

TRADE OF PLASTERING

PHASE 2

Module 3

Slabbing, Skimming, Dry Lining and Floors

UNIT: 7

Taping and Finishing Joints to Walls and Ceilings

Produced by

SOLAS

An tSeirbhís Oideachais Leanúnaigh agus Scileanna
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Introduction

Welcome to this section of your course which is designed to introduce you the learner, to identify dry wall primer, interpret and calculate simple interest.

Unit Objective

By the end of this unit each apprentice will be able to:

- Outline the manufacture of drywall primer.
- Interpret and calculate simple interest.

1.0 The Manufacture of Drywall Primer

Key Learning Points

- Outline manufacture and usage of drywall primer

1.1 Manufacture and Usage of Drywall Primer



Drywall Primer

Specifically formulated, primers are types of paint utilized to smooth surfaces and ready them for painting.

Because of the need to fill in tiny depressions, holes, pores in the gypsum board, and other imperfections of a soon-to-be-painted surface, primers are used. Their high filling capability, due to a high solid (pigment) content, makes primers a must-have before painting. They also have low resin content, making the primers film surface course, which is a very good surface for paint to adhere to.

It's important to differentiate between Drywall primers and sealers. Sealers do just the opposite of what primers do. With a high resin content and low pigment content, sealers create a barrier resistant to paint. Drywall sealer is used to provide vapour control. Drywall primer is used to prepare for painting.

Choosing the right kind of drywall primer is important, as well. The decision lies on where the drywall is and how much moisture there is to be dealt with. Although latex primers are known to have enhanced 'breathing' characteristics and to dry much faster, oil/alkyd primers penetrate the gypsum board easier and stick to it better than primers with a latex additive.

Drywall facing paper can fade or yellow, and it may cause a slight bleeding-through and show a noticeable streaking effect. If facing paper has yellowed at all, you should seal the drywall with a top-quality latex stain-resistant paint prior to putting on the primer coat.

2.0 Interpreting and Calculating Simple Interest

Key Learning Points

- Simple and compound interest

2.1 Simple and Compound Interest

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Simple and Compound Interest

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The amount outstanding is equal to the principal (the amount you borrowed) plus the interest at any given time and can be worked out using the following formula:

Interest = Principal x Rate of interest x Number of years

(The number of years is often written as per annum or p.a.)

Example

If you borrowed €5,000 at an interest rate of 7% over the three years, at the end of the period you would be paid;

$$€5,000 \times 0.07 \times 3 = €1,050 \text{ of interest}$$

Convert 7% to the decimal 0.07. Multiply by 7/100 as both will give the same result.

$$\text{Added to the principal} = €5,000 + €1,050 = €6,050$$

You may, of course, be fortunate enough to be able to deposit money in a bank rather than borrow it, in which case your €5,000 would have given you €1,050 profit (at the same rate of interest).

This form of interest assumes that, at the end of each year, you have either paid the interest you owe or removed the profit from the bank, and so at the start of each year you either owe or have on deposit the same amount.

If you choose neither to remove nor pay off the interest at the end of the year, then the sum you have invested or borrowed will increase by that year's interest and the interest on the second year will also increase as the principal sum will have increased. The growing interest is called compound interest. The interest and the growth of the principle can be calculated year by year.

Example

Calculate the compound interest on €5,000 at 7% p.a. over three years.

Principle		=€5,000
Interest after 1 st year	$€5000 \times 0.07$	=€350
Principle after 1 year		=€5,350
Interest after 2 nd year	$€5,350 \times 0.07$	=€374.50
Principle after 2 years		=€5,724.50
Interest after 3 rd year	$€5,724.50 \times 0.07$	=€400.72
Principal after 3 years		=€6,125.277

The total compound interest over 3 years is €1,125.22. This type of interest is usually employed by banks and building societies.

Exercise

Calculate the compound interest on €3,000 at 5% p.a. over two years.

S O L A S

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