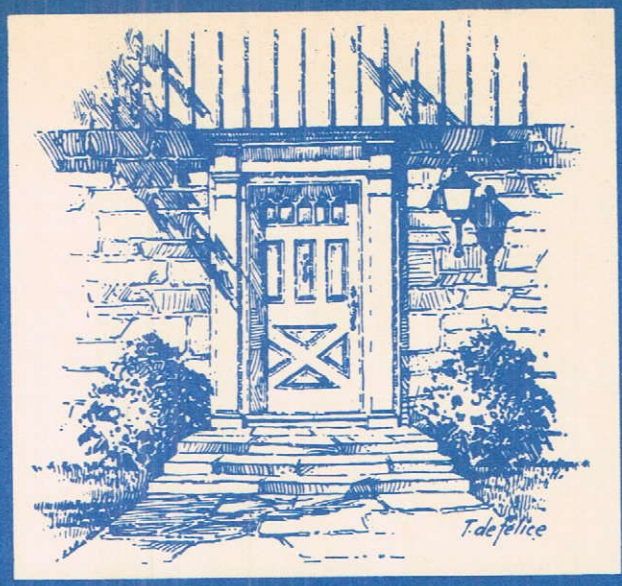
Entrances, hall or foyer . . .



The entrance hall of your home says, "Welcome". It gives the invaluable first impression. So don't let it be cramped, colorless, impersonal. Make it attractive as well as useful. The foyer affords privacy for the rooms beyond. It cuts off drafts. It usually has a closet where hats and coats, umbrellas and galoshes and such are kept. Even better, if your budget permits, there is a downstairs lavatory off it, with room for a dressing table and full length mirror.

The foyer takes hard wear, people coming in out of all weathers. Plan a floor which can take it. Also, have the entrance well heated.

The main trouble in making a successful entrance hall is that its walls must be broken by so many doors. Try to group these so that they are orderly. And save at least one length of wall for a chair or bench where anyone who must wait can be seated. Reserve space for a small but terribly useful table, for door chimes, for telephone stand. And plan the lighting with care.

If it is humanly possible, devise the placing of your garage so it leads into your house, so you can get to the kitchen with packages without going outdoors.

At the same time, weigh the advantages of an outside exit to your basement.

The service entrance must be considered too, placed where it will be convenient for deliveries to be made but not so conspicuous that it will detract from the front entrance. At the side or the back is usually best. And near it you will need a neat concealed place for the recepticals for waste and garbage. Many an otherwise good looking house is unsightly because these things were not thought of.

✓ CHECK LIST

THE MAIN ENTRANCE WILL BE TO THE NORTH ☐ SOUTH ☐ EAST ☐ WEST ☐

It will be entered from front ☐ side ☐

It will open into a hall ☐ living room ☐ foyer ☐

There will be doors to the clothes closet ☐ living room ☐ dining room ☐ bed room ☐ study ☐ kitchen ☐ powder room ☐

Windows will be fixed ☐ casement ☐ double hung ☐ glass blocks ☐

Lighting will include, wall bracket ☐ ceiling fixture ☐ floor lamp ☐ table lamp ☐ light in closet ☐

Electrical outlets, base plugs ☐ door chimes ☐ switch for outdoor flood lights ☐ telephone ☐ and switches ☐

THE POWDER ROOM WILL BE ENTERED FROM THE hall ☐ separate hall ☐ or from .....

Windows will be fixed ☐ double hung ☐ casement ☐ glass blocks ☐

Lighting will be ..... Ventilator ☐ .....

THE GARAGE DOORS WILL BE upward acting ☐ swinging ☐ folding ☐ sliding ☐ automatic control ☐

The garage will include space for workshop ☐ and additional storage ☐

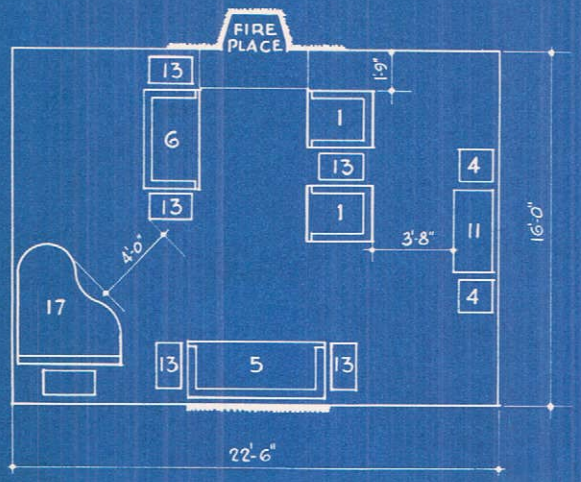
SPECIAL NOTES .....

The living room . . .

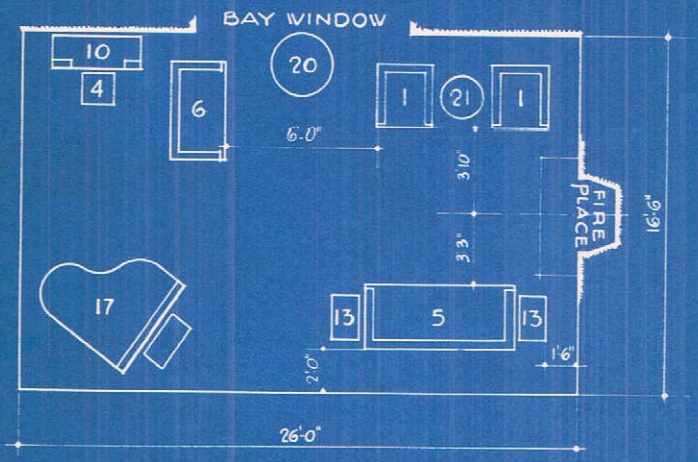
This is the room where you will mostly live, the heart of your home. In it you, as a family, will work and play and entertain your friends. Don't copy Mrs. Charles' living room, even though you had a lovely time there. The Charles live for their music, have the main furniture group around the radio and piano. Your family delights, say, in games or outdoor living. Therefore an entirely different sort of room for living is going to suit you.

But there is one practically universal living room feature you're bound to want. That is the fireplace, the hearth. If possible have it on a window-less wall, since competition with sunlight vitiates the friendly brightness of the fire. Be sure to have it where furniture drawn up around it is out of main traffic lanes. Allow for a place to store firewood neatly. Remember that your fire will keep you warm as well as content so consider building a heat circulating unit into the fireplace and chimney.

In all parts of the room study your traffic problems as

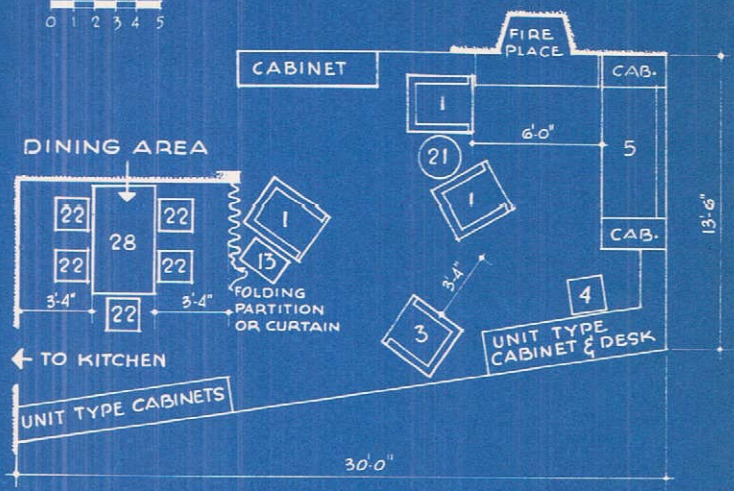


1. Primary furniture is grouped closely about the fireplace. Piano is parallel to wall to provide maximum space in living room.

