FINISHING CONSTRUCTION WORK

Level-II

Learning Guide= 12

Unit of Competence: Carry Out Different Types of Pointing to Block work

Module Title; Carrying out Different Types of Pointing to Block work

LG Code: EIS FCW2 M12 LO2 LG 47

TTLM Code: EIS FCW2 M12 TTLM O919v1

LO2: Apply putty point material to bed joints

Instruction Sheet	Learning Guide #1

- This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following **content coverage** and topics:
- Identifying , selecting and preparing to determined composition and consistency used for pointing or beading putty in accordance with job requirements
- Applying Pointing putty jointer tool to fill indent and form joints
- Removing point putty present on horizontal and vertical joints of Frenchman tool to form finite shape and edges to tuck pointing
- Completing , allowing, Pointing work area to dry and any imperfections gently removed and lightly brushed clean

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcome stated in the cover page. Specifically, **upon completion of this Learning Guide, you will be able to**:

- Identify , select and prepare to determine composition and consistency
- Apply Pointing putty jointer tool to fill indent and form joints
- Remove point putty present on horizontal and vertical joints of Frenchman tool to form finite shape and edges to tuck pointing
- Complete , allow, Point work area to dry and any imperfections gently removed and lightly brushed clean

Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described below 3 to 6.
3. Read the information written in the information “Sheet 1, Sheet 2, Sheet 3 and Sheet 4”.
4. Accomplish the “Self-check 1, Self-check t 2, Self-check 3 and Self-check 4” **in page -8, 13, 22 and 25** respectively.
5. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation from the “Self-check” proceed to “Operation Sheet 1, Operation Sheet 2 and Operation Sheet 3 ” **in page -26,27.**
6. Do the “LAP test” **in page – 28**(if you are ready).

Information Sheet-1	Identifying , selecting and preparing to determine composition and consistency

.1.1 **Surface Preparation**

- Ensure that the surface on which you apply putty is plastered or made with the cementations material.
- Give separate treatments or remedial measure for dampness, efflorescence, fungus, leakages on your wall.
- Ensure that the surface is totally clean. It should be free from dust, loose particles, residual paints, grease, oil or any other contamination.
- Remove all loose or poorly adhering material from the surface by rubbing down with help of sandpaper or with wire brush or with putty blade and after that wipe it out.
- Wet the wall with sufficient quantity of clean water and allow them to dry before applying putty on wall. Ensure that surface is just wet. Over wetting results in accumulation of water on a surface should be avoided.

1.2 Prepare work location

- Materials and existing brickwork, including type of bonds , are checked for consideration of color wash, and composition of mortar stopping mix and mixing putty for beading.
- Work platform is erected in accordance with regulatory authorities' requirements.
- . Work area and surrounds are isolated by use of barricades and signage or fall protection in accordance with regulatory and job requirements.
- Loose or broken bricks are removed and reinstalled individually and mortar is removed from joints in brickwork by raking out mortar to specified depth.
- Surface of work area is cleaned and prepared for application.
- Surface of work area is color washed consistent with brick color.
- . Position of bed and cross joints is determined, measured and struck with chalk line.

- Mortar is prepared to determined composition, colour and mix for stopping application to brickwork.
- Mortar stopping mix is applied to ensure joints are full and brickwork is re-pointed to meet job requirements.
- Jointer tool is used to form an indent key to receive putty point

1.3 Identifying the Problem before Putty

The decision to repoint is most often related to some obvious sign of deterioration, such as disintegrating mortar, cracks in mortar joints, loose bricks or stones, damp walls, or damaged plasterwork. It is, however, erroneous to assume that repointing alone will solve deficiencies that result from other problems. The root cause of the deterioration—leaking roofs or gutters, differential settlement of the building, capillary action causing rising damp, or extreme weather exposure—should always be dealt with prior to beginning work.

fig 3.1 Identify problems

Masons practice using lime putty mortar to repair historic marble.

Without appropriate repairs to eliminate the source of the problem, mortar deterioration will continue and any repointing will have been a waste of time and money.

