GRADES 1 to 12 DAILY LESSON LOG	School:		Grade Level:	VI
	Teacher:		Learning Area:	TLE-IA
	Teaching Dates and Time:	WEEK 2	Quarter:	4TH QUARTER

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
I. OBJECTIVES					
A. Content Standards	Demonstrates an understanding of knowledge and skills in enhancing/decorating products as an alternative source of income				
B. Performance Standards	Performs necessary skill in enhancing/ decorating finished products				
C. **Learning Competencies**	- Determine market trends on products made of bamboo, wood and metal using technology. - Identify customer's preference of products. Cooperate actively in group works. **TLE6IA-Ob-3**	- Identify the types/sources of innovative finishing materials. Discuss the types/sources of innovative finishing materials. Cooperate actively in doing activity. - Identify the process in enhancing/decorating finished products made of bamboo. Enumerate the fundamental process in handicrafts in treating bamboo. Appreciate one's work.		1.Discusses the effect of innovative finishing materials and creative accessories on the marketability of products. 2.Give the effects of innovative finishing materials and creative accessories on the marketability of products. 3.Appreciates the effects of innovative finishing materials accessories on the marketability of products. **TLE6 IA OC-4**	
II. Content		**TLE6IA-Ob-3** **Enhancing/ decorating finished products**			
III. Learning Resources					
A. References		**Curriculum Guide Pages- K-12 TLE6IA-Ob-3, p. 39**			
1. Teacher's Guide Pages					
2. Learner's Materials Pages					
3. Textbook Pages					
4. Additional Materials from Learning Resources (LR) Portal)					
B. Other Learning Resources					
IV. Procedures					
A. Review Previous Lessons	Give the different methods in enhancing/decorating finished products.	Give example of activities to determine market trends of finished products.	What are the different sources of finishing materials, accessories and design?	What are the market trends should be done in marketing products made of bamboo, wood and metal?	What are the finishing materials to enhance finished products?

B. Establishing purpose for the Lesson	- Do you have any finished product or handicraft made of bamboo, wood or metal in your home? Where did you buy it?	- Our country has vast natural resources where useful products are derived. The different kind of finishing materials like varnish, paint, lacquer, enamel shellac and many more had their sources. - In this lesson we are going to discuss the sources of finishing materials, accessories and designs.	Show some pictures of finished products What finishing materials did they use to beautify it?	1. Showing some pictures of finishing products. - Finishing- is the method of beautifying the project. It is the last step in the completion of a project.	Have them share/show the given assignment
C. Presenting examples /instances of the new lessons	One of the steps to ensure the success of the products is marketing. - Product marketing is the set of activities one should be aware in order to know more about the products that made of bamboo, wood and metal.	Show some pictures of finishing materials, accessories and designs. - What are the finishing materials you can see in the pictures?	There are processes and treatments done on some materials before making them into articles. Treating Bamboos 1. Preserving and Treating Bamboos There are various ways of treating bamboo to preserve its natural beauty. It is called the resin-oil extraction method. It is done by either wet or dry process. In the wet process, the bamboo is soaked overnight in a solution of 0.1% to 1.2% caustic soda or carbonate of soda or boiled in this solution for 10-15 minutes. In the dry process, bamboo poles are evenly heated over charcoal at a temperature of 49 C to 54 C for 20-30 minutes. 2. Bleaching Bleaching is the process of whitening or removing the colour by sunlight exposure, air ventilation or by the use of chemical solutions. 3. Dyeing Bamboo Poles and Splints Dyeing is the process of applying colour into the materials. The direct dyeing or reactive dyeing method may be used. In direct dyeing, bamboo splints make sure of vegetable dye. It is done by boiling water with dye and immersing the	. Show pictures of unfinished and finished products .Let the pupils describe and compare the pictures.	Have them discuss what the finishing materials they used on their finished products. Original File Submitted and Formatted by DepEd Club Member - visit depedclub.com for more

