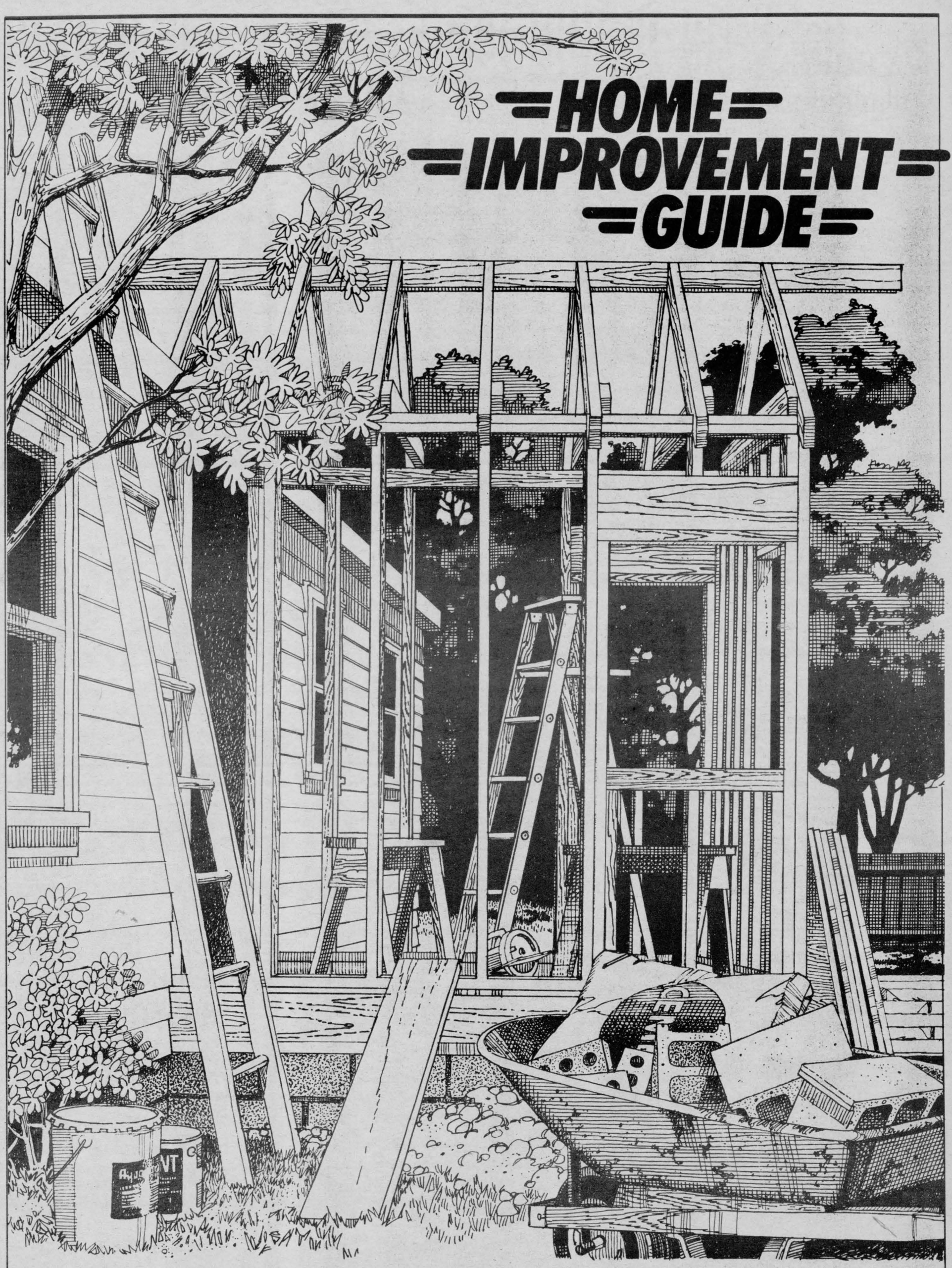
HOME IMPROVEMENT GUIDE

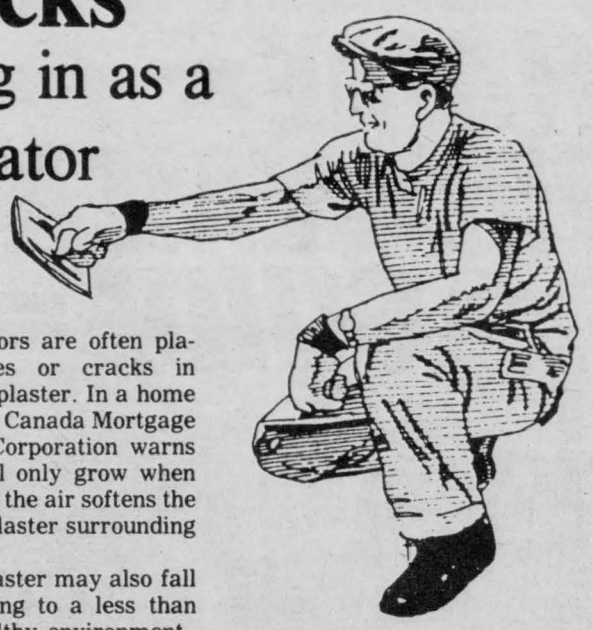


THE CHESTERVILLE RECORD

Wednesday, April 8, 1987

Cracks

Filling in as a renovator



Home renovators are often plagued by holes or cracks in wallboards or plaster. In a home care guide, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation warns such holes will only grow when the moisture in the air softens the wallboard or plaster surrounding the holes.

Dust or plaster may also fall out, contributing to a less than clean and healthy environment.

Two types of patching compound are available: spackling, which is convenient for small jobs but more expensive than the alternative and can be purchased ready-mixed or in a powder, or patching plaster, which can be purchased in bulk and costs less.

Do-it-yourselfers will also need a putty knife, sandpaper of medium grit and an old cloth or paint brush.

The job begins with the removal of any loose plaster. With a knife, scrape out plaster from the back edges of the crack until the back of the hole is wider than the front.

Thoroughly dampen the surface of the crack with a wet cloth or paint brush. Prepare the compound according to the package's instructions and mix only a small amount initially.

If the hole is small, you can fill it completely with patching compound. Smooth the surface with a putty knife.

After the patch has dried, sand it smooth with the sandpaper wrapped around a small block of wood.

Larger holes or cracks should be filled bit by bit. At first, fill only part of the hole and let that dry. The completed patch gives a base for the final fill.

Add a second batch of compound, pressing in well on top of the first layer. Let it dry and sand it smooth.

Very large holes may first have to be filled with crumpled wads of newspaper. Start patching by working in from the sides of the hole. Let the first part dry before applying a new layer around it.

Repeat the process until the hole is filled. After the patch has dried, sand until smooth.

But if your walls have a textured surface, you can match the patch to the rest of the wall while it's still wet by rubbing or patting gently with a sponge or comb.

Discount Carpet Sales

421 Fourth Street West
Cornwall
Telephone 938-0735

Free Estimates
Professional Installation

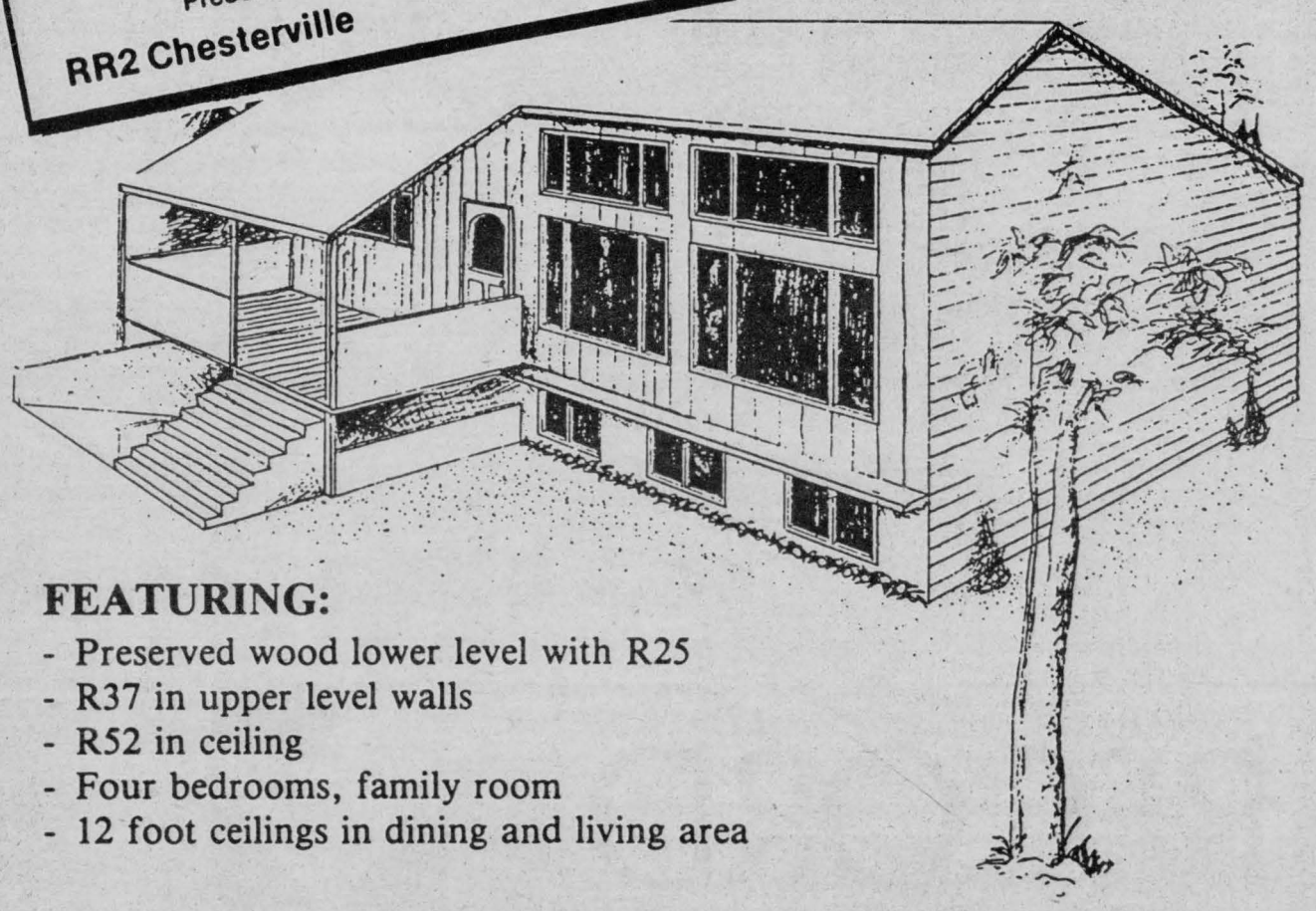
Regular Store Hours:
Monday to Thursday, 9am-6pm
Friday, 9am-9pm; Saturday, 9am-5pm

Summer Hours:
June 1 - Aug. 31
Saturday
9am - 1pm



DALE ADAMS CONSTRUCTION
• Repairs & Renovations
• Custom Homes
Specializing in
Preserved Wood Foundations
448-3720
RR2 Chesterville

A Sunken Two-Storey Passive Solar Catch.



