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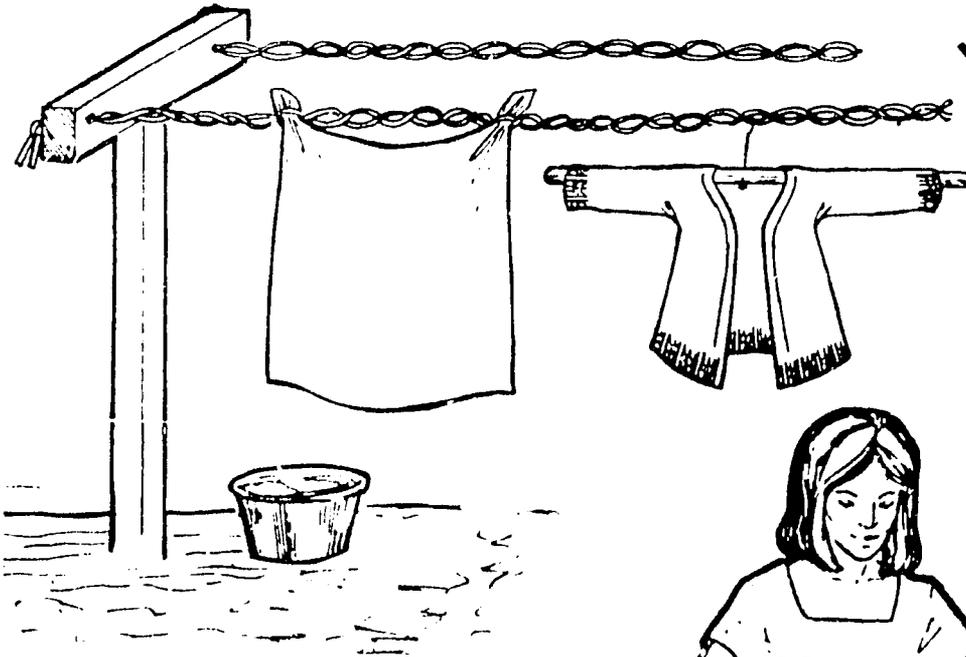
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# *Home projects*

## 3. Laundry



## L A U N D R Y

### INTRODUCTION

This booklet is one of a series on Home Projects researched and produced by the World Scout Bureau. They in turn are part of a series of booklets on Community Development and Scouting.

It is written for Scout leaders. It is also hoped that it will be adapted, translated and republished by National Associations for use by Scouts in their own communities.

It is an essentially practical booklet and is intended to inspire Scout leaders to organize training activities for the Scouts. In this way, the Scouts will be able to help their own families improve their living conditions and encourage others to do the same.

This booklet may also be used as resource material for a training workshop on Home Projects for Scout leaders.

Titles in the "Home Projects" series so far include :

- No. 1 - Water
- No. 2 - Fish-Preservation
- No. 3 - Laundry

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CHAPTER 1.MAKING LYE**DANGER !**

Lye is dangerous to the skin and especially to the eyes. Do not rub your eyes with your hands when you are making lye.

If you get lye on yourself, immediately wash it off with a lot of water. Then apply, if available, a solution of water and vinegar or lemon juice.

**A. YOU WILL NEED :**

1. Ceramic pot with opening in the bottom on a wooden frame, or
2. Inverted wooden pyramid with opening in the bottom on a wooden frame.
3. Bucket
4. Water
5. Straw for filtering or other filtering material
6. Wood ashes
7. Raw white or sweet potato