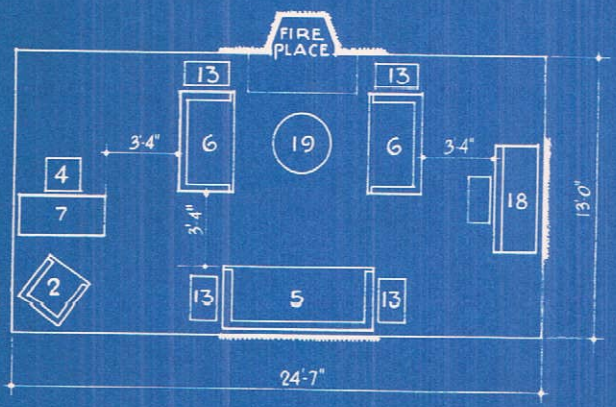


2. In all the suggested plans shown, bay or picture windows may be used as a focal point instead of the fireplace.

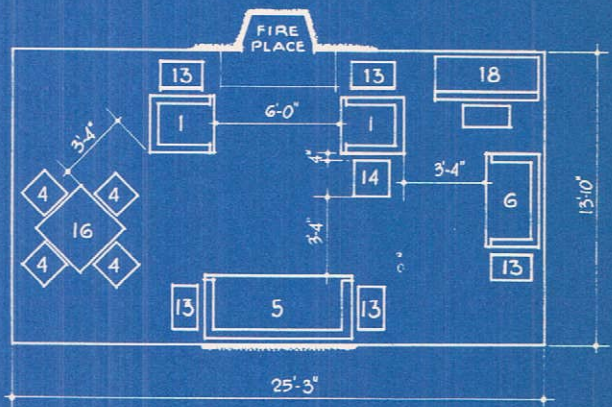
Scale of drawings in feet
0 1 2 3 4 5



3. This plan using non-parallel walls combines living-dining activities and provides more than average storage space.



4. Writing or study group at left, music or game group at right, and center primary group, for conversation, tea, relaxation, etc.



5. Game-table group occupies almost the same floor area as a baby grand piano. Placement at an angle is intended for informal rooms.

rabidly as though you were a cop. There will be coming and going, of course, but if your living room degenerates into a passageway between front door and back, stairs and kitchen, terrace and dining room, it is a failure. One way to avoid this is to set doors which lead to other parts of the house as close to each other as practical, so that passers-through won't have to tour the whole room.

Plan the living room size and shape to accommodate what you will do in this space: games, reading, viewing television, listening, talking, sewing, etc. In each case make room for a group so you can sit down together. If a window-wall is desired, plan for easy accessibility to outdoor areas. Also provide storage room for special purpose tables, portfolios, games and the rest.

This sounds as though the living room were going to have to be enormous, but furniture groupings can be used for more than one purpose. Under-scaled rather than over-scaled pieces of furniture will help to consolidate space. Orderly arrangement is the real key to getting a lot of living from every square foot. It can be arrived at only by the most careful planning, the most searching discussion.

Whether your room be small or large, it should look right, serene. This is achieved in part by having good proportions of length to width to height. Here your trained expert will know the answers. But to help you in rough planning, a room whose width is to its length as 3 to 4, or 4 to 5, is in good proportion and your expert will work out the proper ceiling height.

On page 10 are scale plans of furniture you may want to have. The outline drawings are for you to trace and cut out and arrange on your plan, so that you can experiment with placement. They are scaled ¼ inch to the foot and represent standard, though not invariable furniture sizes. Windows and doors do not appear on the plans shown, but heavy lines indicate best positions for unbroken walls in relation to furniture groupings.

CHECK LIST

Mark ? for further consideration.
Mark ✓ if O.K. for plans.

The general exposure of the living room will be SOUTH ☐ EAST ☐ NORTH ☐ WEST ☐

The principal view will be towards the garden ☐ street ☐

Entrances to room from hall ☐ kitchen ☐ study ☐ terrace ☐ porch ☐

Windows: casement ☐ double hung ☐ fixed ☐ sliding ☐ picture windows ☐ french doors ☐ glass block ☐

Lighting: wall brackets ☐ floor lamps ☐ table lamps ☐ cove lighting ☐ spot lights ☐

Adequate electrical outlets: radio ☐ lamps ☐ clock ☐ telephone ☐ Servants' call bell ☐

The fireplace of stone ☐ brick ☐ other..... equipped with ash dump ☐ log hoist ☐ circulating unit ☐ spark screen ☐ fuel bin ☐ mantel ☐

Unit type furniture will include book shelves ☐ bookcases ☐ storage cabinets ☐ window seats ☐

Adequate space in the living room for chairs: (number of)..... occasional ☐ club ☐ wing ☐ straight chairs ☐ sofa ☐ love seats ☐ desk ☐ secretary ☐ bookcases ☐ end and coffee tables ☐

Space will also be required for a grand ☐ or upright piano ☐ television set ☐ radio ☐ other musical instruments.....

Movie projector and screen ☐ (See also "Closets" page 19)

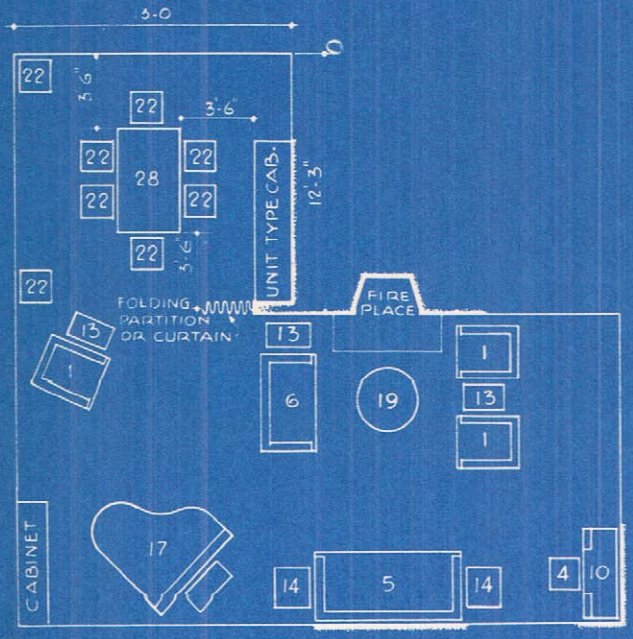
Dining room or area . . .

Will your dining room be a part of your living room, or separate? If it's part of the living room, an "L" plan will work well, the dining area curtained or divided off by sliding partitions or folding screens. This way, table setting or clearing may be shut off, or the area made part of the living room between meals.

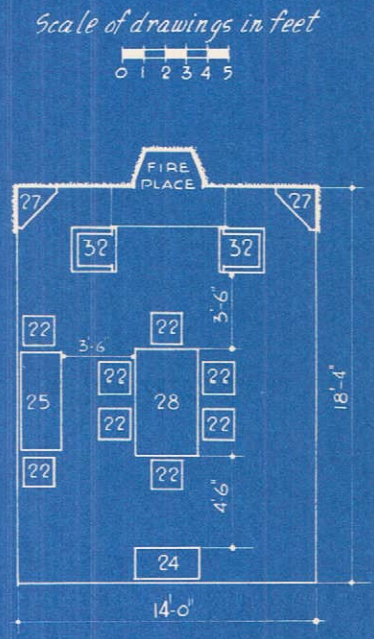
Wherever you do eat you will want: (a) adequate lanes for serving, (b) minimum distance between range and table, with serving surfaces between, (c) good, close-at-hand storage space for linens, silver, glass and china.

Several dining room arrangements are shown in the sketches. Here serving lanes are of minimum width. Make them wider if you can.

In your family conclaves, ask yourself whether the dining room will be used for more things than just meals. Will you play games on this table? Will the children study their lessons here? Watch your planning and lighting with the answers to these questions in mind. Make sure, too, that you've plenty of electric outlets for toaster, coffee maker and any other appliances you may be getting. Place



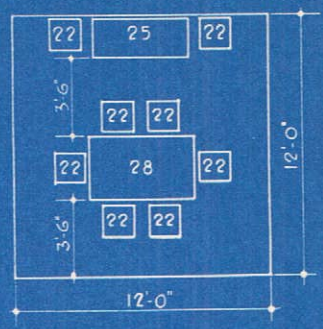
1. This is another example of the combined living-dining room. Unit type cabinet is used for serving and storage—conventional pieces could be substituted.