- **Joint Preparation**

The most common method of removing mortar, however, is through the use of power saws or grinders. The use of power tools by unskilled masons can be disastrous for historic masonry, particularly soft brick. Using power saws on walls with thin joints, such as most brick walls, almost

always will result in damage to the masonry units by breaking the edges and by overcutting on the head, or vertical joints.

However, small pneumatically-powered chisels generally can be used safely and effectively to remove mortar on historic buildings as long as the masons maintain appropriate control over the equipment. Under certain circumstances, thin diamond-bladed grinders may be used to cut out *horizontal* joints only on hard portland cement mortar common to masonry buildings. Usually, automatic tools most successfully remove old mortar without damaging the masonry units when they are used in combination with hand tools in preparation for repointing.

- Where horizontal joints are uniform and fairly wide, it may be possible to use a power masonry saw to assist the removal of mortar, such as by cutting along the middle of the joint; final mortar removal from the sides of the joints still should be done with a hand chisel and hammer. Caulking cutters with diamond blades can sometimes be used successfully to cut out joints without damaging the masonry. Caulking cutters are slow; they do not rotate, but vibrate at very high speeds, thus minimizing the possibility of damage to masonry units. Although mechanical tools may be safely used in limited circumstances to cut out horizontal joints in preparation for repointing, they should never be used on vertical joints because of the danger of slipping and cutting into the brick above or below the vertical joint

.

- Mortar should be removed cleanly from the masonry units, leaving square corners at the back of the cut. Before filling, the joints should be rinsed with a jet of water to remove all loose particles and dust. At the time of filling, the joints should be damp, but with no standing water present. For masonry walls **limestone, sandstone and common brick—that are extremely absorbent, it is** recommended that a continual mist of water be applied for a few hours before repointing begins.

Mortar Preparation

Mortar components should be measured and mixed carefully to assure the uniformity of visual and physical characteristics. Dry ingredients are measured by volume and thoroughly mixed before the addition of any water. Sand must be added in a damp, loose condition to avoid over sanding. Repointing mortar is typically pre-hydrated by adding water so it will just hold together, thus

allowing it to stand for a period of time before the final water is added. Half the water should be added, followed by mixing for approximately 5 minutes. The remaining water should then be added in small portions until a mortar of the desired consistency is reached.

- **Filling the Joint**

Where existing mortar has been removed to a depth of greater than 1 inch, these deeper areas should be filled first, compacting the new mortar in several layers. The back of the entire joint should be filled successively by applying approximately 1/4 inch of mortar, packing it well into the back corners. This application may extend along the wall for several feet. As soon as the mortar has reached thumb-print hardness, another 1/4 inch layer of mortar approximately the same thickness may be applied. Several layers will be needed to fill the joint flush with the outer surface of the masonry. It is important to allow each layer time to harden before the next layer is applied; most of the mortar shrinkage occurs during the hardening process and layering thus minimizes overall shrinkage.

When the final layer of mortar is thumb-print hard, the joint should be tooled to match the historic joint. Proper timing of the tooling is important for uniform color and appearance. If tooled when too soft, the color will be lighter than expected, and hairline cracks may occur; if tooled when too hard, there may be dark streaks called "tool burning," and good closure of the mortar against the masonry units will not be achieved.

If the old bricks or stones have worn, rounded edges, it is best to recess the final mortar slightly from the face of the masonry. This treatment will help avoid a joint which is visually wider than the actual joint; it also will avoid creation of a large, thin featheredge which is easily damaged, thus admitting water. After tooling, excess mortar can be removed from the edge of the joint by brushing with a natural bristle or nylon brush. Metal bristle brushes should never be used on historic masonry.

REQUIRED POINTING TOOLS

- Have the necessary pointing to
- Angle grinder
- Bucket

- Cold chisel
- Dust mask
- Hammer
- Hammer drill
- Hearing protection
- Safety glasses
- Tuck pointing tool

You'll also need a brick trowel, a masonry jointer or joint rake, a small broom, rubber gloves, and a stiff bristle brush.