			bamboo splints until the desired colour is achieved. They are dried under the sun. In reactive dyeing, the following materials are used: 30% of dye; salt is 30 grams per liquid and fixing agent is 30 grams per liquid. The dye is dissolved in water and is diluted to the final volume. The bamboo splints are soaked for10 minutes then salt is added and dyeing is continued for an hour. 4. Pyrography Pyrography is the process of burning designs of bamboo with hot wire. The electric soldering iron is considered the best tool in pyrography.		
D. Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #1.	Here are some activities to determine market trends on products made of bamboo, wood or metal. 1. Direct Marketing – through demonstrations, trade exhibits and other public venues. This is popular activity being done by the producers to motivate consumers or buyers about the products. 2. Advertising in Print Media – these activities is done through advertisements in newspapers, magazines and flyers about the product. 3. Radio, Television and Internet Advertising – it is a modern ways of endorsing product. 4. Distributing Products via Transport System – Products reached the consumers faster through the means of land, air and sea transportation spreading promotion, feedbacks even in the farthest region of the country. •What is direct marketing? •Explain what advertising in print media is.	There are sources of finishing materials like: 1. Shellac – it is a good finish for many projects. It comes from the excreta of insects called a luc bug. The colour is yellow and appears like small pieces of cellophane. Before it is used, it is mixed with denatured alcohol. 2. Varnish – it is another finishing material that beautifies and preserves a project. It is made from copal gum dissolved in pure boiled linseed oil. Copal gum comes from resin of pine trees buried several feet below the ground. Linseed oil comes from oil of cotton seed. When varnish becomes sticky and hard, add turpentine to make it thin and usable again. Varnish and turpentine are sold in cans and bottles. 3. Paint – it is another finishing material that is always used because of its beautiful colour and a good protector of	Enumerate the fundamental processes in treating bamboos. Discuss the following processes in treating bamboos.	Why is it important to paint materials made of wood? How finishing materials helps your project/product more attractive and saleable	Why is it important to paint materials made of wood? -discuss/review all the previous lesson you taught for the week. Have them share their learnings on the previous lessons.

- Discuss the modern ways of endorsing products.
- Give an example of distributing products via transport system.

materials. The body of paint is a mixture of four elements: pigment, vehicle, thinner, and drier. It comes in cans of different sizes. When the paint gets sticky or hard, add paint thinner. If thinner is not available, use gasoline or petroleum as a substitute.

4. Lacquer – this is a synthetic product which is largely used in all manufactured articles. This finishing material could retain the natural colour of the material to which it is applied. Like varnish and shellac it is sold in cans and bottles. The solvent used is lacquer thinner.
5. Stain (Tina) – stain is colouring material which is applied to the surface of a wood to improve its appearance. There are three kinds of stain: oil stain, water stain, and spirit stain.

When you mix the dye (tina) with petroleum, the result is oil stain. When the dye is mixed with water, it is now water stain. When the dye is mixed with alcohol, the mixture is called spirit stain.

The dye is sold in boxes or in kilos. Spirit stain is ready mixed. It is sold in cans and bottles. All of these stains are applied by means of brush, spray, or cotton cloth.

6. Sandpaper – it is made grits, usually ground silica, flint, quartz, or emery glued to thick paper or cloth. Sandpaper for wood is called flint paper and for metal it is called emery cloth at present we have water proof abrasive for metal. Both are used

		for smoothing rough surface of objects. 7. Glue – glue is a paste for wood materials. It is in powder or in cake form. It is manufactured from fish, animals, and plastic resin. - - What are the different kinds of finishing materials?			
E. Discussing new concepts & practicing new skills #2	If you are going to buy some finished products which do you prefer? Why? •Bamboo product? •Wood product? •Metal product?	Let the pupils identify the sources of the following finishing materials: - Choose your answer in the box.	How do you preserve and treat bamboos? What is bleaching? What are the two methods in dyeing bamboos? What is pyrography?	What are the effects of finishing materials used in decorating wood, metal and bamboo?	Give instruction to answer the given activity. Determine the types/sources of innovative finishing materials, accessories, and designs. Activity No. 1 Direction: Draw smiling face if the sentence is correct and sad face if it is wrong. _____ 1. When you mixed the dye (tina) with Petroleum the result is oil stain. _____ 2. When varnish becomes sticky and hard, add water to make it usable again. _____ 3. The body of paint is a mixture of four elements. _____ 4. When the dye (tina) is mixed with alcohol, the mixture is called spirit stain. _____ 5. When the dye (tina) is mixed with water, the mixture is called water stain.