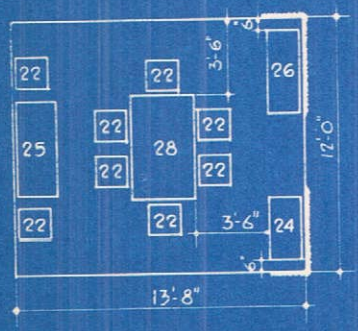
2. Dining rooms with fireplaces have to be larger than minimum for the comfort of those seated at the table. This is a typical formal suite arrangement suitable only for a large house.

these convenient to counter, serving table or sideboard where there is room to operate them efficiently. Incidentally, you must think ahead about furniture like buffets, cabinets and the like, and allow wall space enough so that they will fit. If space is limited, unit-type cabinets, which utilize every inch, are worth considering.

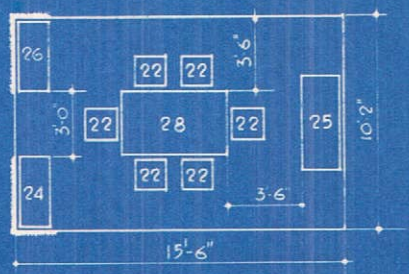
Consider having a "pass cabinet" opening from kitchen or pantry into the dining area through which dishes and trays can be passed. Under the "pass cabinet" can be a counter to serve as breakfast or snack bar, saving no end of work. Work saving and step saving features are mighty important and now is the time to put them in your plans.



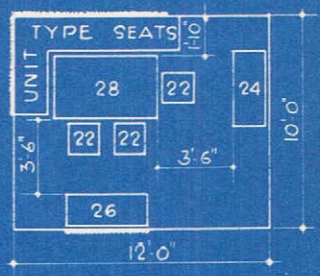
3. Minimum dining room is shown here. A space of two feet is required on one side for the buffet. Three feet additional length is necessary if an extension table is used.



4. The kitchen would be to the right end of this plan. Furniture is located on two walls only making it possible to use this scheme in a living-dining room layout.



5. A long narrow dining room results when wall pieces are at the ends, and an end entrance from the kitchen is needed, with wider doors from living room.



6. Spaces smaller than the usual minimum can be utilized if unit type seats are included, but seating and table-service comfort are sacrificed to some extent.

CHECK LIST

Mark ? for further consideration.
Mark ✓ if O.K. for plans.

The general exposure will be NORTH ☐ SOUTH ☐ EAST ☐ WEST ☐
Doors open into it from hall ☐ living room ☐ kitchen ☐ pantry ☐ terrace ☐ breakfast room ☐
Dining room will be separate ☐ combined with .....
Separation by folding partitions ☐ drapery ☐ screens ☐ doors ☐
It will serve.....people. Size of table..... rectangular ☐ round ☐
Unit type furniture, china cabinets ☐ food or beverage bar ☐ benches ☐
Space for.....chairs, china closet ☐ table ☐ server ☐ buffet ☐ tea wagon ☐
Windows: casement ☐ double hung ☐ fixed ☐ sliding ☐ french doors ☐ glass block ☐
Lighting: cove ☐ drop fixture ☐ wall brackets ☐ Electrical outlets for perculator ☐ grill ☐
toaster ☐ illuminated table piece ☐ radio ☐ telephone ☐ Call bell or table chime ☐

The kitchen . . .

The lady of the house may well spend more time in her kitchen than any place else, so she will want it not only efficient, but also charming.

You can have a kitchen as compact and ship-shape as the galley of a yacht if you want but the trend is toward more spacious kitchens rather than smaller, but with space that is useful as well as pleasant. An informal dining corner or snack-bar is not only convenient and time-saving but can be made colorful and gay. It would be useful too as a meal-planning "kitchen office" and a place for relaxing or reading while keeping an eye or ear on the pressure cooker. Here you can keep your cookbooks, recipe cards, records and perhaps a radio.

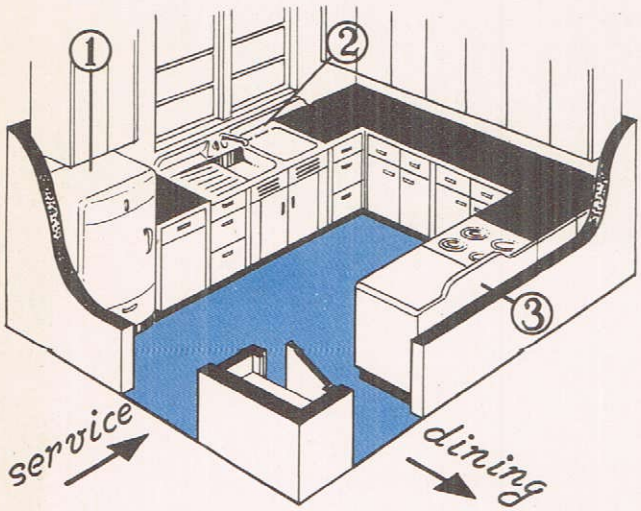
One end of the kitchen can be divided off with a folding gate to make an easily watched play-area for the little tots. By careful planning the laundry with its labor saving machines can be combined with the kitchen in such a way that one function will not interfere with the other.

There are so many different ways of developing your kitchen into an efficient, attractive, interesting multi-purpose room that they can only be suggested here. But there are a few principles for planning the food-preparation part of the kitchen that will save untold steps and time.

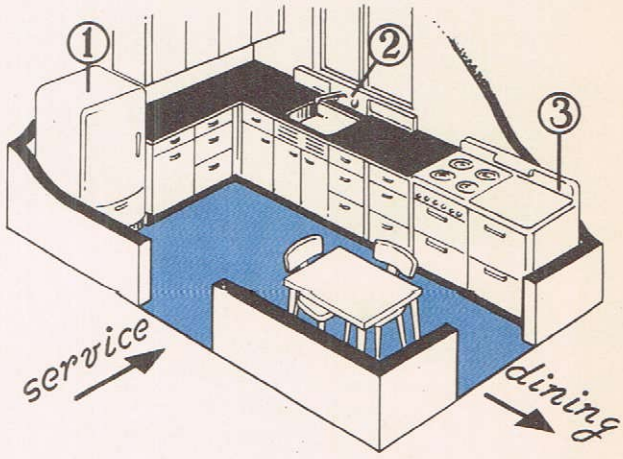
For efficiency, it has been discovered that the best way to plan is by "use-areas." There are three: (1) for food storage, (2) for food preparation and clean-up and (3) for cooking and serving. Start at the service entrance, through which food enters your house and put (1) nearest to it. Thus the hamburgers and eggs will go directly into the refrigerator, vegetables into bins, staples into cabinets. Next comes (2), of which the focal center is the sink with drain boards, counters, cabinets and drawers for utensils. The last, (3), is furthest from the back door and nearest to the serving counter or pantry or dining room.

Each of the three stages of meal making requires its own equipment, which will be grouped where it's needed. For instance, your spice assortment close by or over the stove, your vegetable brushes at the sink. You will be glad to have counters in all areas, a place to put your packages down by the door while you take off your hat, a place to put the eggs and bacon while you fish the toast out of the toaster.

Much equipment goes in cabinets and drawers under and over the counters. Plan their placement with a woman's height and arm-reach in mind. See, too, that you allow



An efficient plan having three adjoining walls; refrigerator (1) and cabinets for staples are near the back door. On the next wall are sink and counters (2) for cleaning and preparing the food for cooking. The third working wall takes the range (3) and serving space.



