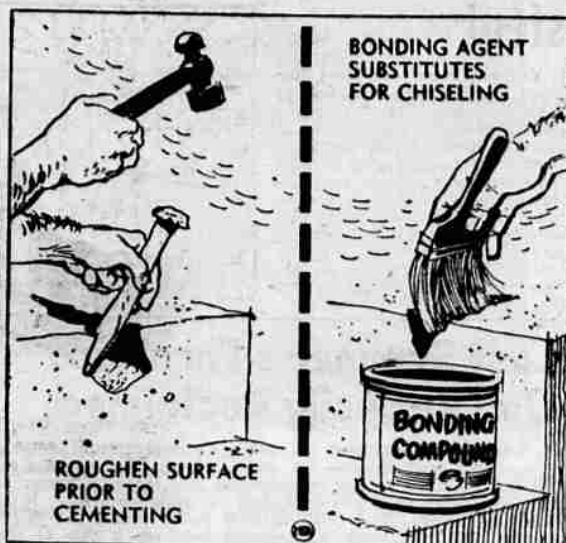




**BONDING AGENT
SUBSTITUTES
FOR CHISELING**

**ROUGHEN SURFACE
PRIOR TO
CEMENTING**

Whether you stick to hammer and chisel or exchange them for a brush, preparing the damaged area is first step in making repairs in concrete and other masonry.

Bad Weather Adds Damage To Concrete-Mortar Spots

By MR. FIX

Distributed by NEA Service, Inc.

One of your first springtime strolls should be taken right around your own home, with your eyes carefully focused on sidewalk, driveway and foundation.

If, last fall, you noticed hairline cracks "too small to bother with," you're in for a surprise.

In all probability, they're no longer small. And, if you don't repair them soon, heavy spring rains will do further damage.

Cement and mortar weather in any climate, but if you live in the north, here's what happened:

Rain, snow and ice, through alternate freezing and thawing, caused expansion and contraction which broke down the concrete or mortar.

Look for damage, particularly at the joint where two sections of masonry meet.

A patio, walk or drive that butts against the house foundation offers a prime spot at which winter can get in its worst licks.

Check the joint to see that it hasn't opened, and that the old sealer has not worn away.

Caution: Be sure danger of hard frost has passed before making repairs.

If the gap is a small one, fill it with caulking material or asphalt cement. If a larger gap is present, fill with concrete patching material.

Cracks in the foundation proper, or in drives, walks or steps, also require filling with concrete patching material.

Most building supply outlets and many hardware stores now offer for sale one or more bonding agents or compounds.

These are substances which help new concrete adhere to old, and use of one of them often eliminates the need for roughing the surface to be repaired.

All you need to do is clean the affected area with a wire brush, brush on the bonding agent and apply the patching material.

If you prefer to follow the traditional method of making repairs of this nature, roughen edges of the crack with a cold or stone chisel. Enlarge the opening so that it is wider at the bottom than at the top (see illustration). Clean out all loose particles. A wire brush does a good job of it.

Wet the spot so that the entire area is damp, and apply the patching cement.

Easiest to prepare is commercially mixed concrete, which requires the addition of water only before use. If you prefer to mix your own, use three parts of sand, one part of cement, and water.

Fill the opening completely, leaving filler a fraction of an inch higher than the surrounding area. After a few hours, level off the patched surface.

Level with a wooden board if the surrounding surface is rough; use

a metal trowel on smooth-surfaced material. Dampen patched spot daily for several days.

Check brickwork, especially brick steps and risers, where loose and crumbling mortar might set up conditions for a bad fall.

Repairing mortar in brickwork is known as "pointing." Do it for appearance sake or to replace loose bricks, but take care of potential hazards before trouble develops.

Clean out all crumbled mortar from joint. Chip with cold or stone chisel or use some other sharp tool to scrape the surfaces.

When clean, moisten brickwork on sides of the cracks. Use ready-mix mortar for small jobs. Force it between bricks with a pointing trowel, then finish to match the rest of the masonry.

If yours is a black-top drive, patch cracks and holes with gravel and asphalt. Either build up the spot with alternate layers of fine gravel and asphalt, or make a mixture of the two.

The final layer should be slightly above grade. Sprinkle a light layer of sand on top of patch. Roll area to pack patch in place, or drive over it several times, first laying a small board over the area to avoid leaving tire marks.

Q. Every flashlight I have ever had eventually gives a dim or flickering light, despite installation of new batteries. Why?—T.P.

A. Corrosion. Like all metal, flashlight parts are subject to corrosion; doubly so because there is an electronic as well as an atmospheric factor involved. Clean all points of contact in the flashlight, by light scouring with emery paper, including base of lamp, ends and caps of batteries and spring in bottom of case. Also, stretch this spring a bit. Chances are, your oldest flashlight will work like new.