Self-Check -1	Written Test

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. List out pointing tools at least 4 (8%) , ----------,----------,----------,---------

2. The absorbent water are ----------? (2%)

A limestone B Sandstone C Common brick D All

Satisfactory rating 5 unsatisfactory below 5

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

1 a---------- **c----------**

b---------- **d----------**

2----------

Name: _____ Date: _____

Information Sheet-2	Apply Pointing putty jointer tool to fill indent and form joints

- **Application of Wall Putty**

- Apply one coat of primer before start applying putty on wall and dry it overnight. Some putty manufacturers recommend the application of primer before putty and some do not. Therefore, follow the manufacturer's instructions as it might be governed by the ingredients of putty.
- Apply the first coat of putty in a vertical "bottom to top" manner by using a putty blade/spatula/ trowel or any finishing tool.
- Allow the first coat to dry completely for a minimum of 6 to 8 hours.
- Once the first coat is dry, just rub the surface gently with sandpaper in order to remove the loose particle.
- After finishing the first coat, start applying the second coat of wall putty.
- Leave the surface to dry completely for hours. After complete drying of second coat rub the surface very gently to remove unevenness with the help of using sandpaper to get a glossy white surface.
- The minimum thickness of the wall putty should be limited to a maximum of 1.5 mm. If it is thicker, it may peel off or even cracks after some time.
- Drying time of wall putty may vary according to the temperature, humidity and thickness. In some cases, drying time will be significantly longer in cool and damp conditions and thick coating.
- Wall putty, when applied with perfection, helps to accent the finish and beauty of the paint. Therefore, choose the right wall putty and paint to brighten every area with a wall finish that is worth a second glance.

- Pointing, in building maintenance, the technique of repairing mortar joints between bricks or other masonry elements. When aging mortar joints crack and disintegrate, the defective mortar is removed by hand or power tool and replaced with fresh mortar, preferably of the same composition as the original. Often an entire wall, or even a whole structure, is pointed because defective points cannot easily be detected, and adjacent joints may also be in need of repair.
- The mortar is packed tightly in thin layers and tooled to a smooth, concave, finished surface. Tuck-pointing is a refinement of pointing, by which sharply defined points are formed for decorative purposes.
- Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

  - **mortar**
  - Mortar, in technology, material used in building construction to bond brick, stone, tile, or concrete blocks into a structure. Mortar consists of inert siliceous (sandy) material mixed with cement and water in such proportions that the resulting substance will be sufficiently plastic to enable ready application with the mason's trowel…
  - Tuck pointing, in building construction, technique of finishing masonry joints with a fine, pointed ridge of mortar, for decorative purposes, instead of the usual slightly convex finish in ordinary masonry work. The term is sometimes used for pointing (q.v.) as in masonry repair.…
  - Surface grouting is sometimes suggested as an alternative to repointing brick buildings, in particular. This process involves the application of a thin coat of cement-based grout to the mortar joints and the mortar/brick interface. To be effective, the grout must extend slightly onto the face of the masonry units, thus widening the joint visually. The change in the joint appearance can alter the historic character of the structure to an unacceptable degree. In addition, although masking of the bricks is intended to keep the grout off the remainder of the face of the bricks, some level of residue, called "veiling," will inevitably remain. Surface grouting cannot substitute for the more extensive work of repointing, and it is not a recommended treatment for historic masonry.

1. POINTING AND FINISHING

2. FINISHING works is a fine job in building construction process where it forms the beauty of a building. Several types of finishes can be used based on the materials used, environmental conditions and costs. Finishing of a building can be divided into several sections: Floor finishing Wall finishing Ceiling finishing

3. WALL FINISHING Plastering is done to achieve the following objects:

3,.1 To protect the external surfaces against penetration of rain water and other atmospheric agencies

3.2. To give smooth surface in which dust and dirt cannot lodge

4. To give decorative effect

5. To protect surfaces against vermin.

6. Finish given to the wall to enhance the exterior look of the structure. Wall finishes used for the interiors are quite delicate and need maintenance. The new contemporary trend has brought about a great deal of increase in the usage of various types of wall finishes for the aesthetic purpose. Concrete masonry wall may be left exposed or plastered. Wood or metal stud walls can support a variety of finishes.

