

CHAPTER 3

***QUARTERMASTER FIELD SERVICE COMPANY, MODULAR:
SHOWER, LAUNDRY, AND CLOTHING REPAIR (SLCR) PLATOONS**

This chapter is for the all company personnel.

(*NOTE: The functional performance measures of the FSC, designed in accordance to either TOE 42414LO (FSC, DS) or TOE 10414L0 (FSC, M), is to provide required hygienic service support to troops in the field. Unit entities of the FSC such as S/L, CR, and SLCR perform the same, basic field service support operations (i.e. showers, laundry, and limited-clothing and textile repairs). The organizational structure for these entities, though, may be fashioned differently as identified in Chapters 1 and 2. This chapter will concentrate on operations performed by the SLCR platoons of the FSC, M. Mission actions of the entities that make up the FSC, DS (i.e. S/L and CR sections) will mirror the SLCR sections/teams field service applications. The FSC, DS will function in its present day TOE/MTOE organizational structure until redesigned as the FSC, M.)

Section I

MISSION

PURPOSE OF SLCR OPERATIONS

The SLCR platoons provide command and control of personnel and equipment support in giving warm showers, laundered clothing, and clothing repair service to soldiers in the field. These soldiers will be provided at least one shower per week. Laundered clothing will consist of washing and returning to the soldiers their own clothing with name tags, organizational patches, and skill badges. The concept of individual “wash and return” laundry support allows each soldier to turn in 12 to 15 pounds of personal laundry per week. Clothing and limited, lightweight textile repairs performed by the CR element are limited to individual clothing of units being supported with shower and laundry services. Laundered clothing includes necessary repairs that are returned to the supported personnel within 24 hours.

OPERATIONAL COMMAND STRUCTURE

The two SLCR platoons consist of a platoon headquarters and three SLCR sections or teams. See Figure 1-1. SLCR sections/teams may be separately dispersed across the battlefield. They allow each team to operate independently in support of approximately 500 troops per day or 3,500 troops per week or collectively based on personnel strength or organizational elements to be supported. Each SLCR section/team may be tasked organized to support a designated area or assigned unit(s). The supported unit receiving SLCR services may be tasked by higher headquarters to provide meal support to SLCR personnel.

Operational Command Structure. Command element personnel have certain responsibilities with regard to field, mobile SLCR operations. These operations are a theater army or corps asset that is assigned to the TAACOM or the COSCOM. Field services require close coordination between those who provide the support and those who receive it. See Figure 3-1 (page 3-2) for command and support channels for SLCR sections/teams. These command elements' responsibilities are --

attached units. The supported units coordinate their requirements through logistical channels. The following personnel coordinate closely to provide SLCR operations:

- Supported unit logistics officer.
- COSCOM ACoS, Services.
- DISCOM SPO Officer.
- Supply officer of the MSB.
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NOTE: Detailed SLCR operational information is provided to the supported unit in the administrative-logistics order.

Battalion Operations Officer. The responsibility for SLCR services begins at the battalion level where operations are planned, organized, controlled, and directed. The battalion operations officer directs the following actions:

- Determines the general area for the site selection.
- Arranges with preventive medicine or water treatment specialists to test the water.
- Arranges for the distribution of water to operational sites if adequate fresh water is not available.
- Arranges for additional help as required for the setup of the site.
- Arranges for site personnel to have their meals with supported units, if required.
- Publishes the source of supplies to support operational requirements.
- Sets up SOP/TSOP that provide for reports and records.
- Sets up a battalion loading plan which incorporates the FSC's transportation requirements.
- Coordinates with area units for environmental considerations.
- Coordinates with supported units to move and defend the operating sites.
- Coordinates release times, communications, and possible succeeding missions for the unit.

Company Commander and XO. The company commander delegates authority for mission operations to the his XO, platoon leaders, and section/team leaders. If the company is operating as a separate unit and not as an element of a battalion, then, the company commander may also have to perform the duties of the battalion operations officer. The XO will help the CO in running the company's administrative areas. See Chapter 2, Section I for the duties of company headquarters elements. The CO and/or XO direct the following actions:

- Gives orders and information on scheduling changes to platoon or section leader.
- Verifies that preventive medicine personnel or water treatment specialist personnel have checked the water supply.

- Coordinates with supported unit(s) for personnel to provide help with S/L operations.
- Ensures the coordination of meals and billeting for his troops with the supported unit.
- Inspects field operations periodically.
- Ensures requests for supplies are forwarded to the source of supply.
- Participates in battalion staff meetings and conferences.

Platoon Leader. The platoon leader coordinates platoon functions with other units. Based on the platoon sergeant's recommendations, he approves or disapproves selected sites. If there is doubt about the water supply, then, he coordinates through the company to the battalion operations to get preventive medicine personnel to test the water. He also plans for site security and coordinates this effort through battalion operations. He prepares and maintains SLCR platoon's status report and briefs CO/XO on SLCR operations as required.

Platoon Sergeant. The platoon sergeant supervises and monitors SLCR platoon operations; and, advises the chain of command (CO, XO, and platoon leader) on SLCR operations. The platoon sergeant --

- Selects field sites for platoon headquarters.
- Supervises site selection for platoon operations.
- Prepares SOP/TSOP for platoon operations.
- Sets up training schedules for SLCR platoon training and monitors the training.
- Assists in preparing the SLCR platoon status report.
- Coordinates scheduling needs with supported units for the platoon sections/teams on SLCR activities.
- Inspects SLCR field sites.
- Consolidates SLCR administrative records/reports and supply requirements and forwards them through chain-of-command channels.
- Makes sure that personnel receive meals, billets, and perform in area security.
- Assumes the platoon leader's duties in the absence of the platoon leader.
- Directs PMCS of platoon equipment.

SLCR Section/Team Chief. The section/team chief works under the supervision of the SLCR platoon sergeant. The SLCR section/team chief --

- Provides input for the SOP/TSOP for SLCR operations.

- Selects operating sites for SLCR section/team.
- Supervises the layout and setup of the site, which includes advising on and conducting operational inspections; and, ensures the SLCR section/team is complying with environmental standards IAW SOP/TSOP and guidelines/directives from higher headquarters.
- Reports to SLCR platoon sergeant/platoon leader on status of SLCR section's/team's operations, which includes preparing (consolidating) and maintaining administrative records/reports.

Shower NCO. The shower NCO is supervised by the SLCR section/team chief. The shower NCO supervises the day-to-day shower activities to include issuing daily shower work orders. He --

- Provides input for the SOP/TSOP for showering and delousing support operations.
- Assists on selecting operating site(s).
- Supervises the layout and setup of the site(s).
- Sets up shower and delousing equipment load plans.
- Enforces operational safety rules and precautionary measures to include executing environmental standards.
- Develops and distributes the work schedules.
- Ensures that a separate shower schedule is set up for males and females.
- Notifies the SLCR section/team chief on any problem(s) regarding site operations.
- Prepares, maintains, and submits required records/reports to SLCR section/team chief.
- Determines shower supply requirements and forwards request(s) through supply support channels.
 - Obtains flooring materials for the building of duckboards or pallets for walkways and shower tents. He supervises the construction.
 - Obtains materials for building storage bins and shelves as needed to expedite shower operations. He supervises the construction.
- Coordinates with supported unit(s) personnel on delousing requirements.
- Coordinates with preventive medicine personnel to test water, if required.
- Inspects section's/team's equipment and supervises PMCS activities as needed.
- Ensures shower operations are being performed to standards.
- Conducts unit and individual training as required.

Laundry NCO. The laundry NCO is supervised by the SLCR section/team chief. The laundry NCO supervises the day-to-day laundry activities to include issuing daily laundry work orders. He --

- Provides input to the SOP/TSOP for laundry operations.
- Assists on selecting operating site(s).
- Supervises the layout and setup of the site(s).
- Sets up laundry equipment load plans.
- Enforces operational safety rules and precautionary measures to include executing environmental standards.
- Develops and distributes work schedules.
- Notifies the SLCR section/team chief on any problem(s) regarding site operations.
- Determines laundry supply requirements and forwards request(s) through supply support channels.
- Prepares, maintains, and submits required records/reports to SLCR section/team chief.
- Inspects section's/team's equipment and supervises PMCS activities as needed.
- Ensures laundered items are returned to appropriate personnel and/or organization(s) within 24 hours.
- Conducts unit/individual training as required.

Shower and Laundry Specialists. S/L specialists perform the day-to-day activity taskings for S/L operations. They--

- Operate section equipment and perform PMCS.
- Perform shower and laundry operations.

NOTE: Under the supervision of shower personnel, the supported unit's personnel may assist in the following actions: set up and dismantle of shower point(s)/operations and delousing equipment; and, conduct delousing operations. Supported unit's personnel will be responsible for securing their unit's valuables during showering and delousing operations. Supported unit will coordinate for medical support personnel in delousing operations.

- Perform required S/L reports, records, and inventory data.

Fabric Repair NCO. The fabric repair NCO works under the direct supervision of the SLCR section/team chief. The fabric repair NCO supervises the day-to-day fabric repair activities and issues daily (clothing and limited, light textiles) repair work orders. He--

- Provides input for the SOP/TSOP for repair operations on clothing and limited, lightweight textiles.
- Assists on selecting operating site(s).
- Supervises the layout and the setup of the site(s).
- Sets up fabric repair, equipment load plans.
- Enforces operational safety rules and precautionary measures to include executing environmental standards.
- Develops and distributes work schedules.
- Notifies the SLCR section/team chief on any problem(s) regarding site operations.
- Prepares, maintains, and submits required records/reports to SLCR section/team chief.
- Inspects section's/team's equipment and supervises PMCS activities as needed.
- Determines fabric repair supply requirements and forwards request(s) through supply support channels.
- Ensures repairs are performed to standards.
- Supervises pickup and receipt of repaired laundry and limited, lightweight textiles.
- Conducts unit/individual training as required.

Fabric Repair Specialists. Fabric repair specialists perform the day-to-day activity taskings for repairing clothing and limited, lightweight textiles. They--

- Operate section equipment and perform PMCS.
- Make necessary repairs on clothing and (limited) lightweight textiles IAW TMs 10-8400-252-23 and 10-8400-203-23, FM 10-16, and SB 10-523.
- Perform required shop records, reports, and inventory data.

Site Selection Requirements. The mission assigned to the FSC by higher headquarters is the chief consideration used in selecting a SLCR site for operations. (In most instances, the units that the laundry site supports deliver and pick up their laundry and repair articles at the designated site. The units that the shower site supports provide the trucks that are used to deliver the soldiers for shower operations.) The SLCR site selection depends upon the mission. When possible, the SLCR site is located near the units or the commands that are supported. The location should have plenty of clean water, proper drainage (gentle sloping terrain), good roads, and natural cover and concealment.

Water Requirements. The S/L elements of the SLCR section/team must have an ample supply of clean water, which can be non-potable. Each mobile laundry unit uses about 350 gallons of water per hour. Each nine-head shower uses over 1,200 plus gallons of water per hour; the twelve-head shower uses over

1,200 plus gallons of water per hour. LADS uses 240 gallons of water per 20-hour period. This water must be as free from impurities as possible. Considerations for water include --

NOTE: The SLCR section/team chief must ensure that the wastewater does not pollute the water that is used for drinking, cooking, and bathing.

- *Water allotment.* IAW AR 700-135, the office of the surgeon general requires that each soldier take a shower and change clothes at least every seven days for health reasons, regardless of climatic conditions. Laundry and shower requirements are based on this weekly cycle. The recommended water consumption factor for hot, cold, or temperate climates is 6.5 gallons per soldier per day for laundering of clothing and 3 gallons per soldier per day for showers. As a rule, it takes 3 gallons of water for every pound of clothing processed and a flow rate per shower head of 2.5 gallons per minute. Table 3-1 (pages 3-9 and 3-10) shows the water planning data used for laundry and shower operations.

NOTE: Remember, S/L operations do not need potable water for normal operations in most climatic areas, but the water must be disinfected. The water may require some treatment to remove foreign mater and microorganisms. When non-potable water is used for showers, signs are posted warning soldiers not to drink it. The Army water doctrine requires that potable water be used in an arid environment.

- *Water acquisition.* Currently, there is no standard form to request water for field laundries or showers. Normally, the platoon sergeant or the section sergeant/team leader selects a site that has an abundant water supply. In arid environments or where potable water must be supplied, the SLCR sections/teams coordinate their potable water requirements with the FSC HQ, which coordinates through the battalion to the MMC. Two water sites are always selected: one for immediate operations, the other for site relocation or movement when required. Preventive medicine personnel must test water for purity. If the water is not clean enough to drink, SLCR personnel must post signs telling troops not to drink it. Potable and disinfected non-potable water will be used through the shower units at different times. Non-potable fresh water can be used to operate the laundry unit. The degree of treatment of this raw water depends on its condition. The Army water purification units use four water treatment processes to treat raw water: coagulation and flocculation, filtration, reverse osmosis, and disinfection. See TB MED 577 and FM 10-52-1 for water treatment measures.

Table 3-1. Laundry and shower planning data

LAUNDRY WATER PLANNING DATA					
A Gallons Per Load (A/B)	B Pounds Per Load	C Gallons Per Pound	D Pounds Per Soldier/Week	E Pounds Per Soldier/Day (D/7)	F Gallons Per Soldier/Day (C x E)
180	60	3	15	2.14	6.42
NINE-HEAD SHOWER WATER PLANNING DATA					
A Minutes Per Shower	B Cycles Per Hour (60/7)	C Soldiers Per Cycle	D Soldiers Per Hour (B x C)	E Usage** Factor	F Showers Per Hour (D x E)
7	8.6	9	77.4*	.70 Division .85 Corps .90 COMMZ	54 66 70
G Gallons Per Hour (Equipment)	H Gallons Per Soldier/Week (G/F)	I Gallons Per Soldier/Day (H/7)			
1,200	22.20 Division 18.20 Corps 17.10 COMMZ	3.20 Division 2.60 Corps 2.50 COMMZ			
*The 77.4 showers per hour assumes a constant flow of traffic where nine persons would instantaneously replace the persons using the showers without any break in the sequence.					

**The usage factor is based on unscheduled maintenance, late troop arrival, and working requirements of the supported unit.

Table 3-1. Laundry and shower planning data (continued)

TWELVE-HEAD SHOWER WATER PLANNING DATA					
A Minutes Per Shower	B Cycles Per Hour (60/7)	C Soldiers Per Cycle	D Soldiers Per Hour (B x C)	E Usage** Factor	F Showers Per Hour (D x E)
7	8.6	12	103.2*	.70 Division .85 Corps .90 COMMZ	72 88 93
G Gallons Per Hour (Equipment)	H Gallons Per Soldier/Week (G/F)	I Gallons Per Soldier/Day (H/7)			
1,200	16.70 Division 13.60 Corps 12.90 COMMZ	2.30 Division 1.90 Corps 1.80 COMMZ			

*The 103.2 showers per hour assumes a constant flow of traffic where twelve persons would instantaneously replace the persons using the showers without any break in the sequence.

