



KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT
LEUVEN

Housekeeping



*Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Social Services
Van Dalecollege
Naamsestraat 80
3000 Leuven
016 32 44 36
fax 016 32 43 84
internationalstudents@dsv.kuleuven.be
www.kuleuven.be/socialservices*

September 2006

©Copywrite Studentenvoorzieningen K.U.Leuven

*No part of this brochure may be reproduced in any form,
by print, photoprint, microfilm or any other means
without written permission from the publisher.*

Table of Contents

Water	2
How to use the toilet	3
Washing	4
Housecleaning	6
Heating	8
Refrigerator	8
Consumption of electric power	9
Cooking & cleaning up	10
Sorting and selecting waste	13
Shopping	16
Second-hand shops	17
Vocabulary	18



Water

■ WATER-SAVING TIPS

Water from the tap is, in general, excellent drinking water. Apart from that, it is much cheaper than bottled water. If the water is not cool enough to drink, fill a bottle, add a piece of lemon and put this in the fridge.



It is not necessary to use warm water when doing the housecleaning. On the other hand, the use of warm water is recommended in case of stubborn dirt.

When you fill a bathtub, use as much water as when you take three showers.

Use the washing machine only when you have enough clothes to fill up three quarters of its capacity.

A dripping tap may cause a daily loss of water equivalent to 250 litres. Report leaking taps to the landlord.

When doing the washing-up or when washing clothes, some people let the tap run for 30 minutes. Calculating an average of 5 litres of water per minute, this amounts to 150 litres of warm water in 30 minutes. This costs about €1.12 (100 litres of warm water cost more or less €0.75). However, a basin filled with 20 litres of warm water costs only €0.15.

How to use the toilet



Bathroom hygiene is of the utmost importance.

■ TOILET RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- In general, use the toilet by sitting on it.
- Males should put up the seat when they urinate and put the seat back down when they leave.
- Always flush the toilet after use.
- Make sure that the toilet seat is clean when you leave.
- Use the toilet brush when necessary.
- The jet of water is strong enough to flush paper out of the toilet. Flushing tampons and sanitary napkins will, however, block the toilet. Please use the bin for these.
- It is important to avoid blocking the toilet: only very expensive specialists can clear the pipes.

Washing

LAUNDRIES & DRY CLEANERS

- ATOMIC BLAUWE HOEK
Brusselsestraat 214/7, Leuven
- CARO CLEANING
Diestsesteenweg 301, Kessel-Lo
- DE LELIE
M. Van Belstraat 7, Leuven
- DE WASHOEK NAAMSEPOORT
Tervuursevest 12, Leuven
- ECO PRESS
Tiensestraat 4, Leuven
Tiensesteenweg 434, Leuven
- KESSELSE WASSERIJ
Platte Lostraat 278, Kessel-Lo
- NIEUWKUIS KATLEEN
Tervuursesteenweg 185,
Heverlee
- PRESSING no. 1
L. Melsenstraat 4, Leuven
- QUICK SHOP
Diestsestraat 224, Leuven
- STREA NET
Tervuursesteenweg 187,
Heverlee
- TAPOLINO
Slachthuislaan 1, Leuven
- WASSALON 'T POEDERKE
Vesaliusstraat 16, Leuven

■ PRICES

€3.40 or more for 4.5 kg of laundry
 €6.40 or more for 11 kg of laundry
 €0.20 or more for 4 minutes drying

In some laundries, you have to put a coin in the machines. These laundries have automatic coin-machines.

■ CHOOSING A WASHING PROGRAMME

In general, laundries have their own washing powders for sale in vending machines. You can, however, also bring your own powder:

- Washing powders: for instance, Ecover, Ariel, Le chat, Coral, Dreft, Persil, Dash, Omo, Dixan, Tandil, Una
- Washing softener: for instance, Ecover, Soupline, Lenor, Friss, Robijn, Silan, Fee

- 90° or 95° (60° is also possible)

White and colour-fast fabrics (cotton, linen): bed sheets, pillowcases, underwear, towels. Most of the time you can wash them at 60°, except when your clothes are very dirty.

