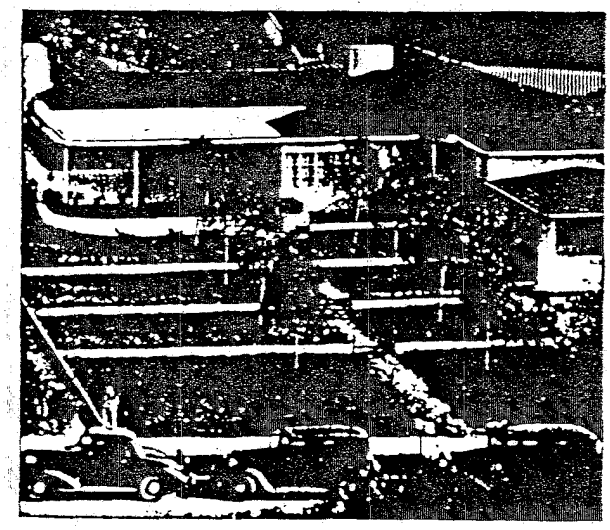
PREPARATION OF THE SURFACE

There are certain general precautions which must be observed if a paint job is to be satisfactory to the Architect and to his client. These are so general that they are sometimes lost sight of, but they are necessary nevertheless, if complete satisfaction is to result, and we make special mention of them here because of their importance.

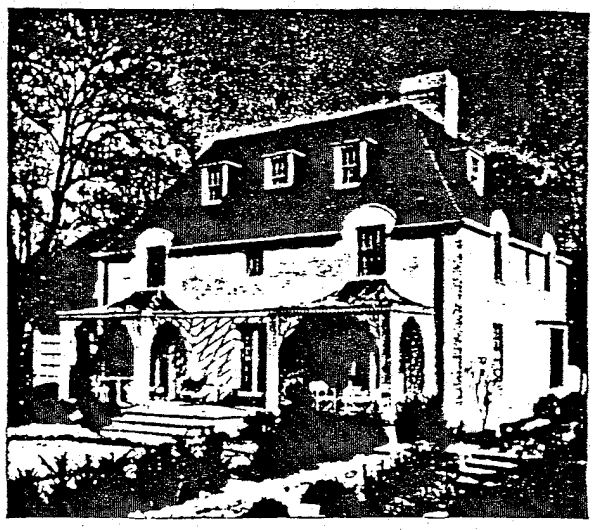
Surfaces to be painted should always be clean. That is, excess dirt should be removed, and there should be as little dust present as is practically possible under the conditions.

Surfaces should always be dry. Moisture present in a surface to be painted will nearly always cause trouble, for that moisture has to come out, and if it comes out through a paint film, the results are apt to be stains and cracks, or frequently peeling of the paint finish.

Many failures in paint jobs, no matter of what nature, can be traced to the condition of the surface before painting. That is why we make this special mention of the subject. Much trouble can be avoided by paying close attention to these conditions, and by writing a warning regarding them into your specifications.



Sherwin-Williams Materials were used exclusively, on exterior and interior, of the "Mystery House" sponsored by the Woman's Home Companion in Los Angeles, in the spring of 1936



The "Ideal House," built by House and Garden in Scarsdale, New York, in the spring of 1936 was entirely finished, inside and out, with Sherwin-Williams Materials

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

☞ POINTERS ON *Paint Specifying & Painting* . . .

WHAT A PAINT SHOULD BE • HOW OFTEN SHOULD PAINT BE USED
BEST METHODS OF APPLICATION • WHAT "PRICE" MEANS IN PAINT

☞ WHAT A PAINT SHOULD BE

There are a few prerequisites of any paint, which deserve mention. It may be applied in order to protect the surface against wear. It may be applied in order to make the surface more pleasing in appearance, and generally both these factors are present. At any rate, there is no reason why the appearance should not be as important as the protection of the surface. The resulting finish should also be easy to care for, and should be as durable as possible. No individual can determine what a paint will do by looking at it. Paint is a combination of pigments and liquids, and all paints look very much the same in the package. The architect can best protect himself and his client, if, when specifying paints, he calls for materials from some company which has made its reputation on the quality and serviceability of its materials. Thus and only thus can he be sure of satisfaction.

☞ WHAT "PRICE" MEANS IN PAINT

Certain materials are bound to cost more than others. Different types of paint will have different costs. However, in figuring the cost of a paint job, the original cost does not always tell the whole story. Some materials cover more than others. Some materials last longer than others. Generally speaking, it is safe to assume that quality materials are cheaper to use in the long run, because of their workability and covering, in the first place, and their durability in the end. The cost of painting a structure should be figured, taking into account the durability of the material, and the probable time of repainting. Painting every two years with a cheap material costs more than painting every four years with a better product, because of extra labor involved.

☞ THE BEST METHOD OF APPLICATION

Perhaps the fairest thing to say at this point is that this question cannot be answered generally at all. Conditions govern in all cases, and conditions will always be different. The architect will have to decide in most cases, bearing in mind the interests of his client. Application of paint by spraying is generally cheaper, because of the cut in labor cost, on a particular job, but there will be many places where spray application is undesirable, and even wrong. Basements, and factory-like surfaces can frequently be painted with the spray method at a considerable saving. But general conditions in the locality govern. If the Architect desires advice on this particular subject, the Sherwin-Williams representative will be glad to offer his recommendation.

☞ HOW OFTEN SHOULD PAINT BE USED?

In general, paint should be applied when the surface film starts to deteriorate and before a complete breakdown has occurred. This varies, naturally, with the type of paint that has been used, and with the nature of the surface itself. Exterior surfaces coated with a gloss type of oil paint are ready for repainting when the gloss has disappeared and chalking of the film has progressed through about 80% of the film. Metal surfaces should be recoated before the primer, which is usually a different color, has been exposed. Presence of rust at any stage is a warning that repainting is necessary immediately. Interior surfaces are ready for repainting when checking or peeling starts to take place. The architect wishes to guard his client against unnecessary repainting costs, and will, of course, choose materials best suited for the particular surface under consideration. Sherwin-Williams can help him, with their knowledge of surfaces and finishes.

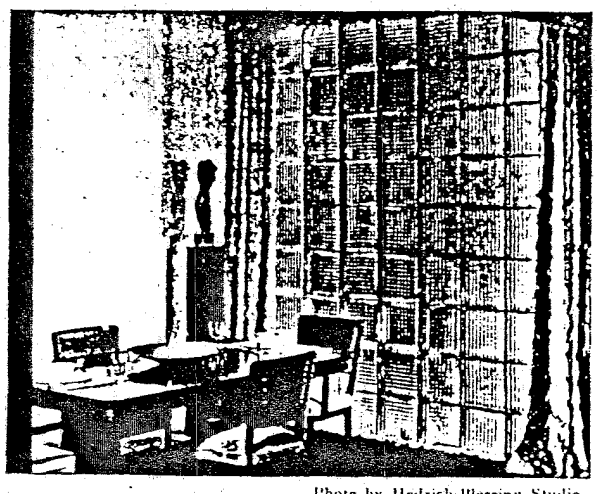


Photo by Hedrich-Blessing Studio

One of the "Design Trend Rooms" seen at the AIA Convention at Old Point Comfort, June, 1936

Photo by Hedrich-Blessing Studio

Entrance Foyer to "Design Trend Rooms" erected at AIA Convention, Old Point Comfort, spring, 1936. Finished entirely with Sherwin-Williams Materials

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Sherwin-Williams Paints COVER THE *Industrial* WORLD

PLANT CONDITIONING AND STANDARDIZATION INCREASING PLANT EFFICIENCY

PLANT CONDITIONING AND STANDARDIZATION

It was recognized by Sherwin-Williams engineers some years ago that one of the real problems of industry was keeping their plants in proper working condition at all times. Therefore, in order to serve the Industrial Architect, Sherwin-Williams has developed a complete Plant Conditioning service. The Sherwin-Williams Architectural and Engineering Department will make a study of a plant's requirements and will provide a thorough-going report analyzing the conditions and recommending a proper painting program.

Textile mills need one sort of interior finish; rooms where acid fumes are prevalent need another sort; laundries, with the large amount of steam and dampness present, have a problem all of their own; paper mills, rubber plants, foundries—all have specific requirements. Sherwin-Williams has had a broad experience in all these types of manufacture. The Sherwin-Williams architectural service will gladly help the architect to specify the right materials, if he is working on this sort of a job. Where special materials are necessary, the Sherwin-Williams laboratory will develop a material to fit that particular need. This is part of Sherwin-Williams' service to architects, and we hope that the architects will make use of it.