Yours for as little as
$84,500
FOUNDATION INCLUDED!

2,100 sq. ft.
of living space
on your lot,
with your services.

Call to see this model home in progress
(Elma area)

FEATURING:
- Preserved wood lower level with R25
- R37 in upper level walls
- R52 in ceiling
- Four bedrooms, family room
- 12 foot ceilings in dining and living area

DALE ADAMS 448-3720

CUSTOM HOMES — REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS — AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

Specializing in preserved wood foundations Free Estimates

Don't skimp on paint preparation

Painting the exterior of your home too often is as bad as too infrequent painting.

"Get ready to paint your house when exterior surfaces begin to show wear," advisers Home Care, a guide for homeowners published by the Canada Mortgage and Housng Corporation.

You'll know it's time to repair when wood grain begins showing clearly, primer shows through and the color of the old paint fades.

If you delay painting, it may be necessary to sand down to the base surface and begin again.

But if you repaint too often, the surface may crack and break away. The coating will be too thick to adjust to weather changes and the natural structural shifts of the house.

Choosing the right paint

Exterior alkyd (oil base) paints have high hiding and sticking qualities. Often only one coat is needed over a properly prepared surface.

Alkyd paint covers hairline cracks and seals the surface against moisture.

It requires a completely dry, clean surface, dry air and temperatures above 5 degrees C (40 degrees F) for best results.

Clean up with turpentine or paint thinner.

Exterior latex paints may be applied on a damp day, but not in rain or a heavy dew. Air and surface temperatures must be above 10 degrees C (50 degrees F).

They dry quickly, minimizing spotting by dust and bugs. They allow moisture to escape and thereby reduce the chance of blistering or peeling.

Use warm water for cleaning up.

Preparation

Blistered or flaking paint should be scraped away with a wire brush. Unpainted concrete or cement blocks should be dry and aged at least a minimum of three months before you attempt painting them.

Check around windows, steps, posts and eaves for decayed or damaged wood and replace it.

Downspouts and gutters should be inspected and cleaned before painting. Use a wire brush and steel wool to clean rust from all metal areas and apply a metal primer to the clean surfaces.

Use steel wool to remove rust from all exposed nail heads, sink the nails and fill the hole with putty.

The job itself

Don't paint if the temperature falls below 10 degrees C (50 degrees F) or rises above 32 degrees C (90 degrees F). Try to pick a day when rain or heavy winds aren't expected.

Begin painting the highest parts of the house and work down.

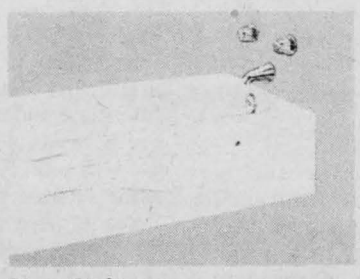
When painting circular objects like downspouts, paint diagonally at first. Then cross the diagonal stroke by painting downwards.

Make sure the ladder is secure. Don't overextend your reach.

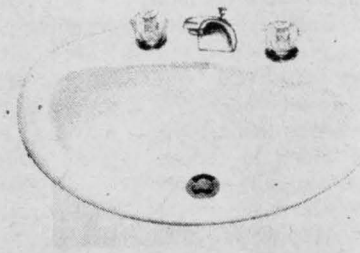
SAVE BIG!

ON DO-IT-YOURSELF IMPROVEMENT NEEDS

We're expanding our showroom and need to reduce inventory



Neu-Château
Porcelain enamelled steel, recess bath.



Coronette
Enamelled steel, self-rimming, Cush'n Seal, countertop lavatory.



Radcliffe
Vitreous china, siphon jet, closet combination with high tank.
3-183 regular rim, tank 27⅞ x 20½ x 29½" h (708 x 521 x 750mm)

All 3 pieces at one low price:

$299 white only

(color $349)

Limited time offer!

LALANDE PLUMBING

36 Marlborough N, Cornwall 933-1812

AMERICAN STANDARD

Specializing in bathroom renovations.

CRANE

Energy Efficient Insulation Standards

Minimum Insulation Levels*

Ceilings (flat)	RSI 7.0	(R 40)
Ceilings (cathedral and sloped)	RSI 6.3	(R 36)
Walls	RSI 3.3	(R 18.7)
Exposed floors	RSI 4.9	(R 28)
Basement walls exterior (down to footing) or Interior (down to floor)	RSI 1.8	(R 10)
	RSI 2.1	(R 12)

*Canadian Electrical Association Double 'E' Insulation Standards

Thermal resistance values given refer only to the insulating material and not to the total thermal resistance value of the wall, ceiling, floor, etc. All insulation must meet CMHC, ASHRAE Guide, CSA Standard C2731 and Ontario Building Code requirements.

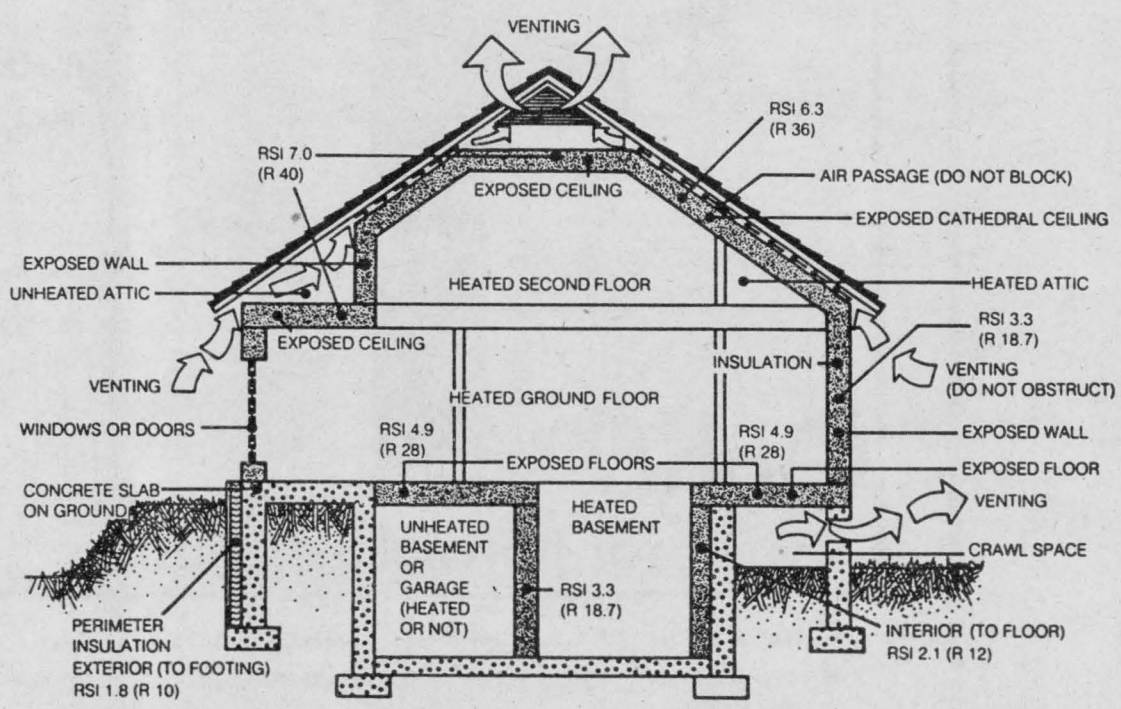
Fireplaces

All fireplaces shall be equipped with glass or metal doors and have tight fitting dampers. A separate fresh air intake is mandatory.

Windows and Glass Doors

Double glazing for all climate areas below 5,800 C degree days (10,500 FDD). (Double glass window or single glass with storm sash RSI 0.36 (R 2.04), 12 mm (1/2") air space and thermal break in metal frames.)

Triple glazing for climate areas exceeding 5800 C degree days (10,500 FDD). (Double glass with storm sash or triple glass prime construction RSI 0.45 (R 2.63) with two air spaces totalling a minimum of 12 mm (1/2") and thermal break in metal frames.)



All surfaces exposed to the outside air, to unheated areas or to a garage (heated or unheated) shall be insulated.

Doors (Non Glass)

Insulated door with thermal resistance of RSI 0.7 (R4) or uninsulated door plus storm door.

Heating

Electric hydronic, electric forced air, electric baseboard, electric hot water heat.

Air Quality

Air quality in homes can be assured with a positive, reliable mechanical ventilation system. The system should provide a continuous supply of ventilation air to each habitable room.

1. A continuous supply of ventilation air at a rate of 5 L/s (10 cfm) for each habitable room, bathroom, and kitchen, and 10 L/s (20 cfm) to basements and utility rooms. The total continuous ventilation rate need not exceed 0.45 air changes per hour (based on the total house volume including any basement volume).

2. The ventilation system shall be capable of providing an additional 25 L/s (50 cfm) on an intermittent basis activated by a humidistat and manual override or timer switch.

3. Exhaust air capability of 25 L/s (50 cfm) for each bathroom and 50 L/s (100 cfm) for kitchen on an intermittent basis.

Ventilation system design and installation should be in accordance with the Canadian Home Builders' Association's R-2000 Home Program Design and Installation Guidelines for Ventilation Systems.

Ontario Hydro
Winchester area

P.O. BOX 360, WINCHESTER
ONTARIO K0C 2K0
TEL. 774-2426

EnerMark LOAN PLAN
The Electricity People

FINANCED BY THE ROYAL BANK

Keep your cool by buying the right outdoor pool

Those long, hot summer days may seem a long way off but if you're thinking about installing a backyard pool - now's the time.

Buying a pol can be a little more involved than you might expect. To avoid the pitfalls, here are some things that the Canadian Spa and Pool Association (CANSPA) suggests that you consider before you dive in.

Choose a pool type

There are three basic types of pools from which to choose. Prices vary dramatically and are determined by the size, shape, materials, landscaping required and the difficulty of the site.

