



A Fall Safety Checkup For Your Home

Home-inspection experts recommend a house checkup each spring and fall. Here's what to look for:

Roofs and Gutters. A clogged gutter or downspout can cause water to back up under the roof shingles. Or the water will slosh down the side of the house, damaging the walls. When it reaches the ground, it can erode the foundation and seep into the basement.

Check the roof for shingles that are cracked (in the case of slate), or curled (in the case of asphalt), and replace any that are not in good condition. Examine the aluminum or steel sheet that covers seams between the roof and anything that pokes through it, such as chimneys. Wherever you see cracks, apply a generous coat of roofing cement.

Siding and Windows. Check the seal around windows and doors and the junctions between the foundation and patios, porches and walks. Use latex caulking compound to fill any gaps.

If the siding is wood or shingles, paint the south side, which usually takes the most beating from the sun, every three to six years. Paint the rest every eight to ten years. To help preserve aluminum siding, wash with mild detergent each year.

Chimneys and Walks. Don't under-estimate the damage that can be done by water freezing in brick, concrete and asphalt masonry cracks. Mortar between the bricks of chimneys is especially vulnerable. Decaying sections should be restored promptly.

Plumbing. Dampness around the base of a toilet may be an indication of leakage. The seal between the toilet and drainpipe may be worn out. Experts suggest you test the drainage of sinks by filling with water. Bathroom sinks should drain in 20 seconds, a kitchen sink in 45 seconds, and a bathtub with six inches of water in three minutes. If they are slower than that, try a plunger or a chemical cleaner to clean out the trap in the drainpipe.

Heating and Air Conditioning. Preventive maintenance is most often changing of filters. Clogged filters can reduce efficiency up to 30 percent. Replace them three times a year.

Check for rust in a hot-air system. A central humidifier attached to the furn-

ace may be the culprit. Lime and other deposits may keep it from working. The humidifier should be cleaned once a year with a strong vinegar-and-water solution.

Oil furnaces should be professionally cleaned and serviced yearly.

Electrical cords and outlets should be checked for frayed wires and overloaded wall outlets — a serious fire hazard. Turn the main power switch and all circuit breakers on and off to make sure they haven't become stuck.

Wood-burning stoves should be checked by a professional for creosote buildup once a year.

Test fire extinguishers and smoke detectors frequently to see that they are in operating order.

How To Sell Stock

Several people have been interested in the procedure used to sell Du Pont stock on their own, without going through a broker.

Here's how:

1. Find a buyer and agree on a price.
2. Complete the required information on the back of the stock certificate.
3. Have your signature guaranteed by a bank.
4. Mail the completed stock certificate along with transfer instructions. Mail registered and insured to:

E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Stockholder Relations Section
10007 Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19898

It's probably a good idea to make a note of the certificate's number, etc., just in case there is a problem in the mail.



The seat belt survey teams have two types of hand-outs — if you're buckled up, you could win a prize!!

Seat Belt Survey "A Good Deal."

You can win a prize by wearing seatbelts. The Off-The-Job safety committee is conducting a survey of vehicles entering the plant parking lot, and if you're buckled up, you receive an entry card for a drawing October first. Prizes are: a color TV, a video recorder, a portable TV/radio combination, 2 cameras, 2 cordless phones, 10 coolers, 20 picnic jugs and 10 large umbrellas — 47 prizes in all. If you receive duplicate cards, your chances of winning a prize are increased, but no multiple winners are allowed.

The give-away is the Committee's way of introducing North Carolina's mandatory seat-belt law, effective October 1, which requires the use of belts by front seat occupants. For a period of time violators will be warned, with

stiffer penalties to come later.

"We're conducting the surveys because we think the new law is a good step in the right direction", says committeeman Dave Miller, "and because we want everyone to be aware of the new law and to be safer DuPont employees off the job."

"Although you can figure some employees' belts got put on at the last minute, it's encouraging that over 80% of those surveyed were using them the last time we surveyed. We hope this campaign helps encourage others. If you're wearing them when we survey, you have a fair chance at a nice prize, and if you wear them the rest of the time, you have a whale of a lot better chance of staying alive.

"Seems like a good deal to me!"

Where Does Your Money Go?

The typical American worker will toil 20 days this year to pay for Social Security, welfare and other social programs and another 18 days to finance the national defense.

The Tax Foundation estimates that a four-member, one-earner family making \$26,000 a year will pay \$2,055 in taxes this year for income security, which also includes food stamp and federal retirement costs, and \$1,775 — about \$7.40 a day — for the Pentagon.

Each worker will work one week and three days simply to pay his or her share of interest on the national debt.

The foundation, a non-profit Washington research organization, bases the calculation on the assumption that all taxes are paid by individuals. The \$26,000-a-year, \$500-a-week) worker would pay \$2,227 individual income tax, \$1,742 Social Security tax and \$2,540 in other taxes, including those on corporations, liquor, gasoline, tobacco, air travel, and import tariffs.

Even that tax burden is not the whole story, the foundation said.

The four biggest government programs — income security, national defense, interest and health, costs the average worker \$685 in taxes a year.

Here is what other major government programs will cost the typical worker this year: Education, job training and the like, \$214; government transportation programs, \$195; veterans' benefits, \$193; international affairs, including foreign aid, \$101; natural resources and the environment, \$92; agriculture, \$80; space and technology, \$62; community development, \$57; aid to state and local government, \$45; the justice system, \$45; general government, \$42; commerce and housing credits, \$28; and energy, \$26.



"I think the area engineer is a little hot about something."