Lesson Number	Title of the Lesson	Skills	Activity	
29A	Cleaning and Cleaning Materials	Creative thinking Decision Making	Prepare a list of cleaning activitie to be done before Diwali at your home.	
		Problem solving		
		Critical Thinking		

# **Summary**

Cleaning is the most important aspect of housekeeping. It's the process in which dirt, dust and grime are removed. Dusting shaking, sweeping, mopping, washing and polishing are some of the methods used to clean. Certain areas of a living/workplace are cleaned daily, other areas are cleaned occasionally. Special cleaning agents are used to clean different surfaces. Similarly different kinds of equipment are used to do a particular type of cleaning. Cleaning ensures a well maintained premises.

# **Principal Points**

## **Meaning of Cleaning**

- A process to remove dust, dirt, stains, spots or any undesirable material
- Prevents the area becoming a breeding ground for insects and pests
- Essential for presentable appearance and to ensure good hygienic conditions
- Prevents spread of skin and lung diseases

# **Build your understanding**

## **Methods of Cleaning**

Dusting	Shaking &Beating	Sweeping	Mopping	Washing	Polishing
Surface wiped with a cloth	Removes dust from soft materials	Broom or brush used to carry dust laterally	Wiping with a damp cloth	Surfaces scrubbed with the help of a bamboo broom	Reagent rubbed on surface to bring out the shine
Carries lose dust with it	e.g. Mattress & carpets	Start from the top and move downwards	Dust & dirt removed	Dirt loosens and is carried away with water	-
-	-	Movable articles removed & floor cleaned & then kept back	-	-	-

# What is Important to Know

## **Cleaning Equipment**

## 1. Dusters:

- Made of soft cotton, flannel or artificial feathers mounted on a stick
- Used to clean dry dust
- Separate dusters to clean furniture mirrors, kitchen slabs
- Should be washed and dried after use

## 2. Dust Pans:

- Made of plastic or metal
- Flat with rounded edges
- Used to collect dust/dirt
- To be cleaned after use

## 3. Mops:

- Made of thick, loosely woven cotton cloth
- Used to wipe dust from floors
- Dipped in water and then squeezed before use
- To be thoroughly washed after use

## 4. Polishing Cloth:

- Made of soft absorbent cloth eg Flannel
- Helps to dry polish by vigorous rubbing

## 5. Brooms:

- Can be either soft or hard
- Soft used to sweep the floors
- Hard used to wash the floors

## 6. Brushes:

- Are of various shapes and sizes
- Made of different materials
- Specific brushes used to clean specific articles

#### 7. Buckets:

- Made of metal or plastic
- Available in different sizes
- Used for carrying water, detergents and cleaning agents

#### 8. Dustbins:

- Made of plastic or metal
- Can have a lid or without lid
- Should be lined with paper so that the garbage does not stick to the sides
- To be emptied and washed daily

## 9. Vacuum Cleaner:

- Works on electricity
- Sucks in the dirt and dust in a bag
- Bag to be emptied daily

## **Cleaning Materials**

#### 1.Water:

- Simplest cleaning agent
- Dissolves dust and dirt

## 2. Detergents:

- Available in powder, solid, liquid form
- Used with water
- Basic ingredients are surfactants, alkaline salts, bleaches, foam boosters, germicides, perfume
- Should be readily soluble in water
- Be effective in all types of water
- Should not produce scum
- Have good wetting powers
- Penetrate easily between the articles and the dust particles
- Have good suspending powers
- Be effective over a wide range of temperature
- Should be harmless to skin and articles
- Clean quickly and get rinsed easily

## 3. Abrasives:

- Common abrasives are sand, finely powdered brick, sawdust, wheat bran, emery paper, fine ash, filtered chalk
- Steel wool, nylon mesh, coconut fibers are also used for scrubbing
- Extent of cleaning depends on the nature of abrasive used

#### 4.Acids:

- Strong acids used to clean toilets
- Mild acids used to clean tiles
- Should be rinsed off soon
- Stored away from children
- Vinegarand lemon used to clean stains on metals

