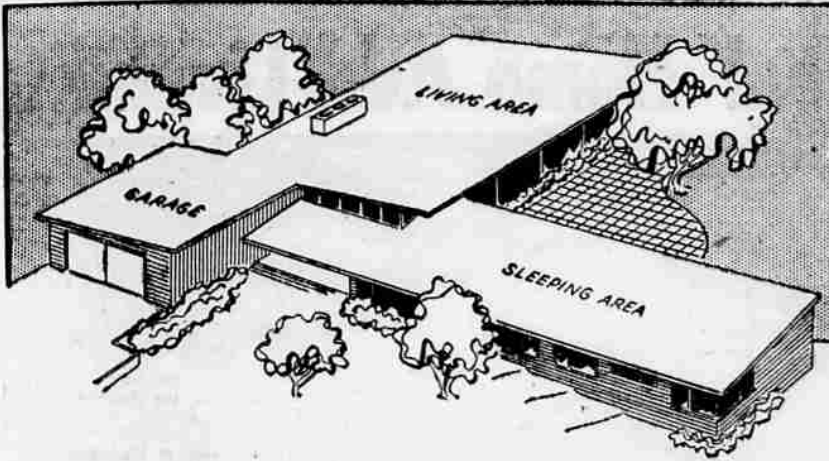


Thermostats Lower Fuel Bills



TWO THERMOSTATS are needed to gauge the heating needs of a house such as this one. One controls the living area wing, the other controls the sleeping wing.

Your home may not be as comfortable as it should be unless you have multi-zone temperature control.

Modern homes are spreading out more horizontally, and often on different levels. In this type of structure, the lack of proper temperature control may become an acute problem, creating large areas of discomfort.

Multi-zone temperature control simply means having more than one thermostat in the house—a separate thermostat for each separate area with varied temperature needs.

Bedrooms, for example, do not need to be heated to the same degree during the day as living areas of the house. And during the night, proper temperature control in the bedrooms is more important than it is in living areas.

In sprawling areas of today's ranch houses and split level homes, a single thermostat for the entire house usually cannot provide adequate temperature control.

A single thermostat also can be costly because of wasted heat in areas not occupied for large portions of the day or night.

Experts give these tips for proper regulation of home temperatures:

The more a house spreads out, the greater its wall and roof exposure to outside effects of sunlight, wind, heat or cold. The sunny side of the house may be warm, the shaded or windward walls cold.

For maximum comfort, a heating or air conditioning plant should serve each side separately, providing more heating or cooling as required.

Picture windows and glass walls are even more susceptible to outdoor effects, and separate thermostatic control is needed to provide proper indoor temperatures.

Rooms over a basement tend to be warmer than those over a slab, over an open carport or over a garage. Means are needed, therefore, for controlling temperatures in these rooms.

Basement rooms are virtually unaffected by daily weather changes, but they are influenced by ground temperatures. Again, separate provision is needed for control of rooms above ground and those below ground to offset the separate effects to which each is subjected.

Ideally, a house should be heated or cooled in the same manner as it is lighted, with separate controls for each room. Individual room temperature control may not be economically feasible in the average home, but all houses should be divided into zones of like conditions and heated or cooled accordingly.

A division between the sleeping zone, the living zone and the recreation zone is practical. Thus, it becomes possible to control the supply of heating or cooling in one zone to meet unusual heating or cooling needs in other zones.

A separate control device also may be needed to meet unusual requirements in a nursery or office or a room occupied by elderly people whose comfort demands are different than younger persons.

Expansion areas and built-on

rooms often have unusual exposure problems and their temperature requirements vary greatly.

Odd shaped houses, built for example in an L, T or U, have different heating and cooling requirements.

The advice of an architect or heating contractor should be obtained to get maximum results from separate controls.

Generally, multi-zone temperature control can be achieved by using automatically controlled dampers in furnace ducts (or by using valves in a steam or hot water system) and separate thermostats for control of each zone.

Basement Popular For Family Room

One reason the basement is so popular for a recreation room, rumpus room or family "fun room" is that it makes it possible to make a considerable amount of noise there without being heard outside the house, says the Better Basement Institute. The reason is that the foundation wall—whether of concrete, concrete block or cinder block—usually absorbs more sound than the average wall above ground. You can "make music together" in the basement without unduly disturbing your neighbors.

"HORNBOOK"

The "hornbook" was an elementary school book used in England during the Middle Ages. It consisted of a single sheet of parchment, protected by a sheet of transparent horn.

ON THE HOUSE

Home owners are becoming more investment conscious.

