

Late Spring • 1957

Popular Home

Your How-to-do-it Magazine



LEISURE-TIME LIVING

**How to enjoy
your hours outdoors**

**Chula Vista
Lumber Co.**

Practical Home Improvement Ideas



ready to roll on that modernizing project?

We'll roll up our sleeves and help!

*let's get
better acquainted—*

OUR NAME IS

ON THE COVER

We're real shirt-sleeve folks, ready to lend a hand with any building or home improvement project.

With our years of experience in this business of building, modernizing, and repairing, we can help you with plans, time- and money-saving ideas, latest materials, advice on financing.

We've helped hundreds of others, and we'll gladly help you too.

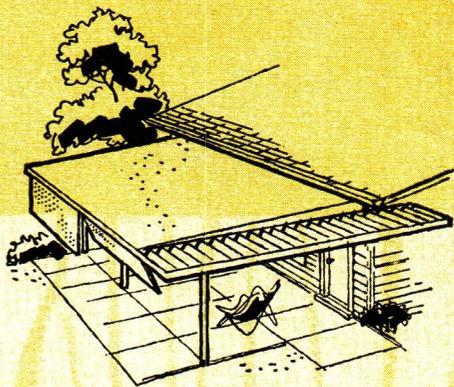
So be sure and *see us before you start!*

Popular Home

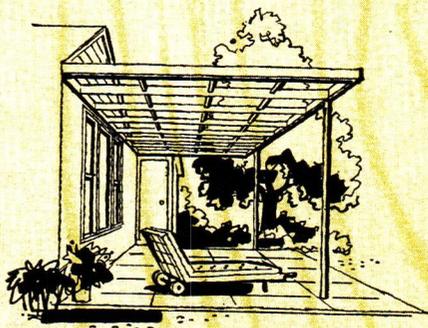
LATE SPRING • ISSUE 3 • 1957

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Cover Photograph: Kranzten

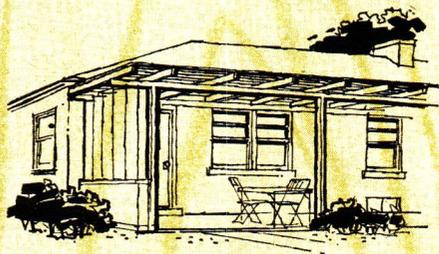


On the west, keep patio cool during use.
 Add a solid roof that extends beyond rear wall.
 To west plant trees—oaks, maples, elms—that provide heavy shade for roof and west side of house.



On the east, keep patio cool until ready for use.
 The house itself blocks the west sun. Overhead use a lattice, perhaps ivy-covered, to keep morning sun off house and keep walls cool.

MAKE THE SUN YOUR FRIEND



On the south, keep patio and house shaded but light.
 Overhead use slats or louvers, adjustable to let sun in or keep it out. To the west use a solid screen unless summer breeze is westerly.



On the north, shade patio without darkening house.
 Use a translucent roof, such as an egg-crate, with east-west members angled 30°. To the west use a sun-screen of louvers or small-leaved trees.

The sun can warm you.

It can also burn you.

The sun can help you see.

It can also blind you.

**The sun can heal sickness,
 or it can harm your health.**

What makes the difference?

Protection...

**Protection you can build
 with Lumber and Leaf to**

Nature gave jungle animals thick hides as shields against the burning sun. Nature gave camels heavy eyelashes and transparent eyelids to protect eyes from sun and sand.

Nature gave man the ability to think up ways to protect himself.

It is fun to be outdoors in the summer, as long as you protect yourself from the sun's harm while enjoying its benefits. Control the midday sun which beats down and the setting sun which glares in unmercifully, and you extend the hours you can spend outdoors.

Here are a few ideas on what you need for protection. Turn the page for ideas on what to build and how to build it.

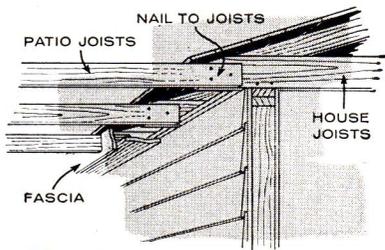


Fig. A

FRAMING INTO BOXED EAVES

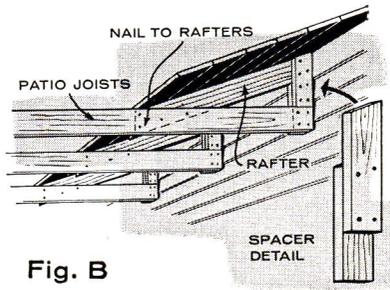


Fig. B

FRAMING INTO RAFTERS

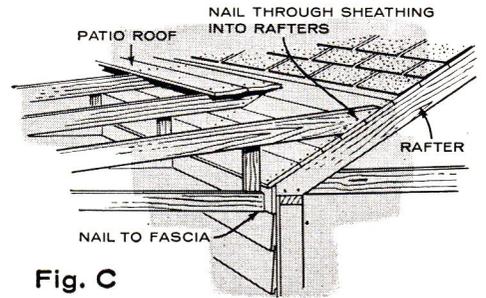


Fig. C

FRAMING FOR SLOPING PATIO ROOF

Slats, Screens and Shelter

IN PLANNING how to live outdoors, you have to consider not only the sun, but rain, wind and insects, too. And you have to build your framework strong enough to carry protection against all four.

Framing. Attach one end of overhead framing to your house. If rafter ends are exposed, as in Fig. B, spike or bolt extenders to these rafters and brace ends at house as shown. If eaves are boxed, you can remove the fascia (Fig. A) and nail framing into existing members. Or you can attach a ledger (Fig. D) anchored into stud or masonry wall to support ends of beams. Support outer ends of overhead members with post-and-beam construction.

Egg-crate trellises have become the basic framing for many outdoor living structures. They will support a solid roof that keeps out sunlight, rain, wind and insects. They will support a roof of plastic that lets in light but keeps out everything else. They will carry slats that break up sun and wind but don't shut either out completely. They will carry screening that gives you insect-tight living outdoors. Or they can be left open as a half-shelter that transmits a pattern of sun and shadow.

