POPULAR
Home Ideas

MARCH - APRIL 1963

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

USG-2015

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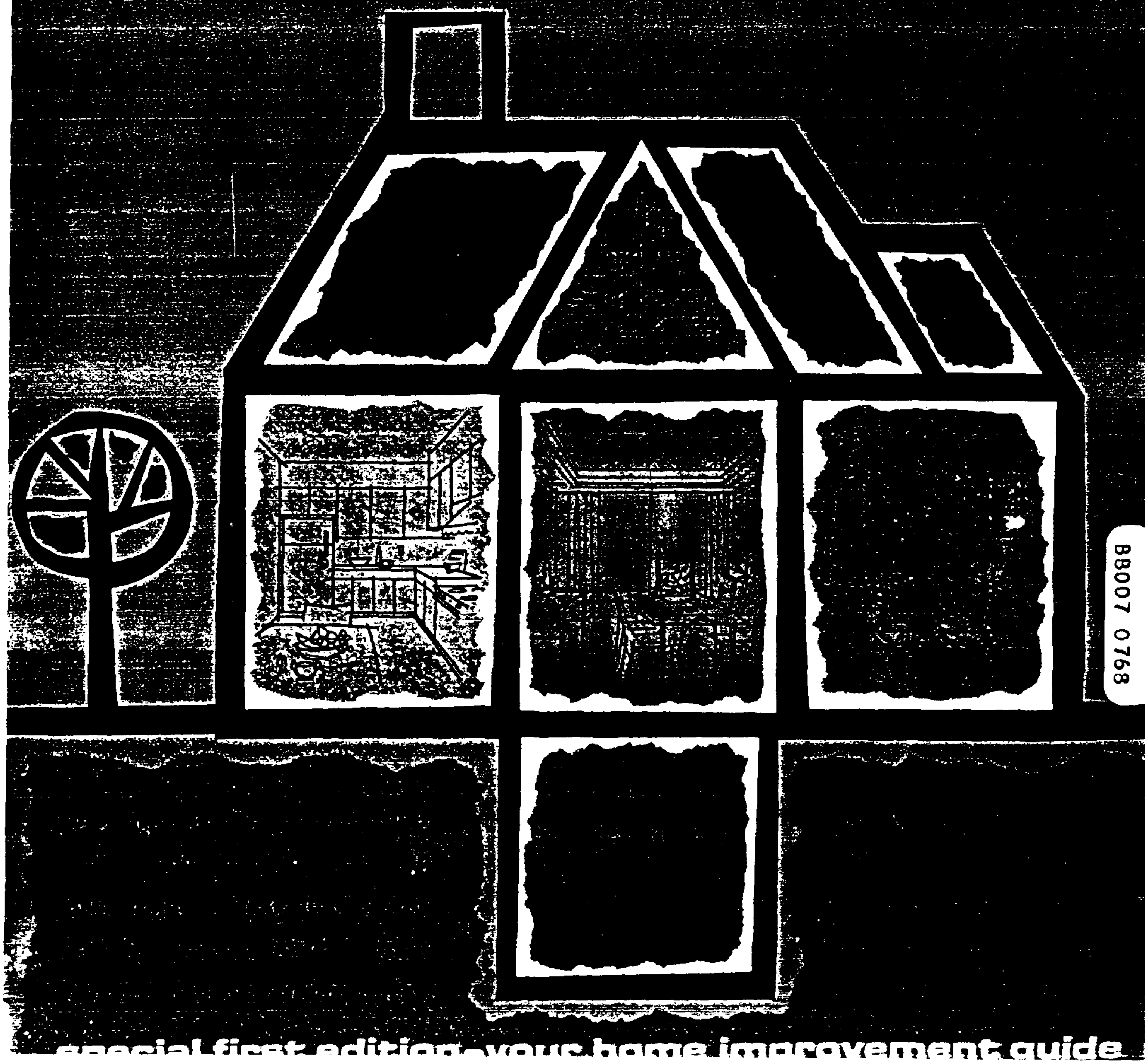

BB007 0768

special first edition - your home improvement guide

Just *talking* about how you can fix up your home usually leaves some unanswered questions. "Family room? Yes, but how to pay for it? Extra bedroom? Yes, but how to find a good contractor? New patio? Yes, but where . . . ?" *No need to say "Yes, but . . ." again!*

HERE'S WHERE YOU BEGIN Let *us*, your lumber dealer, help you with your home improvement project—everything from planning to financing. And you'll be further ahead in value and enjoyment with our top-quality remodeling materials. We specialize in a satisfied *you*. Our address is on the cover.

HOW TO START ...AND FINISH...

How many people in your neighborhood have done something in the way of home improvement in the last year? You can probably name a few. Everybody is doing it these days—56 homeowners out of every 100. But there are still 60 million homes that need modernization. Is yours one of them?

If so, this magazine is for you. Or, maybe you're a homeowner whose home is as up-to-date as next Sunday, but still you'd like to have an extra room, or finish your basement or attic.

This issue, the first edition of Popular HOME IDEAS, offers much of the help you'll need in planning home improvement, and in seeing it through to the last stroke of a paint brush.

Pages 4 to 13 show five very popular ways to add space or convenience to your home: a room addition, a basement remodeling, an attic finishing, a converted garage, and a kitchen brought up-to-date. You'll find ideas for solving your space problems here.

Pages 14 and 15 tell you how to get help in converting ideas—into designs and specifications.

Pages 16 and 17 will help you decide how much you can do yourself—in planning the job and in actual work.

Page 18 gives information on choosing the right contractor and page 19 discusses where and how to get the financing for your project.

Pages 20 to 22 offer some vital statistics on the selection of the right building materials.

Save this first issue. Use it for reference when you are ready for home improvement. And for more information and help, see the lumber dealer named on the covers of this magazine—and future issues of Popular HOME IDEAS.

your own before and after story

Popular HOME IDEAS Magazine, March-April, 1963, Vol. 1, No. 1.

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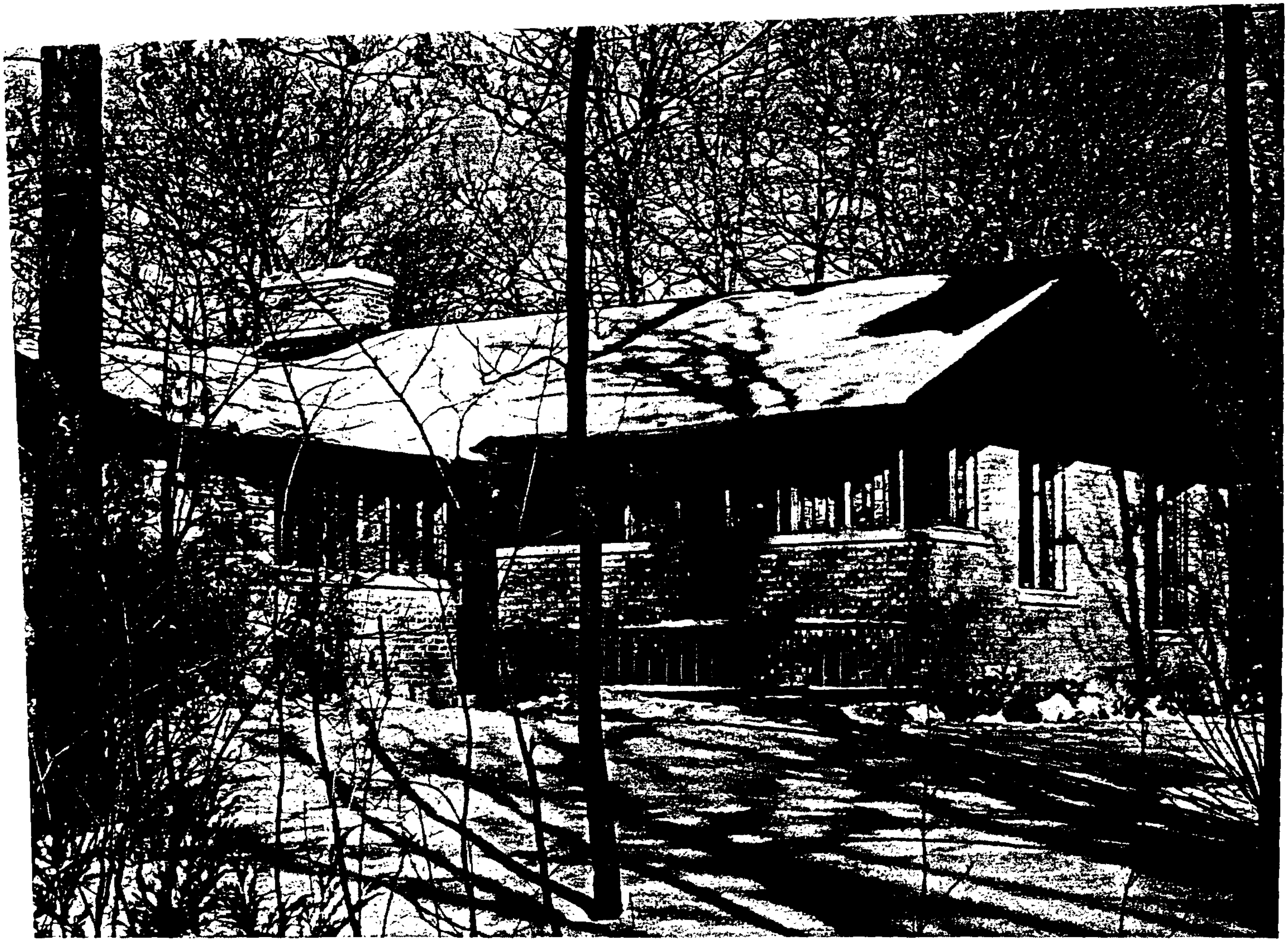