INCREASING PLANT EFFICIENCY

One of the greatest aids to the efficient operation of any plant is proper lighting. Here painting plays an important part. Due to its higher light reflection, white is—of course—the accepted color for factory interiors. It is also being widely used for office ceilings.

Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite is a white paint of the highest possible quality especially designed to meet the conditions which exist in manufacturing plants.

The Save-Lite line of finishes is furnished in Gloss, Eg-Shel and Flat, each of which has especial advantages under certain conditions.

For severe fume and moisture conditions, Sherwin-Williams Fume Resisting Save-Lite is recommended.

Full data on the general subject of factory painting may be obtained from the Sherwin-Williams Architectural and Engineering Department. Specific recommendations on individual industrial projects will be prepared for the architect upon request.

These Are Some of the Industrial Paints for You to Use . . .

Save-Lite Gloss—A high gloss, white finish for plant interiors where maximum durability and washability are desired.

Save-Lite Eg-Shel—An egg-shell type of white interior mill finish, where maximum diffusion of light is required, with a minimum amount of glare.

Save-Lite Flat — An absolutely flat white finish designed to give maximum coverage in one coat. Useful on surfaces that still contain some moisture.

Fume Resisting Save-Lite — Furnished in Gloss, Semi-Gloss and Flat of special formulation to resist fumes.

S-W Industrial Enamels—A complete line of enamels for particular industrial uses—pipe lines, pumps, machinery, stair-rails, etc. Ask the Sherwin-Williams Architectural Department for proper recommendations.

Metal Protective Finishes—A full line of materials for use on metal surfaces, where a protective or decorative paint film is desired. Includes the proper primers to make these materials last under hard use. Ask the Sherwin-Williams Architectural Department for recommendations.

FOREWORD TO SPECIFICATIONS

The following specifications are intended to cover the entire field of finishing walls, floors, and woodwork. For additional information, address THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., Department of Architectural Service, 101 Prospect Avenue, N. W., Cleveland, Ohio, or any of the Branch Offices listed on back cover.

Index to Specifications

METAL PROTECTIVE COATINGS

In the following specifications, which apply to buried and exposed steel alike, Sherwin-Williams Kromik Metal Primer and Sherwin-Williams Metalastic are called for. These materials are recommended for the following reasons: Kromik Metal Primer is particularly suited for use as a protective coating applied directly to bare metal; Metalastic is especially manufactured to be a final protective coating which will staunchly guard against danger to undercoats.

In the manufacture of Sherwin-Williams Kromik Metal Primer, chromates play an important part. It has the following advantages over ordinary Red Lead, which in itself is recognized as a standard material, and which is actually an excellent paint; Kromik is noticeably easy to apply, especially on difficult and inaccessible members; is not affected by sulphur fumes in the air; shows remarkable durability where the metal is allowed to stand for long periods of time before being re-coated; inhibits corrosion; shows a favorable lower material cost. Kromik is the Sherwin-Williams standard specification for a priming coat on bare metal.

Exterior Exposure

Specification No. 1—Before applying the priming or shop coat, all rust, mill scale, grease, and foreign matter shall be removed from the surface to be painted. No painting shall be done in wet or freezing weather, and no surface that is either damp or wet shall be painted.

First Coat—The priming or shop coat shall be applied before shipment to site. Apply Sherwin-Williams Kromik Metal Primer in the consistency supplied by manufacturer. Two coats of this material shall be applied to riveted and bolted connections, and to parts not easily accessible after erection. *No thinner shall be added without written approval of the architect or engineer.*

Note: Any portions of the surface which have become abraded in transit shall be "spotted" with Kromik Metal Primer before application of second (first field) coat.

Second Coat—This is the first field coat. Apply Sherwin-Williams Metalastic Brown, in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Metalastic Black, after the second coat (first field coat) is entirely dry. Use in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Iron or Steel Surfaces Exposed to Acid Fumes

Specification No. 2—Before applying the priming or shop coat, all rust, mill scale, grease, and other foreign matter shall be removed from the surface to be painted. No painting shall be done in wet or freezing weather, and no surface that is damp or wet shall be painted.

First Coat—Priming or shop coat shall be applied before the steel is shipped to the site. Apply Sherwin-Williams Kromik Metal Primer in the consistency supplied by manufacturer. Two coats of this material shall be applied to riveted or bolted connections, and to parts not easily accessible after erection. *No thinner shall be added without written approval of the architect or engineer.*

Note: Any portions of the surface which have become abraded in transit shall be "spotted" with Kromik Metal Primer before application of second (first field) coat.

Second Coat—This is first field coat. Apply Sherwin-Williams Non-Corrodible Acid Resisting Paint, Black.

Hot Surfaces (Stacks, Flues, Pipes, etc.)

Specification No. 3—All rust, dirt, grease, etc., shall be cleaned from the surface to be painted.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Salamander Black, in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Second Coat—After first coat is dry, use same material for second coat.

Exterior Ornamental Iron Work—Flat Black Finish

Specification No. 4—All rust, mill scale, grease, and other foreign matter shall be removed from the surface to be painted. No painting shall be done in wet or freezing weather, and no damp or wet surface shall be painted.

First Coat—Before shipment to site, apply one coat Sherwin-Williams Kromik Metal Primer as supplied by manufacturer.

Second Coat—This is the first field coat. Apply Sherwin-Williams Metalastic Black.

Note: Any portions of the surface which have become abraded in transit must first be "spotted" with Kromik Metal Primer before application of second (first field) coat.

Third Coat—This is the final, finishing coat. Apply Sherwin-Williams Quick Drying Color Black, thinned with turpentine, mixed with linseed oil as follows: Two parts of black *by bulk*, to one part of turpentine, and one part of oil *by bulk*. Mix by adding turpentine to black, and when thoroughly stirred, add linseed oil.

Exterior or Interior Metal Work—Verde Antique Finish

Specification No. 5—All rust, grease, resin, dirt, etc., shall be removed from the surface to be painted.

First Coat—Prior to shipment to site, apply one coat Sherwin-Williams Kromik Metal Primer in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: Any portions of the surface which may have become abraded in transit shall be "spotted" with Kromik Metal Primer before application of second (first field) coat.

EXTERIOR OR INTERIOR METAL WORK—VERDE ANTIQUE FINISH (Continued)

Second Coat—This is the first field coat. Apply SWP (Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared) shade No. 393.

Third Coat—This is finishing coat. Apply a brush, stipple coat of SWP No. 355, tinted with Sherwin-Williams First Quality Oil Color Verdus Green Light to shade approved by architect.

Painting of Galvanized Iron

Specification No. 6 —All galvanized iron surfaces such as gutters, down-spouts, etc., shall be primed with one coat of Sherwin-Williams Galvite (see Specification No. 60).

PAINTING AND STAINING OF EXTERIOR SURFACES

SWP (Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared) represents the best technical knowledge in the production of paint for general outside use. It is a combination of strictly pure carbonate of lead, sulphate of lead, zinc oxide, titanium pigment, pure linseed oil and turpentine, representing a *perfectly balanced* formula.

Preservation of Buried Wooden Surfaces

Sherwin-Williams Carbolic-ol is a non-volatile oil obtained from coal-tar through distillation, and is as strong and permanent a preservative as can be produced. It can be applied by brush or dip method.

Specification No. 8—*First Coat*—All wood to be buried below ground shall be given one coat of Sherwin-Williams Carbolic-ol as supplied by manufacturer.

Exterior Wood Surfaces (New)—Painted Finish

See Alternative Specification No. 10.

Specification No. 9 —Before using SWP, surface shall be dry and free from dirt or grease. Do not paint in wet or frosty weather. Any pitchy spots in wood shall be coated with orange shellac after first coat has been applied.

First Coat—(For new soft woods such as cedar, white pine or redwood)—Apply SWP in color selected by architect mixed in following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 7 pints pure linseed oil, 1 pint pure gum spirits of turpentine. Do not apply second coat until first is perfectly dry.

First Coat—(For new resinous woods such as yellow pine, cypress, etc.)—Apply SWP in color selected by architect mixed in following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 2 quarts pure raw linseed oil, 1 quart pure gum spirits of turpentine.

Second Coat—Apply SWP, mixed in following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 3 pints pure gum spirits of turpentine.

Third Coat—Apply SWP mixed in following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart pure raw linseed oil.

Note: Where two-coat work must be done for economy's sake, omit second coat.

Exterior Wood Surfaces (New)—Painted Finish

Alternative to Specification No. 9.

