



SPOKE TOO SOON—All smeared with grease is this welcome sign outside Ravenna, Ohio, boasting: "10,000 Friendly People and a Few Screws Under Control." Guess who got out of control?

DO-IT-YOURSELF

Proper Venting Averts Condensation

By J. RALPH DALZELL

About this time every winter,

dampness may cause serious trouble and unpleasantness in old and new houses, especially in the new and tightly built ones. To prevent trouble, we must understand what causes them and then exercise several important precautions.

An average family of four people, living in an ordinary house or apartment, may add as much as six or one-fourth gallons, or about fifty pounds of moisture vapor (invisible water in the air) to the air in their home every day. Moisture vapor comes from cooking (about five pints), drying of wet clothes or linens (about 25 pints), automatic clothes washers (about five pints), people breathing and perspiring (about 12 pints), dishwashing (about one pint), and shower baths (about one pint). Unless most of the moisture vapor can be disposed of to the outside, it may cause interior dampness.

During the winter months, even in mild climates, the surfaces of windows, doors, walls, floors, ceil-

ings and roofs are quite likely to have a lower temperature than the interior air.

When warm and humid air comes in contact with a cooler surface, much of the moisture vapor condenses, as can be noticed in a bathroom, and causes dampness. This is unhealthy and tends to injure furniture, appliances, structural parts of buildings, and the like.

Open windows and doors several times a day to dispose of the troublesome vapor. However, such a procedure is recommended only as a last resort. To prevent condensation in attic spaces, install eave vents and at least two roof louvers to bring about natural ventilation and remove the vapor before it can cause trouble.

To prevent condensation in your bathroom, and adjacent areas, install a window ventilator to open after every bath or shower. Otherwise, open the window.

To prevent condensation (as well as to remove grease and smoke) from the kitchen, and adjacent areas, install an electric exhaust fan. It will do a better

job than several open windows.

To prevent dampness in a basement, where clothes and linens

may be hung to dry, improve the ventilation with an electric exhaust fan, by open windows, or by an electric fan pointed toward an open window. An electric dehumidifier will help.

Install louver doors for good ventilation in damp storage closets, or allow the doors to stand partly open.

Automatic clothes dryers should be vented to the outside, as well as vent a gas furnace to a chimney having a waterproof flue lining. Turn down, or off, the automatic humidifier on your hot air furnace. Be sure that the crawl space under the house is vented.

Whenever dampness occurs during cold or even cool weather, it is sure that moisture vapor is condensing. The only remedy is to ventilate thoroughly so that interior warm and humid air is allowed to escape to the outside before it can cause trouble on the inside.

Questions and Answers

Q.—Is it true that heat radiation is somewhat subject to control through use of color?

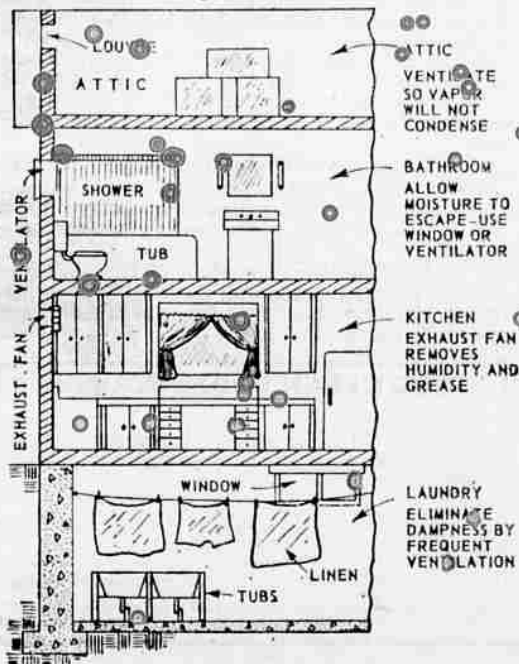
A.—Yes, the United States Bureau of Mines tested out the theory and found it to be true. For example, oil companies select light colors for painting tanks to keep gasoline evaporation loss as low as possible. A white tank has an evaporation loss of 1.40 per cent, whereas red tanks have a loss of 3.54 per cent—more than double.

Q.—Is there a way to keep metal looking shiny without having to repeatedly polish it?

A.—Apply clear lacquer. Use a spray or buy a spray can of transparent lacquer. Paint stores or dealers can show you the proper kinds.

Q.—Can thin ceramic tile be cemented to walls made of plasterboard?

A.—Yes, if the plasterboard is well nailed in place, smooth, free from bulges and at least three-eighths of an inch thick. Make sure that the plasterboard is backed by studs (wall framing) that is spaced no more than sixteen inches on centers, and that the plasterboard is solid and not apt to move when pushed with hands.



U.S. Planning Wide Variety Of Space Projects In 1960

By ALVIN B. WEBB JR.
United Press International

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (UPI)—America plans to flood space and its fringes with a vast assortment of men and animals, balloons, television cameras, radio transmitters and complicated machinery during 1960.

These experiments fall into a wide variety of projects, some with civilian applications, others of definite interest to the military, all designed to increase man's knowledge of space.

But while the satellites and space probes will be more elaborate than ever, the rockets that will have to do the job are, for the most part, the "old reliables" upon which America put its space-race burden in 1959 and 1958—the military missiles.

One exception is Scout, sometimes dubbed the "poor man's rocket" because of its estimated cost of "only" about \$500,000 each. Scout, a four-stage vehicle, is expected to be ready sometime in the spring as the first U.S. rocket since Vanguard to be designed purely for space research.

Otherwise, the U.S. will have to fall back on space rockets based on the military's Atlas, Thor and Jupiter missiles, including the time-tested Thor-Atlas and Juno II's.

More Atlas-Ables, like the one that made last Thanksgiving Day's unsuccessful moonshot try, are on the agenda. Another reason for a lunar probe may be forthcoming within the next few months.

Later, larger upper stages will be placed on the Atlas for advanced satellite shots such as projects Midas and Sanos this year and Centaur in 1961.

During 1960, Thor-Able will be succeeded by Thor-Delta, which will employ an altitude control system during a coasting period that will follow its launching. The other standby, Juno II, is being phased out of service but at least five more shots are planned for this rocket.

One of the first shots set for 1960 is a Thor-Able deep-space probe toward the orbit of the planet Venus. The satellite, carrying a radio transmitter with a range of more than 50 million miles, was supposed to have gone in December, 1959, but difficulties in the payload forced a postponement.

Atlas-Ables and Thor-Deltas are expected to make lunar probes and sun satellite attempts during the first half of 1960.

Meanwhile, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration will have eight Redstone rockets on hand at Cape Canaveral to send its Mercury Astronauts on short-range hops over the Atlantic. The first Redstone will be a simple test shot, the second will carry animals and the last six will hold men, sources said.

These shots will be followed later

this year by Atlas intercontinental ballistic missiles carrying the Astronaut on longer trips down the Atlantic missile range. The build-up is for the launching of America's first man into space, sometime in 1961.

Other projects:

Echo—A gigantic radio "mirror" satellite consisting of a 100-foot-diameter aluminum-coated balloon.

Transit—An earth satellite designed as the test model for a system of highly accurate weather-proof navigation. The first test, last September, failed when the third stage of a Thor-Able rocket malfunctioned.

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