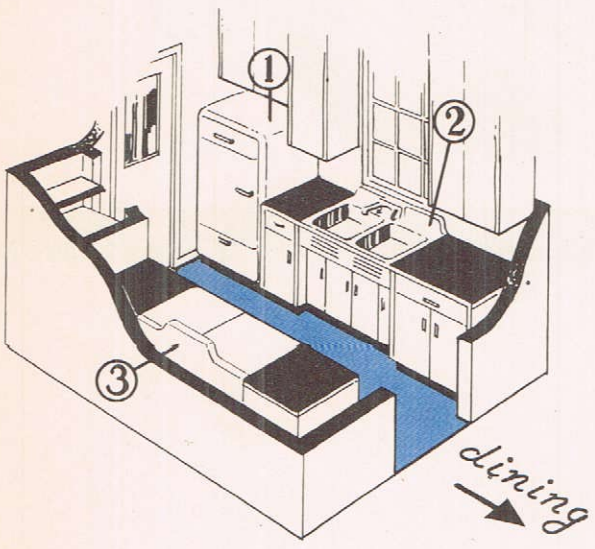
A kitchen plan for a space where there are only two adjoining walls free for equipment. The sequence of operations is still the same: Store, Prepare, Cook, Serve, Clean Up, Put Away. Breakfast table may be installed on one of the two remaining walls.

plenty of clearance for working comfortably between counter top and cabinet bottom.

Have permanent, long wearing counter tops installed at the time you build your kitchen, with one where cutting with a sharp knife will not leave irreparable scratches. A big window not only lets in plenty of light, but also makes the kitchen cheerful. Here you may grow herbs, as well. Many a family is finding that the cost of a picture window is well justified in the kitchen. Lighting and electrical outlets must be planned thoughtfully to insure efficiency. Plan, too, for ventilating devices that will not only keep the kitchen cooler but will keep odors from straying through the house.

There are three typical successful kitchen plans shown here. Each is step saving, logical in arrangement. No one is better than the others. Choose according to the space you have and your own preference, deciding by imagining yourself getting a meal in any one of the three and so discovering which works best for you.

Before final plans of the kitchen can be made you will have to make your selections of equipment to be sure that they will all fit together along the walls. The manufacturers catalogs deserve your careful study for sizes, styles, and ideas or suggestions for efficient arrangement before you make up your mind.



This kitchen has work areas on the facing walls, but as always, the three main steps of meal getting progress from back door to dining room door. This plan is compact and convenient, but does not allow for a breakfast table or other furniture, such as a work desk.

✓ CHECK LIST

Mark ? for further consideration. Mark ✓ if O.K. for plans.

KITCHEN ON THE NORTH ☐ SOUTH ☐
EAST ☐ WEST ☐ side of the house

DOORS INTO IT FROM the service entrance ☐ garage ☐
back stairs ☐ basement ☐ dining room ☐
hall ☐ living room ☐ maid's room ☐
pantry ☐ laundry ☐

WINDOWS: casement ☐ double hung ☐ fixed ☐
sliding ☐ glass block ☐

ELECTRICAL LIGHTING OUTLETS FOR:
ceiling fixture ☐ lights under wall cabinets ☐
over sink ☐ over range ☐
other work centers.....
..... automatic cupboard lights ☐

ELECTRICAL OUTLETS FOR range ☐ refrigerator ☐
freezer ☐ toaster ☐ mixers and extractors ☐
coffee maker ☐ waffle iron ☐ plate warmer ☐
washing machine ☐ mangle or ironer ☐ iron ☐
telephone ☐ clock ☐ radio ☐
entrance call signals ☐ pilot switch to basement ☐
other equipment.....

KITCHEN UNITS WILL INCLUDE:
sink: double ☐ single ☐
combined sink and laundry tray ☐ cupboards ☐
cabinets ☐ drop table ☐ ironing board ☐
cleaning equipment closet ☐ storage ☐

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
dishwasher ☐ garbage disposer ☐
range: electric ☐ gas ☐ coal ☐ oil ☐
water heater: electric ☐ gas ☐ coal ☐ oil ☐
ventilators ☐ refrigerator: gas ☐ electric ☐
food freezer ☐ incinerator ☐

The laundry . . .

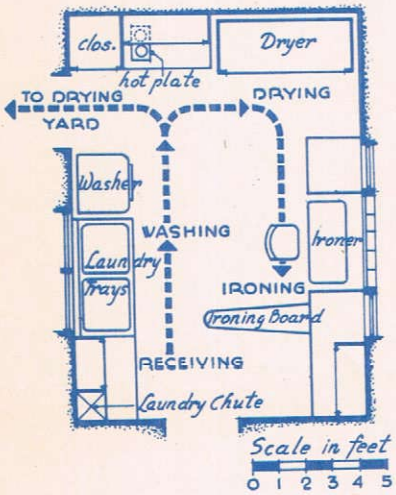
The amount of laundry equipment you can fit into a kitchen may prove inadequate and the collisions between washing and cooking on laundry day would be inconvenient. Also the resale value of your house probably will be greater if you have a separate laundry. So include it in your plans from the first if you can. It can also be the sewing room where clothes are mended before they're ironed.

Today's best laundries have four main pieces of equipment: The washing machine, the clothes dryer, the ironer or mangle and the ironing board. Add to these a hamper into which the soiled linen chute empties, a sorting table or counter, cabinets for supplies, a hot plate for boiling linens and making starch, and you can see that you'll need plenty of room, neatly planned.

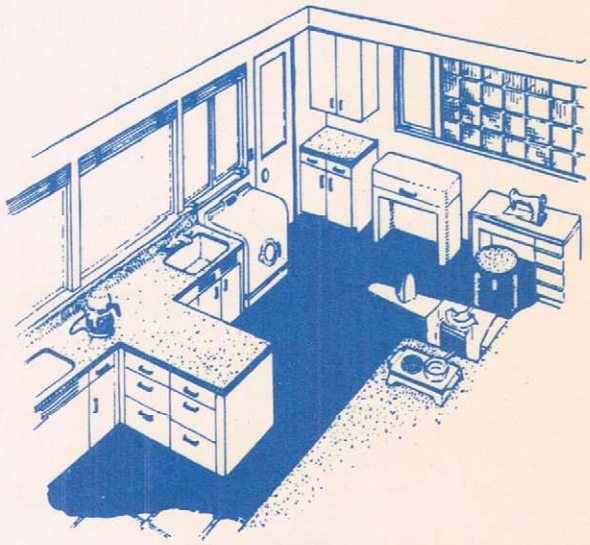
Where laundry planning calls for clearest thinking is in its wiring. In the first place, it must obviously be flooded with revealing but not glaring light. What is more, localized lights should make it possible to examine clothes with an eagle eye at all stages. It is almost axiomatic that the laundry walls be light in tone to reflect light well.

Equipment should be arranged in sequence, as kitchen equipment is. First hamper, work table for sorting (and possibly bins for temporary storage), also supply cabinets. Next, laundry trays and washing machine. The dryer and ironer may be on either the adjoining or the opposite wall. Leave room nearby for a clothes basket for the finished products.

The layout plan and perspective indicate proper spacing of equipment to give you enough elbow room. Don't crowd more equipment into an equal space. The plan drawing shows arrows to indicate travel. By this arrangement you may dry clothes indoors with a gas or electric unit, or outdoors, weather permitting.



Where a separate room is provided, the laundry at left would be ideal. The dotted line indicates the course of travel while doing the laundry work.



The combined kitchen-laundry-sewing room at right shows a possible multi-purpose arrangement. The laundry end could be closed off with a gate and used as a play area.

CHECK LIST

THE LAUNDRY WILL BE LOCATED ON the first floor ☐ basement ☐

It will serve a dual purpose as sewing room ☐ children's play room ☐ game room ☐

WINDOWS: casement ☐ double hung ☐ fixed ☐ sliding ☐ glass block ☐

LIGHTING: ceiling fixture ☐ strip lighting ☐ wall brackets ☐

ELECTRICAL OUTLETS FOR: electric clock ☐ floor and table lamps ☐ hot plate ☐ iron ☐ ironer ☐ dryer ☐

food freezer ☐ ventilator ☐

EQUIPMENT WILL INCLUDE: sink ☐ laundry tubs ☐ ironer ☐ washing machine ☐ dryer ☐ gas ☐ electric ☐

hot plate ☐ gas ☐ electric ☐ ventilator ☐

BUILT-IN UNITS WILL INCLUDE: cabinets ☐ supply shelves ☐ drying racks ☐ clothes chute ☐

hamper for storing and sorting clothes ☐ ironing board ☐ work tops for sorting and sprinkling ☐

Closets . . .

