

Easy To Build Patio Is Convenient

Everyone who enjoys outdoor living finds added pleasure in this easy to build patio. When built according to step-by-step directions outlined in a new home improvement book, the patio not only provides a cool, convenient and decorative shaded area, but also keeps adjacent rooms de-greases cooler. The secret to this handsome project lies in an ingenious air vent that eliminates every possibility of trapping hot air.

Directions assume you have never built a patio and explain every step from selecting the site, drawing a plan if same is required by local building codes, excavating foundation trenches, pouring a concrete slab, laying flagstone, to framing and covering roof with translucent plastic panels.

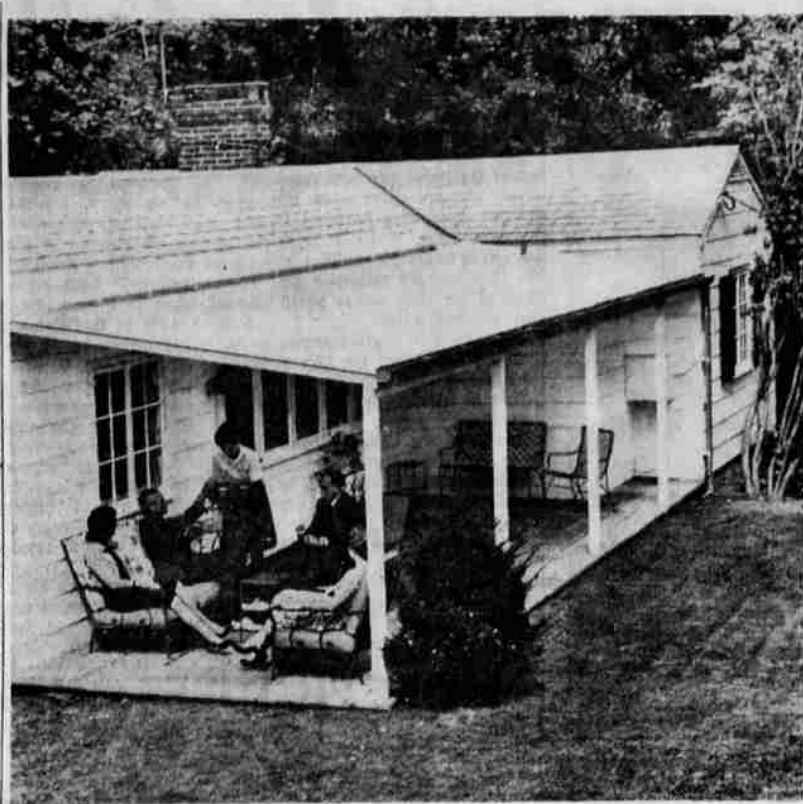
To take the mystery and more than half the cost out of construction every step is illustrated. While directions provide a list of materials for a patio measuring 12 feet deep by 20 feet long, any size can be built by following procedure outlined. All materials specified, including the handsome translucent panels, are stock items readily available in lumber yards everywhere. The plastic roofing panels come in two widths, 23 1/2" and 33 1/2", from 8, 10, 12 to 16 feet in length. As the directions indicate, rafters can be spaced 24" apart when using the 23 1/2" width panel; 32" apart for the 33 1/2" width. The overlapping joint is sealed with an easy to apply sealer that keeps out water, dust, insects, etc.

Those who believe themselves all thumbs and hesitate to use a hammer or saw, can save more than 1/2 just by reading the book. When you become familiar with construction, you can intelligently discuss the work with a contractor, carpenter or home improver. By knowing what needs to be done, buying your own materials, substantial savings can be effected.

Additional savings will be effected by making certain the patio is built according to specifications. Many fast buck home improvers quote costs based on how little the customer knows and frequently substitute cheap, poor materials.

Since the book offered below explains how to build a patio with an engineered air vent, make certain anyone you hire to do the job does it the way the book describes. While there's nothing difficult about this construction, make certain the flashing and materials specified are installed as recommended.

Send 50 cents in coin, check or money order to Herald and News, P.O. Box 215, Briarcliff Manor, New York for Home Improvement Book No. 631 How to Build a Patio. This is the 12th in a series. The others, available at 50 cents each, are Nos. 603 How to Build a Dormer, 606 How to Panel with Plywood, 608 How to Lay Ceramic Tile, 609 How to Modernize a Kitchen, No. 610 How to Install Valance & Cornice Lighting, 612 How to Build a Hi-Fi Music Wall, 613 How to Build & Enclose a Porch, 617



DO-IT-YOURSELF . . .

