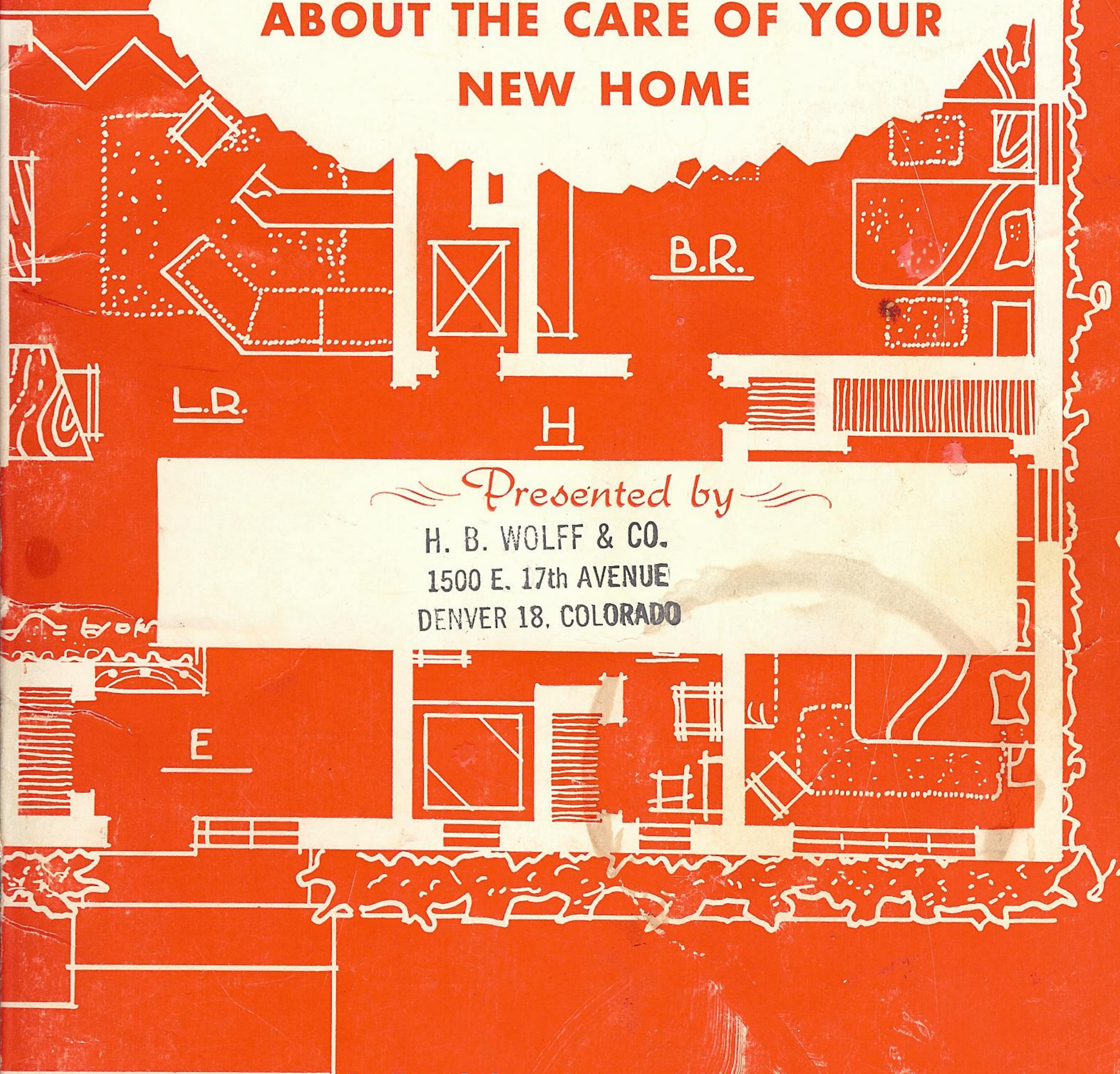


IMPORTANT INFORMATION



ABOUT THE CARE OF YOUR
NEW HOME



Presented by

H. B. WOLFF & CO.
1500 E. 17th AVENUE
DENVER 18, COLORADO

A Builder Member Of

DENVER ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS

DENVER, COLORADO

PRESENTED TO: Mr & Mrs Frank L. Hays.

