



STREAMLINED and attractive are the modern kitchens using built-in appliances for easy care and efficiency. A combination of rich wood paneling and provincial wallpaper in this local kitchen are attractive seen from the dining area separated by the counter top and hanging cabinet.

Redecorating Of Walls, Ceilings Can Create New Home Background

Walls, ceilings and floors should be the first concern of homeowners contemplating a remodeling program. Or rather, ceilings, walls and floors — because that's the order the do-it-yourself renovating should take.

Like the backdrop on a stage, your walls, ceilings and floors can enhance your furnishings to the point where everything in the room appears almost new again.

And no longer does modernizing your walls mean hiring professional plasterers to do the job. With many of the materials on the market today, putting in a new wall, ceiling or floor can be handled by the average home handyman.

Dry wall construction — plywood, cement board, hardboard, fiber board, gypsum board and other materials applied in a dry process — characterizes most new homes today.

There are also alternatives — brick, marble, structural glass, stone and tile, to name a few — but many of these tend to get out of the realm of most do-it-yourselfers.

Not so with the various dry wallboards. They can be put right on top of old plaster walls in a fast, clean operation.

Both ceiling and walls must be furred out and leveled off. This means you must nail strips of wood, usually 1/4 inch thick, vertically on the walls and across the ceiling to provide a solid base to nail the new panels to.

The strips also require something more substantial than plaster to be fastened to, so you must locate the vertical wall

studs behind the present wall.

In most houses, the studs are 16 inches apart. You can locate the first one by hammering a long nail through the plaster at short intervals until you hit something solid. Don't worry about the holes you make — you're going to cover them up.

Much of the paneling available today requires no work at all in the joints. The plywood industry, for example, has a whole family of boards of various textures and hues which are fastened to the furring with metal clips, invisible after the panel is in place.

Paper board and fiber board are installed with a crack filler that hides seams and nailheads, and many beveled types of pine paneling require no special tricks in the joints.

Ceilings, as mentioned, should be put up before you tackle the walls. While you may desire the ceiling to match the walls, don't overlook an acoustical ceiling material. There are many types

available today.

In a playground an acoustical ceiling will reduce the noise, and in a living room it will give better tone to your hi-fi or television.

Your old floors often can be recovered at less expense than a new carpet or rug. Of if you prefer, there probably still is much life left in your old hardwood floor if you sand it down to the new wood and refinish it.

New hardwood floors can be laid right over old ones, and many are completely finished at the factory — down to the waxing.

Cork, asphalt, clay, rubber and other composition tiles also can be laid right on top of existing floors, and most of these likewise are not too difficult for a do-it-yourselfer.

Investigate the various new types of wall, ceiling and floor coverings thoroughly. Chances are there is one to suit you — and easy to install.

Home Takes On Luxury Look With Wood Panels

A real touch of "romance" is being built into modern homes, new and remodeled, with the growing use of the lovely exotic woods in hardwood wall paneling.

Since ancient times, these rare woods were reserved for royally, and more recently have appeared only as luxurious accents in furniture.

Now, according to the Fine Hardwoods Association, the science of veneering has made it possible to use the golden-brown of teak, dark red of rosewood, creamy tones of lace wood, pale yellow of satinwood and other exotic colorful woods to create dramatic effects in paneling at a moderate cost.

Used in combination with popular hardwoods, such as birch, ash, oak, mahogany, walnut, cherry and others, these exotic woods widen the range of fabulous colors, wood figures and grains to offer exciting new beauty in paneling.

The "pop-eyed" and stylized "knotty" look restricting wood paneling to dens and playrooms

has given way to the elegance of rich hardwoods, returned at last to their rightful place in more formal areas of the home.

There's built-in economy in hardwood paneling. It affords permanent beauty with a minimum of care since it eliminates wall-washing, papering or plastering.

Adding immeasurably to the value of a home, increasing its resale value, the hardwood paneled wall is that rare home decoration, one that multiplies in usefulness instead of requiring replacement.

The handy man has the happy choice of installing it himself if he wishes. The wide variety of hardwood paneling is available in veneer form mounted on standard size plywood panels ready for securing to walls.

The mellowness of hardwood wall paneling becomes even more important today to soften the gleaming look of contemporary architecture of homes overwhelmed inside and outside by the glitter of glass, steel and plastics.

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How To Paint Wood Product

The surface of hardboard is of uneven density, and unless it is properly sealed paint will be absorbed unevenly, giving a mottled appearance.

For interior use, hardboard should be sealed with any of these before the topcoat is applied: latex, paint, shellac, enamel undercoater, or primer sealer. When the undercoat has dried, apply the decorative coat.

For exterior, use only tempered hardboard. All sides and edges should be sealed with house paint primer. Then use a house paint made by the manufacturer of the primer. Where high gloss and resistance to abrasion is desired, use exterior trim paints or exterior enamels.