Where architect wishes to leave mixing of paint for use on exterior surfaces to the discretion of painting contractor, it is recommended that Sherwin-Williams Zilo be specified, in preference to straight White Lead. Zilo contains a percentage of Zinc Oxide, which adds to whiteness, reduces chalking, improves gloss, and spreading power of paint. The United States Government and majority of the States require a percentage of Zinc Oxide in their paints.

Specification No. 10 —Sherwin-Williams will supply accurate specifications for the use of Zilo on particular jobs upon application.

White Lead

Specification No. 11 —On all work requiring the use of White Lead alone, specify Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Process White Lead, which is a strictly pure white lead (lead carbonate) ground in pure linseed oil.

Exterior Wood Surfaces (Old)—Painted Finish

Specification No. 12 —Before applying first coat of paint, surface shall be clean. Old cracked paint shall be wirebrushed or scraped, and if condition of surface is very bad, burning off the old paint may be necessary. Knots and pitchy places shall be sealed with orange shellac.

Note: Due to greater oil content in certain of the darker shades of SWP, two sets of specifications are required.

FOR GLOSS WHITE, AND COLORS 406, 462, 387, 479, 357, 375, ONLY

Repainting Old Surfaces Which Have Not Been Painted for a Number of Years—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in the color selected by the architect, mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 to 2 quarts raw linseed oil, 1 pint pure turpentine. Do not apply second coat before first is perfectly dry.

Second Coat—Apply SWP mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart raw linseed oil.

Repainting Old Lumber Which Has Become Extremely Porous Through Exposure for Years Without the Protection of Paint—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in color selected by the architect mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 7 pints raw linseed oil, 1 pint pure turpentine.

Second Coat—Apply SWP mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart raw linseed oil.

Repainting Surfaces Where the Old Paint is Chalking and Weathering But Otherwise in Fair Condition and Not Unusually Porous—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in color selected by the architect mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 to 2 pints raw linseed oil, 1 pint pure turpentine.

Second Coat—Apply SWP mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart raw linseed oil.

Repainting Surfaces Where Old Paint Still Carries a High Gloss and Has Considerable Life, Such As Under Eaves or Other Unexposed Surfaces—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in the color selected by the architect, mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 3 pints pure turpentine.

Second Coat—Apply SWP mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart raw linseed oil.

FOR ALL OTHER SHADES OF SWP

Repainting Old Surfaces Which Have Not Been Painted for a Number of Years—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in color selected by the architect mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 to 2 quarts raw linseed oil, 1 pint pure turpentine.

Second Coat—Apply SWP mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart raw linseed oil.

Repainting Old Lumber Which Has Become Extremely Porous Through Exposure for Years Without the Protection of Paint—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in color selected by the architect mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 7 pints raw linseed oil, 1 pint pure turpentine.

Second Coat—Apply SWP mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart raw linseed oil.

Repainting Surfaces Where the Old Paint Is Chalking and Weathering But Otherwise in Fair Condition and Not Unusually Porous—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in color selected by the architect mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, ½ pint raw linseed oil, 1 pint pure turpentine.

Second Coat—Apply SWP mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart raw linseed oil.

Repainting Surfaces Where Old Paint Still Carries a High Gloss and Has Considerable Life, Such As Under Eaves or Other Unexposed Surfaces—*First Coat*—Apply SWP in color selected by the architect mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 to 1½ pints pure turpentine.

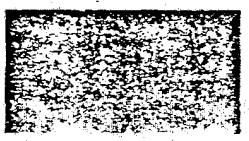
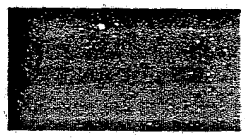
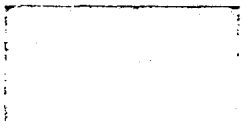
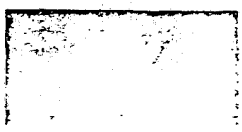
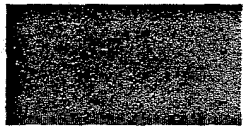
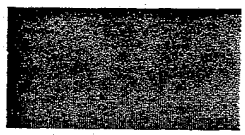
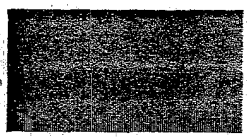
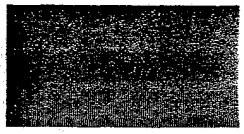
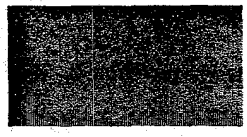
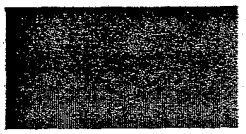
Second Coat—Apply SWP mixed in the following proportions: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart raw linseed oil.

Wood Surfaces (New)—Stained Finish

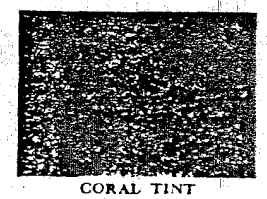
(For Staining Shingles, see Specification No. 15).

Where the architect desires to stain and preserve

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS S W P PAINT PREPARED

Suitable Trims			Suitable Trims			Suitable Trims		
Gloss White 353 363 496	Pearl Gray 479		Gloss White 357 363	Light Lead 353		Porch Ceilings, etc.	Blue 369	
Gloss White 357 479	Slate 363		Gloss White 355 353	Silver Gray 357		355 496 388 382	Cream Gray 360	
Gloss White 499 461 360	Canary Yellow 387		Gloss White 360 355 393 498	Ivory 496		485 499 355 470	Cream 462	
Gloss White 496 388 385	Colonial Yellow 375		Gloss White 462 485 499	Golden Yellow 470		387 393 496 462	Golden Brown 486	
Gloss White 360 383 496	French Cr. Green Medium 362		Gloss White 461 496 387	Apple Green 460		391 385 496 375	Tobacco Brown 393	
Gloss White 496 354 360	Willow Green 461		Gloss White 351 485 496	Bottle Green 484		Gloss White 360 351	Red 367	

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS STUCCO AND CONCRETE PAINT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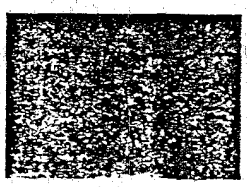
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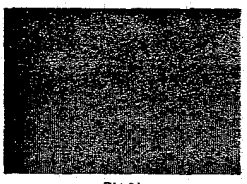
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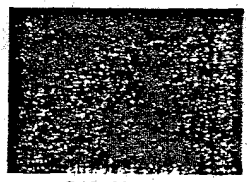
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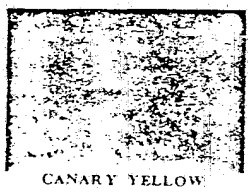
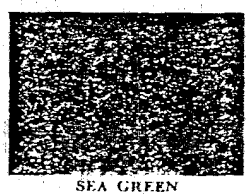

CANARY YELLOW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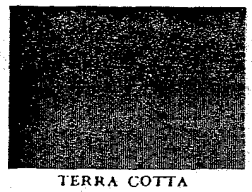
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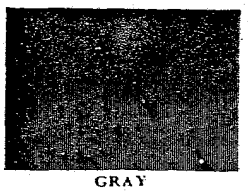

GRAY

Complete Color Cards furnished upon request.

Also WHITE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
FLAT-TONE

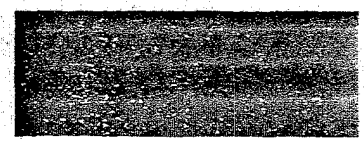
IVORY L. R. V.-82%

CAEN STONE L. R. V.-76%

PALE GREEN L. R. V.-59%

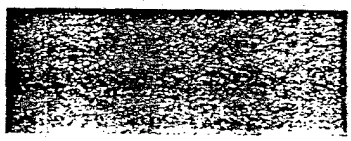
IVORY TAN L. R. V.-66%

SKY BLUE L. R. V.-65%



OLIVE TAN L. R. V.-43%

SILVER GRAY L. R. V.-46%



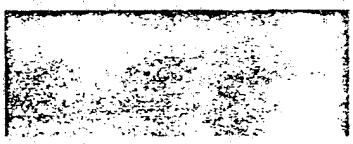
BUFF L. R. V.-63%

PLEASE DO NOT DETACH COLOR SAMPLES. COLOR CARDS SENT ON REQUEST.
(L. R. V.—Light Reflection Value.)

