

THE HOUSE OF THE WEEK

'Split-T' Ranch Packs Powerful Appeal

By DAVID L. BOWEN

If you ladies would like to interest your husband in this house, use a little deception and tell him it's a fine example of split-T design.

Before he finds out you're talking about houses and not football, you'll be through the line and into the secondary.

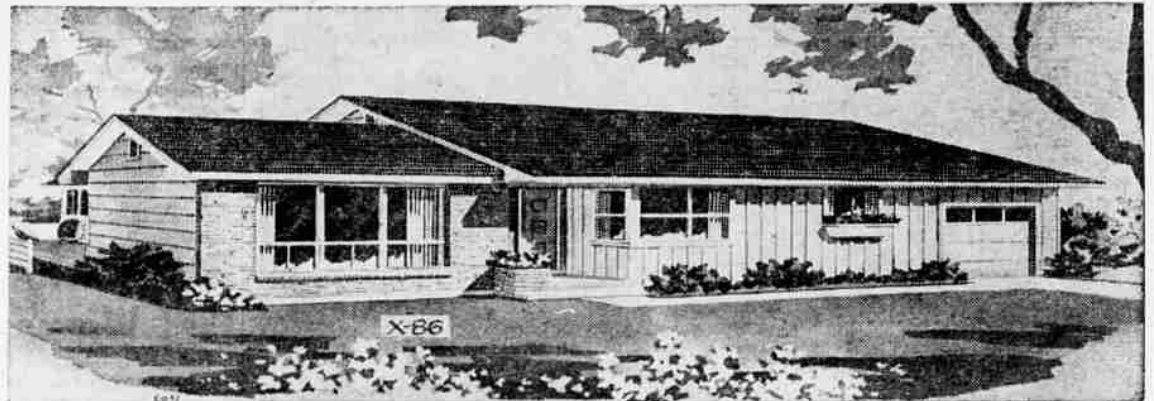
You can throw a few blocks before he gets organized by pointing out that the master bedroom has a private bath and opens on a terrace, that he can preside like a king in the separate dining room, and that he'll never get rained out stepping from the breakfast table to the car.

And you might bow over his final attempt at resistance and reach your goal by emphasizing that this compact seven-room ranch has a habitable area of only 1,509 square feet and will fit on a 75-foot lot.

The plan this strategy applies to is X-86 in the House of the Week series. The architect is Herman H. York.

True Center Hall

It's a split-T because of the T-shaped outline of its floor plan, split down the middle by a true center hall. In the traditional pattern, the living room lies on one side of the entrance foyer, the dining room on the other. Beyond the dining room is the combined kitchen and family room. The bedrooms are arrayed on either side of the hall which runs straight back from the entrance foyer.



UNPRETENTIOUS CHARM: This clean-looking ranch has seven rooms covering 1,509 square feet of habitable space.

This arrangement insures isolation of the living room from idle traffic. A decorative shoji screen serves to keep routine traffic out of the dining room.

Wide Open Kitchen

Combined length of the family room and kitchen is 24 feet. Wide windows in the rear extend the housewife's visual supervision to the children's terrace. A vestibule off the family room provides access to terrace and garage. The vestibule also has a handy mud closet.

Stairs to the basement storage area are located at this same end of the family room so that movement from the cellar to the out-

doors is uncomplicated.

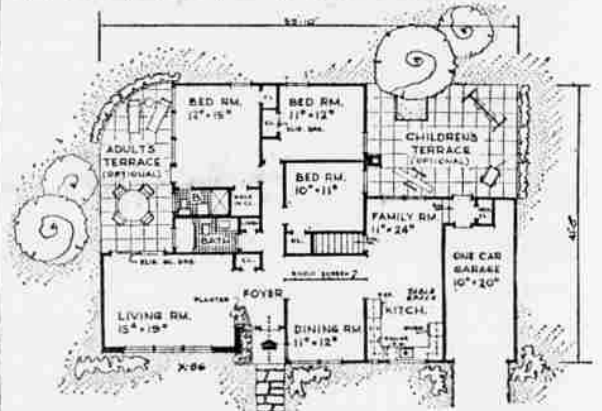
A one-car garage is shown in the plans, but the right wing of the house easily could be extended to provide room for two cars.

A combination of brick veneer and boards and battens are suggested for the front facade by the architect. Combination fixed and sliding windows dominate the front wall of the living room, giving ample light and ventilation.

Asbestos shingles are suggested for the back and side exterior walls, although wood shingles or more boards and battens could be used if desired.

The exterior dimensions are 39' 10" width by 41' depth.

There are three bedrooms, well-isolated living room and dining room, and a big family room and kitchen.