**The usage factor is based on unscheduled maintenance, late troop arrival, and working requirements of the supported unit.

- *Water areas.* The following measures are taken for water use and acquisition.
 - Areas in towns and cities. Towns and cities usually have a water system which can support operations. SLCR sections/teams use this system when it is available.
 - Areas without fresh water. When SLCR sections/teams operate in an area without a supply of fresh water, the 3,000-gallon collapsible water tank can be used. Delivery of water must be coordinated through supporting water transportation teams or the supported unit.

- Areas with hard water. When the field laundry is in a hard water area, it is important to use the proper type and amount of detergent.

Fuel Supply. Proper planning and coordination of fuel support through supply channels are required if operations are to start up immediately on arrival at a site. Table 3-2 gives the hourly planning requirements for each piece of SLCR equipment.

Table 3-2. SLCR fuel planning data

Component	Gallons Per Hour	Type Of Fuel
10-KW Generator	1.09	Diesel
M85 Water Heater	2.50	Diesel
Dryer	2.10	Diesel
3-KW Generator	0.84	MOGAS
5-KW Generator	0.57	Diesel
M80 Water Heater	2.50	Diesel
Delouser	0.35	MOGAS

Terrain. The SLCR section/team chief must choose a firm, sloping, and well-drained area that will support the SLCR equipment and the vehicles in any weather. He must allow enough space for tents, vehicle parking, and vehicle turn-around area.

Roads. The SLCR section/team chief selects a site that is near a traveled road or road network so that SLCR services are available to supported units. Inside the operating site, there must be enough space for parking vehicles, room for the vehicles to turn around, and room for handling the numbers of soldiers at the site at any one time. The SLCR section/team chief plans the layout for roads in the area so that vehicles can get to the required place and out again. A one-way traffic flow is usually the best, especially, when there are blackout or restricted light conditions.

Cover And Concealment. A site is selected which provides natural protection from air or ground attack. Camouflage screens and nets are used to conceal the operational site. If camouflage screens and nets are not available, natural camouflage is used, such as tree limbs or shrubbery. A protected slope or grove of trees makes for a good windbreak. The SLCR section/team chief should also think about using available buildings for operations, taking advantage of road systems, and blending into built-up areas. The SLCR section/team chief pays particular attention as to where wash water drains, as this could draw attention to the operational areas.

NOTE: Seasonal (environmental) and artificial camouflage will best protect the SCLR operational area(s) against attack. These types of camouflage are checked periodically for wear and tear, decay (especially for natural camouflage materials), and replaced often or as needed.

Layout and Setup of SLCR Section/Team Elements. After a site is selected, you must lay out and set up your equipment. Think about layout planning, workflow planning, and equipment setup for --

Laundry Element. The work area and the bivouac area should take advantage of all natural and artificial concealment elements. Take these measures:

- *Layout planning.* It is sometimes necessary to have two or more SLCR sections/teams in the same place to provide the required support for a command or organization. Suggested layouts for a single laundry element and for two or more laundry elements, including operational equipment and set up, are shown in Figures 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, and 3-5 (pages 3-12 through 3-15). Depending upon METTC-TC and higher headquarters guidance, the shower and/or laundry elements for either TOE 42414L0 or 10414L0 may be utilized separate from each other. (The requirement, though, is to have the SLCR section/team to perform as a whole unit entity.) Note these planning consideration areas:

- Receiving and shipping area. Set up separate tents for receiving and shipping operations, when possible. Separating the two operations prevents crowding and confusion. Place tents so that they can be reached easily for delivering or picking up laundry. Ensure that the traffic flow pattern allows this. However, one GP large tent or a 48- by 20-foot TEMPER may be used to combine these two operations together into a single operating site.

- Laundry work area. The laundry work area should be set up next to the shipping and receiving tent. For the M-85 series equipped unit, a GP large tent is ideal for the work area since it can accommodate two laundry trailers. If the TEMPER is being used, add on to its structure.

NOTE: LADS will not fit within a GP large tent. LADS is being constructed to withstand the effects of exposure, and options are being considered for the use of a shelter system with LADS.

- Bivouac area. Normally, a GP medium tent or compatible TEMPER is used to billet laundry personnel.

- *Work flow planning.* The laundry NCO plans the work flow. He plans for bulk and/or individual laundry. He bases his plans on the following considerations.

- Receiving area. The receiving area is where soiled laundry is delivered. The soiled laundry is processed and sent to the wash and dry area.

- Laundry work area. The laundry is washed, extracted, and dried in this area. Upon completion, it is sent to the shipping (pickup) area.

- Shipping area. The laundry is processed for delivery to the supported unit; or, because of METT-TC conditions, the supported unit will come back for its pickup.

- *Setup of equipment.* Mobile laundry units must be placed in position before the GP large tent or TEMPER that is used for the laundry work area is set up. Some components are stored or mounted on the mobile laundry unit for shipment and storage. During use, remove stored components from the mobile

laundry unit. Ensure that water supply, water drainage, and electrical connections are considered when the mobile laundry units are positioned. For all setup, operational, and maintenance procedures for your specific mobile laundry unit, use the FMs 10-3510-209-10, 10-3510-220-10, or 10-3510-222-10.

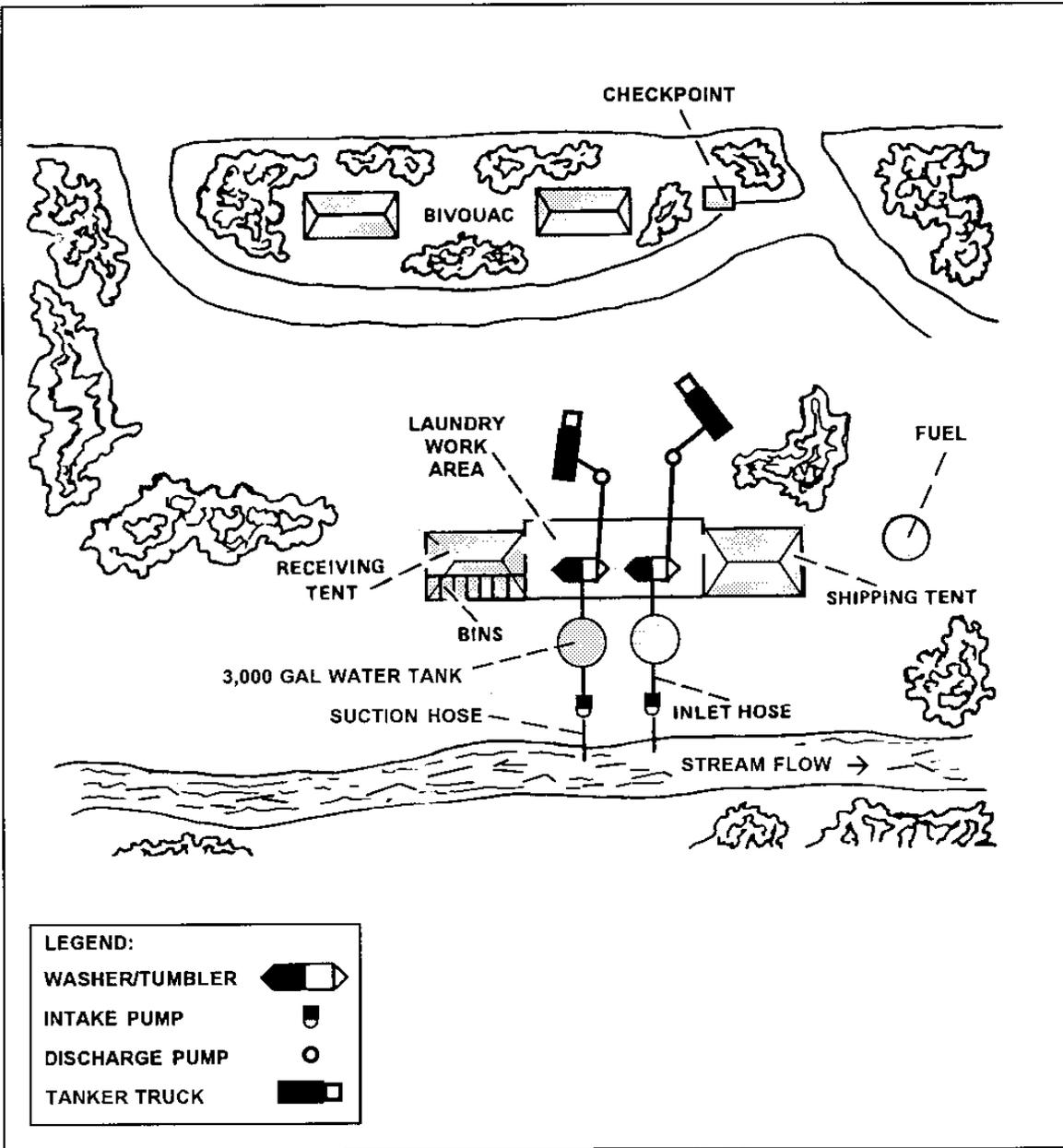


Figure 3-2. Overview of a suggested layout for a laundry operation

(NOTE: Figure 3-2 depicts laundry operations under TOE 42414L0.)

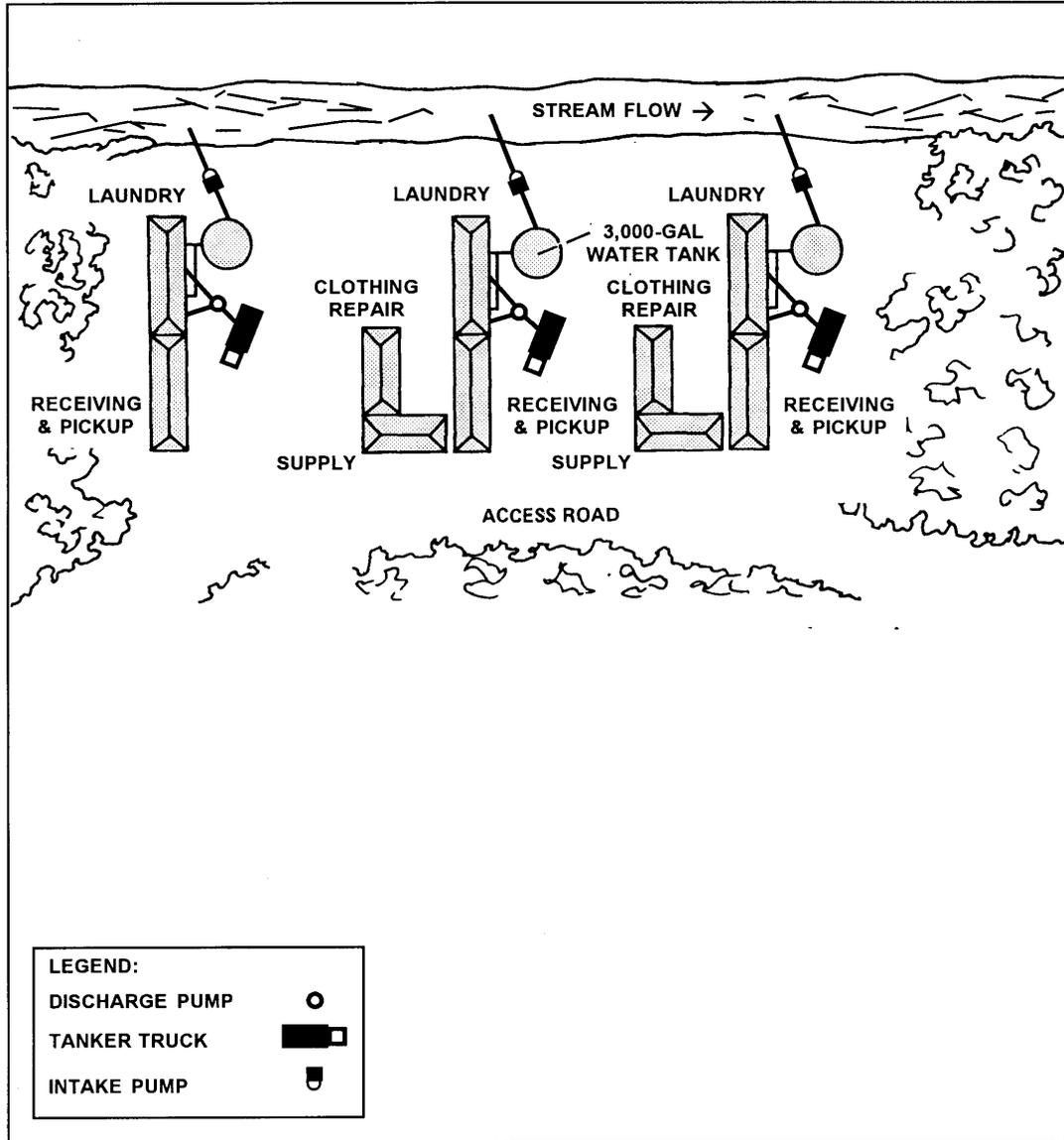


Figure 3-3. Overview of a suggested layout for two or more laundry operations

(NOTE: Figure 3-3 depicts laundry operations under TOE 42414L0.)