This two-room addition provides a dining room and a family room for a family of four. Family room (front of addition) is informal eating area and music and TV room. Note how new addition blends with the existing house.

SPACE PROBLEMS? add A ROOM ...OR TWO ...OR THREE

When you have enough space on your lot, there's one big advantage to getting extra space inside by building an addition. You aren't hampered by existing walls and framing. Your only limitations are what to add, how much to add and where to add.

The needs of your particular family answer the first two questions. But before you decide where to put on an addition, you have to know whether:

1. It meets local lot line restrictions. Your local building commissioner can tell you over the telephone how close to your lot lines you can build.

2. You can extend your existing heating system or will need separate space heaters. Your home improvement dealer can help you here, if you give him the dimensions of your house and the planned addition, plus the information off the name plate on your furnace or boiler.

3. Your new space is easily accessible from other areas in the house, and will not create traffic patterns that cause new problems.

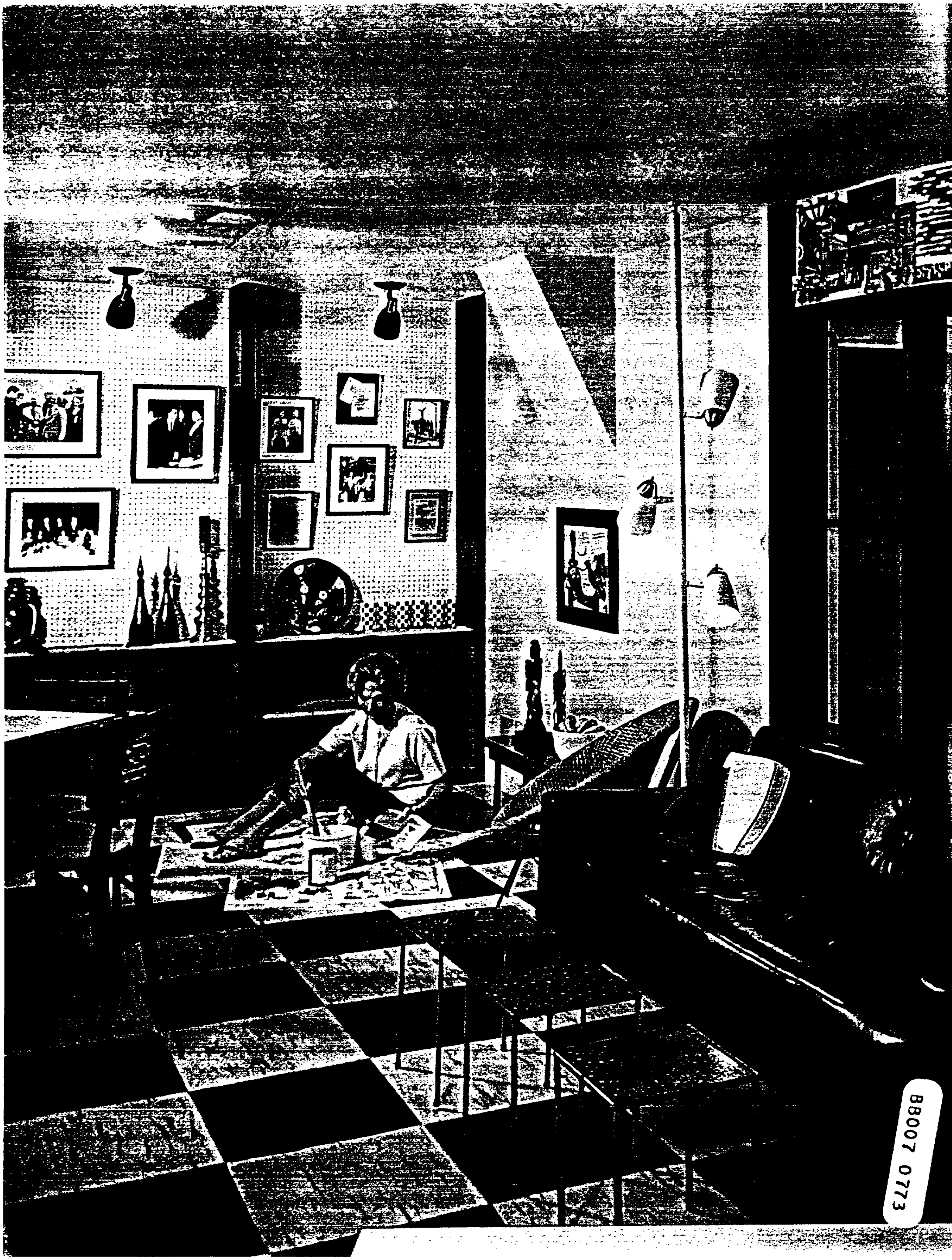
In the early stages of planning, the place to go for help and advice is your lumber dealer. He's seen problems like yours before, and can help you avoid the pitfalls and uncertainty that go with the lack of knowledge and fear with which most homeowners face the prospect of remodeling. Your dealer can stimulate your thinking on planning, steer you to a reliable builder and guide your selection of the best building materials for a successful room addition.

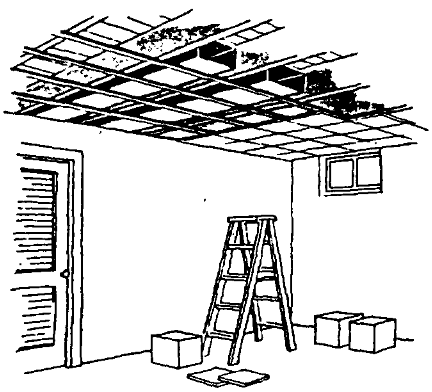
Come in for your free booklet on ROOM ADDITIONS

Family room part of the addition makes use of the original brick and redwood exterior of house. Pass-through was formerly a kitchen window. Walls of new addition are all SHEETROCK gypsum wallboard. Acoustical ceiling tile covers top half of high wall and all of ceiling to improve the tonal quality of music.

New dining room below features ceiling of SHEETROCK gypsum wallboard and recessed lighting for candlelit effect. Marble wall is made of chips imported from Italy, set in 4¾x9½-in. blocks, then attached to metal lath. With proper planning and building products, your addition can be as interesting and practical as this one.

