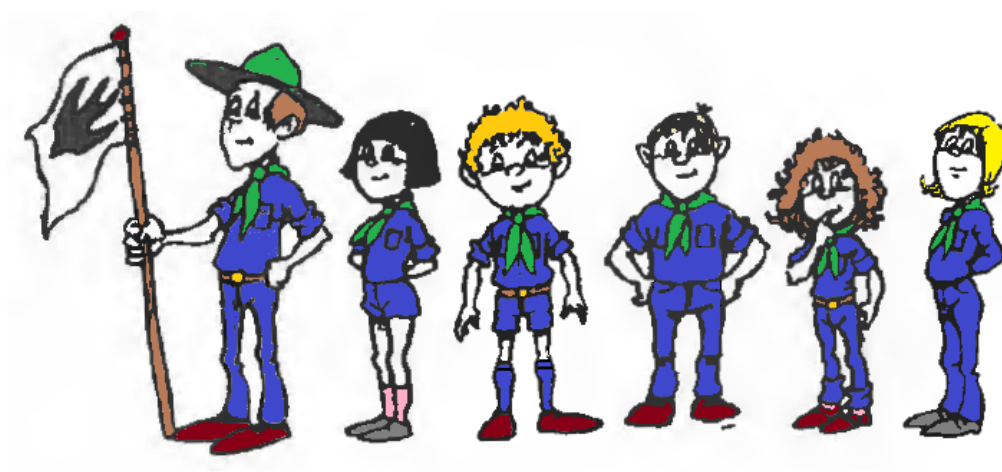


Pioneering



Leaders' Handbook

You can find it at www.spejderneshåndbog.dk

Text and images are "borrowed" from:

Scout lex 1998

Rafters and ropes, DDS, 2006

The new working material (the blue folder - junior), 1974

Compiled by Don Juul Madsen

Hello!

Welcome to.

You have chosen that your Junior Scouts should spend some meetings on the "Builder" badge.



It's amazing that your scouts can build a campsite from scratch. If they don't have a table, well, your scouts just build a table, and before you know it, your scouts will have built all the things your scouts need to have a great scout camp or trip.

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We are scouts because it's fun. - and that's the most important thing!

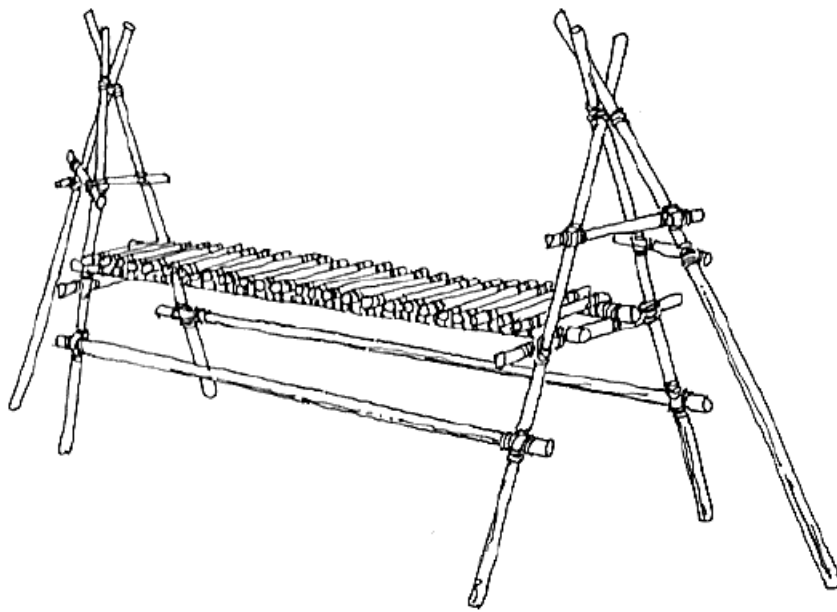
But for it to be fun, your scouts also have to put in some effort. It is often the activities that require the most effort that provide the best experience.



This handbook is about pioneering and is made with the badge "builder". The best advice I can give you is that your scouts should learn by doing, and you, as the leader, explain to them what they can do differently when the rafters do not stick or break. - Of course, the scouts should learn from their own mistakes under safe conditions. You can show them how it "should" be done, but give the scouts room to experience /try

making mistakes themselves. It is good learning to try first, make mistakes and then get good advice on how they can do it better next time, rather than constantly being corrected that what they have done is wrong.

Let your scouts start with the smaller pioneer projects before you embark on building a huge tower with a fire and sleeping places on top.



Once your scouts have mastered the principles behind pioneering , let them decide for themselves what they will build when they practice or when they have finished with the necessary things at the campsite.

Enjoy!

Topics:

This small booklet will broadly follow the topics that are in the Scout Handbook:

- Knots and Laces .
- Proper lifting technique.
- Safety rules when your scouts work with rafters and pioneering .
- Arrangement of a campsite.
- Set up rafters in a hole (Flagpole), possibly with wedges, etc.
- Ideas for things your scouts can build.
- What your scouts should remember to bring when they spend the night at a summer camp.

Introduction to knots and lacing

There are many different knots and lacings , and they are used for different things. There is no need to know them all, as we as scouts can get by with a few suitable knots and lacings .

Try to see if it is not possible to build all the things that you normally build in your group when you are at summer camps, without you, as the leader, having to pull out the big knot and lacing book .

Very briefly, your scouts “only” need to be able to figure out how to tie:

- A lumber jack.
- A raw ribbon knot.
- A surgeon's knot.
- A Double Half-Joint

And

- Angle lacing
- Cross lacing
- Figure-eight lacing or Saddler lacing

If your scouts can tie these knots and laces , they should be able to build all the elements necessary to have a great summer camp.

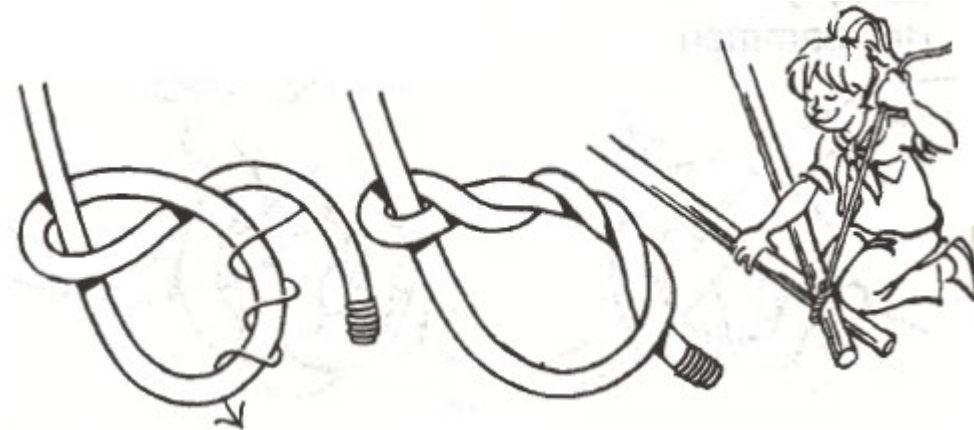
Let's look at how you and your scouts should tie these knots and laces.

If you are not an "expert" in knots and laces, practice before your scout meetings so that you are ready to help your scouts. Perhaps find another leader who can help you.

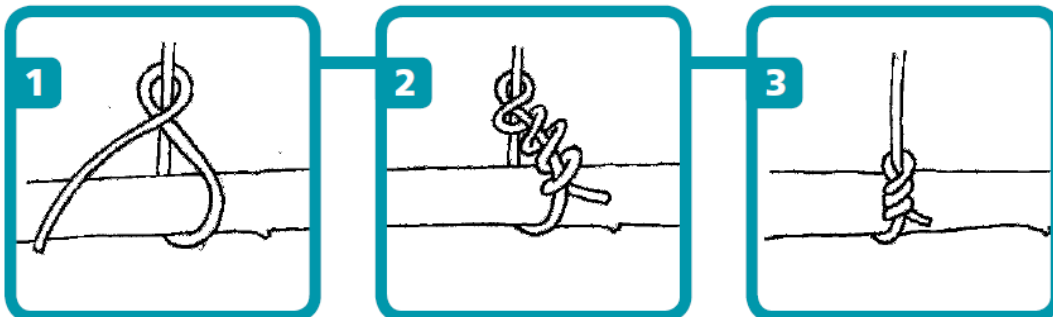
knots:

Timber jack :

The timber stake is used to start lacing , or if you and your scouts, for example, need to pull a larger raft.



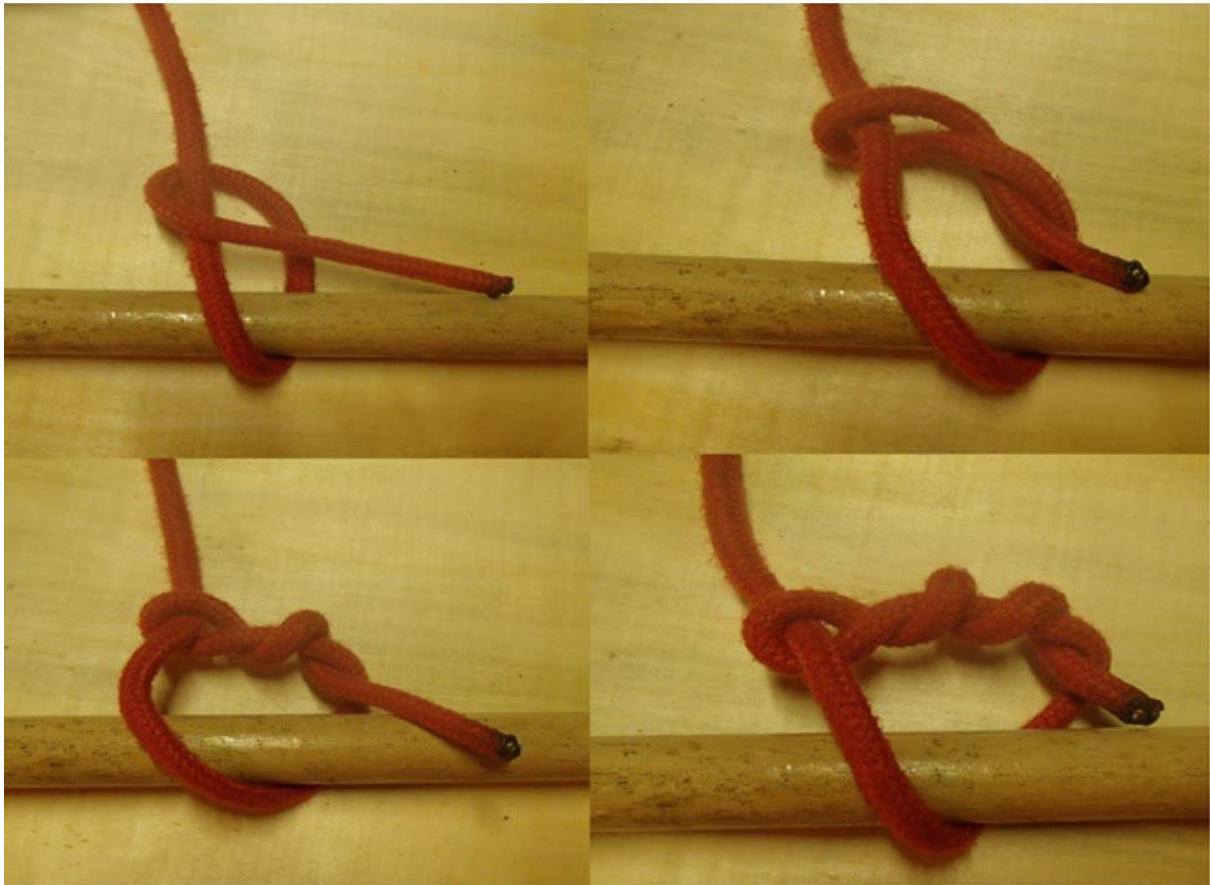
Timber jack is made by first placing the twine (the end of the rope) around the raft. Then the twine is passed over the rope and around itself at least three times.



Timber jack doesn't come loose like that as long as there is pull on the rope.

If you pull on the long end of the pole, the timber jack can be secured with a Double half-join. This also has the advantage that the timber jack does not come loose as easily if you leave it for a short period of time. not pulling the rope.

For example, use a broom handle so the scouts have something to make the Timber jack on.



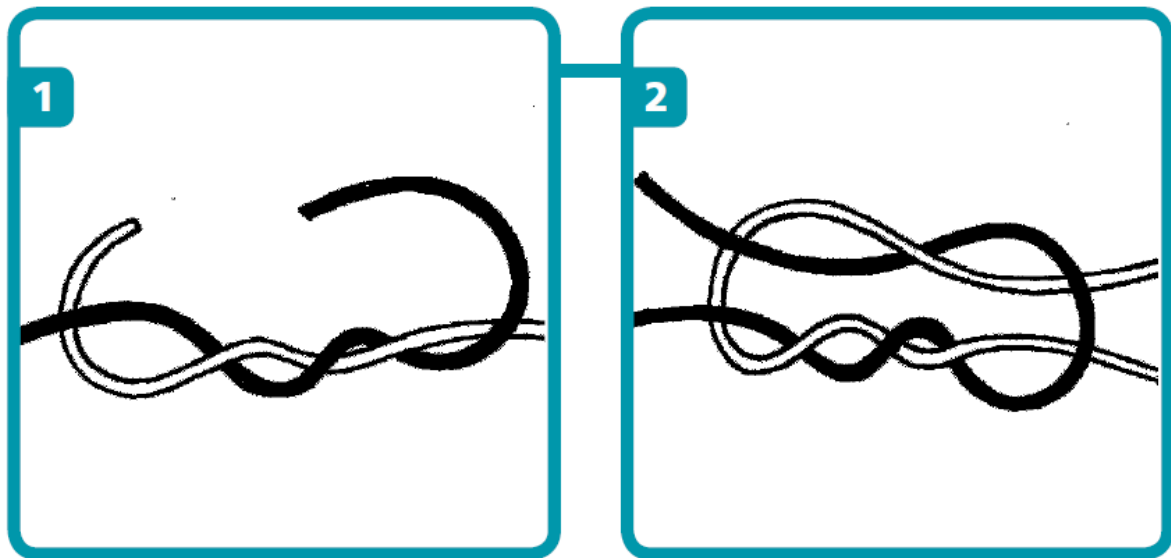
Tip:

If you cut up some old broom handles, or find some round sticks about 0.5 meters long, you will have some equipment that you can use when your scout learns to tie knots and laces indoors.

Surgical knot, or surgeon's knot

A surgical knot is very similar to a raw ribbon knot. The difference is that you start with a double twist at the first knot.

The advantage of the knot is that it is easier to tie tightly if the rope is under load while tying, and it holds better than a raw ribbon knot if the rope is smooth.

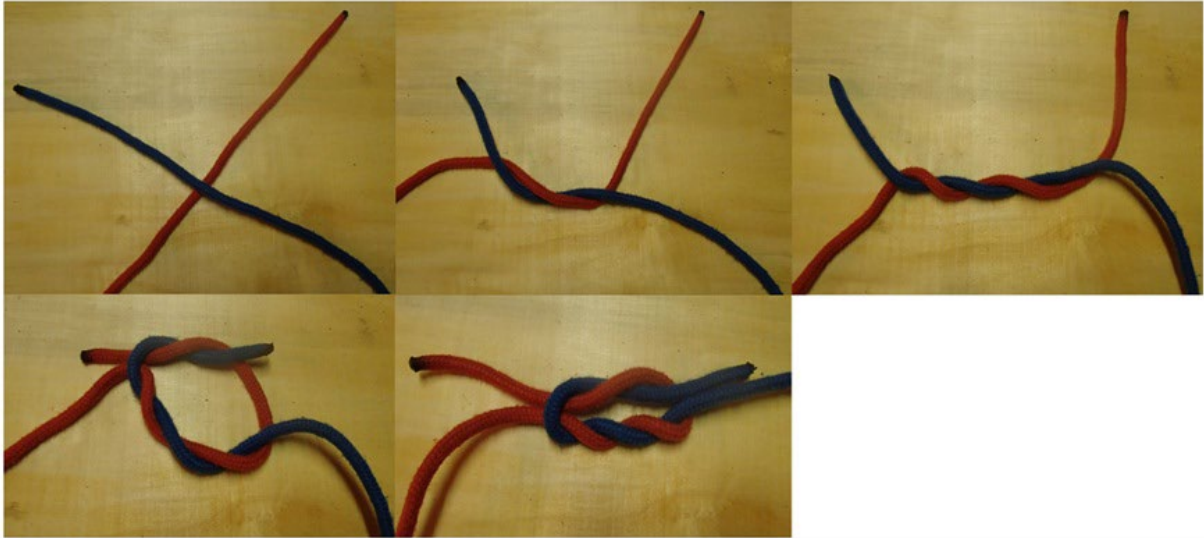


The surgeon's knot is used to tie two ropes together. It is usually best when the ropes have the same thickness.

