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4-H 197 Home Building Blocks : Year 3

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HOME BUILDING BLOCKS

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Home Building Blocks — Year Three
Project Planning and Evaluation Sheet

Name ___________________________________________ 4-H age _______ Year ______ 
Years in 4-H ____ Name of club -------------------------------------------
Signature of leader or parent ________________________________________________ 

I, plan to do these activities:

1. From this activity, I learned: Comments:

2. From this activity, I learned: Comments:

3. From this activity, I learned: Comments:

4. From this activity, I learned: Comments:

5. From this activity, I learned: Comments:

6. From this activity, I learned: Comments:

Demonstrations or community service activities ____________________________________

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Home Building Blocks is a three-year project, with a separate manual for each year. This is
the manual for Year Three.

Year Three — What You Will Learn:
- about planning space arrangements in your home and how to use scale drawings in these plans.
- about using color and design principles to plan and make items out of fabric, wood and metal.
- about different techniques and tools used in working with fabric, wood and metal.
- about finishing techniques for fabric, wood and metal.

Year Three — What You Will Do:
- make a scale drawing to plan a wall arrangement.
- create items that will make your room and home more attractive, using fabric, wood and metal.
- share what you learn through fair exhibits, public speaking, demonstrations and community service activities.

What Will YOU Do?
In Home Building Blocks, you learn to plan activities and to evaluate your work. You set goals and enjoy the great feelings that come from meeting a goal. Use the Project Planning and Evaluation Sheet inside the front cover:
1. Look through all parts of the manual.
2. Decide which activities you want to complete. We suggest you choose one activity using wall arrangements and at least one activity using each material: fabric, wood and metal.
3. Write your choices in the "I plan to do" column.
4. As you complete the activities, fill out the "I learned" and "Comments" columns. Tell about what you learned, cost, problems, or how you could improve.

Remember to plan and set your goals before you start Year Three. Talk to your 4-H leader, parent or guardian. They will have ideas to help you.
In the Home Building Blocks project, there are many things to make that can hang on the wall as a room accessory. An attractive arrangement of items on a wall uses important design principles and takes planning.

Let's learn a technique used by designers to try out different arrangements. We will do the arranging on paper. It's much easier!

Designers use a scale drawing to try out different arrangements. In a scale drawing, everything is the same relative size and shape, but smaller! A common scale is that 1-foot in the real space equals 1-inch in the drawing.

Before you try a scale drawing, let's learn a few guides about wall arrangements.

• GUIDE 1 Objects on walls relate to existing furniture and room features. Extend imaginary lines from furniture and room features onto the wall. These lines form a grid, and the wall arrangement is within this grid. This grid suggests the size and shape of the arrangement and keeps the arrangement from being too high on the wall.

• GUIDE 2 The size of the area for the wall arrangement and the size of the furniture suggest the size of items in the arrangement. For example, a large piece of furniture, like a bed, suggests large items in an arrangement or several small items grouped to give the feeling of a large piece.

• GUIDE 3 The amount of space between items in the arrangement should be less than the size of the items. This Guide makes the arrangement seem like a whole, or total unit, rather than just individual items.

• GUIDE 4 The center or edge of each item in the wall arrangement should match up with the center or edge of at least one other item in the arrangement. Use this Guide to place objects within the grid and to give the arrangement a pleasing appearance.

PRO TIP: The above Guides for wall arrangements use two principles of design: proportion and unity. Proportion is how the size of the different parts of a design or arrangement, including the positive and negative spaces, relate to each other and to the whole design. Unity is when the different parts of a design, such as color, space, or proportion, work together to create a whole or complete composition or arrangement.

MATERIALS AND TOOLS
- pictures of wall arrangements — catalogs, magazines, advertisements or photographs
- pen
- ruler/straight edge
- steel tape measure or yardstick
- graph paper — 1/4 inch
- pencil
- tape

1. Collect several pictures of wall arrangements. Use the Guides to evaluate the arrangements. Draw the grid suggested by furniture and room features. Check the size and spacing of the items. Draw lines connecting the centers or edges of the items in the arrangement. Try cutting apart an arrangement and see if you could improve it.

2. Decide where you would like to plan an arrangement. Can you plan an arrangement to include something from Home Building Blocks?

3. Begin by measuring the length and height of the wall. Work with a friend — one person can measure and the other can record. Draw the wall on the graph paper. Use a scale of 1 foot of the wall equals 1 inch, or four squares, on the graph paper.