HOME OF MR. & MRS. KENNETH HAMLIN · ARCHITECT: CHARLES C. INGOLD · PHOTOGRAPHY: BILL HEDRICH, HEDRICH-BLESSING · DATA: JESSIE WALKER





Basement remodeling is the most popular way to gain extra living space. The structure is there, ready to finish, and your project can usually be completed economically and at any time of the year.

But basement space for living must be dry. If you have a water problem, take care of that first by applying Dura-Stop compound to control penetration of water through cracks and holes in masonry. Or, with Texolite Dura-Dri compound, protect and decorate walls at the same time.

Foundation walls can be finished in other ways, too. The simplest method is to apply furring strips to the walls, then apply wallboard direct to furring. For added insulation, Thermafiber insulating wool batts can be stapled between furring strips before wallboard is applied.

Before ceiling can be finished, light framing (called furring) must be built around pipes, ducts and other obstructions that protrude below the underside of joists (see sketch). Once this is done, ceilings may be faced with ceiling tile, with Sheetrock gypsum wallboard, or a combination of wallboard and tile. If your basement room is going to be noisy, you can keep the upstairs quieter by using Baxbord gypsum backing board on the basement ceiling as a base for either Sheetrock or USG ceiling tiles.

A smooth concrete floor can be economically glamorized with Texolite floor paint. If you want pattern, you can lay floor tile that is recommended by the manufacturer for below-ground use. If your basement floor is uneven, see your building materials dealer for advice on how to level it. He is the best-equipped man in your neighborhood to help you with any phase of any home improvement project you might have in mind. His name is on the covers of Popular Home Ideas.

Come in for your free booklet on BASEMENT ROOMS

SPACE PROBLEMS? LET'S GO downstairs

Your basement can be like this . . . a highly livable room (left) for the whole family. Walls are covered with Sheetrock gypsum wallboard; ceilings are the original plaster. Far wall and cabinet storage unit doors are Duron perforated hardboard. Vinyl flooring is laid in 18-inch checkerboard pattern.

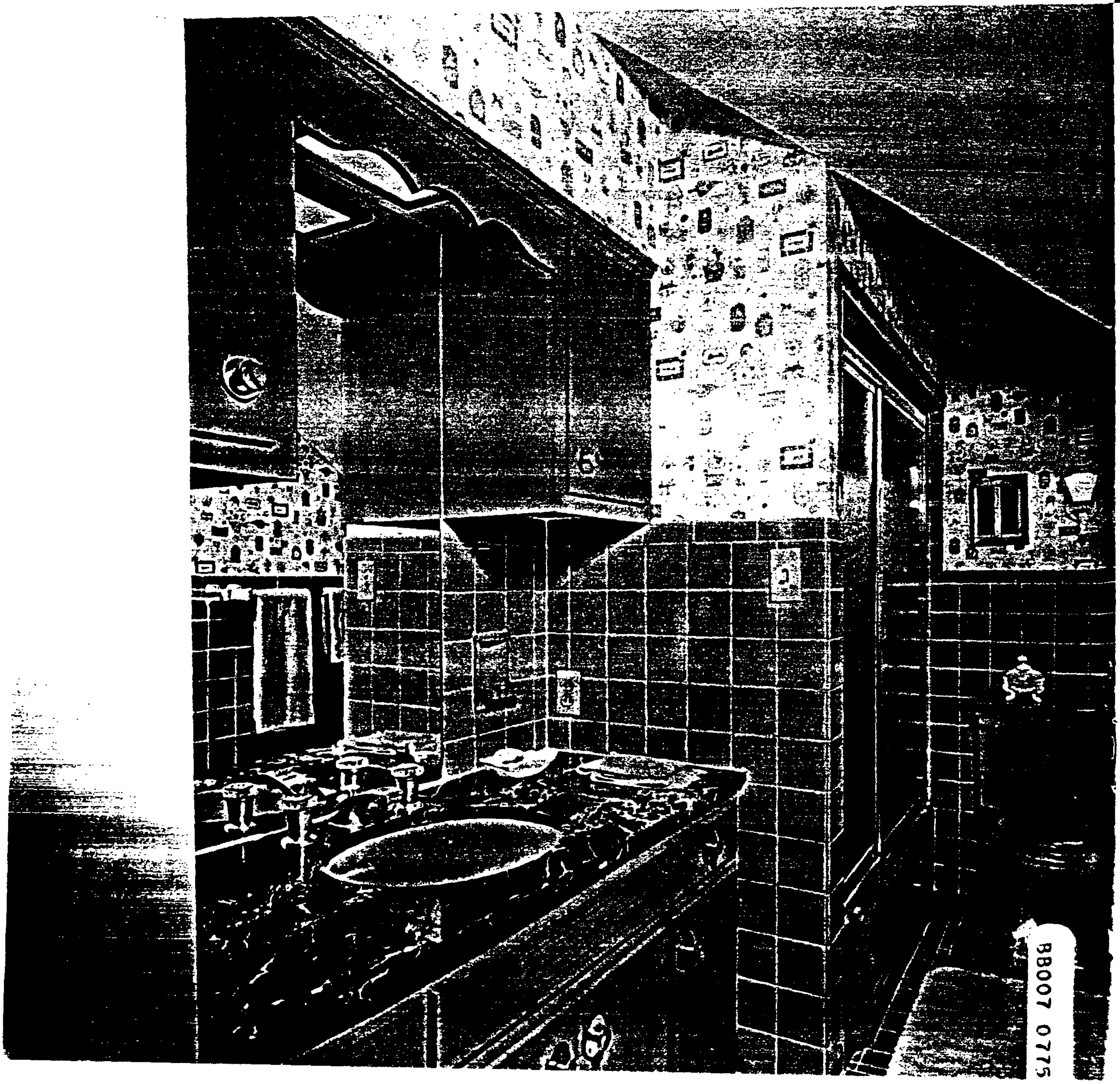
Multi-purpose room (right) has home office with desk, file cabinets and storage closet. Large windows give plenty of light, glass doors lead to barbecue patio. It's ideal to have an outside entrance to your basement room. As in this case, excavating may be necessary, but the results are well worth it.

HOME OF MR. & MRS. CHARLES DAVIDSON
DESIGNER-BUILDER: WALES THOMAS
PHOTOGRAPHY: SUTER, HEDRICH-BLESSING
DATA: SUSAN JONES MEDLOCK

BEFORE

SPACE PROBLEMS? MAKE ROOM IN THE attic

AFTER



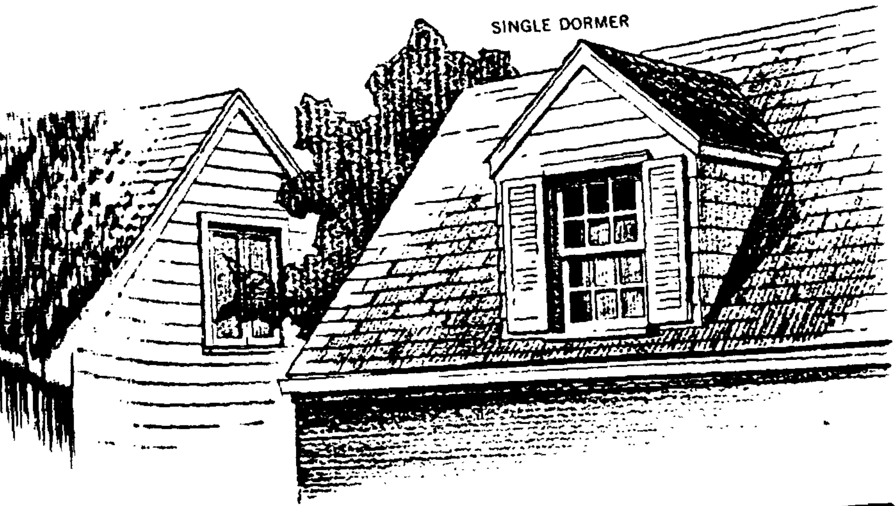
Unused space upstairs is often the perfect foil for your remodeling plans. It can provide you with another bedroom or two and a bath, or a family room or children's recreation center.

Your first consideration is available headroom. Measure to determine how much usable space you have (see sketch). A shed dormer (below) is the cure for lack of headroom. Single dormers (below) give needed light and add to appearance of house.