Inground Pools

The most popularly priced type of inground pool, the vinyl-lined pool, is built with sides supported by a frame of aluminum, steel, polymer masonry block or wood, which support the vinyl liner.

Vinyl-lined pools come in predefined sizes and shapes although some manufacturers offer custom pool capabilities. Once the pool is constructed any tears in the liner can be repaired without draining the pool. When properly maintained, the liner may last 10 to 15 years before it needs to be replaced.

If you want an unusual pool configuration you might opt for the gunite or air-sprayed concrete pool. It's the most popular form of concrete inground pool and is constructed of concrete, sprayed on steel reinforcing rods and finished with a fine coat of plaster. The gunite pool's thick concrete shell helps it withstand frost pressure in cooler climates and it rarely requires structural repairs. Its prime advantage is that it can be custom-fitted to a lot in almost any shape you desire.

Your third option for an inground pool is fiberglass. This type of pool can either be a preformed shell or constructed of fiberglass sidewalls with a concrete or vinyl bottom, allowing more flixibility in shape. Fiberglass is also easy to maintain. Surface repairs aren't readily apparent and algae is easily removed from the relatively non-porous material.

Aboveground Pools

If your budget can't stand the prices of inground pools, an above-ground pool can provide a refreshing place to swim and relax outside with your family.

For the simplest aboveground, you can buy a kit you put together yourself for as little as $500.

Many pool buyers, however, want to make their pool more special by putting a deck around around it and adding accessories. In addition, many aboveground pools can be partially submerged or excavated into slopping ground, making them a more permanent and beautiful focus for your backyard.

Planning your family's perfect pool

When planning for a pool, decide how it's going to be used and what kind of surroundings you want.

A family of serious lap swimmers will need a water depty of at least 3½ to 4 feet or more and minimum width of 6 feet.

Divers must have a long, wide and deep pool with water at least 7½ feet deep at the diving end and a minimum pool size of 15'x28'.

If you play and entertain more than swim, opt for a pool with a large shallow area (usually 3 to 4 feet deep) in which to lounge and play, and don't skimp on deck space for sunbathing and socializing.

Deciding on a shape

Standard rectangular, square or kidney-shaped pools are the simplest shapes. They accommodate all types of swimming and won't compete for attention with your garden and trees.

But what do you do if you live on a wedge-shaped lot, have limited space to spare or go for the unconventional? A custom pool may be just the thing to solve your problem. A free-form pool weaving around the side of your house could save a grove of ash trees; a pool shaped like a musical note, seashell or heart would leave nothing to the imagination about your personal interests. Since a custom pool is usually a one-of-a-kind item, it could be an attractive conversation piece.

Finding the place to put it

The size of your lot, land contour, proximity to utility lines, equipment to be used by the pool contractor and local building codes will all help you determine the appropriate site. Ideally, you'll have a panoramic view from inside to out and the pool will be easily accessible.

Generally the pool should be in a sunny spot near the house, sheltered from prevailing winds and away from large trees which shed leaves into the water.

Screen repair made easy

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation says there's no need for homeowners to become enmeshed in screen repair.

In a guide to home care, the corporation says all that's needed to repair holes in screens are patches, shears, a ruler or small block of wood with a straight edge and fine wire or nylon thread.

A jagged hole should be trimmed with shears to make a rectangle or square with straight edges.

Cut a patch from the extra screening about 25 millimetres (1 inch) larger on all sides than the hole.

Remove the three outside wires on all four sides of the patch and then bend the patch's remaining ends over a block of wood.

Hold the patch over the hole on the outside of the screen tightly so the small bent wire edges go through the screen.

From the inside, bend the ends of the wire down towards the centre of the hole.

If the hole is very small, you can mend it with needle and thread.

Fight dampness with drainage

Damp spots, crumbling and cracked mortar, or a white-powdery deposit on foundation walls (called efflorescence) are signs of moisture and water seepage. If you have these problems in your basement, the following steps should be taken to stop moisture penetration.

The best solution is to install a system of drainage pipe or "tile' outside the foundation footings. Backfilling with coarse gravel allows easy water movement.

SPRING

PAINT UP, FIX UP
CLEAN UP

- Painting (all types)
- General Repairs
  Odd Jobs
  (i.e. Removal & Repair of Storm Windows, etc.)
- Yard Work
- TV Aerials

YOU NAME IT!

FREE ESTIMATES

CONTACT:

RR PAINTING

RON SERVAGE JR.
448-3526
346-2407 After 6 P.M.
31-2

Culligan®

Betcha a buck you go for it!

Installation

$1



Only for normal installation

When you rent a water conditioner from Culligan, those "softies" will install it for just one dollar.



OFFER LIMITED – CALL NOW!

"HEY CULLIGAN MAN!"®

CULLIGAN WATER CONDITIONING
Cornwall 932-8044

Most scams can be detected by shopping around

Home repair swindles ranked among the top ten scams in Ontario last year and the crooked contractors are likely to resurface during the coming season, experts predict.

"Dozens of people were taken for thousands of dollars by home removation swindlers in each of the past several years," says Dave Mitchell of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations (MCCR). "There's no reason to believe they won't be hanging out their shingles again this year."

In one of the most common renovation scams, unethical contractors inflate prices far above normal market levels. Other traditional rip offs include running off with customers' downpayments or convincing homeowners to have unnecessary repairs done. Some contractors simply disappear without finishing the work required.

Swindlers

Following an investigation by MCCR, four men were fined and ordered to make restitution for their part in a home repair scam last year.

The ministry has had equal success with prosecutions of other removation swindlers in the past, but Mitchell says enforcement must be backed up by public awareness of the problem if the scams are to be stopped.

In many instances, if the homeowners had shopped around with a few different companies and done a bit of investigation, they wouldn't have lost money, says Mitchell, head of the ministry's Investigation and Enforcement Branch.

"It becomes obvious whether a price is exorbitant or not when you have other quotes to compare it with," he explains. "And if someone's lied to you about the condition of your roof, you'll find out about the deception in a hurry when an honest contractor looks the house over."

Many of the consumers swindled in the past would normally have shoped around for the best deal, but the con artists used high pressure tactics to push them into signing contracts on the spot.

Be wary of contractors canvassing door-to-door offering "today only prices" or claiming they can give you a great deal just because they're "working in the neighborhood," Mitchell advises.

"And don't fall for the old line, 'We can fix your roof for $500 today, but if you wait much longer, it'll need $1,000 worth of repairs'," he says. "Maybe it's true, but get a second opinion. It's just possible your roof doesn't need repairs at all."

Unfortunately, comparison shopping won't help you avoid all the pitfalls. Some unethical contractors may quote the best prices on legitimate work. But once they get the job, the swindlers grab the deposit money and are never sen again.

The best way to guard against this and similar rip offs is to get friends or neighbors to recommend a company they've hired in the past.

Consumers should also be sure to confirm that the contractor is registered and bonded under the Consumer Protection Act. Before signing a contract, ask the seller for his registration number and verify it by calling the nearest Consumer Services Bureau of the ministry.

For further security, keep deposits to a maximum of about 10 per cent.

Contracts for large jobs may involve progress payments -- installments to be made as each stage of work is completed. This provides protection in the event the company goes bankrupt before finishing the job. It also helps ensure a crooked contractor can't run off with full payment for a job that was never even started.

Under the Construction Lien Act, you are required to hold back 10 per cent of each progress payment until 45 days after the job is finished. This ensures you cannot be held liable if the company doesn't pay suppliers

Planning key to worry-free driveway

Homeowners having driveways repaired or installed this summer should be aware that a bit of research can pave the way past many common problems.

"Before you sign a contract, you should do some digging yourself," says Roberta Allan of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations (MCCR). "Driveway paving contracts are complicated, making it easy for unethical companies to take advantage of customers. Bad paving jobs are a major source of consumer complaints every year."

In an attempt to put disreputable firms out business, members of the paving industry recently helped the ministry develop important guidelines for consumers hiring driveway contractors.

All paved residential driveways should be composed of two layers -- a crushed stone base, overlayed with an asphalt finish. According to industry representatives, the base must be a minimum of six inches deep, while the asphalt layer should be two inches thick once compacted.

When setting up a contract, be sure these depths are clearly listed where applicable. It's important to note that the material depths should be set out in "inches after compaction." Unethical contractors often cheat consumers by listing depths before compaction.

The amount of work required will vary with the condition of the driveway itself.

Resurfacing involves the installation of new asphalt over the existing driveway and should only be done if the old surface doesn't show any visible defects. Of course, contracts for resurfacing will not list depths for a new stone base.

Driveways that have cracked or heaved may need to be regraded. This involves the removal of the existing asphalt, regrading of the underlying stone and resurfacing. Once the old asphalt has been stripped off, the contractor should ensure the base stone is six inches deep. Contracts for regrading should include a clause requiring the paver to provide additional base stone if necessary to give a final depth of six inches once compacted.

Excavation goes a few steps beyond regrading, involving the removal of all existing materials to expose the earth subfloor. Excavation is indicated if your driveway is too high, drainage problems are severe, the existing base shows signs of caving in or the materials used originally were of poor quality.

Always get at least three quotes on the job and don't base your final choice of a company on price alone. Be particularly wary of firms quoting prices that are much lower than their competitors' estimates.

"Some of these people give quotes that don't even cover their costs," Allan says. "Inevitably, they do shoddy work, short-change on materials or disappear without finishing the job. Sometimes they just take off with the customers' deposits without even starting the work."

All paving companies signing contracts in consumers' homes must be registered with the ministry. Before hiring a firm, ask for its registration number and confirm it by calling the nearest Consumer Services Bureau of MCCR.

Once a paver has been picked, set up the contract. In addition to material depths, it should list the type of work required, the driveway dimensions, definite start and completion dates, the quality of materials to be used and prices.

Whether your style is traditional, contemporary, minimalist, romantic, country or eclectic,

we have a wide array of beautiful fabrics to enhance your decor.

Expert workmanship
with a combined total of over 35 years experience.

- We have **over 1,000 yards of** quality materials and vinyls in stock for your convenience.
- We offer **no obligation estimates** in your home.
- We will **custom build** you a new sectional, chesterfield, side chair or hide-a-bed.
- We specialize in **recreation room bars, upholstering** of all types of furniture, **antiques, tractor seats, snowmobile seats, truck and car seats, etc.**



CLAUDE'S

Manufacturing and Upholstery Reg'd.