ADDRESS: 1341 So. Edison way

Plumbing McCarty - Johnson

Address 944 Osage Phone Ta 5-1359

Heating Northwest Heating Co.

Address 4892 Marshall Phone Ha 4-4944

Electrical Gould & Preisner

Address 1298 S. Kalamath Phone Pe 3-2431

Tile and Flooring Highland Building Co.

Address Keith Cook Phone Sk 6-2488

Painting Highland Building Co.

Address Keith Cook Phone Sk 6-2488

Concrete Dale Oetken

Address 12 S. Federal Bldg. Phone We 4-1958

Roofing Asphalt Products Co (Malcolm Payne)

Address 1295 S. Kalamath Phone Sh 4-2428

Mortgage Company Prudential Insurance Co

Address 600 Ross Bldg. Phone Ac 2-5801

"YOUR NEW HOME"

Its Care and Maintenance

"WELCOME...to your new home"

"We, The Builders, want to say, 'Hello' and happy living to you and your family. May the years ahead in this home overflow with health and happiness for every member of your family."

We have built a good home for you, complying with the rigid standards set forth by the various building codes and regulations. All inspections that are required have been made and your house is now ready for you.

A few continuing obligations are ours but, in general, it is up to you to take over and care for this assembly of many materials and mechanical devices. Properly cared for and maintained, this house will serve you, and others who may follow, many years.

After taking title to your new home, take time for a complete inspection of the structure before moving in. See that everything has been completed as mutually agreed.

If items are discovered, that through an oversight by yourself or our firm have not been completed, they should be promptly called to our attention. (It is always best to do this in writing. Telephone calls, verbal statements, rough memoranda, can often go astray or be forgotten.)

Sometimes, due to weather conditions, lack of immediate availability of the proper materials or labor, a delay may be unavoidable in adjusting matters. When this happens, please be patient with us.

The primary purpose of this booklet is to offer helpful suggestions as to the care and maintenance of your home. If at any

time problems arise that are not covered in these pages, please call on us for any advice that will assist you.

Now, let's discuss some of the normal problems which develop in nearly all new homes. These are universal — be your price tag \$7,000 or \$70,000.

Unfortunately, most all building materials are subject to expansion and contraction due to the changes in temperature. This is especially true of all concrete, plaster and stucco. Due to this expansion, as well as the natural shrinkage which takes place at the time the material sets, it is inevitable that some cracks may appear in foundations, walks, driveways, porch floors, basement floors and steps, as well as plaster and stucco walls. These are natural occurrences beyond our control and the strength of the various items are in no way impaired.

The structural lumber in your house, which includes the joists, studding, rafters and other framing members, have been selected in sizes and grade that provide a large factor of safety over and beyond that which is necessary to carry the load for which they are intended. Shrinkage in all wood is inevitable and occurs to greater extent in our dry Western climate. Your home has been designed so that shrinkage will be as nearly even as possible and your home will settle equally.

This shrinkage in the framing explains why certain moldings, trim around doors and windows as well as baseboard and shoe, sometimes seem to work out of their original position. This shrinkage can cause the joints in the woodwork to open, doors to warp, cracks to appear in plaster, particularly around door and window openings, plastered arches and stair wells. This shrinkage can be minimized by keeping the heat 70 degrees at all times, particularly during the first year. A more uniform drying-out process will be obtained by following this rule—**AVOID OVERHEATING.**

Condensation is probably the greatest disturbing factor which occurs in a new home. This is caused by the difference in

outside and inside temperatures. Water has a tendency to collect on the warm side of all cold surfaces of your home. Windows and cold water pipes are the greatest offenders. However, exterior walls, exterior doors and tile work may condense a great deal of water on their surfaces from the moist warm air that is in your home. Condensation is at its maximum the first heating season in your new home. This is due to the large amount of water used in materials such as concrete, plaster, mortar, etc. If the window condensation is excessive, it can be minimized by equipping with storm sash. If your furnace is equipped with a humidifier, the humidifier *should not be used during the first heating season*. If condensation is excessive it may be overcome by proper ventilation.