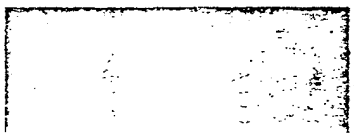
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
SEMI-LUSTRE

CANARY YELLOW L. R. V.-75%

IVORY WHITE L. R. V.-78%

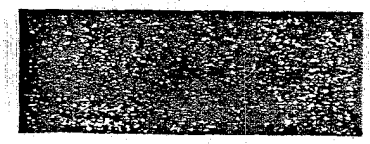


PALE GREEN L. R. V.-58%



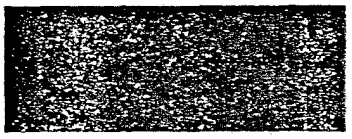
CREAM GRAY L. R. V.-63%

POUDRE BLUE L. R. V.-54%



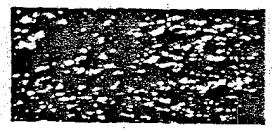
BUFF L. R. V.-67%

BRIGHT SAGE L. R. V.-49%



TAUPE (New) L. R. V.-55%

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS WOODCRAFT STAINS
(PENETRATING OIL TYPE)



MAPLE

MOSS GREEN

WALNUT

GOLDEN OAK

DARK MAHOGANY

WEATHERED OAK

ADAM BROWN

DARK OAK

exterior wood surfaces, without hiding grain, Sherwin-Williams Preservative Shingle Stains are recommended.

Specification No. 13 —The surface to be stained shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Preservative Shingle Stain in color selected by the architect, in consistency supplied by manufacturer. Allow to dry.

Second Coat—Repeat first coat.

Stucco, Concrete or Brick Walls—Painted Finish

The painting of stucco, concrete, or brick walls is advisable because of the protection afforded. A properly painted stucco surface does not water-spot. Sherwin-Williams Stucco and Concrete Paint dries with a semi-sheen which does not destroy the texture of a stucco surface, as does a gloss paint.

Specification No. 14—The surface shall be dry, and free from all dirt. Any salts or efflorescence on the surface shall be scraped off, and the surface washed with a solution of zinc sulphate (1½ to 2 pounds to the gallon of water) and allowed to dry thoroughly.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Stucco and Concrete Paint in color selected by the architect thinned with Sherwin-Williams Stucco and Concrete Paint Mixing Sealer in the proportions of 2 quarts of mixing sealer to a gallon of the paint. Allow at least 48 hours to dry.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Stucco and Concrete Paint in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Wooden Shingles (New)—Stained Finish

Sherwin-Williams Preservative Shingle Stains are recommended because of their light-fast color, and the fact that they contain a creosote oil, which preserves the surface on which applied.

Two coats are required: first a dip and second a brush coat.

Specification No. 15 —*First Coat*—(Dip Coat)—Dip the shingles two-thirds of their length in Sherwin-Williams Preservative Shingle Stain in color selected by the architect and throw into loose piles to dry.

Second Coat—(Brush Coat)—After the shingles have been laid, apply Sherwin-Williams Preservative Shingle Stain in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Metal Roofs—Painted Finish

Here the architect has a choice between finishing with Metalastic (Specification No. 1) or with SWP (Specification No. 9). SWP affords a wide range of colors to harmonize with other parts of job. Metalastic is less expensive but is made in a more limited color range. Two coats are required, and if surface is galvanized, a priming coat is necessary, making three in all.

Specification No. 16 —All rust, dirt and other foreign matter shall be cleaned from surface to be painted.

Prime Coat—(For galvanized iron only)—Apply Sherwin-Williams Galvite in accordance with Specification No. 60.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Metalastic in consistency supplied by manufacturer, or apply SWP mixed as follows: 1 gallon SWP, 3 pints pure spirits of turpentine. Allow to dry thoroughly before re-coating.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Metalastic in the consistency supplied by manufacturer, or apply SWP mixed as follows: 1 gallon SWP, 1 quart pure raw linseed oil.

Exterior Woodwork—Stained and Varnished Finish

Where exterior woodwork is to be stained and varnished, the use of Sherwin-Williams Oil Stain is recommended. This stain can be immediately covered with the varnish, omitting a sealing coat of shellac, which it is well to avoid on exterior work since it is not sufficiently elastic to withstand the expansion and contraction produced by temperature changes.

Specification No. 17 —All woodwork shall be dry and clean. Mars or nailholes shall be treated so as to make them unnoticeable.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Oil Stain in the shade selected by the architect. If a lighter shade than furnished is desired, wipe off with soft cloth before completely dry. Allow to dry thoroughly.

Note: Open grain woods require filling. For this purpose use Sherwin-Williams Paste Wood Filler, which is furnished in paste form, and must be reduced to brushing consistency with benzine. Apply to the wood, after first stain coat has dried 48 hours, and when filler has partly set, wipe off across the grain with burlap. Later wipe clean with a soft cloth. Allow 24 hours for filler to dry.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Rexpar Varnish, mixed as follows: 1 gallon Rexpar, 1 pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine. Allow to dry thoroughly. Sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Rexpar Varnish in the consistency supplied by manufacturer. Allow to dry thoroughly. Sand lightly.

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Rexpar Varnish in the consistency supplied by manufacturer. Leave with gloss finish, or, if dull finish is desired, specify "When dry, rub to a dull finish with pumice-stone and water."

Note: Sherwin-Williams Oil Stains, Rich Mahogany and Brown Mahogany, require the use of shellac sealer and are not recommended for exterior use. Where Acid or Woodcraft are specified, a thin coat of shellac shall be applied in place of the first coat of Sherwin-Williams Rexpar Varnish.

Porch Floors and Canvas Decks (New)—Painted Finish

Sherwin-Williams Porch and Deck Paint is manufactured for this particular purpose. Drying with a tough, hard and elastic film, it is ideal for the rough wear that such surfaces must sustain, due to weather, and scuffing of feet.

Specification No. 18 —Surface to be painted shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Porch and Deck Paint in color selected by the architect, mixed as follows: 1 gallon Porch and Deck Paint, 1 quart S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Porch and Deck Paint in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Third Coat—Repeat second coat.

Note: If an old porch is to be repainted, the second coat may be omitted. If in exceptionally good condition, the first two coats may be omitted.

Porch Ceilings—Natural Varnish Finish

A spar varnish is recommended for all exterior surfaces to be varnished, due to the large proportion of oils it contains which results in greater elasticity.

Specification No. 19 —Surface to be finished shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Rexpar Varnish thinned as follows: 1 gallon Rexpar, 1 pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine. Allow 48 hours to dry. Sand lightly.

Second Coat—Apply Rexpar in consistency supplied by manufacturer. Allow 48 hours to dry. Sand lightly.

Third Coat—Apply Rexpar as supplied by manufacturer.

New Wood and Metal Surfaces—Enamel Finish

For an exterior enamel finish, the recommendation is unreservedly Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel. This is a full oil enamel, containing a large percentage of specially treated oil, which adds to its life. Leading railroads have used Old Dutch for their coaches for years because of its durability.

Specification No. 20 —Surface to be finished shall be clean and dry. If galvanized, it shall be coated with Sherwin-Williams Galvite (see Specification No. 60). Pitchy spots on wood shall be sealed with pure orange shellac.

First Coat—Apply SWP Flat White, reduced in the proportion of 1 pint of raw linseed oil and 1 pint of pure spirits of turpentine to the gallon of paint. Allow to dry thoroughly.

Second Coat—Apply SWP Flat White just as it comes in the can.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel and SWP Flat White mixed in equal parts.

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Old Dutch Enamel in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

FINISHING OF INTERIOR FLOORS

Floors get particularly severe wear. Therefore it is essential that the proper type of finish be applied in the right way, in order to insure satisfaction.

Preparation of the Surface—Whether the surface be wood or cement, it should be thoroughly clean and dry. A wood floor should be scraped, and swept clean, and it is well to wipe up the dust with a soft cloth dampened with gasoline. All spots should be removed.

Priming Coat—Under no conditions should a liquid filler or shellac be applied as a first coater on a wood floor that is to be varnished. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and the use of a liquid filler or shellac prevents the varnish from penetrating into the wood, and thus adhering tightly to surface. If a filler is necessary, a paste filler should be used.

Staining and Filling Floors—The three woods most generally used in the United States for floors are oak and maple for hardwood floors, and edge-grain pine for soft-wood floors. Pine and maple are both close-grain woods, and require no filler. Oak is an open-grain wood, and must be filled. In such cases use Sherwin-Williams Paste Filler, and thin it with benzine to consistency of thick cream. Brush it over surface, and allow to become partly dry; then wipe off *across* grain with burlap or excelsior; this forces filler into the pores; wipe clean with a soft cloth. It will be found that Sherwin-Williams Paste Wood Filler, Dark, has enough pigment to somewhat darken an oak floor, if that is desired. In staining maple or pine, specify Sherwin-Williams Oil Stains, as they require no shellac sealer, except for the two shades, Rich Mahogany and Brown Mahogany. In cases where these shades are used, such as on stair treads, a thin coat of pure white shellac, reduced with an equal quantity of denatured alcohol, should be applied after stain has dried, before applying any varnish coats.