**B. INSTRUCTIONS**

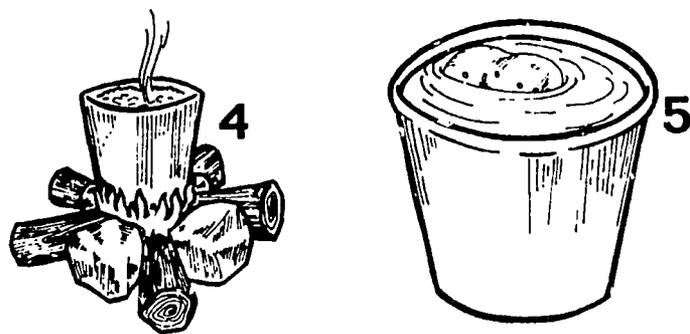
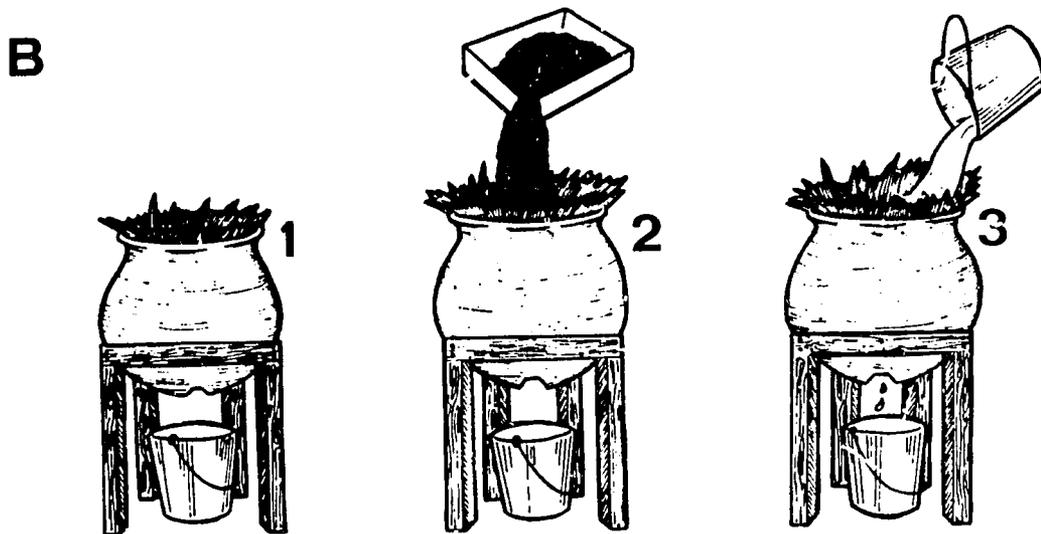
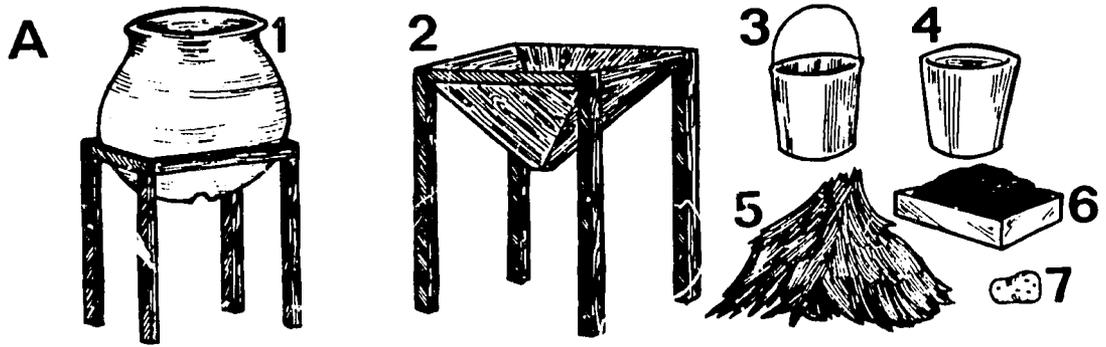
1. Elevate ceramic pot onto the wooden frame and place the bucket directly under the hole in the pot. Line the pot with straw or other filtering material.
2. Fill the pot with wood ashes.
3. Scoop out a hole in the wood ashes and add as much water as will fill the hole. Add water daily as it is absorbed.
4. After three weeks, remove the bucket containing the lye. Boil the lye.
5. Test the lye with a raw potato. If the potato floats the lye is ready for use.

**NOTE:**

You may begin the process again with more water. However, if the same ashes are used, the second batch will be weaker and will produce less lye.

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. MAKING LYE



CHAPTER 2.MAKING SOAPA. YOU WILL NEED :

1. Pitcher or other receptacle for holding water
2. Liquid thermometer, if possible
3. Fats
4. Two round-bottomed earthenware bowls with a capacity of at least 2 litres and 6 litres.
5. Wooden slotted spoon, knife
6. Can of lye - 800 grams
7. Measuring cups
8. Measuring spoons
9. Mould - a flat wooden box soaked in water and lined with a wet cotton cloth.