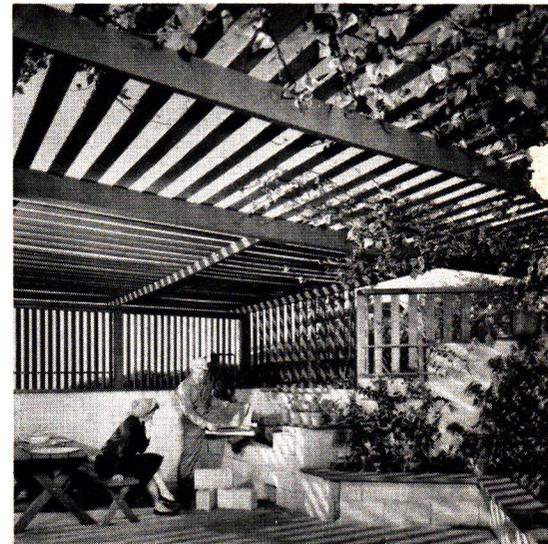
Slats, usually 1x4s, serve primarily as filters. They break the wind but won't keep out gusts. They shut out some sun, let some through. Slats are lightweight and economical, can be readily combined with screening.

Louvers in fences or side walls can be placed to block off low sun, shield against strong winds, and provide privacy from street and neighbors. Adjustable louvers (see photograph, right) are best, because you can adapt them to the sun and wind conditions of the moment.

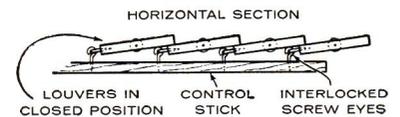
Plastic comes in either flat sheets or corrugated strips. It keeps out wind and rain while letting in lots of light. At the same time it cuts out sun and breeze, and is likely to let heat built up underneath. Where plastic is used, ventilation must be good.

Screening is now available in copper, aluminum, galvanized metal and plastic, and comes in strips up to 6 feet wide. Stretching a screen across a frame is hard work, but you can do it yourself with a little help from your family. And for the ultimate in living outdoors under screen, look on page 9.

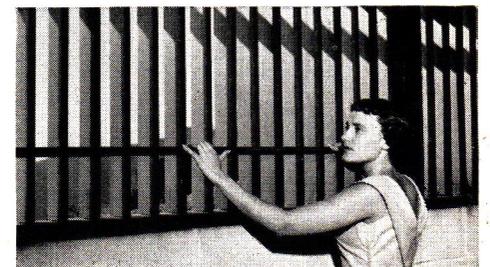
If you need more ideas, go to your lumber dealer's Home Improvement Headquarters for POPULAR HOME's new Idea File on Porches and Patios. It's free, helpful and full of color.



Open and shut is the case in this terrace. Concrete blocks form a retaining wall; adjustable louvers above it control flow of breeze. Slats of 1x4 on 2x6 framing plus a covering of ivy filter the sunshine and glare.



Control bar attached with interlocked screw eyes to each louver turns all louvers together. They turn on headless 20d nails set into top and bottom plates.



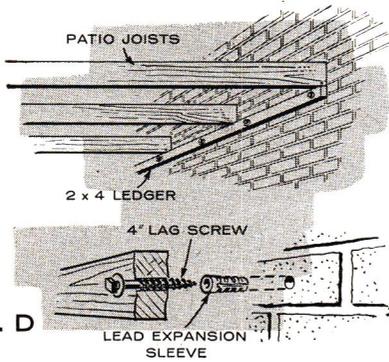
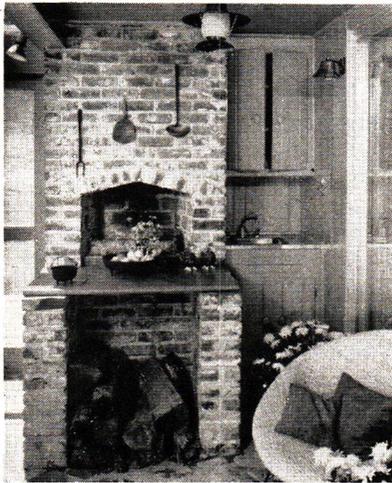


Fig. D

FRAMING INTO MASONRY



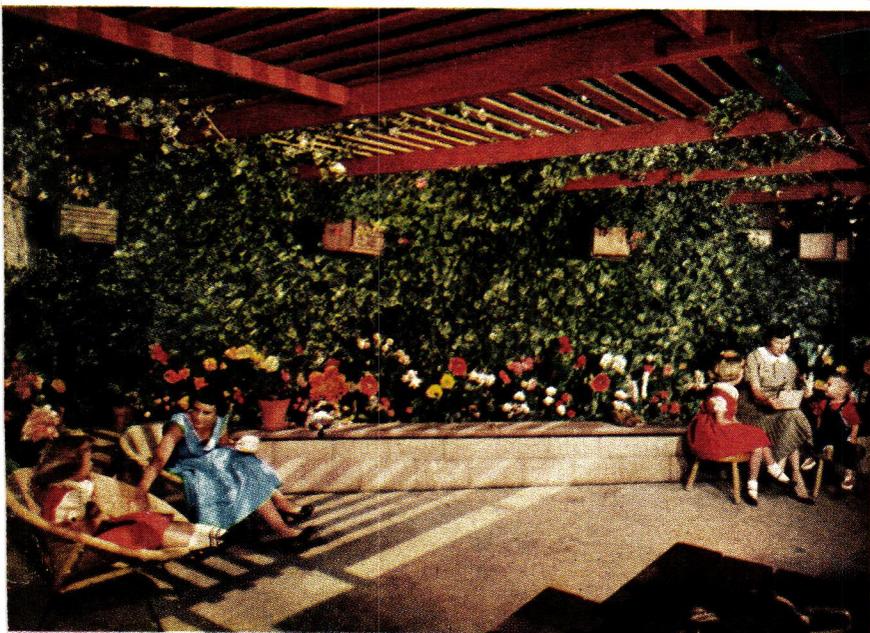
Everybody likes to cook and with this barbecue they don't have to clutter up the kitchen to do it. Sink and storage cabinets make this corner into a miniature kitchen.



EDITORIAL SOURCE: SUSAN JONES MEDLOCK

Outdoor living room gets full-time use from spring to late fall. Attached to the house and screened on three sides, this outdoor living area is protected from insects and the elements. Yet it basks in sunlight under a partly roofed and partly screened egg-crate. Diagonal slats and planting break rays of late afternoon sun.