- **60°**
Light-coloured cotton or linen and/ or synthetic fabrics. Shirts, blouses, pyjamas, etc.
- **30° or 40°**
Dark-coloured cotton or linen and/ or synthetic fabrics. Jeans, corduroy trousers, multi-coloured shirts, etc.
- **Hand wash**
Nylon stockings, silk scarves, wool.



■ HOW TO USE A WASHING MACHINE

Put the clothes in the machine, close the door of the machine, and then select the programme you need: 90°, 60° or 30°/40° (following the above instructions). Pour some powder in the plastic tray of the machine; usually there are 3 trays: one is for the pre-wash, one for the main wash, and one (the small one) for the softener at the end of the programme. The bags that are sold in the laundries contain one complete programme. Divide the bag over the first and second tray. If you have your own powder, pour the content of about 1 small coffee-cup

in the tray of the first wash and 1 1/2 cup in the other one. The use of softener is recommended if you want your clothes to smell nice, although this is not absolutely necessary. Finally, insert a coin and the machine will start immediately.

■ HOW TO WASH BY HAND

Cover the garments with tepid water. Add some washing powder. Squeeze softly: never wring or rub. Rinse until the water is clear; add a little vinegar (1 soup spoon) to the last rinse water. This softens the fabric and fixes the colour. Remove most of the water by squeezing softly.

Put them in the spin cycle of the washing machine for a few minutes. Otherwise, roll each garment in a towel and pat so that the towel absorbs the water. Dry the wet garment flat on a towel.



Housecleaning

- **Glass: windows, glass doors, mirrors**
Wash with a sponge and water if necessary, use a small amount of vinegar or ammonia, wipe, dry with a chamois cloth, and polish with newspaper sheets.
- **Stainless steel, aluminium window-frames, chrome-plated chairs, draining-boards**
Wash with a sponge and water if necessary use a small amount of vinegar or ammonia; dry with a chamois cloth. If you use a product, it is better not to use Vim (it scratches the surface). You can use Cif, or Chemico. You may polish with newspaper sheets for an extra shine.
- **Plastic: tables, draining boards, painted window-frames, imitation leather**
Wash with a cloth and a small amount of product such as "Twido allesreiniger" (Aldi), Mir, or Mr. Proper. St. Marc Fluid or Spic& Span are more concentrated, and are good for dirty window frames.
- **Porcelain, enamel: WC, bathtub, shower, stove**
Wash with a cloth, water, and Cif, Vim, Ajax, or Twido spray (Aldi).
- **Wood, fireboard: furniture, wooden floors**
Remove dust with a cloth or mop (for floors), wax parquet. Never use water!
- **Stones: tiles, skirting-board, window-sills**
Brush, swab or sweep the dust with a mop. Stone floors may be scrubbed with Mr. Proper, Brown soap, Una detergent, or Twido Floor soap (Aldi). Do not use dishwashing detergent.
- **Linoleum floors**
They can be cleaned in the same manner as stone floors, but avoid using too much water.
- **Carpets**
Vacuum very regularly and replace the dust-bag inside when it is full. Now and then you can use special dry shampoo (e.g. Sapur, Vanish) for carpets. A machine can be rented from Super GB-Brico. (tel. 016 46 33 03) You can use "Subsed" - a shampoo that you can buy at GB-Brico.



■ Radiators

Dust can be removed by means of a special, narrow brush. If the radiators don't produce enough heat, this may be due to the presence of air in the water line. You need to let the air out regularly, which can be done with a special key.

■ WC

Clean regularly with normal detergent. You can prevent the accumulation of scale (chalky deposit from lime in hard water) by using a special WC cleaner: Harpic, WC-Liquid, Glorix, or WC-gel Clinair (Aldi).

■ Taps

Your taps may become difficult to open or close because of the accumulation of scale inside them. In this case, a cloth soaked in warm vinegar wrapped around the tap is very effective.