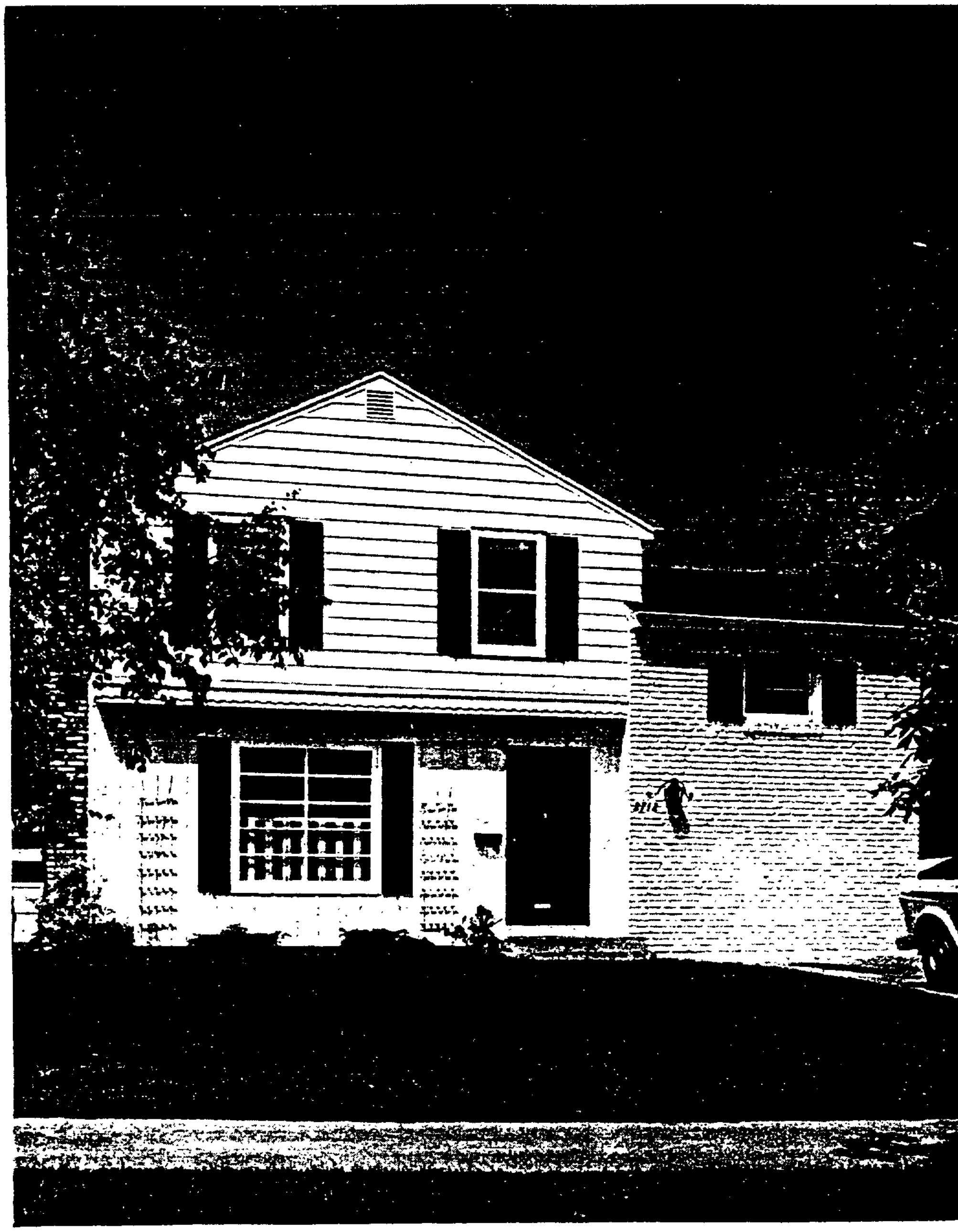
In planning, make use of the storage opportunities that are usually plentiful in attic areas. Built-ins of all types—shelves, closets, cabinets, even beds—can be put in kneewall space which doesn't have full headroom.

Check the size of your floor joists to make sure they are strong enough to accommodate all the activity you want. You'll need at least 2x6's. If you show your dealer a plan of the floor below your attic, and tell him what direction attic floor framing runs, he will know what size joists you need.

Even ample space is not worth fixing up unless you insure comfort with proper insulation, ventilation and heat. A visit to your lumber dealer for help in planning and selecting materials will give you the confidence to move ahead and to finish the job right.



Come in for your free booklet on ATTIC LIVING SPACE



SPACE PROBLEMS? MAKE A HOME IN YOUR garage

Push the car aside and move right in! In your garage you already have a roof and three walls. Close up the garage door opening, finish the interior, and you have a family recreation area, an extra bedroom or a work room.

Electric wiring, heating, plumbing, ventilation and insulation must be kept in mind while you plan your use of the space. After you develop your plan, you can start the interior as you would any "shell" space.

Garage conversion is a good do-it-yourself project for a handy homeowner. For guidance in product application, ask your lumber dealer. He knows materials and tools—and a good builder if you need one.

Come in for your free booklet on GARAGE CONVERSIONS

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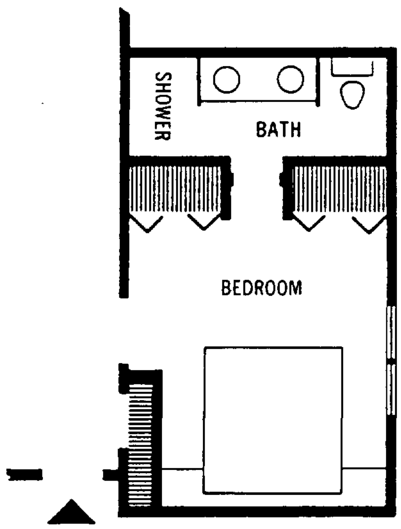
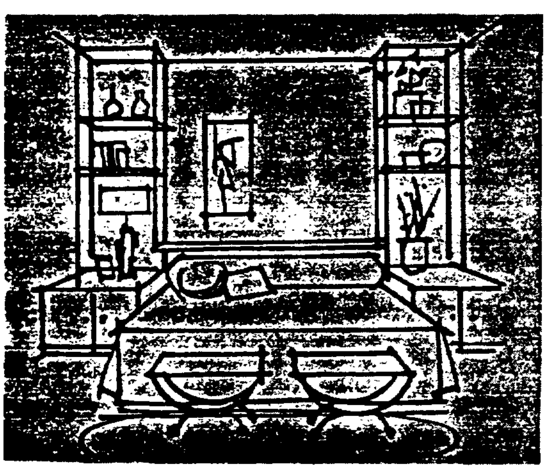


Complete new living quarters are the result of this garage conversion. The original, 12½x20-ft. space is now a new bedroom and bathroom. Plan (above) shows how small area gets maximum use. Garage entrance (left) was closed with brick matching existing wing. Small window lights storage area at second floor level.

New bedroom is wide enough for twin beds with a single headboard and flanking storage. Ceiling is SHEETROCK gypsum wallboard, sprayed with USG simulated acoustical finish paint. Walls are wallboard covered with small-patterned wallpaper.



HOME OF MR. & MRS. HOWARD ROSEN
DESIGNER: DAVID R. NELSON
PHOTOGRAPHY: INFINITY, INC.
DATA: ANNETTE I. SUKOV

SPACE PROBLEMS?

A study in contrast: This new kitchen (below) occupies the same space in an 80-year-old house as the old kitchen (left). Old doorway to pantry-porch area was sealed; pass-through to new dining area replaced old window. SHEETROCK gypsum wallboard was used to build new walls, resurface old. Washable KLEENTONE acoustical tile brightens ceiling. Note abundant storage space, effective color.