Pipeline Made To Tap Trees

CHARDON, Ohio (UPI)—Farmers may soon be able to tap a maple tree by turning on a spigot.

A plastic pipeline for gathering maple sap has been developed. It may make the aluminum buckets and plastic bags now being used as obsolete as the old oaken bucket.

Tubes tapped into each tree are tied into a main pipeline which sends the sap pouring into centrally-located gathering tanks.

Maple syrup production is a major farm industry in parts of northeastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. Farmers contend their maple syrup is just as good as that produced in Vermont.



Rabbet Joint like this one is neat and strong, easier to make with power tools. This is an ideal joint for drawers, chests, or cupboards. Glue makes joint many times stronger than if it were made with nails or screws alone.



Butt Joints, like the one at the left in this picture, are simplest to make, suitable for 3/4" fir plywood. When working with thinner panels, use a reinforcing block or nailing strip like the joint on the right. In both cases, glue will make the joint much stronger.

Good Joint Construction Needed In Home Projects

In building a home project, one of the most important details to master is proper construction of joints. Since the joint holds two pieces together, it is vital that this part of the construction be sturdy and strong.

Since many do-it-yourself projects around the home are made of fir plywood, here's a run-down on some of the most popular types of plywood joints used:

The butt joint is the simplest to make. It consists of simply placing the edge of one fir plywood panel up against the side of another panel. This joint is suitable for plywood 3/4-inch thick or thicker. It can be joined with screws or nails. As with all joinery, a butt joint will be stronger if it is also glued.

For a 3/4-inch fir plywood butt joint, use 6d casing or finishing nails, or a No. 8 screw. Screws or nails should be countersunk and the holes filled with wood dough or surfacing putty.

When you are working with thinner fir plywood, it is almost impossible to make a regular butt joint since the edge of the plywood does not afford enough area for the nail to take hold. In this case use a nailing strip to make a strong joint. This is just a small square block of wood which fits in the corner where the joint comes together. You can nail both sides of the joint into the block of wood.

Another type of butt joint which

can be achieved with thin plywood is to nail the panels to a light wood framework. This frame can be 1" by 1" lumber, and it provides a firm nailing base for all joints. Glue the joints for extra strength.

If you have a power saw, a dado joint is easy to make and is especially good for shelves. Just use a dado blade in your saw and shim out a groove which the shelf will slide into easily. In cabinets, this type of joint also adds to the stability of the unit.

Another joint which is easy to make with power tools is the rabbet joint. Just saw out two of the plies in one of the plywood edges. Then fit the other piece into the inset that remains. Nail or screw the joint together, and glue it for extra strength. You will find this an ideal joint for drawers, buffets, chests, or cupboards.

**Farmers! Ranchers!
Stockmen!**
SEE JUCK
for
Your Truck!
JUCKELAND
MOTORS, Inc.
Your International Dealer
11th & Klamath Ph. 2-2581

Matter of FACT



The name licorice is derived from the Greek word glykorrhiza, meaning "sweet root." The licorice plant, a small herb with light green foliage and small flowers which are usually pale violet in color, belongs to the same family as the pea and bean. It is native to southern Europe and western Asia and cultivated in Italy, Spain, the U.S.S.R. and to some extent in Louisiana and California.

© Encyclopedia Britannica

HOW TO STORE WALNUTS

NEW YORK (UPI)—Shelled walnut meats will keep well at room temperature for about six weeks to two months, but are likely to turn rancid after that. They'll stay fresh a month or two longer in the refrigerator, and even longer in the home freezer. In the shell, they won't turn rancid at ordinary temperatures for about a year, but they may become infested by insects.



Building a light frame of 1 x 1 lumber makes joinery easy, and also makes it possible to reduce weight by using thinner plywood. Plywood's rugged strength makes this possible. Glue plywood to framing.

Nebraska was admitted as a state in 1867, but only after a bitter fight between two governments—territorial and state.

Now Is the Time to Immunize Your Stock



FRANKLIN
**Vaccines, Medicinals
and Supplies for
Cattle, Horses, Sheep
Hogs and Poultry**

Our LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
is designed to Save and Serve.

**VACCINE
AND
LIVESTOCK
SPRAY**

**Your One Stop Shopping
Center**

We Give 24-Hr Green Stamps

**MERRILL
PHARMACY**

Merrill, Ore. Ph. 2451



VACATION IN YOUR OWN BACKYARD!

A Landon-equipped Blue-Lake pool is a lasting investment in good living. Exclusive Landon built-in Skim-Filter keeps water crystal clear, is hidden, rust-proof, trouble-free. Steel reinforced concrete

construction is engineered to last a lifetime. With such a pool, custom-designed to harmonize with and enhance your home, you can enjoy that vacation feeling daily! Phone or write today for a free booklet. No obligation.

Nothing Down - 5 Years to Pay!

Only 6% Interest

Gun Mix Concrete

1815 Main

Ph. TU 2-4774