4. Measure and draw in features that will affect the arrangement, like doors and windows. Measure the height and length of furniture along the wall and draw in place. Do not worry about details of the furniture; draw only the shape of the furniture that you see when you look at the wall. This type of drawing is an elevation.

5. With a pencil, draw in the grid lines to show the area of the wall arrangement.

6. Now you are ready to measure and draw each item that will go in the arrangement. Draw each picture, hanging or other item, to scale, on another piece of graph paper. Write the name of the item inside the drawing, and cut it out.

7. Try different arrangements until you get a favorite. Tape the items in place. Draw lines between centers or edges to check the placement of items.

8. Talk with members of your family about mounting your wall arrangement. You can hang many lightweight items on the wall using a purchased metal picture hanger.

Do You Remember? Molly bolts and toggle bolts can be used to hang heavy items on hollow walls.
DYEING TO KNOW ABOUT FABRIC

How do we get all those colors and designs in the fabrics used in our homes? By using dyes!

Let's try dyeing fabric. We can learn more about how colors combine to form different colors. We can experiment with line, shape, space, rhythm, balance and proportion to create unified designs.

One method of making a fabric design is to prevent the dye from being absorbed by part of the fabric. This is resist printing. The "Tie and Dye" in Year One was a resist print.

One Color Batik

Have you ever heard of batik (baa-teek)? Batik means "wax writing". It is an ancient form of resist printing fabrics thought to have started 2,000 years ago in Eastern countries, such as Egypt.

Wax is applied to fabric and then the fabric is dipped into dye. The waxed areas resist the dye. The simplest method is the one wax and one dye bath batik.

Your batik design is a good place to apply what you know about positive and negative space. Think about the shapes or lines you want to use. Bold shapes or lines are easier for your first design.

MATERIALS AND TOOLS — One Color Batik

- fabric - Use 100% cotton, linen, silk or rayon in white or a very light color. Synthetics, such as polyester and acrylic, or fabrics with special finishes, do not absorb household dye well.
- household dye - liquid, powder or special batik dyes.
- paraffin wax
- baking soda or salt
- cookie cutters, can rims, potato masher, pipe cleaners and/or brushes.
- pliers or tongs
- electric fry pan and lid
- aluminum foil
- wooden stirring stick
- small aluminum foil loaf pan
- large enamel pan or plastic pail for dye
- electric iron
- rubber or plastic glove
- dull knife
- newspaper to cover work area
- paper towels or plain brown paper

1. Prepare: Wash and iron the fabric to remove the sizing and to preshrink. Stretch the fabric over a picture frame, box, or in a large embroidery hoop. Mix the dye in a large enamel pan according to the package directions. Allow the dye to cool, if needed.

Plan your design on paper using what you have learned about the design building blocks. You can place the design under the fabric if you can see through the fabric; or lightly sketch the design onto the fabric with a charcoal or marking pencil that can be removed.

2. Wax: Line an electric fry pan with aluminum foil. Break the wax into small pieces and place in the loaf pan. Set the loaf pan in the fry pan. Begin melting wax at about 275°F. Turn the temperature down when the wax is melted. The melted wax should be clear. If it turns milky looking, or begins to harden and clumps on the fabric, it is too cool. Increase the temperature until it is clear again. Wax that is too cool may peel off the fabric.

SAFETY TIP: Do not leave hot wax unattended. Avoid over-heating wax and keep wax away from direct heat. Hot wax is flammable. Do not try to put out a wax fire with water. Extinguish the fire with baking soda or salt, or use the lid of the pan to cut off the oxygen to the fire. Do not let the wax smoke.

3. Design: You can apply wax to fabric in one of several ways to make your design. Use tongs or pliers to dip a metal cookie cutter, or can rim into wax. Shake off excess wax and press immediately onto the fabric. Or use a potato masher, brushes, or heavy pipe cleaners dipped in wax.

Cover, with wax, all the parts of the fabric that should remain white (or the color of the original fabric). Turn the fabric over and re-wax the back side of the design for a clearer, sharper design. Allow the wax to harden. To get a "crinkled" design, crumple the fabric with your hands.