B. INSTRUCTIONS

1. Heat fat
2. Place cold water in the smaller bowl
3. Pour lye into the cold water and stir to dissolve
4. Cool to the temperature in the chart in Section D
5. Place the melted fat in the larger bowl
6. Add lye in a slow steady stream and stir slowly until the mixture is thick and creamy
7. Pour mixture into wet mould
8. When set, cut into cakes
9. Pile so that the air can circulate around each bar

NOTE:

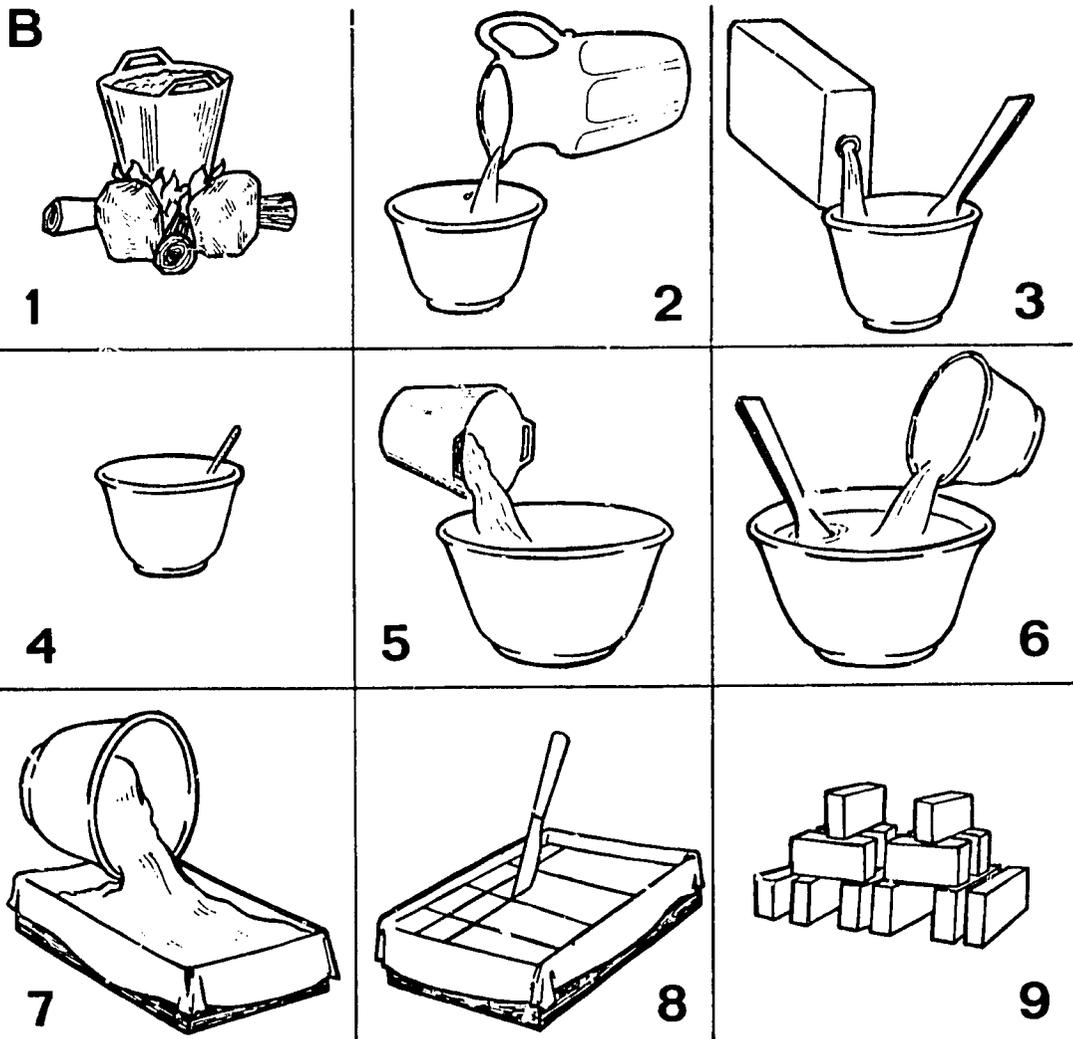
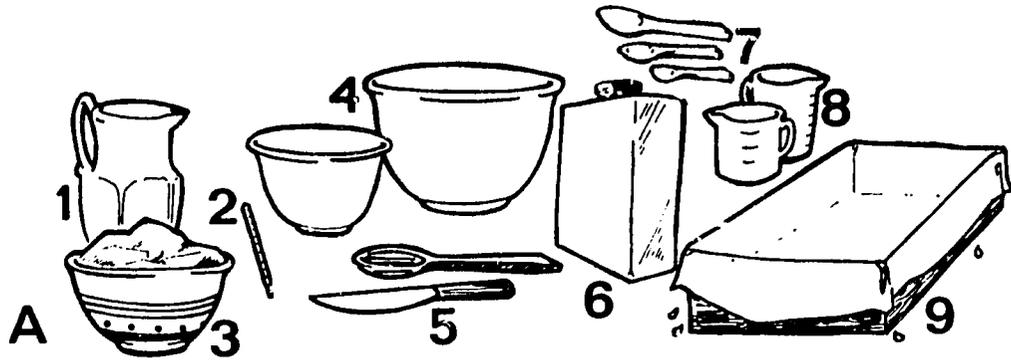
Age one month before using and do not allow to freeze.

