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 Assignment

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Caution: Review required.

It is essential to understand the limitations of AI detection before making decisions about a student's work. We encourage you to learn more about Turnitin's AI detection capabilities before using the tool.

Detection Groups

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Likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI-paraphrase tool or word spinner.

Disclaimer

Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (i.e., our AI models may produce either false positive results or false negative results), so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

Frequently Asked Questions

How should I interpret Turnitin's AI writing percentage and false positives?

The percentage shown in the AI writing report is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was either likely AI-generated text from a large-language model or likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI paraphrase tool or word spinner.

False positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated) are a possibility in AI models.

AI detection scores under 20%, which we do not surface in new reports, have a higher likelihood of false positives. To reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, no score or highlights are attributed and are indicated with an asterisk in the report (*%).

The AI writing percentage should not be the sole basis to determine whether misconduct has occurred. The reviewer/instructor should use the percentage as a means to start a formative conversation with their student and/or use it to examine the submitted assignment in accordance with their school's policies.



What does 'qualifying text' mean?

Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be likely AI-generated will be highlighted in cyan in the submission, and likely AI-generated and then likely AI-paraphrased will be highlighted purple.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.

Title: Sanding and Surface Preparation, a Practical Repeatable Workflow

Slide 1 — Why Prep Matters



- Preparation determines adhesion, durability, final appearance, reducing rework from start.
- Assess substrate: wood, metal, filler, composites, check moisture and grain.
- Define defects: highs, lows, scratches, contamination; map using raking light.
- Plan workflow: level, fill, sand, clean, verify; allocate time wisely.

Speaker notes:

Now compare a hurry job with one which has been completed by meticulous work preparation. Ask the participants to hand sand rather than use machine in order to experience the surface and be able to have control. Close by explaining basic safety regulations in order to provide a clean, efficient, and injury free working environment.

Slide 2— Read the Surface First



- Study defects under raking light, circle, label, use pencil guides.
- Wood surfaces: note grain, knots, end grain absorption; recheck passes (da Vera et al., 2022).
- Metal surfaces: identify scale, oxidation, coatings, discoloration; choose solvent first.
- Fill lows, chamfer edges lightly, protect profiles, mask before sanding.

Speaker notes:

When cleaning metal surfaces, it becomes important to ensure that the type of coating and the solvent are compatible to avoid damages and correct adhesion in the future during the other stages of the finishing.

Slide 3— Grit Selection and Progression

Uses for Each Sandpaper Grit	
Grit #	Application
P40 - P60	Bumps in the wood Old paint & finishes Rough sanding
P80	Starting grit for handtools Smooth surfaces Some blade tuning
P120	Starting grit for softwoods Prep for polyurethane & enamel stains
P180	Stained wood grain fillers Spot hole repair Prep for latex & acrylic
P220	2 nd & 3 rd sanding Begin surface finishing Prep for varnish stain
P320	Medium finishes pads Lat & oil based staining Wood sanding
P400	Final surface finishing grit Sealing like coats Prep for finishing wax
P600+	Prep for polishing Metals & plastics Fine coat sanding

HANDTOOL ESSENTIALS

- Match starting grit to defect size and substrate; test scrap.
- Wood: 80,120,180,220; finish grain (Rao et al., 2024) as recommended.
- Metal: start finer, 120 to 180, nonwoven pads for blend.

- Following the removal of all the prior scratches, proceed and ensure the use of pencil or guide coat.

Speaker notes:

Elaborate cross hatch passes that leave scratches that are visible behind to move up. Discuss the reason why primers are not colorful, but not texturally. Explain crosshatch passes that leave other scratches visible before proceeding and they go over them.

Slide 4— Tools and Technique



- Random orbit sanders flatten efficiently; vacuum plus interface pads contour.
- Sanding blocks preserve edges, keep faces flat, control pressure (Andrews et al., 2021).
- Hand sanding suits profiles, break sharp edges gently to prevent chipping.
- Move slowly, overlap, change discs, avoid pressure, abrasives cut cleanly.

Speaker notes:

Apply solid cushions to flat and pillow cushions to curved surfaces. Determine the difference between a rounded edge occasioned by bad machine handling and an edge occasioned by hand blocking. Vacuum holes and pad to be cleaned as often as possible to achieve optimum dust removal and cutting performance.

Slide 5— Cleanliness and Conditions



- Dust ruins adhesion and appearance; vacuum thoroughly with brush nozzle.
- Tack carefully with clean cloth, avoid silicone contamination sources always (Aldwais et al., 2025).
- Degrease metals with approved solvent, confirm compatibility before wiping thoroughly.
- Control temperature, humidity, moisture; inspect with bright light before coating.

Speaker notes:

Demonstrate Show vacuum technique which literally removes dust in pores and then show example of light touch using tack cloth. Importance of warning about the residues of furniture polish and fabric softener that create fiskeyes. In the case of metal, lint free wipe and approved degreasers are to be used. Watch store conditions, particularly in colder areas as temperature variations are extremely dramatic on open time.

Slide 6— Inspect and Verify



- Preview scratches with mineral spirits, reversible check before staining wood.
- On primers, mist guide coat, sand lightly to reveal lows.
- Document defects, correct immediately, use pencil guides for tracking consistently.
- Run a ready-or-not panel; train eyes, invite votes before reveals.

Speaker notes:

Demonstrate mineral spirits on a sample board, then wipe dry to show reversibility. On primed panels, dust a contrasting guide coat, sand until highs clear and lows remain shaded. Invite the room to vote ready or not, then discuss fixes. Emphasize documenting steps so recurring defects are traced and prevented.

Slide 7:Reference

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