Finishing Floors—Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish is unreservedly recommended for floors. Its tough, hard film adheres well, resists moisture and hard wear, and looks well longer than other materials on the market.

New Hardwood Floors—Natural Varnished Finish

Specification No. 21—The floor shall be clean and dry, and all spots shall be removed.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish, thinned in the proportion of 1 pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine to 1 gallon of varnish. Allow to dry. Sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Note: If open-grain wood, before first coat apply Sherwin-Williams Transparent Paste Wood Filler, thinned with benzine. Wipe *across* grain when partially dry. Allow to dry 24 hours.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer. Allow to dry. Sand lightly.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: If dull finish is desired, two methods are possible: (1) Add to specification the following words: "When dry, rub to a dull finish with pumice-stone and water." (2) Substitute for the third coat the following: "Apply Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish Satin Finish."

For Lacquer Specification, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Hardwood Floors—Open-Grain Wood—Stained and Varnished Finish

Specification No. 22—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Paste Wood Filler, thinned with benzine, in the color selected by the architect. (Extra dark effects require special specifications which Sherwin-Williams will furnish upon application.) Allow to dry partially, and wipe off *across* grain with burlap or excelsior. Allow 24 hours to dry.

Second Coat—Apply Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish, thinned in the following proportions: 1 pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine to 1 gallon of varnish. When dry, sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Third Coat—Apply Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer. When dry, sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Fourth Coat—Apply Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: For dull finish, see note at end of Specification No. 21.

For Lacquer Specification, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Hardwood Floors—Close-Grain Wood—Stained and Varnished Finish

Specification No. 23—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Oil Stain in the color selected by the architect. Allow to dry for 24 hours.

Note: For extra dark effects, apply for special directions to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. If Rich Mahogany or Brown Mahogany are used, when dry, apply a thin coat of pure white shellac, thinned with an equal quantity of denatured alcohol.

Second Coat—Same as Specification No. 22.
Third Coat—Same as Specification No. 22.
Fourth Coat—Same as Specification No. 22.

Note: For Lacquer Specification, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Hardwood Floors—Natural Waxed Finish

Specification No. 24—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—If of open-grain wood, apply Sherwin-Williams Transparent Paste Wood Filler as specified in Specification No. 22. If close-grain wood is used, omit this operation.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor-Seal. Allow to dry and sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Prepared Wax, and polish with weighted brush or polishing machine.

Fourth Coat—Repeat third coat.

New Hardwood Floors—Open-Grain Wood—Stained and Waxed Finish

Specification No. 25—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Paste Wood Filler in color selected by the architect, thinned with benzine. When partially dry, wipe off *across* the grain with burlap. Allow to dry 24 hours.

Note: For extra dark effects, apply for special instructions to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Second Coat—Same as Specification No. 24.
Third Coat—Same as Specification No. 24.
Fourth Coat—Same as Specification No. 24.

New Hardwood Floors—Close-Grain Wood—Stained and Waxed Finish

Specification No. 26—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—Same as Specification No. 23.
Second Coat—Same as Specification No. 24.
Third Coat—Same as Specification No. 24.
Fourth Coat—Same as Specification No. 24.

FINISHING OF INTERIOR FLOORS (Continued)

New Softwood Floors—Stained and Varnished Finish

Specification No. 27—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Flo-lac in shade selected by architect, thinned in the proportion of 1 pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine to 1 gallon of Flo-lac.

Note: If a deeper tone is desired, repeat this coat.

Second Coat—Apply Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer. Allow to dry, and sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Third Coat—Apply Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

For Lacquer Specification, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Softwood Floors—Painted Finish

Specification No. 28—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel in color selected by architect, thinned in the proportion of 1 pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine to 1 gallon of Floor Enamel. Allow to dry thoroughly.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Third Coat—Repeat second coat.

For Lacquer Specification, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Cement Floors—Painted Finish

Specification No. 29—The floor shall be properly drained, be free from alkali, dust, dirt, and other foreign matter, and absolutely dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel thinned as follows: 1½ pints pure raw linseed oil, 1 pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine, 1 gallon Floor Enamel.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Third Coat—Repeat second coat.

Note: Where strictest economy is necessary, third coat may be omitted, but three coats will wear better and are recommended.

Finishing of Schoolroom and Gymnasium Floors, and Other Floors Subjected to Especially Hard Wear

The floors of schoolrooms, department stores, gymnasiums, etc., receive such hard wear that it is frequently poor economy to give them a "surface" finish, such as that resulting from a varnish or a paint film. Sherwin-Williams Floor-Seal has been developed to meet this need—a real wood floor hardner, making the surface resistant to wear. Unlike boiled linseed oil, it does not collect dust or dirt, and does not discolor the floor.

Specification No. 31—Surface to be treated shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor-Seal in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Finishing of Ballroom Floors

This problem presents special difficulties, because the surface must be very smooth, must wear well, and be very elastic.

Specification No. 32—The floor shall be absolutely smooth, clean, and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor-Seal liberally with a brush. When dry, sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Prepared Paste Wax, and rub to a hard, polished surface with a weighted brush or polishing machine.

Third Coat—Repeat second coat.

Note: Before dancing, a small quantity of Sherwin-Williams Dancing Floor Wax (Powdered) may be sprinkled on the floor.

Hardwood Floors (Old) to Re-varnish

This specification is intended for floors where the finish only needs attention, but where the floor itself is in good condition. (If the floor itself is badly marred, it should be scraped and cleaned, after which follow recommendations for finishing a new floor.)

Specification No. 33—The floor shall be sandpapered smooth, to remove gloss of old finish. Then it shall be washed with Sherwin-Williams Flaxoap, rinsed thoroughly and allowed to dry. Stains and spots shall be removed with a solution of oxalic acid.

Note: If floor is too stained to permit of a clear varnish finish, the use of Sherwin-Williams Flo-lac Varnish Stain is recommended.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish, thinned in the proportion of 1 pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine to 1 gallon of varnish. Allow to dry and sand lightly with 00 sandpaper.

Second Coat—Apply Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: If old finish is in such bad condition that sanding does not smooth it out, and if floor itself is still in good shape, it is wise to remove the old finish entirely by using Sherwin-Williams Taxite. Then clean the floor with a cloth soaked in benzine, and allow to dry. Proceed then with first coat.

Discolored Hardwood and Softwood Floors—Grained, Stained, and Varnished Finish

Specification No. 34—The floor shall be thoroughly scrubbed with Sherwin-Williams Flaxoap (a 100% pure linseed oil soap) and water, and allowed to dry thoroughly.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Flo-lac Ground Color. Allow to dry.

Second Coat—Grain the floor with Sherwin-Williams Graining Preparation, using also a steel graining comb, or old whisk broom or cloth, depending upon texture desired. Allow to dry.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Flo-lac Varnish Stain in consistency supplied by manufacturer. Allow to dry, and sand lightly.

Note: If a darker shade is desired, repeat this operation.

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Mar-not Fast-Dri Varnish in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Old Floors—Painted Finish

Specification No. 35—The surface shall be washed with Sherwin-Williams Flaxoap and water, and allowed to dry thoroughly.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel, thinned in the proportion of 1 pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine to 1 gallon of paint.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

PAINTING AND DECORATING OF INTERIOR WALLS

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. has developed a complete line of interior wall finishes, to meet all requirements for gloss, semi-gloss, or flat finishes, textured or otherwise, on plaster, composition or wooden walls, as well as concrete or brick.

If there are special requirements not mentioned in the following specifications, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., Department of Architectural Service, Cleveland, Ohio.

Smooth, Sand Finish and Textured Plasters, Composition Board, Canvas Covered Walls—Washable Flat Finish

Specification No. 36—The surface to be finished shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer as recommended in Specification No. 40, except on porous composition boards use Sherwin-Williams Tri-Seal, Specification 40X. Allow to dry at least 24 hours.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Flat Tone in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: If a third coat is to be used, the addition of two quarts of Wall

PAINTING AND DECORATING OF INTERIOR WALLS (Continued)

Primer and Sealer to the gallon of Flat Tone for second coat will present a tighter and more improved surface on which to apply third coat. In the interests of economy, two coats may be sufficient.

Specification—*Repainting*—Remove all soot, grease, dirt, or loose paint. Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer to the bare patches. Allow to dry. Then apply Sherwin-Williams Flat Tone as supplied by manufacturer.