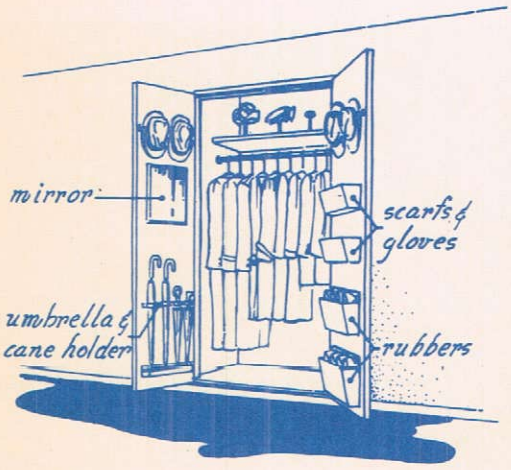
Closet strategy has become as scientifically perfect as kitchen strategy, and wonderful equipment is available to heighten its effectiveness: racks, bars, sliding trays, etc. Still the gear of any one family is complicated and bulky, so do a lot of figuring before you write O. K. on your closet plans.

The standard depth for a closet is 2 feet. Three feet of width is a minimum allowance for one person's clothes. It is scanty, when you take into account summer moth bags, winter furs and the undesirability of sandwiching well-pressed woolens in too close. In any case, add 25 per cent to any space allowance you think right, as a margin of safety. You'll be glad for it.

To get the most from every inch of storage space, have your closet doors the full width of the closet. If they slide, they won't eat up space in your rooms. Light the interior so that floor and shelves and hanging sections are bright. Paint or paper in a light color. Be sure walls are well finished, floors meticulously laid. Moths thrive in cracks. Full-length mirrors may be installed to advantage on the inside of hinged closet doors, since being able to move a mirror gives greatest visibility.

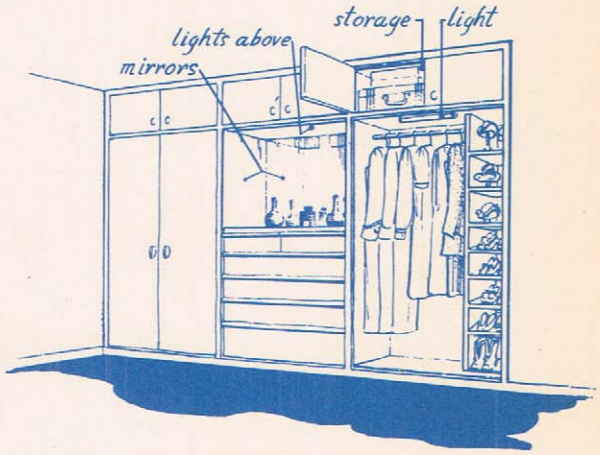
Pull-out bins or trays add immeasurably to the ease of keeping the linen closet orderly. They are grand, too, for storing off-season hats, sport shoes and the like. Install clothes rods for children's closets low enough so the young can reach them. A well-arranged closet may develop orderly habits in a child. Anyway it's worth trying.

It is not enough to merely supply closet space, the space must be planned to take each and every item you can think of, must be divided and supplied with the necessary rods, shelves, bins, drawers, holders and compartments, etc., fitted to use all the space to its maximum—literally a place for everything, predetermined.



This hall closet uses numerous fixtures to get the maximum storage capacity. Such fixtures always help to keep the closet neat and orderly.

This closet has been shown with one set of doors removed in order to illustrate how the space has been divided. Sliding or hinged doors may be used.



CHECK LIST (*See also check lists of other rooms*)

SPECIAL STORAGE (where possible, give amount of space required):

Screens and storm sash and doors stored where?.....

Awnings stored in.....

Trunks and cases: number.....stored in.....

Sewing machine stored in.....

Outdoor drying equipment stored in.....

Porch and terrace furniture stored in.....

Sleds, toboggans, canoes stored in.....

Bicycles, velocipedes, scooters stored in.....

Baby carriage, perambulator, etc. stored in.....

Garden tools stored in.....

Surplus goods (unused furniture, books, etc.) stored in.....

Special goods (guns, tents, sails, etc.) stored in.....

Game equipment: card tables stored in.....

folding chairs stored in.....

other bulky units stored in.....

Toy closets (list large toys requiring special storage space, and where stored).....

Beverages stored in.....

Food freezer and storage in.....

Bedrooms . . .

There's an oft' forgotten element to take into account when you get to figuring out your bedrooms—the element of noise. Are trucks going to pound down your street in the witching hour? Are growing youngsters going to joggle in jive in the living room while you toss upstairs? Then study the room placing, arrangement and materials.

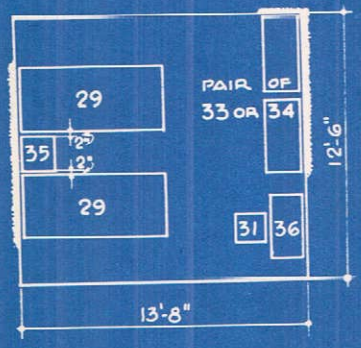
The master bedroom should be as quiet as may be and yet, paradoxically, should command quick entry to the nursery. If your family is growing, your children entertaining friends, you may be glad if you allow enough space so your room can be a bed-sitting room on occasion. This means a good-sized room. Beds are big. Add to their own length and width, space so you can get to both sides of them when you make them up. It saves a deal of trouble. Allow for bedside tables or units big enough for individual lamps, clocks, books and general impedimenta.

Leave nothing to chance when you plan bedroom wall space. Know to the inch the width of the beds you mean to use and leave ample wall space for them. Don't have windows so close as to keep you in icy drafts all winter long, or windows at the foot which will bathe you in the full blaze of the rising sun. On the other hand, do try to contrive cross ventilation for steaming nights, and general brightness for days you spend in bed getting over grippe.

Traffic lanes should be calculated as accurately in the bedroom as in the dining room. You will want free, unblocked access to your closet. If your dressing table cannot be incorporated in your bathroom, it belongs near your closet.

Increasingly parents are planning children's rooms which grow with the children. From a nursery the room becomes a study, then living room of one's own. It is wonderful for your children to be able to have overnight guests, and where room is at a premium, this is feasible with double-decker beds.

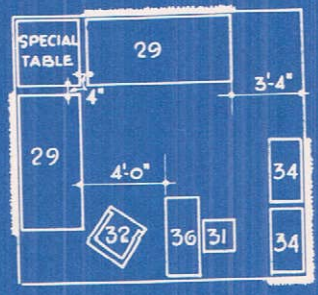
In using the check list with your sketch plans, identify each bedroom first by a letter. Then study each room. Finish checking each room before going on to the next.



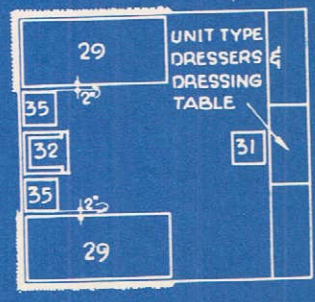
This bedroom has furniture on two walls leaving the other walls free for closets and doors or windows.

Scale of drawings in feet

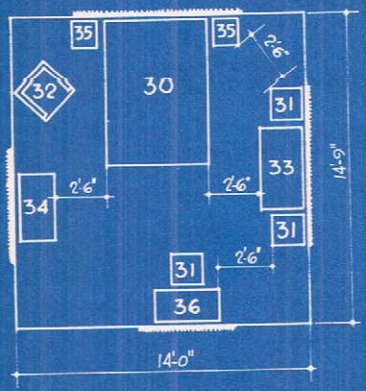
0 1 2 3 4 5



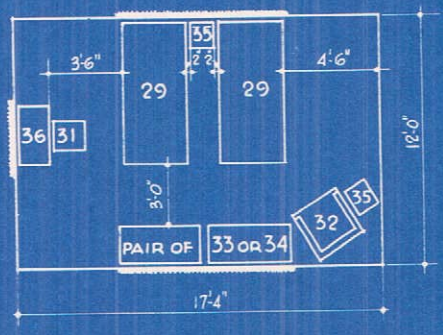
An informal arrangement like this would be suitable for a children's room or study-bedroom.