107 MAIN STREET, MOREWOOD, ONT., K0A 2R0

Telephone 448-2233

Right set of tools important for do-it-yourselfer

Do-it-yourselfers need a few basic tools for the repairs and maintenance around their home.

First among suggestions in Home Care, a guide prepared by the Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation, is the **hammer**. A medium weight, 350-gram (12-to 13-ounce) claw hammer is suitable for most uses.

To avoid hammer marks on the wood, it's recommended that renovators use a nail set or another nail to drive the nail into the last fraction of the wood.

To remove a nail, place a small block of wood under the hammer's head to avoid marring the wood's finish.

You need two types of **screwdriver** for household repairs: the straight blade and the Phillips.

It's easier to put a screw into wood if a hole is first made with a nail or drill. Rub wax or soap on the screw threads to make the screw go in more easily.

Slip-joint pliers are a great multipurpose tool: they can be used to hold a nut while you turn a bolt with a screwdriver, to remove nails, to bend or cut wire, to straighten a bent nail or to turn nuts.

An adjustable **wrench** fits different sizes of nuts. If a nut is hard to loosen, put a few drops of penetrating oil or kerosene on it and let it soak a couple of hours or overnight.

Also recommended is a **handsaw** with about ten teeth to 25 millimetres (1 inch).

To use it, mark where you want to cut. Pull the saw back and forth several times to start a groove. Let the weight of the saw do the cutting at first.

A portable **power circular saw** can save you both work and time.

The saw blade should be adjusted so the amount of blade extending below the shoe is slightly greater (between 1.5 and 3 millimetres or one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch) than the thickness of the material to be cut.

As you guide the saw forward, the blade is exposed for cutting.

For ripping work, circular saws come with a guide. After adjusting the blade, set the guide the same distance from the saw as the width of the material to be cut off. Then place the guide against the edge of the piece as you cut.

For crosscutting, or cutting off material, turn the ripping guide upside down so it will be out of the way. Using a framing square and pencil, draw a line to mark where to cut. Then guide the blade carefully along the line.

A **hand drill** is useful for making holes for nails, bolts and screws and for cutting round holes.

Keep **nails** on hand for the jobs that inevitably crop up. **Box nails** have large heads and are used for rough work where appearance doesn't matter. **Finishing nails** on the other hand have small heads and can be driven below the surface with a nail set or another nail. Use them where you don't want the nail to show -- in panelling, for example.

Screws are used for strength; towel bars, curtain rods, drawers and hinges. If they work loose, the holes can be filled with matchsticks or wood putty and then new screws.

To hang heavy pictures or mirrors on plastered walls, use molly screws or toggle bolts.

Molly screws have two parts. To install, make a small hole in the plaster and drive the casing in even with the wall surface.

Tighten the screw to spread the casing in the back. Remove the screw, put it through the item you wish to hang and tighten it through the casing.

To use **toggle bolts**, drill a hole in the plaster large enough for the folded toggle to go through. Remove the toggle, put the bolt through whatever you're hanging and then replace it.

Push both pieces through the wall and tighten with a screw driver.

Plastic anchor screws should be used to attach something to a concrete wall. First make a small hole and drive the casing in even with the wall surface. Put the screw through the item and into the casing. Tighten the screw.

Use a **nail set** to sink the head of nails slightly below the surface you're driving them into.

For square corners and straight line-ups, a **framing square** is essential. A **try square** is smaller and is also used for lining up and squaring. One side is wooden and not marked for measurements.

A **mitre box** allows you to saw off a piece of wood at an exact angle; it may be made of wood, for use with a backsaw or mitre saw, or of steel, with a saw set in the steel box.

A masonry trowel is used to spread mortar and has a flat, thin steel blade set into a handle. The **brick trowel** is used when mixing, placing and spreading mortar. The smaller **pointing trowel** is used to fill holes and repair mortar joints.

A **jointer** finishes joints after the wall is laid. Finish joints are made on the outside of a masonry wall to improve the appearance and make it more waterproof.

Finally, the corporation advises homeowners to have both a **portable ladder** and a **stepladder.**

When using a portable ladder, the base should be placed so that the distance from the wall is equal to a quarter of the ladder's length.

A squeaky door gets the grease

Fixing a squeaking, sticking or dragging door is an open and shut case.

A guide published by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation says homeowners can repair these minor but irritating problems easily using oil, graphite, a screwdriver and hammer, sandpaper and pliers.

To stop a door from squeaking, a few drops of oil at the top of each hinge could work. After applying the oil, move the door back and forth to work the lubricant down through the hinge.

Noisy or squeaking locks can be lubricated with graphite, which can be purchased at hardware stores.

Putty can be used to stop a rattling door knob. The set screw on the knob should first be loosened and removed. Put a small piece of putty or modelling clay in the knob, push it back in as far as possible and then tighten the screw.

To repair a door that sticks or drags, the hinge screws should be tightened or replaced one at a time with a longer screw.

(Homeowners could also opt to insert a wooden matchstick in the hole, after breaking off the head, and then put the old screw back.)

A shiny spot on the door indicates where it's sticking: sand down the troublesome spot but be careful not to sand too much or the door won't fit as tightly as it should.

If the door frame is badly out of shape, you may have to remove the door and plane down the dragging part.

The chances of getting a dragging door can be minimized if a door's edges are sanded before painting, which prevents a buildup of paint that can cause sticking.

Showers can damage

The shower that refreshes can also damage walls and house frame if water leaks through cracks between the bathtub and wall.

Home Care, a guide to home repairs published by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, advises homeowners that repairing such cracks is an easy one, two, three.

First, the old crack filler can be removed using a small chisel or screwdriver. Protect the finish on your bathtub by putting masking tape over the sections where you will be working.

Clean the crack to remove residues of soap, grease and dirt.

Either grout, a powder that you mix with water, or plastic sealant, a ready-made mixture that comes in a tube resembling toothpaste, can be used for repairs.

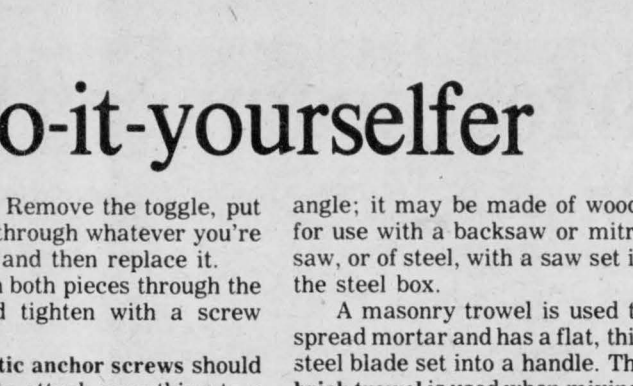
If grout is used, mix it according to the package's instructions. Using a putty knife, apply the mixture to the crack and fill completely.

Wipe away the excess and let the grout dry well before using the tub. Discard any leftover grout into the garbage but don't wash it down the drain.

If you use a plastic sealant, squeeze it straight from the tube into the crack. Work quickly because it hardens in a few minutes.

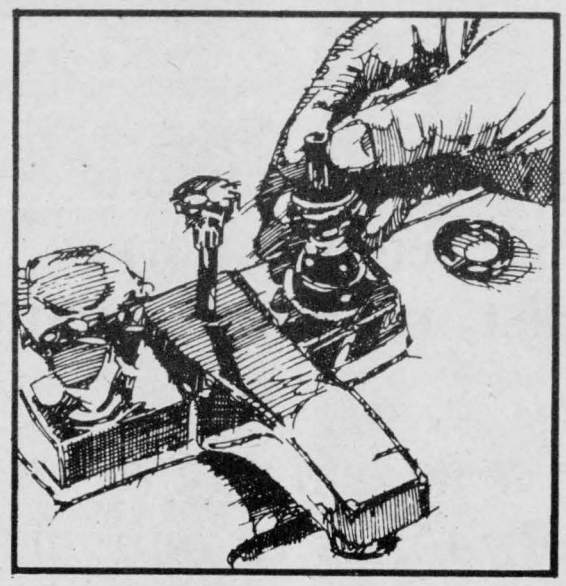
To smooth the surface, wet your finger and run it along the filled crack before it begins to dry.

BRUCE GRANT Construction Limited
615 Pitt Street
VICEROY DEALER
CORNWALL • 938-8004
Sales Representative:
Jean Landry
Tel: 932-5412



HUDSON $36,479

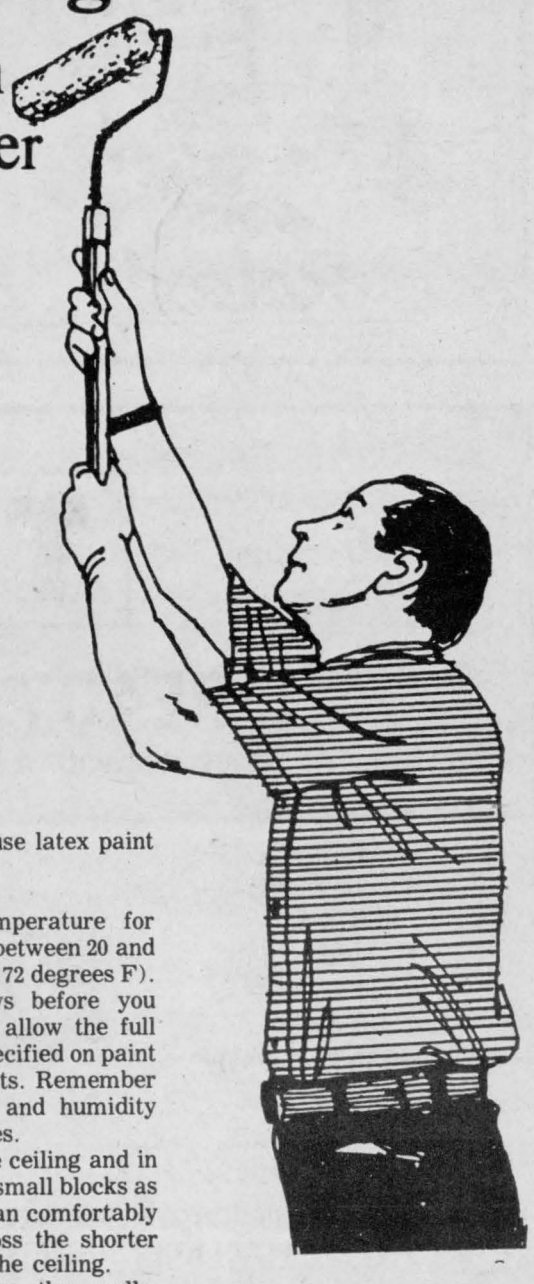
Insulation Bonus • FREE Interior Trim
FOR A LIMITED TIME



GLEN ROBINSON PLUMBING & HEATING
Natural Gas • Oil • Wood Electric Furnaces
2 Locations to Better Serve You
COME & VISIT OUR
Morrisburg Showroom
(Hwy. 2, East)
MORRISBURG • 543-3983
Natural Gas Appliances Centre
Plumbing Show Room
OPEN 6 DAYS A WEEK

The art of painting

A little knowledge can save brush with disaster



One of the easiest ways to add new vibrancy to a room is a fresh coat of paint. Home Care, a guide for homeowners published by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, offers tips on how best to choose and apply paint.