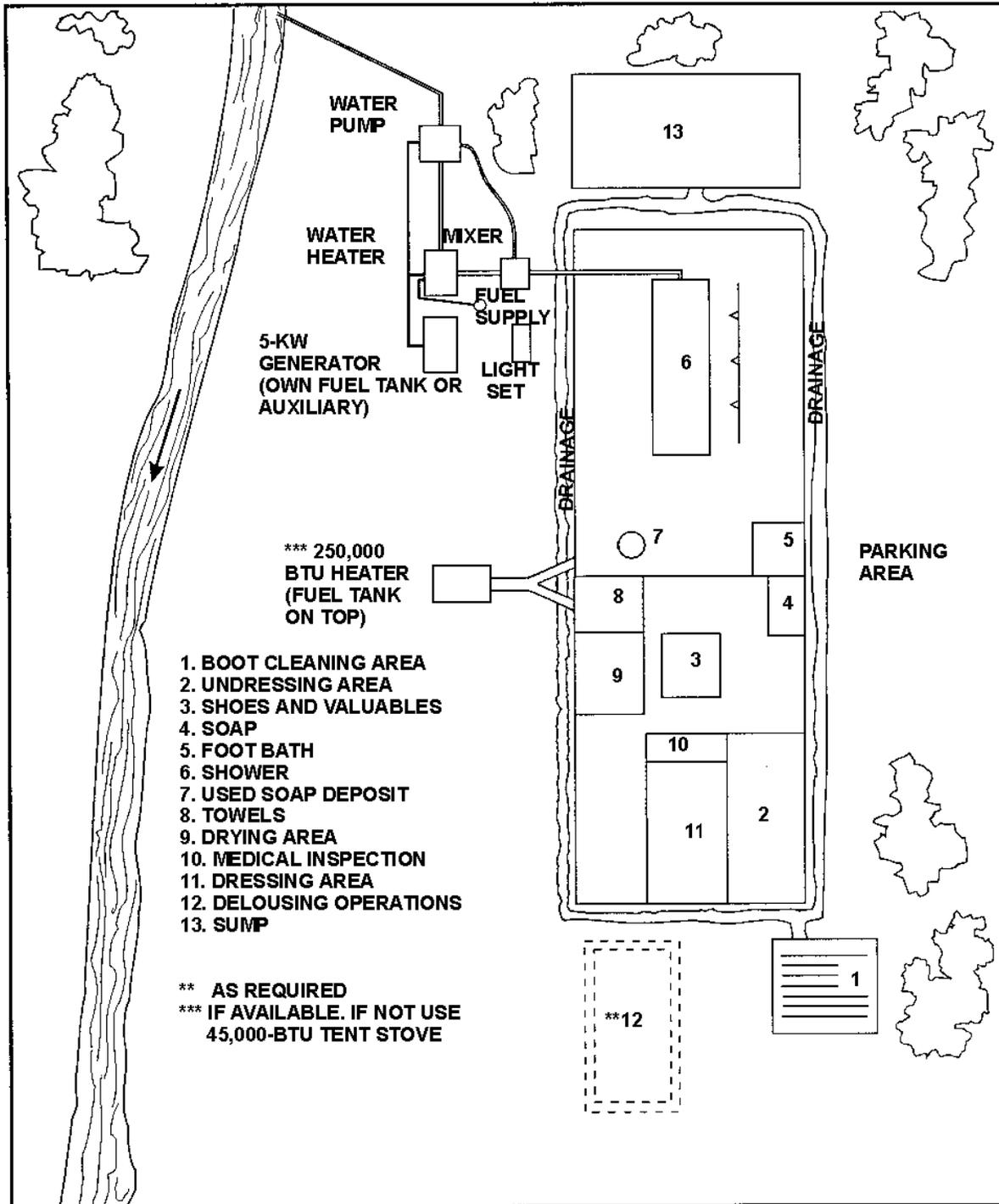


Figure 3-4. Suggested shower layout

(NOTE: Placement description #4 is a soap dispensing/disposal or storage area. A required soap area is needed for those personnel who did not bring their required washing soap to shower tent or for those disposing their used soap.)

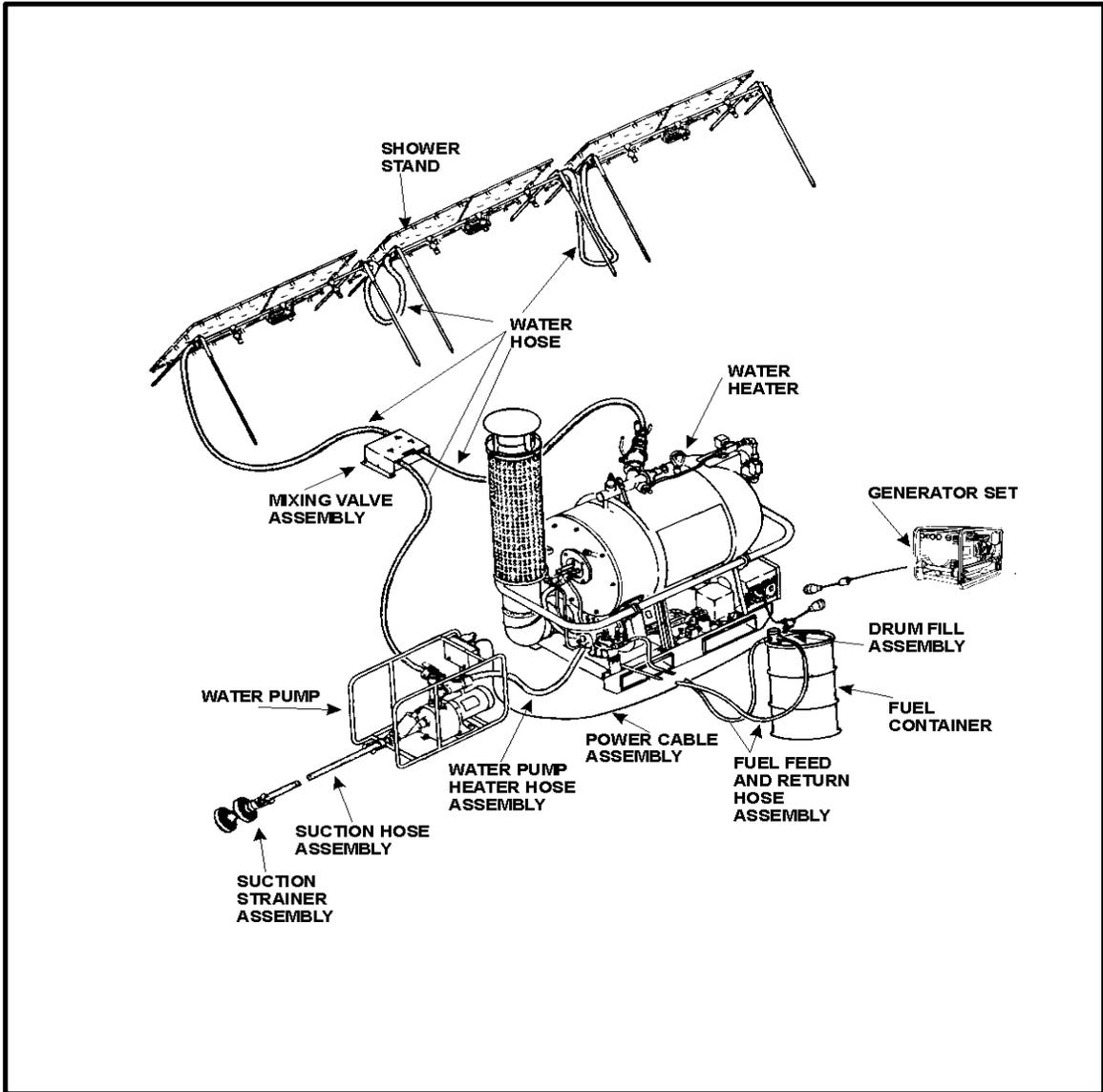


Figure 3-5. Shower equipment setup – nine-head shower unit

Clothing and Limited, Lightweight Textile Repair Element. The work and bivouac areas of the CR element should take advantage of all natural and artificial cover and concealment factors. The following measures are taken:

- *Layout planning.* Collocate the fabric repair element with the laundry element. Most items for fabric repairs have to be laundered before being repaired.
 - Shop operations area. Set up of the clothing and repair operations is co-located in the receiving and shipping tent(s).
 - Bivouac area. Normally, use a GP medium tent or compatible TEMPER tent to billet fabric repair personnel.
- *Work flow planning.* Normally, one end of the fabric repair tent is selected as the receiving area. This is where the customer delivers items for repair. The middle portion of the tent is selected as the repair work area. This is where the sewing machines are set up. The other end of the tent is selected as the shipping (pickup) area. This is where the finished items are inspected and processed for return to the customer.
- *Set up of equipment.* Ensure that laundry carts can maneuver between the sewing machines and in the center aisle. Consider the electrical connections when the sewing machines are being positioned.

S/L Elements. The work areas (applicable to SLCR activities, too) and the bivouac areas should take advantage of all natural and artificial camouflage elements. Take these collocated, AO measures:

- *Layout planning.* Sometimes, it is necessary to set up two or more S/L “subsections/teams” in the same place to provide the required support for a command or organization. These elements can operate as a separate “entity” section or as a combined S/L “entity” section (under TOE 42414L0). Suggested layouts for a single S/L section and for two or more S/L sections are shown in Figures 3-6 and 3-7 (pages 3-18 and 3-19). This requirement may be required for the S/L element of the SLCR section/team, depending on higher headquarters directive and influence of METT-TC.
- *Work flow planning.* The shower NCO and laundry NCO will coordinate their plans for proper work flow processing. They base their plans on mission requirements. The mission may call for a shower only operation or for a S/L operation. Delousing support operations must be planned, if needed. If delousing is required, then, a separate tent must be used for the delousing mission.
 - Shower layout. Each shower setup requires two GP medium tents or one 48- by 20-foot TEMPER tent. An additional GP medium tent or one 16- by 20-foot TEMPER is required to support the delousing operation.
 - S/L collocation layout. Each S/L setup requires GP medium tents or necessary TEMPER or modular tents. These GP tents or TEMPER/modular tents are joined together. Two GP medium tents or one 48- by 20-foot TEMPER will support showering and clothes changing needs. Laundry operations will be set up in either one GP large tent or one 48- by 20-foot TEMPER. Refer to Figure 3-7 (page 3-19) for layout scheme.

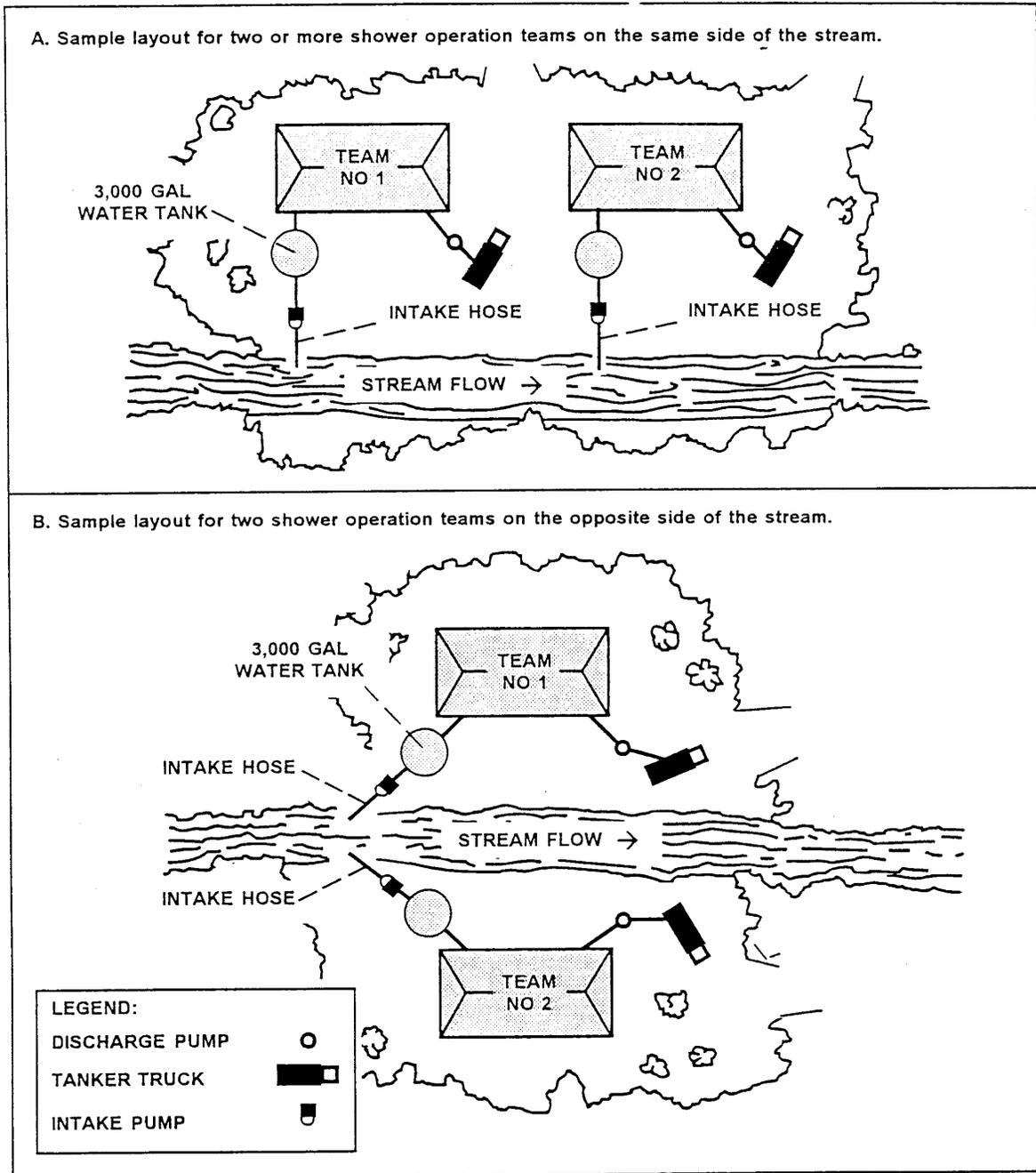


Figure 3-6. Shower layouts

(NOTE: Figure 3-6 depicts shower operations under TOE 42414L0.)

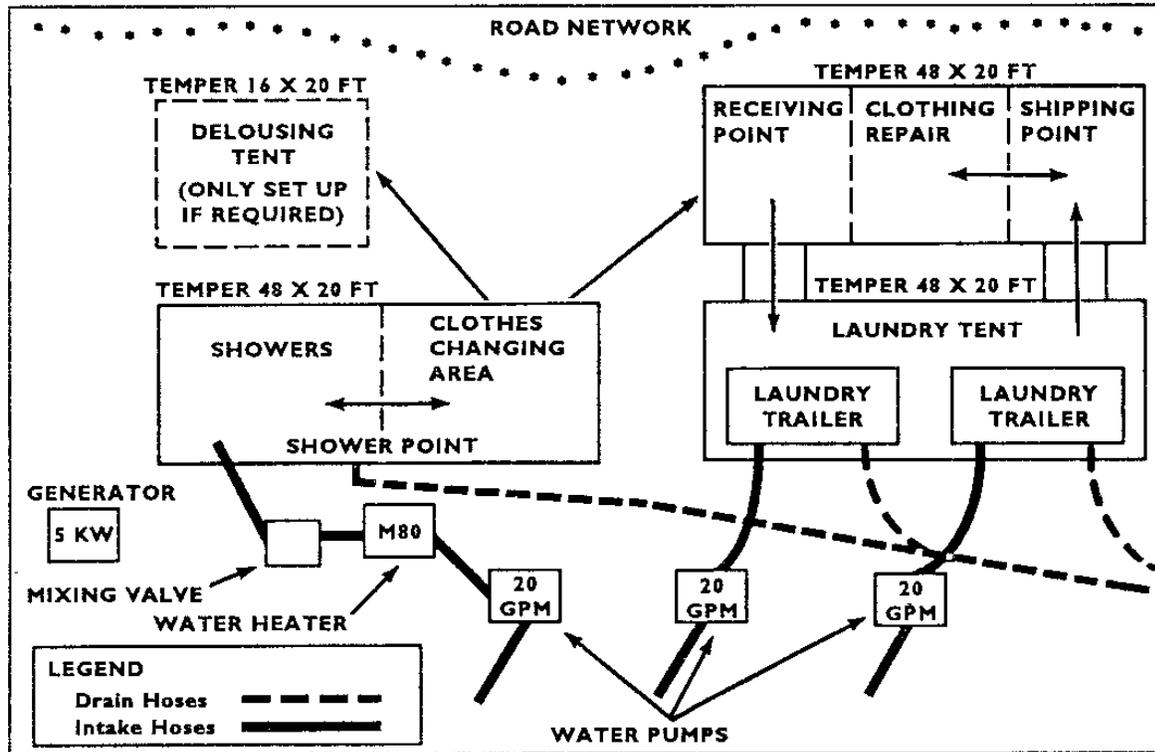


Figure 3-7. Suggested composite site layout for one SLCR section/team operations under TOE 10414L0

- *Setup of equipment.* Locate the water pump no more than 10 meters from the water source. Locate all equipment to support the shower operations outside the tent on the same side. This eases operation, PMCS, and the monitoring of equipment during operations.
- *Drainage system.* Dig a ditch to carry wastewater to a point that is downstream from the intake hose. Ensure that the drainage ditch runs completely around the shower area. If rules for protecting the environment do not allow *used* water to go into the stream or into the ground, then, the commander, according to AR 700-135, must check with the local environmental agency that has jurisdiction over the area of operations. The environmental agency will give instructions concerning the proper disposition of the water.