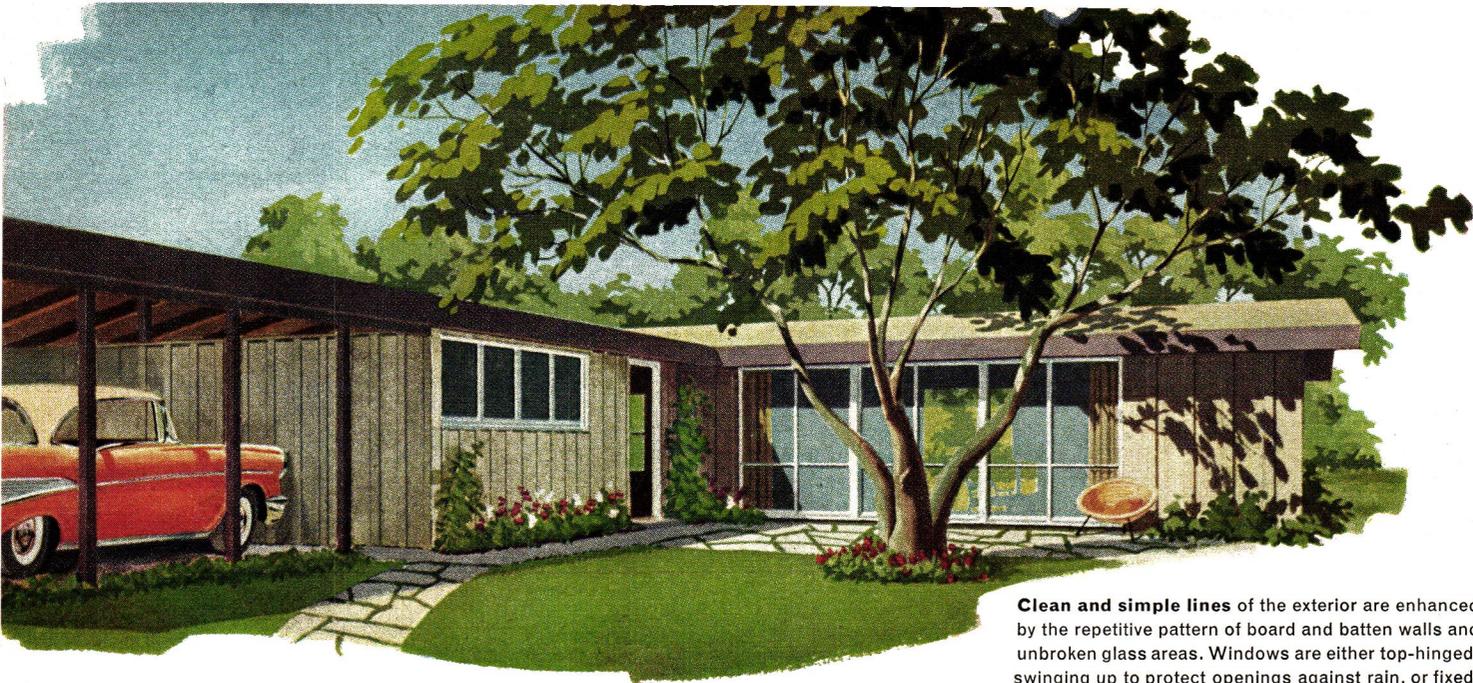
HOME OF MR. & MRS. ALEX ESSER • PHOTOGRAPHY: FEIN • EDITORIAL SOURCE: BOB GILMORE



Lattice-shaded patio extends into a porch, formed by wings of house. Frame is supported at one end by brackets (upper right) attached to ends of rafters, at other by either 4x4 posts or a block wall. Floor is smooth-floated concrete. Two courses of concrete block topped with a 2x12 form sitting wall.



This is Better-Your-Living Month



Clean and simple lines of the exterior are enhanced by the repetitive pattern of board and batten walls and unbroken glass areas. Windows are either top-hinged, swinging up to protect openings against rain, or fixed.

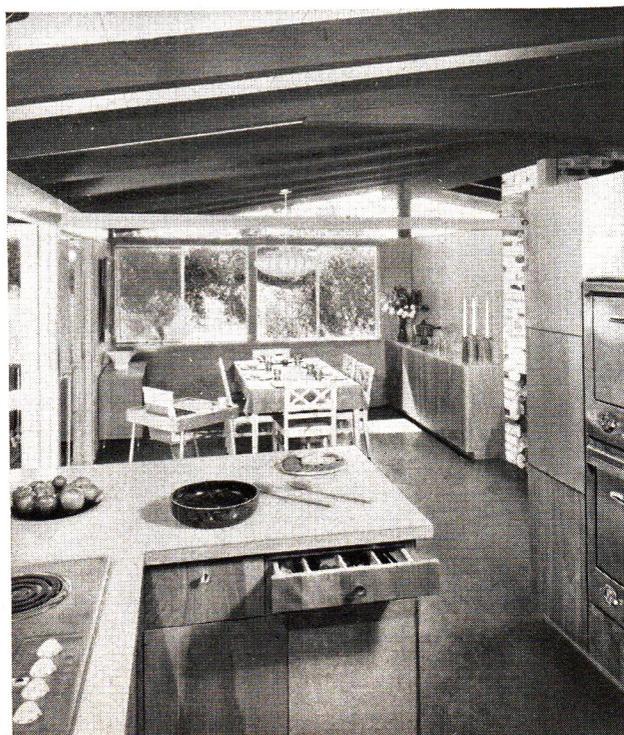
POPULAR HOME'S

HOUSE FOR SIX... OR MORE!

HOW MANY houses have you seen big enough to bed down eight people in eight different beds? And if you have seen one, did it have living space planned well enough so these eight people weren't constantly elbow to rib?

POPULAR HOME'S House for Six or More from Orinda, Calif., has that space. It has three bedrooms with enough floor space—and enough wall space—for twin beds. It has a fourth bedroom that will take bunks or a double bed with ease. It has two bathrooms to cut down jams during rush hours. It has 24 running feet of hanging space for clothes, plus two linen closets and other spare storage space thrown in wherever it's needed most.

Brightness and roominess distinguish dining room as viewed from kitchen. It is an ideal play area—easily supervised, close enough to Mother to suit children, far enough away from Mother to suit Mother.

