What goes up may stay forever

I recently assisted in the selection of roofing materials for a new home. Much to my amazement, roofing materials have changed greatly since I was last concerned with my own. Here is a guide for you call types you might need to choose from. A roof forgotten is a good roof is a old saying, but like of many, this one is only half true. Certainly roofing materials that go up once give lasting pre-tection, and require little care are desirable. But roofing is inextrictably a part of the old architecture of a house. Otten, a barrel nevarance. To

chitecture of a house. Often, a barrel-tile or cedar-shake roof dominates the exterior appearance. To-day, even the lowly asphalt shingle merits attention for its design as well as for its moderate cost and dogged durability.

Today there are wide-ranging textures, shapes and depths of roof materials. Color is the fourth dimension. Roofing is no longer a choice between black and gray. Residential roofs have broken out in many every pastel shades during the last few years.

In some cases strong colors have appeared. Moreover, homeowners have learned that lighter colors, especially white, help cool the house during hot weather. Some of the sun's radiant heat is reflected away from a light colored roof. Dark colors tend to absorb heat. Finally, today's materials are safer and longer lasting.

What should you specify for your new home. Or is new roofing for an older home? How do they compare?

ALUMINUM — As you can see, from observa-tion, aluminum shingles when installed, resemble cedar shakes to a certain extent. This was intended for two reasons. The design produces an attractive roof, and the striations easily take up what little expansion and contraction occurs due to tempera-ture changes.

There is no annoying noise transmitted into the house as a result of rain striking the roof. Even the sound of sleet against the aluminum shingles would be no more disturbing than it would be against other materials. The shingles interlock with one another, making them as right for a steeply pitched roof as for one with a low slope. Wind won't blow them away, If you buy a quality brand, expect the shingles to last as long as you're in the house.

You can choose natural colored aluminum shingles if you wish, excellent for heat reflection but you also have a choice of white, pastels, buff and gray. There is a wide spread labor gap around the

nation which added to differences in shipping charges may vary. Aluminum weighs very little and can easily go over worn roofing, saving the cost of tearing off the old roof.

ASPHALT — Far and away the covering for the majority of residential roofs in the United States, asphalt shingles have advanced from big, floppy black rectangles to a sophisticated, rugged materi-

Normal asphalt shingles carry a Class "C" rate, still in the fire-resistant category. Shingles are lasting longer too. Many have a 25 year guarantee. The heavier weights have led to deeper shadow lines, and a distinct feeling of texture.

COPPER — When so called 16 ounce copper is specified for a residential roof, and installed correctly, its life is virtually indefinite.

The metal is laid down in sheet form, and seamed vertically, from ridge to eave. After about five years of exposure to weather, the metal takes on a patina or a greenish cast, and stays that way. Not recommended for re-roofing over an existing roof.

SLATE — A natural material, applied to the roof just as it's mined from the earth. Very few slate roofs last less than 50 years. Many continue to protect residential and church roofs beyond 100 years. Since it weighs around 700 pounds per square, slate can't be applied over old roofing. Most slate is black, blue-black or gray. You can buy that slate that is green, deep purple or a green that turns to buff.

WOOD — One of the most popular roof materials in the country, wood shingles and shakes are also among the most historic. Today, Western red cedar is the number one material, almost exclusively. These shingles are highly resistant to decay, provide considerable insulating value, and have been known to last as long as a house stands.

Light weight makes both shingles and shakes adaptable to reroofing as well as to new roofing. You may buy red cedar shakes or shingles treated with a fire retardant chemical produced by Koppers. The treatment doesn't change the natural color.

The exterior of your home is as important as the interior, and roofing is one of the significant differences.

'Warp and Weft' exhibit planned

Visitors to Henry Ford
Museum will experience
the cloth-making process
from fiber to fabric at
the annual "Warp and
March 16.
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CLOSED WEDNESDAYS Monday, Thursday, Friday till 9 Tuesday & Saturday till 5

shown how to card wool and use a drop-spindle, an early spinning device to make thread, and weave cloth on simple hand looms. The finished fabrics may be handled and examined so that visitors will be familiar with the textures.

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The various 18th and The various 18th and 19th century spinning wheels and looms are part of the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village permanent collections. Spinners and weavers from local guilds will explain and demonstrate the various steps in cloth-making.

There is no charge for "Warp and Weft" beyond the regular Museum ad-mission of \$4.25 for adults, \$2.25 for children 6 through 12, 33.50 for senior citizens and free for children under 6.