The surgeon's knot is a good knot to know when you are tying two rafters together, but you are running out of string. You can extend your string by using the surgeon's knot to tie on a new piece of string, and that way you can continue tying the two rafters together.

You can also use a Raw Ribbon Knot to tie two pieces of string together, but there may be a risk of the string/rope slipping, especially where the string/rope is not the same thickness.

The surgeon's knot:

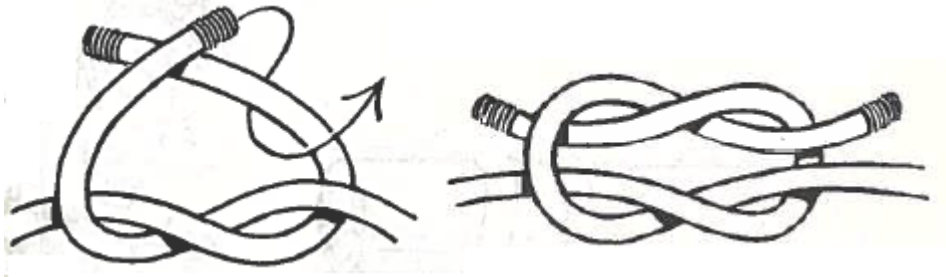


Let your scouts practice using two knotted ropes in different colors. This will make it easier for them to see what they need to do.

Also let them try tying two ropes together that are of different thicknesses. Let them first try a raw ribbon knot and then a surgeon's knot.

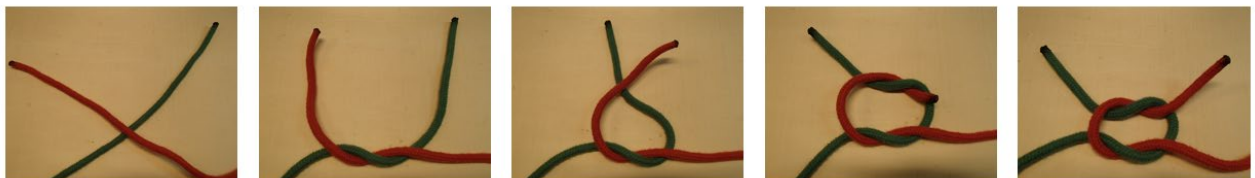
Raw ribbon knot

The raw ribbon knot is one of the most well-known knots. It is used to tie two equally thick pieces of rope or string together.



The raw ribbon knot is started by tying a single knot, just like when

You start by tying shoelaces. Then tie another knot. If the ends are not as shown in the drawing, it is called a bitch knot. If there are two ropes that are under a lot of stress, you can use a surgical knot instead.



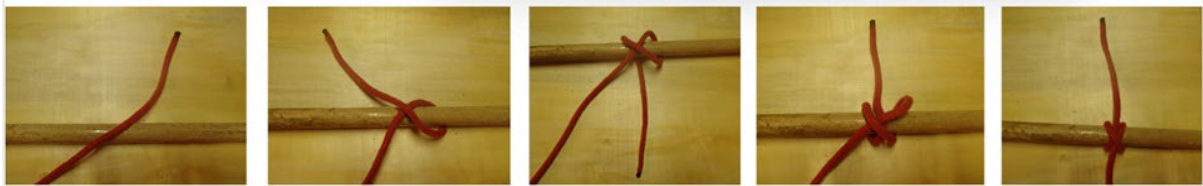
Let your scouts practice using two different colored ropes.

Double half- join

Double half-join is used to end lashings and for mooring. It is easiest to make them as two half-join. This will prevent your scouts from slackening the rope and causing the lashing they have tied to come loose.

The join can be tied by placing two loops on top of each other and pulling them down over, for example, a pole or a hook.

Also called a sack knob because it is suitable for closing a sack. It does not open easily, but it can be pried open.

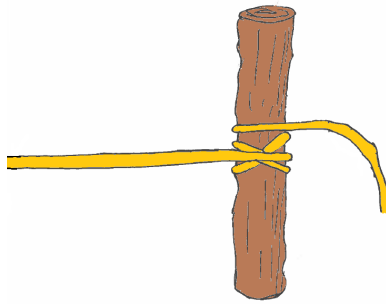


Let your scouts practice on something that is smooth (not a rough rafter), so there is nothing that gets stuck, and the scouts can make a double half-join that looks nice and resembles the one in their scout pocket book.

Lacings

A lacing is used to tie two or more rafters together. Lacing should always be laid tight (very tight) to achieve the best stability and strength.

It is important that scouts learn to tighten their laces . Make sure your scouts wear leather gloves when tightening their laces , or show them how to use a stick to tighten their laces .

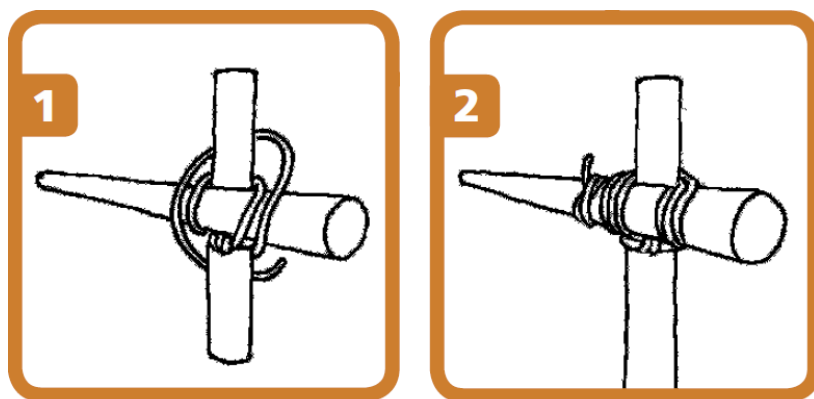


It is not unusual for scouts to break the harvest twine when tightening their ties . The twine should be tightened so much that it is just before it breaks – of course, the twine should not break, because then your scouts will have to start over.

The angled lacing

The angle lacing is one of the most commonly used lacing methods in scouting and is used when your scouts need to tie two rafters together that cross each other at right angles.

The angle lacing is started with a timber jack on the fixed rafter (the buried rafter, or already tied rafters). The rope is then passed around the loose rafter and then around the fixed rafter. etc.



Make sure the rope is laid neatly, i.e. that the thorns are parallel and do not cross each other, and that it is kept tight at all times.



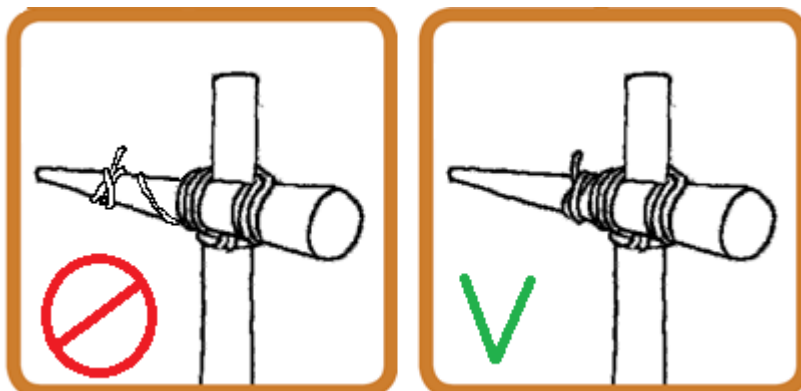
It is important that your scouts always keep the rope tight when tying a lacing .

When your scouts need to tighten at the end, they can make a bend in the rope and step in.

it, so that they use their weight to tighten it (see drawing).

After at least three turns, at least three tightening turns are made between the rafters. And finally, finish with a double half-join, or two single half-joists.

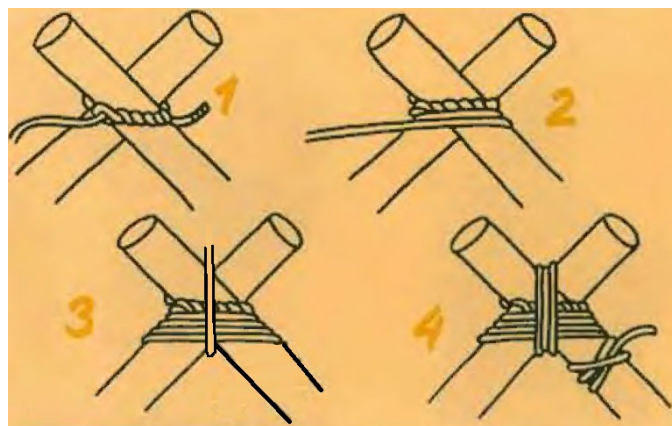
This/these should be placed as close to the Angle Lacing as possible, otherwise your scouts may risk the double half-join moving and the lacing becoming loose.



Cross lacing

Cross lacing is used when your scouts need to tie two rafters together at an acute angle. Cross lacing is typically used at the top of an A-frame. The two rafters to be tied together are placed at a slightly more acute angle than the one they will be used at. The lacing will then be tightened as the legs of the A-frame spread to the desired angle.

The lacing is started with a timber stake around both rafters at the narrowest point (1). Then five or six turns are placed along the timber stake (2). Then five or six turns are placed the other way at the intersection (across the other turns) (3). The lacing is finished with a double half stake or two single half stakes on one rafter (4).



Remember to tie the double half-stitch in the right place!

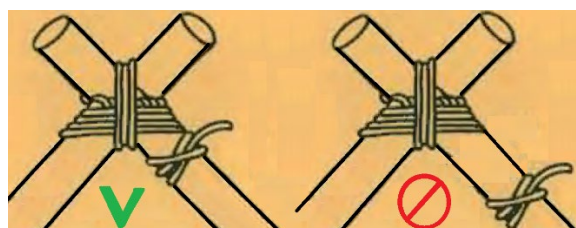
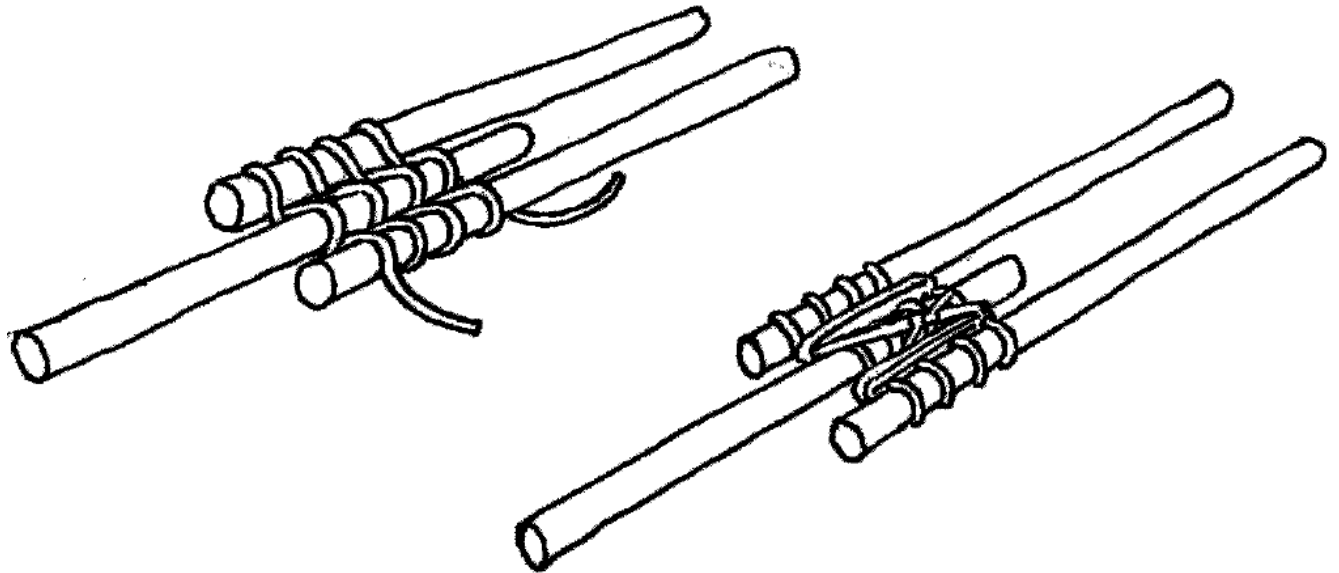


Figure-eight lacing

Figure-eight lacing is used to tie tripods together. When using it, it is important that the scouts erect it correctly so that the rafters do not “hang” on the rope, but rest on each other.

The rafters are placed as shown, then the lacing starts from the middle of the rope. Each rope section is braided 6-8 times around all three rafters. Make sure to lay the turns close and parallel.



One or two tightening turns are started as shown here and finished with a Raw ribbon knot. When the lacing is complete, the tripod is raised by swinging the middle rafter down.

This type of lacing is one of the rare ones, as it doesn't have to be completely tight when you tie it.

A rule of thumb is that there should be 1-1.5 cm of air/slack between the rafters before they are erected. If the lacing is too tight, the scouts risk one of the rafters, or the rope, breaking when they raise the tripod.

Saddler lacing

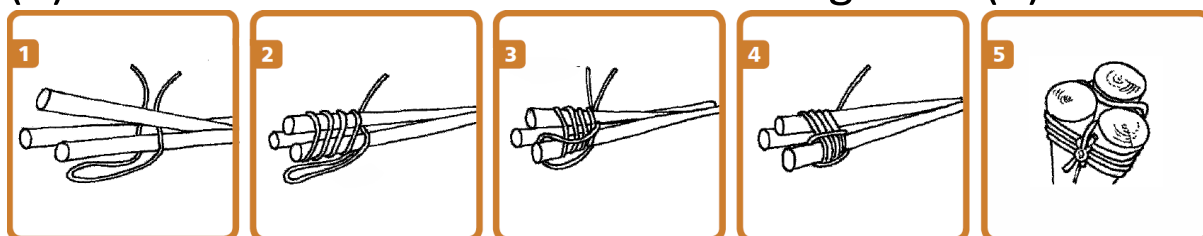
A saddler's lacing is used to make tripods. It is more stable than the figure-of-eight lacing as the rafters will never hang in the rope and does not put as much strain on the rope as the figure-of-eight lacing .

Your scouts can tie many rafters together in this way – as many as they need.

When the scouts are to tie a saddler's lace on a tripod, they must do the following:

Take two of the rafters and place them very close together. Make a loop around the third rafter so that the rope ends go up between the other two rafters (1). Make one end short and the other long. Also make a loop that is large enough to reach over the end of the rafter. Now wrap the long end around all the rafters at least three times.

Walks (2). Note that the rope must not be too tight. Then lift the loop up over the rafter end (3) and tighten it to tighten the rope. The two loose ends are tied together between the rafters where there is no tension (4). A raw ribbon knot is used to tie together (5).



Philippine cross lacing

The lacing is used for smooth or debarked rafters and bamboo.



The rope is laid double and a loop is made around both rafters.

The sling stitch is tightened and the lacing is placed in the same direction as the tightening.



Two turns are placed in one direction and then two turns in the other.
opposite direction.



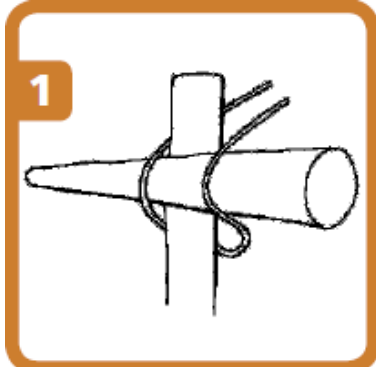
Then tighten by leading each rope in a different direction.
between the rafters around the lacing .



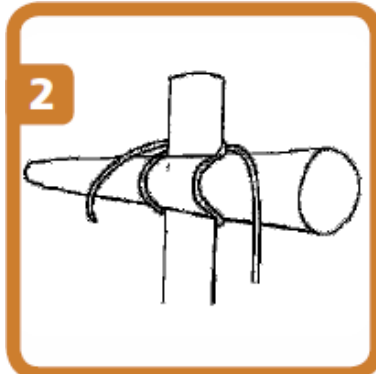
The lacing is finished with a raw ribbon knot or surgical knot.

