Fix Problem Doors

Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service
simple home repairs

IX PROBLEM DOORS

WHAT YOU NEED
- Oil
- Graphite
- Screwdriver
- Hammer
- Sandpaper
- Pliers

HOW-TO
For Noise:
1. You can usually stop a door squeak by putting a few drops of oil at the top of each hinge. Move the door back and forth to work the oil into the hinge. If the squeaking does not stop, raise the pin and add more oil. (Fig. 1)
2. Noisy or squeaking locks should be lubricated with graphite. You can buy this at a hardware store. (Fig. 2)
3. To stop the rattle in the knob, loosen the setscrew on the knob. (Fig. 3) Remove the knob. Put a small piece of putty or modeling clay in the knob. (Fig. 4) Put the knob back on. Push it on as far as possible. Tighten the screw.

For Sticking or Dragging Doors:
1. Tighten screws in the hinges. If screws are not holding, replace them, one at a time, with a longer screw. Or insert a matchstick in the hole and put the old screw back in. (Fig. 5)
2. Look for a shiny spot on the door where it sticks. Open and close the door slowly to find the spot. Sand down the shiny spot. Do not sand too much, or the door will not fit as tight as it should. (Fig. 6)
3. If the door or frame is badly out of shape, you may have to remove the door and plane down the part that drags. (Fig. 7)

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REPAIRING DRAWERS

WHAT YOU NEED
- Screwdriver
- Sandpaper
- Candle wax or paraffin

HOW-TO
For Handles and Knobs:
1. Tighten handles or knobs with screwdriver from the inside of the drawer. (Fig. 1)
2. You can buy knobs, or use small spools to replace lost knobs.

For Sticking Drawers:
1. Remove the drawer. Look for shiny places on top or bottom edges or on the sides. (Fig. 2)
2. Sand down these shiny areas. Try drawer to see if it moves more easily. Repeat sanding if it still sticks. (Fig. 3)
3. Rub the drawer and the frame, where they touch, with candle wax, paraffin, or soap. This makes drawers glide easier. This is important if drawers are usually filled with heavy items. (Fig. 4)
4. If glides are badly worn, the drawer may not close all the way. The drawer front strikes the frame. The drawer needs to be lifted. Remove it and insert two or three large smooth-head thumbtacks along the front of each glide. (Fig. 5)
5. Do drawers stick only in damp weather? When weather is dry, and drawers are not sticking, coat the unfinished wood with a penetrating sealer or with wax. (Fig. 6)

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PATCH HOLES IN WALLBOARD OR PLASTER

WHAT YOU NEED
- Choose one of the two types of patching compounds—
  Spackling compound is convenient for small jobs but is more expensive. It can be bought as a powder or ready-mixed.
  Patching plaster can be bought in larger packages and costs less. Both spackling powder and patching plaster need to be mixed with water.
- Putty knife
- Knife
- Old cloth or a paint brush
- Sandpaper—medium grit

HOW-TO
1. Remove any loose plaster. With a knife, scrape out plaster from the back edges of the crack until the back of the crack is wider than the front surface. (Fig. 1)
2. Thoroughly dampen the surface of the crack with a wet cloth or paint brush. (Fig. 2)
3. Prepare patching compound according to directions on package. Mix only a small amount the first time. (Fig. 3)
4. You can fill small holes with the packing mixture. Be sure to press the mixture until it completely fills the hole. Smooth the surface with the putty knife. (Fig. 4) After the patch has dried, you can sand it. Wrap the sandpaper around a small piece of wood. This makes the surface even. (Fig. 5)
5. Larger holes or cracks should be filled step-by-step. First, partly fill the hole. Let the patch dry. This gives a base for the final fill. Add a second batch of compound. Let dry. Sand until smooth. (Fig. 6)
6. You may need to fill in behind large holes with wadded newspaper. Start patching by working in from all sides. Let dry. Apply another layer around the new edge. Repeat until the hole is filled. After the patch has dried, sand until smooth. (Fig. 7)

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NAILS, SCREWS, AND BOLTS

Nails, screws, and bolts each have special uses. Keep them on hand for household repairs.