Grading, Drainage and Planting

As the earth around your house compacts and sinks down it may cause depressions against the foundation, particularly where there has been a trench near the house. These places must be kept filled with dirt so that water will not collect in them and cause dampness or seepage in your basement or under-house area.

MAINTAIN DRAINAGE AWAY FROM YOUR FOUNDATION. We have graded the site to provide proper run-off for surface water. Splash blocks have been supplied to further assist this process. It is our recommendation that you use care in grading for your new lawn so as not to disturb the good drainage provided.

Foundation — Ventilation and Waterproofing

Some no-basement homes have ventilators that permit opening or closing. Be sure that all but one or two ventilators are closed each fall in order to retain warmth under the floors during the winter. In the spring, open the ventilators, permitting circulation of air currents under the house and you will have a cooler home.

NEVER CLOSE ALL THE VENTILATORS IF YOUR FURNACE IS IN THE UNDERFLOOR AREA OF A NON-BASEMENT HOUSE.

Your foundation has been waterproofed according to local requirements and should retard moisture. Flash floods, wind-driven rain and lawn sprinklers sometimes cause water to enter through basement windows. Service holes for water and gas will need watching for the first year to make sure a proper seal has been obtained.

At the time your foundation is constructed, forms are built which are tied together by form ties or wires through the concrete. Each tie hole has been sealed from the outside when the house is waterproofed. Occasionally water may leak in around these tie holes. Most hardware stores or lumber yards can advise you of a preparation that may be applied from the inside where the seal has been damaged.

Exterior Walls and Trim

Your hose should not be allowed to run for long periods on any exterior wall. Inspect your masonry walls each year and point up wherever mortar has sluffed away between the bricks.

Regular painting and repair will conserve the beauty of and add value to your new home. Hail and wind can cause a great deal of damage in a severe storm and the house should be inspected after such a storm. Wood and some composition siding may be expected to shrink and in general will ordinarily need repainting after the first year. When you wish to repaint any exterior woodwork on your home, nails should be reset and re-puttied, the blistered or peeling portions should be wire-brushed or scraped with a putty knife, sanded, spotted with primer and then the entire area should be painted.

Asbestos siding should be washed off regularly with hand nozzle of the hose or with soap and water, sponge or rag before dirt and water splashed on it have time to cause a permanent stain. Regular cleaners may be obtained through most lumber yards that will clean off any stains not responding to this treatment.

Asbestos siding may be easily replaced one shingle at a time by removing the nails on the bottom of the shingle and sliding it out. The new shingle may be installed by reversing the procedure.

Roofs

It is good practice to clean and repair your gutters and downspouts each spring. Leaves and dirt can cause stoppage which keeps downspouts from their functions, and may flood the roof.

Care should be exercised when anyone is walking on the roof so as not to damage it. This is particularly true in the matter of placing a radio or television aerial and a careless installation will often be the cause of serious roof leaks.

Wood shingle roofs should be painted with a good grade of roof paint and a regular six-month inspection should be made. The shingles of composition roofs may lie unevenly or stand vertically in the wind for the first few months after they are applied. This does not cause leaks or damage and will generally cease after the first hot season.

Toys and balls usually cause most damage to tile and asbestos type roofs. Walking with care will also eliminate replacing broken sections. In case of damage due to wind, hail, etc., check with your insurance agent for repairs. If his name is not known to you, your builder or mortgagee will be glad to aid you in securing your adjustment.

Windows and Doors

Cold glass will set up a current of cool air which will move through the room. Very often this current of cool air may feel as though it is coming from the outside and cause the occupants to believe there is leakage around the windows. This will happen even if windows are weatherstripped. Actually it is coming from the chilling of the air against the window which then sets up a cold air current.