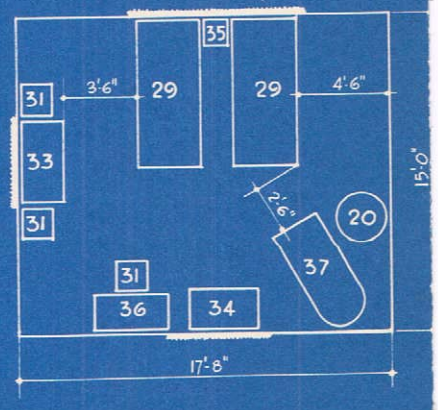
The dressers and dressing table may be beneath windows. Entrance and closet doors opposite each other.



A very nearly square room often permits greater freedom of movement and more convenient arrangement.



With the chair at left of unit cabinets the entire right end of the room could be lined with wardrobe closets.



This bedroom is large enough to permit additional pieces of furniture, including a chaise longue. Numbers refer to furniture char

Bedroom check list

Mark ? for further consideration. *Mark ✓ if O.K. for plans.*

DESIGNATE ON PLAN

TO BE OCCUPIED BY
- A.....
- B.....
- C.....
- D.....
- E.....
- F.....

	A	B	C	D	E	F
EXPOSURE:						
North						
South						
East						
West						
DOORS FROM:						
Hall						
Private bath						
Other bathroom						
Shared bath						
Sleeping porch						
WINDOWS:						
Casement						
Double hung						
Cross ventilation						
TYPE AND ARRANGEMENT OF LIGHTING:						
Ceiling light						
Floor lamps						
Table lamps						
Wall brackets						
ELECTRICAL OUTLETS:						
Bed light						
Call bell						
Dresser light						
Electric clock						
Door switch for closets						
Night light						
Outside floor lights						
Radio						
Switch for hall						
Telephone						
Vanity mirror						
BUILT-IN:						
Bed						
Bunk						
Clothes closet						
Double-deck bunks						
Dresser						
Folding bed						
Mirror						
Shoe racks						
Vanity						
Wardrobe						

	A	B	C	D	E	F
FURNITURE PROVISIONS:						
Bed or beds						
Bedside table and lamp						
Bookcase						
Cedar chest						
Chaise longue						
Chest of drawers						
Child's play pen						
Crib						
Day bed or couch						
Desk and chair						
Dresser						
Dressing table						
Easy chair						
Floor lamp						
Radio						
Slipper chair						
Study table						

Dressing Rooms

DOOR FROM:						
Bedroom						
Bath						
Hall						
WINDOWS:						
Casement						
Double hung						
LIGHTING:						
Ceiling light						
Closet light						
Lamps						
Wall brackets						
BUILT-IN:						
Closets						
Dresser						
Vanity						
Wardrobe						
Mirror						
DUAL USE AS:						
Boudoir						
Sewing room						
Storage room						
Study						
SPECIAL FURNITURE:						
(List)						

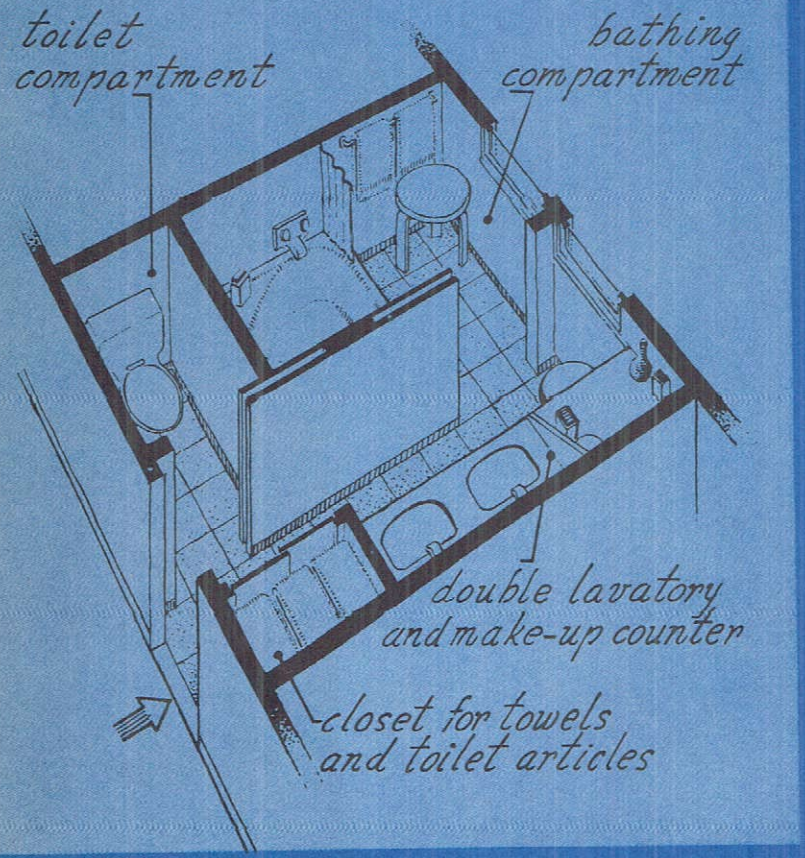
Plumbing and sanitation . . .

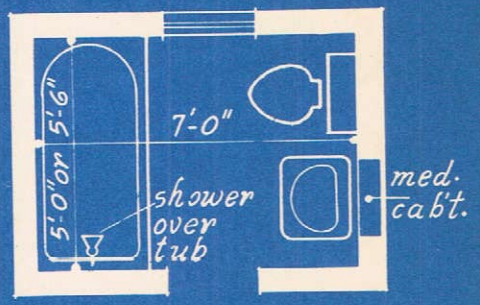
Even for a small family, two bathrooms are mighty convenient and more are better. By placing baths side by side, or directly under one another, they can be made to cost less than if they are far flung, since this way the same piping will supply and drain both sets of fixtures. You can even, by thrifty figuring, get two bathrooms out of one, as the sketch below shows. Only cost is for a partition and one extra fixture, whereas the usefulness of the area is almost doubled.

A big bathroom is a delight, but actually a small one can be nearly as serviceable. Don't let it get smaller than 7 feet by 5½, and 10 by 5½ is much more comfortable. One justification for enlarging your own bathroom is so that you can install cupboards, shelves and dressing table, reducing crowding in bedroom and closets.

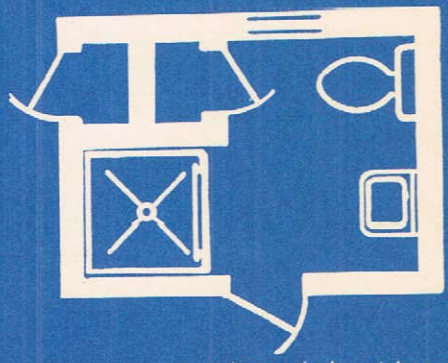
Be sure your bathrom is as nearly waterproof as possible. Even if you don't let the tub splash over, condensation will dampen walls and floor. Special wall and floor surfaces, manufactured for the purpose, are not only efficient, but many of them are truly beautiful. Any upped original cost for installing them will be amortized by the repairs they will save you.

If economy has to be practiced, be sure that it does not affect the selection of your pipes. Here the very best is the only possible quality to select. Local water conditions govern the selection of the kind of pipe that will last longest where you are going to build. A plumber is a very





Where a tub is to be used, this bathroom is the absolute minimum. Note that none of the fixtures has been located under the window.



If a shower is to be used, the minimum width may be four feet six inches. Any bathroom smaller than this will be inadequate.

expensive guest. A water conditioner where water needs treatment, will help to preserve your pipes, to say nothing of your skin and your disposition.