Japanese angle lacing

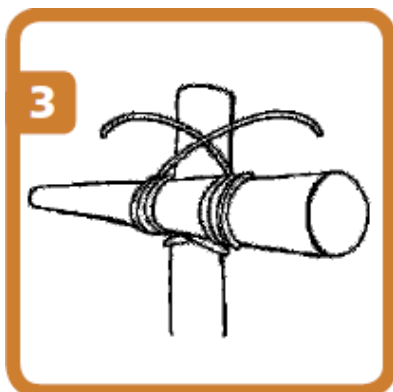
The lacing is used for smooth or debarked rafters and bamboo.



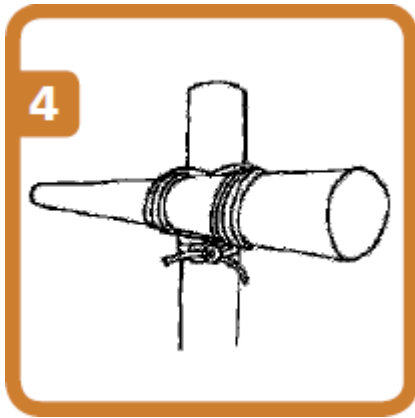
The lacing starts from the middle of the rope .



Each rope goes to its own side. Carefully lay the rope against the rafters; the joists must not cross each other.



When four or five turns have been laid, the tightening turns begin. as shown. A lot of force must be used when pulling the two ropes, and the lacing will be very firm.



The lacing is finished with a raw ribbon knot or surgical knot.

It is an advantage that your scouts learn and can figure out how to tie the angle lacing and cross lacing before they learn how to tie the Philippine cross lacing and Japanese angle lacing . Philippine cross lacing and Japanese angle lacing are usually faster to tie, but if the scouts have not learned to tighten their lacing , your scouts will end up with lacing that is not very useful.

Safety rules and good advice when working with rafters and pionering

Proper lifting technique

Your scouts will use their backs for the rest of their lives, so it is essential that they learn to take care of them by lifting correctly.



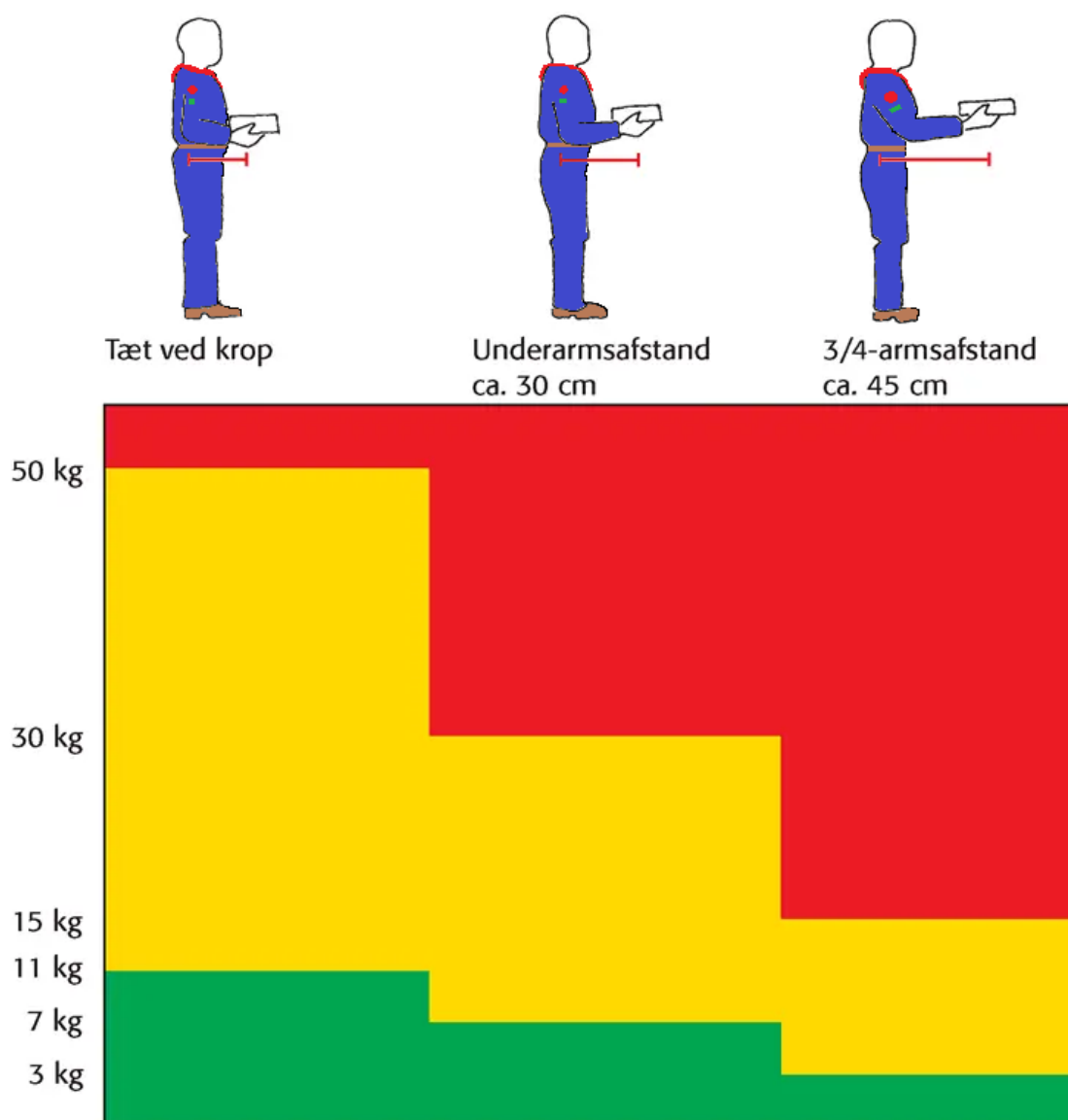
Wrong!



Right!

To lift properly, Scouts should bend their knees, keep their back straight, and use their legs to lift. They should hold the object close to their body and avoid twisting their body.

Lift max limit:



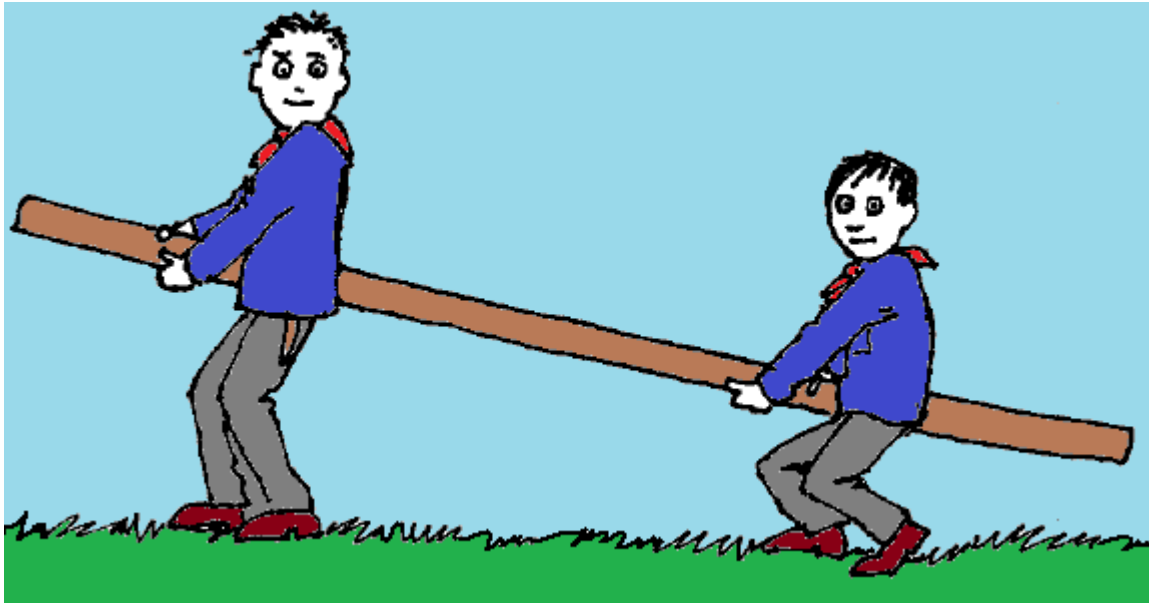
Your scouts are not allowed to lift anything heavier than 11 kg alone (close to the body) and 3 kg (far away from the body).

If the object is too heavy for the scout to lift by himself, the scouts must lift the object together.

It's a really good idea to have a pull cart or a sack cart. This way your scouts can push the heavy things instead of lifting them.



Respect the scouts' own limits and tell them to stop if they experience pain, or discomfort during the lift.



When carrying rafts, it is better to have two people on the long rafters. This way, you also have better control of the raft than if a single scout carries it in the middle.

Your scouts can make a tow rope, freeing them from having to carry the raft on their shoulders. Tie a piece of wood around the raft and a tow stick to the other end of the rope to hold on to. Your scouts can also use their scarf to carry a raft.



Come down safely.

Your scouts are not allowed to jump or leap down from pioneer work, but instead they must crawl down. Often the ground is not flat in places where we, as scouts, build with rafters, and there is therefore a risk of spraining an ankle or breaking a leg when your scouts jump or leap down and land on something uneven.

Bad equipment

If your scouts find broken ropes, rafters, tools or other materials, they should know to put them aside so that others do not use them by mistake. Make sure to fix the problem before your scouts use it the next time.

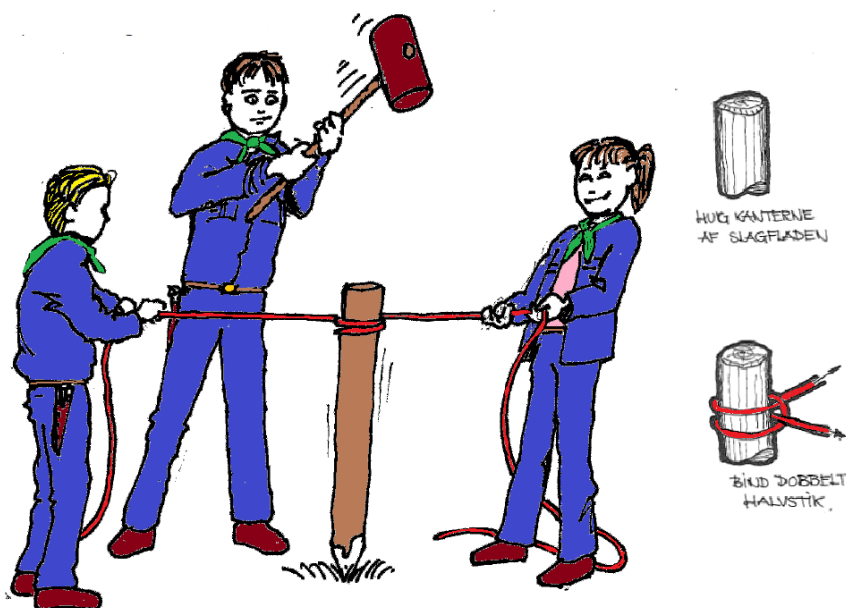


Have a place where you place your defective equipment, both when you are in your scout hut and when you are at camp. Make it very clear that the equipment is not to be used. Put/tie a note on the equipment stating that it is not to be used. Repair your equipment regularly so that you always have equipment that works, otherwise some people will “end up” using defective equipment (I just had to ...).

The best kind of accidents are the ones that don't happen.

When your scouts have to drive a stake into the ground.

When your scouts are driving a stake into the ground using a hammer, they may experience the entire stake splitting, or fraying, at the top. Your scouts can avoid this by chipping the edges off the top of the stake. To avoid hitting others in the patrol with the hammer, your scouts can tie a rope to the stake that the others in the patrol can hold onto while one scout drives the stake down.



Working at height

The scouts must be protected from falling to the ground by using fall protection. If fall protection is used, the safety rules for climbing apply.

Find a leader who is a trained belayer/climbing instructor who can help you keep your scouts safe.

When working at height, the work area must be cordoned off, and all scouts within the cordon must wear approved construction helmets.

It is important to think about the risks of working at height even when your scouts are working from a height higher than themselves.



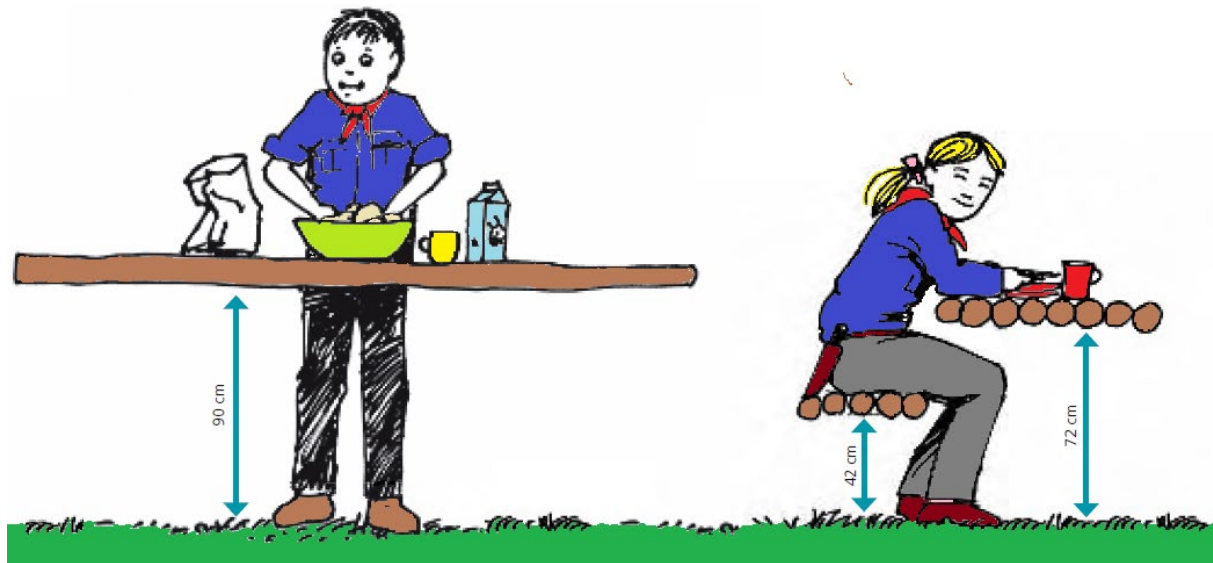
Children in the center, Helsingør, 2002

! REMEMBER!

If it is not possible to secure your scouts while they are pioneering, the construction project will stop there, and you will have to find something else to build.

Good measurements to know:

When your scouts are building a kitchen table, dining table and old man's fireplace, they need to think about what height they want the table space, seating area or workplace to be.



Usually the heights are:

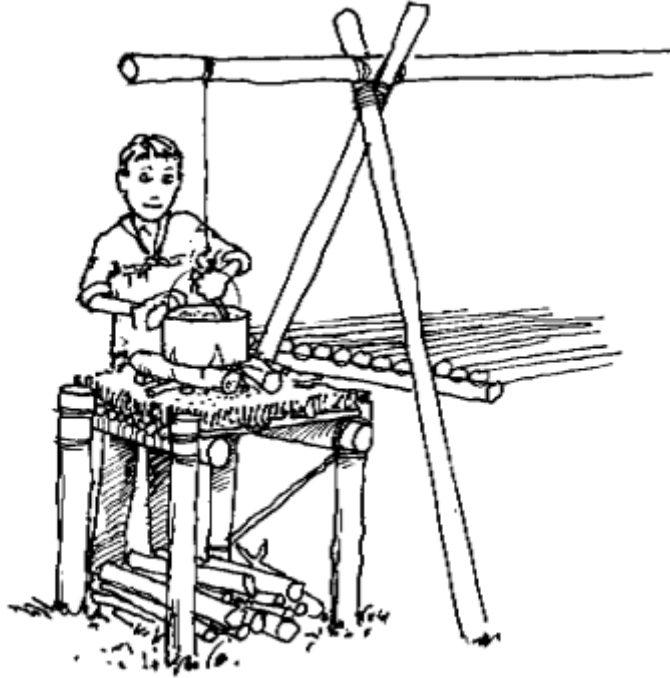
42 cm for a seat.

72 cm for a table top.

90 cm for a kitchen table.

Remember, there is a difference between whether your scouts should build a dining table for a mini-scout or for a troop scout.