All sash will sweat to a certain extent. This may be minimized by leaving them open slightly.

Storm sash will minimize sweating of windows.

In case of a binding door, be patient—don't be too quick to plane but wait for dry weather, the door may go back into position. We, in supplying a properly manufactured door—properly mortised and tenoned with standard stiles—have done everything possible to insure that you have a good door. Twisting or warping is beyond our control. Cracks at the joints can be filled readily when the house is redecorated. Exterior doors are more subject to severe conditions due to heat inside and cold outside. They have a tendency to twist or pull toward the heat. You can protect your outside doors against extreme winter temperatures by adding storm doors and applying paint or varnish when needed. Keep screen doors latched as much as possible to avoid warping and being caught by the wind.

Keep duplicate keys for bathroom doors in convenient places. Small children often lock themselves in. Do not slam doors—leave them latched as much as possible to minimize warping.

Finish Flooring, Flooring Coverings and Underlayment

The first rule for proper maintenance of wood floors is: USE SOAP AND WATER SPARINGLY. This is highly important because excessive soap and water will injure both the finish and the wood, and sometimes even cause the floor to buckle.

When water is spilled on a wood floor it should be wiped up and the floor dried immediately or it will leave an unsightly white spot which is almost impossible to remove without refinishing.

“Dry Cleaning” with one of the new waterless, wax-base cleaners is the modern way to clean and preserve the natural beauty of your floors. Waxing is an essential step in keeping a floor clean and beautiful. Oak flooring of all grades will separate slightly after a period of time, although sealed to the best of our ability.

“The less washing, the better.” Take that as your general rule for the care of linoleum and it will give you much better

service than it will if washed too frequently. Instead of scrubbing frequently, wipe up spilled things immediately, before they can become sticky and sweep or drymop the floor once a day. If your linoleum was soiled while it was being installed, simply wipe it with a wrung-out mop and give it a thin coat of wax. Do not give a brand-new floor a complete washing until it has been in service at least a few days.

Two or three times a year, however, or when exceptional soiling has occurred, it is desirable to give your floor a thorough washing. To prevent heavy furniture or furniture with pointed feet from denting your floor, use furniture rests on all pieces. Avoid ball-type rests or rests that are not wide and perfectly flat on the bottom.

Don't use excessive amount of water or wax until the asphalt tile is thoroughly seated and until the adhesive has set. This takes about two weeks. Don't clean asphalt tile with gasoline, benzine, naphtha, turpentine or organic solvents. Organic solvents will soften the material and cause discoloration. Don't expose asphalt tile to oils, greases and solvent waxes such as paste wax. Don't use oily soaps or cleaners on asphalt tile floors. Don't apply wax over a dirty floor. **BE SURE TO USE NOTHING BUT A WATER BASE WAX.**

Tile Work

In case of plastic or metal tile, washing with soap and water is recommended. A soft polishing cloth will restore the luster. Only waxes and polishes recommended by the manufacturer should be used. Most lumber yards, hardware store and tile companies have mastic to replace any grouting between the tile which may sluff out over a period of time. Never use an abrasive cleaner on any tile.

In the case of ceramic tile, if wood shrinkage occurs in the bathroom, the result usually is a separation between the tub and wall tile, or between the floor tile and the tub. This may be fixed simply by filling the crack with inexpensive white cement, available at any hardware store. This also applies to cracking around window sill tile.

Fireplaces

If your house has a fireplace, lighting a newspaper in it will make sure that smoke is being drawn off properly and will warm the chimney. Never start a fire in the fireplace until you are sure the damper is open. Always keep the damper closed when the fireplace is not in use. This keeps room heat from escaping through the chimney. It is not advisable to build a fire directly on fireplace bricks. Use andirons or a grate. Your fireplace should have a snug, well-fitted screen. The fire should be extinguished each night before retiring. Never use kerosene to start a fire.