W. LEE
DRICH-BLESSING

Come in for your free booklet on KITCHEN MODERNIZATION

BB007 0779

Kitchen IDEAS

... well, you can find
... of your present
... doors, windows,
... your kitchen deal
... out changes
... and appearance.
... remove walls
... to create a pass
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... can be adapted
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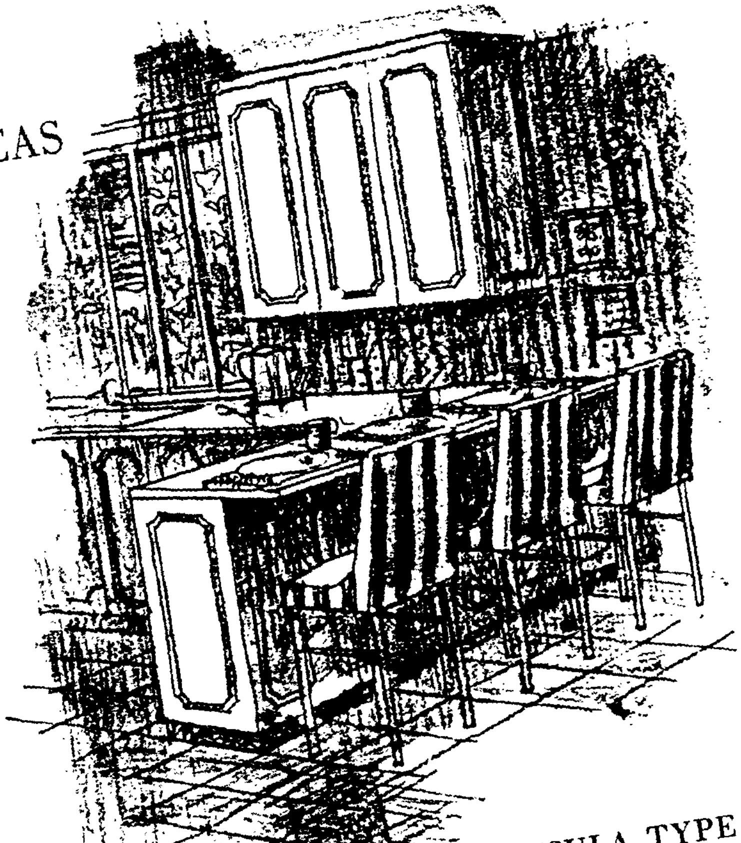
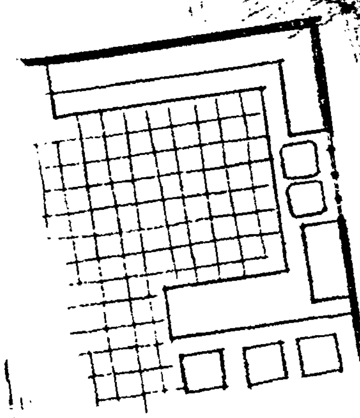
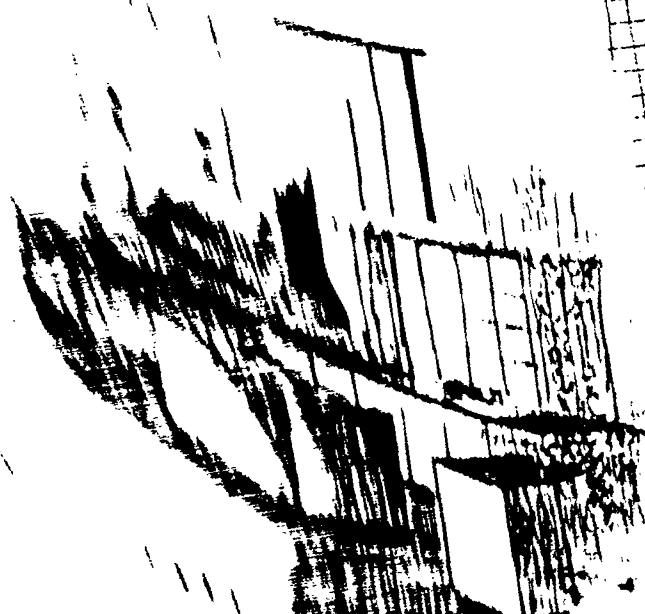
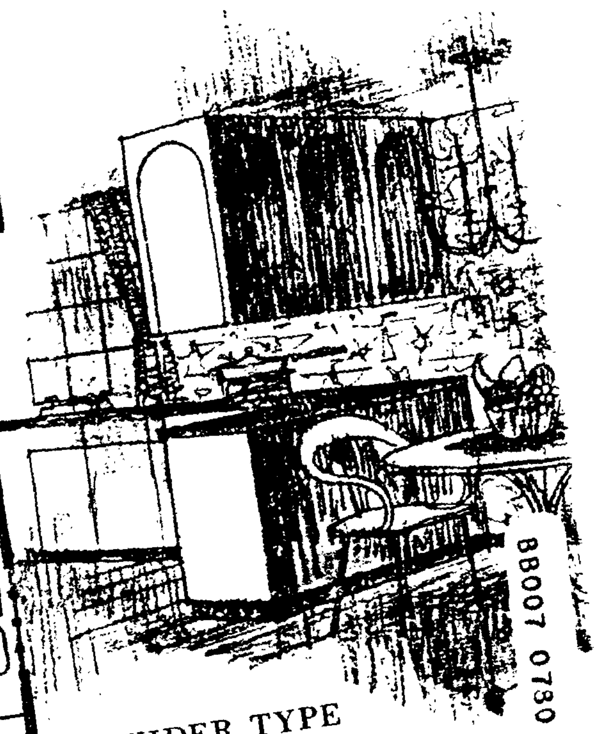
... your deal
... that's the

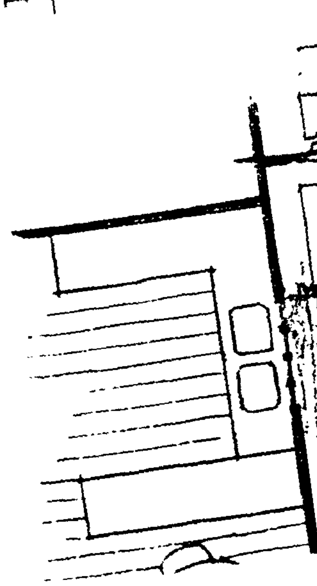


PENINSULA TYPE









DIVIDER TYPE

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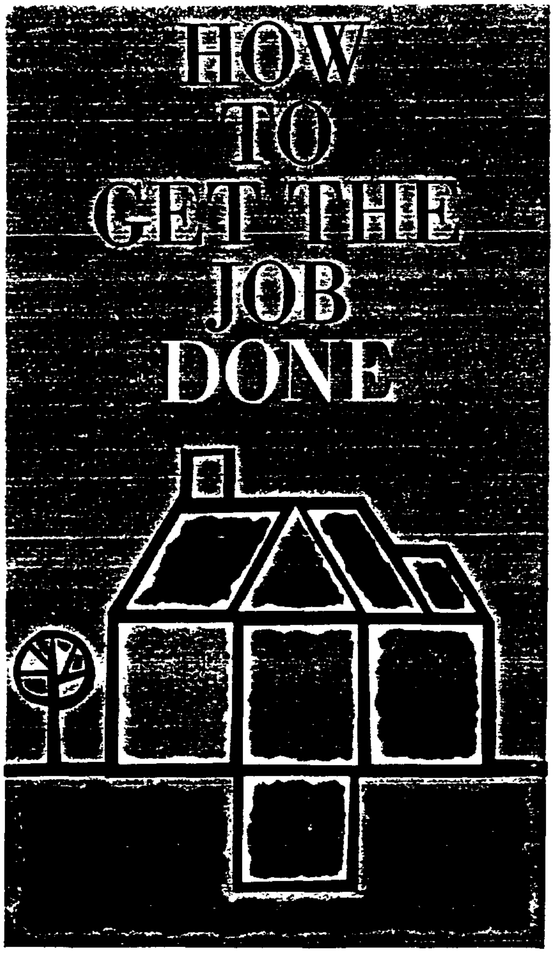


What's wrong with my house? What can I do to make it more livable, more attractive, more valuable now and later if I want to sell? Where do I get improvement ideas? Where can I start? Who can help me? How much can I do myself?