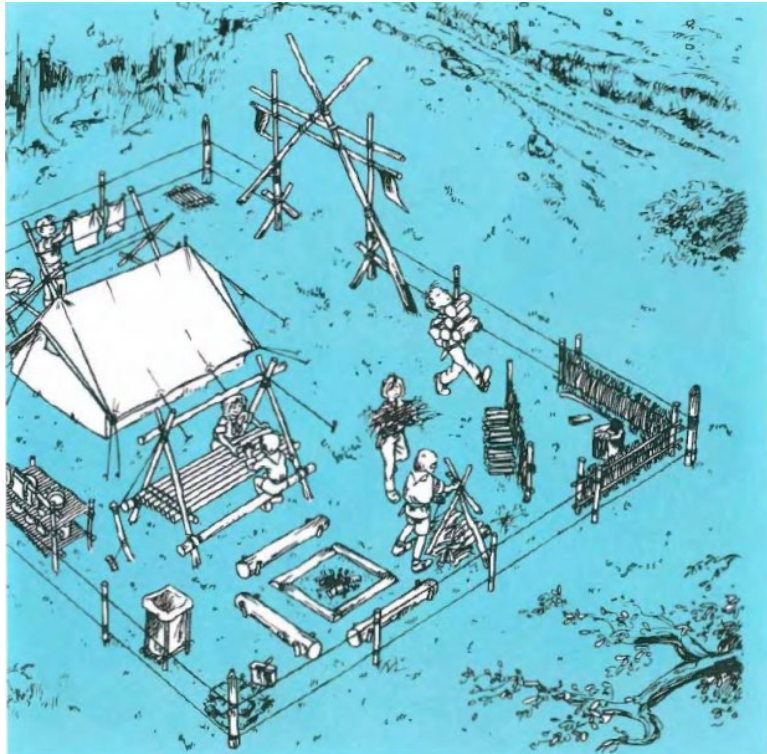
Use your smallest and largest scout as a model for good heights. If there is too much difference, consider whether it is possible to build a table/seating area at two different heights.



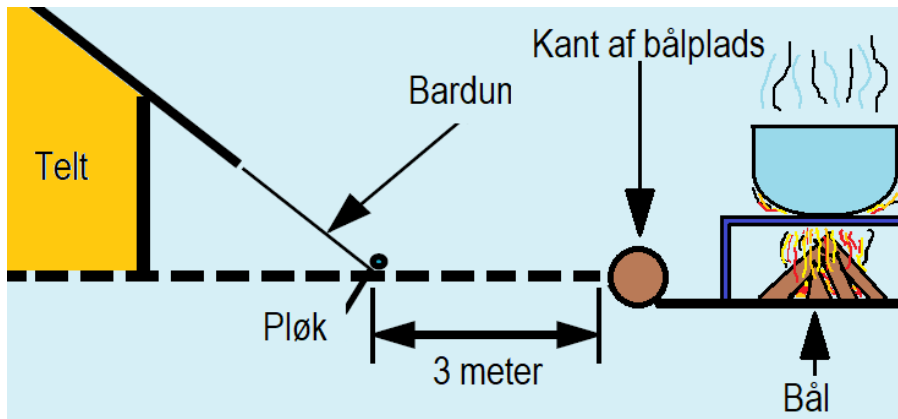
Remember that there must be good working conditions for all your scouts so that they do not get injured.

Setting up a campsite

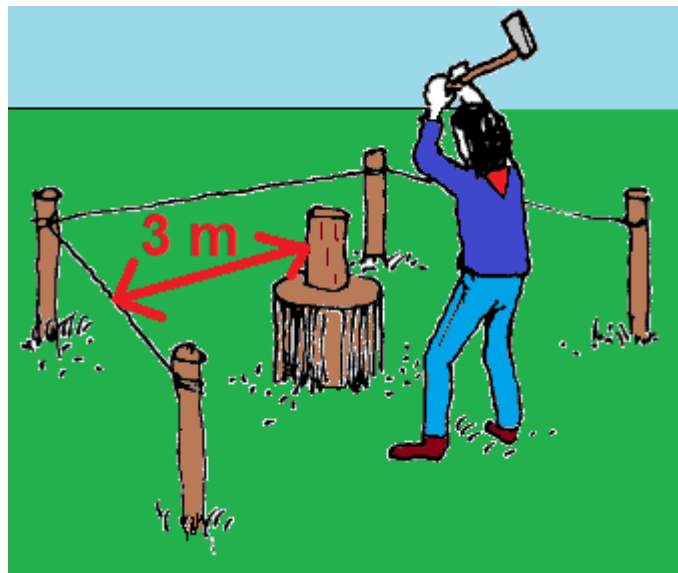
Before your scouts start building their campsite, there are a number of things they (and you) need to think about.



- Where should the campfire be placed? There should be a minimum of 3 meters from the edge of the campfire to the nearest tent. Remember that this refers to the closest part of the tent (the guy rope) and not necessarily the tent itself.

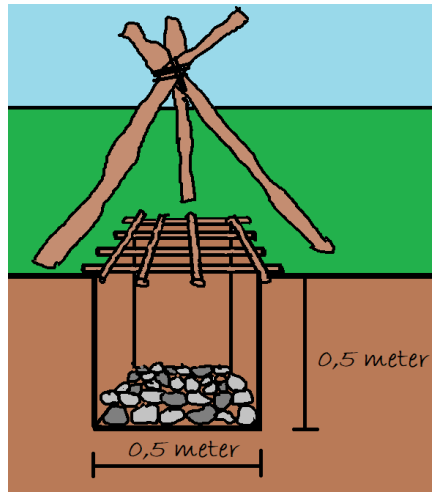


- Where should the chopping block be in relation to the campfire site and the woodshed? The chopping site should preferably be in a corner so that scouts are not constantly passing by.



Remember that there must be a safety distance of 3 meters all the way around the chopping block.

- Where should the sewage hole be located in relation to the rest of the campsite? It should preferably be near where the scouts will cook, but not too close as it may smell.



Your scouts may need some advice on where to place the different elements the first time they try to build a campsite from scratch.

A guide has been created on fire safety:



Take time before the camp to look through it to ensure that you have the necessary safety equipment and safety distances in place.

Fire-fighting equipment

You, as a group, must always comply with the minimum requirements for fire extinguishing equipment.

If you have a campsite consisting of 8 tents, fire extinguishing equipment consisting of:

1. A fireflapper.
2. A hand spray battery with 2 x 10 l of water (or other equivalent hand extinguishing equipment with powder or water, not foam).

If you, in the group, have the opportunity, you should have one hand spray battery per tent (so that a hand spray battery is placed outside each tent) and a fire bucket at each campfire site, so you also have the opportunity to carry out emergency cooling of a fire injury if a scout has come a little too close to the fire.

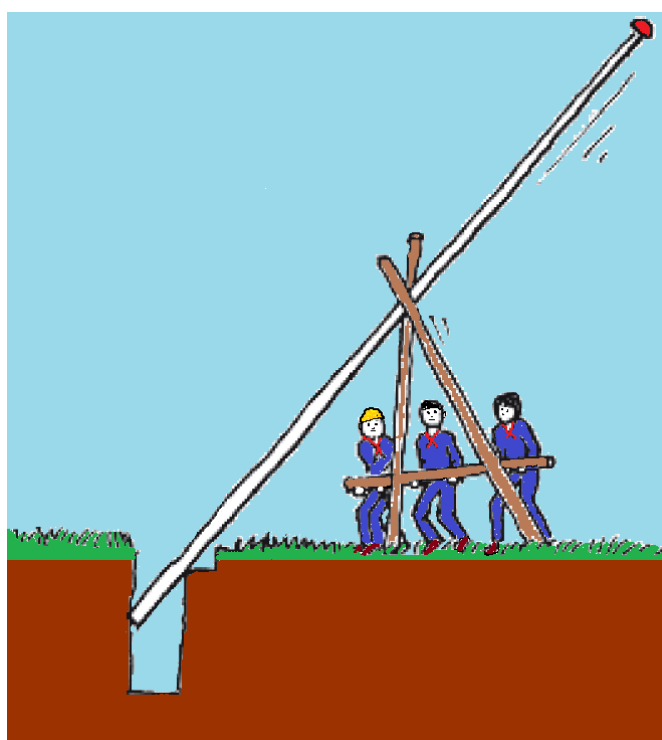


Setting up rafters in a hole (Flagpole).

When your scouts need to erect a tall flagpole or a tall module, there are various options to make it safer. And remember, first and foremost, to attach the flagline before erecting the flagpole.

Your scouts should tie an A-frame, which is then used to push the flagpole or module (if it is a tower) into place.

It is a good idea for one person to stand on the end of the flagpole and push it into the hole while the others raise it.



It may also be an advantage to have dug the hole as shown in the drawing.

There are so many things your scouts can build while they are at camp. It is important that you as a leader (or the group) tell your scouts from the beginning what their summer camp will consist of. Should they spend all their time building with rafters, or should they only build the bare essentials?

If your scouts think they are going to a "cozy" camp, and they find that they have to spend all their time building with rafters, conflicts can quickly arise.

Scout groups have different traditions for what should be at a campsite and what can be extra things.

Research what camp establishment traditions you have in your group.

Seeing and getting inspiration for new ways to establish a campsite helps make it "cool" to participate in the big camps.

Stick to the group's traditions😊

Necessary things.

- Kitchen table.
- Dining table.
- Scrapyard.
- Campfire area.
- Sewage hole.
- Area for tents/tents.
- Waste rack.

These camp elements are essential for your scouts when they have to stay in the same place for a week or 10 days.

If your scouts are not experts in building with rafters, or they don't think it's fun, then they should only build these elements.

Things that are good to have:

- Cover for kitchen and dining table.
- Sink.
- Fencing around the campsite
- Old man's fire.
- Backpack and shoe holder.
- Firewood shed.
- Laundry area.

Once your scouts have built the necessary things, and still have the courage to build more, this list of elements is a good place to start. If you have traditions in your group, for example, that you always build a special entrance portal into your campsite, then that is of course what your scouts start by building.

Let your scouts decide for themselves what they want to build – that is, when they have finished building the necessary elements.

Brag things (just because your scouts can and want to):

- Entrance portal/tower.
- Raft sofas for the fire.
- Hammocks tower.
- Multi-storey campsite.
- Covered fire pit.
- Fencing of the campsite with group or patrol logo.
- ...
- ...

If your scouts haven't run out of energy, let them build some of the "cool" camp elements - that is, the camp elements that make scouts from other groups flock to your campsite.

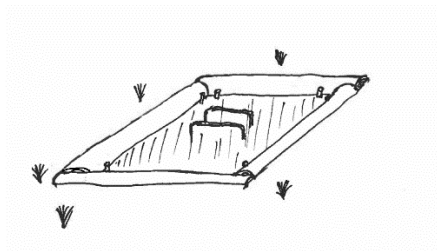
what should your scouts build?

The short answer is that they should always build the necessary camp elements, and if there is time and desire, your scouts can go to war building other things. The slightly more complicated answer is that it depends a lot on what the purpose of your camps is. Are you going to summer camps so that your scouts can go crazy building, or do you plan on doing other things than building with rafters and string?

The more other things your scouts have to do while you are at camp, the fewer things your scouts should spend time building.

The campfire site.

The campfire site must be large enough so that the fire does not ignite the grass around the fire .

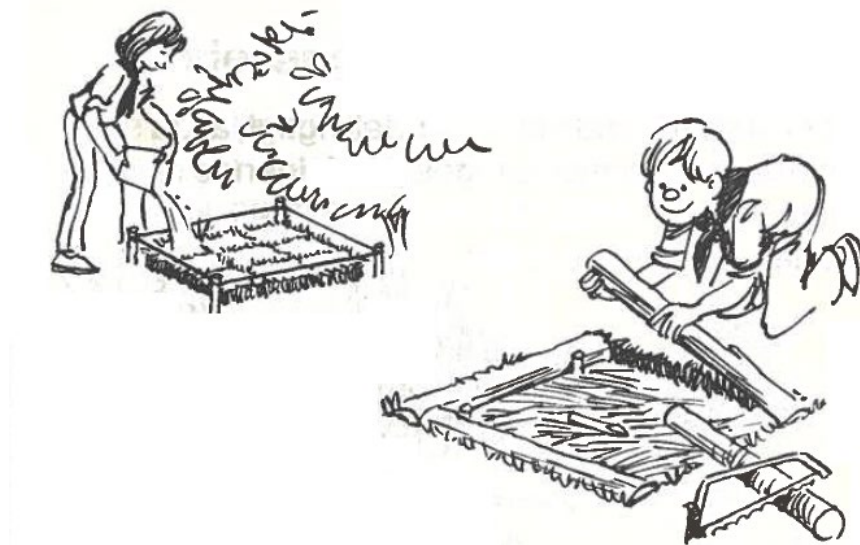


It should also be large enough so that the edge of the raft does not start to burn. However, the fire pit should be at least 1m x 1m. If you have several patrols/branches that will use the same fire pit, you

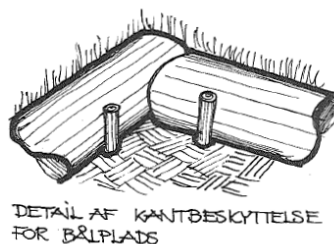
can advantageously maintain the width of one meter, but increase the length (1.5 m for two patrols, 2 meters for 3 patrols).



The ball field is edged with thick rafters so that the grass edges are not stepped on, broken, or exposed to heat from the ball.



Remember to secure the rafter edge so that it cannot roll or move.



The raft edge along the campfire site can also be made with mortise and tenon joint if you want to do something extra with it.

If the edge is made of field stones (football size), it is important to avoid flint stones, as they splinter when heated and the pieces fly like projectiles.

When leaving the camp , it is first cleared of any remaining firewood and charred wood .

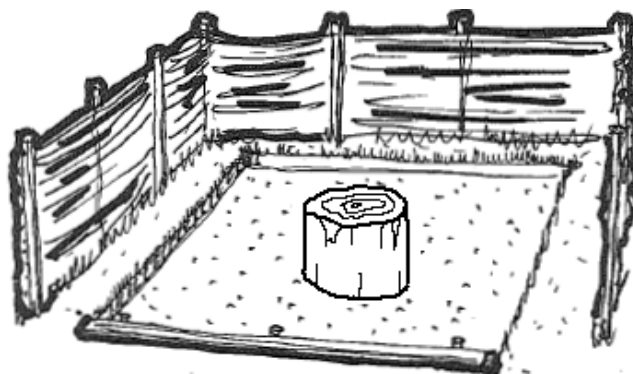
The edges are removed and the area is dug up, i.e. the soil is turned over so that the hard - burnt soil is loosened . The turf is then placed back in place . Finally, the area is watered with water. The turf should protrude 2 to 3 cm above the surrounding grass, as the soil in the campfire area will sink, so to avoid a hole, make sure that the soil and turf are 2 to 3 cm above the rest of the grass.



Wood chopping area.

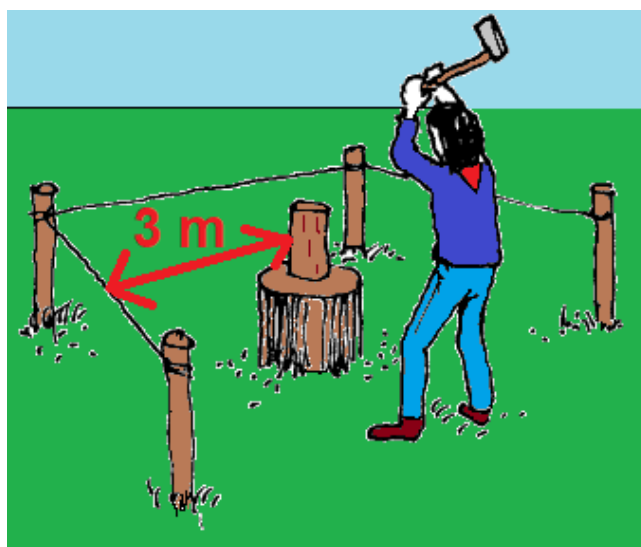
A Wood chopping area is not always necessary if it is possible to chop the firewood where the scouts collect firewood (nature area). At scout huts, scout centers and at corps camps, it is an advantage to create a chopping area, as the firewood is usually delivered to the area. Each group is usually responsible for sawing and chopping firewood while they are at camp. If you participate in a large camp, such as the Jamboree Denmark, then there is no room to chop firewood in the areas used for firewood depots. The firewood must be transported back to the group's camp site, sawed and chopped there.

It is a good idea to have a good chopping block and only use it in an area where there are shavings, as the shavings usually need to be picked up when the camp is over. It can be an advantage to remove the turf from the chopping area, as then you don't have to remove all the shavings, you just leave the turf on top of the shavings.