Painting and Decorating

The walls, woodwork and floors of this house have been decorated with good paint products and should give you long service if properly cared for. Generally oil base paints are used throughout the interior of a house. The kitchen and bath walls, ceilings and all woodwork in the home are generally enamel and may be easily washed with soap and warm water without harmful effect. All painted woodwork will last longer if it is constantly kept waxed. The other walls and ceilings throughout the house are generally flat coat and should not be washed for at least 30 days. When these are washed the following method should be used:

- (a) Make a very rich suds of mild soap in tepid water.
- (b) Gather only suds on a slightly damp sponge and lightly apply suds to painted surface (do not rub).
- (c) Let suds stand on painted surface for about one minute or until you think the moisture has had time to penetrate the dirt.
- (d) Remove suds with a clean sponge that has been wrung very dry. All wallpaper can be cleaned successfully with wallpaper cleaner which can be secured from any store selling wall paper. Some spots can be removed from wallpaper with an art gum eraser.

Grease is seldom successfully removed from the average wall.

paper. Do not attempt to wash the average "washable" wallpaper with water. Even though most wallpaper is marked "washable", it must be cleaned only with a wallpaper cleaner.

You should not attempt to fix plaster cracks or other separations due to shrinkage until after the first heating season. An expert should be consulted before this is done.

Electricity and Electrical Equipment

All wiring in your home meets code requirements and minimum safety standards. If power goes off, call the service department of the local electric power company.

Do not call the electrician until you are sure that your fuse box or panel is in good working order and turned on; that the globe or appliance that will not work is in good working order and properly installed, and that the electric meter is installed and in working order. If you think a floor or wall plug doesn't work, make sure that it is not connected to a wall switch before you call the electrician.

More than 70 thousand home fires are caused each year by abused or misused electrical equipment. Don't let an amateur handyman alter the wiring in your home. Call an electrician.

Fuses are the safety valves of your home's electrical system. Check the location of the fuse box or multibreaker panel as soon as you move into your home. Never use pennies or substitute 30 ampere fuses where 15 ampere fuses should be used. A fire might result.

When electric outlets fail to work, it is usually a sign that a fuse has blown or your multibreaker panel has cut out. The cause may be from (1) overloading the circuit by plugging in too many appliances; (2) a short circuit resulting from a worn cord or defective plug connection; (3) voltage too high for the appliance used; (4) the starting of an electric motor. (Motors require more current to start than to run.) Before replacing a fuse, or throwing multibreaker switch, locate the cause and correct it to prevent

blowing another fuse. If the cause is a short circuit, repairs should be made by an electrician. Fuses for each section of the home may be easily identified in case of an emergency if each one is labeled beforehand with a piece of adhesive tape. Multibreaker panel instructions are on the panel.

To replace a fuse, cut off all current by throwing the master switch. Stand on a dry surface. Avoid touching metal part of the fuse box. Locate blown fuse. Ordinarily, the defective fuse will have a burned spot on top surface. Remove fuse and install a new one of correct ampere rating. Close master switch to restore the current.

In case of complete power failure in the home, call the power company. If there are small children in the home, cover baseboard outlets with adhesive tape as a safety measure. Teach your children never to touch electric sockets or fixtures. Never handle wires or attempt to plug in appliances when your hands are wet or if standing on a wet floor. If your home is to be vacant for more than a few days at a time, pull the main switch to shut off all electric power.

Your builder has no way of knowing just what appliances you will install or just where you will install heavy pieces. Therefore, especially in the case of washing machines, and to eliminate undue vibration, check and consider the possibility of installing a pier or brick column directly under the equipment.