4. Dye: Remove fabric from frame and wet in cool water. Place fabric in the cool dye mixture. Stir the fabric gently so the dye absorbs evenly. Leave fabric in dye for 10 to 45 minutes, depending on how dark you want the fabric. Remove from dye and rinse in cool water until little or no color shows in the rinse water. Hang by the ends to dry. Blot bottom edge to pick up excess dye.

5. Remove wax: Scrape off excess wax with a dull knife. Place the fabric between paper towels or plain brown paper. Use pads of newspaper underneath. Press with a warm iron, changing towels or brown paper often until the wax no longer comes off onto the paper. For complete removal of all the wax, have your batik dry cleaned.

Pro Tip: Uneven dye jobs are caused by a too strong dye, a too small container, not enough stirring, or insufficient rinsing.
Now that you know how to do a one-color batik, experiment! For two or more colors, repeat the wax and dye process, letting the fabric dry completely after each dyeing. Wax the colors you wish to retain. One color dyed over another creates a third color. Apply what you have learned about how colors are formed. Dye the light color first and work toward the darker.

Try combining tie dye and batik for interesting effects. Or, try creating a nine-patch design using different color dye baths.

Do You Remember? Your batik can be mounted in a hoop or made into a pillow cover. The batik could also be lined and finished similar to the “nine-patch” wallhanging (Year Two).

Quilt Your Batik
Are you ready for another method of creating designs on fabric? Try quilting your batik. Quilting is done by stitching designs onto padded areas of fabric. Designs can be made with straight or curved lines.

MATERIALS AND TOOLS — Quilt Your Batik
- marking chalk or pen that can be removed
- size 7 or 8 “between” needle
- polyester batting
- muslin or similar fabric for backing, preshrunk
- quilting or cotton-wrapped polyester thread
- embroidery hoop or wooden frame

1. Plan your design. You can quilt around the shapes in the batik or form new designs within the shapes. Apply the design to your batik using marking pen or chalk.
2. Place the batikged fabric on top, followed by polyester batting, and backing fabric. Pin, then baste the three layers together from side to side and top to bottom. Baste every 4”. Mount your item in a large embroidery hoop or on a wooden frame for quilting.
3. Begin quilting by making short, even stitches through all three layers. To begin and end thread, take 4 or 5 stitches backward and hide the thread end between layers. To avoid puckering, begin stitching at the center and work out, or stitch from one side to the other. Use a running stitch or a stab stitch. Stitches should be about the same length on both the top and bottom fabrics and spaced evenly. Do not pull thread too tight.

The Hang Up
Another method to finish your batik is to stretch it over a frame. Buy artist canvas stretchers, a ready-made frame, or make your own frame from pieces of lumber.

Cut a similar-colored piece of fabric the same size as the batik. Stretch both the lining and the batik over the frame. Attach with staples to the back of the wood. Begin by stapling the center on one side, then go to the opposite side. Stretch the fabric tight. Continue around the frame alternating from side to side as you stretch and staple.

Pro Tip: Miter the corners of the fabric for a smooth look. Fold under and crease the edges of the fabric that are turned to the back side. Open up the folded edges and make a fold diagonally through the corner of the fold mark. Trim the excess fabric diagonally about 1/4 inch from the diagonal fold. Refold so that the edges are turned in toward the back side with the diagonal line coming together to form a mitered corner. Whip stitch corners. When mitering corners to fit a frame, you will have excess fabric caused by the depth of the frame. Tuck or pleat in the excess fabric at the corner depth before mitering the corner.

Cover the back side of the frame with cardboard. Attach a hanger.
WOULD YOU WORK WITH WOOD?

Wood is a basic building material. Much of the structure of a home and the items inside are made of wood. By learning to work with wood, you can make many decorative and functional items for the home. You also can learn to repair and maintain the wood parts of your home.

You already know something about wood! Did you make the nine-patch wood blocks in Year Two? Maybe you made wood storage shelves; the wall storage rack? These projects gave you a good start.

Boxes, Boxes, Boxes

A basic storage device is a box or cube. Many storage systems can be made by putting together boxes. Storage boxes can be any size. Wooden storage boxes are sturdy and durable.

Do You Remember — Keys to organized storage? Organize your room by improving your storage. Analyze your needs and select storage items to solve your problems.