7. CEMENT TEXTURE FINISHS

8. WOOD WALL PANELS Consists of a series of thin sheets of wood framed together by strips of wood. The vertical strips are known as stiles and the horizontal one as rails. Wood panels include solid lumber paneling, wood veneer paneling and plastic laminate faced wood paneling. Solid wood offers durability and creates texture.

9. PLYWOOD

Ply wood is a wood panel product made by bonding veneers together under heat and pressure, usually with the grain of adjacent plies at right angles to each other. Plywood core may be particleboard, Medium Density Fiber board (MDF), veneer core or lumber core.

10. PLASTER Plaster of Paris Finish: Plaster of Paris or simply plaster is a type of building material based on calcium hemihydrates. This is a smooth finish achieved by plaster of Paris generally applied on internal. Gypsum Plaster : Finish This just like plaster of Paris finish but gypsum based material is used to prepare mortar durable and finer as compared to Plaster of Paris Finish.

11. MARBLE POWDER This is a very smooth finish. The finish looks like Marble flooring. This finish is obtained by marble powder, white cement and water. It is applied manually.

- **POINTING**

- Pointing in maintenance, the technique of repairing mortar joints between bricks or other masonry elements.
- When aging mortar joints crack and disintegrate the defective mortar is removed by hand or power tool and replaced with fresh mortar, preferably of the same composition as the original.
- PURPOSE This treatment not only protects the joint from the adverse effect of atmosphere but also magnifies the appearance of the surface by exhibiting the pattern of the joints, their thickness, colors and texture prominently.
- Pointing may be done by using lime or cement mortar.
- The mortar for lime pointing is made by taking equal part of fat lime and fine sand and then grinding the mixture thoroughly, in mortar mill.

- The mortar for cement pointing is made by mixing cement and sand in proportion of 1:2 or 1;3

- **TYPES OF POINTING**

Cut/Weathered/Struck V-Grooved Tuck Flush Keyed Beading

- FLUSH POINTING The mortar is pressed into the raked joints and finished off flush with the edges of the bricks or stones, so as to give a smooth appearance. The edges are then neatly trimmed with a trowel and straight edge.
- CUT/WEATHERED POINTING The mortar is first pressed into the raked joints. While the mortar is still green, the top of the horizontal joints is neatly pressed back by 3-6 mm with the pointing tool. Thus the joint is
- V-GROOVED POINTING This type of pointing is made similar to keyed or grooved pointing by suitably shaping the end of the steel rod to be used for forming the grooving.
- KEYED POINTING The mortar is pressed into the raked joints and finished off flush with the face of the wall. a groove is formed by running the bent end of a small steel rod (6mm in diameter) straight along the center line of the joints. The vertical joints are also finished in the same manner.
- . BEADED POINTING The mortar is pressed in the raked joints and finished off flush with the face of the wall. A steel rod having its end suitably shaped is run straight along the center line of joints to form the beading TUCK POINTING The mortar is first pressed in the raked joints and

there after it is finished flush with the face of the wall. The top and bottom edges of the joints are cut parallel so as to have a uniformly raised band about 6mm high and 10mm in width.

- ADVANTAGES Brick pointing is the most effective way of restoring the condition and physical appearance of a building structure, and it forms an essential part in overall and ongoing building maintenance. Among other advantages of brick pointing, it will: • Repair the structural integrity of your building's brickwork • Ensure weatherproofing in your walls • Restore the overall appearance and brickwork of your home • Maintain or significantly increase the overall value of your home or property • Reduce any ongoing maintenance on your brickwork