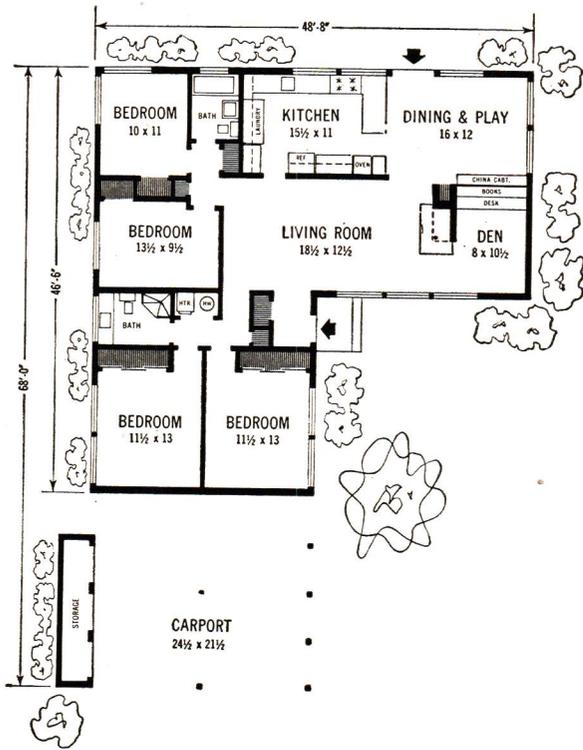


In addition you'll find a well-organized kitchen with snack space, and a large, bright room that serves as both dining room and everyday play area. For those blessed moments of quiet there is a cozy den off by itself in a corner. And when you entertain, the living, dining, den and kitchen areas can be opened together so you and your friends have half a house to circulate in.

To get plans of this house, step in to see your POPULAR HOME sponsor. Only he can order low-cost building blueprints for you. Ask for Plan No. PH 14-3A (without basement) or PH 14-3B (with basement), and be in your new home before school starts.

Mixing center is surrounded by storage space and appliances. All cabinets have spring catches and knife hinges, so little hardware shows. Note special compartments for trays, flour, place mats, paper and foil.





**POPULAR HOME PLAN
NO. PH 14-3A and PH 14-3B**

SIZE OF HOUSE: 1,738 SQ. FT., 18,682 CU. FT. (EXCLUDING CARPORT)

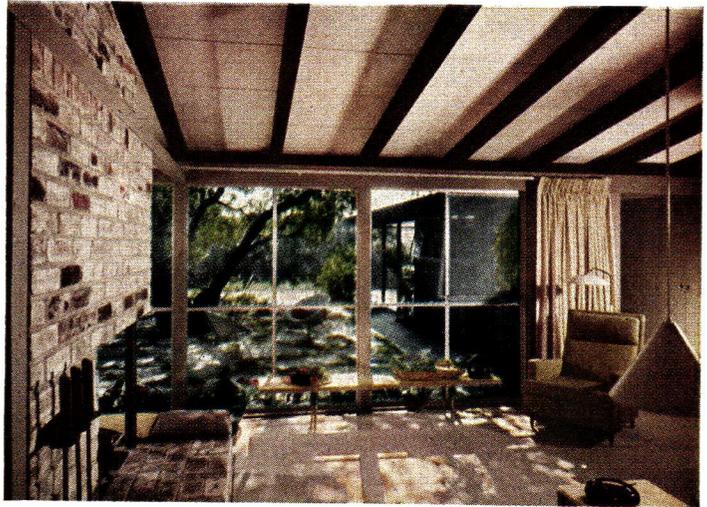
Home of Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Brisco, Jr.
Builder: Garry Grover

Only the fireplace (right) limits openness of living area, and it serves as a shrewdly placed space separator. Smoothness of walls of SHEETROCK gypsum wallboard accentuates texture of used brick.

Kitchen is the control point (below) over every household operation except making beds. Whether children are playing indoors or out, they are always within "Don't!" distance. Drawers below snack bar are for toys, as handy for children to get for outdoor play as play inside.

EDITORIAL SOURCE: BOB GILMORE PHOTOGRAPHY: FEIN

ACCESSORIES: JACKSON'S, OAKLAND

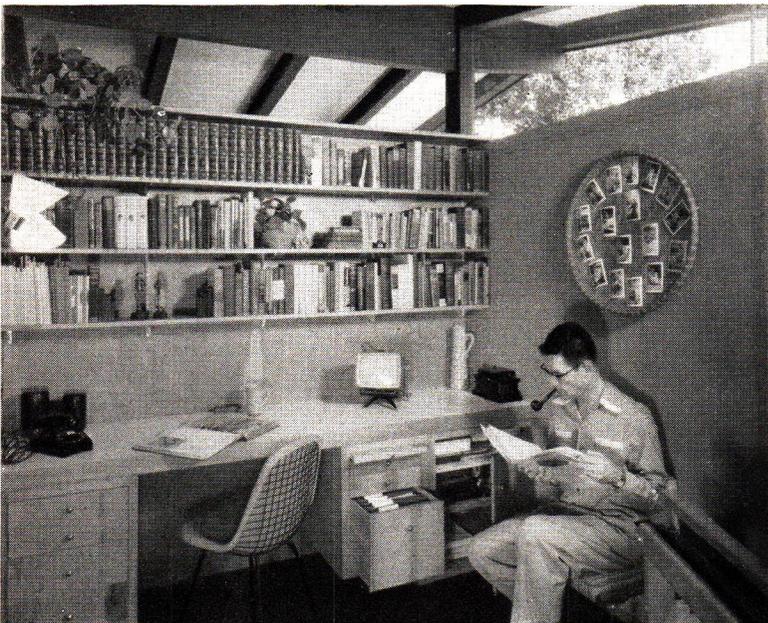


Though it's on the street side of house overlooking lawn, living room is far enough back so that large windows do not cause a privacy problem. Simple framing—4x4 posts topped by a 4x8 plate—keep construction costs low. Insulating roof deck is exposed as ceiling, rests on rafters spaced 24 in. on centers.



HOUSE FOR SIX (continued)

Lightweight partition separates den from dining room. On the den side are three birch bookshelves and a plastic-topped desk that is a complete office in itself. Partition is high enough to block view, but stops short of the sloping ceiling to help air circulate through both rooms.



Built-in buffet (below) graces dining room side of the partition. Under a long top ideal for buffet suppers are drawers for good silver and linens, shelves for best china and glassware—kept behind knob-less doors with spring catches that toddlers can't figure how to open. Wood is birch.