Smooth, Sand Finish and Textured Plasters, Composition Board, Canvas Covered Walls—Satin-Glo Finish

Sherwin-Williams Satin-Glo is a beautiful washable wall finish that dries with a sheen between that of Sherwin-Williams Flat Tone and Semi-Lustre.

Satin-Glo flows out to a smooth velvety finish, has good covering and can be recoated or glazed without the expense of resealing the surface.

Specification No. 36X—The surface to be finished should be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer as recommended in Specification No. 40, except on porous composition boards use Sherwin-Williams Tri-Seal according to Specification No. 40X. Allow to dry at least 24 hours.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Satin-Glo in the consistency supplied by the manufacturer.

Note: If a third coat is to be used, repeat second coat.

Specification—*Repainting*—Remove all soot, grease, dirt or loose paint. If the surface is porous, apply a coat of Wall Primer and Sealer. If not, apply Wall Primer and Sealer to all bare spots. Then apply Sherwin-Williams Satin-Glo in the consistency supplied by the manufacturer.

Smooth, Sand Finish and Textured Plasters, Composition Board, Canvas Covered Walls—Semi-Lustre Finish

Sherwin-Williams Semi-Lustre has a soft, mellow lustre, and is recommended for those surfaces where a more durable and washable finish is desired than possible with a flat wall paint, but where a high gloss is not desired.

Specification No. 36Y—The surface to be finished shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer as recommended in Specification No. 40, except on porous composition boards use Sherwin-Williams Tri-Seal, Specification No. 40X. Allow to dry at least 24 hours.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Semi-Lustre in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: If a third coat is to be used, repeat the operation.

Specification—*Repainting*—Remove all soot, grease, dirt, or loose paint. If surface is porous, apply a coat of Wall Primer and Sealer. If not, apply Wall Primer and Sealer to bare spots. Allow to dry. Then apply Semi-Lustre in the consistency supplied by manufacturer.

New Walls—Rough or Smooth Plaster, Canvas Covered Walls, or Plaster Board—Flat-Tone Multi-Color Effects

The use of Multi-Color Effects allows the decorator an endless variety of color and texture effects, by use of a sponge stipple.

For samples of various effects, and specific instructions, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Specification No. 37—Proceed with finishing the wall, as recommended in Specification No. 36, using, as second coat, the foundation color desired for effect to be produced.

First Stipple Coat—When the foundation coat is dry, apply a stipple coat of Flat Tone in color selected by the architect, in consistency supplied by manufacturer, using the flat surface of a sponge, and tapping the sponge directly on the surface, being careful not to twist or turn it.

Second Stipple Coat—Repeat this process with another color if a two-color stipple is desired. It is not necessary for first stipple coat to dry before second is applied.

New Walls (Glazed or "Tiffany" Effects)—Rough or Smooth Plaster, Canvas Covered Walls, or Wall Board —Flat-Tone System Finish

Flat-Tone System allows for glaze effects over a foundation of either Flat-Tone or Semi-Lustre, or Heavy Body Wall Paint No. 96, as mentioned in Specification No. 41.

Specification No. 38—Proceed with finishing the wall as recommended in Specification No. 36 (Flat-Tone), Specification No. 36Y (Semi-Lustre), or Specification No. 41 (No. 96 Heavy Body Wall Paint), using as second coat the foundation color desired.

First Glaze Operation—Coat a portion of wall with Sherwin-Williams Glazing Liquid, tinted to color selected by architect.

Second Glaze Operation—Stipple this with a crumpled cloth, twisting the cloth after it is applied to the wall. Shade it lighter towards the top.

Note: For samples of glaze effects, and for specific instructions, apply to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Wall Primer and Sealer

Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer is a penetrating wall sealer, which is effective in stopping suction on all new wall surfaces, except on porous composition boards, on which apply Sherwin-Williams Tri-Seal, Specification 40X. It contains a percentage of pigment which gives it a certain covering capacity, and is therefore recommended for two-coat wall work.

Specification No. 40—Wall to be finished shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer in the consistency supplied by the manufacturer.

Note: If surface is sized muslin, Sanitas, primed metal, or a hard and tight putty-coat plaster, add an equal part of either Sherwin-Williams Flat-Tone, Semi-Lustre, or No. 96 Wall Paint to first coat.

Second Coat—After the first coat has dried at least 24 hours, it shall be inspected, and if any flat spots appear, as result of incomplete sealing, they shall be coated with Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer.

Special Note: Painting Newly Plastered Surfaces: THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. never advocates painting plastered walls which have not been given an opportunity to dry out thoroughly. If "green" plastered walls are painted, there is always danger. However, there are certain occasions where walls which have not been given sufficient time to dry out thoroughly must be painted for commercial reasons; apply one coat Wall Primer and Sealer. Where indications point to presence of alkali (hot spots), we recommend washing surface with a solution of 1½ to 2 pounds of zinc sulphate in a gallon of water.

This should be brushed on surface and sufficient time should then be allowed for drying before first coat of Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer is applied. We, of course, do not guarantee that this procedure will prevent dissolving of finish nor that it will not peel. This danger is always present when "green" plaster must be painted.

Tri-Seal

Sherwin-Williams Tri-Seal is a first-coater for porous composition boards such as Masonite, Celotex, etc. (Not to be used on plaster, brick, tile, concrete, etc., for which surfaces use Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer, Specification No. 40.)

While the ordinary first-coater covers only from 50 to 75 square feet on porous composition boards, Sherwin-Williams Tri-Seal will cover from 150 to 175 square feet per gallon.

Specification No. 40-X—*First Coat*—Apply Sherwin-Williams Tri-Seal as it comes from the package.

Second Coat—After the first coat has dried at least 24 hours, it shall be inspected and if any flat spots appear as a result of incomplete sealing they should be recoated with Tri-Seal before applying the finishing coat.

Wall Paint No. 96 (Heavy Body)

This is a flat finish paint with added pigment to make it extremely heavy-bodied. Can be used to produce textured effects, pebbled, brush stipple, etc. Covers and hides well.

Specification No. 41—Surface to be finished shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer as recommended in Specification No. 40, except on porous composition boards, on which apply Sherwin-Williams Tri-Seal, Specification 40-X.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams No. 96 Wall Paint as supplied by manufacturer, stippled or textured.

Note: For specifications for special effects, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

PAINTING AND DECORATING OF INTERIOR WALLS (Continued)

Enamelastic Finish for Walls

Sherwin-Williams Enamelastic is a full oil enamel, exceptionally easy-working, with high covering and staying qualities.

Specification No. 42—Wall to be finished shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer as in Specification No. 40, except on porous composition boards, on which apply Sherwin-Williams Tri-Seal, Specification 40-X.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams XXX Undercoater reduced with 1 pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine and 1 quart Enamelastic to the gallon of Undercoater.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Enamelastic (Gloss or Satin Finish) reduced with ¼ pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine to the gallon of Enamelastic.

Note: For two-coat work, if desired in the interests of economy, omit the second coat. Three-coat work is recommended wherever possible.

Metro-Namel Finish for Walls

Sherwin-Williams Metro-Namel is an easy working, good flowing, economical interior Enamel.

Specification No. 42-Y—Same as Specification No. 42 except use Metro-Namel Undercoater and Metro-Namel.

Old Dutch Enamel Finish

Recommended for the very finest, highest grade enamel finish possible.

Specification No. 43—Follow Specification No. 42, substituting Old Dutch Enamel for Enamelastic. For four-coat specification, apply to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Walls—XXX Enamel Undercoater

An enamel undercoater with remarkable covering capacity, which in addition seals the surface tight.

Specification No. 44—Follow Specification No. 42.

Keene's Cement—Enamel Finish

Specification No. 45—Follow Specification No. 42 or No. 43.

For Lacquer Specification, apply direct to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Save-Lite for Mill Walls

Save-Lite is furnished in three types: Gloss, Eg-Shel and Flat. The Eg-Shel is the standard recommendation, although certain conditions require a gloss finish while certain damp conditions require a flat finish, where the porosity allows dampness to come through without cracking the finish.

Specification No. 47—Walls shall be clean and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Wall Primer and Sealer as in Specification No. 40, except on porous composition board, on which apply Sherwin-Williams Tri-Seal, Specification 40-X.

Second Coat—(Brushing) Apply Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite in the consistency supplied by manufacturer. (If reduction is necessary, add a slight amount of S-W Save-Lite Reducer No. 74.)

Third Coat—(Brushing) Apply Save-Lite in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: If spray application is to be used, one coat will probably be sufficient. For spraying, thin the Save-Lite with Save-Lite Reducer No. 74 in the proportion from 1 pint to 1 quart of Reducer to the gallon of Save-Lite.