These are only a few of the questions homeowners ask themselves when they begin to realize that improvements to their home are badly needed. It's wise to first look objectively at your house to see where it fails its duty in providing an attractive, comfortable home for all your family.

Remodeling can be practical, stimulating and hard work. If planned properly, it can give you greater satisfaction than most anything you'll ever accomplish. And it *can* be done economically and without a vast knowledge of construction.

Begin with a general budget in mind (see discussion on financing, page 19), and a clear idea of what your family needs. Your reasons for remodeling can usually be boiled down to these:

1. To get more living space of a specific kind
2. To get more storage space
3. To get more use out of existing space
4. To modernize.

Consider all the ways these improvements can be made to your house: More living space by adding a family room, utility room, bedrooms? Building a larger living room or kitchen and putting the old space to better use? More storage by building wall-to-wall wardrobes? New walls and ceilings and built-ins to upgrade rooms not nice enough to use to the maximum? Raising an old house to today's comfort standards with new roofing, siding, insulation, wallboard, paint, windows, doors?

Let your imagination soar. Dream and scheme as if you could have what you want regardless of cost. Get all your ideas down on paper. While you dream, search for ideas everywhere that will make your dreams come true.

As you think of each specific need, imagine where it will fit into or onto your present house. Look at other houses that have been improved. Thumb through dozens of magazines, even though you *think* you know exactly what you want. Perhaps you won't waver from your original solution, but exposing your mind and eyes and desires to numerous visual experiences will open up new avenues to solving your problems.

As you see photographs and plans of favorite rooms or houses in magazines, clip them. Keep a ready reference file—perhaps a folder for different subjects, such as exteriors, interiors, kitchens, attics, etc., depending on the improvements you need.

One suggestion that experienced "home remodelers" have found helpful: include in your proposed improvement plans some dreams you would like to have come true, even though you don't think you can afford them. You can always eliminate them if preliminary costs run too high. But you might be pleasantly surprised at how much you *can* do for just a few dollars extra.

At this point you can follow one of three paths. You can go to an architect, talk to a building contractor or visit your lumber dealer.

You will spend more money if you employ an architect, but you'll also get your money's worth, especially if you have a major remodeling in mind. You can hire him to handle the entire job from planning through supervision of construction, usually at a fee based on the final cost of the project. Or you can hire him on an hourly basis for planning help or simply for consultation. He can provide the assurance that your finished remodeling will be as wonderful as you want it to be.

A contractor is an expert at construction, and is worth his weight in gold as an organizer of the work to be done and coordinator of the men who do it. By looking over your home-drawn plans and the areas you plan to improve, he can tell you what problems he might run into that you hadn't foreseen. He may be able to offer a suggestion or two. But except in rare instances he *is* not a designer and should not be counted on for planning help. And while he knows building materials, he may push for the materials he prefers to use, rather than those that best satisfy your tastes and desires.

Not too long ago many lumber dealers sold materials primarily to builders, and weren't particularly interested in your business. Not any more. Your dealer will look out for your interests because he wants your business, not for just one job, but far into the future. After looking over your plans, he can tell you whether you should see an architect, and can recommend several to choose from. He can tell you the proper time to talk to a contractor, and again can recommend good men. And no one knows materials better than he does.

If you will need financing help, preliminary plans are perhaps all you need at this stage. From them your lumber dealer can make a quick, accurate estimate of costs and help you arrange a convenient time-payment loan.

It is usually easier to get a remodeling loan if improvements increase the desirability of the house in the eyes of other families, too. In other words, adding *improvements most people like* is the best type of remodeling investment.

Eventually you will need final cost estimates and complete remodeling plans that specify by brand name the materials you want to use. These can be made by the man you select to handle the remodeling.

Unless your dealer handles the labor, the standard procedure is to ask for bids from three reputable contractors, and accept the lowest bid that meets your specifications.

From here on, the efficiency and quality of the modernization to be done will be in direct relation to the care with which you have selected those supervising the job. Remember that your building materials dealer can be of inestimable help throughout the job. Consult him whenever needed.

continued

HOW TO GET THE JOB DONE

continued

The amount of work you can do yourself in your own home improvement project depends on four major factors:

1. *Type* of improvements needed
2. *Size* of the project
3. *Materials* selected
4. *Time* job must be completed.

The first two factors will determine to a great extent how much help you will need in the beginning, or *planning*, stage. If your project is major, you will need professional help from start to finish —unless you're more experienced than most.

The last two factors—selection of materials and the job deadline—will greatly influence how much you can do in the *finishing* stage of the project. If you're in no hurry to finish and if you select the do-it-yourself type of materials, you can save a great deal of expense in home modernization.

Here is a list of materials that you may want to consider applying yourself. If you don't have the proper tools, you can rent them at minimum cost from most dealers:

Simplest
(require minimum knowledge and instruction)

- USG insulating sheathing—super strength, corner-brace or regular—all types require only a hammer and saw.
- THERMAFIBER pouring wool—no tools required, although a small rake will help to level off the layer of wool.
- THERMAFIBER insulating batts – applied with a stapling gun or hammer and nails. You will also need a serrated knife (a bread knife will do) for cutting.
- BAXBORD backing board for double wall construction—you'll need only a hammer and a wallboard cutting tool.
- DURON hardboard and underlayment – can be sawed and nailed just like wood.
- Woodgrained SHEETROCK gypsum wallboard – you'll need a wallboard knife and a plastic-headed hammer. Colored nails that match the color of wallboard are available from your lumber dealer.
- USG insulating tile and QUIETONE acoustical tile —if applied with adhesive, you will need a sharp utility knife and a putty knife; if applied with staples, you need only a stapling gun.
- TEXOLITE floor paint—applied with brush or roller. Requires little preparation beyond a clean floor.

More difficult
(require some skill and care in application)

- Vinyl-coated SHEETROCK gypsum wallboard – as long as you have little fitting around such wall interruptions as doors and windows, this product is easy to apply with nails or adhesive. But because you have

HOW MUCH CAN YOU DO?

no way of covering up mistakes, its application takes considerable care.

- Plain SHEETROCK gypsum wallboard with finished joints—wallboard itself is easy to apply; you need a hammer, wallboard nails and a cutting tool. Joint finishing is easy, too, once you develop the knack of it. But you must work carefully, because your carelessness is in plain sight when the job is done. To apply PERF-A-TAPE joint reinforcement, your only tool is a broadknife with which to spread PERF-A-TAPE joint compound.
- KLEENTONE acoustical tile—no more difficult to apply than other ceiling tile, but does require considerable care in cutting to fit around light fixtures and around the edges of the ceiling.
- USG roofing shingles—a hammer and a roofer's knife are the tools needed. The work isn't complicated, but you have to know what you're doing to assure watertightness at ridges and in valleys. Also, if your roof is steep, you will need to build scaffolding or a platform to work from.
- USG louvers – because you will have to cut through an existing wall, roof or eave (depending on the ventilating louvers you select), you need to be a fairly good carpenter to install louvers. Tools required are a drill, keyhole saw, crosscut saw and hammer. To install louvers in the roof, you'll need a roofer's knife and a spreader for applying SUPER-TITE roofing compound to seal joints against weather.
- TEXOLITE vinyl exterior and GRAND PRIZE paints. Few amateur painters are as good as they think they are. Painting looks easy, and is easy if you do it right. But a good paint job takes hours of careful preparation of existing surfaces, and considerable care in application.

Not for the amateur

- RED TOP plaster—plastering is a job that requires special tools not readily available to the non-professional, and an ability that can't be acquired overnight. If you've tried to do any plastering, you'll know why it isn't a do-it-yourself project.
- USG roll roofing—for the flat and near-flat roof, roll roofing is applied either with hot tar mopped on or cold mastic. Tar requires special equipment.
- GLATEX siding—goes on easily and rapidly once you get the first course in place, but that course must be absolutely straight if you are to get a good-looking result. Your tools are a hammer and a level.

If you want to know more about application of materials before you decide what you can do, ask your dealer for a copy of his free booklet, "How to Complete Your Remodeling Project." It is full of drawings and photographs showing in detail how to apply the most common home improvement materials. It may give you go-ahead confidence.

continued

1. Gypsum wallboard of all types can be shaped to fit simply by scoring the surface and snapping the board. It breaks cleanly.