Keep fuss and muss away

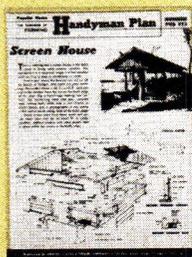


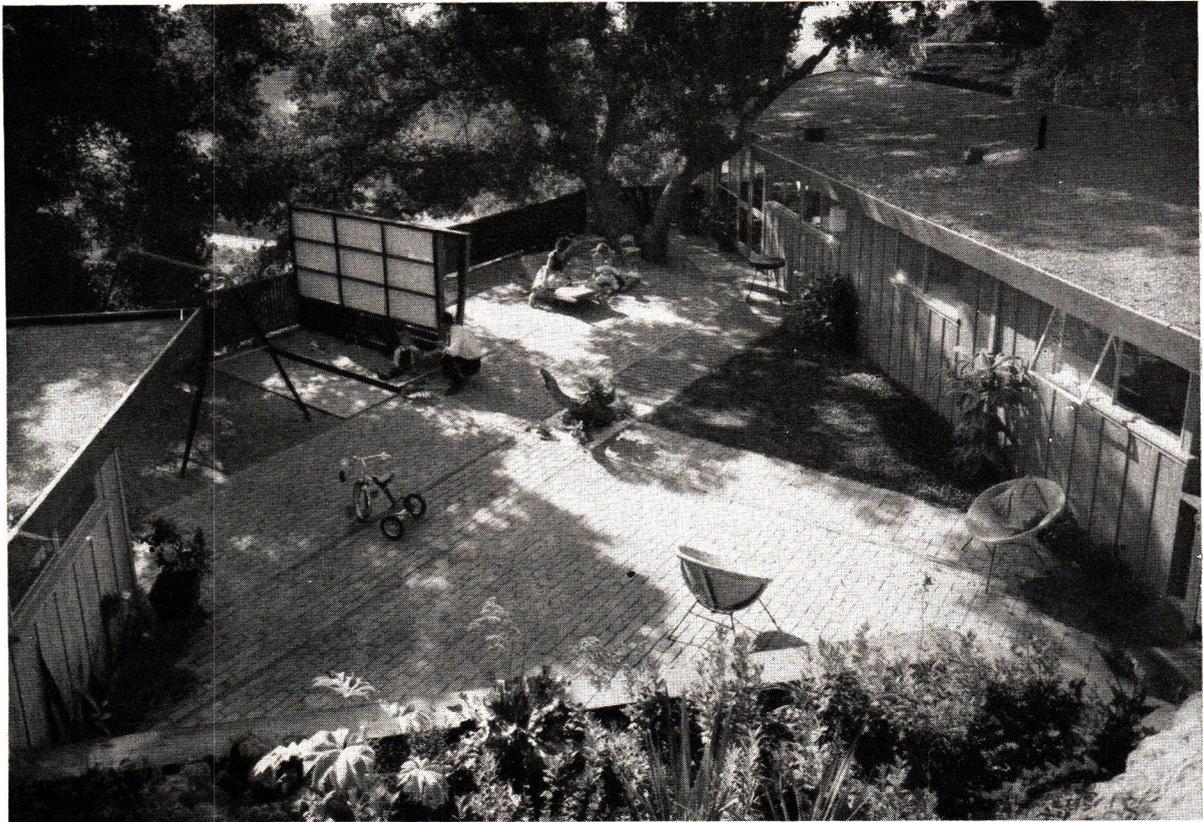
To beat the bugs ... A SCREEN HOUSE

WHO CARES about the heat when there's a screen house in the back yard? Every wisp of air that moves on a still evening will drift past you. But insects can't get at you, and you can barbecue without worrying about smoke or odors filling your house. The Roger Kobusches know, because they built this screen house in Northbrook, Ill.

Your POPULAR HOME sponsor has a complete series of free Handyman Plans for outdoor projects you can build in your spare moments this spring. The newest one is Handyman Plan No. 373 for this 16x12-foot Screen House. The plan contains a list of materials required, and your lumber dealer can give you a cost estimate. You'll also find construction photographs and detailed drawings, plus alternate methods of construction.

And you can use Handyman Plan No. 373 for building the Backyard Shop (page 9) by modifying over-all dimensions.





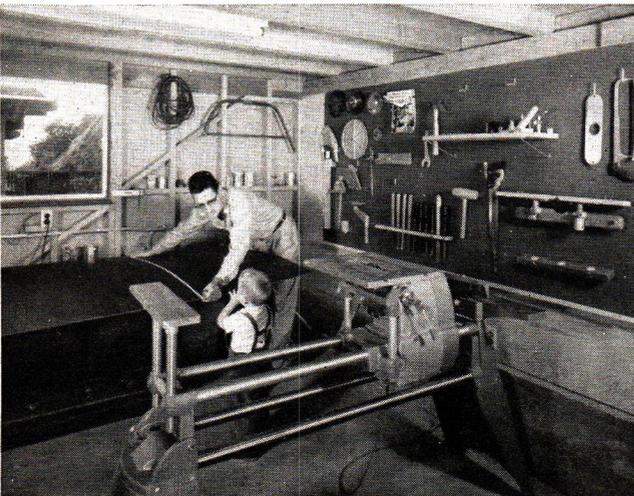
Here's outdoor living at its best. Terrace behind the house opens off dining area, is always partly shaded, partly sunny. Plant pocket in foreground and fence beyond guard against slope. Plastic panels on 2x4 frame screen sandbox from sun and wind, while folding top keeps sand dry during rains. Workshop (see below) is at far left.