C. RECIPE

Fat, 2.750 kilograms  
 1 Can of lye, 800 grams  
 Cold water, 5 cups ("soft" if possible)

D. TEMPERATURE OF INGREDIENTS CHART

Tallow	49° - 54°C	32° - 35°C
Lard and tallow - equal	38° - 43°C	27° - 30°C
Soft fresh lard or fat	27° - 30°C	21° - 24°C
Soft rancid lar. or fat	36° - 38°C	24° - 27°C

ILLUSTRATIONS2. MAKING SOAP

CHAPTER 3.WOODEN WASHBOARDA. YOU WILL NEED :

1. One thick or medium thick rectangular wooden board (not plywood)
2. Two or three broomsticks or smooth round poles (tree limbs)
3. Two long narrow wooden boards
4. Two short narrow wooden boards
5. Drill or boring instrument, ruler, saw, hammer, pencil, nails

B. INSTRUCTIONS

1. Indicate the place of the draining holes on the rectangular board.
2. Drill or bore holes through the board where you have made your marks.
3. Hammer the short wooden boards to the short sides of the rectangular board and the long narrow boards to the long sides of the rectangular board.
4. Saw poles or broom handles into pieces corresponding to the width of the rectangular board.
5. Hammer the pieces of pole into place between the two long narrow boards through which the poles should be nailed.
6. Secure the pieces of pole in place by driving nails through the rectangular board (the back of the washboard) into the pieces of the pole.
7. The washboard is now ready for use.

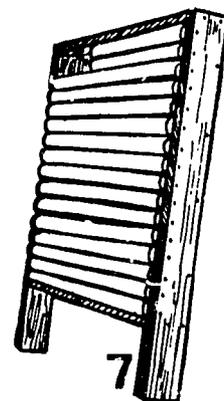
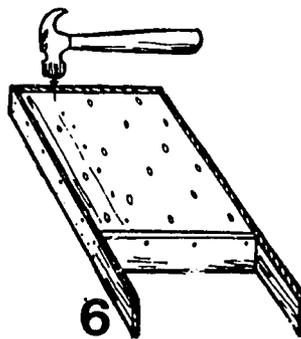
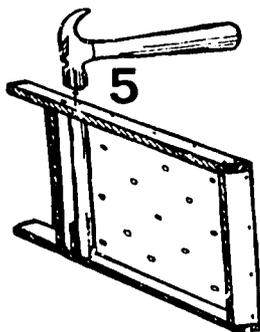
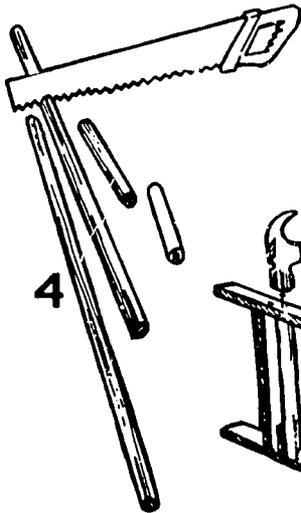
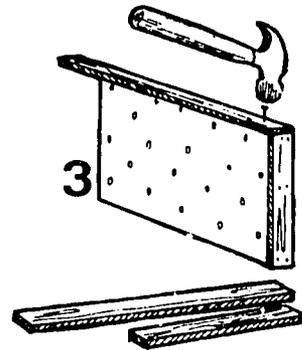
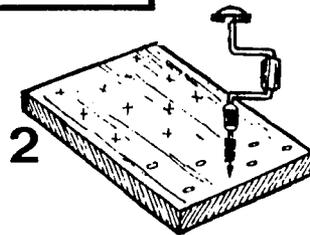
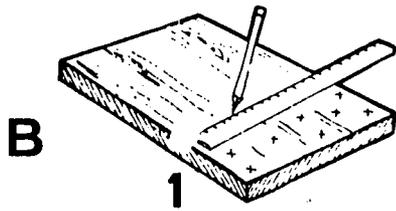
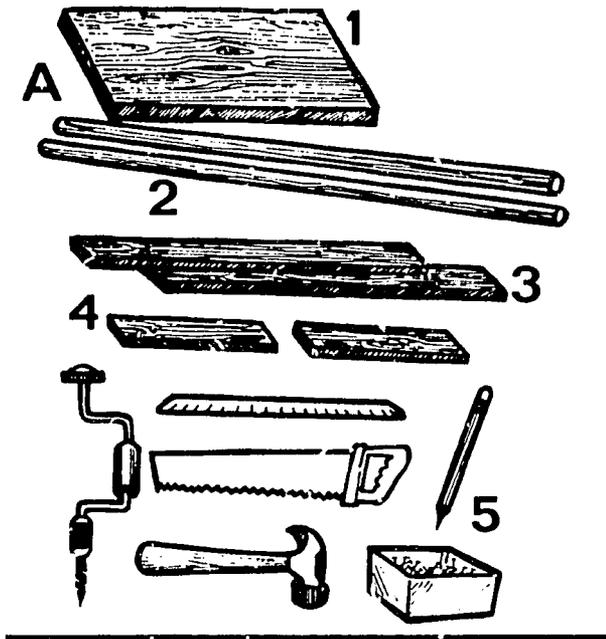
NOTE:

If the top two poles are cut somewhat shorter than the others (see illustration B7) a convenient soap holder is formed.

A WASHBOARD MAKES BETTER USE OF WATER  
AND SAVES MORE ENERGY THAN THE  
TRADITIONAL METHOD OF BEATING CLOTHES.

ILLUSTRATIONS

3. WOODEN WASHBOARD



CHAPTER 4.BAMBOO WASHBOARDA. YOU WILL NEED :

## MATURED BAMBOO TUBES

1. Two pieces, approximately 3.5cm in diameter by 50cm long
2. Two pieces, approximately 2.5cm in diameter by 35cm long
3. Seventeen pieces, approximately 2cm in diameter by 30cm long
4. Four wooden plugs
5. Hammer, cutting knife, drill or other instrument to bore holes.

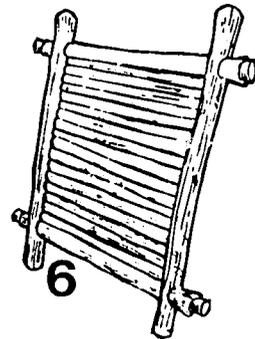
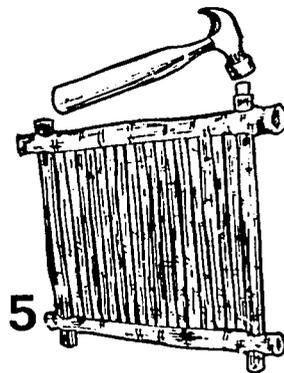
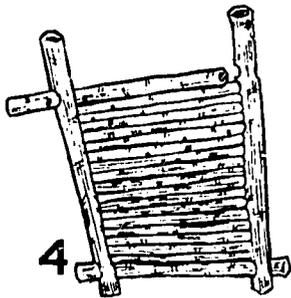
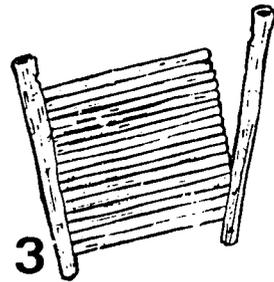
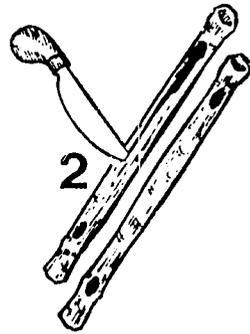
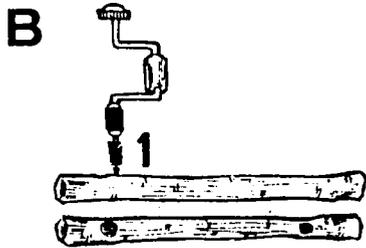
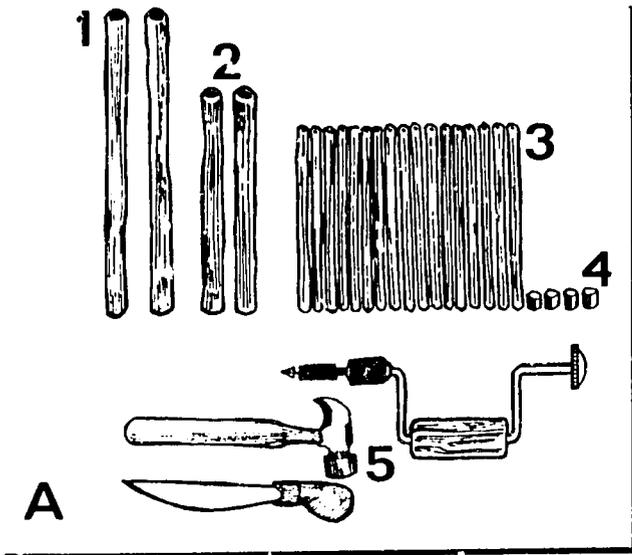
B. INSTRUCTIONS