■ Hotplates

Due to boiling over, the hotplates may become very dirty; wash with water and a small amount of dishwashing detergent. Do not scrub!

■ Refrigerator

You have to defrost the fridge for regular cleaning: remove the plug and wash with water and a small amount of vinegar or dishwashing detergent. Do not chip off ice with a sharp knife; this will damage the refrigerator.

Heating

There must be enough space around the radiators so that air can circulate freely. Therefore, do not place any furniture immediately in front of the radiator.

Do not use the radiators to dry wet clothes; apart from causing a loss of energy, the radiators get rusty.

The room should be aired every day. It is better to air the rooms by opening all the windows for a few minutes than leaving only one open for a long time.

Temperature: it is sufficient to keep your living room at 20°C and your bedrooms at 15°C. A simple thermometer will help you control the temperature.

Refrigerator

Close the door of the fridge as soon as possible to avoid formation of ice.

Defrost the fridge regularly: 2 millimetres of ice along the sides of the fridge means an over-consumption of 10%.



Leave enough space around the fridge so that the air can freely circulate.

The ideal temperature in the fridge is 5°C. A lower temperature is not necessary and uses up more energy.

Allow warm food to cool off before putting it in the fridge.

Remove the dust accumulated at the back of the fridge (where the heat is released) every few days.

Consumption of electric power

1KWH = 1000 Watt during one hour.

The power in watts is indicated on the appliances.

1 KWH = approximately €0.16.

Appliance	Power in Watts	Consumption in KWH/ year	Average consumption
Electric shaver	10	0.3	35 min/week
Record-player	10	1.8	3.30 hrs/week
Radio	10	7.3	14 hrs/week
Toaster	1000	13.5	15 min/week
Hairdryer	600	14	30 min/week
Kitchen ventilator	100	18.2	3.30 hrs/week
Iron	1000	52	1 hr/week
Coffee machine	800	40	7 l/week
Television	100	110	21 hrs/week
Washing-machine	3000	210	twice a week
Lighting	1000	250	3 light bulbs 4 hrs/day
Refrigerator	250	550	Continuously
Electric stove	10000	1200	2 hot plates 40 min/day
Heating	15000	12000	8 months/year
Vacuum cleaner	800	35	50 min/week

Cooking & Cleaning up

■ GAS STOVES

Use only pans or pots with flat bottom. To ensure maximum burner efficiency, it is strongly recommended that you use only pots and pans with a bottom fitting the size of the burner used, so that the flame will not spread beyond the bottom of the vessel. It is also advisable, as soon as a liquid starts boiling, to turn down the flame so that it will barely keep the liquid simmering. Cooking with gas is quicker but there is more chance of burning and over-boiling.

Always turn the flame down or put it out before taking the pans off the burner.

Cleaning: *Wash the enamelled components with warm soapy water. Never use abrasive cleaners. Frequently wash the “caps” and the “crowns” with hot soapy water, carefully taking away any built-up of food. Carefully wash the stainless steel components with water, and then wipe them dry with a soft cloth. If the marks are particularly difficult to remove, use common non-abrasive cleaners or specific products. Never use steel-wool pads or acids.*

■ ELECTRIC STOVES

The pots and pans must have a thick, flat bottom and must be as large or larger, in diameter, as the hotplate. This has two advantages: the warmth of the hotplate goes directly to the pot and there is no loss of energy. Secondly, you avoid damaging the hotplates through over-boiling and overheating.

Use a little bit of water when cooking. Cover the pan carefully to avoid any loss of steam, which means loss of energy.

Electric stoves take a long time to heat up, and they are slow in cooling down. When you cook potatoes or noodles, you can turn off the stove 5 to 10 minutes before the end of the cooking time. The hotplate will remain warm enough for some time after the stove has been turned off.

Cleaning: *After removing all the remains of food, wash with warm water and dishwashing detergent (Per, Dreft, Una, or dishwashing detergent with lemon). You should start by washing the least dirty things: first the glasses, then the dishes and cutlery, and finally the pots and pans.*

■ VITRO-CERAMIC STOVES

Pans and casseroles must be designed for use with electric hobs. Use pans with flat bases that have good surface contact with the cooking zone surface.

