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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 2

Strand:	Tools, Equipment and Processes		Sub-Strand:	Finishes and Finishing	
Content Standard:	B8.3.5.1 Demonstrate understanding of application of finishes				
Indicator (s)	B8.3.5.1.1: Demonstrate how to mix the various finishes		Performance Indicator: : Learners can mix oil and emulsion paints		
Week Ending	07-07-2023				
Class	B.S.8	Class Size:		Duration:	
Subject	Career Technology				
Reference	Career Technology Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook.				
Teaching / Learning Resources	Power Point Presentation, Pictures, Posters, Video.		Core Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analytical Skills• Operational Skills• Manipulative skills	
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN			PHASE 3: REFLECTION
MONDAY	Learners brainstorm to identify types of wood finishes.	<div>1. Discuss with Learners about the various methods of mixing finishes.</div> <div>2. Assist Learners to identify examples of tools used for mixing finishes.</div> <div>3. Demonstrate on the procedure for mixing lacquer.</div> <div>finishes of wood;</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Wax▪ Shellac▪ drying oils (such a linseed oil or tung oil) lacquer or paint.</div> <div>Tools for mixing wood finishes;</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Containers▪ stirring rod</div> <div>How to mix Lacquer;</div> <div><div>i. Mix a new batch of finish at about a 50/50 ratio of thinner to lacquer</div></div>			<div>Learners in small groups to practice mixing lacquer.</div> <div>Exercise</div> <div>Outline the steps to follow to mix lacquer.</div>

		ii. add solvent until the viscosity measured 15 to 18 seconds iii. then spray three more coats. Sand between coats with P320 grit paper. Before assembly, mask off any areas near the glue joints to prevent glue from sticking to the finished surfaces.	
FRIDAY	Show Learners video on how to mix emulsion paint	1. Demonstrate on the procedure for mixing emulsion paint. 2. Assist Learners to practice mixing emulsion paint. 3. Learners brainstorm to mix oil paint. Procedure for mixing emulsion paint; ➤ <i>Making the paste</i> • 1 Pigment manufacturers send bags of fine grain pigments to paint plants. There, the pigment is premixed with resin (a wetting agent that assists in moistening the pigment), one or more solvents, and additives to form a paste. ➤ <i>Dispersing the pigment</i> • 2 The paste mixture for most industrial and some consumer paints is now routed into a sand mill, a large cylinder that agitates tiny particles of sand or silica to grind the pigment particles, making them smaller and dispersing them throughout the mixture. The mixture is then filtered to remove the sand particles. • 3 Instead of being processed in sand mills, up to 90 percent of the water-based latex paints designed for use by individual homeowners are instead processed in a high-speed dispersion tank. There, the premixed paste is subjected to high-speed agitation by a circular, toothed blade attached to a rotating shaft. This process blends the pigment into the solvent. ➤ <i>Thinning the paste</i> • 4 Whether created by a sand mill or a dispersion tank, the paste must now be	Inspect Learners mixtures for appraisal. Exercise; 1. Outline the procedure for mixing emulsion paint. 2. Write the steps involved in mixing oil paint.

		<p>thinned to produce the final product. Transferred to large kettles, it is agitated with the proper amount of solvent for the type of paint desired.</p> <p>➤ <i>Canning the paint</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 The finished paint product is then pumped into the canning room. For the standard 8 pint (3.78 liter) paint can available to consumers, empty cans are first rolled horizontally onto labels, then set upright so that the paint can be pumped into them. A machine places lids onto the filled cans, and a second machine presses on the lids to seal them. From wire that is fed into it from coils, a bailometer cuts and shapes the handles before hooking them into holes precut in the cans. A certain number of cans (usually four) are then boxed and stacked before being sent to the warehouse. 	
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School:

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