This is indicated by the fact that record numbers of home owners are expected to undertake home improvement and remodeling projects during 1958.

If you own a home with wood siding, the job of sprucing up your property is easy and inexpensive, explains the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

A fresh coat of paint is one of the most economical ways of enhancing the value of a wood-sided home, whether you do the work yourself or hire a professional painter.

Wood home owners are aware of the great improvement potential which their homes possess. Wood is exceptionally adaptable to color change. Wood surfaces painted imaginatively can be made to glow with new warmth and cleanliness.

Applying new paint to wood surfaces is an ideal project for the first mild days of spring. It can be a stimulating project that will increase the value of your property. Dry, clear days with temperatures above 40 degrees are excellent conditions. Morning dew or frost must be allowed time to evaporate in order to insure that the wood is completely dry before paint is applied.

Careful selection of the right paint is always important. Quality paints stay fresh looking longer and offer greater durability.

Here are some tips to make the job easier:

How much paint? No need to guess about it. The primer or first coat will cover approximately 550 square feet per gallon. The finish coat usually covers 600 square feet per gallon. Allow the primer coat three days drying time, then apply the finish coat.

Certain preparations are necessary before repainting. If the old paint is faded, dirty or chalking, dust off the surfaces prior to repainting. All loose, flaking and blistering paint should be removed with a wire brush or scraper. The durability of the new paint will depend largely upon the condition of the surface.

How many coats? A two or three-coat job is required for new wood surfaces, one primer and

one or two finish coats. For repainting, a one-coat paint job is often sufficient. The home owner should be cautioned about repainting. Washing will often restore the appearance of the wood surfaces. Wait for the old coat of paint to show signs of chalking before you add a new one.

Local climate has a lot to do with the type of paint most suitable for your dwelling. Check with your paint dealer on the conditions to which paints are subjected in your particular area.

Here are the types and qualities of paints on the market:

1. Titanium Lead Zinc Paints—most are of this type, very white in appearance, wear away slowly. Durable chalk-free types should be specified for above masonry.

2. White Lead Paint—durable and prove a good surface for repainting.

3. Titanium Zinc Paint—durable, suitable for surfaces exposed to industrial gases and in areas of intense sunlight where severe chalking may be encountered.

4. Titanium Paint—very durable under adverse moisture conditions, resistant to blistering and staining from nails, screws and industrial gases.

5. Undercoaters or primers—the undercoat should be free of zinc oxide.

6. Dark-Colored Paints—generally more durable than white paints, contains no white pigment.

7. Trim-Paints—used for screens, shutters, good durability and moisture resistant.

8. Undercoats for Trim—usually undercoat of gray or neutral color as primer.

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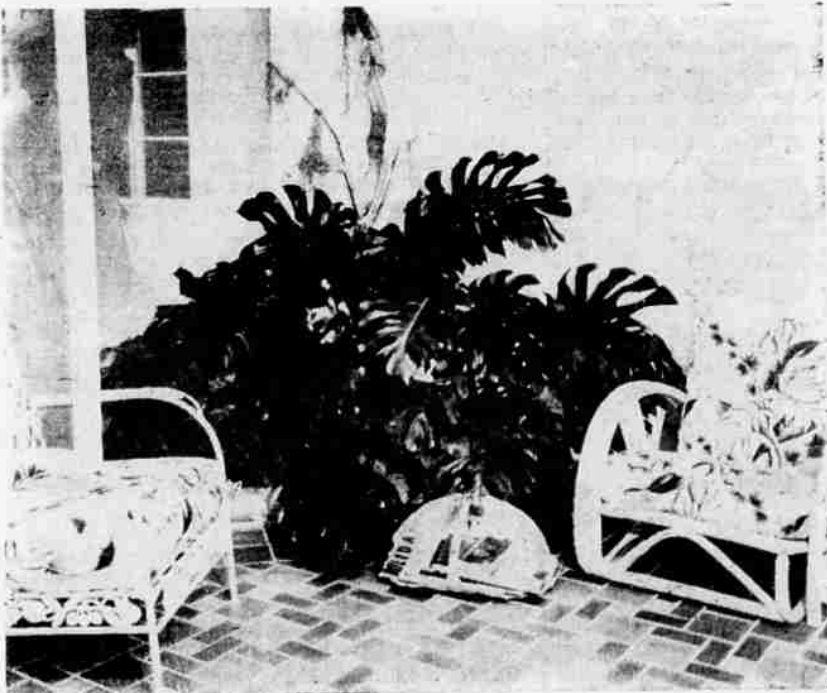
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