- Pointing, in building maintenance, the technique of repairing mortar joints between bricks or other masonry elements. When aging mortar joints crack and disintegrate, the defective mortar is removed by hand or power tool and replaced with fresh mortar, preferably of the same composition as the original. Often an entire wall, or even a whole structure, is pointed because defective points cannot easily be detected, and adjacent joints may also be in need of repair. The mortar is packed tightly in thin layers and tooled to a smooth, concave, finished surface. Tuck-pointing is a refinement of pointing, by which sharply defined points are formed for decorative purposes.
- Learn More in these related Britannica articles:
- Mortar, in technology, material used in building construction to bond brick, stone, tile, or concrete blocks into a structure. Mortar consists of inert siliceous (sandy) material mixed with cement and water in such proportions that the resulting substance will be sufficiently plastic to enable ready application with the mason's trowel…
- Tuck pointing, in building construction, technique of finishing masonry joints with a fine, pointed ridge of mortar, for decorative purposes, instead of the usual slightly convex finish in ordinary mason work. The term is sometimes used for pointing (q.v.) as in masonry repair….

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Self-Check -2	Written Test

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

3 _____ are assets in a community that help meet certain needs for those around them.(3 points)

A. Air spaces C. Local resources

B. Local maps D. Services

4 List out the purposes of mobilizing local resources at least five points.(5 points)

Satisfactory rating - 3 and 5 points **Unsatisfactory - below 3 and 5 points**

you can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Answer Sheet

1 ----------

2 ----------

3 ----------

4 ----------

Name: _____ Date: _____

Short Answer Questions

Information Sheet- 3	REMOVE POINTING PUTTY &FINITE SHAPE AND EDGES

3.1. Removing surplus pointing putty present on horizontal and vertical joints.

Basically, the mortar joints are the weakest as well as the most expensive part of the masonry.

Therefore, care must be taken to be as economically as possible with all type ofjoints so not to make the masonry wall unnecessary weak and expensive.

- **horizontal joints**

for horizontal joints “bed joint a thickness of 12 mm is recommended for brickwork to ensure:

- leveling of the brick in the mortar bed
- placing the brick completely in the mortar
- no uneven or incomplete support of the bricks due to stones in the mortar

If the horizontal joints are too thick (more than 15 mm) the result is a waste of expensive Mortar (cement) as well as weakening of the structure.

- **vertical joints**

For vertical joints “cross joint and collar joint” a thickness of 10 mm is recommend brickwork. the reduction of approx. 2 mm to the horizontal joints is possible because the Contact area is much smaller at the side than at the bottom. care must be taken to ensure That the entire vertical joint is filled with mortar; otherwise the brick masonry wall is prone to Leakage

Forming finite shape and edges to tuck pointing

Tuck pointing a way of using two contrasting colors' of mortar in the mortar joints of brickwork, one color matching the bricks themselves, to give an artificial impression that very fine joints have been made. In some parts of the United States and Canada, some confusion may result as the term is often used interchangeably with "pointing" (to correct defects or finish off joints in newly laid masonry) and "repointing" (to place wet mortar into cut or raked joints to repair weathered joints in old masonry).

With a little care and this follow-up cleaning, your tuck-pointing job can look as good as professional's. It's a job that almost anyone can do – it doesn't require much physical labor and it doesn't all have to be done at one time – but it will go a long way in preserving the brickwork of your house.