As a rough guide, the corporation suggests that one litre of paint be allowed for each 8 square metres of wall surface per coat.

Several coats may be required depending on the quality of the paint and the depth of color being colored.

Preparation

To avoid a big clean up later, protect floors and furniture against paint spatters.

Remove curtains, pictures, electrical switch plates and small pieces of furniture.

If lighting fixtures can't be loosened, edge them with masking tape.

Push large pieces of furniture into the centre of the room and cover with a plastic drop sheet. Old newspapers can be used to cover the floors.

Blistered or flaking paint should be scraped away with a wire brush. Apply paint remover to stubborn rough paint, leave for five minutes and remove with a putty knife. Wash and rinse the surface and let dry before painting.

Exposed nail heads should be hammered in and countersunk, then filled and sanded smooth.

Nails that pop on drywall should be hamered in, but be careful not to break the paper cover of the drywayy. If the nail pops out again use a punch to countersink it into the wall. Add a second nail about 50 millimetres (2 inches) above or below the popped nail. Apply a filler to the depressions, sand, wipe clean and paint.

Repair cracks or holes in plaster with filler and wash off dirt, smoke and grime. Pay special attention to walls and ceilings near furnace vents and gas appliances. Wash wax off baseboards because residues can prevent paint from sticking properly.

Water stains must be sealed with an enamel undercoat before paint is applied.

Wash mildewed areas with a solution of detergent, (one-third cup), bleach (two-thirds cup) and water (4.5 litres). Allow the solution to remain on the stain until it's bleached out. Two or more applications may be necessary. Rinse with clean water and let dry.

Glossy areas should be sanded lightly.

Loose powdery paint or flaking, peeling paint should be washed away with detergent and warm water. Spot prime with the paint you have chosen.

Don't paint over old wallpaper if you can help it. When paint is applied to wallpaper, the paper becomes wet and may strip off the wall.

When dry, painted wallpaper is very hard to remove. It's best to remove old wallpaper and past first by soaking with warm water or special mixtures made for the job. Scrape the wallpaper off and wash excess glue off the wall.

Unpainted plaster, drywall, concrete and cement blocks should all be thoroughly dry and aged or cured before painting. Allow at least three months before painting over these new surfaces.

Knots is unpainted wood should be shellacked. For best results, prime with an enamel undercoat. Don't use latex paint over shellac.

Tactics

The ideal temperature for indoor painting is between 20 and 22 degrees C (68 to 72 degrees F). Open the windows before you paint and always allow the full drying time, as specified on paint cans, between coats. Remember that temperature and humidity affect drying times.

Begin with the ceiling and in a corner. Work in small blocks as far as your arm can comfortably reach. Paint across the shorter measurement of the ceiling.

When tackling the walls, paint from top to bottom and again work in small convenient blocks. Using a 50 millimetre (2 inch) trim brush, cut in the edge of the wall at the ceiling. Then use the 100 millimetre (4 inch) brush or a roller to fill in.

For windows, use a 50 millimetre angular sash brush. Paint the window top, front and lintels (the narrow bars between the frames) first. Finish the job with the window frame, sides and bottom.

To prevent the window from sticking shut while the paint dries, move the sections up and down, or open; don't close them completely.

On doors, paint the panels first, then horizontal strips and finally vertical strips. As you paint, check for any runs of sags and correct them.

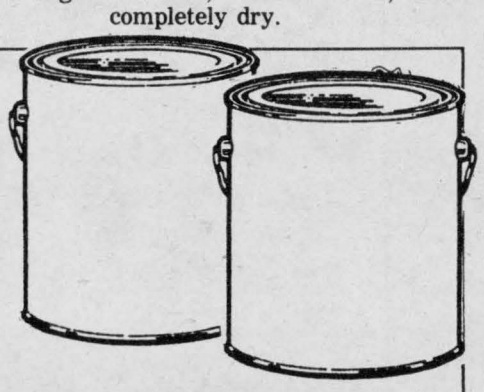
If the door opens into the room being painted, paint the latch edge. If it doesn't open into the room, paint the hinge edge.

Coat the top of the baseboard first then the floor edge. Level in paint on the balance of the baseboard area. Use masking tape to protect varnished or carpeted floors.

When painting cupboards, remove all drawers and hardware. Paint the inside of the cupboards first, then the mouldings around any trim panels. Watch out for sags and runs at the corners.

Then move on to the rest of the frame and the top. On drawers, paint the exposed edges and the front panel. Stack drawers, bottom down, until completely dry.

Choosing the right paint



An oil paint, or alkyd enamel, is recommended for areas where there's a lot of traffic or moisture, particularly kitchens and bathrooms.

Oil-based paints cover well, don't stain easily or absorb grease, and wipe clean.

They can be used on almost any interior surface, ranging from cabinets to trim, except on floors.

It can be purchased in flat, semi-gloss or high-gloss finishes.

To clean up, all painting tools should be cleaned as soon as possible with turpentine or paint thinner. Any spots or smears should be wiped up immediately.

Latex enamel paints are water based. Durable, they're recommended for use on wall, ceilings and the trim of laundry rooms, bathrooms, hallways and children's rooms. They're not advised for use on furniture.

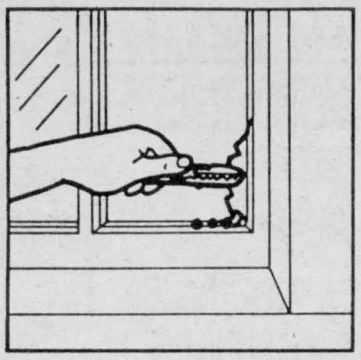
Although they dry in about six hours, they require a curing time of at least one week to reach maximum durability. Before that time is up, don't place any weight on painted shelves or against door jambs. After curing, these enamels are extremely hard and mar-resistant.

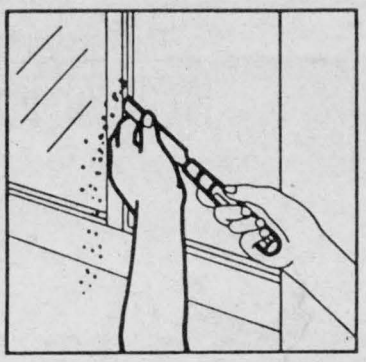
Warm water best cleans painting tools. Spots or smears can be cleaned up with a damp, soapy cloth.

BUILDING SERVICE
HOMES & ADDITIONS
• RENOVATIONS • DECKS
• CABINETS • MASONRY
WALLACE CARRUTHERS
448-2707
CHESTERVILLE

WE'RE AS CLOSE AS YOUR PHONE
TOPSOIL • SAND • GRAVEL
FILL • CRUSHED STONE
BACKHOE TRUCK & BULLDOZER RENTAL
SEPTIC BED INSTALLATION
MONAST HAULAGE
CHESTERVILLE
448-2856 • 448-2168

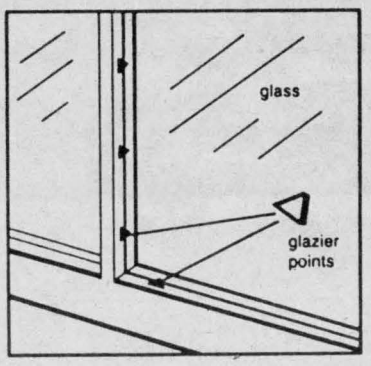
Erik Thompson
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
• RESIDENTIAL
• INDUSTRIAL
• COMMERCIAL
• ELECTRIC HEATING
CHESTERVILLE ONT.
448-2083

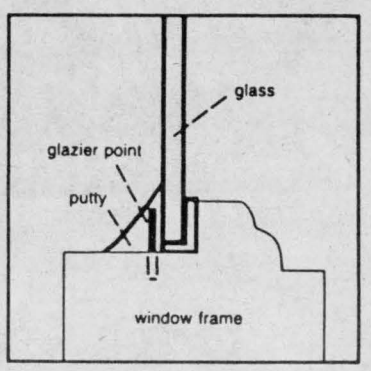












Fixing windows without the pain

To quote an old saying, people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.

But stones get thrown and the broken windows that result should be replaced as soon as possible to prevent water damage to your home's interior.

To replace a broken window, a guide published by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation says do-it-yourselfers will need window glass cut to the correct size, putty or glazing compound, hammer, chisel, putty knife, pliers and glazier points that can be purchased as the hardware store.

To remove the broken glass, work from the outside of the frame and use pliers to protect your hands. It's also a good idea to wear work gloves.

Remove the old putty, using the chisel or a screwdriver. Use the pliers to pull out old glazier points.

Place a thin ribbon of putty in the frame and then place glass firmly against the putty.

Using the side of a heavy chisel or screwdriver (not a hammer), gently tap into place the glazier points. Points should be positioned near the corners first and then every 100 to 150 millimetres (4 to 6 inches) along the glass.

Fill the groove with putty or glazing compound and press it firmly against the glass with the putty knife or your fingers until it forms a smooth seal around the window.

Fixing loose tiles quickly can prevent costly damage

Loose tiles on a floor or wall can be unsightly. If not repaired or replaced quickly, the resulting problems could also be costly.

A federal guide to home care says only a few tools are needed to make the necesary repairs: a mixing bowl, the tile adhesive recommended for the particular tile you've installed, a new tile, paint brush or putty knife, knife or saw, and grout (for ceramic or plastic tiles).

Flexible tile

To replace a flexible tile, such as the type used on linoleum flooring, the old adhesive on the loose or damaged tile can be softened using a warm iron on top of newspapers or cloth.

The wall or floor, and the old tile if it's to be re-used, should be scraped clean of old adhesive.

Keeping the new tile at room temperature -- it's less likely to break if it's warm -- place it in the old opening to ensure it fits. If it doesn't, cut it to size with a knife, shears or saw.