Never put products direct on the glass surface; always use pots or casseroles.

Use a pan of the right size. The diameter of the base must be as big as, or bigger than the cooking zone surface area marked on the ceramic plate.

When cooking, never use aluminium foil and never place products wrapped in aluminium foil or products deep-frozen in aluminium packs on the hob. The aluminium will melt and damage your appliance irreparably.

Avoid any careless contact with containers, etc.: the glass surface is highly resistant but not unbreakable. Avoid rubbing with containers as in time this will deteriorate the markings on your glass surface.

Sand from vegetables or salt under the pans will scratch the glass surface. Spilled sugar, over-boiled jelly, and so on, can damage the glass surface.

Never put plastic utensils on the cooking surface when it is hot, and never leave an empty container on a heating zone.

Cleaning: *Soak the area to be cleaned with hot water, use the rough side of a cleaning sponge (never a abrasive-backed sponge), and then wipe clean.*

■ MICROWAVE

The microwave is basically used to warm up food. It can also be used to prepare small portions of fresh vegetables. Cut meats and vegetables in uniform sizes to make sure that they cook evenly.

Before using a microwave, you have to read the manual carefully.

Don't turn on the microwave when it is empty, because this can cause damage.

Don't use metal utensils in the microwave, only utensils explicitly intended for microwave use.

Never put clothing in the microwave it can catch fire.

Remove the aluminium dish from the instant meal and put the instant meal in another container when you put it in the microwave.

Hermetically-sealed food can explode in the microwave. The top must be loose on the container, and poke holes in any plastic wrap covering the container so the steam can escape.

Don't prepare unshelled eggs or unpeeled potatoes in the microwave. You may not use the microwave to heat oil, grease, or alcohol.

When you warm up a baby bottle, shake the bottle when it is ready. Always ensure that the contents of the bottle are not too warm for the baby!

Cleaning: *frequently wash the inside of the microwave with warm soapy water. Never use abrasive cleaners. If any built-up food is particularly difficult to remove, use common non-abrasive cleaners or specific products. Never use steel-wool pads or acids.*

Non-abrasive cleaners: cleaning sponges, cream (Dreft, Friss, Fer, Ecover, etc.)

Abrasive cleaners: Cif, Bref, Chemico, Ajax, Vim, Casa (Aldi)

WARNING! Cleaning products should not be stored together with food. They must be kept out of reach of children. In case of an accident: immediately call the ANTI-POISON CENTER in Brussels, tel. 070 245 245.

Sorting and selection of waste

■ WASTE MANAGEMENT

We produce waste every day. The cost of processing 1 kilogram of waste is estimated at €0.20. A full bag of 10 kg thus costs the community about €2.00, but the individual can reduce these costs. If you produce a lot of waste, you have to pay for it. You can reduce your waste by buying fewer packages, by using glass bottles instead of plastic ones, etc.

■ THE WASTE SELECTION RULES IN LEUVEN

Leuven has a system of selective waste collection. Each different type has to be put in a special bag. These bags can be purchased at various shops (please only use the official bags; other bags will be refused by the collectors and misuse can be punished). The garbage bags have different colours, and each colour stands for a different kind of waste:

Blue PMD bag

P: empty plastic bottles and flasks from drinks and bathing / cleaning products (liquids)

M: metal packaging. Cans, aluminium plates, metal caps, lids, and tops

D: drink cartons

Never allowed: butter tubs, yoghurt cups, plastic bags, plastic objects, aluminium foil, badly-rinsed drink containers.

Green GFT bag (or green containers in Heverlee and Kessel-Lo)

All organic waste: fruit and vegetable peels, tea bags, eggshells, coffee, plants, food leftovers, etc.

Brown bag

All household garbage that is not paper, cardboard, glass, organic waste, or PMD

Exceptions

Paper and cardboard are also collected, but there is no special bag. You can put them in a cardboard box. There are special containers for glass (one for white glass and one for coloured glass) available all over town. Ask your neighbour to direct you to the nearest container. Not allowed: light bulbs or flat glass (for instance from a window).