SLCR PLATOON HEADQUARTERS FUNCTION

Platoon headquarters serves as the command and control element of the SLCR sections/teams. Its functions consist of supervising, directing, and coordinating showers, laundry, and clothing limited, lightweight textiles repair operations for supporting elements and the FSC itself. The platoon sergeant's duties, as supervisor of platoon SLCR operations, are to--

- Determine mission requirements.
- Prepare OPLANS.
- Set up and monitor platoon and SLCR sections'/teams' training and preventative maintenance procedures.

- Consolidate SLCR sections'/teams' production reports and schedules.
The platoon headquarters functional requirements consider --

POL Requirements. Planning guides and factors are available that give fuel consumption rates for estimating petroleum requirements for generators, heating equipment, pumping equipment, and wheeled vehicles. This information is provided in an automated POL software package. The OPLOGPLN is obtainable from Commander, US ARMY CASCOM, Directorate of Combat Developments for Combat Service Support, ATTN: Planning Factors Branch (ATCL-CFP), 3901 A Avenue, Suite 220, Fort Lee, VA 23801-1809. You may E-mail for them at OPLOGPLN@LEE-DSN1.ARMY.MIL. Ensure you include your return address on all correspondence methods used. Planning factors may also be obtained in FMs 10-13 and 101-10-1.

Personnel Requirements. The achievement of the SLCR platoon's mission is of the utmost importance to the overall company mission. However, if the SLCR platoon personnel are not provided with their basic needs, the mission cannot be met. The platoon leader ensures that his soldiers are being fed and that they are being provided with suitable living quarters. He ensures that enough personnel are available to secure the defense of the platoon area. Note the following measures:

- *Billeting.* The TOE shows the number of personnel authorized for setting up the SLCR platoon. Using this number of personnel, the platoon sergeant and/or SLCR team/section chief calculates the tentage requirements by referring to TM 10-8340-211-13. This TM gives the square footage for tents so that the number of soldiers per tent can be computed. Use TM 10-8340-224-23P for modular, extendable tent or TM 10-5410-229-14 for the TEMPER tent requirements. The allotted foot space per soldier for fixed military billeting facilities/barracks is in AR 210-50.
- *Meals.* The platoon sergeant and/or SLCR section/team chief informs higher headquarters of the names of soldiers to be fed (for accountability) and meal requirements. He tells the soldiers of the mealtimes and locations. The platoon sergeant and/or SLCR section/team chief computes meal requirements as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{NUMBER OF SOLDIERS} \times 3 \text{ MEALS PER DAY} \times \\ & \text{NUMBER OF DAYS OPERATING} = \text{MEAL REQUIREMENTS} \end{aligned}$$

- *Security.* The platoon sergeant and/or SLCR section/team chief determines the number of soldiers needed to secure the platoon/section/team area(s) as directed by higher headquarters. Either is responsible for selecting soldiers for guard duty and for briefing them on their responsibilities and duties. Occasionally, the supporting unit provides the security guards.
- *OPLANS.* The purpose, content, and format of OPLANS are given in FM 101-5. OPLANS contain the following information:

- Situation.
- Mission.
- Assignment of tasks.

- Support and assistance to be provided. Additional requirement considerations include --

- Site selection and supply requirements must be determined before the OPLANS are prepared.

- The size of the platoon or section/team and the amount of assigned equipment determine the number of soldiers required to set up a SLCR site. See TMs 10-8340-211-13, 10-5410-229-14, or 10-8340-224-23P for the number of soldiers required to pitch your specific tents.

Platoon Training. The SLCR platoon sergeant and section/team NCOs set up a training schedule for equipment training, ARTEPs/MTPs, and common task training. The platoon sergeant conducts periodic checks on the training to ensure that it is based on current doctrine. He also is the master trainer of junior sergeants of the platoon. He is directly responsible for all they do or fail to do. The platoon sergeant personally trains and checks them to see that they are fully trained in their duties. Section/team NCOs train their subordinates to perform collective/individual tasks to prescribed standards.

Preventive Maintenance Programs. The platoon sergeant prepares a schedule for SLCR preventive maintenance activities. The schedule is monitored to ensure that the preventive maintenance is performed according to the appropriate TMs. DA Form 2404 is checked for completeness and correctness and for the reporting of non-repairable deficiencies to organizational maintenance. The platoon sergeant periodically checks the platoon equipment to ensure that all deficiencies not corrected by the operator have been recorded. DD Form 1970 is periodically checked for completeness and correctness. The platoon sergeant checks the REMARKS column of DD Form 1970 to ensure that fuel and oil were added to the equipment at appropriate maintenance intervals. Detailed instructions for filling out DA Form 2404 and DD Form 1970 are in DA Pamphlet 738-750. The platoon sergeant reviews the following forms to ensure that equipment is scheduled for services: DD Form 314, DA Form 2405, DA Form 2406, and DA Form 2407. More information on these forms is in DA Pamphlet 738-750. Use unit maintenance procedures on the M85-series laundry unit as prescribed in TMs 10-3510-209-24, 10-3510-220-10, and 10-3520-222-10; for showers use TM 10-4510-206-14 (nine-head) and TO 50D1-3-1 (twelve-head); and, use TM 10-3530-207-14 for the trailer mounted, clothing repair shop.

Production Reports. Each SLCR element prepares daily production reports. The SLCR platoon sergeant consolidates these reports upon receipt from the SLCR section/team chiefs. He then submits them to higher headquarters. The SLCR platoon sergeant receives information from the supporting unit on the number of male and female soldiers scheduled for SLCR activities so that a time schedule can be prepared. He informs higher headquarters and supporting units of the SLCR hours of operation and location. The following report forms are used.

- *DA Form 4765-R.* The front of this form is used to record operating personnel and hours of operations. The reverse is used to record the amount of laundry processed and the types of supplies used.

- *DA Form 4766-R.* Pending a revision and name change to this form, the front of this form will only be used to record units served, number of personnel processed, processing times, and types of supplies used. *The backside to this form will not be used, since clothing exchange operations are no longer applicable.* Refer to Table 2-3 for other forms that can be used.

COMMUNICATIONS

Refer to Chapter 1, Figures 1-2 and 1-3 for proposed wire net and radio system for FSC and its SLCR platoons and section/team elements. Use the same C² procedures to set up your communications net as identified in the TSOP and directions or orders received from higher headquarters. Also, see FM 100-6 on information operations. Use FMs 24-1, 24-19, and 24-35 for conducting information communication capabilities and procedures.

Section II

SHOWER SECTION

ORGANIZATION FOR OPERATIONS

Shower personnel will meet the needs of supported units by providing warm showers. This service helps to provide a hygienic need and a moral uplift to the soldier in the field. Shower capabilities and operations are explained next.

Capabilities. The shower operational element has the following attributes:

- Under TOE 10414L0, shower element consists of ten shower specialists. This section works 10 hours a day. If the 9-head shower system is used, it provides shower service for 500 soldiers a day. If the 12-head shower system is used, it services 750 soldiers a day. The shower element in the SLCR section/team configuration may be set up at a fixed site, based on required support needed. Under TOE 42414L0, shower element consists of three shower specialist. Each shower section works 10 hours a day, providing shower service for approximately 18, 500 per week at the rate of one shower per man per week. The shower element may be setup at a fixed site or moves from time to time to provide services to troops in forward areas.
- Prior coordination through support channels and conditions of METT-TC determine the next location for both FSC, M and FSC, DS. Shower elements under TOE 42414L0 serving non-divisional elements usually set up and operate at a site in a corps or theater army area.
- Shower elements may be attached to a division or a corps and may furnish services to units of less than company size. They may also be used to increase the capabilities of fixed-strength shower and laundry elements.

Shower and Laundry Operational Concept. S/L operational concept consist of the following actions:

- Supported personnel will arrive at the shower point with their dirty laundry and a change of clothing to wear after they shower. After showering, they will go to the laundry point and turn in up to 15 pounds of dirty clothing (TOE 10414L0). (Under TOE 42414L0, the requirement exists for turning in only 7.9 pounds of dirty clothing.) The soldiers place their dirty clothing in mesh bags: one mesh bag for the soldier's BDUs and laundry bag, and one for his socks, T-shirts, and underwear. Under TOE 10414L0,

mesh bags will only be used in containing the dirty laundry. Mesh bags will be identified and secured by one or more of the following methods:

- Mesh bags will be identified by pre-stamped number(s) on the outside of the bag.

or

- If the mesh bag has a draw string, the current Army numbered laundry pin set will be used. Mesh bags will be identified and secured with two numbered laundry pins.
- Mesh bags without a draw string will be secured using the US Air Force pin system. This system uses a very large pin to secure the mesh bag so contents do not spill out. Check CTA 50-970 for ordering required pins.

NOTE: Under TOE 42414L0 (QM FSC, DS), the “mesh bag system” is not used. The standard US Army “pin numbering system” is still to be used. Under TOE 10414L0, QM FSC, M will make use of the “mesh bag system.” Under each TOE (10414L0 and 42414L0), required administrative records and reports keeping is prepared and maintained as needed.

- Clothing needing repair will be identified when turned in for cleaning.
- The dirty clothing is laundered, repaired (if needed), and returned to the supported unit or soldier within 24 hours. If supported unit or soldiers are moved out of the SLCR area before the 24-hour turnaround time, coordination may be made with the supported unit for pickup. Or, the SLCR section/team uses its unit vehicles to deliver clean and repaired individual laundry to the supported unit or battalion S4 area as it depends on METT-TC.
- When medical personnel determine that mass delousing is required, a delousing station is set up. It's manned by supported unit personnel, under the supervision of shower point personnel. Shower personnel will train the supported unit's personnel how to set up, operate, and dismantle the delousing equipment. A medical representative must be present during mass delousing operations. The supported unit coordinates the presence of medical personnel with their supporting medical facility. More details on delousing operations will be explained later in this chapter.

NOTE: Delousing operation, when required, is performed with shower operation.

SHOWER EQUIPMENT SETUP

Depending on METT-TC and/or higher headquarters directives, two or more SLCR sections/teams (or S/L elements under TOE 42414L0) may be located together to provide the needed services. When fresh or potable water must be brought in by water tank trucks or by POL tanks that have been flushed out for water use, the water is stored in 3,000-gallon fabric collapsible tanks. The section/team NCO changes his layout plan to allow plenty of room for the 3,000-gallon tank or tanks. The pump works the same way with water from a tank as it does with water from a stream. The shower element, usually collocated near the laundry element, establishes its set up based on these features:

S/L Points. When two or more S/L points operate in the same area, the section/team chief or the section/team NCO(s) must be sure the intake hoses are located at about the same point. See Figure 3-6 for shower layout diagrams. If the two “teams” are on opposite sides of the same stream, the intake hoses and

drainage ditches are located at about the same points. (Under TOE 42414L0, laundry platoons stay in the company area, and the shower “teams” deploy forward.)

NOTE: In conjunction with showering when delousing operations need to be done, requiring power equipment, a GP medium tent or a 16- by 20-foot TEMPER tent can be requested. Delousing should not take place in the tents where soldiers are undressing, showering, or dressing. Soldiers should be fumigated outside in good weather when there is no wind. However, if there is bad weather, fumigating should take place in a separate tent.

Shower Element. When the shower element arrives at the operating site, the driver backs the 2 1/2-ton truck as close as possible to where the equipment will be placed. The tents are unloaded first and set up. Then, the duck-boards are placed in the tents for flooring. Use Figure 3-5 as a guide for positioning shower equipment. The water pump, water heater, and generator must be placed on level ground.

NOTE: A plate mounted on the water heater gives pre-operation, during-operation, and post-operation instructions. TM 10-4510-206-14 for your shower unit is kept in a canvas pocket attached to the generator. See this TM for set up and operational data on the shower equipment. Equipment setup involves --

- *Water pump setup.* To set up the water pump, shower personnel follow these steps:
 - Connect the suction hose strainer to the male end of the 25-foot, 1-inch water hose. Secure the coupling locking levers.

CAUTION

To prevent equipment damage, ensure that hose couplings are free of dirt or foreign matter and that coupling gaskets are in place before coupling hoses.

- Connect female end of water hose to water pump suction port.
- Place water pump on level surface about 20 feet from water source> Ensure suction lift does not exceed 15 feet.
- Place suction hose assembly and strainer into water source using one of two methods:
 - Place strainer on mound of stones or gravel and make large piles of stones upstream from strainer to divert debris from strainer.
 - Build a tripod made of tree branches, saplings, timber, or some type of construction material and suspend strainer from tripod. Build a barrier using tree branches or some type of construction material upstream from strainer to prevent leaves, weeds, or other debris from entering the strainer.

NOTE: Since the “new” strainer has a disk-like format, there may not be a need to construct piles of stones or gravel or tripod. See TM 10-4510-206-14 as needed.

- *Shower stand setup.* To set up the shower stand, shower personnel take the following steps:
 - Personnel assemble each shower stand by inserting the four legs into the sleeves of each riser. Erected shower stand is about 20 feet from the mixing valve. Connected sections of shower stand are done by using the 7 1/2-foot, 1-inch water hose.
 - A cap is placed on the shower stand end connector. See TM 10-4510-206-14 for more details on setting up the shower unit. See Figure 3-5 for diagram on shower equipment setup.
 - Before operations start, signs are posted to alert soldiers not to brush their teeth or rinse their mouths in the shower.