Following the directions accompanying the adhesive, spread the glue in the opening.

Wait until the adhesive begins to set before placing the new tile. Then press the tile into the space and use a rolling pin to firm it down.

Ceramic or Rigid Tile

If you have to fit a new ceramic or rigid tile, mark it carefully for size.

To make a straight cut, score the tile by drawing a line with a ruler and use a sharp knife to cut it. Place the tile on a table with the scored line at the very edge and press down firmly on the overlapping section. It should break cleanly.

Spread adhesive on the old tile space and on the back of the new tile. Press the tile into place.

Joints between ceramic tiles should be filled with grout after the tile has set. Mix the grout with water to form a stiff paste and press the mixture into the joints with your fingers.

Smooth the surface and carefully remove excess grout from the tile with a soft, damp cloth before it dries.

Let grout dry overnight. Empty any leftover grout into the garbage -- don't wash it down the drain.



Don't be alarmed. We'll install the security system to fit your needs.

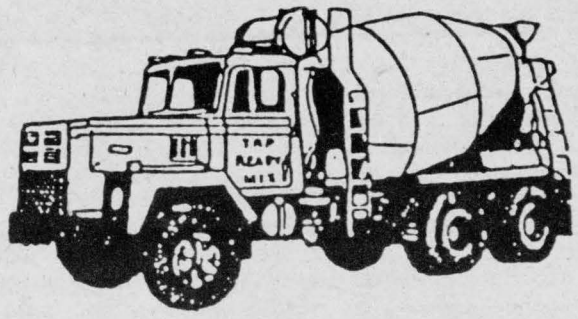
SECURITY SYSTEMS
by
RIDEAU VALLEY ALARMS

Dave Milner 613-692-4487
Box 15, RR3, Manotick K0A 2N0

TRP

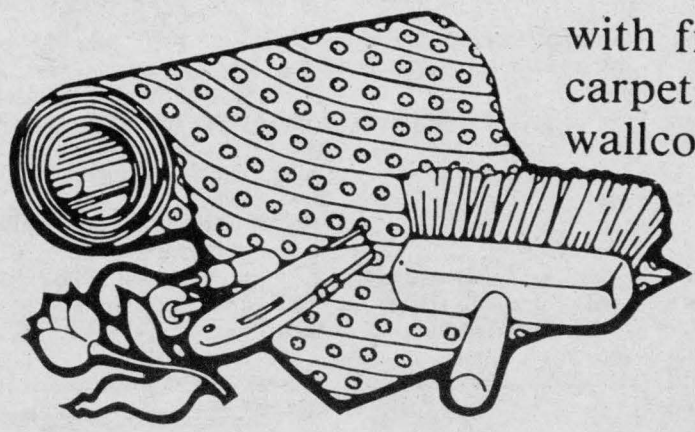
READY MIX LTD.
Associated with A.L. Blair Construction Ltd.

- EXCAVATING CONTRACTORS
- EQUIPMENT RENTALS
- STONE SLINGER
- ALL QUARRY PRODUCTS
- SAND & GRAVEL



MAIN OFFICE MOOSE CREEK **538-2271**
QUARRY & READY MIX PLANT AT ST. ALBERT **987-5377**

Bring spring inside



with fresh new carpets and wallcoverings

40 oz. Saxony Plush
5 year guarantee,
20 colors to choose from,
was $26.50/yard,
100% nylon ..... **19.99 yard**

MANY MORE CARPETS, VINYL AND WALLCOVERINGS TO CHOOSE FROM

GRASS-CARPETING
$4.95 sq. yd.
Cash & Carry

IN-STOCK WALLPAPER
$6.99 - $8.99
DOUBLE ROLL

CURRAN CARPET CENTRE
King St., Chesterville
(across from Dean's Grocery)
448-2068
at the Furniture Loft
Winchester
774-2636

Ladder safety

...a few simple steps

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation offers the following safety tips for the use of straight portable ladders and stepladders:

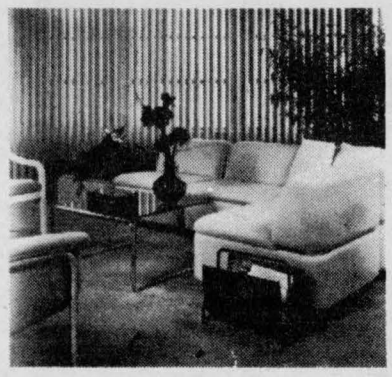
1. The ladder should have a non-slip base if you use it on smooth or sloping surfaces.
2. Never let the ladder rest against window panes or glass doors.
3. Before using the ladder, check the treads and side rails to make sure they're sound and tight.
4. Make sure the ladder is long enough. At least two treads or 3 feet should extend above the point you need to reach.
5. When climbing up or down, always face the ladder and use both hands. Raise or lower your materials and tools with a rope and sling.
6. Never lean from a ladder. If something is beyond safe and easy reach, move the ladder so you can reach it.
7. Never leave the ladder standing except for short breaks in your work. When you finish your work for the day, take it down and put it away.
8. Don't use a stepladder over 3.5 metres (about 12 feet) high.

Circular saws require care

It saves elbow grease and time, but an electric circular saw can be a dangerous took when used improperly.

The Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation advises do-it-yourselfers to follow these steps:

1. Make sure the saw you use has a guard that will automatically adjust while you're using the saw so that none of the teeth are exposed above the work.
2. Make sure the saw has an automatic power cut-off button.
3. Always wear goggles or a face mask when using a power saw.
4. Carefully examine the material you are going to cut and make certain it is free from nails or other metal before you start.
5. Grasp the saw with both hands and hold it firmly against the work.
6. Never overload the saw motor by pushing too hard or cutting material that is too thick for this saw.
7. Always try to make a straight cut to keep from binding the saw blade. If the blade does bind (or stick in the groove), back the saw out slowly and firmly in a straight line. As you continue with the cutting, adjust the direction of the cut so that you are cutting in a straight line.
8. Always pull out the electric plug before you make any adjustments to the saw or inspect the blade.



The finishing touch to your home.

Donna's

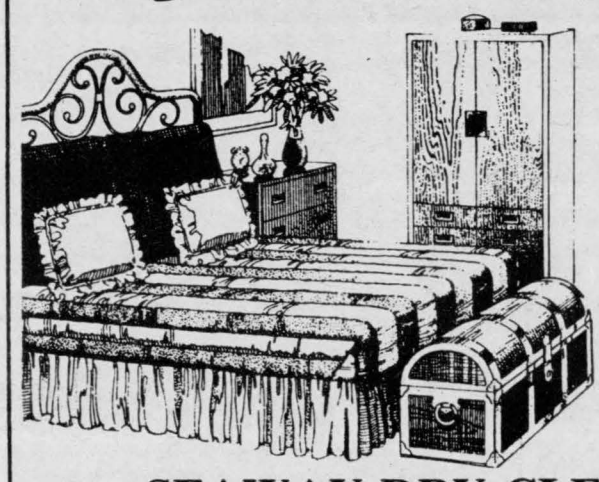
Custom Window Coverings

Distributor for:
- Vertican Louvers
- Verosol Pleated Shades
- Horizontal Blinds

PLEASE CALL FOR APPOINTMENT

989-2107 SOUTH MOUNTAIN

SPRING CLEAN!



Let us help you with your spring cleaning.

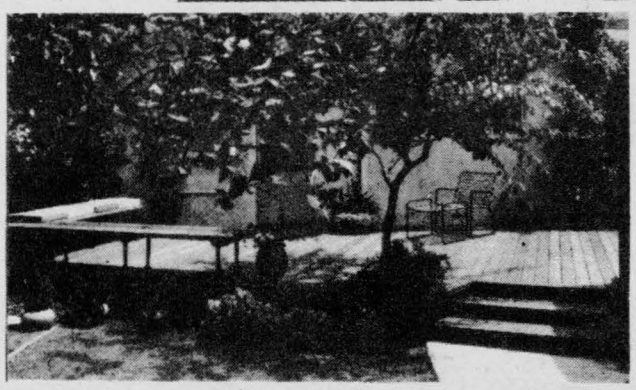
Bring us your
Drapes
Bedspreads
Blankets
Sleeping Bags
and more ...

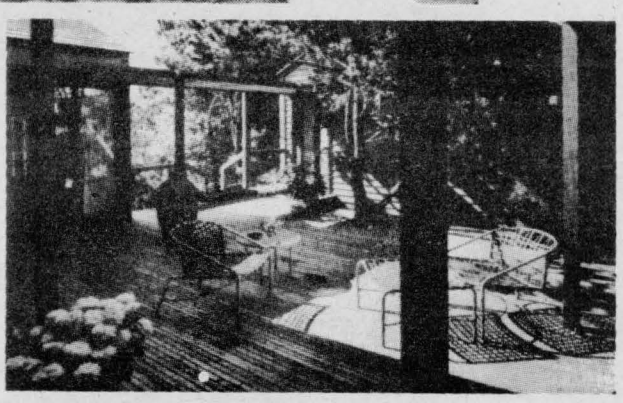
SEAWAY DRY CLEANERS

MORRISBURG 543-2217

Professional Dry Cleaners Hours: Mon.-Fri., 8-6, Sat., 8-2







SINCE 1972

PROST

CEDAR PRODUCTS LTD.

Home building products centre

Complete home improvement building centre.

Wood fencing:
Cedar, pine, pressure-treated. Pre-stained available. Free estimates on materials, design and installation.

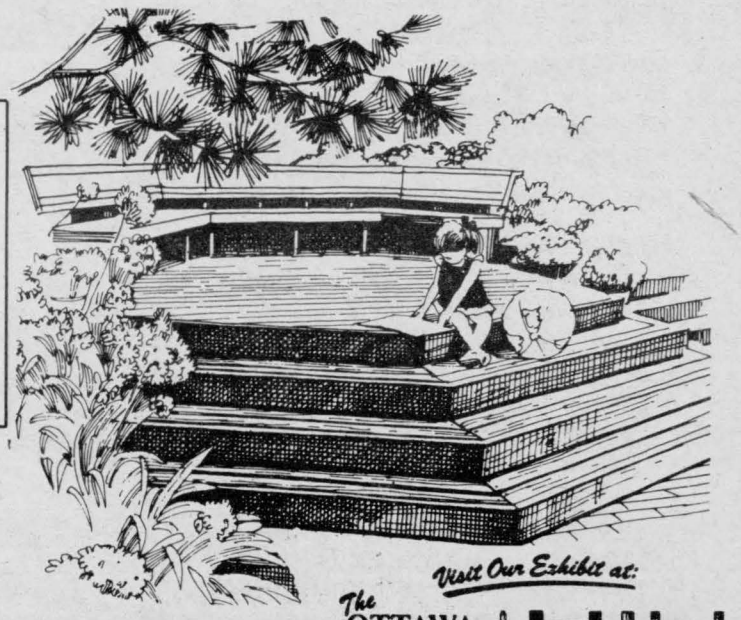
Lumber:
Eastern cedar, Western cedar, pine, pressure-treated, spruce, plywoods, doors and windows.