KGA (Small Dangerous Waste):

Most students have quite a lot of materials that are dangerous if dumped or burned, possibly leading to soil contamination. Batteries of any kind can be brought to supermarkets and deposited in the green box for batteries.



Expired or unused medication is welcome in any pharmacy (but please remove the paper from the box). All other KGA such as packaging or leftovers of cleaning products, cosmetics/ body products, writing materials, oil etc., can be taken to one of the two collection points: one in Leuven and one in the WAAG (in front of Alma 3).

Waste collection

A calendar is distributed by the city to let you know when the various types of waste are collected on your street. If you don't have a (free) calendar in your house, you can contact the advisors for environment (see below).

They also offer English translations of this calendar. To help you in sorting your waste, there is also an alphabetical waste-sorting guide.

If you try to reduce daily waste, you will need to buy fewer garbage bags and thus save money. And if you sort your waste, it costs you less because the green and blue bags cost less.

■ HOW TO CO-OPERATE IN THE PREVENTION OF WASTE

Although both preventing and sorting waste are important, it's certainly better to prevent it. Here are some suggestions for prevention:

1. Buy products packed in glass.
Putting glass in glass containers is free; to dispose of plastic bottles, you must buy a blue PMD bag. Besides, glass recycling is true recycling. Drink cartons (tetra-pack) are meant to be down-cycled, not recycled, which means that these packages are not re-used, but re-made into insulation material or drain-pipes, materials of less value.
2. If possible, buy returnable bottles (mineral and sparkling water, refreshments, milk, juices). You pay a deposit for the bottle, but the money is returned when you bring the bottles back.
3. Buy recycled unbleached paper.
1 ton of paper = 17 trees. When you

use recycled paper less trees are to cut down. Look for the environmentally-friendly labels.

4. Buy fresh vegetables instead of tins; don't buy excessively packed products. Packaging in most of the cases is plastic, which is not really recyclable.
5. Do not use the plastic shopping bags from shops or supermarkets; use a textile shopping bag or re-use other bags. Most shops also offer you empty cardboard boxes.
6. If you want to stop the daily stream of advertisements and promotional magazines in your post box, just put a sticker ("please no advertising, only information") on your mailbox. These stickers are available by the advisors for environment (see below) and at the office (City Shop, Waversebaan 66 in Heverlee) where garbage bags are sold.

You can also save energy, electricity and water by changing little things. There are some suggestions in this Housekeeping Tips brochure. When you buy ecological "green" products (like bio-degradable washing soaps and powders), you contribute to a better and sustainable environment. Good luck!

■ ADVISORS FOR KOTCULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND MOBILITY

You can ask questions and find answers concerning the prevention and sorting of waste, saving energy, water use, composting, transport, bus and

train connections and prices, bicycle safety, participation in students housing and so on, at the advisors for kotculture, environment and mobility. Not only do they offer information, but they also serve as an incubator for new projects and experiments in the area of sustainability and participation.

When you start to sort and select waste for the first time, it might seem complicated. Written explanations may not be enough for you. If you prefer, we can also come to your house and explain the basics. We also try to encourage people to think about the consequences of their actions when water and energy are at stake. This too may be new to you. If you want to reduce your water or electricity bill, just call us.

Do you want to see more of Belgium then merely Leuven? Don't know how to get somewhere? We'll help you find the easiest and cheapest way! In town, the cheapest way of travelling is by bike. **All information on renting a bike is available at www.velo.be.**

WHERE CAN YOU FIND US:

Heverlee: Studentenwijk Arenberg 10 (the WAAG), 3001 Heverlee.

Tel. 016 32 93 01 and 02.

Fax. 016 32 92 99. You can mail us at duurzaamheid@dsv.kuleuven.be and maybe you can find an answer to your questions at www.kuleuven.be/transportation and www.kuleuven.be/english/living/environment.htm .