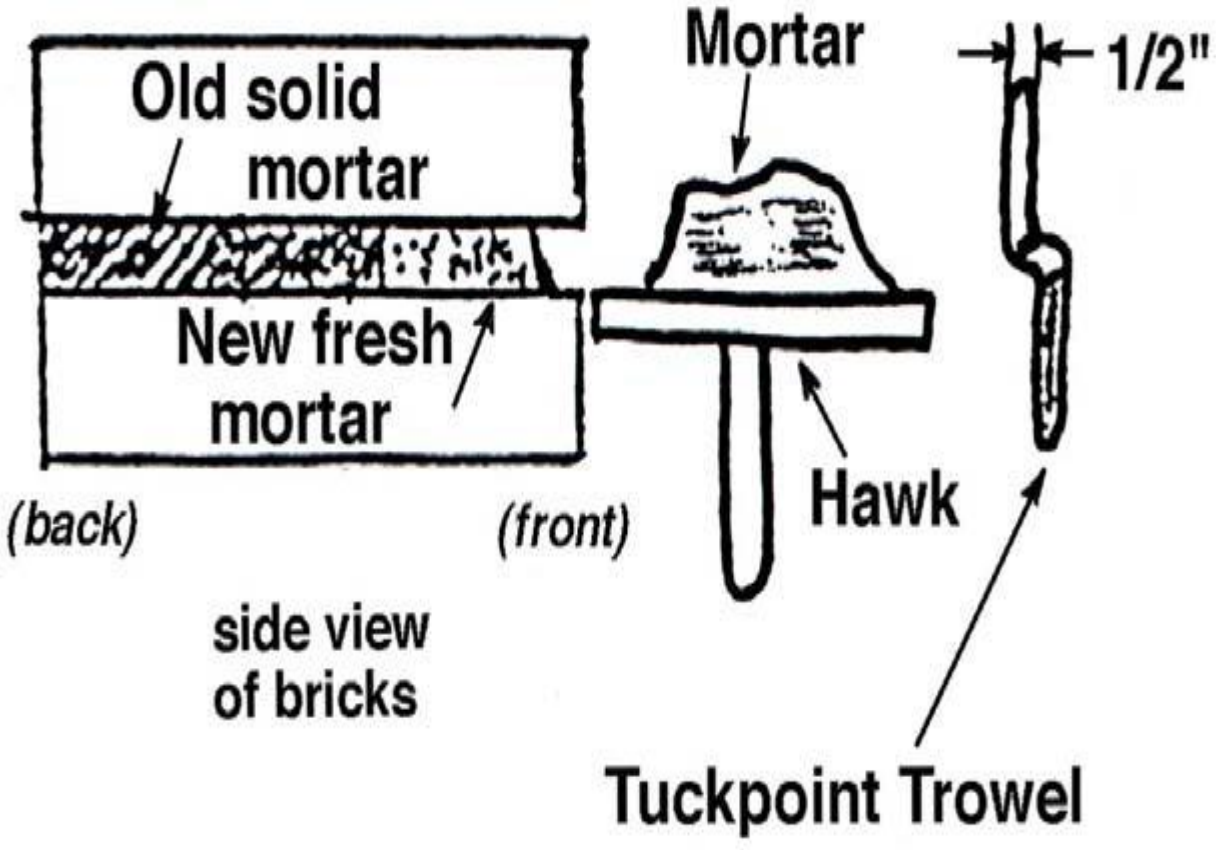

Figure 3,1 brick work joint

Tuck pointing tools

Here red mortar is used. The white fillets are laid out at regular spacing, which does not always coincide with the rough spacing of the joints.

- Professional "tuck pointers" use tuck pointing tools, which depending on country and local trade terminology sometimes may be termed "jointers" or "tuck pointing irons" (primarily in London where the trade originated).
- The tuck pointing tools themselves were originally made from forged iron by blacksmith.. Over time tuck pointing tools have now evolved into tools made from a hardened quality tool steel and shaped with a sharp-pointed front with a flat base or a beaded or grooved base. The sharp point helps in making the tuck pointed fine line smooth. This is similar in theory or principle to a concreter's float, whereby if one has to make the concrete surface rough a concreter will use an upturned or rounded float whereby when a concreter has to make the surface smooth they will use a sharp pointed float.
- Tuck pointing tools have a wooden handle which is attached with a brass ferrule.
- Thicknesses or widths of tuck pointing tools may be between 1 mm and 14 mm depending on the tuck pointers' personal preferences and the type existing brick or stone work that a tuck pointer is tuck pointing. Tuck pointers often use wider tools when tuck pointing stonework.
- There are many different types of tuck pointing tools now available: "Standard Tuck pointing Tools /flat bottomed", "Square Beaded Tuck pointing Tool", "Round Beaded Tuck pointing Tools" "Stub nose and Long nose Tuck pointing tools" and also rarer "Rounded Corner Tuck pointing Tools".
- Standard or flat bottomed tuck pointing tools used to be the most commonly used tuck pointing tools, simply because they were the simplest tools to manufacture by early blacksmiths. Standard tuck pointing tools come in widths from as little as 1 mm to up to 14 mm wide, so these tools can be used for very fine detailed work up to wide stone tuck pointing work.