Versatile Concrete Blocks Easy To Use

By MR. FIX
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
There was a time when folks in the building trade looked with scorn on concrete blocks. But recent years have changed that. They are available in a variety

of surfaces, shapes and sizes, and blocks are and how to work with them. While it isn't likely that you are going to go right out and build yourself a house or even a garage, you should know what

Any construction possible with brick is possible with block. A garage, a retaining wall, a decorative half wall around a patio or an outdoor fireplace are items that can be built of these blocks.

Light Block

The popular lightweight block is made of Portland cement, water and an aggregate of cinders instead of sand or gravel—hence the name, cinder block. Most blocks are partially hollow, are nominally 8 inches high, 16 inches long and 8, 10 or 12 inches wide. Actual measurements are 3/4-inch less to allow for mortar joint of that thickness.

Stretcher blocks will make up the largest part of any wall, with corner, lintel and other special blocks making up the difference. Most building supply houses and lumber yards carry an assortment that will take care of most building problems: Header blocks tie in floor joists; lintel blocks have recesses for door sash or window frames; sill blocks are for use below windows.

Building Blocks

Before building with block make certain you have a solid footing of concrete. For a wall, dig below the frost line and make the footing twice the width of the wall, centering the wall on it. For an outdoor fireplace, pour a concrete slab.

Use a mortar mix that will cling to the blocks without oozing when you lay the blocks. One part masonry cement to three parts sand is a good mortar mix. Cut down on the sand if the structure requires greater strength.

Cover the footing with plenty of mortar, apply mortar on succeeding rows of block in a double row along both edges, butter mortar onto the end of the block you are putting in place. Use a line level and tap each block until it is level, scraping away the excess mortar while it is still fresh.

Old Story

Don't use old mortar. When it doesn't seem to stick anymore, make up a fresh batch.

Use dry, not wet blocks. Blocks expand when they get wet, shrink when drying, which could open up joints.

Fresh mortar is easier to clean than old, so clean up as you go along.

You won't want hollow blocks for the top row as they might fill with water. Use a row of cap blocks. Or lay a strip of metal lath before you lay the last row, then fill the holes with mortar and smooth it off.



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Things Get Deep Clean With Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—When F. C. Lewis talks about getting things clean, he doesn't mean just squeaky clean—he means microscopically clean.

"The world is really quite a dirty place, you know," he said. "Nothing personal, of course, but your shirt is covered with tens of thousands of dirt particles—and then there are particles from your scalp, and your skin is constantly flaking away."

Lewis is a slim, dapper—and rather clean looking—Englishman who sells commercial dry cleaning equipment that he says will get garments, blankets and the like cleaner than anything else yet devised. It takes a microscope to find "dirt" on garments run through his equipment.

This sort of cleanliness has become of vital importance in this era of space technology, according to Lewis.

Easy To Contaminate
A wayward speck of dust, an eyelash, even a fingerprint can cause malfunctions in the delicate control mechanisms of rockets and space capsules.

In fact, Lewis said, several accidents involving the loss of expensive missiles have been traced to such "contamination."

One way of preventing this is doing a super-cleaning job on the clothes of workers in the so-called "clean rooms" where certain space equipment components are assembled under ultra-sanitary conditions.

Lewis' company, the J.C. Spencer Corporation of America, is the U.S. marketing organization for equipment developed by Lewis and manufactured in England by Neil & Spencer Ltd. Lewis is president of the marketing firm, which has headquarters in Los Angeles.

Learns of Demand
He came to the United States four years ago to sell dry cleaning equipment for Neil & Spencer, but soon learned of the demand for special equipment. He went to work on the development and has doubled sales in the past five months.

A machine called the "micronic"—after the micron, one thousandth part of one millimeter—is sold by Lewis for cleaning the garments of "clean room" workers. He says that its combination of solvents, air blasts and filters is the most effective cleaning means developed for clothing worn by "clean room" workers, far better than other methods which involve washing with water.

"We still sell ordinary dry cleaning equipment, too," Lewis said. "These are relatively new products with us—but we feel they can be of great importance in this age of space. Losses to the government through space failures caused by contamination could be staggering."

TV NOTES

HOLLYWOOD (UPI)—Two young men destined for popularity have emerged in recent days in events of surpassing trivia. Over in Britain, it came to light that Bonnie Prince Charles, 14, bought and downed a cherry brandy in a bar. Over here, another good-time Charlie, one Jerry Van Dyke, bowed in with a regular show on CBS-TV.

Both of these young men have good family connections. Jerry being the kid brother of Dick Van Dyke, whose weekly CBS-TV series last month won Emmys for best comedy program, writing and direction. And the last two nights have seen the brothers Van Dyke inaugurate a one-two punch on CBS that will continue through the summer and accelerate in the fall.