Shopping

In general, shops are open from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m., except on Sundays. Supermarkets are usually open until 8 p.m. There are some late-night shops that are open until midnight. Stores normally close one day a week. Bakeries are normally open on Sundays.

On Fridays there is a market in Leuven, on Sundays in Heverlee, and on Wednesdays in Kessel-Lo.

■ SUPERMARKETS

- ALDI (super cheap)
J. P. Minckelersstraat 60 A, Leuven
Weldadigheidsstraat 58, Leuven
- CARREFOUR
Tiensesteenweg, Korbeek-Lo
(4 km from Leuven,
direction Tienen, bus nr. 380)
- COLRUYT
Lombardenstraat 2, Leuven
Groenveldstraat 71, Heverlee
Tiensesteenweg 237, Kessel-Lo
- DELHAIZE
Diestsesteenweg 545, Kessel-Lo
Tervuursevest 19, Heverlee
Brusselsestraat 31, Leuven
- GB EXPRESS
Tiensevest 10, Leuven
Brusselsestraat 60, Leuven

- LIDL
Minckelerstraat 116, Leuven
- MATCH
Bondgenotenlaan 58, Leuven
- SPAR
Brusselsestraat 124, Leuven
Naamsesteenweg 380, Leuven
Diestsesteenweg 199, Kessel-Lo
Wilselsesteenweg 115, Kessel-Lo
- SUPER GB
Tervuursevest 113, Leuven
Koning Albertlaan 147, Kessel-Lo
- UNIC
Brusselsestraat 139, Leuven

■ MAIN STORES

- BLOKKER
Bondgenotenlaan 60, Leuven
- C&A
Bondgenotenlaan 164, Leuven
- DI
Brusselsestraat 25, Leuven
- HEMA
Parijsstraat 2, Leuven
- H&M
Bondgenotenlaan 69, Leuven
Diestsestraat 44, Leuven
- INNO
Diestsestraat 67, Leuven
- KRUIDVAT
Diestsestraat 53, Leuven
Bondgenotenlaan 60, Leuven



- **WIBRA**
Bondgenotenlaan 74, Leuven
(very cheap for clothing and household utensils)
- **ZARA**
Bondgenotenlaan 75, Leuven

■ SECOND-HAND SHOPS

- **CYAANKALI**
Diestsestraat 217, Leuven,
016 22 74 30
- **DE KAPSTOK**
Mechelsestraat 32, Leuven,
016 20 76 72
- **ECO SHOP**
Kolonel Begaultlaan 9, Leuven,
016 23 64 14
- **KRINGWINKEL SPIT**
Ijzerenmolenstraat 10-12,
Heverlee, 016 65 29 57
- **RAWETTE**
Parisstraat 53-55, Leuven,
016 20 11 45
- **'T PAND**
Tiensestraat 255, 016 23 28 65
- **YACOUT INT BVBA**
Tervuursevest 324, Leuven,
016 50 39 11
- **YOUNG DOLFHINS**
Dirk Boutslaan 8, Leuven,
016 20 20 35

There is a cluster of cheap shops outside of town on the Tiensesteenweg in Korbeek-Lo (4 km from Leuven, direction Tienen), 1 km from Carrefour (bus nr. 380). Prices there are usually lower than in supermarkets.

Brantano: shoes, **Superconfex:** clothing for men, women and children, **Covee:** frozen food, **Leenbakker:** furniture, bedding, curtains, **C&A:** clothing for men, women and children, **JBC:** clothing for men, women and children.
TIP: If you need bedding, quilt is cheaper - and warmer - than blankets.