## 5.Alkalis:

• Baking soda and ammonia are used as grease emulsifiers and stain removers

## 6.Bleaches:

• Sodium hypochlorite, sodium perborate, hydrogen peroxide, sodium hydrosulphite

## 7. Solvents:

- Methylated spirit, carbon tetrachloride, kerosene andpetrol remove grease, wax and other stains
- These are inflammable so to be kept away from fire
- Carbon tetrachloride harmful to inhale

## 8.Polishes:

- Used on surfaces
- Provides protective covering
- Gives shine

## **Schedule of Cleaning**

Daily	Weekly	Spring Cleaning
Done everyday	Done once in a week	Done after long intervals

## Did you know

## **General Procedures for Daily Cleaning**

- 1. Rooms
- Open all the windows
- Remove all unwanted articles
- Sweep the floor
- Dust all furniture and articles
- Brush or vacuum clean the carpet
- Mop the whole area
- Replace linen
- Adjust the windows
- Do a general survey to ensure all is clean

## 2. Kitchen

- Collect all used utensils from the counters
- Wipe and clean gas stove, electric appliances, counters
- Wash all utensils , drain and stove
- Sweep the floor
- Empty dustbins, wash, wipe and line with paper
- Mop or wash the kitchen with a mild detergent

## **General Procedures for Weekly Cleaning**

## 1. Rooms

- Open all the windows
- Remove all unwanted articles
- Remove all dirty linen
- Remove stains from walls, tiles, doors, windows, furniture
- Check and clean thoroughly all the drawers, furniture, fittings, hangings, pictures, lights
- Wipe dust and polish tablelamps, accessories, telephone
- Vaccum clean the carpets and upholstery or use a brush
- Sweep,dust,mop
- Spread clean linen
- Survey the room for any discrepancy and adjust the windows

## 2. Kitchen

- Empty out the shelves
- Clean the jars and bins
- Change the paper of the shelves
- Rearrange the cupboards
- Clean the cupboard door panels
- Clean the tiles

## **General Procedures for Spring Cleaning**

- 1. Room
- Ventilate the room
- Take off all linen
- Remove all the movable articles and wipe them clean
- Clean the cobwebs
- Sweep the floor
- Minor repairs and maintenance to be done
- Polish furniture and decorative items
- Clean carpets
- Replace everything back
- Rearrange the furniture to give a new look
- Dust and mop
- Adjust windows and survey the room

## 2. Kitchen

- Empty out the Kitchen
- Spread the pulses, spices in the sun
- Clean the cobwebs
- Clean the exhaust fan and light switches
- Clean tiles

- Spray insecticides in corners
- Wash kitchen counter
- Wipe stains on doors and cupboard panels
- Label and rearrange all boxes
- Wash the floor

# **Extend your Horizon**

## Making Home Made Polishes

Polishes	Ingredients	Method	Use
Furniture Cream	<ul><li>Bees wax- 50 gms</li><li>Turpentine- 30 ml</li></ul>	Shred wax, put in a pan, cover with turpentine Heat in a double boiler till wax melts Cool & set	For light colored furniture
Furniture Polish	<ul> <li>Linseed oil-50 gms</li> <li>Turpentine-30 ml</li> <li>Vinegar-30 ml</li> <li>Methylated spirit-30 ml</li> </ul>	Mix all ingredients in a bottle & store	Applied on furniture with an old cloth
Metal Polish	<ul> <li>Soap- 2 Tablespoons</li> <li>Ammonia- 1 Tablespoon</li> <li>Boiling water-2.5 cups</li> <li>Bath brick- 50 gms</li> </ul>	Dissolve Soap in boiling water Mix all the ingredients Cool & Store	Shake well before use Soak a towel in the mixture Do not squeeze Wipe & rub
Copper Cleaner	<ul> <li>Fine sand- 4 Tsp</li> <li>Flour- 4 Tsp</li> <li>Salt- 1 tsp</li> <li>Vinegar &amp; Water</li> </ul>	Mix all ingredients & store Moisten a small amount to a paste Mix equal amounts of vinegar & water	Rub into brass/ copper surfaces

# **Evaluate yourself**

- List the names of common floor cleaners available in the market.
- Why should minor repairs be done before spring cleaning?

# Maximize your marks:

- Attempt all the exercises given in the lesson.
- List any six qualities of a good detergent.