- *Water heater setup.* To set up the water heater, shower personnel take the following steps:
 - Place the water heater on level ground about 5 feet from the water pump. Construct, if possible, a suitable shelter or windbreak for the water heater to conserve fuel.
 - Connect the male coupling of the 1 1/2-inch water hose to the water pump. Connect the female end of the hose to the water heater intake.
 - Connect the female end of the 7 1/2-foot, 1-inch water hose to the water heater and the male end of the hose to the HOT fitting on the mixing valve.
 - Connect the male end of the 7 1/2-foot, 1-inch hose to the water pump outlet and the female end of the hose to the COLD fitting on the mixing valve.
 - Install the elbow on the water heater with a slight turn to the right to seat the pin in the slot.
 - Insert the smokestack and guard assembly through the bracket onto the elbow.
 - Tighten the screw on the bracket to secure the smokestack and guard assembly.

CAUTION

The exhaust duct becomes very hot when the shower unit is operating. To prevent severe burns, soldiers must not touch the duct while the equipment is in use.

- *Fuel connection setup.* To connect the fuel set up, shower personnel perform the following steps:
 - Place the fuel container about 5 feet from the water heater.

WARNING

Fuel used with the shower unit is highly flammable and may be dangerous to human life if handled improperly. All fuel fittings must be tightened firmly with a wrench to prevent leaks. Recheck all fittings when the water heater is operating to ensure no fuel leaks with the system under pressure.

- Screw the drum fill adapter into the fuel container.
- Connect the fuel line from the pump filter to the suction fitting on the drum fill adapter assembly.
- Connect the fuel line from the pump to the return fitting.
- Connect the cable assembly to the water heater, water pump, and power source.

WARNING

Use only specified fuel. Failure to do so may result in injury to personnel or equipment.

CAUTION

Lack of lubrication may cause pump damage when straight gasoline is used as fuel. To avoid failure, 1 quart of oil must be mixed with each 5 gallons of gasoline used.

- *Generator setup.* Moving the 5-kilowatt generator for the twelve-head shower unit (or the 3-kilowatt generator for the nine-head shower unit) requires extra help. The generator set is placed 15 to 20 feet from the water heater and the same distance from the water pump so that the three pieces of equipment are in a straight line. Since the 5-kilowatt generator weighs 960 pounds, it needs to be mounted in a trailer or positioned for operation by a forklift. See TM 5-6115-584-12 for more information on the 5-kilowatt generator and TM 5-6115-271-14 for the 3-kilowatt generator.

- The generator must not tilt more than 15 degrees. If the generator is not already mounted on a skid-board, the section/team members use planks, pallets, or ammunition boxes to level it.

- Section/team members check the switch operating the blower and fuel pump of the water heater to ensure it has been turned off. They also make certain that the water pump motor switch is turned off. The members of the shower team connect the two power cord cables to the generator receptacle box connections. One cable goes to the water pump receptacle connector and the other cable to the water heater receptacle connector.

- Shower operators ground the generator to an underground metallic water system, a metal rod, or a buried metal plate. The ground lead must be as strong as a number 6 copper wire. The ground must be a 5/8-inch solid rod or a 3/4-inch pipe. Soldiers drive in one 3-foot section, then screw in the next section. They continue this until they reach a depth of at least 8 feet so that they reach groundwater. When they remove the rod, they tap it to loosen the ground around it. Then they remove one section at a time. When the ground is too hard to drive in the ground rod, shower personnel use a metal plate of at least 9 square inches. They get this made at a maintenance activity and have one section of the ground rod welded to the plate. They bury the plate to a depth of about 4 feet and keep the soil damp at all times.

- *Fire extinguisher.* Personnel place a CO₂ or dry chemical fire extinguisher beside the shower equipment. They must use the extinguisher for all electrical and petroleum fires. Dirt or sand may be used on these fires, but NEVER use water to put out an electrical or petroleum fire.

- *Drainage system.* As previously stated in this text, a ditch should be dug to carry wastewater to a point downstream from the intake hose. The drainage ditch should run completely around the shower area. If rules for protecting the environment will not allow the used water to go into the stream or the river, battalion operations personnel will decide where drainage ditches must be dug.

- As much as 1,200 gallons of water an hour for the 12-head shower may be generated from each shower system. The ditch, therefore, must be wide and deep enough to take care of this water. The depth of the drainage ditch will depend on the type of soil and the slope of the area. A ditch of 1 foot wide and 3 feet deep will usually be satisfactory. Ditches should be located away from the parking lot so that the area will not get muddy. Discuss the drainage ditch construction with environmental engineer support element for EPA restrictions.

- Where wastewater cannot be emptied into a stream, a drainage soakage pit should be built about 100 feet from the shower area. It should be large enough to take care of

peak lows. If water has to be hauled away for disposal, it may be pumped into a 3,000-gallon collapsible, fabric water tank for temporary storage.

- *Portable duct-type heater and space heater.* When the shower element is operating in a cold climate requiring heat in the tents, personnel set up a 250,000-BTU heater or a 45,000-BTU space heater.

- When the 250,000-BTU heater is used, shower operators must be sure that the heater is level so that the fuel will flow evenly. They attach the asbestos-lined ends of the ducts to the heater and, then, attach the canvas ducts. When longer ducts are needed to heat the shower tent, the section chief prepares a request for extension ducts for the heater. Personnel run one duct to the shower tent. The duct, with the steam from the showers, will be enough to warm the tent. The heater is placed outside the tent.

CAUTION

This heater is dangerous because the fuel tank is on the heating element. It may explode if soldiers are not very careful. For this reason, sandbags should be placed around the heater. The bags should be stacked at least as high as the top of the fuel tank. **DO NOT LIGHT THIS HEATER WHEN IT IS WARM.**

- In some cases, a stove or space heater is used to warm a tent. Personnel position the stovepipe so that it goes through the hole in the tent top and extends higher than the tent. As a safety precaution, they install draft diverters and shields around the stovepipe opening. Also, all personnel should be trained in building and maintaining stove fires. They should practice and understand all fire precautions. See TMs 10-8340-211-13, 10-8340-224-23P, and 10-5410-229-14 on tents; and TMs 10-4500-200-13 and 5-4500-201-12 on space heaters.

SHOWER EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Shower personnel must perform daily operator, PMCS on shower equipment. TM 10-4510-206-14 gives detailed equipment maintenance information. When shower equipment operators find faults they cannot correct, they list them on DA Form 2404 and send the form to unit maintenance. They must inspect the equipment regularly, so that they can find defects and correct them before serious damage or equipment failure results. The shower equipment maintenance checks and services are given below.

Water Pump Maintenance. Shower personnel perform the following maintenance checks and services:

- *Before operations --*
 - Check the pump for possible damage.
 - See that the drain port is closed.
 - Inspect the strainer to be sure it is clean, has no leaks, and is properly positioned.

- Check power cord to see that it is properly connected and has not cracked.
- Check the hoses for twists or kinks in connections.

- See that the suction lift is not more than 15 feet.

- *During operations --*
 - Inspect the hoses for leaks and kinks in connections.
 - See that the strainer is still properly positioned.
 - Recheck the 15-foot distance of suction lift.

- *After operations --*
 - Inspect the water line strainer for dirt, breakage, and leaks.
 - Inspect the suction strainer to see that it is not dirty or clogged.

Five-Kilowatt or Three Kilowatt Generator Set Maintenance. Shower personnel must perform the following maintenance checks and services:

- *Before operations --*
 - Check the fuel tank to see that it is full and does not leak.
 - Check the oil level and add oil if the level is low.
 - Check the air cleaner for dirt.
 - Inspect the fuel filter for water, dirt, and cracks.
 - Check the power cord cables for loose or broken connections and for cracked insulation.
 - Inspect all meters for broken glass or loose mountings.
 - Check the starter rope and replace if worn or frayed.
 - Check the fuel line for loose connections.

- *During operations --*
 - Check the meters for cracked glass, loose mountings, and faulty operation.
 - Check for overheating or excessive vibration.

- Check for fuel leaks.
- *After operations --*
 - Inspect fuel lines, connections, fuel tank, and filter.
 - Check instruments for broken lenses and loose connections.
 - Inspect wiring to see if insulation is cracked or worn and if connections are loose.

CAUTION

Before servicing any part of the generator set, personnel must make sure the engine has been turned off.

Water Heater Maintenance. The shower equipment operators must perform the following maintenance checks and services:

- *Before operations --*
 - Check the nozzle and electrode holder on the burner for secure mounting. Ensure that connections on the lead assemblies are secure.
 - Ensure that the blower shutter operates freely and check the blower mounting.
 - Check the line connections on the fuel pump. Prime the pump and check it for leaks.
 - Be sure there are no broken lenses on any instruments and that connections are secure.
 - Check motor rotation of pump and burner. If the motor rotation is incorrect, change or reverse the motor's two power leads.
 - Check the operation of all valves and controls.
 - Be sure the exhaust duct is properly connected and without any breaks or leaks.
- *During operations --*
 - Check sight glass for steady flame.
 - Check hoses for water leaks and to see that they are not twisted.

- Watch the exhaust duct to see that the exhaust is a light haze. If the exhaust is black, adjust the shutter to get proper intake of air.
 - Be sure that valves and controls are operating properly.
 - Check the fuel lines to see that they are not leaking.
- *After operations* --
 - Inspect the exhaust duct for damage.
 - Check the water hoses for obstructions.
 - Check the glass on the instruments for breakage or loose connections.
 - Make certain the blower and motor are mounted properly and that the shutter operates freely.
 - Check the lead assemblies for source connections.
 - Check the nozzle and electrode holder for secure mounting.
 - Drain all water from the system to prevent freezing.

Fuel Drum Maintenance. Shower unit operators must perform the following maintenance checks and services:

- *Check fuel drum for* --
 - Fuel level in drum.
 - Fuel leaks.
- *Inspect the fuel lines for* --
 - Proper connections.
 - Any leaks.

Shower Stand Maintenance. The shower unit operators must perform the following maintenance checks and services:

- *Before operations* --
 - Ensure shower heads are not dirty or clogged. If so, they are cleaned.
 - Check the connections of the supply hoses to ensure they are secure and hoses are not twisted or knotted.

- *During operations* --
 - Check the flow of water to see that there is a steady, even stream.
 - See that the water drains downstream from the suction (intake) hose.
- *After operations* --
 - Check shower heads to see if they need cleaning.
 - Check hoses for leaks.

Fire Extinguisher. The shower unit operator checks the fire extinguisher to be sure the seal is not broken and the gage has the proper charge. Personnel check the tag on the extinguisher every 30 days to be sure the inspection is up-to-date.

SHOWER SERVICES

The shower point is staffed with at least three shower personnel. Supported units must provide their own guards to protect their personnel's valuables and weapons. The following shower implementation measures are taken.

Unit Schedules. Each supported unit receives a scheduled time for SLCR operations to ensure that services are provided in an orderly manner, meets METT-TC conditions, and coincides with supported units' availability. Female soldiers are scheduled separately from male soldiers. After their showers, the supported soldiers must take their clothing to the laundry turn-in point.

Shower Traffic Flow. Soldiers who are to receive showers follow these steps:

- Each soldier brings their soiled laundry in their laundry bag with a filled-in DA Form 2886 (Figure 3-8, page 3-33), plus a set of clean clothing to be changed into after showering. (NOTE: On DA Form 2886, the soldier will make a note to identify what items, how many, and required repair to be taken.) When METT-TC does not allow this, commanders may arrange for its unit supply representative to take the soldiers' soiled clothing to the laundry point. With the help from supported unit personnel, the soldier turns over their laundry bag of soiled clothing and set of clean clothing. Their laundry bag and clean clothing are left in the undressing/dressing tent in a reserved area. Each soldier gets a receipt or a claim check for their laundry bag and set of clean clothing so that each soldier can get back their own clothing after showering. Supported unit personnel will provide guards to protect individuals' valuables, dirty laundry, and clean clothing while soldiers are showering.
- Prior to turning in one's laundry bag and set of clean clothing, the soldier will start at the boot cleaning area to scrape any mud and dirt from his boots. See Figure 3-4 for the shower processing area setup.
- The soldier leaves his helmet, valuables, and boots in the undressing/dressing reserved area. (It's advised to give each soldier a numbered tag to be used for a receipt or claim check. This "claim check" is the same for one's "receipt" (return) of their laundry bag and set of clean clothing. Supported unit must provide the necessary "claim checks." Supported unit will also have their own personnel to process this action, if needed.)

LAUNDRY LIST FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL						DATE	
For use of this form, see AR 21D-130; the proponent agency is ODCSLOG.						22 Jan XX	
LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE INITIAL (Please print)							
WALLACE, LARRY F.							
GRADE		MARK		BUNDLE NUMBER			
E4		W-6512		A9			
COMPANY							
Co V, 2d QMS BDE							
ORGANIZATION				STATION			
ARMY				Fort LEE, VA			
BUNDLE				HANGER			
QTY	ARTICLE	IN	OUT	QTY	ARTICLE	IN	OUT
1	BAG	✓	✓	1	COAT, BDU	✓	✓
1	BELT	✓	✓		COAT, UTILITY		
	BRASSIERE				JACKET, FIELD		
	CAP, BDU				SHIRT, SS		
2	CLOTH, WASH	✓	✓		SHIRT, LS		
	COAT, PAJAMA				SKIRT		
3	DRAWERS	✓	✓		SLACKS		
	DRAWERS, WOOL			2	TROUSER, BDU	✓	✓
2	HANDKERCHIEF	✓	✓		TROUSER, JEAN		
	PANTIES				TROUSER, UTILITY		
3	SHIRT, T	✓	✓	(Note: 1 BDU Trousers needing left-inside leg seam resewed)			
	SHORTS, R&A						
	SLIP						
	SOCKS, BLACK						
	SOCKS, WOOL						
2	TOWEL, BATH	✓	✓				
	TOWEL, HAND						

THE STATEMENT BELOW MUST BE READ AND SIGNED BY PATRON

The Government will receive and consider claims from patrons for loss of or damage to the items listed herein if such loss or damage occurs while the items are in the possession of the Government. Claims should be submitted by the patron to the laundry officer as soon as practicable and be accompanied by the laundry slip. Experience indicates that missing items are most often recovered if claims are submitted within two weeks after the patron becomes aware that items are missing.

The contents herein do not exceed authorized piece limitations and are the personal property of the undersigned.

SIGNATURE OF PATRON

Larry F. Wallace

LISTER	CHECKER	MARKER	BUNDLER
RCS	JB	JB	MM

DA FORM 2886 FEB 52 EDITION OF JAN 77 IS OBSOLETE BUNDLE COPY

Figure 3-8. Annotated copy of DA Form 2886 (Laundry List for Military Personnel)

NOTE: The unit being serviced provides a person(s) to issue and collect the receipts/claim checks.

- Each soldier brings a 2-ounce cake of soap for washing. Soap is the responsibility of the individual soldier.
- The soldier then enters the shower area. He may remain under the shower for as long as seven minutes. He may leave his used soap in the available disposal can or other designated container. Shower personnel will keep a special logbook to account for the number of soldiers allowed to enter the shower area at a given time. This cumulative data is transferred to DA Form 4766-R. See Figure 3-9 below.