On Tuesday, Jerry offered the premiere of a half-hour game series called "Picture This," which he will host during the summer as a replacement for the vacationing Jack Benny. Wednesday night, Dick offered his usual situation comedy episode—this time a repeat about whether his sneezing had a psychological basis, and once again it was only his personal style that made bearable some pretty piddling fluff.

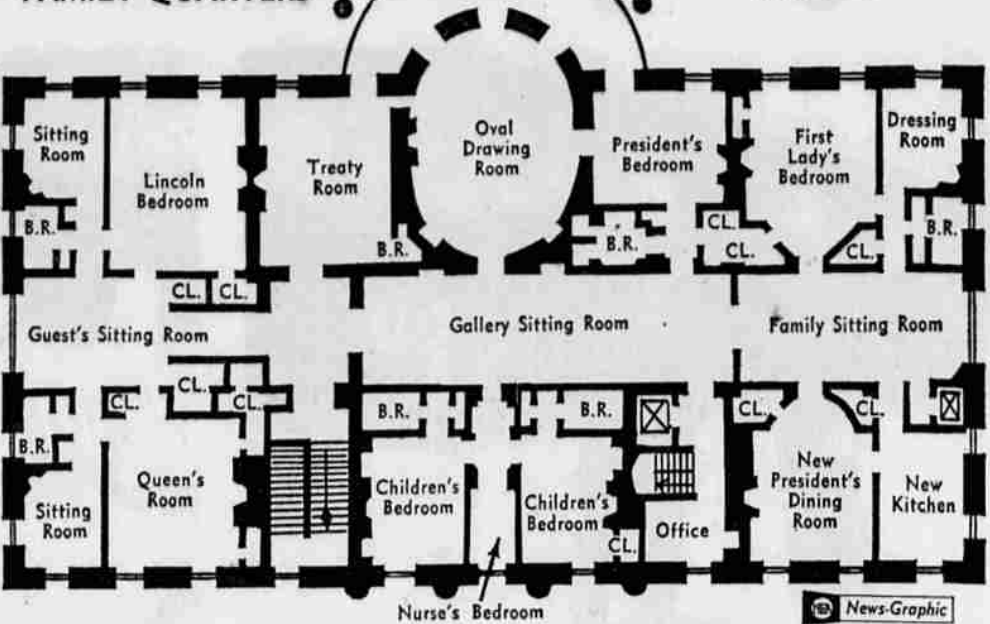
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PAGE 2

HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls, Oregon

Sunday, July 21, 1963

THE WHITE HOUSE FAMILY QUARTERS



WHERE TO PUT THE BABY?—It's getting crowded in the cabin for the nation's First Family, just as it has for millions of growing families not quite so well known. There may be 121 rooms in the White House, but the new addition due this year to the John F. Kennedy is already causing problems. Critical factor, as shown in floor plan of the private part of the White House, is placing a nursery in close proximity to nurse Maude Shaw. The First Lady's dressing room and other rooms such as the Treaty Room and Queen's Room (where five reigning queens have stayed as

guests) were ruled out because of this and because of continual traffic in corridors and sitting rooms. So for the first few months of his life, the newest Kennedy will stay in nurse Shaw's bedroom, which was formerly a 9 x 12 storage closet. Later, the baby will share a bedroom with brother John Jr. Of course, if the family had a long enough lease on the executive mansion, some of the kids could eventually move upstairs when they are older, where there are 12 more rooms and 9 baths.

Sweden Takes Civil Defense Program Seriously

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Although committed to neutrality in war, Sweden maintains one of the programs in the world. This dispatch, the second of two on Sweden's total defense, examines its plans and facilities for protecting the civilian population from attack.)

By FREDERICK H. TREESH
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (UPI)—

In a 1961 evacuation drill, the 80-year-old king of Sweden rode out of Stockholm on the subway in a personal demonstration that civil defense is not to be taken lightly.

Sweden, though unswerving from the policy of military neutrality that has kept it free from war for a century and a half, has one of the most complete and efficient civil defense programs in the world. And the Swedes are working every day to make it better.

"We think a terror war from the air cannot force us to surrender," said an officer of the Swedish Supreme Command. His statement is rather revealing of this country's determination and painstaking preparation to defend itself—even from hydrogen bombs.

Civil defense occupies a place in Sweden's total defense planning on a level with the military defense and strategic stockpiling of munitions and fuel. It is organized around two key concepts: evacuation and shelters.