2. Ceiling tile goes up quickly with either staples or adhesive. You can improve a room's comfort and appearance between breakfast and lunch.

3. Paint can dress up a room more quickly than anything else. But without proper preparation the effect won't last very long.

Never buy on the first call from a home improvement salesman who knocks at your door. If you're asked to sign a contract before the salesman leaves the first time, he's probably trying to pressure you—his price may be too high to stand comparison with others. Always insist on a complete plan you can understand—for all home improvements.

If you're not familiar with the work of one or more contractors, check with your lumber dealer or an architect for his recommendations. Both know from experience in following the results of a variety of completed jobs the type of contractor who can be depended upon for best results.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT people

Be cautious in buying from door-to-door salesmen, "choosy" in selecting a contractor

Look carefully at other remodeling jobs in progress. Note quality of work, integrity of men on the job. Note name of contractor, his address, other pertinent facts for later reference.

Your lumber dealer is a ready source of help in planning, plans, and advice on all the problems encountered in a home improvement project. Cultivate his friendship. Look over his free plans and other aids. He is your expert on home improvement from start to finish. He's in town to stay, and to live with his customers.

BB007 07

MAKE **money** WORK FOR YOU

When is the best time to modernize?

Now! The sooner your modernization is completed, the sooner you'll be able to enjoy its benefits. And the younger you'll be when the loan is repaid. Money invested wisely in improvements that appreciate is worth more than dollars that may lose purchasing value.

Credit is a wonderful tool, as any businessman will testify. And you, as the homeowner, are a businessman, too, with varied management responsibilities. Credit not only helps you buy the things you need but helps business in general, which helps you, too.

Where can you get a loan?

Lots of places. You may have to look no further than the lumber dealer named on the covers of this magazine. He can help you arrange financing—just one more service he offers as home improvement headquarters.

Here are other possibilities:

FHA-insured home improvement loans are available under both Title I and Section 203K. Under Title I, maximum loan is $3,500, maximum term 5 years. Section 203K extends both these maximums, but availability is limited and other limitations are rather stringent.

Federal Savings & Loan Associations can make home improvement loans insured by FHA under its home improvement program without the loans being secured by first liens.

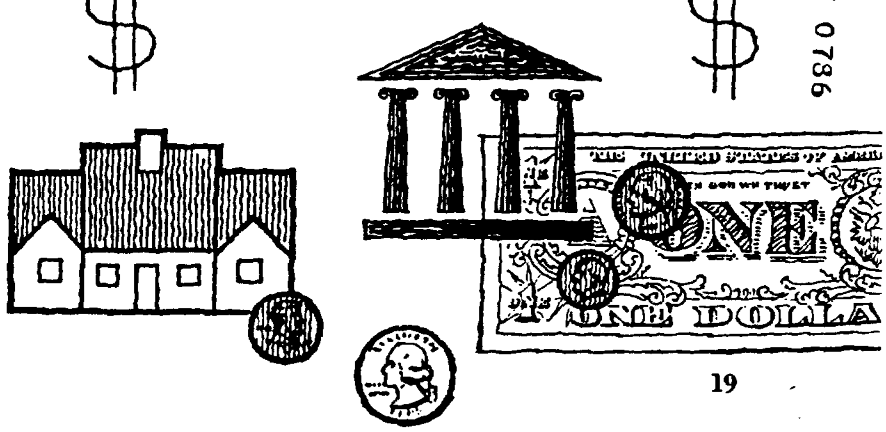
National Banks are authorized to make home improvement loans insured by FHA under its new home improvement loan program.

Farmers Home Administration is authorized to make 100% home-purchase and fix-up loans directly to residents of rural areas and towns with populations of 2,500 or less at 4% interest. Eligibility rates are liberal. Applicants need not be farmers. In addition, liberalized rural housing loans are available for construction, repair and remodeling of dwellings and farm buildings.

Unless yours is a major home improvement project, it may take less time and trouble to get a personal loan from a loan company. However, the high interest rate for a short-term personal loan may cost you more in the long run.

It may be to your advantage as a homeowner to obtain an "open-end" loan, if your mortgage has a clause which lets you reborrow any sum up to the amount of your paid-up principal. Such a loan is at the same interest rate as your original mortgage and has no large closing cost. You can repay the money either by increasing your payments or by extending your present payments. You may be able to convert your mortgage to include the open-end provision if it does not already include it.

There are many good sources of credit in your area. But discuss your financing problems with your HOME IDEAS lumber dealer first. He may be able to offer you the best deal of all.



material	size	pricing unit	remarks
Gypsum wallboard	Plain: ¼", ⅜", ½", ⅝"; 4 ft. wide, and 6 to 12 ft. long. Woodgrained, vinyl-woodgrained and vinyl-coated: ⅜" thick, 4 ft. wide, 7 to 12 ft. long.	Per sq. ft. in panels	Plan installation on paper to minimize waste, cutting and joint treatment
Gypsum plaster		Per bag	Recommend contractor application only
Acoustical or insulating ceiling tile	½", ¾", 1"; 12 x 12 and 12 x 24	Per tile	Staple or nail to nailing strips; or apply with adhesive (12 x 12 only)
Hardboard	⅛", 3/16", ¼"; panels from 4 x 2 ft. to 4 x 8 ft.	Per sq. ft. in panels	Apply with screws rather than nails
Plywood	3/16" to ¾"; panels from 4 x 2 ft. to 4 x 10 ft.	Per sq. ft. in panels	Plan installation on paper to minimize waste.
Wall tile	Various	Per sq. ft.	Follow tile manufacturer's recommendations for applying and preparation of wall surface
Insulating sheathing	2 x 8 ft., 4 x 8 ft. and 4 x 9 ft.	Per sq. ft.	Estimate cutting loss at less than 5%
Insulating plank	½" thick; 8, 10, 12 and 16" wide; 8, 10 and 12 ft. long	Per sq. ft.	
Insulating wool batts	15" and 23" wide; 2, 4 and 8 ft. lengths	Per running ft.	Use thickness that is best for climate
Asphalt roofing felt	36" wide, 72- or 144-ft. long rolls	Per roll	Allow approximately 18-in. overlap of strips
Asphalt roofing shingles	Various	Per square (100 sq. ft.)	For roof pitches 3 in. in 12 in. and greater
Asphalt roll roofing (selvage edge)	36" wide; 36-ft. long rolls	Per roll	For flat or shed-type of roofs; roll covers 50 sq. ft.
Siding (wood, asbestos)	Various	Per square (100 sq. ft.)	
Brick	Various	Per 1,000 bricks	Recommend contractor application only
Concrete block	Most common: 8" x 8" x 16" and 4" x 8" x 16"	Per block	
Concrete		Per cubic yard	Mixture and strength vary according to final use; recommend contractor application
Cut or rough stone, flagstone	Variable	Per ton	Waste may increase price per sq. ft. of final coverage
Wood strip flooring	25/32" thick; 1½", 2¼", and 3¼" wide	Per sq. ft.	Add ⅓ to floor area to compensate for tongue-and-groove waste and fitting
Wood block flooring	7/16" and 25/32" thick; blocks 9" x 9"	Per sq. ft.	Apply with flooring nails or mastic
Linoleum	Any length, widths of 2', 3', 6' and 9'. Also in plank widths	Per running ft.	Apply over DURON underlayment
Floor tile	Various	Per tile	Follow manufacturer's recommendations for application in areas subject to excessive moisture