Bathroom planning is mechanically simple, since fixtures are generally standard sizes. Look out for windows over bath tubs, drafty for the bather and hard to open and close. Provide more medicine cabinet space than you think you'll ever need and you'll be the envy of your friends. Additional shallow shelves over the tub are good for soap, bath cosmetics, brushes and such. A woman will be glad of a drying rack for stockings and undies.

Many men like showers. The tub-shower combination is always useful. If possible fit in both a separate shower stall and a tub. In the country or suburban house, a downstairs shower stall is grand, gardeners, golfers and small fry will use it avidly and wear and tear on the house will be reduced all along the line. If you must pump your own water, pick a shower head which throws a good but concentrated spray as this kind uses water remarkably sparingly, but supplies a fine bath.

You can go as far as you like, or can afford, in making your bathroom a complete and up-to-date contributor to health, beauty and a sense of well being. There are numerous worthwhile accessories. Bathroom scales will help keep track of your avoirdupois and the children's growth. An electric radiant heater will be welcome in brisk fall days before general heating is on. A dental lavatory will save congestion and fuss. You can build in or provide space for a sun lamp too.

Don't forget you will need an adequate water supply outside the house as well as in, so locate "hose-bibs" (at least two) for your garden hose and select water pipes of a proper size. And a faucet in the garage, and a floor drain there too for car washing in winter.

V CHECK LIST

Mark ? for further consideration.
Mark ✓ if O.K. for plans.

DESIGNATE ON PLAN

TO BE USED BY
- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F

	A	B	C	D	E	F
ENTRANCE FROM:						
Bedroom						
Dressing room						
Hall						
Two bedrooms						
BUILT IN:						
Clothes chute						
Clothes hamper						
Drying rack						
Linen closet						
Medicine cabinet						
Towel closet						
FIXTURES:						
Bathroom scales						
Bathtub						
Cabinet						
Dental lavatory						

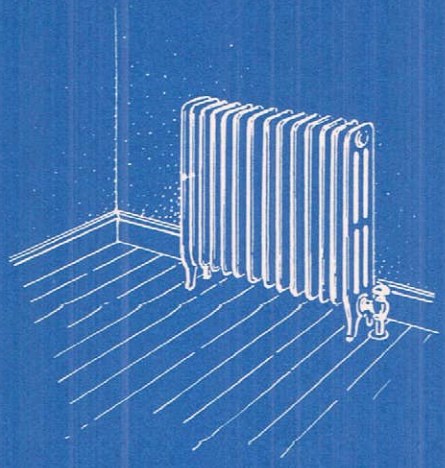
	A	B	C	D	E	F
FIXTURES: (continued)						
Lavatory: Corner						
Pedestal						
Wall						
Mirrors						
Separate shower						
Shower over tub						
Water closet in bathroom						
In separate compartment						
LIGHTING:						
Ceiling						
Medicine cabinet						
Strip lighting						
Shower stall light						
Wall brackets						
ELECTRICAL OUTLETS:						
Glow heater						
Hair dryer						
Razor						
Sun lamp						
Ventilator						
Vibrator						
WINDOWS:						
Casement						
Double hung						
Glass block						
Sliding						

Heating and air-conditioning . . .

Your heating system should give you the heat you want, efficiently, dependably, economically, and as automatically as possible. It ought to be up to the worst winter weather. Aid and abet it by insulating your house well, and by getting as much supplemental warmth as you can from the sun through double-glazed windows.

The three best-known ways of heating your house are by hot water, steam or warm air. No one is best for every home, but one may be the best for your locality and your type of house. Each one of the three systems mentioned can be either a gravity or forced circulation system. The latter steps up the efficiency of heating systems. Circulation is forced, where hot water is the heating medium, by a circulating water pump; for warm air it is a fan arrangement, and with steam, vacuum valves do the trick. One of the main reasons why forced circulation is desirable is because it gives results so quickly when automatic controls switch on the heat. Besides this the units in your room, like radiators, convectors and ducts, can be smaller with a forced circulation system. Result, more clear wall space for furniture and a better looking room all around. The drawing below show various ways of heating your rooms.

Heating systems have been improved beyond belief in recent years and one of the greatest steps forward is in the manufacture of heating controls. The most ingenious of these are automatic, will supply you with the temperature you need for as long as you like, will switch on or off at the hour and temperature you select. What this means on



Radiators are one of the commonest means of transferring heat from the boiler to the air of the room. Water or steam flows through the radiator and heat is given off by convection and radiation in the room. It is always well therefore to leave enough space around the radiator to permit air to circulate freely. A heat reflecting surface behind the radiator adds to its efficiency.

Convectors, usually thinner than radiators, may be installed in the wall, leaving only an opening at the top and bottom for the circulation of air.

The grill opening shown above might be the room supply or exhaust for a warm-air system or an air-conditioning system. Grills can also be located in the floor.

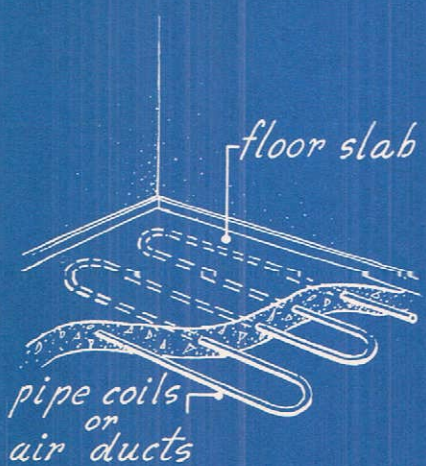
a snowy morning, only an old-time commuter can realize.

Hand in hand with heating goes its obverse, air conditioning. But with a simple forced air heating system, you may be able to achieve partial cooling, for this equipment is capable of circulating cooler basement or night air through your rooms. Individual room air conditioners serve special purposes, such as making one or two rooms comfortable. An attic fan properly installed is a good cooler too. Complete year round air conditioning does more,—technically it takes moisture out of the air, as well as cooling it in summer, puts moisture in and warms it in winter, filters the air the year round. Whatever system you use to achieve heating and cooling, it will work the better for a sound insulation job throughout your house.

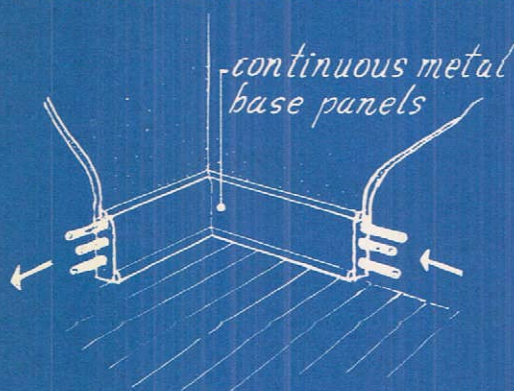
Study the literature of the manufacturers in this catalog to get an insight into modern equipment and how it works.

Find out about the availability of fuel and service in your neighborhood. Then go ahead with the best quality units which you can afford, and insure their efficiency by providing insulation, weather stripping and double window glazing.

Heating and air conditioning are highly technical subjects and the layout of the system should be left in the hands of a reliable expert who is familiar with all the engineering data, one who has had experience in the field and can properly design the kind of system best suited to your particular plan and type of house. Tell him what you want, he'll do the rest.



Panel heating uses pipe coils or airducts running through the ceiling, floor, or wall in order to provide radiant heat in the rooms. Any of the three heating mediums, air, steam or water may be used.



This new radiant heating unit appears to be a continuous baseboard, and isn't much larger, but its long coils act as a radiator. Steam or hot water is used.

V CHECK LIST

THE HEATING PLANT will be located in the
basement ☐ on the ground floor ☐

IT WILL BE hot water ☐ steam ☐
jet warm air ☐ vapor ☐ warm air ☐
panel heating ☐ gravity ☐ forced circulation ☐

FUEL: coal ☐ anthracite ☐ bituminous ☐
gas ☐ oil ☐ electricity ☐

IF SOLID FUEL
provide automatic firing equipment ☐

PROVISION FOR
automatic control equipment ☐
ELECTRICAL OUTLETS for all equipment ☐
COMPLETE AIR CONDITIONING is desired ☐
it will operate on gas ☐
electricity ☐ oil ☐
air filtering ☐ cooling ☐
humidifier ☐ dehumidifier ☐

FUEL STORAGE: coal ☐ gas ☐ oil ☐ wood ☐
AN ATTIC FAN will be installed ☐
UNIT COOLERS for ..... rooms in summer
SPECIAL NOTES .....