- Tools are sometimes "beaded". Beaded Tuck pointing tools were first crudely made by blacksmiths by hitting a rounded leading edged hammer against a red hot tuck pointing iron.

- This process has now been refined and now a small rounded or square fillet is "ground" into the flat of the tuck pointing tool that comes into contact with the "perps" or "lines" in the brickwork. (In bricklaying terms, the "perps" are the gaps between the bricks in

which mortar runs in the vertical direction, perpendicular to the ends. "Lines" run in the horizontal direction).

Square beaded tuck pointing tools are available in 4 mm, 5 mm, 6 mm, 8 mm, 10 mm, 12 mm, and 13 mm wide ground square profiles. Round beaded tuck pointing tools are available in 5 mm, 6 mm, 8 mm, 10 mm and 12 mm ground round profiles.

- **Pick up tools and materials**

  First and foremost, you'll need an angle grinder with a 4- or 4-1/4-in. diamond blade. Don't bother renting one unless you only have several feet of bad joints. You can buy an inexpensive model for a few dollars more than the cost of a one-day rental, and even a fairly cheap one will do the trick (unless you're a serious tool junkie or you have an entire house that needs extensive tuck pointing).
- **Start small**

  If you only have a few joints to tuck point, dive right in. But if you have a large wall to tackle, start in a small area to get a feel for the operation before you start hogging out entire walls. You'll hone your skills and get a good idea of how much you can tuck point at one time. You'll have 30 to 60 minutes of working time once you mix the mortar.
- **Get ready for the dust**

  Tuck pointing is a dirty business. Grinding the joints creates a dust storm, with chunks of mortar covering the ground. Spread a drop cloth on the ground to catch the mortar so cleanup will take minutes instead of hours. Close your house windows to keep out the dust, and tell your neighbors who might be affected to do the same.**Grind out the joints**
- Grind along the top and bottom of the horizontal joints. Get as close to the bricks as you can. If you accidentally grind against the bricks, the dust will turn the color of the brick.

Figure 2 Grinding surface

- cut the vertical joints

- Grind both sides of the vertical joints. Plunge the grinder into the joint and work it up and down to make the cuts. But be careful not to grind the bricks above and below the joints.
- Before you can put new mortar in the joints, you have to cut out the damaged material. Start by grinding the top and bottom of the horizontal (bed) joints with an angle grinder .Hold the grinder with both hands to keep it steady and avoid grinding into the bricks. You only need to grind 3/4 in. into the mortar.
- Start at outside corners and work inward. That keeps you from putting extra pressure on the corner bricks, which could knock them out of the wall. After you've finished the horizontal joints, do the vertical (head) joints

2.6 Removing imperfections

Figure 2.2 removing imperfection

Removing and repairing drywall imperfections can be a laborious and expensive task to complete, especially in older homes where settling has occurred. Fortunately, you can hide drywall imperfections with a skim coat of joint compound and a paint roller. You can give your walls a textured look that provides the appearance of a professionally completed installation while hiding all those annoying lumps and bumps at the same time.

Steps 1 Sand the surface of the wall with a 250-grit sanding pole to scuff up the surface.
Step 2 Wipe the surface of the wall clean, using a tack cloth.
Step 3 Apply a ¼-inch coat of joint compound to the drywall, using a trowel. Keep the coat as even as you can to avoid wavy lines in the wall. Wait approximately 30 minutes.

Step 4 Roll over the joint compound lightly with a paint roller. If you press too hard, you will simply smear the compound around. A light touch adds a texture that will hide imperfections. Allow 24 hours of drying time.

Step 5 Paint the surface of the texture with a latex primer and a paint roller. Do not press overly hard with the roller, or you will break off the tips of the texture. Let the primer dry for 24 hours.