Start by removing some turf, for example 8 sods on each joint, then build your chopping area around the "hole". Find a large thick log or stump (trunk) for a chopping block.

Another option, if your scouts don't want to dig up the turf, is to lay a tarp over the area to be used as a chopping block, place the chopping block on top of the tarp. When camp is over, the tarp can be folded up and the shavings can be "poured" over the fire.



There must be at least 3 meters of distance from the chopping block to other camp elements. However, a waste water hole (grease trap) can be placed within the safety distance, since the waste water hole and the chopping block are rarely used at the same time, and the time it takes to pour out dishwashing water and the like is quite short. The person who is splitting firewood can use the break that comes from waiting

for someone to pour out the used dishwashing water before the scout continues splitting firewood.

Waste rack.

Of course , when you choose to sort waste, the group helps to recycle the earth's resources.

This results in less CO2 emissions, and your scouts will therefore harm the environment less . It is an easy project to implement in the scout hut, or to take with you on a trip . Below are some examples of how you, in the group, can choose to sort waste.

- Metal
- Glass
- Paper
- Cardboard (hard)
- Hard plastic
- Soft plastic
- Organic waste (food waste)
- Residual waste

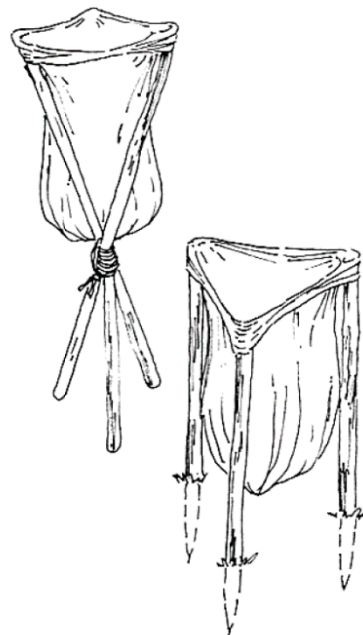
Remember that it is the local municipality that decides which waste fractions your waste should be divided into.



Always follow their instructions.



Scout camps 2017, Sønderborg



Almost all municipalities have introduced a requirement for citizens to sort their waste into a variety of different types (fractions).



When your scouts are at camps, remember to set up several trash racks or bring several buckets so they can sort their waste. Use different colored buckets and put the different waste logos on the buckets so that the scouts have no doubt about which bucket they should use for their waste.

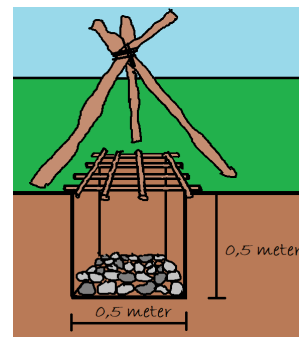
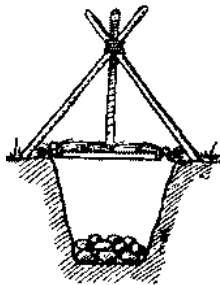
Remember that it is much easier to sort the waste at the beginning than for the scouts to sort the waste into the different types after a week at summer camp.

It's really not a good idea to wait to sort, so your scouts should just get started from the start of camp (as soon as they arrive).

Sewage hole.

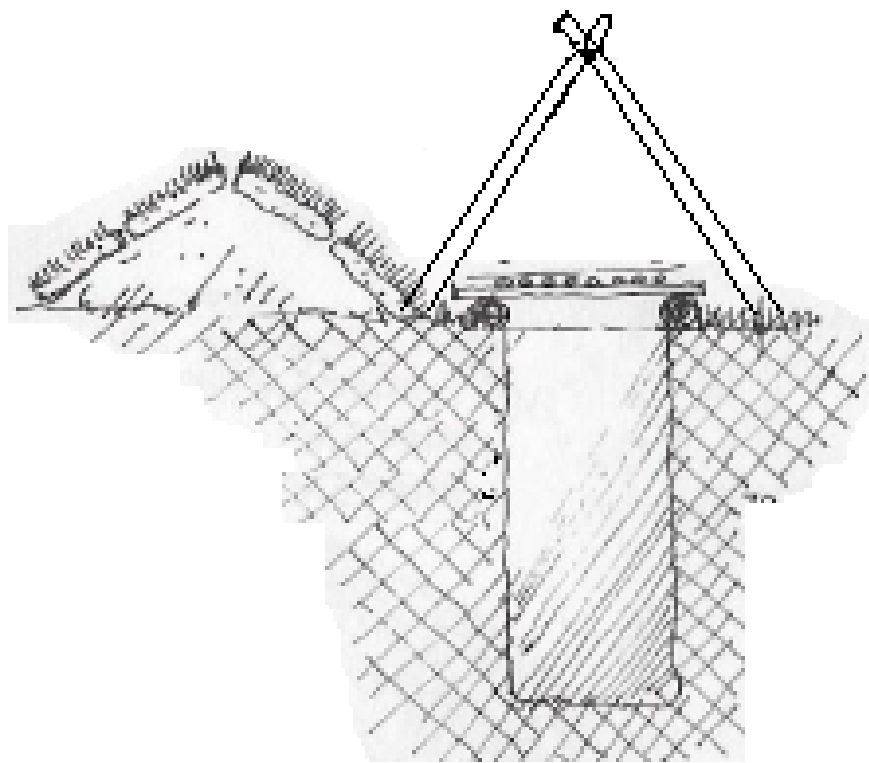
The sewage hole, or grease trap (as it is also called).

Dishwashing water, potato water etc. are waste (grey waste water), and therefore must be disposed of properly . If it is poured out in random places, it will smell and attract flies plus the area will become a big puddle of mud. The grease trap is to get rid of two things, water and grease. Normally grease will seal the ground and prevent water from seeping down, so a trap must be made for the grease. This can be done by taking a blanket , poking holes in it, after which the bag is filled with grass . Place the bag in the hole, and the grease will now settle in the grass .



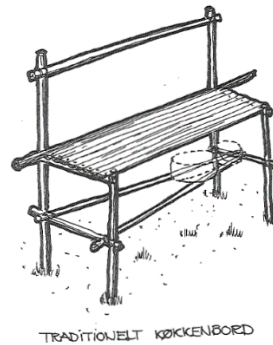
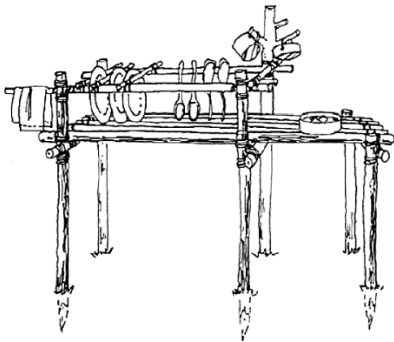
Your scouts can also weave a grate and place it over the hole. The grass should be changed every day, and the used grass can be burned on a bonfire when it is well underway (and not while cooking).

If there is a lot of clay in the soil, the wastewater hole must be larger and deeper, as water can only seep through clay slowly.



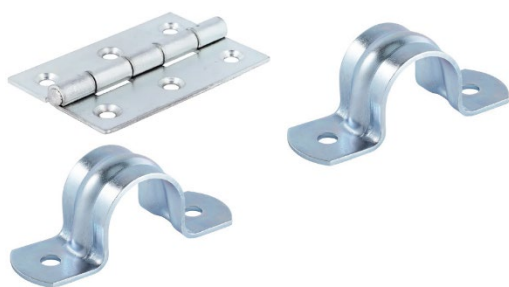
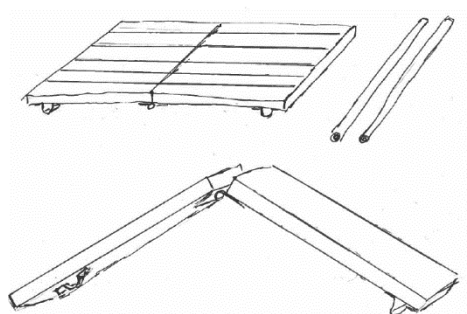
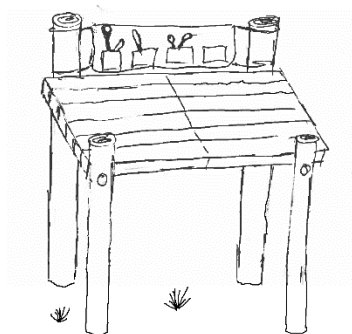
Kitchen table.

The kitchen table is the place where food is prepared before it goes over the fire. In its most primitive form, the kitchen table is a good big cutting board brought from home. It works really well. The refined kitchen table is a tabletop made of rafters or shell boards . The hob is at standing height , just like in a regular kitchen . It would be great if there was a shelf for pots and other kitchen utensils .



The “mobile” kitchen table.

When I was a troop scout, we in the patrol had made ourselves a “mobile” kitchen table, which consisted of a series of varnished boards that were hinged in the middle and had a bracket at both ends for an iron pipe. We could transport our kitchen table in a sports bag. When we arrived at our campsite, we had to dig 4 rafters into the ground and drill 4 holes, and then we could assemble our kitchen table. It took no time, and we had a nice flat kitchen table for cooking and washing up.



The width of the kitchen table depended on the length of the bag and the length of the table top was double the length of the bag.

The diameter of the iron pipe must of course match the diameter of the wood drill bit that you have in the group, preferably at least 24 mm.

Dishwashing must be done after every meal

!!!!

Your scouts should learn that as soon as they have finished eating, they should start washing the dishes (i.e. the part that was not done while cooking).

It is important that the dishes are done properly so that your scouts do not get sick (food poisoning).



How to wash your hands with your scouts

1. Gather everything that needs to be washed by the sink.
2. Rinse everything off in cold or lukewarm water and place it next to the sink (you may want to use two sinks, one for rinsing and one for washing).

3. Fill the sink with hot water – as hot as it will go.
Add about 1 tsp. of dishwashing detergent.
4. The dishwashing water should always be clean and warm. If it becomes cold , or dirty and cloudy, it should be replaced. Then repeat point 3.
5. To get the dishes as neat and clean as possible, you should start with the least dirty items first.

Therefore, the scouts must wash their dishes in this order:

- Glass
- Cutlery
- Cups
- Plates
- Bowls and dishes
- Kitchen knives
- Pot spoons
- Other kitchenware
- Cutting board
- Pots, pot lids and pans

6. Place the clean dishes on the drip tray with the bottom facing up so that the water can drain off.

7. Dry the items in the order they were washed. Dry the items with a dry, clean tea towel.
8. If the tea towel becomes too wet or dirty, the scouts must use a new one.

Rinsing and washing dishes can be done in a pot, but not a water dish for personal washing!

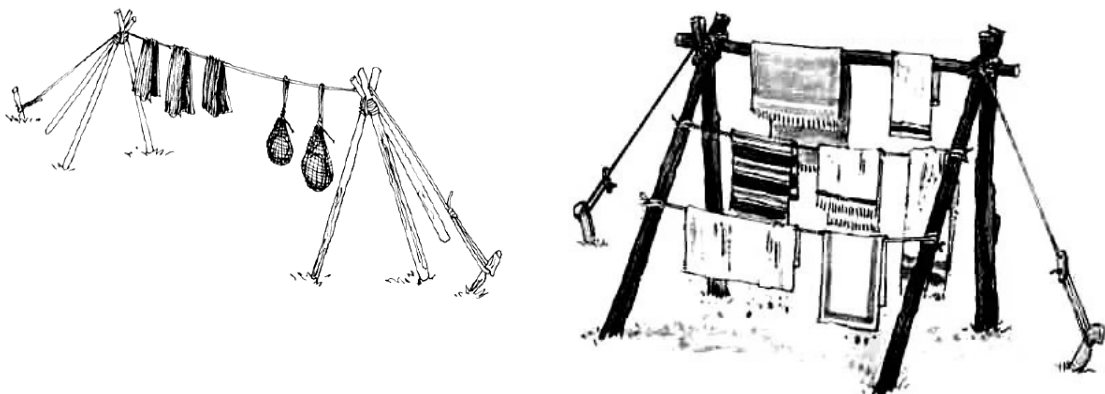
If the food is burnt in a pot or pan , your scouts can fill it with lukewarm water and Biotex . Leave it for a few hours, and even the worst will be removed , although not always without a little grease and a little cleaning. You should be careful when using cleaning agents in Trangia pots and crock pots, as the scouts wear down the pot every time they use the cleaning agent . It is therefore healthiest for your group's pots to use a normal scouring pad.

Remember, it's no fun to just sit on the toilet for an entire summer camp.

Drying rack.

The drying rack, or simply the clothesline, is where your scouts hang their wet tea towels, towels, and wet clothes to dry. If your scouts have plenty of time, energy, and space at their campsite, they should definitely make their own drying rack.

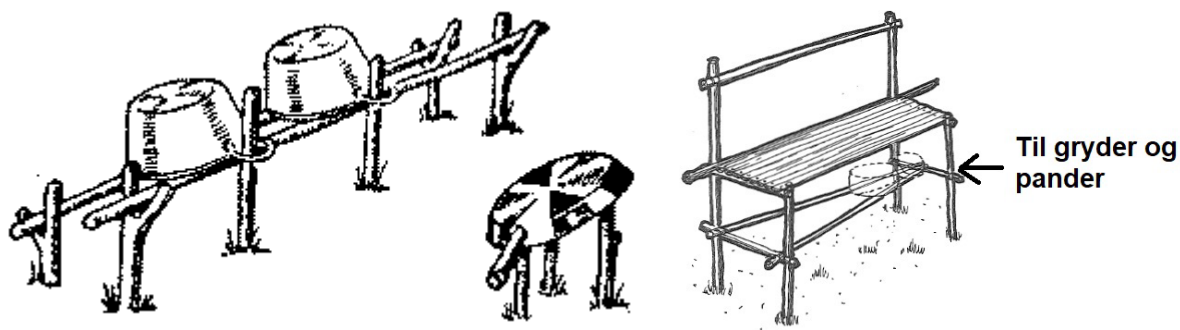
If there is no more space at the campsite to build something new, your scouts can set up a clothesline between two rafters on their kitchen table or dining table.



It's always a good idea (it's a requirement) that your scouts have a place where they can dry their wet things (towels and clothes) so they don't rot.

Stand for pots.

To avoid pots and pans standing/lying on the ground, or on the kitchen table/dining table, your scouts can build a small stand for the pots and pans. Before you start building, ask your scouts to think about where they can place it so that the stand doesn't get in the way when they have to go from the kitchen table to the campfire.

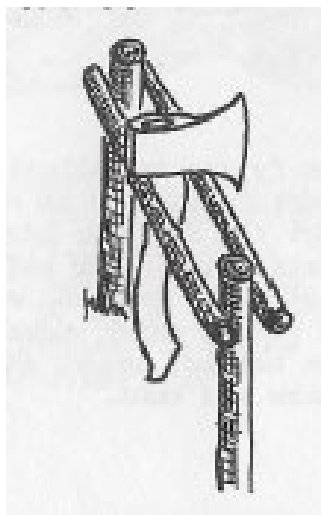


There are many ways your scouts can build a pot/pan rack. Ask your scouts to look at the pots and pans in the patrol and see how they can be secured so they don't fall off the rack. Should they stand on something or hang from a hook?

Stand for tools.

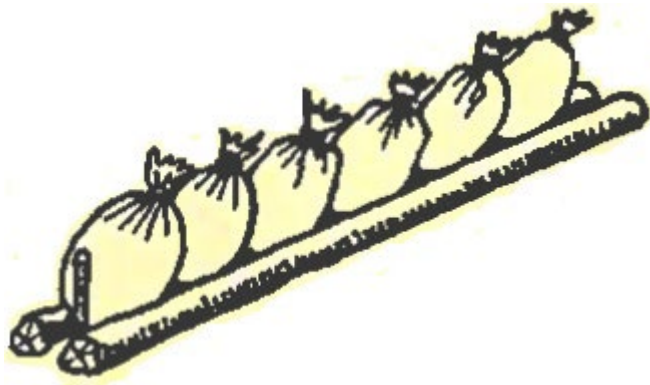
Just like your scouts' pots and pans, your scouts' patrol tools don't benefit from being thrown on the ground. Tools that your scouts will use all the time at camp, such as axes and saws, can be usefully built into a stand, so the tools are easy to grab when your scouts need to saw and chop firewood. The tools that your scouts don't need all the time should be packed away in your patrol toolbox when the scouts are not using them.

It is an advantage if the tool is sheltered from the rain and dew so that it does not rust or get damaged.



Stand for cutlery bags.