Interior Walls and Ceilings—Save-Lite Fume-Resisting White Finish

A special material which resists action of sulphur and other acid fumes without turning color badly. Furnished in same three degrees of gloss as Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite, mentioned in Specification No. 47.

Specification No. 48—Follow Specification No. 47, except that instead of using S-W Save-Lite, specify Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite Fume-Resisting White, Flat, [Semi-Gloss] [Gloss].

Walls Previously Finished With an Oil Paint—Washable Flat Painted Finish

Specification No. 50—All cracks or holes must be patched with plaster or plaster of Paris, and sanded smooth. All dirt and grease shall be removed and wall shall be clean and dry. Then follow repaint directions in Specification No. 36, or Specification No. 41.

FINISHING OF INTERIOR WOOD TRIM

The decorative value of properly finished woodwork is important. So many effects are possible, and so many materials may be used, that the following specifications have been designed to give the best information in the simplest manner. Any special problems should be referred to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

In order to differentiate readily between open-grain and close-grain woods, so that architects may know which of these woods require paste wood filler in the finishing process, a list of the better known American building woods under each type is given hereunder:

Open-Grain Woods

Ash	Butternut	Chestnut	Elm
Hickory	Mahogany	Oak	Rosewood
Walnut			

Close-Grain Woods

Basswood	*Cherry	Hemlock	Redwood
Beech	Cypress	Maple	Spruce
*Birch	Fir	Pine	Sycamore
Cedar	Gumwood	Poplar	Whitewood

*Will take a paste filler where desired to emphasize the grain.

Stains—THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. manufactures three types of stains—Oil Stains, Woodcraft Stains (Penetrating Oil), and Acid Stains. Oil Stains are recommended for all exterior work and floors. Woodcraft Stains should be used for all other purposes. Acid Stains are made only in certain mahogany shades and are recommended where special depth of color is required. For recommendations for Acid Stains, apply to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

New Interior Open Grain Woodwork—Stained and Varnished Finish

Specification No. 52—All woodwork shall be smooth, clean, and dry. Nailholes, cuts, cracks, etc., shall be treated so as to be unnoticeable.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Stain in shade selected by architect.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Paste Wood Filler, in shade selected by architect, and wipe off *across* the grain with burlap or excelsior before the filler has dried. Allow to dry 24 hours.

Third Coat—Apply thin coat of pure white shellac (or Sherwin-Williams Marvelac), and when dry, sand lightly.

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Scar-not Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer. Sand lightly.

Fifth Coat—Repeat fourth coat.

Note: If dull finish is desired, (1) Rub when dry to dull finish with pumice-stone and water; or (2) Substitute for last coat Sherwin-Williams Velvet Finish Varnish, No. 1044.

FINISHING OF INTERIOR WOOD TRIM (Continued)

New Interior Close-Grain Woodwork—Stained and Varnished Finish

Specification No. 53—Follow Specification No. 52 except that the second coat (Paste Filler) may be omitted.

New Interior Open-Grain Woodwork—Natural Varnish Finish

Specification No. 54—Surface shall be smooth, clean, and dry. Nailholes, cuts, cracks, etc., shall be treated so as to be unnoticeable.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Transparent Paste Filler, and wipe off *across* the grain before dry. Allow to dry 48 hours.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Scar-not Varnish, thinned with 1 pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine to 1 gallon of varnish. Allow to dry and sand lightly.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Scar-not Varnish, supplied by manufacturer. Sand lightly when dry.

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Scar-not Varnish in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Note: If dull finish is desired, follow recommendations given in special note following Specification No. 52.

New Interior Close-Grain Woodwork—Natural Varnish Finish

Specification No. 55—Follow Specification No. 54, except that the first coat (Transparent Paste Filler) may be omitted.

New Interior Open-Grain Woodwork—Stained and Waxed Finish

Specification No. 56—Follow Specification No. 52, except that in place of Fourth and Fifth Coats, substitute the following:

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Prepared Wax, wiping off the surplus, and bringing surface to a polish by hard, brisk rubbing.

Fifth Coat—Repeat fourth coat.

New Interior Close-Grain Woodwork—Stained and Waxed Finish

Specification No. 57—Follow Specification No. 56, except that the second coat (Paste Filler) may be omitted.

Interior Wood Trim—Old Dutch Enamel

Specification No. 58—Follow Specification No. 59, substituting Old Dutch Enamel for Enamelastic. For special five-coat specification, refer to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Interior Wood Trim—Enamelastic Finish

Specification No. 59—Surface to be finished shall be free from dirt, grease, dust, and be absolutely smooth and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams XXX Undercoater, reduced with 1 quart pure linseed oil and ½ pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine to the gallon of undercoater. Allow to dry thoroughly and sand lightly.

Note: On hardwoods, reduce with 1 pint each linseed oil and turpentine to the gallon of undercoater.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams XXX Enamel Undercoater, reduced with 1 pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine to the gallon.

Note: Where greatest economy is necessary, this coat may be omitted.

Third Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Enamelastic and Sherwin-Williams XXX Enamel Undercoater, mixed in equal parts. Reduce each gallon of the mixture with 1 pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine. Allow to dry and sand very lightly with 0000 sandpaper.

Fourth Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Enamelastic Gloss or Satin Finish, in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Specification—*Repainting*—Wash with Sherwin-Williams Flaxoap and water so that surface is thoroughly clean. Allow to dry, and sand lightly. Then start with third coat, as specified above, and continue to end of specification.

Note: If surface is in bad condition, loose paint should be scraped off and bare spots coated with Sherwin-Williams XXX Enamel Undercoater, thinned with 1 quart of pure linseed oil and ½ pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine to the gallon of undercoater.

Interior Wood Trim—Metro-Namel

Specification 59-B—Surface to be finished shall be free from dirt, grease, dust, and be absolutely smooth and dry.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Metro-Namel Undercoater reducing each gallon with 1 pint raw linseed oil.

Second Coat—Apply equal parts Metro-Namel and Metro-Namel Undercoater reducing each gallon of the mixture with ½ pint S-W Exolvent or pure turpentine.

Third Coat—Apply Metro-Namel as it comes from the package.

Specification—*Repainting*—Wash with Sherwin-Williams Flaxoap and water so that the surface is thoroughly clean. Allow to dry, and sand lightly. Follow specifications above for second and third coats.

Note: If surface is in bad condition, loose paint should be scraped off and bare spots coated with Sherwin-Williams Metro-Namel Undercoater as in first coat above.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIFICATIONS

Galvanized Iron Surfaces—Primed and Painted Finish

Palm Oil used in galvanizing metal many times affects paint applied to surface, causing it to peel and flake off. Galvite, as manufactured by THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., overcomes this difficulty.

Specification No. 60—The galvanized iron surface to be finished shall be clean and free from dirt, rust, grease, acid, rosin, etc.

Note: The best way to clean the surface is to wash it thoroughly with a copper acetate solution consisting of about six ounces of copper acetate to 1 gallon of water. Surface must be dry before applying paint.

First Coat—(Priming Coat) Apply Sherwin-Williams Galvite in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

Second Coat—The surface may now be painted with a regular oil paint, flat wall, or enamel finish, following regular directions for same.

Note: See Specification No. 6.

Radiators—Painted Finish

Tests made by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers show that paints containing bronze powders reduce the radiation of heat from radiators about 25%. On the other hand, paints made from zinc oxide or lithopone do not appreciably affect radiation.

Specification No. 61—Before painting, remove all dust and dirt from radiators by wire brushing. Remove any grease. Painting shall not be done when radiators are hot. Allow paint to dry before turning on heat. Be sure surface is completely dry before painting.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Metal Primer Gray, No. 76. Allow to dry.

Second and Third Coats—

(1) For a white finish, specify two coats of Sherwin-Williams Enameloid White.

(2) For a colored finish, specify two coats of Sherwin-Williams Enameloid in the color selected.

(3) For a flat finish, specify two coats of Sherwin-Williams Flat Tone in the color selected.

Note: Where Enameloid is used, it is recommended that it be thinned slightly with pure turpentine.

Metal Trim (Finished on the Job)—Enameled Finish

Specification No. 62—All metal trim to be finished on the job shall have received a coat of Sherwin-Williams Metal Trim Primer before leaving the shop. When installed, it shall be cleaned from dust, dirt, grease, etc., and sanded lightly with 00 sandpaper.

First Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Enameloid in color selected by architect, and in consistency supplied by manufacturer. Sand lightly when dry.