Step 6 Paint the surface of the texture with semi-gloss latex or flat latex paint and a paint roller. Again, do not press overly hard with the roller, or you risk breaking off the tips of the texture. In the event the roller you use does not cover the deeper recesses of the texture, use a paintbrush to complete the hard-to-reach areas.

Self-Check -3	Written Test

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1 which of the following is the horizontal joint bed joint a thickness (3 points)

A.12mm B.10mm C. 7mm D. 9 mm

2 Rounded beaded tuck pointing tools are (5 points)

A stub nose B Long nose C Rounded corner D all

Note: **Satisfactory rating - 3 and 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 3 and 5 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Short Answer Questions

1----------

2 ----------

Information Sheet- 4	•Complete , allow, Point work area to dry and any imperfections gently removed and lightly brushed clean

Finishes to External Walls

External walls may be finished in a variety of ways, including:

- Face block work
- Bagging and painting
- Rendering and painting
- Painting
- Textured finishes

Where the wall is to be face block work, particular care is required in achieving a high standard of joint finish .Cavity and Veneer Construction It is not essential to provide an external finish to these types of walls. Should a more decorative finish be required, there are special blocks that can be used. eg, plain or coloured split blocks. Alternatively, a large range of decorative treatments can be used including 100% acrylic-based paint, rolled on texture paint and applied texture treatments.

.Control Joints Surface treatments, other than paint, should not be continued across control joints but should be ascribed to allow for movement. These joints must be sealed to prevent water penetration.

.Joint sealants should be applied towards the end of construction to minimize the effect of panel movement.

10.2 Finishes to Internal Walls

Internal walls may be finished in a variety of ways, including:

- Face block work
- Bagging and painting
- Adhesive-fixed plasterboard

- Rendering and painting
- Wall papering
- Painting
- Textured finishes

Self-Check – 4	Written Test

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

I, Multiple choice(10)

1_____is not essential to provide an external finish . (5 points)

A Cavity B veneer C A & B D None

2 Internal walls finished in variety ways of ----------?

A Face block work B Bagging and painting C Adhesive fixed plasterboard D All

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 6 above points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

1----------

2----------

Name: _____ Date: _____

Operation Sheet 1	Applying Pointing putty jointer tool to fill indent and form joints

1,1 The techniques for Applying Pointing putty jointer tool to fill indent and form joints**.**

Steps 1- wear safety PPE!

Step 2- select tools and equipment to apply point putty !

Step 3- Implement surface gently to remove loose materials!

Step 4- Apply 1st coat of putty point in vertical top to bottom, left to right!

Step 5- Apply the next coat after the 1st is stiffed!

.

LAP Test	Practical Demonstration

Name: _____ Date: _____

Time started: _____ Time finished: _____

Instructions: Given necessary templates Applying Pointing putty jointer tool to fill indent and form joints, perform the following tasks within 3 hours.

Task 1: clean the tools and equipment's

Task 2: Reuse the rubbish of mortar

Task 3: store the tools and equipment's

ANSWER KEY OF SELF CHECK LEARNING OUT COME (LO1)

Unit competence name	**Carry out different types block work**	**MO**
Learning out come	**Apply putty point material to bed joint**	**LO2**
	Choice	**Matching**
Self- check 1	**1 ,2 3**	
Self -check 2	**1 B , 2 C**	
Self- check 3	**1 B 2, D**	
Self -check 4	**1 C 2 D**	
Self-check 5	**1 , 2**	
Self-check 6	**1, 2**	

Information list and names of provider

No	**Name of trainer**	**Qualification**	**Region**	**E-mail**
1	Desalgn Teshome	BSC in Building Construction Technology	Oromia	desute17@gmail.com
2	Gezu Bedane	BSC in Building Construction Technology	Addis Ababa	Geze Badhane@gmail.com
3	Habtamu Abayneh	BSC in Building Construction Technology	SNNPRS	Habtishzeget05@gmail.com
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