Heating

Since there is a wide variety of heating systems, methods and installations, it is impossible to offer specific suggestions for the operation and care of your particular heating system. Immediately upon taking title to your home you should learn everything possible about the system installed. You should obtain this information from the builder of your home as well as from the instruction booklets that most manufacturers of the heating equipment provide. Learn how it operates, how it functions at maximum efficiency, what kind of fuel to use and whom to call for service

when service is required. With all types of automatic heating systems there is an occasional failure of controls which does not mean there is anything essentially wrong with your system—usually a simple adjustment is all that is required. Unless you are fully informed on how these adjustments are made, it is best to rely on skilled service for that purpose. Later most home owners find that such servicing can be arranged on an annual normal fee basis with a reliable contractor who specializes in that work. When your builder selects the heating system for your home he carefully checks the rated capacity of the system with the manufacturer's specifications to be sure that the house can be heated to a comfortable 70 degrees temperature when the outside temperature is —10 degrees which is considered normal and adequate for this area and its climatic conditions, although your furnace will ordinarily do better than this. Familiarize yourself thoroughly with small responsibilities you have in connection with your furnace. Clean furnace filter, service furnace and oil blower motor if your furnace is forced air at least twice during winter. Do not call heating contractor about non-working appliances or fixtures until you are sure that you have a gas meter and that it is turned on.

Call the Public Service Company in case of an emergency when you cannot reach your regular service man.

Leave the pilot light in your furnace burning all year around. The cost is negligible and this area's changing weather conditions make it highly practical.

If the pilot light in your furnace goes out, there is no danger of explosion or fire because all modern gas furnaces are equipped with automatic cut-offs.

Plumbing

Your plumbing should give you little or no trouble. After a short time you may find that the faucets of some of the fixtures drip or the toilet tank does not operate properly. This requires only a minor adjustment such as the removal of minute chips from

the cuttings of the tubing or pipe which get into the lines of every new house during construction, or the replacement of a washer. Care should be exercised in closing the faucets. These should be closed just hard enough to shut off the flow of water. Throwing articles into the toilet bowl which are not disposable will result in stopping up the drainage line. Such articles should be discarded through the ordinary rubbish collection and not through the sanitary sewer lines.

Drain water heater at least once every three months. Do not allow children to hang on plumbing fixtures or bath accessories such as shower rod or lavatory. Do not add plumbing to your house without consulting the building code for your district.

Be sure to drain all water lines and fixtures if you leave the house unheated during late fall, winter or early spring.

Shut off exterior sill cocks from the valve just inside the foundation wall during the winter months.

Condensation inside your new hot water heater will in many cases cause a small drip onto the burner flame. This does not harm anything and in most all cases will disappear in a short period of time.

Storage and Cleaning

At least one fire extinguisher should be kept in every home. Rubbish and trash accumulations which breed in out-of-the-way places are prime ammunition for fire. Animal or vegetable oil on any combustible material may ignite spontaneously under certain atmospheric conditions. Wastepaper and trash should be stored in metal cans and disposed of regularly to avoid accumulation in the basement, attic or other storage places. Stack newspapers and magazines neatly in bags or boxes away from the furnace. When burning rubbish outdoors, use an incinerator or a stout wire basket.

Oily mops and clothes are safe from spontaneous combustion if they are hung where they will get plenty of ventilation. Other-

wise, metal containers should be used to store mops, dust rags, painting equipment and other oily materials.

Matches should be stored in non-flammable containers out of reach of children.

Have a definite place to keep children's bicycles, wagons, skates, tops and other play equipment.

Do not overload wall cabinets or shelves with heavy canned goods or other heavy items.

Gasoline is dangerous for cleaning. Use of it in home cleaning invites fire and explosion. Make certain all flammables are stored in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Never store inflammables in glass jars with screw tops—a cork stopper is safer.

Remove dust from the vacuum cleaner before storing it. Never toss loose dust into the stove, heater or incinerator. It may cause an explosion. Shaking mops or dust cloths from window will soil the outside of your home.

Grease spots on cement floors may be removed easily with special powders prepared for this purpose. Never put sawdust under a car to absorb grease—sand is safer.

Home Tool Kit

You will need a few basic tools and supplies for everyday use in keeping your home in tip-top shape. We suggest utility wrench, size 16; pair of standard hand pliers; medium size screwdrivers; claw hammer; good keyhole saw; assorted faucet washers; box of assorted nails; sturdy penknife; putty knife; and a roll of friction tape. You should also have a box of assorted fuses. Note the type and number of fuses now in use in your home and buy the same replacement types. Never use a fuse size larger than 30 amperes.