BATH AND CLOTHING EXCHANGE ACTIVITY RECORD					
For use of this form, see FM 10-780; the proponent agency is USA TRADOC					
<input type="checkbox"/> Daily		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weekly (Check appropriate block)		<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly	
BATH POINT					
ORG: ^{516th FSC} 30th Suppt S&CB TEAM NO: Shower Team 3 LOCATION: CT 267336 DATE(S): 8-14 NOV 1995					
Units Served	No. Men Processed	Time Started	Time Stopped	Equip Down-time	Reason
13th FB BN, 3D ART	492	0800 1300	1200 1700	—	—
HQ + HQ Co, 20th INF BDE		0800	1200	—	—
HQ + HQ Co, 2D INF BN, 30th INF	432	1300	1600	—	—
Co A, 2D INF BN, 30th INF		0800	1200	—	—
Co B, 2D INF BN, 30th INF	372	1300	1500	—	—
HQ + HQ Co, 3D INF BN, 30th INF		0800	1200	—	—
Co C, 2D INF BN, 30th INF	463	1300	1600	—	—
Co A, 3D INF BN, 30th INF		0800	1200	—	—
Co B, 3D INF BN, 30th INF	372	1300	1500	—	—
Co C, 3D INF BN, 30th INF		0800	1200	—	—
HQ + HQ Co, 1st INF BN, 30th INF	463	1300	1600	—	—
Co's A, B, C, 1st INF BN, 30th INF	558	0800 1300	1200 1730	—	—
SUPPLIES					
Items	ON HAND LAST RECORD	Amt Used	ON HAND THIS RECORD	Amount Required	
SOAP, 2-OZ CAKE	6,000 CAKES	3,152 CAKES	2,848 CAKES	3,152 CAKES	
FOOT POWDER, 1-OZ CAN	6,000 CANS	3,152 CANS	2,848 CANS	3,152 CANS	

DA FORM 4766-R
1 MAR 79

Army-Fort Lee, Va., 8604-86-900-1

Figure 3-9. Sample of DA Form 4766-R (Bath and Clothing Exchange Activity Record), front side

- After showering and disposing of one's soap, the soldier returns to the dressing area to dry off.

NOTE: Soldiers are asked to furnish their own towels; this arrangement should be coordinated with the supported unit before it arrives.

- Before dressing, the soldier receives a hygiene inspection by medical personnel, especially looking for body lice. After this inspection, the soldier puts on his clean clothing and picks up his valuables, boots, helmet, and weapon(s), using his "claim" check, if used.

NOTE: If 5 percent or more of the unit members are infected with body lice, the entire unit goes to the delousing area to be deloused. If fewer than 5 percent are infected, personnel are issued appropriate medical disinfectant and are told to disinfect themselves as needed. They may also be told not to take showers for at least 24 hours.

RECORDS AND REPORTS

Higher headquarters usually requires each shower element to keep records on all activities and to submit reports either daily, weekly, or monthly. This need requirement is based on the following action and is recorded and reported on required documents stated below:

Reporting Requirement. The reporting cycle depends on the schedule set by the battalion.

Shower Activity Records. The section chief is responsible for obtaining activity records from each shower element, combining the figures, and submitting a consolidated report to higher headquarters. Copies of these records are kept with SLCR platoon headquarters and FSC headquarters. Shower data are reported on --

- *DA Form 4766-R.* This form (Figure 3-9) is used to report the activities of a shower point. See STP 10-57E14-SM-TG for the individual task on how to prepare this form.
- *Section records.* A shower element gives showers in 10-hour shifts. Schedules for the work must be prepared and posted. During the first hour of a shift, the shower element performs before-operation PMCS. After eight hours of providing shower service, shower personnel perform after-operation PMCS, refuel equipment, and complete its activity report.

DELOUSING SUPPORT OPERATIONS

Due to improved personnel hygiene training and practice over the years, and the absence of prolonged combat operations from static field positions (trenches, bunkers), there has been no documented requirement for mass delousing of US Army soldiers in recent history. Adherence to DA-established hygiene standards by soldiers, as outlined in FM 21-10, will render lice infestation a thing of the past. The risk of a mass delousing requirement for US Army soldiers is very small. Delousing of EPWs or civilian detainees may be handled as an ad hoc requirement directed by the corps or theater commander. If needed, it will be supervised by medical personnel and assisted by other CS and CSS personnel as appropriate. Delousing equipment will be maintained by the FSC. As the maintainer of the delousing equipment, the laundry and shower specialist of the FSC will train supported personnel how to set up, operate, and

dismantle the delousing equipment. Supported unit personnel will operate the delousing guns and refill delousing canisters. Delousing support operations take on the following execution requirement:

Identifying Delousing Need. Soiled clothing and dirty skin are good breeding grounds for lice. Lice often attach themselves and their eggs to body hair and clothing seams. They spread diseases by feeding on the blood of their victims. Since these diseases may be fatal, the victims must be protected from lice. Use the disinfectant agent recommended by the medical authorities.

Using the Delousing Outfit. When large numbers of personnel must be deloused, the delousing outfit is used. This outfit is shown in Figures 3-10, below, and 3-11 (page 3-37). It makes it possible to disinfect quickly both personnel and the clothing they are wearing. The portable delousing unit is mounted on a tubular skid frame. The accessory or storage box is mounted on top of the frame. The chief parts of the unit are the engine and the compressor. Function of each part is --

- *Engine.* The one-cylinder, gasoline-driven engine provides power to run the unit. The crankcase holds 2 pints of oil. The fuel tank holds 1 gallon of gasoline.
- *Compressor.* The compressor is powered by the engine. It provides a filtered flow of air to the manifold. The 10 hoses and delousing guns are attached to the manifold openings. The compressed air goes through the delousing guns at 25 PSI.
- *Accessory or storage box.* The accessory or storage box is held to the frame with locking clamps. The box contains the 10 hoses, 20 canisters, and 10 air guns that are used for disinfecting. Eleven operator face masks, the starting rope, and a dry chemical fire extinguisher are also stored in the box.

NOTE: A fire extinguisher is always available during operation of the delousing outfit.

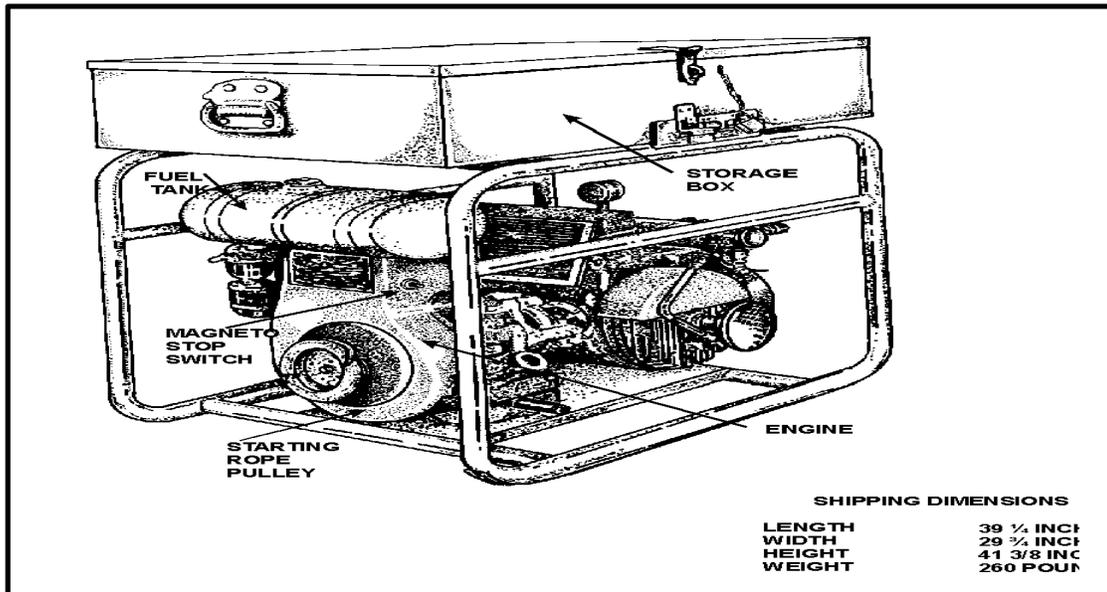


Figure 3-10. Delousing outfit (left front view)

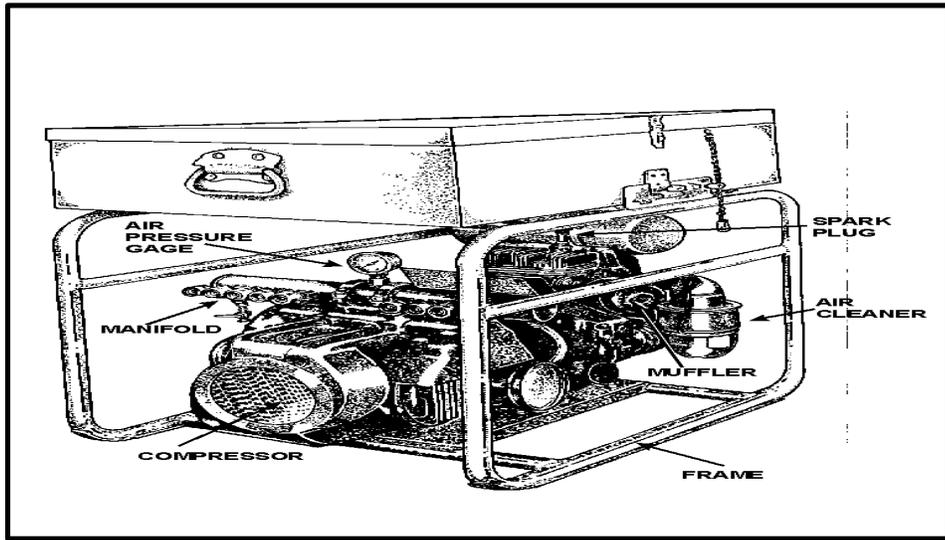


Figure 3-11. Delousing outfit (right rear, three-quarter view)

Delousing Procedures. Operators position the delousing outfit so that the exhaust is outside if a tent is used. They allow space for ventilation around the delousing unit, because of the heat it generates. It takes 11 men to operate the outfit; 10 operate the dusting guns, and 1 person refills the canisters. Members of the unit that are receiving the service man the guns and refill the canisters. Delousing actions may consist of --

Power Fumigating. Delousing guns will provide about a 2-gram dose of disinfectant with each pull of the trigger. It takes only a moment of pressure on the trigger when the power fumigator is being used. When power fumigating soldiers, operators will perform the following steps.

- Tell a soldier to loosen collar and belt and to stand holding hat or helmet in hand as shown below in Figure 3-12. The figure shows only places where the soldier would be power fumigated.

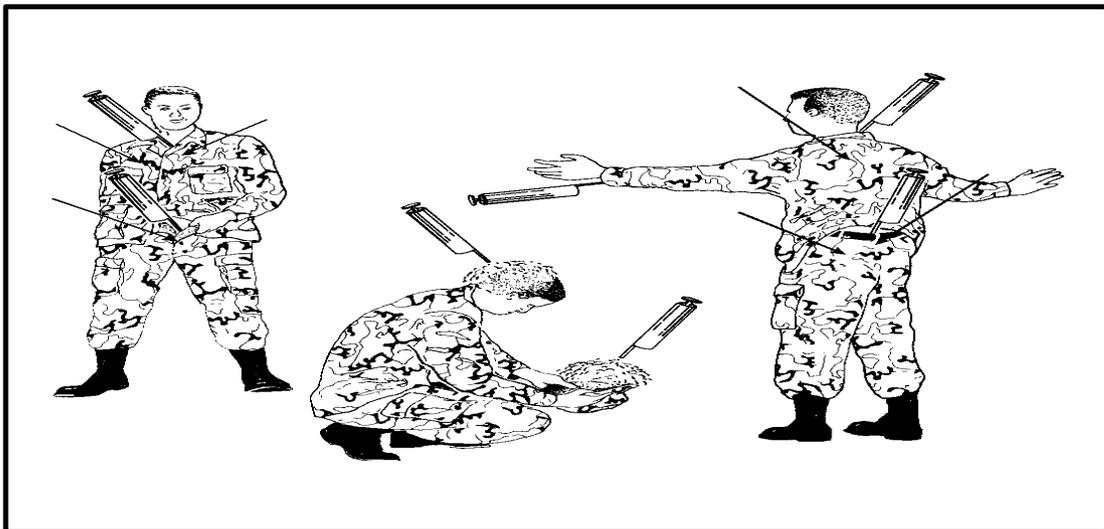


Figure 3-12. Areas for delousing personnel

- Fumigate the head first. One pull of the trigger is enough. The soldier should then massage his head so that the disinfectant is evenly distributed throughout his hair.
- Dust inside of the hat and/or helmet.
- Insert the gun into the right sleeve next to the skin with the arm held out to the side at shoulder height and direct one pull of the trigger toward the armpit. The soldier being disinfected should cover his face and turn their head away from the gun.
- Insert the nozzle in the front of the shirt at the collar and direct one pull of the trigger to the right armpit, one to the stomach, and one to the left armpit. The operator stands in front, and the soldier leans forward with his head tipped back.
- Insert the nozzle in the front of the trousers next to the skin and direct one pull of the trigger toward the right leg, one between the legs, and one toward the left leg.
- Insert the nozzle at the collar in the back of the shirt. Direct one pull of the trigger toward the right shoulder, one to the small of the back, and one toward the left shoulder. The operator should stand in front of the soldier. The head of the soldier should be bent on his chest. The operator must ensure the collar itself is fumigated, because lice are often found there.
- Insert the nozzle in the back of the trouser next to the skin and direct one pull of the trigger towards the right leg, one to the center, and one to the left leg.

Hand Fumigating. When personnel use the hand fumigator (duster), only two full strokes on the fumigator are needed. Operators learn the exact timing through experience.

Delousing Outfit Operational Setup Instructions. Before operators start the delousing outfit, they make sure it is leveled. They use wooden blocks if leveling is needed. When they fill the fuel tank, they provide a metal-to-metal contact between the container and the fuel tank to keep sparks from forming when the gasoline flows over the metal surface. Operators must also take the following actions:

- Remove the hoses, fumigating guns, canisters, and face masks from the accessory or storage box.
- Connect the 10-hose assemblies to the 10 connectors on the air manifold.
- Fill the fumigating guns three-fourths full, or to the line inside the canister, with the disinfectant agent. Connect the guns to the hoses and listen to the clicking sound to show that the connection has been made.
- Attach the canisters to the guns.
- After these preliminary steps are completed, operators follow the starting instructions IAW TM 10-4230-203-14. Delousing operations begin when the air pressure gage reads 25 PSI.