Second Coat—Apply Sherwin-Williams Enameloid in consistency supplied by manufacturer.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

FACTORIES (F), OFFICES (O), STORES (S) AND WAREHOUSES (W)

ALBANY, N. Y.—(O-W), Colonie and Montgomery Streets
(S), 480 Broadway Arcade
(S), 324 Central Avenue
ALTOONA, PA.—(S), 1123 Twelfth Street
AMARILLO, TEX.—(S), 119 W. Sixth Street
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—(S), 76 Patton Avenue
ASHTABULA, OHIO—(S), 4505 Main Avenue
ATLANTA, GA.—(O-S-W), 70 Broad Street, N. W.
AUSTIN, TEX.—(S), 823 Congress Avenue
BALTIMORE, MD.—(W), Pratt and Green Streets
(S), 8 W. Fayette Street
BANGOR, ME.—(W), 56 Post Office Square
BATON ROUGE, LA.—(S), 149 Third Street
BEAUMONT, TEX.—(S), 356 Fannin Street
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—(S), 162 Washington Street
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—(S), 2016 Third Avenue
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—(S), 422 N. Main Street
BOSTON, MASS.—(O-W), 19-23 Pittsburgh Street
BOUND BROOK, N. J.—(F)
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—(S), 215 Fairfield Avenue
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—D. C. & C. (W), 18-30 Sackett Street
BROWNSVILLE, TEX.—(S), 1240 Elizabeth Street
BUFFALO, N. Y.—(O-W), 1702 Elmwood Avenue
CANTON, OHIO—(S), 320 Market Avenue, N.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—(S), 216 3rd Avenue, S. E.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—(W), 267 E. Bay Street
CHARLESTON, W. VA.—(S), 712 State Street
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—(S), 222 N. Tryon Street
(W), 212 W. First Street
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—(S), 826-28 Broad Street
CHICAGO, ILL.—(F-O), 115th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue
City Office, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
CINCINNATI, OHIO—(O-W), 410 Commercial Square
(S), 556 Main Street
CLEVELAND, OHIO—(F-Dist. O), 601 Canal Road
Executive Offices, 101 Prospect Avenue, N. W.
COFFEYVILLE, KAN.—Smelter
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—(S), 122 No. Tejon Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.—(S), 1713 Main Street
COLUMBUS, GA.—(S), 1038 Broadway
COLUMBUS, OHIO—(S), 60 E. Gay Street
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.—(S), Cor. Peoples and Mesquite Sts.
DALLAS, TEX.—(O-W), 1621 Wall Street
(S), Live Oak, Pacific and Erway Streets
DAVENPORT, IA.—(S), 129 E. Second Street
DECATUR, ILL.—(S), 414 No. Water Street
DENVER, COLO.—(S), 1632 Arapahoe Street
DES MOINES, IA.—(S), 901 Locust Street
DETROIT, MICH.—(S), 134 Cadillac Square
(S), 9341 Grand River Avenue
(S), 1239 Griswold Street
(O-W), 1960 Milwaukee Avenue, E.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—(S), 210 W. Gray Street
EL PASO, TEX.—(S), 216 North Stanton Street
ENDICOTT, N. Y.—(S), 126 Washington Avenue
EVANSVILLE, IND.—(S), 211 Main Street
FORT WORTH, TEX.—(S), 208 W. 3rd Street
GALVESTON, TEX.—(S), 2127 Avenue F
GLENDALE, CAL.—(S), 319 N. Brand Blvd.
GREENVILLE, TEX.—(S), 2402 N. Stonewall Street
HARTFORD, CONN.—(S), 151 Asylum Street
HAVANA, CUBA—(O), Edificio Bacardo 609-610
HOUSTON, TEX.—(S), 1400 Main Street
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—(S), 1018 Fourth Avenue
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—(O-W), 219 No. Senate Avenue
JACKSON, MISS.—(S), 219 E. Capitol Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—(O-W), 2320 Liberty Street
(S), 220 W. Adams Street
JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.—(S), 239 Main Street
JOPLIN, MO.—(S), 623 Main Street
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—(S), 714 Minnesota Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.—(O-S-W), 1520 Grand Avenue
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—(S), 314 S. Gay Street
LANCASTER, PA.—(S), 54-56 King Street
LEXINGTON, KY.—(S), 350 W. Main Street
LINCOLN, NEB.—(S), 1447 "O" Street
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—(S), 720 Main Street
LONGVIEW, TEX.—(S), 118 E. Methvin Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—(O-W), 3170 E. Pico Blvd.
(S), 1501 W. 7th Street
LOUISVILLE, KY.—(S), 315 W. Jefferson Street
MANSFIELD, OHIO—(S), 9 Park Avenue, W.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—(S), 121 Union Avenue
MEXICO CITY, MEX.—(2 S), Apartado 2240 (Mail Address)
MIAMI, FLA.—(S), 56 W. Flagler Street
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—(S), 509 Collins Avenue
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—(S), 746 No. 3rd Street
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—(O-W), 701 Third St., N.
MOBILE, ALA.—(S), 12 S. Royal Street
MONROE, ALA.—(S), 109 Catalpa Street
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—(S), 33 Commerce Street
MONTREAL, QUE., CANADA—2875 Centre Street
NASHVILLE, TENN.—(W), 3 Cummins Station
(S), 711 Church Street
NEWARK, N. J.—(F-O), Brown St. and Lister Avenue
(S), 138 Washington Street
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—(S), 306 Whalley Avenue
(S), 243-245 Orange Street
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—(O-W), 741 Magazine Street
(S), 329 Baronne Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.—(W), 136 Franklin Street
(O), 292 Madison Avenue
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—(S), 207 Falls Street
NORFOLK, VA.—(S), 440 Granby Street
OAK CLIFF, TEX.—(S), 300 So. Beckley Street
OAKLAND, CAL.—(F-O), 1450 Sherwin Avenue
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—(W), 223 E. Grand Avenue
(S), 211 W. First Street
OMAHA, NEB.—(S), 1627-29 Howard Street
(W), Tenth and Dodge Streets
ORLANDO, FLA.—(S), Cor. Orange Avenue and Jefferson Strect
PADUCAH, KY.—(S), 408 Broadway
PARIS, TEX.—(S), Lamar and 21st Street
PASADENA, CAL.—(S), 475 E. Colorado Street
PENSACOLA, FLA.—(S), 114 So. Palafox Street
PEORIA, ILL.—(S), 328 So. Adams Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—(O-W), 401 No. Broad Street
PHOENIX, ARIZ.—(W), 512 W. Jackson Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.—(O-W), 55-56 Water Street
PORTLAND, ORE.—(O-W), 1308 N. E. Everett Street
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—(W), 64 Traverse Street
RICHMOND, VA.—(S), 515 E. Grace Street
(O-W), 1315 E. Main Street
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—(S), 53 State Street
ROCKFORD, ILL.—(S), 202 So. Main Street
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—(W), 53 West Broadway
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—(S), 135 W. Commerce Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—(W), 610 Folsom Street
SAVANNAH, GA.—(W), 655 E. Liberty Street
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—(S), 128 Hay Street
SEATTLE, WASH.—(O-W), 1048 6th Ave., South
SHANGHAI, CHINA—(O), 687 E. Broadway
SIOUX CITY, IA.—(W), 306 So. Virginia Street
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—(S), 158 E. Main Street
SPOKANE, WASH.—(W), 157 So. Post Street
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—(S), 512 E. Monroe Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—(S), 288 Dwight Street
ST. LOUIS, MO.—(O-W), 515 Spruce Street
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—(W), 203 Solar Street
(S), State Tower Bldg.
TAMPA, FLA.—(S), 713 Florida Avenue
(Insecticide W), Caesar and Conway Streets
TEXARKANA, TEX.—(S), 309 Pine Street
TOPEKA, KAN.—(S), 732 Kansas Avenue
TRENTON, N. J.—(S), 119 E. Hanover Street
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA—1 Leslie Street
TULSA, OKLA.—(W), 118 So. Cheyenne Avenue
TYLER, TEX.—(S), W. Erwin and Bois d' Arc Streets
UNIONTOWN, PA.—(S), Beeson Blvd. at Penn Street
WACO, TEX.—(S), 720 Austin Street
WARREN, OHIO—(S), 137 So. Park Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.—(O), 1031 Munsey Building
WHEELING, W. V.—(S), 1018-20 Market Street
WICHITA FALLS, TEX.—(S), 916 Scott Street
WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA—Sutherland Avenue
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—(W), 210 So. Liberty Street
WORCESTER, MASS.—(S), 17 Foster St., Cor. Norwich
YONKERS, N. Y.—(S), 1 Manor House Square
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—(S), 265 W. Federal Street