Your scouts will of course have all their cutlery, plates and mugs in a cutlery bag. To avoid having to find their cutlery bag from their backpack 3 times a day, your scouts can build a stand or a row of hooks to use for their cutlery bags.

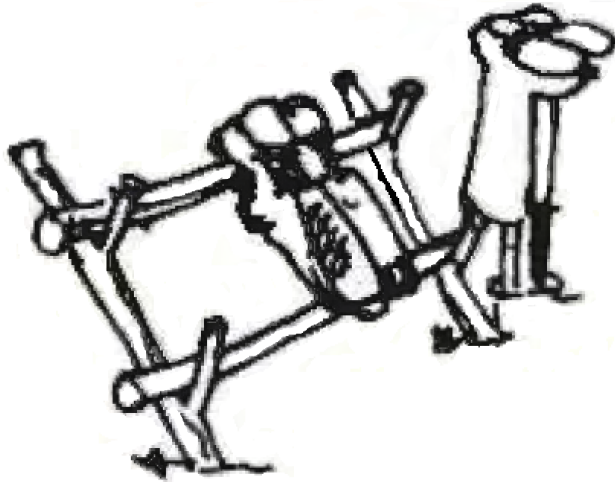


Always remember that scouts must write their name and scout group on their things, so they can get them back if they lose them while on a trip.

A scout tent with 5-6 scouts can become a huge mess, and the scouts' things can end up in the strangest places. If they have names on their clothes and things, there is a greater chance that they will also bring their own things home from camp.

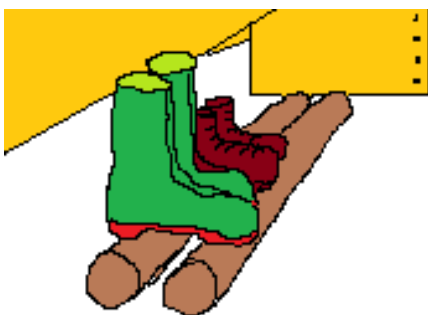
Perhaps use a scout meeting before the camp to have the scouts label their things - feel free to bring the parents to that meeting, so you can take the opportunity to tell the parents what the scouts should not bring to a camp.

Boot pegs, shoe shelf.



Skostativ og støvlepind

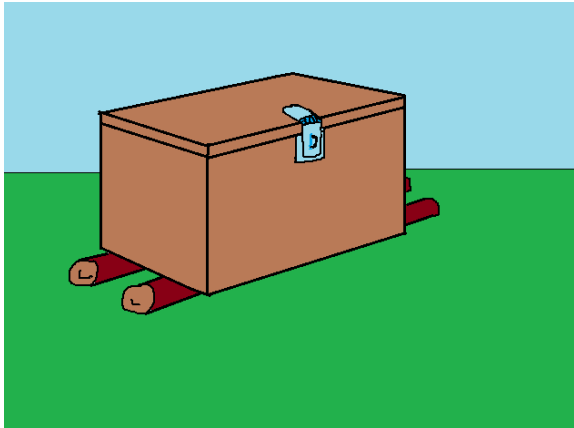
If it's raining a lot, or you just have a lot of spare time, a shoe/boot rack is a great little building project. Your shoes, or boots, will get out of the mud and have a chance to dry. It also makes your campsite look neater and if you're competing with the neighboring patrol to see who can build the most camp elements, a shoe rack is a quick way to win over the others.



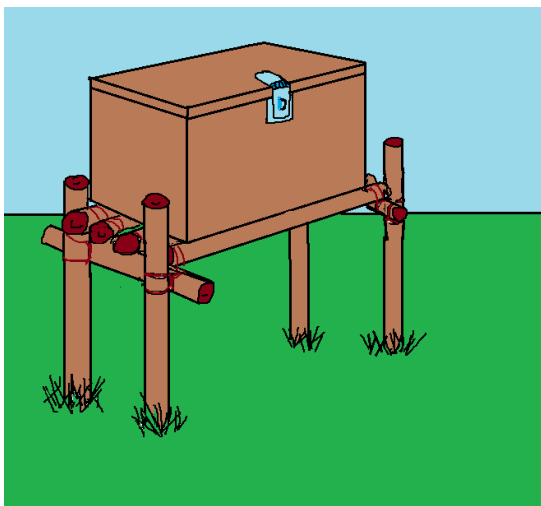
A couple of rafters under the foresail in the patrol tent are enough to keep the scouts' shoes away from any water and mud.

The patrol box is set up.

If you want to take care of your patrol box, it can be an advantage to put it on legs. You can do this in different ways. The simplest is to "just" place it on top of two rafters.



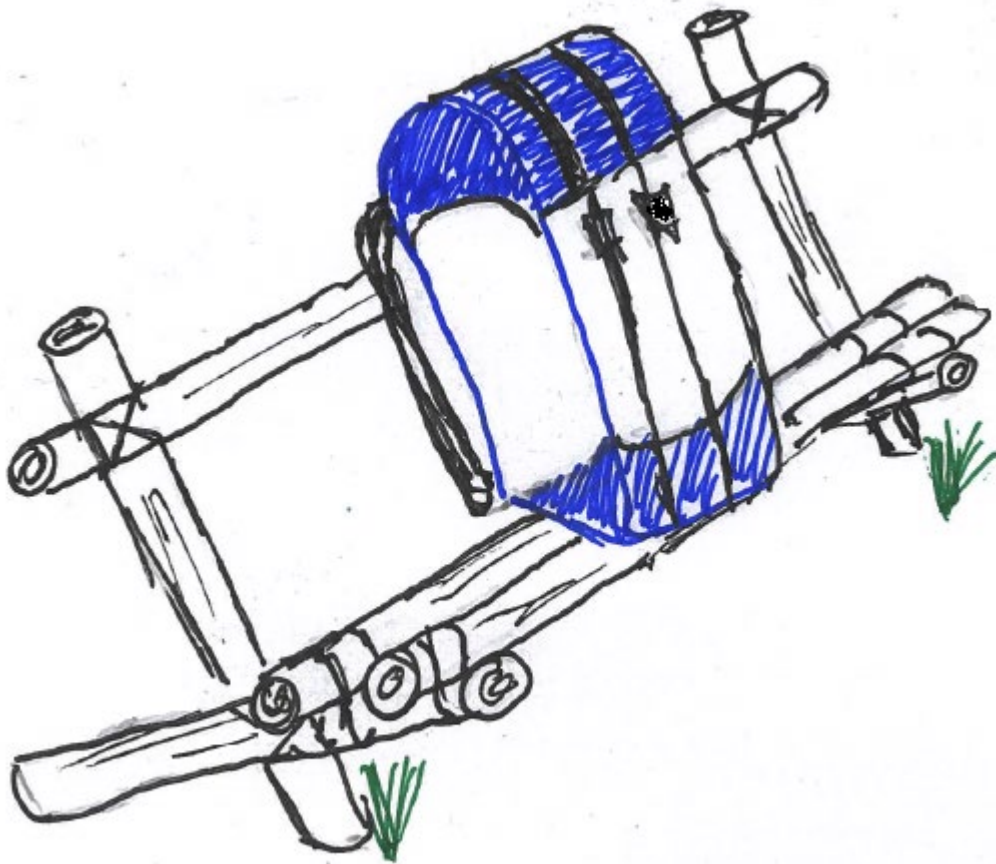
You can also choose to build a small stand or table for your patrol box, and that way it will be higher up off the ground - then it can also be used as a small kitchen table.



The old wooden patrol boxes were made to be used as a cupboard for food during the summer camp. They were placed on end and there was a wooden board that could be used as a shelf.

Stand for backpacks.

Your scouts can also choose to build a stand for their backpacks so that your scout backpacks don't get wet if it rains a lot, or draw moisture up from the ground. If the scouts build the stand small enough so that their backpacks can stand inside under the sail of the patrol tent, that would be best.



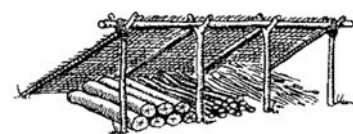
Remember that there must also be space for you to get in and out of the tent.

Should be placed on the opposite side as the shoe shelf, unless your scouts are building a two in one shelf.

Firewood shed.

A firewood shed is almost a small half-roof or windbreak, where the scouts have the opportunity to hide the firewood from the rain. If your scouts have a great sense of order, they can sort the firewood by size. A firewood shed can be made in connection with the kitchen table or similar. Instead of making a thatched roof (grass mat) you can use fabric, or an old truck tarpaulin.

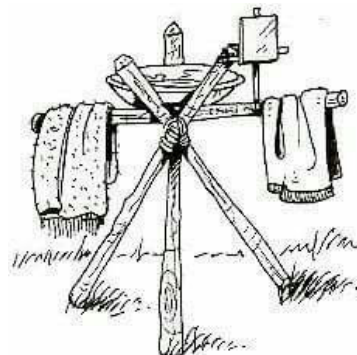
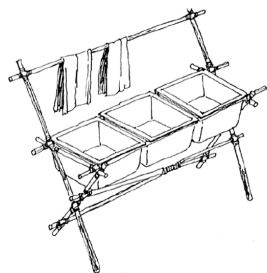
Use a scout meeting before camp to let your scouts sew/make a suitable cover for the woodshed. You might want to try asking a sailmaker if they have any excess fabric that you can use. Install tarpaulin rings in the fabric to make it easier to put pegs in when it is to be used.



The firewood shed is usually placed between the chopping area and the campfire area.

Laundry area.

If your group does not have access to a building with bathroom facilities when you are at camp, your scouts will have to make them themselves.

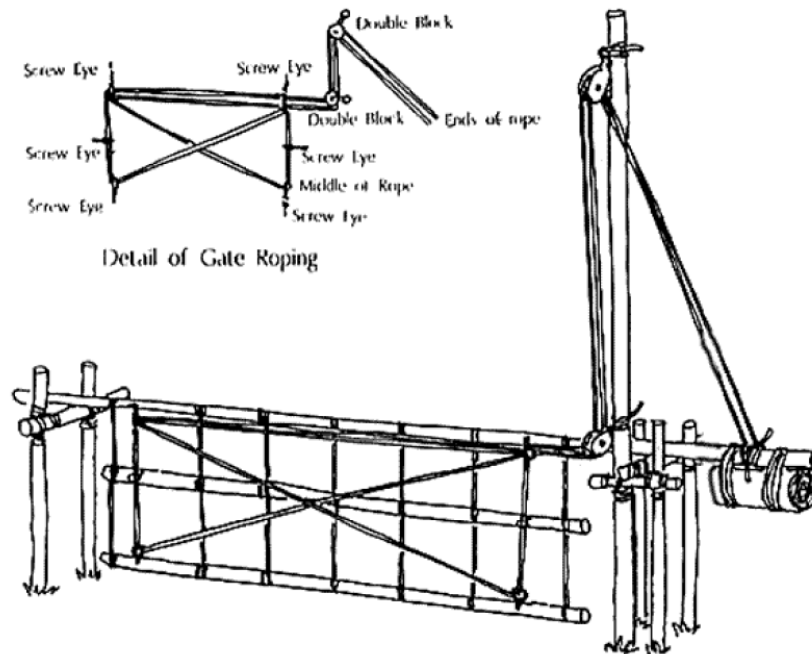


It is always a good idea to have a small wash area at the camp so that the scouts can wash their hands without having to walk from one end of the camp to the other. A wash area also helps to ensure that the ground at the camp does not turn into a big mud puddle.

Today, it is also important that some form of screening is created so that the scouts can use the bathing/washing facilities without others being able to see them.

Entrance portal.

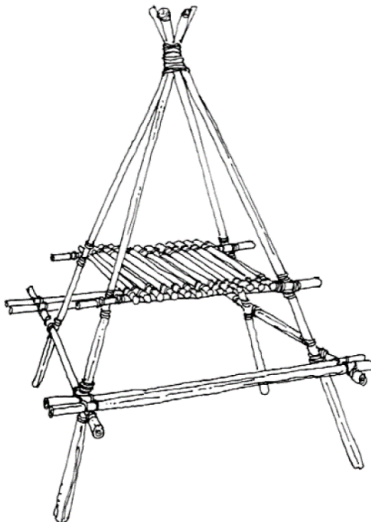
Each patrol or scout group has their own entrance portal, which shows who lives at the campsite.



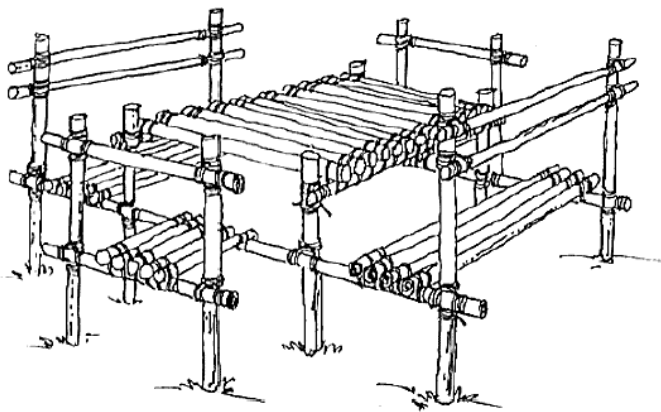
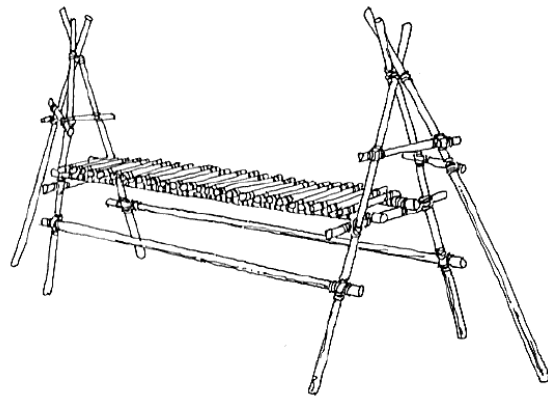
An entrance portal can be made in many ways, and it is normal for each scout group to have their own way of building their entrance portal. If your scout group does not have your own way of building an entrance portal, look around and see if you and your scouts can't find inspiration at the next big scout camp for a new "cool" entrance portal.

Dining table.

The typical dining table is built between two A-frames and often has a long perch. However, your scouts will sit more comfortably if they can find some large sawn logs, “triller”, to place around the table.

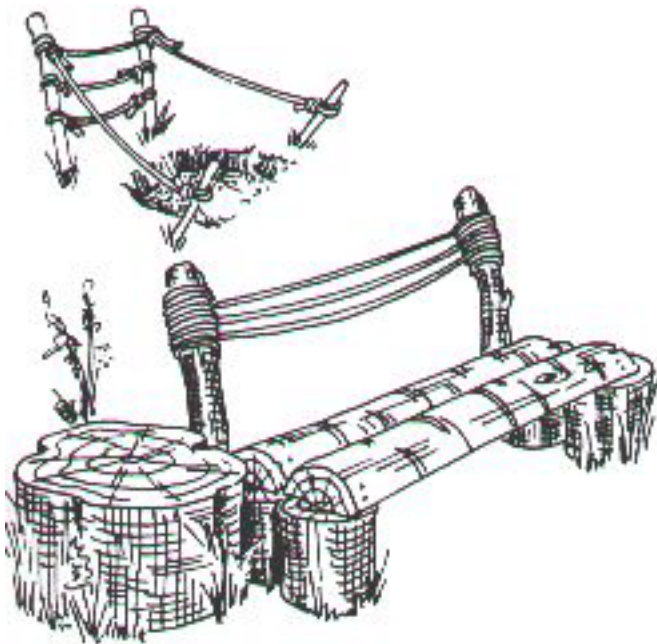


The typical dining table



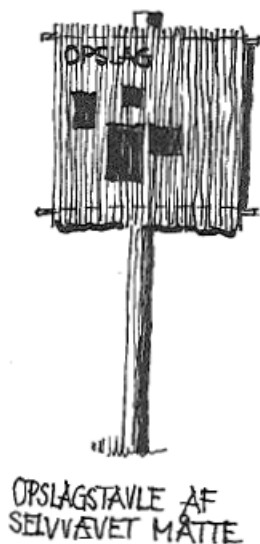
Chairs.

If your scouts have extra time and the desire, it is possible to make a row of chairs or seating, for example around the fire, so they have the opportunity to sit comfortably while you enjoy yourself. It is also nice to have something to sit on if it has been raining all day.



Bulletin board.