Vocabulary

- <i>English</i>	- <i>cauliflower</i>	- <i>fridge</i>
Dutch	bloemkool	koelkast
<hr/>		
- <i>all-purpose cleaner or detergent</i>	- <i>Celery, celeriac</i>	- <i>glass</i>
allesreiniger	selder, knolselder	glas
- <i>ammonia</i>	- <i>cheese shop</i>	- <i>good afternoon</i>
ammoniak	kaasboer	goede middag
- <i>asparagus</i>	- <i>chicken</i>	- <i>good evening</i>
asperge	kip	goede avond
- <i>avocado</i>	- <i>chicory</i>	- <i>good morning</i>
avocado	witlof	goede morgen
- <i>baker</i>	- <i>cloth</i>	- <i>goodbye</i>
bakker	doek	tot ziens or dag
- <i>basin</i>	- <i>coffee machine</i>	- <i>greengrocer</i>
kom	koffiezetapparaat	(fruits and vegetables)
- <i>beef</i>	- <i>courgette (zucchini)</i>	groentenboer
rundvlees	courgette	- <i>hairdryer</i>
- <i>beetroot</i>	- <i>cucumber</i>	haardroger
rode biet	komkommer	- <i>handkerchief</i>
- <i>bicycle repair shop</i>	- <i>corduroy trousers</i>	zakdoek
fietsenmaker	fluwelen broek	- <i>horsemeat</i>
- <i>bicycle shop</i>	- <i>curly kale</i>	paardenvlees
fietsenwinkel	boerenkool	- <i>I am sorry (I regret...)</i>
- <i>bleaching powder</i>	- <i>cutlery</i>	het spijt me
bleekmiddel	bestek	- <i>iron</i>
- <i>blouse</i>	- <i>do you speak English?</i>	strijkijzer
blouse	spreekt u Engels?	- <i>ironmonger or hardware store</i>
- <i>bookshop</i>	- <i>dry shampoo (for carpets)</i>	ijzerwaren
boekwinkel	tapijtshampoo	- <i>lamb</i>
- <i>bottle</i>	- <i>duster</i>	lamsvlees
fles	stofdoek	- <i>leek</i>
- <i>broccoli</i>	- <i>electric shaver</i>	prei
broccoli	electrisch scheerapparaat	- <i>lettuce</i>
- <i>brown soap</i>	- <i>endive</i>	sla
bruine zeep	andijvie	- <i>light bulb</i>
- <i>brush</i>	- <i>fabric softener</i>	lamp
borstel	wasverzachter	- <i>mop</i>
- <i>Brussels sprouts</i>	- <i>fennel</i>	mop
spruitjes	venkel	- <i>mushroom</i>
- <i>butcher (meat shop)</i>	- <i>fish shop</i>	champignon
slager	visboer	- <i>mutton</i>
- <i>cabbage</i>	- <i>flower shop</i>	schapenvlees
kool	bloemist	- <i>nylon stockings</i>
- <i>carrot</i>	- <i>fluid soap</i>	nylon kousen
wortel	vloeibare zeep	- <i>onion</i>
- <i>carrots and onions</i>	- <i>food</i>	ui
peen en uien	voedingsartikel	- <i>pan</i>
	- <i>French bean</i>	pan
	spertzieboon	

- *pillowcase*
kussensloop
- *please*
alstublieft (*this is also used any time one hands something over to another person*)
- *pork*
varkensvlees
- *pot*
pan, kookpan
- *powder shampoo*
poedershampoo
- *product*
produkt
- *pumpkin*
pompoen
- *purslane*
postelein
- *pyjamas*
pyjama
- *rabbit*
konijn
- *radio*
radio
- *record player*
platenspeler
- *red radish*
radijs
- *rhubarb*
rabarber
- *salad*
salade
- *sauerkraut*
zuurkool
- *scarf*
sjaal
- *scrubbing detergent*
schuurmiddel
- *shammy, chamois*
zeemvel
- *sheets*
lakens
- *shirt*
hemd
- *small grocery shop*
kruidenier
- *soap*
zeep
- *socks*
sokken
- *sorry (pardon me)*
pardon
- *spinach*
spinazie
- *sponge*
spons
- *spring cabbage*
spitskool
- *stockings*
kousen
- *television*
televisie
- *thank you*
dank u wel
- *toaster*
broodrooster
- *toilet cleaner*
toiletreiniger
- *tomato*
tomaat
- *towel*
handdoek
- *trousers*
broek
- *turkey*
kalkoen
- *underwear*
ondergoed
- *vacuum cleaner*
stofzuiger
- *vinegar*
azijn
- *washing machine*
wasmachine
- *washing powder*
waspoeder
- *white cabbage*
witte kool
- *yes / no*
ja / nee
- Dutch
English