Insurance

Various types of insurance are available for the protection of the home owner:

1. Dwelling—Fire and Extended coverage.

Fire Insurance affording protection against loss by fire or lightning.

The fire insurance policy covers for any damage actually caused by fire originating either from outside or within the premises, to also include smoke or water damage as a result of fire, but not to include smoke damage from defective heating plant or open fireplace where there is not evidence of an actual fire.

The extended coverage endorsement which must be added to the fire policy and in the same amount as the fire policy, covers against loss or damage caused by the perils of windstorm, hail, explosion, falling aircraft, motor vehicle damage, smoke damage, strikes and riots. For smoke damage caused by a defective heating plant or any other cause that would not be as a result of a direct fire.

2. Contents—In dwelling include furniture, draperies, rugs, clothing, household appliances and all other personal belongings.

These may be covered in the same manner as the dwelling, namely, for loss by fire, windstorm, falling aircraft, smoke damage or may be written under an all-risk policy which covers in addition to fire and extended coverage losses, loss caused by theft, robbery or burglary in the home or away from home while traveling.

3. Comprehensive Family liability covers residence liability, domestic employer's liability, all personal acts, dogs, bicycles, saddle horses, hunting and fishing accidents, golf and other sports. Also medical payments for accidents to employees or guests. It protects you, your wife and your family.

Losses that can not be covered under any of the forms include: (1) Water damage caused by the direct flow of a serious fall of water or by the backing up of sewers.

(2) Scorches caused by careless placing of cigarettes on either furniture or dropping onto rugs or the placing of a heated electric iron where there is actually no fire damage.

Loss Adjustment

It is necessary for an assured to make a prompt report of any loss allowing the insurance company the opportunity to examine said loss and assign to the proper adjuster for handling. An assured should never have repairs made without allowing the insurance companies to obtain estimates of such repairs before ordering repairs made.

Mortgage

Now that you have taken title to your home, you are no longer buying rent receipts that are worthless after the months they cover have passed. If your title is subject to a mortgage, with each payment you make to the mortgage lender an increasingly larger portion of the payment is set aside to reduce your mortgage so that at the end of the term of the mortgage you will own your home free and clear—an objective we urge every family to achieve as early as possible. Customarily, payments are due and should be made to the mortgage lender on the first of each month. Since the introduction of the completely amortizing mortgage over a period that varies from ten to twenty-five years, your monthly payments are convenient and regular and put no special strain on your finances at certain times of the year. Once a year you will receive from the mortgage lender advice as to the monthly amount you should pay during the following year. This amount may vary somewhat each year due mainly to slight variations that occur in taxes. One part of your payment is fixed, namely, the combination of mortgage interest and amortization, and the only items that are likely to vary slightly are taxes and insurance.

Taxes and insurance almost always have reserve funds set up to take care of payment as these expenses come due. Your mortgagee will always be glad to give you the status of your reserves. Remember that the estimate of property taxes made by your mortgagee at the closing may be only the best possible estimate at the time and that you may receive a bill at a later date for an addi-

tional sum to bring your tax reserve fund up to date. This additional sum almost always may be paid in easy installments. Your property tax bill will come to your home. Just send it on to your mortgagee if your tax payment is included in your monthly payments.

By far the great majority of mortgages are placed through financial institutions that are familiar with and experienced in mortgage lending and values in the City and County area. You will find that your Mortgage Lending Institution is very keenly interested in the financial soundness of you and your family, and in the ownership of your home. A family that finds it is in financial difficulty would do well to place the facts before the Mortgage Lending Institution promptly and consult with them rather than to let such conditions drift to the point where it becomes an involved and difficult problem. You may wish to make some alterations, improvements or additions to your home at a later date. Remember that such actions must be approved by your mortgage lender and usually the local Building Department. In many cases the financing of such alterations, additions and improvements may be arranged through the institution that holds the mortgage on your home. In any event, you should consult with them before proceeding.