NAILS come in two shapes.
- **Box nails** have large heads. Use them for rough work when appearance doesn’t matter. (Fig. 1)
- **Finishing nails** have only very small heads. You can drive them below the surface with a nail set or another nail, and cover them. Use them where looks is important, as in putting up paneling or building shelves. (Fig. 2)

SCREWS are best where holding strength is important. (Fig. 3) Use them to install towel bars, curtain rods, to repair drawers, or to mount hinges. Where screws work loose, you can refill the holes with matchsticks or wood putty and replace them.

Use **molly screws** or **toggle bolts** on a plastered wall where strength is needed to hold heavy pictures, mirrors, towel bars, etc.

**Molly screws** have two parts (Fig. 4). To install, first make a small hole in the plaster and drive the casing in even with the wall surface. Tighten screw to spread casing in the back. Remove screw and put it through the item you are hanging, into casing, and tighten.

**Toggle bolts.** (Fig. 5) Drill a hole in the plaster large enough for the folded toggle to go through. Remove toggle. Put bolt through towel bar or whatever you are hanging. Replace toggle. Push toggle through the wall and tighten with a screwdriver.

**Plastic anchor screws** (Fig. 6) should be used where you want to attach something to a concrete wall. To install, first make a small hole in the wall and drive casing in even with the wall surface. Put screw through item and into the casing, and tighten.

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FILL THE CRACK AROUND BATHTUB OR SHOWER

WHAT YOU NEED
There are two types of waterproof crack filler. Choose one:
1. Waterproof grout  2. Plastic sealer
Grout comes in powder form. It must be mixed with water.
You can mix it in small amounts at a time. Grout costs less
than plastic sealers.
Plastic sealer comes in a tube. It looks like toothpaste. It is
easier to use than grout, but costs more. Read directions on
the package before you begin your project.

HOW-TO
1. Remove the old crack filler from the crack. (Fig. 1)
2. Wash the surface to remove soap, grease, and dirt. (Fig.
   2)
3. Dry the surface well before you make repairs. (Fig. 3)

Using grout
Put a small amount of grout in a bowl. (Fig. 4) Slowly add
water and mix until you have a thick paste. Put this mixture
in the crack with a putty knife. (Fig. 5) Press in to fill the
crack. (Fig. 6) Smooth the surface. (Fig. 7)
Wipe excess grout from the wall and tub before it gets
dry and hard. Let the grout dry well before anyone uses the
tub.
Empty any left-over grout mixture. (Not down the drain!)
Wash your bowl and knife before grout dries on them.

Using plastic sealer
You can squeeze plastic sealer from the tube in a ribbon
along the crack. Use a putty knife or spatula to press it down
and fill the crack. Smooth the surface. Work fast! Plastic
sealer dries in a very few minutes. Keep the cap on the tube
when you’re not using it. (Fig. 8)

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SETTING TILE

WHAT YOU NEED
• Tile adhesive for the kind of tile you have.
• Something to mix in.
• Paint brush or putty knife.
• Knife or saw.
• New tile (if needed).
• Grout—for ceramic or plastic tile.

HOW-TO—FLEXIBLE TILE
1. Remove loose or damaged tile. A warm iron will help soften the adhesive. (Fig. 1)
2. Scrape off the old adhesive from the floor or wall. Also from the tile if you’re to use it again. (Fig. 2)
3. Fit tiles carefully. Some tile can be cut with a knife or shears, others with a saw. Tile is less apt to break if it is warm. (Fig. 3)
4. Spread adhesive on the floor or wall with a paint brush or putty knife. (Fig. 4)
5. Wait until adhesive begins to set before placing the tile. Press tile on firmly. (A rolling pin works well.) (Fig. 5)

FOR CERAMIC OR PLASTIC TILE
1. Scrape off the old adhesive from the floor or wall. Also from old tile if you use it again. (Fig. 6)
2. If you are using new tile and need to fit it, mark it carefully to size. Cut it with a saw. You can make straight cuts on tile by scoring it first. Then it will snap off if you press it on the edge of a hard surface. (Fig. 7)
3. Spread adhesive on the wall or floor and on the back of the tile. Press tile firmly into place. (Fig. 8)
4. Joints on ceramic tile should be filled with grout after the tile has firmly set. Mix grout (powder) with water to form a stiff paste. Press the mixture into the joints with your fingers. Smooth the surface. (Fig. 9)
5. Carefully remove excess grout from the tile surface before it dries. (Fig. 10)
6. Empty excess grout mixture. (Not down the drain!) Clean up surfaces and tools. (Fig. 11)
7. Let grout dry overnight before it gets wet again.