- allesreiniger
all-purpose cleaner or detergent
- alstublieft
please (this is also used any time one hands something over to another person)
- ammoniak
ammonia
- andijvie
endive
- asperge
asparagus
- avocado
avocado
- bakker
baker
- bestek
cutlery
- bleekmiddel
bleaching powder
- bloemist
flower shop
- bloemkool
cauliflower
- blouse
blouse
- boekwinkel
bookshop
- boerenkool
curly kale
- borstel
brush
- broccoli
broccoli
- broodrooster
toaster
- bruine zeep
brown soap
- champignon
mushroom
- courgette
courgette (zucchini)
- dank u wel
thank you
- doek
cloth
- elektrisch scheerapparaat
electric shaver
- fietsenmaker
bicycle repair shop
- fietsenwinkel
bicycle shop
- fles
bottle
- fluwelen broek
corduroy trousers
- glas
glass
- goede avond
good evening
- goede middag
good afternoon
- goede morgen
good morning

- groentenboer
green grocer (fruits and vegetables)
- haardroger
hair dryer
- handdoek
towel
- hemd
shirt
- het spijt me
I am sorry
- ijzerwaren
iron monger or hardware store
- ja/ nee
yes/no
- kaasboer
cheese shop
- kalkoen
turkey
- kip
chicken
- koelkast
fridge
- koffiezetapparaat
coffee machine
- kom
basin
- komkommer
cucumber
- konijn
rabbit
- kool
cabbage
- kousen
stockings
- kruidenier
small grocery shop
- kussensloop
pillow-case
- lakens
sheets
- lamp
light bulb
- lamsvlees
lamb
- mop
mop
- nylon kousen
nylon stockings
- ondergoed
underwear
- paardenvlees
horsemeat
- pan
pan
- pardon
sorry (pardon me)
- peen en uien
carrots and onions
- platenspeler
record player
- poedershampoo
powder shampoo
- pompoen
pumpkin
- postelein
purslane
- prei
leek
- produkt
product
- pyama
pyjamas
- rabarber
rhubarb
- radijs
red radish
- radio
radio
- rode biet
beetroot
- rundvlees
beef
- salade
salad
- schapenvlees
mutton
- schuurmiddel
scrubbing detergent
- selder, knolselder
celery, celeriac
- sjaal
scarf
- sla
lettuce
- slager
butcher (meat shop)
- sokken
socks
- sperzieboon
French bean
- spinazie
spinach
- spitskool
spring cabbage
- spons
sponge
- spreekt u Engels?
do you speak English?
- spruitjes
Brussels sprouts
- stofdoek
duster
- stofzuiger
vacuum cleaner
- strijkijzer
iron
- tapijtshampoo
dry shampoo (for carpets)
- televisie
television
- dank u wel
thank you
- toiletreiniger
toilet cleaner
- tomaat
tomato
- tot ziens or dag
goodbye
- ui
onion
- varkensvlees
pork
- venkel
fennel
- visboer
fish shop
- vloeibare zeep
fluid soap
- voedingsartikel
food
- wasmachine
washing machine
- waspoeder
washing powder
- wasverzachter
fabric softener
- witlof
chicory
- witte kool
white cabbage
- wortel
carrot
- zakdoek
handkerchief
- zeemvel
shammy, chamois
- zeep
soap
- zuurkool
sauerkraut

Social Services

Van Dalecollege
Naamsestraat 80, 3000 Leuven
t 016 32 44 36, f 016 32 43 84
internationalstudents@dsv.kuleuven.be
www.kuleuven.be/socialservices

The Social Service of K.U.Leuven's Student Services works together with the social services for the students of KHLeuven (Lens), Groep T (Inter S) and the Lemmens Institute (SoVoLem).