## SMOOTH THE NODES AND IRREGULARITIES OF THE BAMBOO TUBES

1. Bore two holes, each 2.5cm in diameter in each 50cm piece of bamboo. The holes should be 30cm apart.
2. Slit the inside of each piece, between the two holes. Make the slits about 2cm wide.
3. Insert the ends of the 17 bamboo pieces of 30cm side by side along the slits.
4. Insert the 2 bamboo pieces of 34cm through the holes you have bored in the 50cm bamboo pieces.
5. To make the washboard firm and steady, hammer a wooden plug into the hollows of the 35cm bamboo tubes.
6. The washboard is now ready.

ILLUSTRATIONS

4. BAMBOO WASHBOARD



CHAPTER 5.CLOTHESLINEA. YOU WILL NEED :

1. Two short pieces of wood, cut square, to be used as cross bars
2. Two small wooden stakes
3. Rope
4. Two long pieces of wood, cut square, to be used as uprights
5. Saw, nails, drill or bring instrument, hammer

B. INSTRUCTIONS

1. Cut a notch in the top of each of the two long pieces of wood.
2. Drill four holes (two at each end), large enough to thread a rope through, in the short pieces of wood.
3. Place each short piece of wood at a right angle in the notch at the top of each of the two long pieces of wood and nail securely into place.
4. Dig a hole in the ground deep enough and large enough for adequate support. Place the end of the pole into the hole and fill up the hole with earth. Stamp loose earth. Attach a piece of rope to the top of the pole where the two pieces of wood cross. Hammer a stake into the ground at a distance of 1m, and attach the other end of the rope to the stake.
5. Place the second pole in the ground at a distance of 4.5 m in the same way you have placed the first. Using four pieces of rope at least 5.1 m long, thread each piece through each of the four holes you have drilled in the short piece of wood. Tie a secure knot at the end of the rope so that it will not slip through the hole. Thread the rope through the opposite crossbar, tying a knot as you did in the first. Hammer another stake into the ground at a distance of 1 m from the second pole and attach a rope to the top of the pole. Take up the tension and secure the rope to the stake.

C. YOU WILL NEED :

1. Two short sturdy pieces of wood to be used as crossbars
2. Two small sturdy wooden stakes
3. Two long sturdy pieces of wood (tree limbs) to be used as uprights
4. Rope

D. INSTRUCTIONS

1. Lash the short pieces of wood securely to the long pieces of wood.
2. Dig a hole in the ground deep enough and large enough for adequate support. Place the end of the pole into the hole and fill up the hole with earth. Stamp loose earth. Attach a piece of rope to the top of the pole where the two pieces of wood cross. Hammer a stake into the ground at a distance of 1 m, and attach the other end of the rope to the stake.
3. Place the second pole in the ground at a distance of 4.5 m in the same way you have placed the first. Using 4 pieces of rope at least 5.1 m long, tie one end of each piece of rope securely to one of the crossbars. Tie the other end of the rope to the opposite crossbar. Hammer another stake into the ground at a distance of 1 m from the second pole and attach a rope to the top of the pole. Take up the tension and secure the rope to the stake.

ILLUSTRATIONS5. CLOTHESLINE