Use storage cubes for:
- records, books or tapes
- balls, bats, gloves, rackets and other sports items
- pencils, pens and desk supplies
- stuffed animals and toys

MATERIALS AND TOOLS — Wooden Storage Box

- plywood, 3/8 to 1/2 inch thick
- 3d or 4d finishing nails • glue
- shellac • spackling compound
- combination or framing square
- crosscut hand saw • enamel paint
- nail set • claw hammer
- putty knife • sandpaper
- tack rag • paint brush

1. Decide the size of your storage box. The inside measurements of your box should be large enough to contain the items you will store, plus some additional "finger room" to make it easier to remove things.

2. Plywood recommended for the storage box: a) for interior use; b) a softwood, such as fir or pine; and c) a good quality surface on both faces.

3. For this project, use a butt joint at the corners, and construct an "equilateral butt-jointed box". The advantage is that it uses four same-size pieces of wood for the sides of the box.

   The size of each of the four sides of the box equals the inside dimension plus the thickness of the plywood. The back of the box equals the inside dimension plus twice the thickness of the plywood. Plan the cutting layout. You may need to buy only a half or quarter sheet of plywood.

4. Carefully measure and draw the cutting lines on your plywood. Use a combination or framing square to make sure your lines are at a true 90 degree or right angle. This is important so your pieces will fit together!

   Pro Tip: When you saw a piece of wood, the actual size of the wood is about 1/16-inch smaller than measured. This is because of the width of the saw blade, and is called the kerf. To allow for the kerf, measure and draw a line, then draw a second line 1/16 of an inch apart. Saw between the double lines.

5. With adult supervision, saw the plywood into pieces. Clamp a straight edge or piece of wood along the cutting line to help you cut a straight line. Support the wood on both sides of the saw to prevent binding of the saw blade.

6. Sand the plywood and clean with a tack rag.

7. Ready to assemble the box? Lightly coat each side of the butt joint with glue. Press together. Check to see that the joint is square. Wipe off excess glue.

Pro Tip: Plywood is made from several sheets of wood, glued together to give a product that is strong and resists warping. Many different types and grades of plywood are manufactured. Choose plywood by: a) where it will be used; b) the type of wood; and c) the quality of the top and bottom layers or faces of wood.

A standard size sheet of plywood is 4 foot by 8 foot.
Pro Tip: Animal hide glue is available in a ready-to-use liquid, and will dry in 3 to 4 hours. Polyvinyl acetate (white glue) is available as a ready-to-use liquid and will dry in 1 to 2 hours. Aliphatic or carpenter’s wood glue is yellowish and similar to polyvinyl acetate. These glues all work well for indoor wood projects.

8. After the glue has become tacky or begun to set, nail the butt joint. Space nails evenly along the joint, about every 2 to 4 inches, using at least 2 nails for each butt joint.

9. Glue and nail the back of the box.

Pro Tip: Finishing nails have a smaller gauge and head than a common nail. A finishing nail can be driven below the surface of the wood with a nail set — this is called countersinking. When the nail hole is filled and finished, the nail is hidden.

10. Countersink the nails. Use the spackling compound and putty knife to fill the nail holes and any other defects in the wood. Put a thin layer of spackling compound along the exposed, cut edges of the plywood. When the spackling has dried, sand smooth and clean with a tack rag.

11. Let’s finish the box! Use what you know about color schemes to choose the color for your storage box. First, coat all surfaces with a clear shellac to seal the wood surface and give a smooth paint finish. After the shellac has dried, lightly sand with a fine grit sandpaper. Wipe with a tack rag.

Follow with two coats of enamel paint. Lightly sand and wipe with tack rag between coats. Read label directions for drying time.

Now that you can build one box, think of the possibilities! You can stack several boxes together as a modular storage unit. Use rectangular pieces of wood to get different size and shapes of boxes. Larger storage boxes can double as tables.

Blowin’ in the Wind
A wind chime can be made from wood, to give a soft, pleasant sound. Line, balance, rhythm, form and color can all work together in the design of a wind chime.

Pro Tip: Enamel is a paint with a harder, more durable finish. Latex enamel is a water-base paint. Latex paints are easy to clean up, quick drying with little odor, but may show brush marks. Use a nylon or polyester brush with latex paints.

Alkyd enamel is a solvent-base paint. Alkyd paints are more durable and washable, and cover well, but are harder to clean up and require good ventilation during application. Use a natural bristle brush with alkyd paints.

Enamel paints come in “gloss”, “semi-gloss” or “flat” finishes. The glossier or shinier the paint, the more durable and washable it is.

