

DO-IT-YOURSELF

Use Early Spring Days
To Plan Home Painting

By J. RALPH DALZELL

The time is here for spring painting! Decoration and protection are the reasons for regularly painting the exterior of houses. Paint protects it against wind, rain, sleet, snow and harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun. Paint color beautifies houses and disguises or minimizes any shortcoming of its design and emphasizes its good points.

When To Paint? Modern exterior paints are formulated to last for at least four years in most climates. In general, repaint promptly when the old paint has worn so thin that you can see the grain of the wood through it. Do not make the mistake of waiting until the old paint cracks or peels. If that happens, the repainting job will be much more difficult and expensive. Painting should be done in clear, dry weather when the temperature is above 50 degrees. Paint in the shade.

What To Paint? As indicated in the picture, wood siding, shingles, window sash, door and window frames, doors, trim, shutters, gutters, downspouts and wrought iron railings should be inspected once a year and, if necessary, repainted.

What Paint To Use? For wood siding, use any good grade (cheap paints are never economical) of regular house paint. Use a chalking paint which weathers gradually and is cleaned by rain unless masonry exists below the wood. In this case use a non-chalking paint. Wood shingles can be stained to protect them and make them colorful. For trim, sash, door and window frames and shutters, use a colorful exterior enamel or special trim-and-trellis paint. For gutters and downspouts use same paint as for siding. Use enamel or varnish as required for doors.

For masonry surfaces as brick, concrete, stucco or blocks an alkali-resistant paint must be used. In general, it is safe to use rubber-base paint, exterior emulsion or portland cement paint. When color is not desired a transparent, water-repellent silicone can be used.

Iron and steel should be protected with a coat of corrosion-resistant primer such as red lead and followed by metal enamel or house paint. Window screens should be primed and painted to prevent corroding and staining washes.

How Many Coats Of Paint? This depends on several factors. New wood should be given a coat of primer, followed by two coats of regular house paint or one coat of the new one-coat paint. If paint is badly weathered (too thin), apply a primer and two coats as for new wood. If old paint is just too thin,

prime any bare spots and apply one coat of house paint, enamel or trim-and-trellis paint.

How Much Paint? Most paints used on houses normally cover about 600 square feet a gallon; primers about 450 feet. First, determine average height of your house from foundation to the eaves for flat roofs. Add two feet for pitched roofs. Then measure the distance around the foundation. Multiply these figures to find total square feet. Divide by 600 or 450 to find number of gallons required for one coat. This applies to siding and first coat on trim. Allow one gallon of trim-and-trellis paint for each five gallons of siding paint.

Almost as important as the quality of paint is the proper preparation of the surface. Dirt, oil and grease and mildew must be removed. Any loose, scaly, or blistered paint should be scraped away and the bare spots primed. Loose boards should be nailed and the nails countersunk. Rust should be brushed away from any metal surfaces, again priming with metal primer. Check the joints around window frames, doors; and where boards butt together. If necessary, recaulk cracks. Check the putty on the window sash and replace it where it is cracked or missing. If any boards are replaced, new lumber should be primed as previously noted. Seal off knots and sap streaks with shellac or aluminum paint. Fill all cracks, sandpaper smooth, and clean carefully before painting.

Q.—How can I patch holes and broken places in old linoleum?

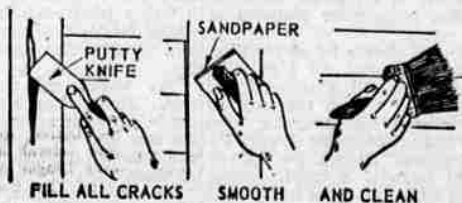
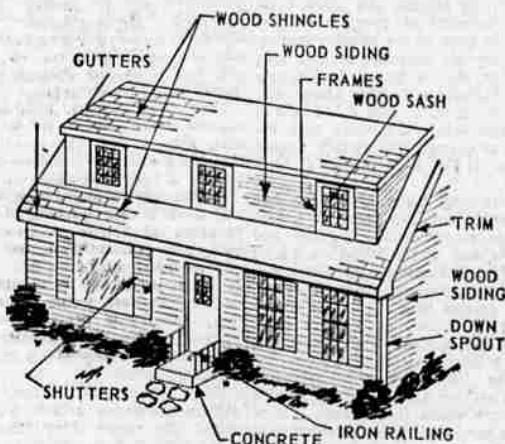
A.—Cork and white shellac can be used to make a patching plaster. Grind cork up finely, and add white shellac. The mixture should have consistency of paint. Apply to holes and cracks, and when dry, touch up the patches with paint to match the pattern of the linoleum.

Q.—Is it possible to buy new furniture, such as sideboards, chests, or cabinets that are finished on both sides so they can be used as room dividers?

A.—Yes, many furniture manufacturers now finish such furniture items on all four sides. Ask your furniture store.

Q.—Is there any difference between glues, as for socket joints in chairs and other furniture?

A.—All glues will create a tight joint if properly used. However, some glues swell the wood and thus create an even tighter joint that isn't likely to dry out and allow a loose joint again. The swelling type glues can be used for all socket joints.

Degree Honors Program
To Start At OSC This Fall

OREGON STATE COLLEGE — schedules. A degree honors program in the school of science will be started at Oregon State College this fall to "enrich education opportunities for the more able student and to recognize scholarly achievement."

The OSC honors program will be unique in that it will be open to entering freshmen as well as sophomores, juniors and seniors. President A. L. Strand announced. Under the program, students will do special extra work—reading, research, seminars, special courses, etc.—throughout all four years of their college careers and will receive diplomas that indicate honors in their specific field.

To be eligible for the honors program, an entering freshman must rank in the upper one-third of his high school graduating class and must have an average above B in science and mathematics. The student's performance on college placement examinations also will be considered in selection for the program.

Students already in science at OSC may apply for the honors program if their grade-point average is above B and if they are recommended by their department faculty. If the extra study load of the honors program proves too demanding, students may withdraw from the program at any time and resume normal course

professor of hygiene and health education, is council chairman.

Freshmen and sophomores in the honors program will enroll in honors sections in chemistry, English, mathematics and physics; will develop a reading knowledge in a foreign language; and will enroll in a special one-credit course each term and carry out individual and independent assignments.



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