Decking:
Cedar, pressure-treated. Pre-stained available. Free estimates.

Chain link fencing:
Residential and commercial. Various colors. Free estimates. Sales and installations.

Delivery and Installation

SUMMER HOURS:
Mon. to Fri.
7:00am to 5:00pm
Sat.
8:00am to noon



County Road 18,
Williamsburg 543-2666
Metcalfe 821-1341
Located on County Road 18, 1 mile east off Church Road, north of Riverside Heights.

Visit Our Exhibit at:
The OTTAWA SPRING HOME SHOW
APRIL 17-20

Building permit to owner's advantage

CHESTERVILLE (Staff) - If there are any words of advice Jack Smith could offer someone planning to do home renovations it would be "please come and get a building permit".

It's to the homeowner's advantage to get a building permit before doing major renovations, says Smith, Chesterville's building inspector.

When renovating or constructing an addition, one has to consider a number of things including the property zoning and distances from property lines, he said.

"If you're just changing asphalt shingles -- no." But if a person starts moving partitions inside the house or puts on siding, it is recommended that he or she get a building permit," he said.

The first step for a homeowner planning major renovations is the purchase of a permit. He or she must also provide the building inspector with a set of plans for the intended work. Chesterville's building permits cost $2 per $1,000 of work, the minimum purchase price for one being $10, Smith said.

The plans submitted to the inspector should include an itemized list of all material to be used in the project. Should the inspector question any aspect of the plan, he can ask for an architectural drawing or assistance from an engineer, he said.

He inspects a renovation job periodically from beginning to finish, the number and extent of the inspections depending on the size and type of work, Smith said.

In terms of construction and renovations, 1986 was a booming year, with more than 50 building permits issued in the village, he said. "I feel if they (the village; have some luck with finding water we'll see a lot more (permits) going out," he added.

To date, two building permits have been issued this year for new construction and two for renovations, he said. Because renovations can be done year-round, more permits seem to be issued for that type of work, he said.

Sticking drawer needs a little wax

A screwdriver, sandpaper and candle wax, paraffin or soap are all that's needed to repair a sticking drawer, a federal guide to home care says.

To begin, check the drawer and look for a shiny spot on the top or bottom edges or the sides. Sand them down and then try the drawer to see if it moves more easily.

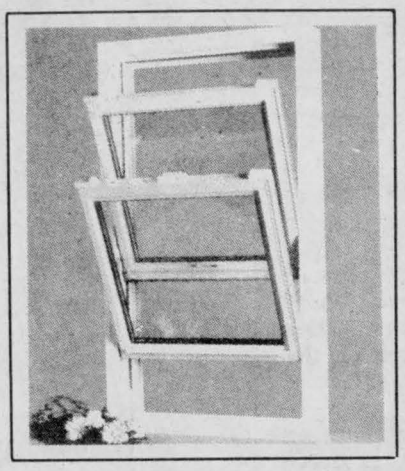
Rub the drawer and frame where they touch with the wax, paraffin or soap. This step is especially important if the drawer is usually filled with heavy articles.

If the glides are badly worn, the drawers may not close all the way. If the front of the drawer strikes the frame instead, the drawer needs to be raised.

Insert two or three large, smooth-head thumbtacks along the front of each glide.

If the drawer sticks only in damp weather, wait until a dry day and then coat the unfinished wood on the drawers with penetrating sealer or wax.

ENERGY SAVING WINDOWS



Tri-County Windows & Doors

We specialize in the sale and installation of custom-made replacement windows and doors.

Contact: Pete Filion 774-3777

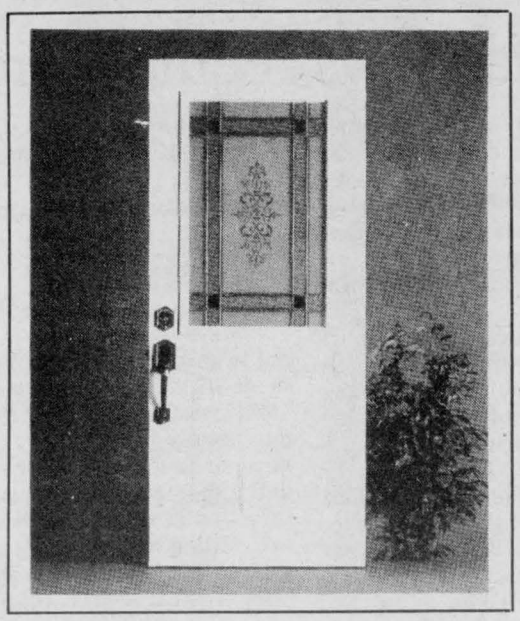
Box 815, WINCHESTER

Windows
- Wood
- Vinyl
- Aluminum

- Casement
- Awning
- Sliders
- Double hung

- Double glazed
- Triple glazed
- Low E

Doors
- Insulated steel entrances
- Storm doors
- Patio doors



SHELL POURS ON THE SAVINGS

Save 20¢ per litre/kilogram on selected quality Shell lubricants.

This spring, your helpful Shell agent is really pouring on the savings.

We have an overflowing supply of specially selected quality Shell lubricants. And from April 15 to June 15, you'll save 20¢ on every litre or kilogram you buy.

But hurry to your local Shell agent before these great savings run out.

Ask your local Shell Agent for these quality Shell lubricants:

MOTOR OILS
Rotella®T, Rotella®S, Rimula®CT

GREASES
Extrema®, Darina®AX, Alvania®E.P., MP Grease

GEAR OIL
Spirax®HD

TRANSMISSION OIL
Donax®T

HYDRAULIC OILS
Decol®, Shell Hydraulic Oils (In Prairie Provinces Only), Tellus®T

SPECIALTY OILS
Super Outboard Motor Oil, Chain Saw Oils, XTC - 50:1®

®Registered trademark of Shell Canada Limited

For full details, talk to your local Shell Agent:

B.M. GRAHAM FUELS LTD.
WINCHESTER 774-2109

The Move Is On



OIL SEMINAR

at Winchester Arena

Thurs., April 23

at 7:30 pm

featuring a top specialist from Shell Canada Products Ltd.

All welcome

B.M. GRAHAM FUELS LTD.

527 Fred Street, Winchester

774-2109

"Service is our business"

Check eavestrough for spring debris

When it rains, it should pour. If it doesn't, your eavesroughs may need cleaning.

If water overflows or spills from the eavestrough and downspout, it's a sign they should be cleaned, adjusted or repaired.

A guide to home care published by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation advises homeowners to inspect and clean eavestroughs and downspouts at least twice a year.

Check the eavestrough outlet where water empties into the downspout. The outlet should have either a leaf guard or leaf strainer, which should be claned leaf strainer, which should be cleaned and then replaced.

All eavestrough hangers should be checked for tightness. If the loose hanger is of the strap type, it can be renailed or tightened using a galvanized nail or screw. Broken or damaged straps should be replaced.

If the hanger is of the sleeve and spike type, it can be renailed with a galvanized or aluminum spike.

Pour water into each eavestrough, checking for leaks and proper pitch for water drainage.

If the downspout is plugged, clean it at the eavestrough outlet with a plumber's snake or piece of flexible metal cable.

If the water still doesn't drain completely from the eavestrough, the hangers should be adjusted to give proper slope.

If a strap hanger is in place, lift the edge of the shingle or roofing material to expose it. Remove the end of the strap from the roof and then unscrew or unsnap the attached end from the eavestrough.

Raise the strip to a higher position on the roof and renail it. Make sure the new nail is located at least 20 millimetres three-quarters in inch) from the old hole to avoid weakening the new hole.

Raise the eavestrough to its new position and fasten the remaining end of the strap to the gutter.

If the hanger is of the sleeve and spike type, the eavestrough must be freed by cutting the spike with a hacksaw blade.

Move the sleeve to another location at least 20 millimetres from its original spot and refasten the eavestrough to the roof board by nailing a new galvanized spike through the sleeve and into the board.

Cover the nail heads with a dab of asphalt cement.

To repair small leaks in eavestrough and downspouts, use a wire brush to clean loose metal and rust from the area.

Using a putty knife, apply asphalt roofing cement over the leak. If the crack or hole is lager than 6 millimetres (about one quarter inch), cut a small piece of canvas slightly larger than the hole.

Apply a thin layer of roofing cement over the leak, place the canvas patch over it and press firmly. Finally, apply a second heavy coat of cement, fully covering the patch.

Paint & Paper Palace

in the Durant Flower Building
Chesterville 448-2354

Co-ordinate your decor with color...



APRIL SPECIAL - 20% OFF
all vertical drapes and venetian blinds
by Draco, Levolor, Louver.

An outstanding selection of wallpapers.
Complete line of **Circa** refinishers and strippers.

Water Source Heat Pumps

$1/Day Average Heating Costs; .07¢/Day Average Air Conditioning Costs

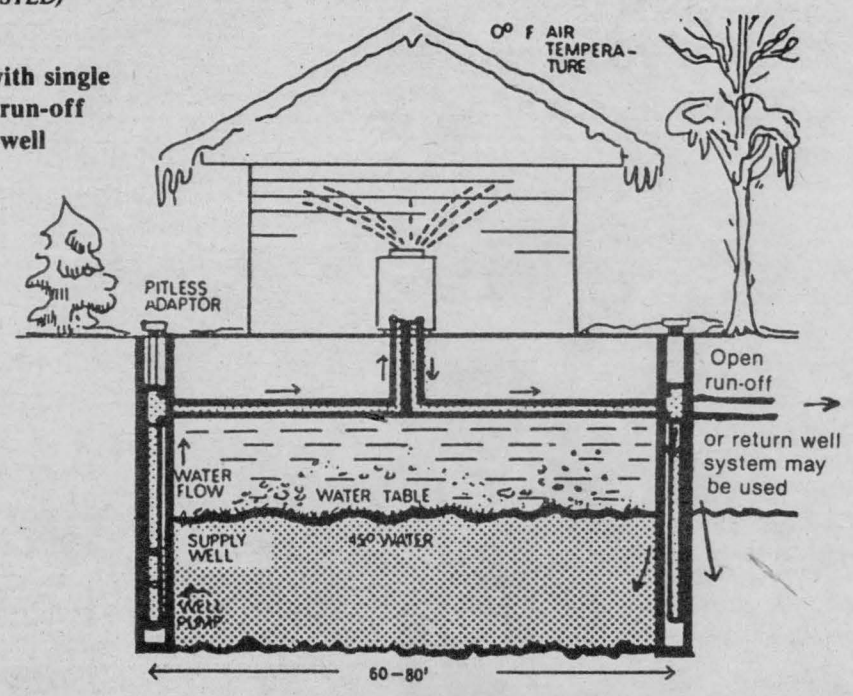
Not every heating system is adaptable to every home. That's why The Stove Store stocks and installs stoves, wood furnaces, and conventional heating systems of all kinds. If your situation can handle a water source heat pump, you can reduce your heating costs up to 75% to 80%.