from the house

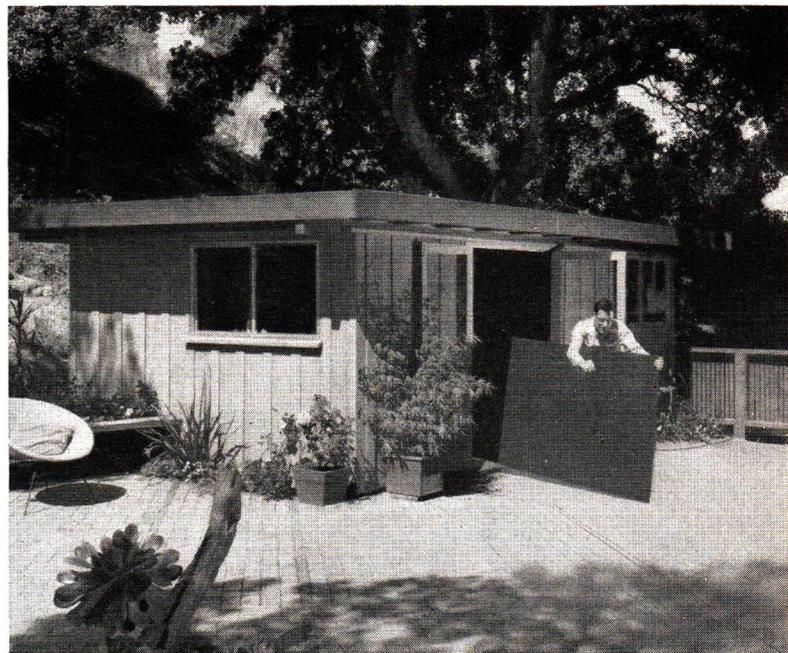


A BACKYARD SHOP

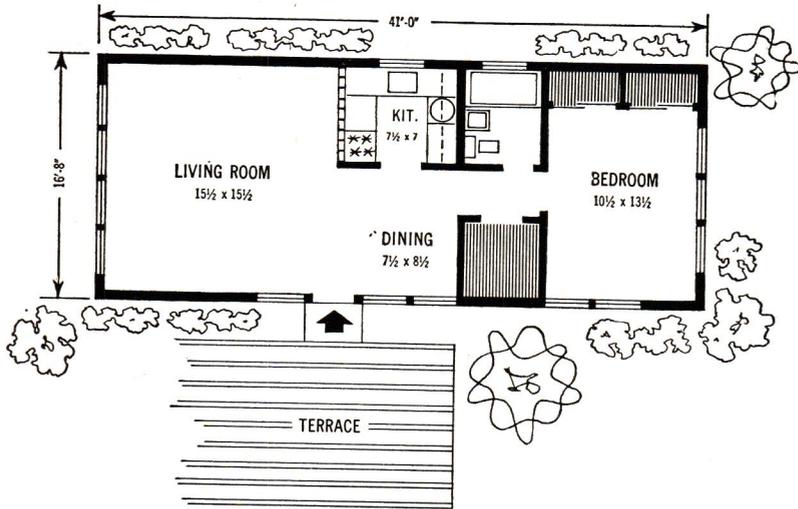
Inside walls of shop are being faced with USG Perforated Hardboard so all hand tools and machine tool parts will be in clear view. In colder climates first fill all spaces between studs with RED TOP insulating wool batts.



20x12-foot shop has double doors that simplify job of getting 4x8 sheets of material into shop for cutting. Though 2x4 framing shown here differs from framing of Screen House (opposite page), Handyman Plan No. 373 will serve as a guide when you build the shop.



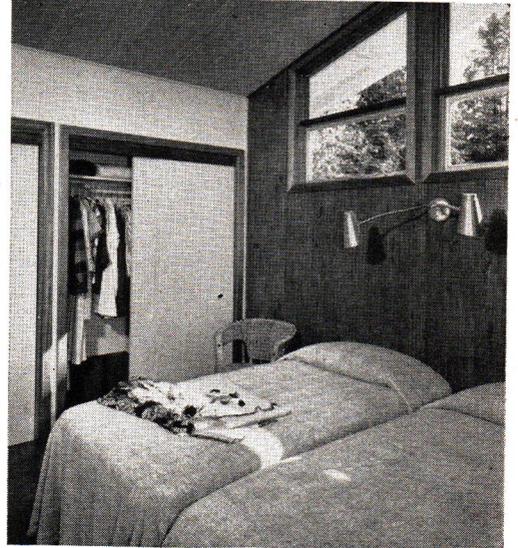
THE HOUSE ON THE COVER



POPULAR HOME PLAN NO. PH 14-3D

SIZE OF HOUSE: 683 SQ. FT., 7,890 CU. FT.

PHOTOGRAPHY: KRANTZEN



Wealth of closet space is provided in bedroom. Facing of USG Perforated Hardboard lets closets air when doors are closed. High windows give privacy without loss of light. Woodgrained pattern of wallboard and beige-toned striations of ceiling material are permanent decoration.

Compact and efficient, dining area uses three kinds of economical, fire-resistant SHEETROCK wallboard: planked walnut on one wall, plain on others, striated on ceiling. TEXOLITE DURAVAL paint colors are Sunlight Yellow and Colonial Cream, sparkled with turquoise blue.

POPULAR HOME'S

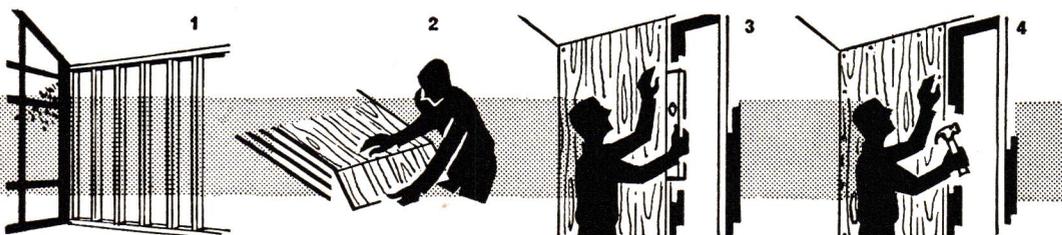
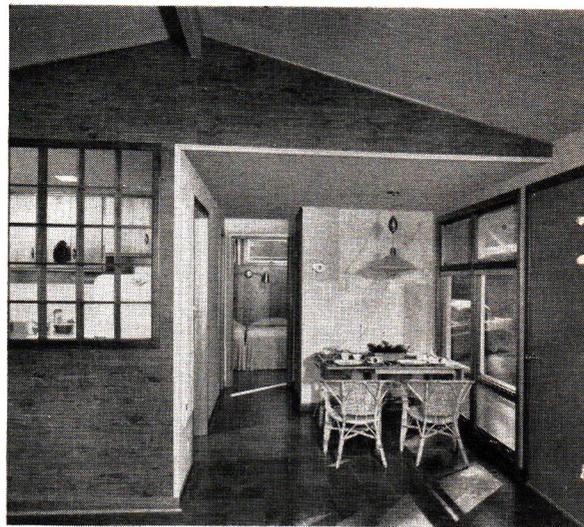
WOODLAND RETREAT

by ROBERT H. DOUGHERTY

RECIPE for a summer dream-come-true: (1) find a site nestled among towering trees, (2) take this handsome cabin design, (3) build the place at a moderate cost, (4) live a life permeated with soft breezes, aroma of pine, and views of cool water.