3-11. NBC DECONTAMINATION

As previously stated in Chapter 1, Section I, the FSC *will not* provide laundry decontamination support and showers are not required for troop decontamination of chemical and biological agents. However, for radiation decontamination, a shower may or may not be needed. If MOPP gear is used against NBC fallout, no showers will be needed. However, if MOPP is not used and personnel are contaminated in the hair and on the skin, showering will be needed to remove this contamination fallout. When the FSC or its SLCR section/team is to provide required decontamination support, then, this application imposes the following mission objectives.

Set Up NBC Shower Operations. Setup of a shower area for contaminated personnel effected by radiation fallout will be located in an area outside the normal SLCR section's/team's operational area. The FSC or shower element of the SLCR section/team will coordinate through or be directed by S3 operations office for a shower decontamination location. At the same time, the S3 will coordinate for medical personnel assistance and with the nearest chemical support element. Chemical personnel, using radiacmeter(s), will monitor radiation level at the shower decontamination site and advise on disposal of contaminated clothing, equipment, and textiles. Medical personnel will carry out required and necessary radiation treatment care. Prior planning for such an occurrence as this should be set up in the FSC's and SLCR sections'/teams' SOP/TSOP. It includes the appropriate chain-of-command channels and EPA guidelines to implement decontamination fallout operation, whether it be a special mission tasker or a self-imposed unit responsibility. The following decontamination procedures and actions should be started by shower team personnel.

- Shower personnel wear appropriate MOPP gear in handling personnel needing shower decontamination; this information should be identified in the FSC's and SLCR sections'/teams' TSOP.
- DA Form 4766-R (Figure 3-9) is used to identify supported units and record the number of personnel processed through the shower decontamination site.
- Shower personnel will destroy washing soap and towels used in shower operations. Additional measures to be taken encompass the following:
 - The most common ways to dispose of heavily contaminated items are by burning or burial.
 - Coordination by the shower personnel through FSC headquarters element in this operation must get permission from the S3 office before burning any contaminated articles.
 - Since a decontamination element will be in the area assisting in monitoring radiation level, they may be tasked to help in the disposal operation. FSC and SLCR section/team should develop this action into its TSOP. More information on NBC avoidance, protection, and decontamination procedures can be found in FMs 3-3, 3-4, and 3-5.

Disposal of Contaminated Shower Water. Water used for shower decontamination contains contaminated matter. This water must not be allowed to drain into the clean water supply reservoir. To dispose of this contaminated wastewater, a drainage pit or interlocking drainage pits should be constructed by using engineer support personnel to prepare disposal area(s). Shower personnel are not able to do this construction because they do not have the equipment for this job. The following wastewater measures to be taken are --

- *Coordinate* with higher headquarters for disposal. Location of the wastewater must be reported to higher headquarters, and EPA regulations and local policy guidelines must be followed. EPA guidelines and restrictions should be set up in the FSC's and SLCR sections'/teams' TSOP.
- *Identify* wastewater site. The location of the wastewater site must be marked with the appropriate NBC markers shown below in Figure 3-13.
- *Implement* wastewater disposal application. Also, contaminated wastewater (in conjunction with the field service shower equipment) may dispose of wastewater into a collapsible water tank(s) or pumped into tanker truck(s). Responsibility for the arrangement for tanker truck(s) for wastewater disposal will be with the headquarters, FSC.

NOTE: Decontamination of shower equipment will be processed by the decontamination element advising and assisting the shower element, as authorized through the chain of command.

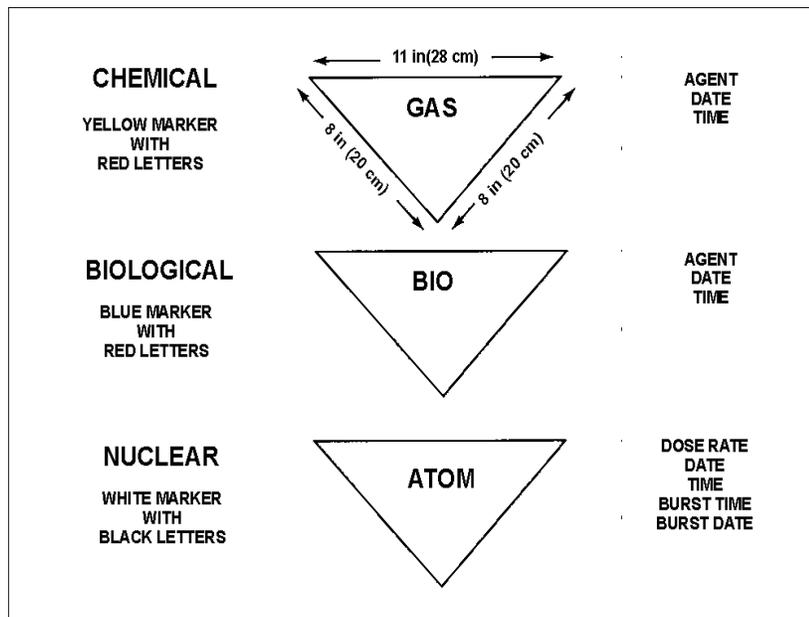


Figure 3-13. Markers for contaminated land areas

Section III

LAUNDRY SECTION

3-12. ORGANIZATION FOR OPERATIONS

In the SLCR section/team, laundry personnel will consist of an appropriate number of personnel to provide support to a brigade or division/non-division units, using the various M-85 series mobile laundry units. S/L elements of the SLCR section/team may also be tasked organized to accommodate a particular strength support requirement.

Composition of Laundry Element. Laundry service allows soldiers to meet The Surgeon General's standard of changing clothes at least every seven days and permitting the soldier to turn in up to 15 pounds of dirty laundry per week. This increased capability can be handled with the fielding of the LADS with its innovated reduced water usage technology. One LADS will replace every two mobile laundry units; for example, two LADS (machines) mounted on a flatbed trailer will replace four M-85 series laundry units.

Performance of Laundry Element. The laundry element will --

- Process and deliver clean laundry to the supported unit within 24 hours, or at a mutually acceptable time and location set by the laundry personnel and supported unit.
- Develop contingency plans in the event supported units relocate or METT-TC conditions change mission operations. Contingency plans may have the supported unit's supply NCO (or other designated person) deliver soil laundry, pick up clean laundry, and issue clean laundry to the soldier when METT-TC conditions are favorable (or allowable).
- Coordinate closely with supported unit(s) to set up detailed instructions to supported soldiers on laundry service procedures.
- Provide limited laundry support for selected seasonal, special purpose, and OCIE. This is in the event of a light work load in laundry requirements for personal clothing. Items in these categories, however, will be turned in through normal supply channels to the organization in the rear area designated responsible for contracting or arranging HNS for laundry support.

LAUNDRY SERVICES

As soldiers turn in their soiled clothing, they must identify clothing needing repair. All soiled clothing is cleaned. Items needing repair are sent to the fabric repair area. Clean clothing and repair items are turned in to the shipping area. In this area, repaired items are matched up with the individual's (or unit's) cleaned laundry and returned to the individual soldier for pickup or unit pickup. This depends on arrangements worked out with the supported unit(s) or METT-TC conditions. Information on clothing

repair service will be explained in Section IV of this chapter. The following data described next supports laundry services for personal laundry, the individual “wash and return” policy and the requirement, if tasked, to support bulk laundry or organizational items. All emphasis by the FSC is, however, to provide individual laundry service support by its SLCR sections/teams.

Types of Laundry. The three types of laundry are bulk, organizational, and individual. The method of processing laundry depends upon the type. See Table 3-3 (page 3-43) for a description of typical items sent to mobile field laundry for cleaning. The following is a description of each laundry type.

Bulk Laundry. Bulk laundry consists of clothing and textile items that are washed for return to stock or repair. If tasked, the mobile field laundry element sorts bulk laundry by color and type of fabric before washing it. If needed, it separates the laundry by size after washing. These items will be washed and returned to its organization.

Organizational Laundry. When a unit or organization sends all of its laundry to the mobile field laundry element in bulk form, the laundry is called organizational laundry. This kind of laundry is handled differently than bulk laundry. It is washed separately so that the same items are returned to the unit that sent them to the mobile field laundry. Organizational laundry differs from individual laundry in that the mobile field laundry element is not responsible for keeping each soldier’s clothing separate when it is sent as part of an organizational work load.

NOTE: Bulk and organizational laundry support is a mission of the laundry and renovation company. However, since this company is unresourced, this mission may be assumed by the FSC as METT-TC conditions dictate and/or receipt of directions from higher headquarters. A likely “scenario” will have bulk and organizational laundry being done through HNS or by contracting elements. Again, METT-TC circumstances and directions from higher headquarters will set up the requirements for this mission.

Individual Laundry. Individual laundry service is like commercial service. The mobile field laundry element returns each soldier’s clothing to him after it is washed and dried (and repaired). It also uses self-stamped numbered mesh bags and/or Army or Air Force pin system to identify each soldier’s laundry and to ensure that the soldier’s clothing is returned to him.

Planning Laundry Work Flow. The laundry NCO plans the work flow based mainly on individual bundles (or bulk or organizational laundry support, if FSC is tasked with this mission). His work plans are based on these actions being --

- Supported personnel or unit delivers soiled laundry to the receiving area.
- Laundry personnel with required help from supported unit at the receiving area will place the individual’s soiled laundry into identified mesh bags. One bag is used for socks, T-shirts, and underwear, and the other for his BDUs and laundry bag.

NOTE: In bulk operations, the laundry is classified by color and type of fabric, and identified IAW DA Form 1974. See Figure 3-14 (page 3-44). Bulk laundry will not be placed into mesh bags for washing or drying. Bulk laundry will be kept together throughout the laundry process from the receiving area through the shipping area.

Table 3-3. Typical items of individual or bulk laundry sent to mobile field laundry

Type of Facility	Items Laundered
Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bed linens (sheets, pillow cases, mattress covers, and blankets) • Towels • Operating gowns • Pajamas • Robes • Shower shoes
Individual/bulk laundry facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socks • Underwear • Field uniforms • Towels
Clothing and textile renovation facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clothing • Blankets • Mattress covers • Belts • Canteen covers • Shelter halves • Combat packs

LAUNDRY LIST (MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITY AND ORGANIZATION) For use of this form, see AR 210-130: the proponent agency is DCSLOG				DATE
FROM (Organization)		TEL EXT	TOTAL PIECES	
229th FLD SVC Co APO AP 96259-0552			10 April 19XX 2,440 <u>2,450</u>	
QTY	ARTICLE	QTY	ARTICLE	
	Apron		Napkin	
	Bag, barrack or duffel		Pad, bed	
	Bag, laundry		Pants, pajama	
	Bag, sleeping		Pantsuit, top	
	Bathrobe, adult		Pantsuit, bottom	
	Bathrobe, infant		Pillow	
	Blanket, cotton		Pillowcase	
	Blanket, crib		Parka	
400	Blanket, wool		Rag, (lb)	
	Cap, food handler		Sheet, bed	
410	Cap, field		Sheet, fitted	
	Case, bag, sleeping		Shirt, scrub, OR	
	Cloth, wash		Shirt, sweat	
	Coat, convalescent		Shirt, wool	
	Coat, food handler		Shirt, utility	
	Coat, pajama		Shoes, canvas	
	Coat, operating		Shoes, athletic	
	Coveralls		Smock, physician	
	Cover, mattress	410	Socks, (pr)	
	Cover, mayo		Spread, bed	
	Cover, helmet		Tablecloth, lg	
	Curtains, shower		Tablecloth, sm	
	Drapes (sq. yd.)		Towel, bath	
	Drapes, tie (pr)		Towel, hand	
410	Drawers 400	410	Trousers, field	
	Dress, hospital, white		Trousers, food handler	
	Gloves, (pr)		Trousers, OR, green	
	Gown, operating		Trousers, sweat	
	Garment, surgical		Trousers, poly, wh	
	Hood		Trousers, utility	
	Jacket, field		Uniform, nurse	
	Liner, jacket	410	Undershirt	
	Mat, bath		Wrapper	
	Mop			
<p>NOTE: Corrections to DA Form 1974 are initiated in the same manner as in DA Form 2886. Circle the incorrect quantity in red, and beside the article description, write the correct quantity. The incorrect figure in the TOTAL NO. OF PIECES block is circled in red, and the correct figure is inserted.</p>				
FOR THE LAUNDRY		FOR THE ORGANIZATION		
SIGNATURE (Receiver)		SIGNATURE (Delivered by)		
Roland A. Long		SFC Walter B. Jess		
SIGNATURE (Shipper)		SIGNATURE (Pickup by)		
James E. Booker				
DA FORM 1974, JUN 86		EDITION OF OCT 79 IS OBSOLETE		
*U.S. GPO: 1990-256-821				

Figure 3-14. Sample of DA Form 1974 (Laundry List (Medical Treatment Facility and Organization))

- Laundry personnel put the mesh bags in canvas laundry baskets to take to the washing machines. Each basket holds about one 60-pound washer load. Laundry personnel place the laundry mesh bags in the washing machine for cleaning; then, the extractor to remove most of the moisture.

NOTE: A daily, weekly, or monthly laundry production report will be sent to the battalion S4 office through appropriate chain-of-command channels. Remember, retain all necessary reports, for administrative accountability.

- Laundry personnel place the laundry in the dryer-tumbler. Drying time and temperature depend on the fabric type.
- Laundry personnel place the dry laundry mesh bags into the canvas baskets to take to the shipping (pickup) area.

- Laundry personnel sort or separate the laundry from mesh bags at the shipping area and pack it back into the individual's laundry bag(s) for individual (or unit) pickup. Items needing repair before being returned to individual's laundry bag(s) are processed by fabric repair specialists.

LAUNDRY PROCESSING PROCEDURES

To implement the individual laundry “wash and return” policy (or supporting a bulk or organizational laundering tasked mission), necessary procedures must be taken. To do this, take these steps --

Set Up Laundry Turn-In Schedules. Before setting up any new laundry turn-in schedules, personnel should review historical records, such as checking previously completed DA Forms 4765-R. See Figure 3-15 (page 3-46). These records will provide the following information:

- Number of operating personnel (by job title) processing laundry during each shift.
- Number of hours the shift operated.
- Amount of laundry processed under the previous records. This includes bundles from individuals and pieces from organizational, salvage, and hospital units.
- Types and amounts of supplies used.

Use DA Form 2886. This form is used for processing individual laundry. See Figure 3-8. The form is made up of three copies separated by carbon paper. The disposition of each copy is as follows:

- The *first copy* is the bundle copy. The soldier, submitting his laundry, fills in this copy, completing the heading, lists the quantities of each item he wants laundered, and puts the copy with his laundry bag. Any item needing repair (sewing) will be identified as a NOTE at the end of the item description area. The note should state what needs repairing and how many.
- The *second copy*, the hanger copy, is used only when outer garments, such as field jackets, will be put on hangers at the laundry. If the soldier is not going to use this copy, he removes it.

NOTE: This “second” copy is usually not used in a field environment.