Huge rock shelters have been constructed in all of Sweden's population centers and all public buildings, including apartments,

are required by law to contain bunker-type shelter. Yet evacuation of non-essential civilians to the empty and targetless hinterland of this 1,000-mile long country is the major part of the civil defense plan. Detailed plans have been laid to evacuate every community of more than 10,000 persons and some other areas near military targets. A total of 2.8 million persons are covered in the evacuation plans.

This is not a matter of temporary flight. Rather, it involves permanent relocation of civilians from target cities to rural areas from the time a war threat arises until it subsides. Only emergency personnel, like police, firemen and communications workers, and persons employed in vital war industries would remain in the cities. And there are adequate shelters to house them.

Posted on the wall of every apartment building in Stockholm and other important cities is a pamphlet instructing the residents what to do and where to go in case of alert.

Sweden believes its evacuation plans are realistic even in this era of super-sonic bombers and intercontinental missiles because it does not expect to be the first nation hit in event of war.

The evacuation plans are to go into effect when a serious threat arises, not after the first bomb falls.

It is expected that Stockholm, a city of 800,000, can be evacuated to predetermined rural areas as

far as 250 miles away within 30 hours. Somewhere between 50,000 and 100,000 essential persons would stay behind.

In the nine largest population centers, vast "rock-firm" shelters have been built to protect persons not eligible for evacuation. These shelters, which have space enough for more than 100,000 persons, are either tunneled deep into natural rock (much of Sweden's topography is solid granite) or are constructed from reinforced concrete.

The world's largest shelter was blasted out of Katarina hill in south central Stockholm and has room for 20,000 persons. It contains more than 1,500 feet of tunnel on three levels under 70 feet of solid rock. Another rock shelter near Stockholm's central railway station has room for 15,000 persons.

The bunker - type "standard" shelters in basements of plants, public buildings and apartments in every Swedish community over 5,000 population have a total capacity of 1.5 million persons. These shelters are required by law and must meet rigid specifications—in general they must be strong enough to withstand a direct hit by a heavy conventional bomb and be able to support the weight of the building if it collapsed. The cost of construction is absorbed by the building owner. It comes to about \$30 a person if the building houses 100 or more persons.

The public rock-firm shelters are financed largely by the community in which they are built but each has a productive peacetime use which, in time, will pay for the shelter.

"You can't construct a shelter and let it sit there for years waiting for a war. That is wasting money," said an official of the Royal Civil Defense Commission.

The Katarina shelter in Stockholm, for example, is used as an underground parking garage for 600 cars.

In addition to evacuation plans and shelters, the civil defense organization includes trained personnel to provide fire-fighting, police, communications, transportation and medical services in event of emergency.

When the Swedes voted themselves into civil defense permanently in 1949, they voluntarily shouldered a huge expense for a relatively small country (population 7.5 million). They also assumed an obligation to serve in the civil defense forces. Every Swedish male between 16 and 65 is subject to conscription into civil defense work and about 220,000 now are assigned to some such duty.

The cost of running Sweden's vast civil defense program is budgeted at \$14 million for the 1962-1963 fiscal year.

The man in the street, for the most part, takes civil defense seriously.

"We don't understand American neglect of civil defense," said one government official. "It looks foolish to us."

Family Homes



DESIGN 498
House 1,640 Sq. Ft.
32,211 Cu. Ft.

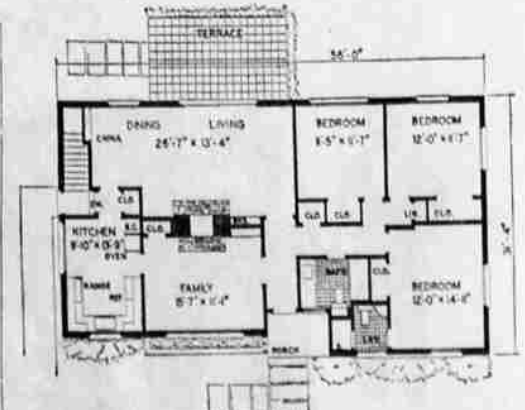
Planned for family comfort, this home has many "years-ahead" features. For example, it contains a two-way fireplace which highlights both the family room and spacious living area.

Just a glance at the tremendous social area makes you want to live in this house. You can easily visualize all the wonderful times you'll have in the large family room on "at home" evenings or in the more formal living-dining room with sliding glass doors leading to the terrace.

Kitchen is a homemaker's dream come true. It has a U-shaped work area, a waist-high, built-in oven, eating space near the window and easy access to the family room, living-dining area, side entrance and basement stairs.

Spotlight could just as easily be turned on the three bedrooms, each with stall shower.

The other full bath has a fine vanity unit and is located for convenient approach from all areas of the home. Other features, such as built-in's, abundant closets, and excellent traffic circulation, make this home a wise choice for the perspective homeowner.



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