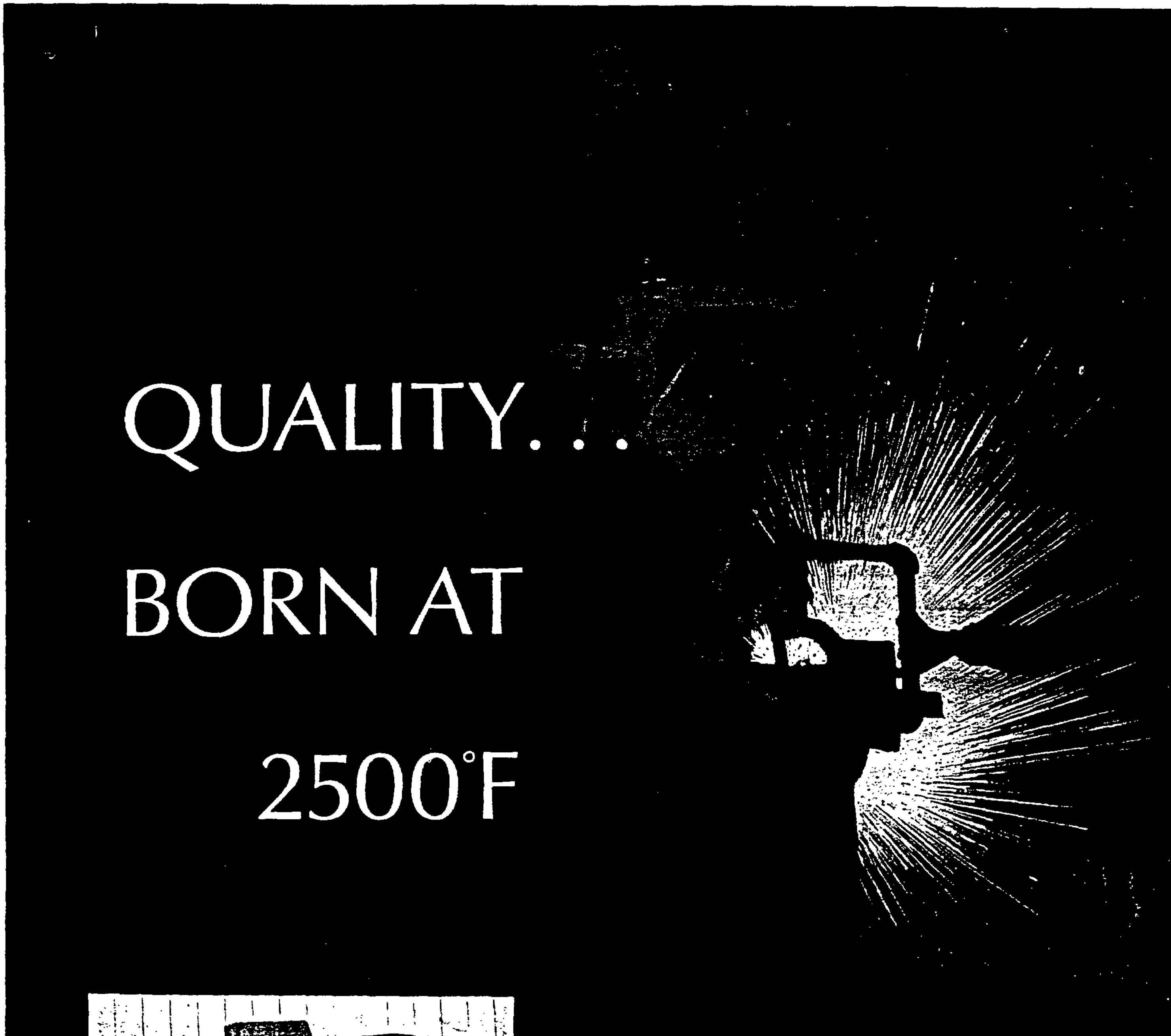
preparation and finishes

Use this data when figuring quantities of finishing or application materials. Areas for paint are one coat.

material	how applied	coverage
Floor tile cement	Notched trowel	130-150 sq. ft./gal.
Exterior paint (over wood)	Brush or spray	400-450 sq. ft./gal.
Vinyl exterior paint (over masonry)	Baby Dutch brush, roller, spray gun	Up to 450 sq. ft./gal.
Porch and deck paint	Brush	550-650 sq. ft./gal.
Concrete paint	Brush	400 sq. ft./gal.
Varnish	Brush	700-800 sq. ft./gal.
PERF-A-TAPE cement (dry or ready-mixed)	Broadknife	75 ft. of tape per 5 lb.
Adhesive for wallboard, tileboard, plastic wall tile	Deep-notched spreader	50-54 sq. ft./gal.
Wallboard sealer	Roller or brush	500-600 sq. ft./gal.
Interior paint (latex or oil base)	Roller or brush	500-600 sq. ft./gal.
Gloss enamel	Brush	175 sq. ft./gal.
Linoleum paste	Notched trowel	100-108 sq. ft./gal.

help from your lumber dealer

Keep in touch with your lumber dealer from the first pencil pushing in planning to the final swish of your paint brush. He will be of invaluable assistance to you throughout your interesting modernizing experience. He will be your friend and advisor when you need him.



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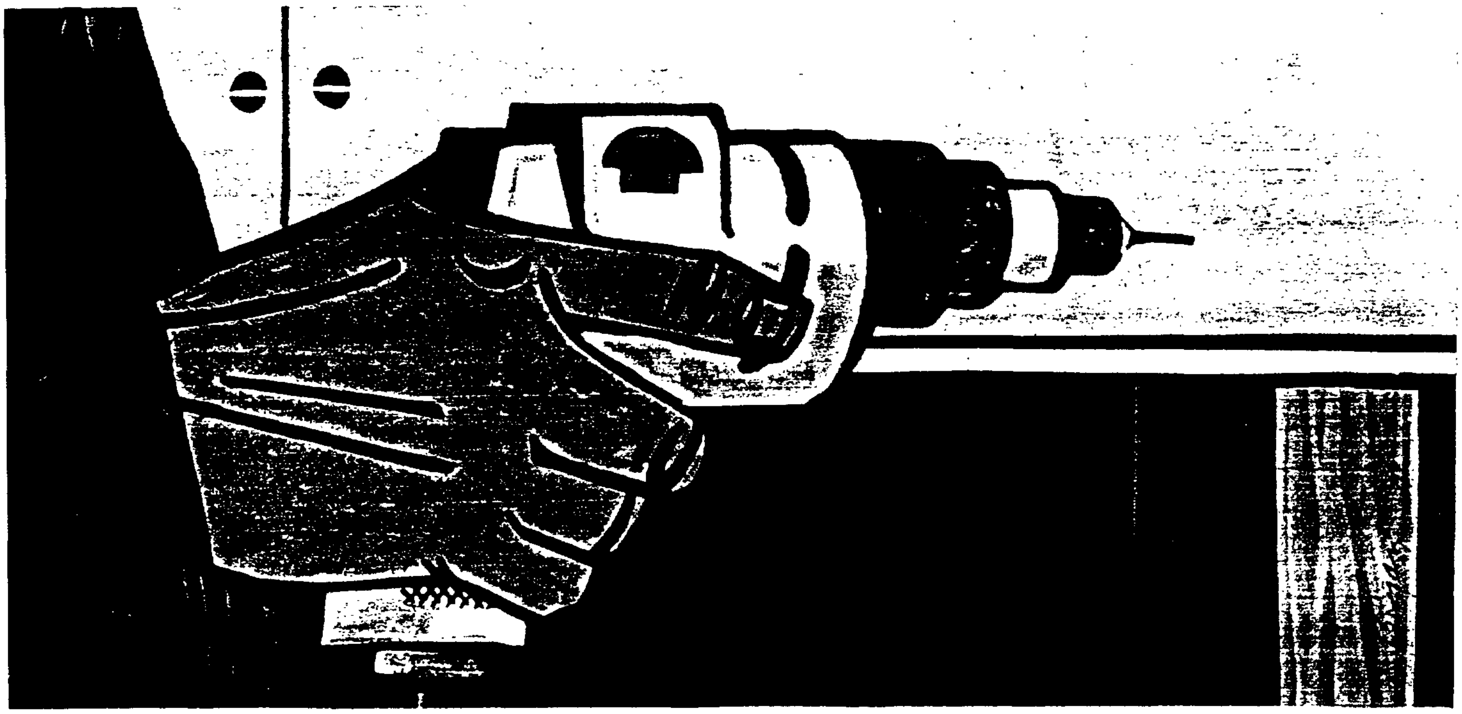

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