That's exactly what Mr. and Mrs. Donald M. Spencer of Chicago did. The Spencers acquired a lot on Sister Bay, Wis., then called in Architect Lester White, A.I.A. He elevated the cabin to take advantage of prevailing breezes and a bay view, and at the same time cantilevered two sides over the concrete block foundation. The final result is a simple rectangular design with a definite flair—it's frankly sleek, yet compatible with its roughly-wooded site. But most important, it's so easily maintained that it doesn't interfere with swimming, fishing, and lazy lounging.

Ask the dealer named on the covers to order low-cost building blueprint No. PH 14-3D for you now, and see how much fun woodland living can be.



Four steps lead from bare studs to wood-toned wall:

- 1 lay out job,
- 2 cut and snap wallboard to fit,
- 3 nail lightly and check level,
- 4 finish nailing.

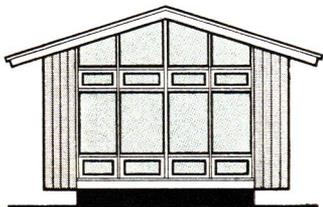


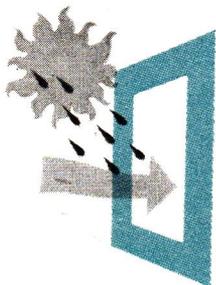
Gray-rubbed wood siding and Pastel Gray USG Thick Butt asphalt shingle roof contrast pleasantly with deep coloring of trees, sky, water.

Recessed foundation, orange door, and good window arrangement add interest to simple design. Treated redwood planks laid in gravel form deck.

Panoramic view through end wall of windows dominates living room. Striated Panel SHEETROCK gypsum wallboard is used on ceiling, planked walnut pattern on wall. Three big sofas provide extra sleeping space. Egg-crate divider wall above stove lets Mom enter into living room conversation and not miss a thing.

"Squirrel's eye" view (below) shows cantilevered effect. Design looks good, raises the cabin for better view without giving it a foundation-heavy appearance, and keeps snow from banking around it. Wide roof overhang shades interior from direct sun, protects windows during rains.



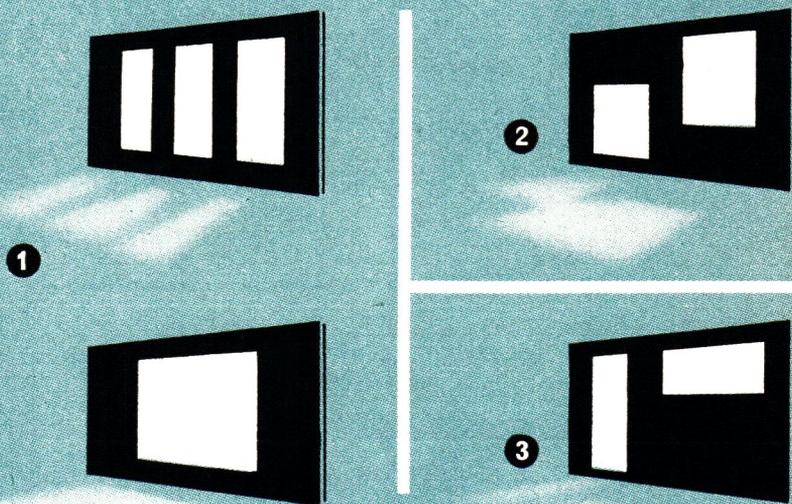


at
When you remodel, look through your

WINDOWS

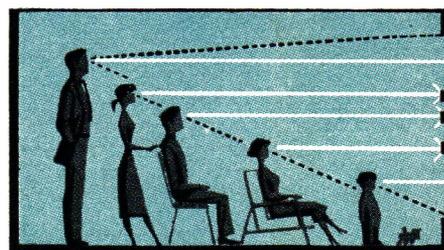
FOR THE BEST LIGHT

remember three points: (1) that one large opening gives better light and better distribution of light than several smaller ones; (2) that the higher a window is placed in the wall, the farther into a room it will send light; and (3) that a horizontal window lights a greater area than a vertical window of the same size. Type of window is not important here. . . . A good rule of thumb is that a room should have at least 1 sq. ft. of glass area for every 7 sq. ft. of floor area.



FOR THE BEST VIEW

use fixed windows. They need no screens, they have no muntins, and therefore give you an uninterrupted view. Of course be sure you have a view first, such as a close-up of your own garden. A long view becomes like a calendar picture after a time; it's still there and still beautiful, but you never look at it. . . . Use a horizontal window for a panorama, a vertical window for a short view. . . . Avoid horizontal divisions between 2 and 6½ feet above the floor; they cut into eye-level of someone seated or standing. . . . Have at least one window with a sill low enough so the smallest toddler can see out from floor level.



YOU REMODEL a house because it is too outdated to serve you well. You revamp a kitchen because it is short of storage and counter space. You revise closet space; you tear out partitions to open up rooms to each other.

But when it comes to tampering with exterior walls, you hesitate. Why? If a house is so far behind the times that it needs remodeling inside, its windows need a going over, too.

Until the last ten years, windows were placed where they looked best from the outside, not where they would do the most good inside. They were placed with little regard for furniture arrangement; all too often they still are. Too small to give much light, they offered nothing else.

The purpose of every window is to let in light. But what else can that window do for you? Should it be fixed, open in, open out, slide up, slide sideways, or pivot?

On these pages are some typical problems, some logical answers, some practical suggestions. You can get further help at Home Improvement Headquarters; the address is on the covers of this issue. There you can see the new windows first hand, place your order, and get help on installation.

Now's the time to go. The remodeling season is on.