FLOOR PLAN: Center hall splits the T-shape of this departure from usual ranch design. Note excellent isolation of living room.

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You can take this study plan to your bank or other mortgage lender and to your builder and get rough estimates on the cost of construction in this area as well as an idea of the cost in relation to your budget.

With this information you will know whether you will want to proceed with construction by ordering working blueprints direct from the architect and asking for bids for the work.

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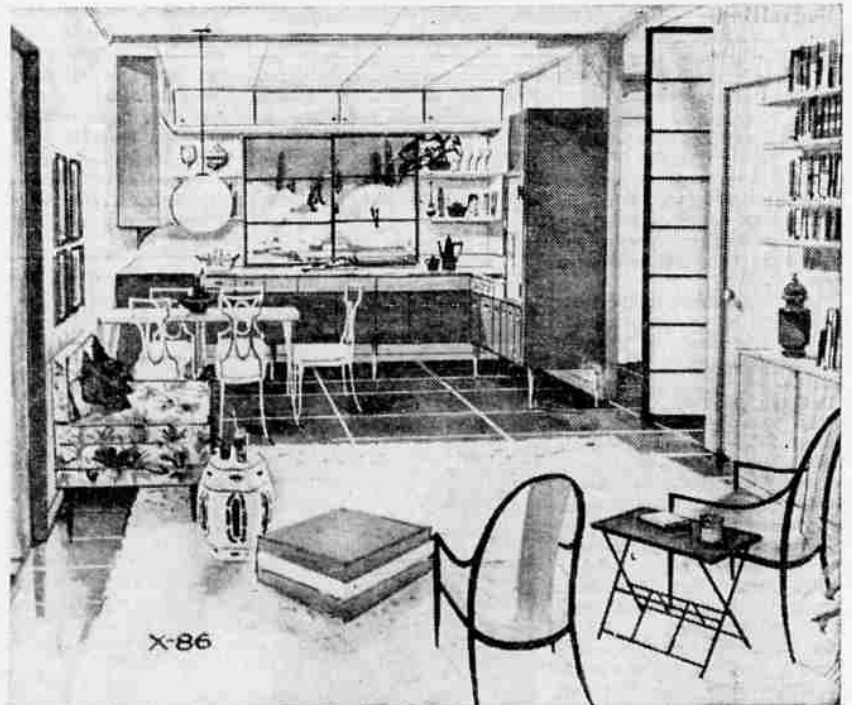
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Enclosed is 50 cents. Please send me a copy of the study plan of **The House of The Week X-86**

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DELIGHTFUL DECOR: Here's an artist's conception of the combined family room and kitchen with vestibule leading to terrace and garage at left. This room is 24 feet long.

New Preserving Method For Seafood Is Sought

OREGON STATE COLLEGE — Fresh Oregon crab may find a way to Midwest dinner tables and fresh Maine lobster may be included in Oregon menus as an Oregon State College research team probes deeper into the study of preserving seafoods with the by-products of atomic fission.

A study focused on a new method of food preservation, pasteurization-radiation, will soon get underway with a \$31,673 grant from the National Institute of Health.

A. W. Anderson, bacteriology and R. O. Sinnhuber, food and dairy technology, are conducting the study.

OSC scientists want to learn how much radiation is needed to preserve fish to assure its safety and also retain its fresh flavor. They also want to extend its shelf life three to four weeks in the grocer's refrigerator counters.

Previous studies on irradiation have centered on complete "sterilization," which required high

dosages of gamma rays, and often changed flavor and texture of food. Pasteurization-radiation, on the other hand, preserves food with low dosages of atomic rays without noticeable flavor changes. If any irradiation flavor lingers, it usually disappears when seafood is stored at refrigerator temperatures.

Pasteurized seafoods could become as popular as pasteurized milk if studies on pasteurization-radiation prove successful, says

Sinnhuber, food technologist. However, as with other new methods of food preservation, consumer acceptance would have to be won.

Pasteurization-radiation is a "natural" for preserving seafoods, believe OSC workers. If tests are successful, radiation centers could be set up at some of the world's major fishing ports to preserve seafoods right where they're caught.

Crab, shrimp, rockfish, fillet of sole, kippered fish, oysters and

clams will be included in the college study. Fish will be packed in cans, and sent to Arco, Idaho, to the Materials Testing Reactor for irradiation. After storage, fish will be cooked and served in college test kitchens, according to the usual recipes. OSC taste panels will test food for flavor changes.

Study of radiant-resistant bacteria, microorganisms able to survive heavy doses of atomic radiation, will also be investigated along with normal organisms that cause food spoilage at refrigerator temperature.