- The *third copy*, the patron's copy, is kept by the soldier who sends the laundry items.

LAUNDRY ACTIVITY RECORD									
For use of this form use DA Form 4765-R (the predecessor agency is USA 194600)									
<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly (Check appropriate block)									
ORG Co A 77 th QM BN (BS) LOCATION: CT 287-335 DATE(S): 8-14 MAY 19XX									
OPERATING PERSONNEL									
JOB TITLE	ADMINISTERED	ASSIGNED	TOTAL MAN HOURS WORKED						
SECTION CHIEF	1	1	60						
ASSISTANT SECTION CHIEF	1	1	60						
DRYER SPECIALIST	2	2	120						
LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT REPAIRER	1	1	48						
WASHER SPECIALIST	2	2	120						
LAUNDRY CLERK	1	1	60						
LAUNDRY WORKER	11	11	780						
SHIFT #1									
EQUIPMENT	Time Started	Time Stopped	Mts Ops	Total Loads	Time Down time	Repair			
M-85 LAUNDRY UNIT	0800	1800	60	240	10	CLEANED CLOSED DRAIN VALVE REPLACED TRUNION BEARING SEAL REPLACED LINK IN ROLLER CHAIN			
SHIFT #2									
M-85 LAUNDRY UNIT	1000	0800	60	240	5	REPLACED ELECTRODES IN WATER HEATER			

AMOUNT PROCESSED				
SOURCE	RUMPLES	PIECES	POUNDS	
Hospital	0	0	0	
Salvage	0	0	0	
Organizational	0	30,100	28,680	
Individual	27	108	150	
Total	27	30,207	28,700	
SUPPLIES				
ITEMS	ON HAND LAST RECORD	AMT USED	ON HAND THIS RECORD	AMT REQUIRED
DETERGENT (LB)	750	300	450	300
SOAP (LB)	150	60	90	60
OIL (QT)			8	
GASOLINE			421	
DIESEL OIL			2,150	

Figure 3-15. Sample of DA Form 4765-R (Laundry Activity Record)

Check and Mark Individual Bundles. When individual bundles of laundry are received, personnel must check and mark each item. This process depicts the following performances:

Checking. When individual laundry comes into the receiving area, a checker empties one laundry bag at a time on a table. He removes the DA Form 2886 and checks each item to be sure the listing is correct. If he finds an incorrect listing, he circles the quantity on the list and writes the correct quantity beside it in red pencil. He puts a check mark in red in the IN column beside each correct entry. He writes his initials in the CHECKER block at the bottom of the form.

NOTE: In the QUANTITY and IN blocks, all corrections, check marks, and initials should be in red. The soldier initiating the change places his initial in red in the MARKER block.

Marking. Identified individual laundry items will be placed into self-stamped mesh bags. Laundry going into mesh bags with a drawstring will be pinned, using the standard Army block letter/number pin set to the outside of the bag. Laundry going into mesh bags without a draw-string will be pinned using the US Air Force 5-inch pin system. See TO 50D1-3-1 for US Air Force laundry system operations. In the BUNDLE NUMBER block of DA Form 2886, the laundry personnel write in red the identifying mesh bag number or the block letter/number pin from the pin tray, if this is being used. The mesh bag number or block letter/number pins used are identified in DA Form 2886 statement block (THE

STATEMENT BELOW MUST BE READ AND SIGNED BY PATRON). As a protective measure, each soldier should mark all their clothing items on the collar and waistband with their SSN.

NOTE: Organizational laundry will use the standard US Army block letter/number pin system. Laundry personnel pin each item of clothing as noted in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4. Proper locations for marking pins on organizational laundry

Item	Place Pinned
Caps	• In sweatband
Fatigue and field jackets; shirts	• In front near bottom of button side
Handkerchiefs; towels, washcloths	• Together as close to a corner as possible
Socks	• Together at top
Trousers and drawers	• In fly on button side
Undershirts	• At bottom in back

Classifying Items of Individual Laundry. As stated before, the soldier’s soiled clothing will be classified according to color and materials, and placed into two mesh bags. Mesh bags will be placed into separate canvas baskets and taken to the laundry trailer unit. A full basket holds about one washer load. The soldier’s soiled laundry will be separated into the two mesh bags as follows:

- White cotton items and colored cotton items (for example, towels, washcloths, and underwear) are placed in one mesh bag.
- Wool items and durable-press items (for example, socks and BDUs) are placed in the second mesh bag.

Process Organizational and Bulk Laundry. As discussed in Chapter 1, Section II, the laundry and renovation company, GS, is to receive, classify, laundry, renovate, and temporarily store clothing and lightweight laundered textiles. This company, then, will process organizational and bulk laundry items. (As stated earlier, because this unit is presently not resourced, the FSC may be tasked with this mission, or it may become a HNS or contractor mission.) Each process is described next.

Organizational Laundry Processing. Organizational laundry brought in by a unit has usually been separated into bundles of like items. For example, all the field jackets may be in one bundle and all trousers in another. A checker verifies the DA Form 1974. See Figure 3-14. He makes sure all of

the items have been received. When like items from different units are laundered, the section chief makes sure that each unit's items are processed separately. He does this to be sure that each unit gets its own clothing back.

Bulk Laundry Processing. Bulk laundry items that are to be returned to stock in a hospital or a renovation and textile facility are not marked. Laundry personnel sort bulk laundry items into wool and cotton loads. Then they separate each of these classes into white and colored items.

Wash the Load. Washing removes soil and dirt from clothing and textiles. The washing process consists of sudsing, rinsing, and souring. See Appendixes E and F, respectively, for washing formulas and dry weights of standard clothing items. Washing terms are explained in the Glossary for clarification.

Use Washing Formulas. Washing formulas are listed in Appendix E. These formulas give the following data for --

- Number of sudsing operations; the amount of water, detergent, and other additives needed; the time required; and the water temperatures for each operation.
- Number of rinsing operations, the time required, the amount of water, and the water temperature.
- Amount of sour to be added, if needed.
- Methods to be used for restoring water-repellency; mothproofing woolen items; and, laundering durable press garments, white cotton polyester uniforms, and white arctic snow camouflage uniforms.

Extract the Load. Extracting is the process of removing water from clothing and textiles. See TMs 10-3510-209-24, 10-3510-220-10, and 10-3510-222-10 for extracting operations; this processing procedure depends on with what (TOE) M85-series mobile laundry unit you are operating.

NOTE: Laundry wastewater is disposed of by emptying downstream away from intake operations with coordination approval from local EPA. If wastewater cannot be emptied into a stream, it can be drained into a sump pit or pumped into a 3,000-gallon collapsible fabric tank to be hauled away for disposal. Disposal coordination should be set up during laundry set-up operations through the S-3 office. Laundry equipment maintenance is done between shift operations. See TMs 10-3510-209-10, 10-3510-220-10, and 10-3510-222-10 for these required procedures.

Process Finished Laundry. After the laundry has been washed and dried, it is taken to the shipping area to be processed for pickup by the individual supported soldier (or delivered to the unit, as dictated by METT-TC conditions). Processing actions for individual, organizational, and bulk laundry are as follows:

Processing Finished Individual Laundry: A checker takes the DA Form 2886 out of the file and uses chalk to write the mesh bag number or the pin tray numbers from the forms on the sorting table. He sorts the clean laundry and places all garments and laundry with the same mesh bag number or letter and pin tray number beside the corresponding letter and number on the sorting table. He counts the number of each type of garment and checks the count against that shown on the form. If everything checks out, he (removes the pin from mesh bag, if used,) puts the laundry in the laundry bag. He puts his initials in blue in the BUNDLER block, located at the bottom of DA Form 2886 if the bundle is complete. He ties the form to the top of the laundry bag with the drawstrings.

Processing Finished Organizational Laundry. When a laundry section/team handles laundry for only one unit, its personnel are not required to sort the finished laundry. They check the laundry for quantity and place it in containers marked with the unit name. If unit "lots" of less than a washer load are washed together, the checker must sort the items carefully so that each unit receives the same items it turned in initially.

Processing Finished Bulk Laundry. Resizing is the only processing needed for finished bulk laundry. Methods for resizing clothing are given in Appendix G. Resizing is needed only when a laundry section/team is supporting a clothing and textile maintenance or hospital facility.

OPERATING SUPPLIES AND SPECIAL SUPPLIES

Appendix E describes supplies kept on hand at the SLCR section/team site, especially the laundry element, and special supplies needed to decontaminate radioactive clothing, treat clothing for water, or mothproof woolens. Requirements for operating supplies is based on --

NOTE: Mesh bags have been added to CTA 50-970 and can be procured for laundry use. The purpose of the mesh bag system is to allow a more sanitary means for handling soiled laundering and to reduce the loss of individual laundry.

Determination of Supplies Needed. The quantity of supplies needed for the mobile field laundry services is based on the quantities used in past operations or missions. These vary according to the local conditions. If there are no production records for laundry personnel to use, then they use the number of persons or units that the laundry is to support with laundry service to estimate the supplies they need. A mobile laundry element that handles four washer loads an hour uses 11 ounces of detergent and 2 ounces of sour per washer load. If the SLCR section/team operates in two 10-hour shifts each day, it will require the following supplies for 15 days of operation:

- Detergent, laundry powder -- 825 pounds.
- Sour, laundry -- 150 pounds.

Establish Laundry Records and Reports. A mobile field laundry element in a combat zone must send information to its higher headquarters on its operations. Use the following forms to report this information.

- DA Form 2886, Figure 3-8, is used for laundry done on an individual basis.
- DA Form 1974, Figure 3-14, is for organizational or bulk laundry service.
- DA Form 4765-R, Figure 3-15, is used to show the daily, weekly, or monthly activities of a mobile field laundry section or team. The report gives the following information on laundry operations:
 - Total man-hours worked.
 - Operation data on each shift and total production of the SLCR section/team.
 - Data to provide supply personnel with information they need to keep enough repair parts and operating supplies on hand to ensure efficient laundry operations.

- Data to help the commander when he prepares his monthly command reports.

Section IV

CLOTHING REPAIR AND LIMITED, LIGHTWEIGHT TEXTILE REPAIR SECTION

ORGANIZATION FOR OPERATIONS

Clothing and limited, lightweight textile repairs are performed by the SLCR section/team in support of S/L operations. This CR element will need at least four to five fabric repair specialists, one or two inspector/classifier of clothing and textiles, and a section NCO. The CR element will be further subdivided into two 10-hour shifts or longer to support S/L services. Repairs are limited to individual clothing and limited, unit lightweight textile repairs. These operations will be collocated with the laundry shipping area. See TM 10-3530-207-14 on setting up, operating, and dismantling procedures; equipment usage; and, maintenance applications and supplies used for the trailer-mounted, clothing repair shop.

CLOTHING REPAIR AND LIMITED, LIGHTWEIGHT TEXTILE REPAIR SERVICES

Fabric repair specialists are assigned to the FSC to repair clothing and limited, lightweight textile items. These specialists are also authorized (in selected maintenance TOEs) to repair medium-weight and heavyweight textiles. They repair canvas and fabrics used on vehicles and items such as seat covers, tarpaulins, cargo covers, and swim barriers. The FSC fabric repair specialists are authorized clothing repair clothing shops (trailer-mounted) and the canvas worker's tool kit. The fabric repair specialists in maintenance companies are authorized the canvas and glass shop (shelter-mounted) and the canvas worker's tool kit. It is important to note that the fabric repair specialists assigned to an FSC do not have the equipment to repair mediumweight and heavyweight fabrics like tents and tarpaulins.

CLOTHING REPAIR AND LIMITED, LIGHTWEIGHT TEXTILE REPAIR OPERATIONS

CR with limited, lightweight textile repair functions will be closely associated with S/L operations. Repairs will be limited by time requirements as explained next. As stated earlier, grossly damaged clothing, determined by CR personnel as being too unserviceable and unrepairable, will be turned in by the soldier through his supply element for one-on-one replacement. CR operations will consist of the following processing actions:

Repair Turn-In Procedures. At the laundry point, laundry personnel will have identified the soldier's mesh bag with a color-code tag to show his laundry needs repair services, based on turn in DA Form 2886 data. (This color-code tag also applies to servicing organization or bulk laundry needing repairs, if FSC is tasked or assigned this support mission.) Laundry personnel will send items needing repair to the CR element through the receiving point in their identified, tagged mesh bag with attached DA Form 2886. Clothing items not needing repair after laundering are turned in by the laundry personnel to the shipping point in their mesh bags, identified by the soldier's DA Form 2886. At the receiving and shipping point and repair area, CR actions implement the following --

Receiving and Shipping Point Measures. Field service receiving point personnel verify laundered clothing from the mesh bags with its attached DA Form 2886. After verification, items are placed in the soldier's respective laundry bag. Items needing repair are laid on top of the other laundered items in the soldier's laundry bag with attached DA Form 2886 and are turned over to the CR section for

servicing. Laundry bag items not needing repairs are kept in the shipping point for pickup or delivery. After repairs, CR personnel assemble repaired items back into the soldier’s respective laundry bag, and return it to the shipping point for pickup or delivery.

Repair Measures. Repairs will be done within the set 24-hour objective for laundry turnaround. Repairs will be done by these standards:

- No single repair shall exceed five minutes in duration and no item of clothing will be repaired if total repairs exceed 15 minutes.

NOTE: See TM 10-3530-207-14 for operator and maintenance instructions on the trailer-mounted, clothing repair shop. See FM 10-16, TMs 10-8400-252-23 and 10-8400-201-23, and SB 10-523 to repair clothing and limited, lightweight textiles.

- Any items exceeding the time limitations will be returned to the soldier for replacement through normal supply channels. Table 3-5 (page 3-52) shows a list of the repairs that can be made by the SLCR sections and the approximate time for each repair.
- Items determined unserviceable and unrepairable will be returned to the soldier for his disposal. The soldier should take the appropriate supply action through his unit supply sergeant to immediately replace the item.

Pickup and Delivery Procedures. Pickup of the laundered and repaired items is done by having the individual soldier return for his personal laundry bag at the shipping point according to the SLCR section’s/team’s services time schedule; or, the SLCR section/team will deliver laundered and repaired items to the supported unit. However, as directed by higher headquarters and/or on METT-TC conditions, and prior (direct) coordination action with the FSC or SLCR section/team, the supported unit’s supply sergeant or his authorized representative will return for pickup of laundered and repaired items.

NOTE: Pickup or delivery of organizational or bulk laundry and repaired items by FSC (SLCR sections/teams), if tasked or assigned this mission, is given to the supported unit’s authorized supply representative(s).

Table 3-5. Types of clothing repairs and repair times by fabric repair specialists in SLCR section/team

Approximate Time

Repair	(Minutes)
Sew name tag	4
Sew US Army tag	4
Sew unit insignia	3
Replace button	1
Darn small holes, rips, and tears	5
Iron on patch	5
Restitch seams	5