• *Third of a series. In the next issue: Exterior materials*

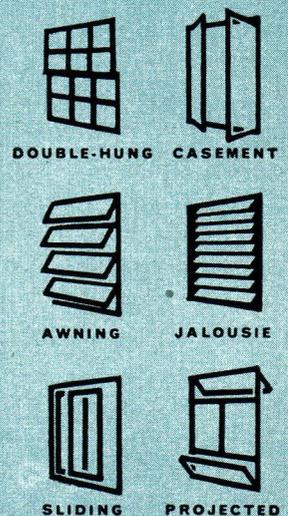
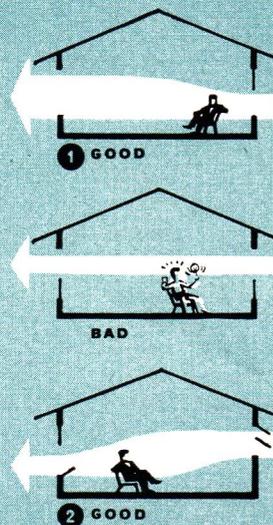
FOR BEST WEATHER PROTECTION

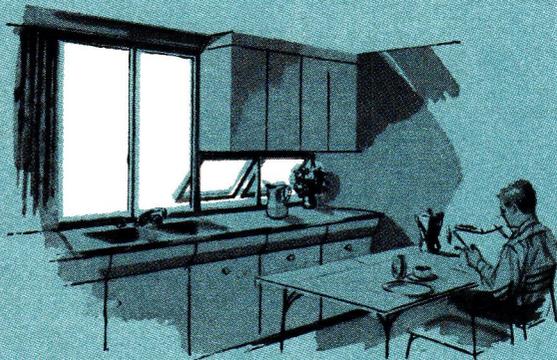
you can't beat overhangs and other devices that keep sun and rain entirely off windows. . . . Double glazing—available with most types of stock windows—cuts heat loss to a minimum in the winter, but won't cut out direct heat from the sun. Heat-resistant glass that deflects sun's rays is on the market, but it isn't effective against cold. . . . For ventilation during rainstorms, awning-type windows, glass jalousies and projected sash offer their own protection against all but driving rains.



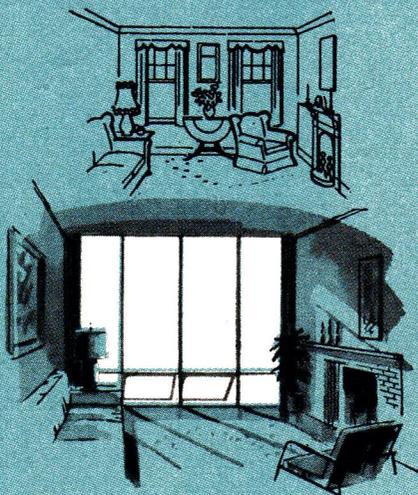
FOR THE BEST VENTILATION

windows should be in opposite walls or in opposite corners of adjacent walls. Casements, awning windows and glass jalousies give 100% ventilation (all of the window opening can let in air). Double-hung and sliding sash provide 50%. All types of windows except double-hung can direct the flow of air. . . . Windows should be placed so that air for summer comfort flows across rooms at level of occupancy. This can be done with windows open low in opposite walls (1), or high on the breeze side and low on the leeward side (2). . . . You'll get best air movement if the openings where air goes out of the house are bigger than those where air comes in.

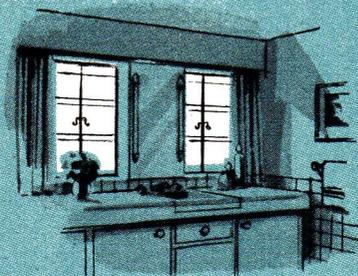




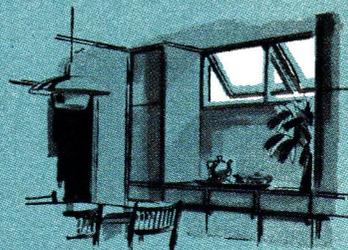
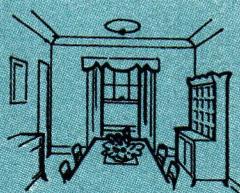
Brighten a kitchen by bringing good working light to counter level, view to both standing and seated eye level. Concentrate windows along one wall, and you leave other walls free for extra storage.



Open up a living room with big windows. You get more light, better appearance, ventilation at floor level, and more flexible use of limited living space.



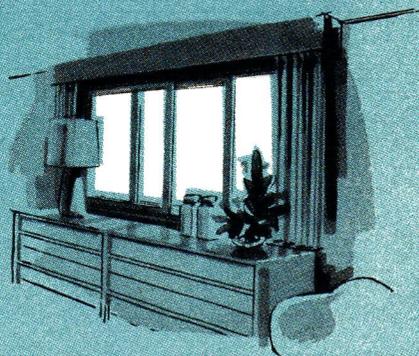
Update a dull bathroom with new windows that bring daylight to shaving and washing spots, are as far from bathtub and toilet as space permits.



Improve a dining room by widening the opening. If you have no view, keep windows high and surround them with built-ins. When view is good, enlarge the glass area. Maintain sill level at about table height.

To be safe in window planning, follow these basic rules:

1. Keep windows in one-story houses close to eaves; they look best there and are protected from weather.
2. In two-story or split-level houses, line up windows vertically.
3. Group windows together, or link windows and doors together.
4. When windows vary in height, line up their heads and let sills fall where they may.
5. It's better to have glass areas too large than too small.
6. If exterior wall surfaces are plain (stucco, broad siding), beware of large glass areas. If surfaces are patterned (brick, shingles), keep window areas simple.



Air out a bedroom with cross-ventilation through windows high enough (sill height about 36 in.) for low furniture and privacy. Keep windows away from corners.



NOTICE: The following trademarks are owned and/or registered by the United States Gypsum Co. in the U.S. Patent Office, and are used in this publication to distinguish the indicated products manufactured only by this company: SHEETROCK (gypsum wallboard), RED TOP (insulating wool), USG (roofing, perforated hardboard), TEXOLITE (paint products), DURAVAL (latex paint).



where the finest is expected...you can expect interiors of

smooth, durable plaster

Those who know and want the best favor plaster walls and ceilings for their unmistakable beauty and quality—so important to the long-term value of a home.

And for your home, where walls and ceilings make up to 70% of the interior, choose U. S. G. RED TOP* Plaster over ROCKLATH* Plaster Base. These quality products mean strong, durable, fire-resistant interiors that you can decorate and redecorate with ease.

Moreover, RED TOP Plaster Products can provide smooth or textured finishes; and sound quieting, too. They can be used in many exciting new ways—with the U. S. G. Resilient Lathing System, for instance, that “floats” walls and ceilings free of framing members.

Ask your U. S. G. building materials dealer or plastering contractor how you can increase the value of your home with RED TOP Plaster, ROCKLATH Plaster Base and U. S. G. Plastering Systems.

*T. M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



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