No Back Up Heat Required

(UNLESS REQUESTED)

Designed and built in Canada for cold, North American condtions.
Demonstration unit on display
7.9% Financing available

May be used with single well and open run-off system or two-well system.



The Earth Is The Best Solar Collector Known

Aqua-Tec — the answer to high utility costs

COMPARATIVE COSTS TO PRODUCE 1,000,000 Btu's					
Type of energy	Heat Content	Gross Efficiency	Unit Useable heat	Total Cost	% Saving
No. 2 Fuel oil	160,000 Btu/gal	65%	107,900 Btu/gal	$12.61	75
Propane	110,000 Btu/gal	65%	71,500	$16.37	80
Natural Gas	1000 Btu/ft³	65%	650 Btu/ft³	$7.69	58
Electric Resistance	3413 Btu/Kw	100%	3413 Btu/Kwh	$10.34	69
A/A Heat Pump	3413 Btu/Kw	150%	5120 Btu/Kwh	$.689	54
Aqua-tec Water Source	3413 Btu/Kw	320%	10,921 Btu/Kwh	$3.23	

THE STOVE STORE unmatched

Mel Shannon, Prop.

Centre Street, Spencerville
Tel. 658-3101

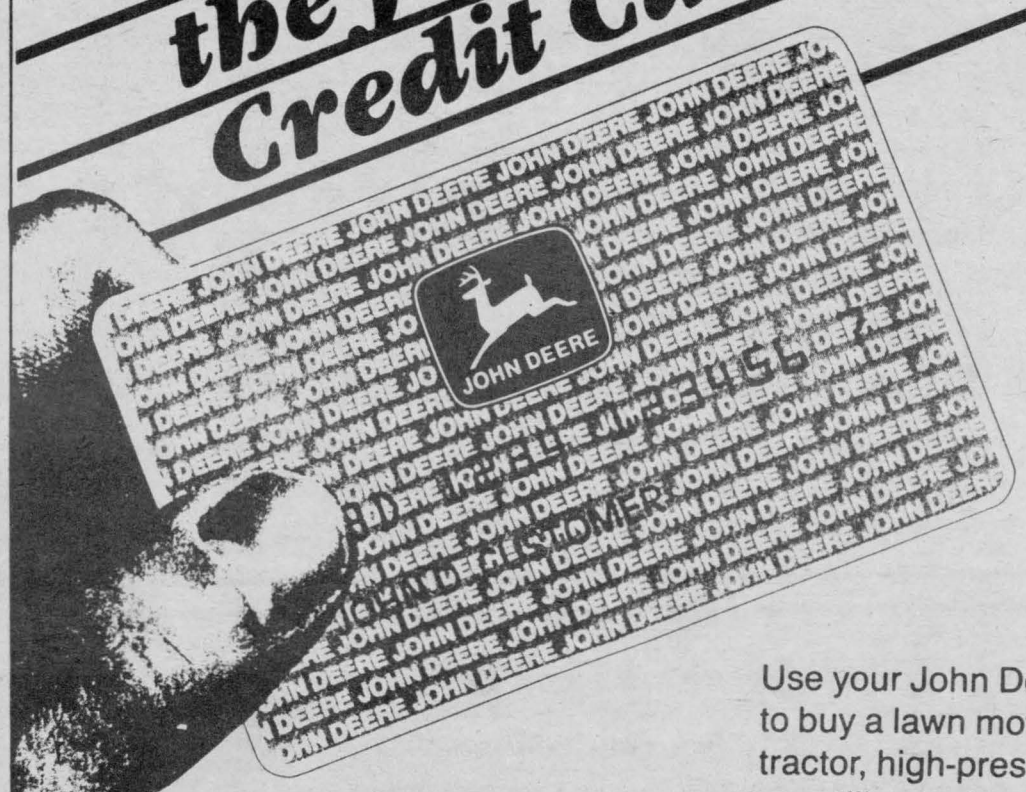
See our wide selection of stoves, inserts, cookstoves, solar and all types of wood, electric, oil and combination furnaces.

CALL NOW FOR MORE INFORMATION AND FREE ESTIMATES.

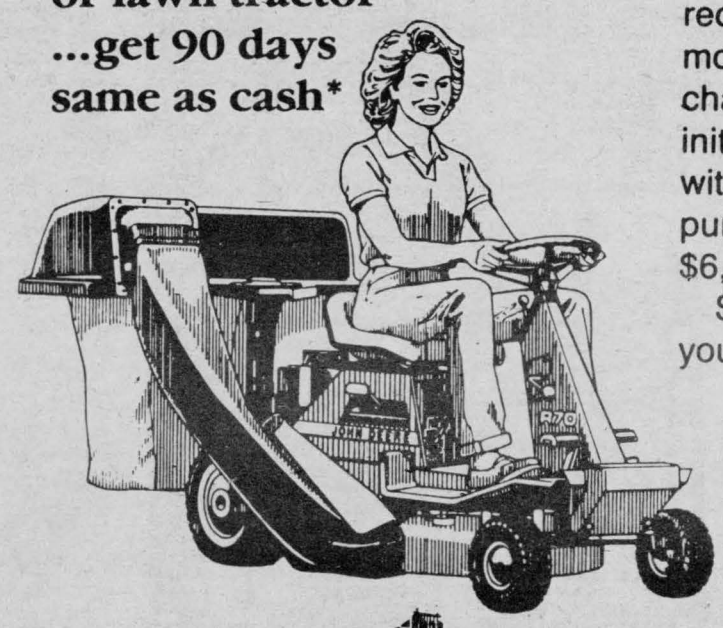
DROP BY TODAY & SEE OUR FURNACES, SPAS, CENTRAL VACUUMING SYSTEMS AND MORE!

CATCH A DEERE FOR LESS

Introducing the John Deere Credit Card

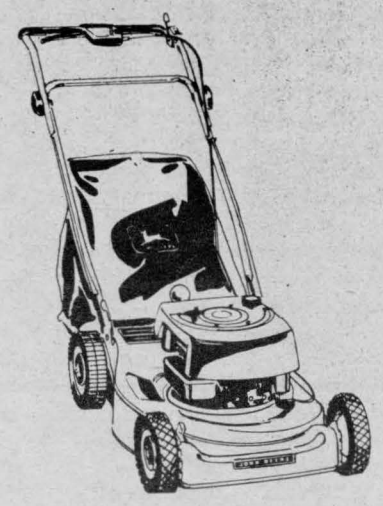


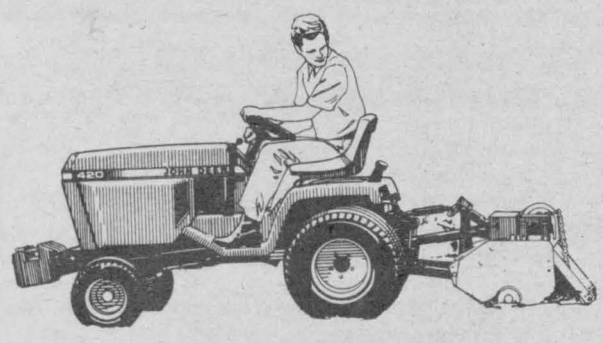
Use it to buy a new John Deere lawn mower, rider or lawn tractor ...get 90 days same as cash*

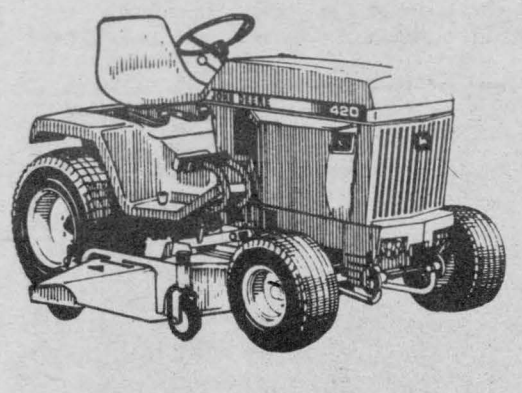


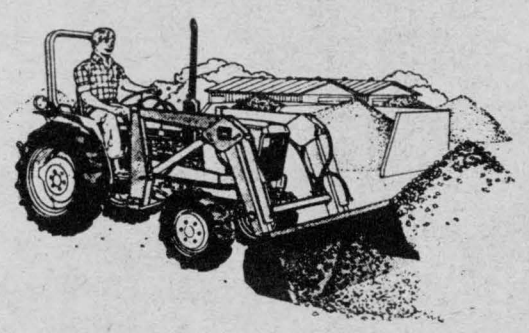
Use your John Deere Credit Card to buy a lawn mower, rider, lawn tractor, high-pressure washer, chain saw, tiller, tools or hundreds of other John Deere consumer products, and there will be no monthly payment and no finance charges for 90 days. A 10 percent downpayment is required on purchases of $1,000 or more; no downpayment on purchases less than $1,000. A minimum initial purchase of $350 is required, with no minimum on subsequent purchases. Maximum charge is $6,000 per item purchased.

So come in now and apply for your John Deere Credit Card.









*No minimum monthly payment, no finance charge during first 90 days. 25.8% APR, 50-cent minimum monthly finance charge after 90 days.

MANUFACTURERS' REBATE:

Riders	$50
Lawn Tractors	$100
Lawn and Garden Tractors	$200

(Offer expires June 30, 1987)



Hamilton & Graf Equipment Ltd.

JOHN DEERE IN BUSINESS SINCE 1837
STILL NO. 1 AND HERE TO STAY!
WINCHESTER 774-2883

JOHN DEERE