MATERIALS AND TOOLS — Wind Chime
- 1 x 6 piece of lumber, 6 - 9 inches long
- small screw eyes
- scraps of wood or wood moulding in various lengths (about 6 to 12 inches long)
- shellac
- all-purpose or household cement
- hand saw
- tack rag
- nail
- braided nylon fishing line
- wood finish
- sandpaper
- claw hammer
- paint brush or rags
**Pro Tip: Finish lumber or board lumber refers to a softwood. Typical sizes of board lumber are 1” x 4”, 1” x 6”, or 1” x 8”. The actual dimension of the lumber is from 1/4- to 1/2-inch less than stated size, due to shrinkage as the wood dries. Softwood comes from evergreen trees, such as Douglas fir or pine. Softwoods are easier to work with and less expensive than hardwoods. Softwoods are graded on the number of defects, such as knots. Select lumber is of better quality than common lumber.**

1. Sand all parts of the 1 x 6 lumber, the top of the wind chime. Wipe with a tack rag. You may use a stain and clear finish, or a paint, on the lumber. Keep in mind the location of the wind chime. If the wind chime will be outside, choose a finish recommended for exterior use.

2. Mark the place for the screw eyes on bottom side of the lumber, one for each “chime” of scrap wood. The distance between them should be far enough apart to swing freely, but close enough to touch in a gentle breeze. Use the hammer and nail to make a small pilot hole for each screw eye. Carefully screw each screw eye in place.

3. If needed, cut the scrap wood pieces used for the “chimes” to different lengths. This can add interest to your design. Sand rough edges. Finish the scrap wood pieces. If you use stain, you may get different effects on different types of wood.

4. Tap a pilot hole with the nail and put a screw eye in the end of each “chime”. Attach braided nylon line through each screw eye. Tie each “chime” to a screw eye on the top piece. Use a drop of all-purpose or household cement to secure the knots.

5. Place 4 screw eyes on the top side of the wind chime, one near each corner. Attach braided nylon line to each. Join the four lines together for hanging. Hang your wind chime and await the first musical selection!

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**Metal Tooling**

Metal tooling or repousse’ (re-po-say) involves raising designs from a sheet of metal by pushing out the design and down on the background. The technique was developed by the Egyptians and has been used for centuries as a form of decoration.
MATERIALS AND TOOLS — Metal Tooling

- 30 to 36 gauge copper foil. (Brass foil can be used but is harder to shape).
- modeling tools - popsicle sticks, dowels, etc.
- fine steel wool
- liver of sulphur (optional)
- old newspapers

Do You Remember — Plan your design. Think about positive and negative space. Which parts of the design are the positive spaces. Which are the negative spaces? This will help you decide which areas will be raised. Texture adds interest. Can you create different textures within your design?

1. Draw a design on paper. Sketch your own design or trace from another picture. Darken all parts of the design that you want raised. Avoid designs with very small or very fine detail.

2. Cut a piece of metal foil slightly larger than the design. Pad your work surface with several old newspapers to at least 2 inches thick.

3. Tape the design to the foil and trace over the design with a pencil, pressing lightly. This will mark the metal with the design.

4. Remove the paper design. Place the foil front side down on the newspaper pad.

5. Decide which areas of the design are to be raised. Begin pressing, with a modeling tool, the areas to be raised on your design. Press down hard enough to push the metal out.

After you have pressed the raised parts of the design from the back side of the foil, turn the metal over and tool in reverse to flatten the background. Push down on the design parts that are to be recessed until the difference is about 1/4 inch. Press close to the edge of the raised parts of the design. Use small, even strokes.

6. Texture the background areas if desired. Dots can be added by using the pointed dowel. The texture that results is call stippling. Lines also can be added.

7. Wipe the surface of the metal to remove oil and residue left from your hands.

8. (optional step) For a decorative effect, paint the front side of the metal with a solution of liver of sulphur and water. Follow label directions or use 1 tablespoon liver of sulphur and 1 cup of water. Liver of sulphur chemically tarnishes the metal, turning it black in 3 to 5 minutes. When the piece turns black, rinse with water to stop the tarnishing process. Highlight the raised areas by rubbing lightly with steel wool. The recessed areas will stay black.

You can also “antique” the metal by rubbing black or dark acrylic paint over the metal. Wipe off the excess.

Safety Tip: Use liver of sulphur with caution. Avoid direct contact with skin.

