

Primary Topics for Competency 7

- Concrete Types
- Consistency
- Types of Pours
- Joints
- Cracking
- Bonding/Doweling
- Load Factors
- Applications
- Shrinkage and Expansion

Terms to be defined or identified for Competency 7

- Deformed Steel
- Wire Mesh
- Overloaded Slab
- Rebar
- Fiber Reinforced Concrete
- Control Joint
- Expansion Joint
- Bonding
- Doweling
- Monolithic
- PSI
- PSI Values
- Tendons
- Load Transfer
- Batter Boards
- Anchor Bolt
- Nailer
- Rough In
- Cement

Sample Questions

- F Expansion joints in concrete are mainly to allow for water evaporation.
- F A monolithic concrete slab consist of a separate footer, foundation wall and slab.
- T Rebar and Wire Mesh is what converts concrete to reinforced concrete
- F A rebar or reinforcing bar is always ½” in diameter
- F Overloaded Concrete Slabs will always break.

What is the minimum thickness of concrete floor slabs allowed by code?

- a. 4”
- b. 3-1/2”
- c. 3”
- d. 2-1/2”

Construction Joints are used in concrete slabs for what reason?

- a. Control Cracking
- b. Control Expansion
- c. Control Slab Separation
- d. Allow for Bonding of another Pour

The material placed around the slab area to hold the concrete when it is poured is called?

- a. Treated Boards
- b. Batter Boards
- c. Coffers
- d. Forms

The embedded object which connects the sole plate to the concrete is called?

- a. Expansion Anchor
- b. Anchor Bolt
- c. Bull Bolt
- d. Sill Anchor

The Primary or most important ingredient in Concrete Mix is what?

- a. Cement
- b. Pot Ash
- c. Sand
- d. Gravel