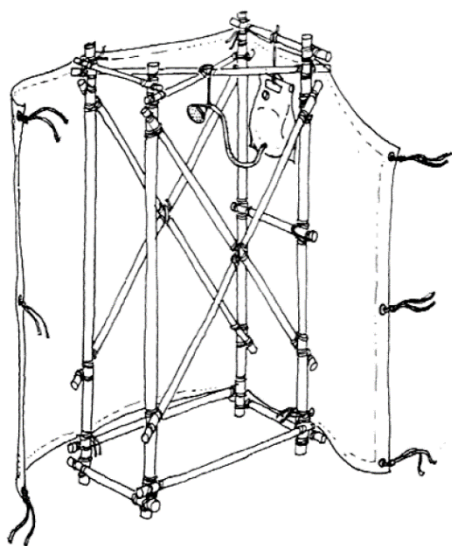
At a group camp, or a large camp, it can be an advantage if you build a bulletin board. Now the weekly program and the daily program as well as the list of tasks have a place to hang. It makes life easier for the scouts to know what is going to happen during the day.



A bulletin board can also be used as a place where forgotten items end up.

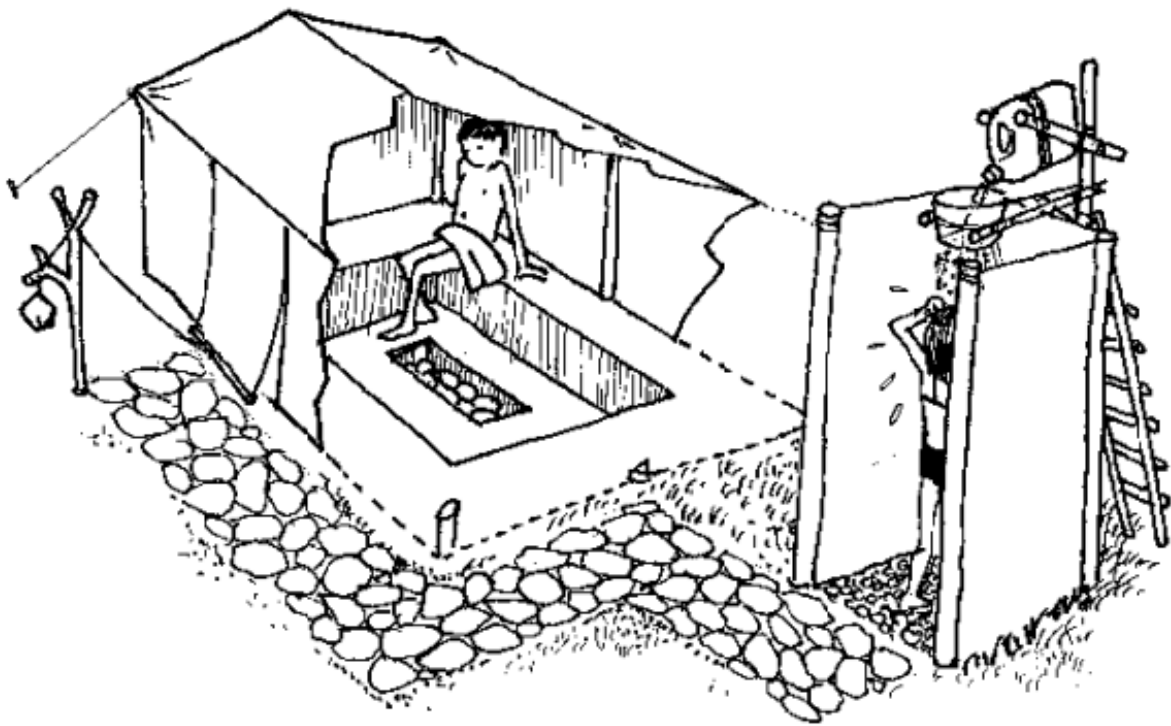
Shower.

If you are at summer camps, for example at Scout camps, where there is often a long queue for the shower, it can be an advantage to build your own shower. It is not difficult at all for the scouts, and it is very nice to be able to shower without having to stand in line for several hours.



You may want to make a bathing grate so that your scouts don't have to stand in the mud and bathe. Use a strong press or a sailcloth so that it is not possible to see through the fabric.

For the scouts' own sake, they should shower or wash themselves once a day. Remember, it's no fun crawling into a sleeping bag if it's full of dirt and sand because they didn't wash themselves before going to bed.

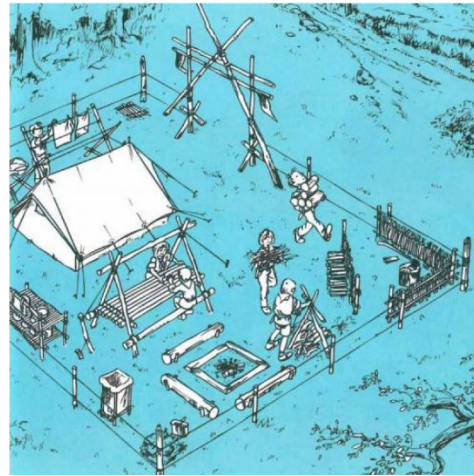
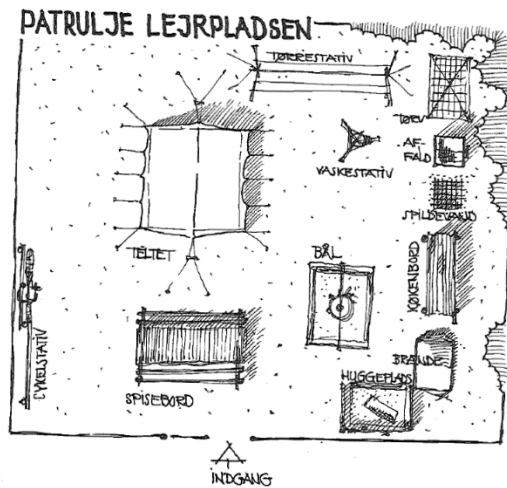


There's no reason your scouts should be bored or find washing up a chore, so why not build a sauna? Bring a large tub so your scouts can dip into the cold water after a trip to the sauna.

A sauna is a good joint project with the other scout groups you are clustered with (e.g. when you participate in Jamboree Denmark or blue summer).

It is also a way for your scouts to get to know the other scouts in the cluster.

The classic campsite (each patrol has their own campsite)



We know the classic campsite from scout books and from smaller community camps. This type is used when there are many of us at camp and space is limited. The campsite area is square and bounded by a string of framed pile .

The space typically contains:

- Tent with gable facing east
- dining table
- kitchen table
- Campfire
- drying rack
- garbage bag
- grease trap

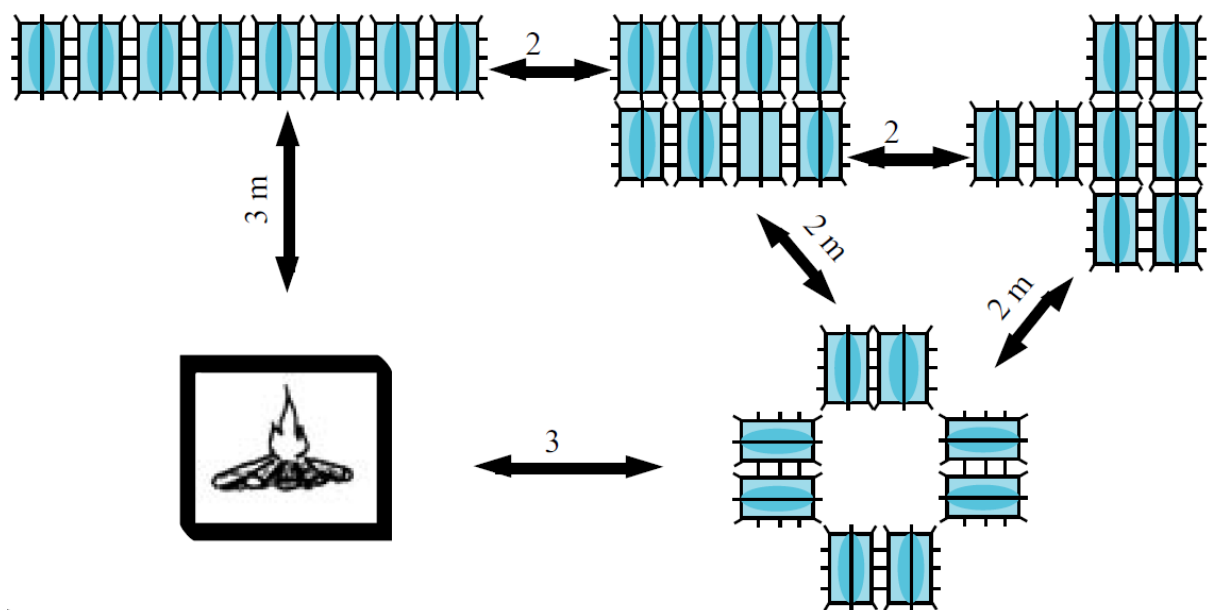
- Scrapyard

Once the necessary things are done, you can use your imagination and make the campsite different.

This can be done with, for example, an imaginative entrance portal, the highest flagpole in the camp , or an interesting and eye-catching cooking area on a very special, exciting dining table.

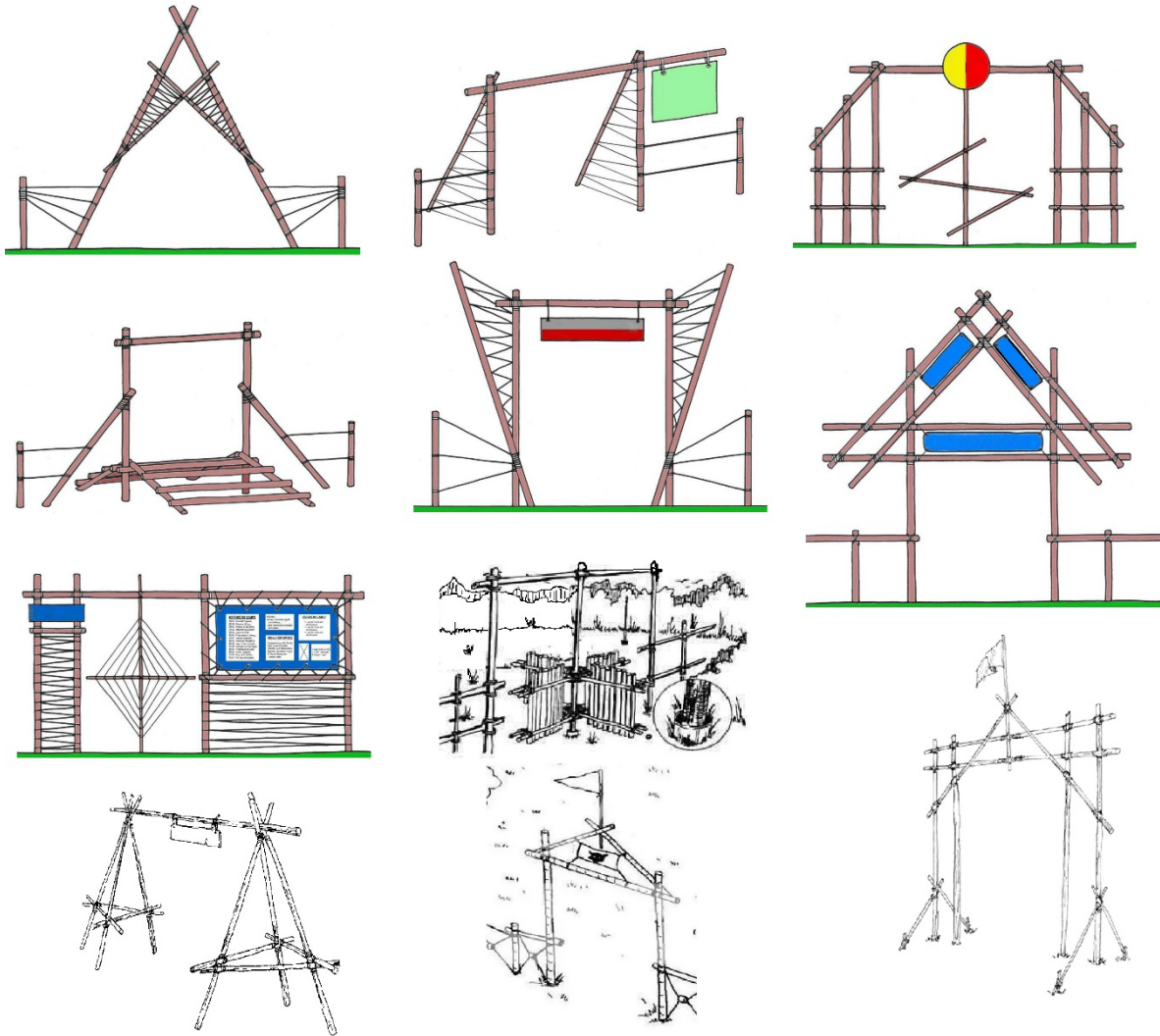
At very large camps, scouts in a group often share the facilities (fire, kitchen table, dining table) as space is often limited. The different elements must be built larger so that there is room for all the patrols at the same fire pit and at the same dining table.

It is often the safety distance between the campfire and the tent, as well as the tent cluster and the tent cluster that causes the most problems when setting up camp.

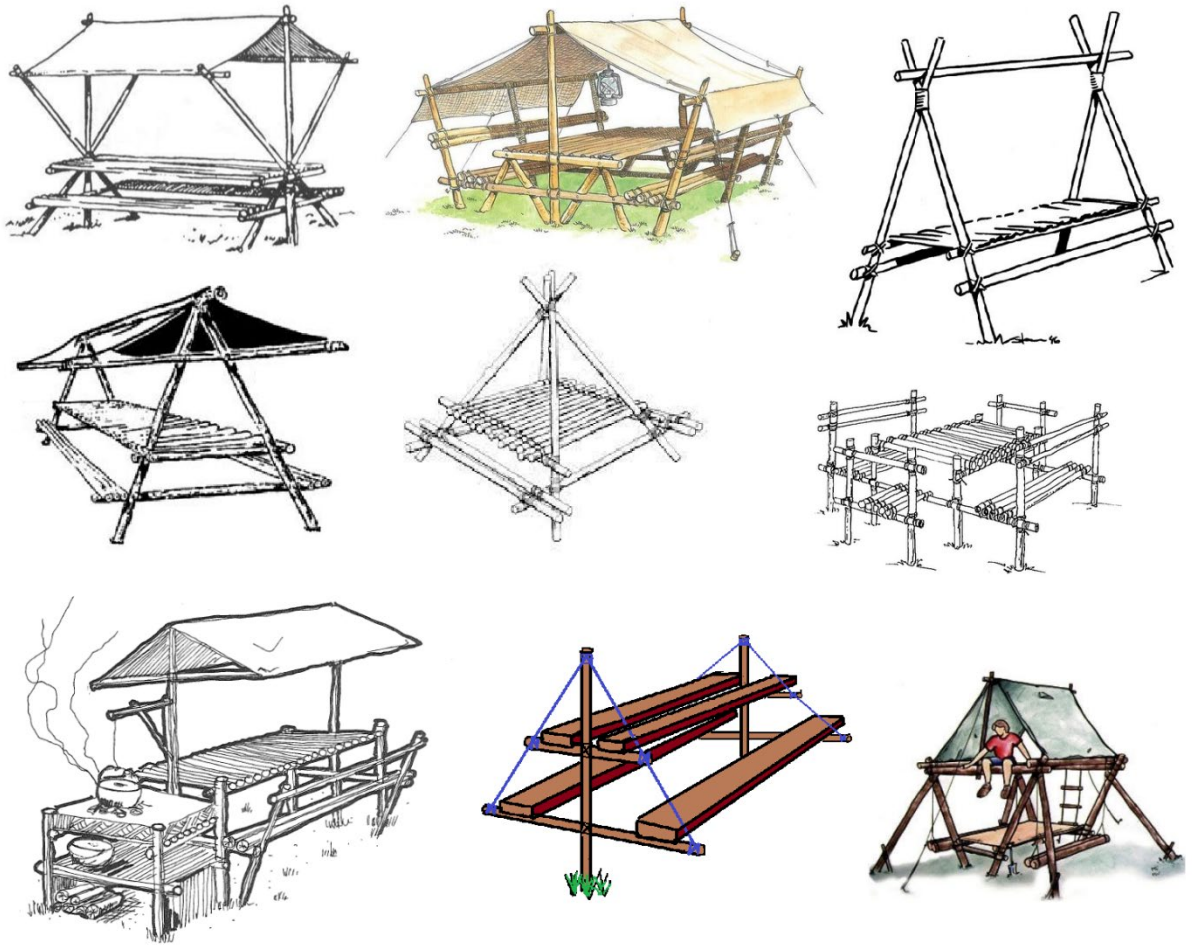


Idea catalog of elements that your scouts can build

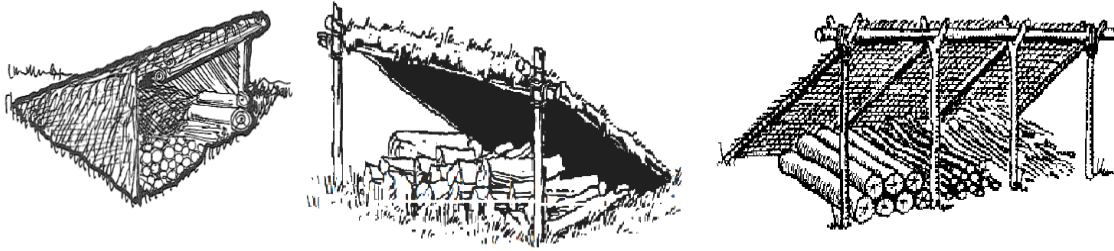
Entrance portals:



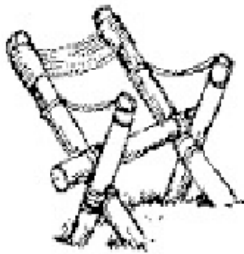
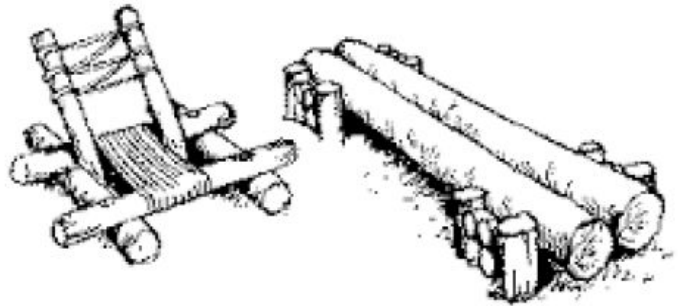
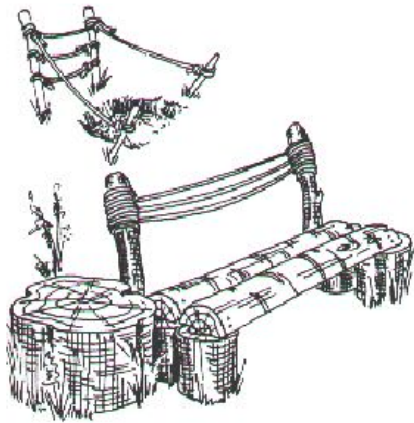
Dining tables:



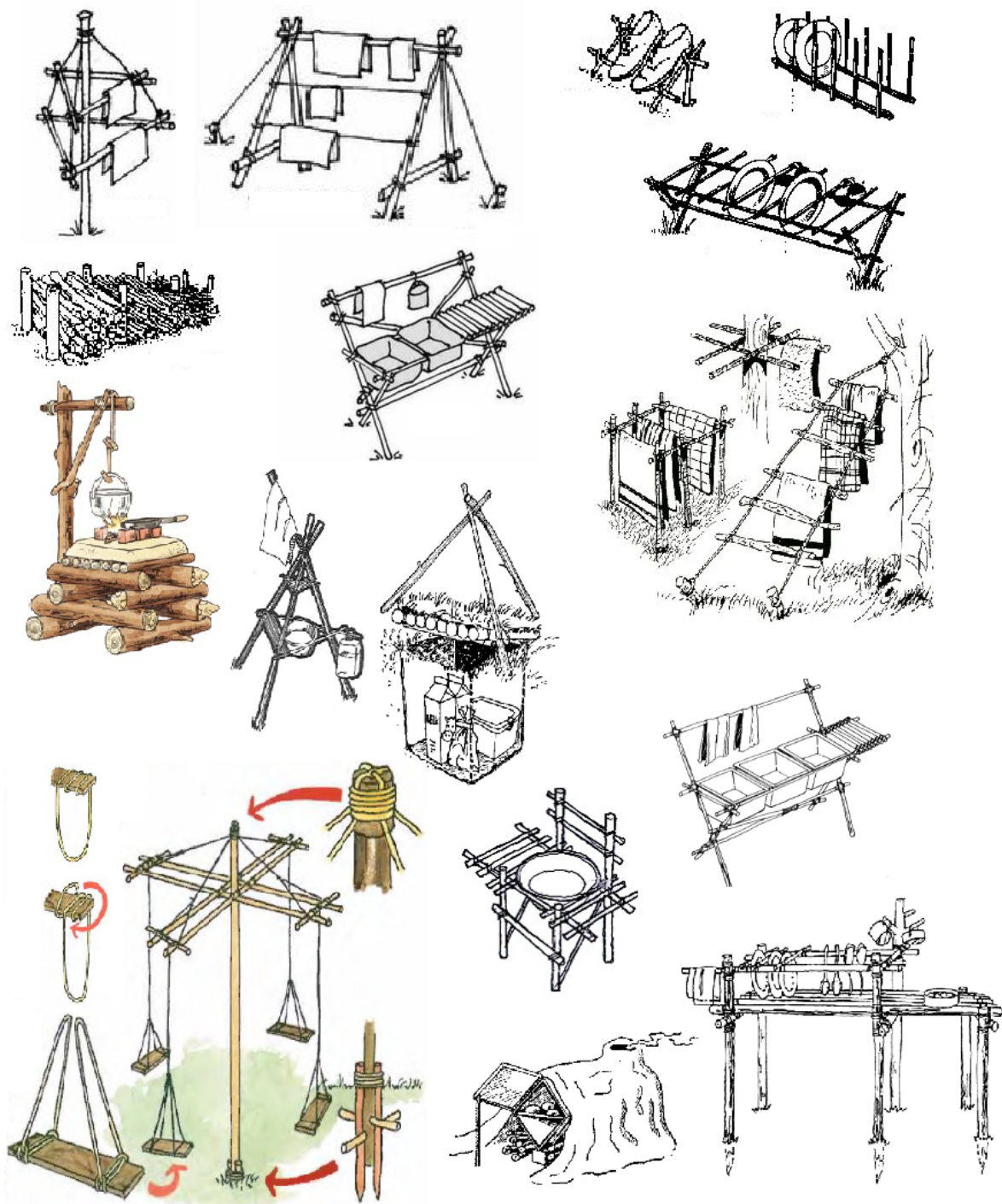
Firewood shed:



Seating:



build:



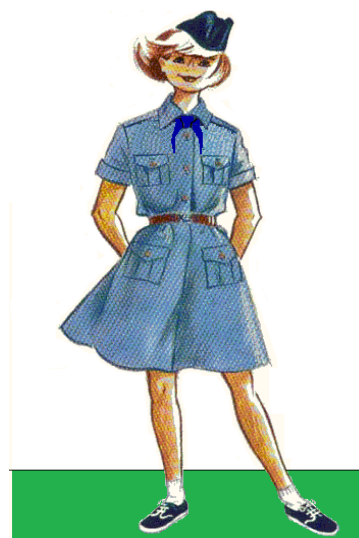
What should your scouts remember to bring when they spend the night at a summer camp?

Personal equipment

This is a rough list of what is a good idea to pack in a backpack for a scout camp. How much clothing and what equipment your scouts should bring will of course vary depending on the season, duration of the trip and destination.

Clothing:

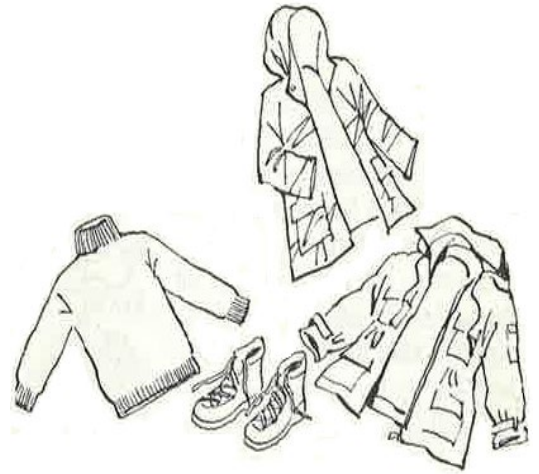
- Uniform
- Scarf
- Hiking sandals
- Good boots
- sandals
- Stockings
- Underwear
- Swimwear/swimsuit
- T-shirts
- Jake
- Warm sweater
- Shorts and/or short skirts



- Long pants and/or long skirts or dresses
- Rainwear

Equipment:

- Sleeping bag
- Sleeping mat
- Sheet bag
- Scout knife
- Towel
- Toiletries (toothbrush, toothpaste, hand soap and shampoo)
- Cutlery (cutlery, plates and cups)
- Tea towels
- Songbook
- Pencil and paper
- Headlamp/flashlight
- Sleepwear
- Water bottle
- Health card

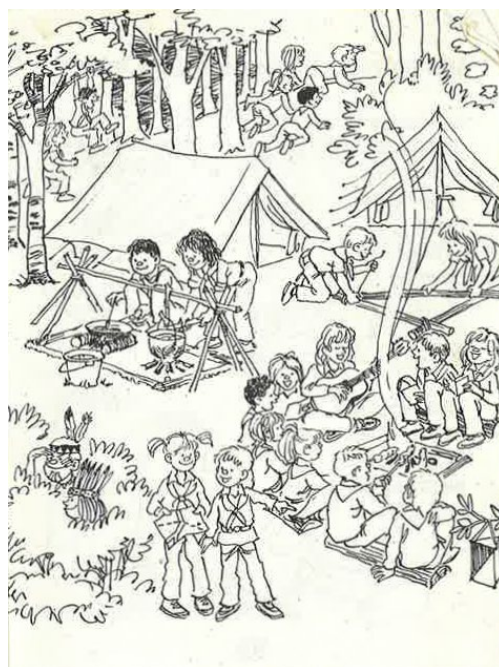


If it is a completely new scout who has never been to summer camps before (and if it is the first time the parents are sending their child away), then make a list

where you write the approximate number next to the different items on the list. For example:

- | | Number |
|---------------------|----------|
| • Stockings | 5 pairs |
| • Swimwear/swimsuit | 1 piece. |
| • T-shirts | 5 pcs. |
| • ... | ... |

Use your common sense and your knowledge of the area you are going to when making the list. Remember that there is a difference in how much personal equipment the scouts need to bring depending on the season, weather and the activity you are going to do. A canoe trip may result in more wet clothes than a normal summer camp in a tent.

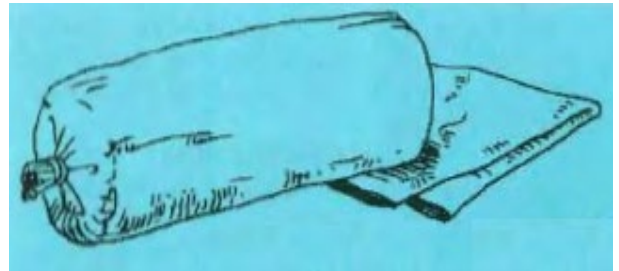


To the patrol box

Every patrol, whether it is a junior or troop patrol, has its own patrol box, which contains all the things, materials and equipment necessary for the patrol to go on a trip, such as a summer camp.

This is a rough list of what is a good idea to pack in a patrol box for a scout camp.

- Tent (preferably Kitkat tent/cotton tent)
- First aid kit
- Axe
- Spade
- Saw
- Muck
- Pots and pans
- Brown soap
- Petroleum lamp
- Lamp oil or kerosene for the Petroleum lamp
- Matchstick
- Dishcloths
- Toilet paper
- Lacing cord
- Cutting board
- Whisk



- Palette knife
- Pot spoons
- Peeling knives
- Herb knife
- Can opener
- Plastic bowls
- Dishwashing brush
- Pot mushroom
- Dishwashing basin
- Dishwashing liquid
- Water bottle
- Garbage bags

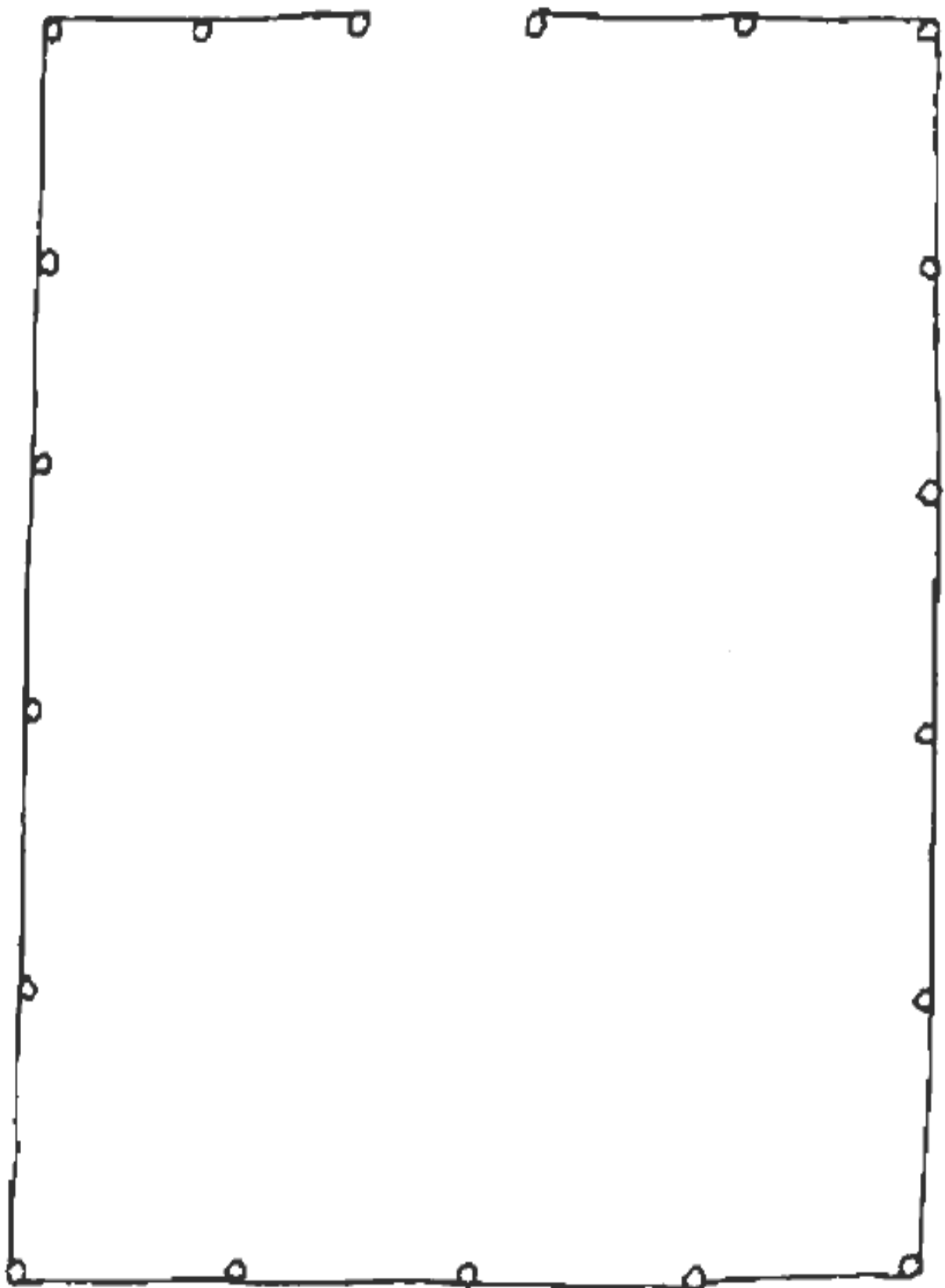


How much kitchen equipment and the type of kitchen equipment you need depends a lot on the cooking ambitions you and your scouts have. Do your scouts “just” need to be able to cook simple dishes over a campfire, or are you planning a 6-course dinner with fine French cooking?

Look at your meal plan like the camp and unpack the kitchen equipment according to the tools that your scouts need to prepare the chosen dishes. Remember that there is a difference between something that is nice to have and something that is necessary to have.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal black ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for handwriting practice or general writing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Drawing of the patrol camp:



The Scout Promise

I promise to keep the Scout Law.

Scouting Act

Anyone who is part of the Scout community does their best to:

- to find one's own faith and have respect for others'
 - to protect nature
 - to be a good friend
- to be considerate and help others
 - to be trustworthy
- to hear the opinions of others and form one's own
- to take responsibility for family and society

Motto

Be prepared