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REPAIRING SCREENS

WHAT YOU NEED
- Screening or ready-cut screen patches.
- Shears.
- A ruler or small block of wood with a straight edge.
- Fine wire, or nylon thread.

HOW-TO
1. Trim the hole in the screen to make smooth edges. (Fig. 1)
2. Cut a rectangular patch an inch larger than the hole.
3. Remove the three outside wires on all four sides of the patch. (Fig. 2)
4. Bend the ends of the wires. An easy way is to bend them over a block or edge of a ruler. (Fig. 3)
5. Put the patch over the hole from the outside. Hold it tight against the screen so that the small, bent wire ends go through the screen. (Fig. 4)
6. From inside, bend down the ends of the wires toward the center of the hole. You may need someone outside to press against the patch while you do this. (Fig. 5)

Mending—You can mend small holes by stitching back and forth with a fine wire or a nylon thread. Use a matching color. (Fig. 6)

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USING BASIC TOOLS

HAMMER
A medium weight (12-13 ounce) claw hammer is good for general purposes.
• Hold a hammer near the end of the handle for more hitting power. To start a nail, hold it in place and tap it gently a few times until it is firmly set. Hit it straight in. (Fig. 1)
• To avoid hammer marks on the wood, use a nail set (Fig. 2) or another nail to drive a nail the last one-eighth inch into the wood.
• To remove a nail use claw end of hammer. Place a small block of wood under the head of the hammer to avoid marking the wood. (Fig. 3)

SCREWDRIVER
You need two types of screwdrivers for household repairs:
Straight blade (Fig. 4), and Phillips (Fig. 5). Both come in various sizes. The blade of the screwdriver should fit the slot in the screw. (Fig. 6)
• When using the screwdriver, push against the head of the screw as you turn it. (Fig. 7)
• It’s easier to put a screw into wood if you make a hole first with a nail or drill. (Fig. 8) Rub wax or soap on the screw threads to make it go in easier.

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REPLACE A BROKEN WINDOW

WHAT YOU NEED
- Window glass—correct size
- Putty or glazing compound
- Putty knife
- Pliers
- Hammer
- Glazier points

HOW-TO
1. Work from the outside of the frame. (Fig. 1)
2. Remove the broken glass with pliers to avoid cutting your fingers. (Fig. 2)
3. Remove old putty and glazier points. Pliers will be helpful to do this. (Fig. 3)
4. Place a thin ribbon of putty in the frame. (Fig. 4)
5. Place glass firmly against the putty. (Fig. 5)
6. Insert glazier points. Tap in carefully to prevent breaking the glass. Points should be placed near the corners first, and then every 4 to 6 inches along the glass. (Fig. 6)
7. Fill the groove with putty or glazing compound. Press it firmly against the glass with putty knife or fingers. Smooth the surface with the putty knife. The putty should form a smooth seal around the window. (Fig. 7)

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USING BASIC TOOLS

PIERS
A slip joint pliers can be used for many jobs around the house. (Fig. 1)
• Use pliers to hold a nut while you turn a bolt with a screwdriver. (Fig. 2)
• Use it to remove nails or brads. Put the nail out at the same angle it was driven in. Use small blocks under the pliers if you need leverage. (Fig. 3)
• Use to bend or cut wire, to straighten a bent nail. (Fig. 4)
• Use it to turn nuts. Wrap tape or cloth around the nut to avoid scratching it. (Fig. 5)

An adjustable wrench (Fig. 6) is adjustable to fit different sizes of nuts. If a nut is hard to loosen, apply a few drops of penetrating oil or kerosene. (Fig. 7) Let it soak a couple of hours or overnight. If the wrench has a tendency to slip off, try turning it over.

HANDSAW
A handsaw (Fig. 8) with about 10 teeth to the inch is good for most household work. (Fig. 9)
Mark where you want to cut. Pull the saw back and forth several times to start a groove. Let the weight of the saw do the cutting at first. If you are sawing a board, it will be easier if you support and hold it near where you’re cutting. (Fig. 10)