Annual Check List

In the spring, clean the downspouting. Seed and feed the lawn. Exterior house painting must be examined. Take down the storm doors and windows. Install screens for summer.

In the summer, check and repair heating system. Have inside painting and decorating done. Then get set for some lazy fishing.

In the fall reseed the lawn if necessary. Cut shrubbery low for winter. Take down screens and install storm sash and doors. Plant bulbs for spring blossoms. Rake leaves and save for compost. Cover perennials for winter protection.

In the winter, paint and repair lawn furniture and screens. Sharpen lawn mower and other yard tools. Then get a good book and relax.

CODE OF ETHICS

- (a) To join together and associate the home builders of the Denver metropolitan area and the State of Colorado for the purposes of mutual understanding and co-operation.
- (b) To improve the quality and character of the homes for the people in the Denver metropolitan area and the State of Colorado.
- (c) To develop and establish professional standards of practice for those engaged in home building.
- (d) To protect the public against incompetent and unfair practices in the building and construction of homes.
- (e) To disseminate information and experiences among home builders, and to join together the persons engaged in the home-building trade.
- (f) To identify and certify to the public those persons who are competent to qualify in the construction of homes and who are members of this corporate body.
- (g) To unite together all persons engaged directly or indirectly in the construction of homes for the mutual advantage and benefit of those so engaged, and the public with whom said persons deal.
- (h) To adequately represent and protect the interests of those engaged in home building.
- (i) To carry on all the necessary functions and duties to promote the purposes and objects of this corporation.



INTEGRITY ★ EXPERIENCE

The seal of membership is your assurance that you are dealing with a competent and responsible home builder.

The builder or contractor who displays this seal is qualified to help you enjoy a well built home, of best design, completed with materials and craftsmanship that will give you years of happiness and satisfaction.



**DENVER ASSOCIATION OF
HOME BUILDERS**

Your Only Real Security...

A Home of Your Own

Wall Stain - Cabot's Wax Stain Professional Paints
SELECTIONS SKB 7803
COLOR SELECTIONS Village Hardware
SKB-7803

Painter

ADDRESS OF HOME 1341 So. Elson
PURCHASER'S NAME & PHONE NO. _____
Beam stain throughout 92/41
Ceiling and overhang stain throughout 92/41
Wall Hue No. 1 Bedroom 03
Wall Hue No. 1 Bath 03
Wall Hue No. 2 Bedroom 04
Wall Hue No. 3 Bedroom 04
Wall Hue No. 2 Bath 04
Wall Hue Back Bedroom Hallway 02
Wall Hue Kitchen, Dinet, Livingroom and Entry Hall 07/012

Tile and Linoleum

ADDRESS OF HOME _____
PURCHASER'S NAME & PHONE NO. _____
Linoleum No. 1 Bath Pabco C0200
Tile No. 1 Bath Wilson - see from Trin Sheswood
Linoleum No. 2 Bath Pabco C0201
Tile No. 2 Bath Fawn, Trin same
Linoleum in Kitchen and Dinet Armstrongs 1516

Cabinets
Formica

ADDRESS OF HOME _____
PURCHASER'S NAME & PHONE NO. _____
Kitchen countertops, backsplash and breakfast bar Formica - Spruce
Kitchen wall color 07/012
Cabinet door colored Spruce natural (yes or no)
Vanity countertop Loco (Formica) 04
Vanity stained wall hue 04
Diswasher _____ (yes or no)

Plumber
Colored Fixtures

ADDRESS OF HOME _____
PURCHASER'S NAME & PHONE NO. _____
No. 1 Bath Briggs - Green
No. 2 Bath Briggs Sand
Dishwasher _____ Brand Name _____ Model No. _____
Hot water heat _____ (yes or no)

Electrician

ADDRESS OF HOME _____
PURCHASER'S NAME & PHONE NO. _____
Hot water heat _____ (yes or no)

I understand that, once the above selections have been made, there can be no changes in them.

Date _____ 19 _____

Aug-22-78