Electricity and lighting . . .

The number and placement of electrical outlets is of the greatest importance. You will want a number of lamps and you will not want to live in a tangle of long electrical cords. Better to have too many convenience outlets than too few, you may want to change your furniture arrangements someday. If you are in doubt as to how you will arrange your furniture, put enough outlets on *all* walls so you can make shifts without sliding out of range of outlets, sources of light.

Lighting itself has become an exact science in recent years, the emphasis not on increasing light intensity willy-nilly, but on achieving just the right amount and kind for each and every task or purpose. The elimination of trying glare has been studied as intensively as the amount of light sufficient to make the finest work no strain on your eyes.

Causes of eye strain (which in turn leads to fatigue and all sorts of physical disorders) seem to be: insufficient light, glare, unduly sharp brightness contrasts. A spottily lighted room may be exciting to look at, but definitely dangerous for the eyes. Bright, individual lights should be no more than ten times as bright as the general, over-all room light. In other words, don't settle down under one reading lamp, at night, with the rest of the room in darkness. Supplement your local lighting with general illumination.

Used in combination or separately, there are three kinds of lighting to be considered:

Direct. This is concentrated illumination for reading, writing or delicate, exacting work, directed where you want it, usually from your shaded lamps. See that it supplies ample intensity for the job in hand without glare.

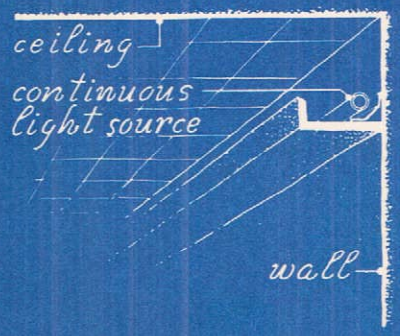
Indirect, as the name implies, involves light thrown onto a large area, generally the ceiling, and reflected back from it, to spread diffused light throughout. It is provided by special fixtures, coves or reflectors.

Semi-Indirect. Light is directed both upward and down, so that some is direct, some reflected.

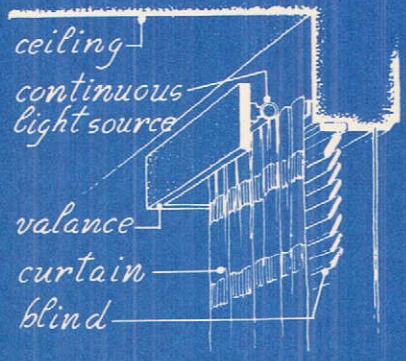
In addition to any scientific knowledge which you can bring to bear in planning the lighting of your home, the main tool which you have is good common sense. It will tell you to see that stairs are well lighted, that hall lights are controlled by switches both upstairs and down, that you get soft general lighting in your dining room, that good direct lights are close to the chair where you will read or sew, that local lights illumine each kitchen task, and so on. And don't forget lights outside, either.

And while you are thinking of where each lighting fixture or outlet should be in relation to each activity and piece of furniture in each room, be sure the wiring is adequate, yes generous, for both lighting and appliances and for power. Now is the time to provide at least cost the wiring outlets for all the labor-saving and convenience items that you will need and want —washer, ironer, radios, television, refrigerator, freezing unit, range, fans, motors, room heaters, and power for your oil burner or stoker and all the rest. This means plenty of outlets, properly arranged circuits and wire sizes large enough to carry the present and future loads.

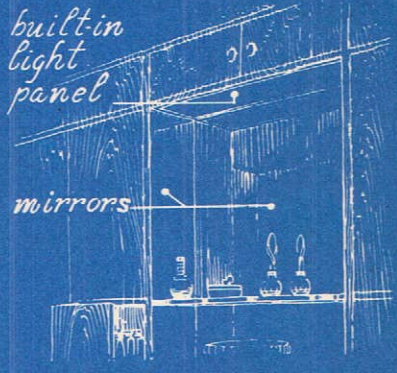
Switches should be located so you can reach them naturally as you enter or leave a room or space, lighting your way before you. A pilot light at the cellar switch will show you whether the light is on or off down there. And have one for the attic too. Be sure your circuit-breaker or fuse-box is in a handy location for you will want to be able to get at it in the dark if something goes wrong.



1. Continuous uniform lighting for any room may be secured by using fluorescent incandescent or cold cathode tubular lamps hidden in a cove or molding.



2. Tubular lights behind a valence may be used to accent windows or objects. It is also an interesting way of providing general illumination.



3. Built-in light panels around mirrors are always helpful. Such a unit as shown above might be installed in a bed room between two closets—over a vanity.

Lawn and landscaping . . .

Like every other facility that goes to make up your new home, the lawn surrounding it should be planned now for its full enjoyment when it becomes a reality.

Without a lawn even the best landscaping is meaningless. Actually, the grass is an integral part of the landscaping, without which your home will look as naked as an unfurnished room.

Perhaps the best way to lay plans for a dream lawn is to list certain considerations. This list, while not conclusive, will start you on the right track to a fine lawn with a minimum of lost motion and costly mistakes:

1. Survey property to determine the amount of natural slope and to locate existing drainage facilities.
2. Begin early to reserve topsoil of suitable quantity and quality.
3. Save all topsoil before building excavation starts.
4. Plan the preparation so that the actual seeding can be accomplished during the late summer or early fall season.
5. Sow a quality seed mixture that has done well on other successful lawns in your locality and a mixture that is adapted to the area as far as direct sunshine or shade are concerned.
6. Don't plant a new lawn on subsoil.
7. Don't plant lawn seed without fertilizing the seed bed

It is a truly rare occasion when a good lawn "happens" to result from a hasty, improperly executed and poorly timed planting. The outstanding lawns the country over are planned from the beginning. It makes little difference whether the lawn consists of acres of restful vistas or an outdoor carpet serving double for a croquet court in front of the barbecue furnace, planning its start will pay off well through many years of good, attractive service.

From the moment you start considering your plans for a new home, you should be developing your landscaping ideas, too. Before you start construction of your home, there are many landscaping factors that should be considered in light of your lot and its characteristics, neighboring lots, sun and shade patterns, maintenance and family activities.

Actually, there are three steps to be taken when it comes to landscaping. First, make your plans reflect the best possible use of the land as far as practicality and beauty are concerned. Second, put your plan to work and shape the land by retaining natural advantages and constructing necessary walls, pathways and driveways. Finally, select the plants that will make your landscaping plans come to life.

There are four general areas to think about—street, utility, garden and family areas.

The approach to your house—the so-called street area—is the area the public sees first. When deciding upon plantings for this area, consider their attractiveness and the visibility they permit.

You'll want plenty of outdoor living space if you're like most modern home-planners! This is the private area which could very well include a porch or terrace and a play-yard. Plus plenty of space for outdoor living and sun-bathing!

A garden area is a must for garden enthusiasts. No matter whether it's a flower or vegetable garden for you, chances are your garden will be a sun-worshiper—place your garden accordingly. And place your garden where the most people will enjoy it most of the time.

Your service area should be close to the driveway and walks. Among the items you will want to consider for this part of your land are clothes drying and waste collecting facilities.

There are so many trees, bushes, vines and perennials from which to choose! Better make certain you round up all the professional advice you can before you start planting.

Briefly stated, there are certain fundamentals to follow in making a selection of plants:

(a) Consider the outline of the plant—its size and shape and how fast it grows.
(b) Consider the sun and the shade in the selected location.
(c) Consider the plant's color and its flowers and fruit.
(d) Consider the hardiness and permanence of the plant.
(e) And consider the soil and moisture requirements.