The Hang Up
To prepare your repousse' for display, sand a board and paint it "flat" black to set off the shiny copper. Nail the copper to the board using small copper nails. To hang, add a saw-toothed hanger.

Metal or Tin Punch
Metal or tin punch is a colonial craft that started out by punching holes for ventilation in breadboxes and metal storage cupboards used to store warm foods.

Here's an opportunity to use what you know about the building blocks of design to create your own unique metal punch. Create your design from variations in lines, or combinations of shapes! Does your design lead the eye through rhythm? Too much detail in your design may be hard to punch.

MATERIALS AND TOOLS — Tin Can Lanterns

- tin can, at least 2 1/2" diameter
- hammer
- heavy paper
- old towel
- nail
- masking tape
- candle
Checklist and Evaluation for Home Environment

The following can be a guide for both you and the judge in evaluating your home environment activities.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
1 &=& \text{very good} \\
2 &=& \text{average} \\
3 &=& \text{needs improving}
\end{array}
\]

**Quality of Design (40 percent)**
- There is effective use of design building blocks.
- Design of the article is compatible with materials used.
- Overall appearance of the project is pleasing and is an example of good design.
- Design is appropriate for end use of item.

**Quality of Workmanship (30 percent)**
- Construction is durable.
- Construction is neat.
- Suitable materials are used.
- Item is functional for end use.

**Creativity (30 percent)**
- Design idea is unique and original.
- Combination is appealing and imaginative.

**Demonstration Ideas**

Demonstrations, illustrated talks or presentations are important to show what you learn in 4-H. You can have fun — and learn more — as you prepare your demonstration. Give a demonstration to your club, for friends, at a retirement home or nursing home, or at the fair.

- Planning Wall Arrangements
- Making Scale Drawings
- Proportion and Unity in Design
- Batik Designs
- Batik Techniques
- Quilting Designs
- Stretching and Framing Fabric Designs
- How to Miter Corners
- Selecting a Picture Mat
- Types of Plywood and Lumber
- Wood Joints
- Sawing Wood
- Making a Storage Box
- Gluing Wood
- Selecting Nails
- Paints for Wood
- A Wind Chime
- Cleaning and Protecting Metals
- Metal Tooling
- Tin Punch Designs

**Fair Exhibits**

Exhibiting at the state or county fair is another way to learn in 4-H. In Year Three of Home Building Blocks, the following are planned for state fair exhibits:

- Scale Drawing Wall Arrangement
- Batik
- Wood storage box
- Wind Chime
- Metal tooling or metal punch

For more information on state fair exhibits, consult the current year '4-H Premium List' (fair book). Additional exhibits may be added. For more information about exhibits at your county fair, consult the Cooperative Extension Service office serving your county.

**Acknowledgments**: Thanks to the 4-H’ers, leaders and Cooperative Extension Service staff in Box Butte, Burt, Cherry, Hall, Kearney, Lancaster, Pierce and Sheridan counties for reviewing and piloting this project. Appreciation is extended to the many state Extension Services who generously shared their educational materials.
1. Fill can with water to 1/4 inch below the rim and place in the freezer for about two days, until the ice is hard.

2. Cut a piece of heavy paper big enough to fit completely around the can. Draw your design onto the paper. Fasten the pattern around the can with masking tape.

3. Place the can on several old folded towels. Using a hammer and a nail, punch holes into the can along the lines of your design. If the ice starts to melt before you have finished, refreeze it.

**Pro Tip:** Hole sizes vary with how hard you punch and the weight of the metal. When you punch, establish a rhythm. For uniform size holes, hit the nail with the same force each time.

4. Melt the ice. Place a candle in the lantern. Choose a candle long enough to easily light and one that can stand by itself - approximately 2 inches or more in diameter. Set your candle lantern on a non-flammable protected surface.

Another use for your punch can is as a pencil holder. Insert a smaller can inside the first can. You may want to paint the smaller can a bright color, to emphasize the punch design.

You can do tin punch designs on a flat metal surface and then mat and frame them.
In addition to the fair, you can find other places where you can show your completed projects. Ask your school library, hospital, local art association, or senior center if you may have exhibit space. Invite friends to participate in the sharing also.

Volunteer to share by teaching senior citizens at nutrition sites, other 4-H'ers, children at a day care center, or others, how to do some of the techniques learned in this project.

Good luck with future 4-H projects!