

## Floor Framing Unit Final Test

Directions: Circle the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. What part of the house have you just finished building?
  - a. floor
  - b. roof
  - c. door
  - d. wall
  
2. What are the five main components of a floor frame?
  - a. sill plate, rim joists, joists, blocking, and sub-flooring/sheeting
  - b. studs, headers, trimmers, plates, and shear panel
  - c. ridge, rafters, ceiling joists, frieze blocks, fascia, and sheeting
  - d. piers, plates, posts, parapets, and purloins
  
3. What floor frame components are installed between joists to keep them from twisting as well as helping to distribute loads among neighboring joists?
  - a. sill plate
  - b. studs
  - c. blocks
  - d. joists
  
4. What size and type of nails do we typically use to fasten dimensional framing members when assembling a floor frame?
  - a. 10d galvanized
  - b. 12 and 20 penny commons
  - c. 6d ring-shanks
  - d. 8 and 16 penny GVS

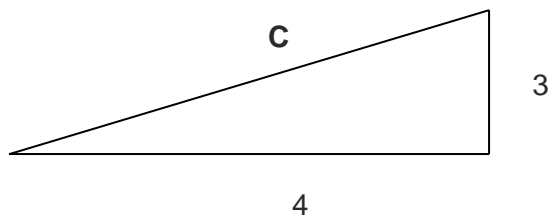
5. What has more "holding" power?
  - a. an end-nail
  - b. a toenail
  - c. both have the same holding power
  - d. neither has the same holding power
  
6. What are the advantages of gluing the sub-flooring to the dimensional framing members with sub-floor adhesive?
  - a. It eliminates virtually all shrinkage in the dimensional floor framing members
  - b. It eliminates squeaks as well as the need to use mechanical fasteners
  - c. It virtually eliminates squeaks, and increases floor strength by approximately 25%
  - d. It allows for a greater number of larger mechanical fasteners to be used
  
7. What is the most common joist layout/spacing?
  - a. 12" O.C.
  - b. 16" O.C.
  - c. 19-3/8" O.C.
  - d. 24" edge-to-edge
  
8. What is the "Crown" of a joist, and how is it installed?
  - a. Splits in the end of a joist resembling a "crown", it must be cut off before installation
  - b. The concave face of a joist that must be installed facing up
  - c. A specific grain pattern in a joist that must face down when the joist is installed flat
  - d. It is the on-edge bow in a joist that must be installed with the convex edge facing up
  
9. Where in a set of plans do we find the nailing (size and spacing) requirements for the sub-floor/sheeting?
  - a. title page
  - b. elevations
  - c. nail schedule
  - d. mechanical

10. When is it allowable for a nail head to penetrate the surface of the sub-flooring it is being used to fasten?
- never
  - sometimes
  - always
  - it's up to the carpenter
11. When nailing down the sub-flooring, what do we call a nail that "misses" the framing and is sticking out under the floor?
- a "sinker"
  - a "shiner"
  - "miss"
  - A "bright"
12. What are the two "areas" on a sheet of sub-flooring that have specific nailing patterns assigned to them?
- face and field
  - end and perimeter
  - edge and field
  - front and back
13. What does the nailing schedule of 6 and 12 (6/12) mean?
- The edge nailing is 6 inches on center, and the field nailing is 12 inches on center
  - 6 divided by 12 is .5, so you are to install a nail every .5 of a foot, or 6 inches
  - 6 penny nails are to be used on the face, and 12 penny nails are to be used on the perimeter
  - For every 6 inches you nail horizontally, you must nail 12 inches vertically
14. Why do we use OSB in place of plywood for most residential construction applications today?
- Because it is less expensive
  - Because it requires fewer trees to produce
  - Because in certain applications, it is virtually as strong as plywood
  - All the above

15. When is it okay to leave bent-over/miss-driven nails in your work?

- a. Never
- b. Never ever
- c. Never, never ever
- d. All the above

16. Pythagorean Theorem:



Directions: Using the Pythagorean Theorem, find the value of "C".

C = \_\_\_\_\_

17. Find the area and perimeter of a rectangle with a width of 9.8 ft and a height of 2.7 ft.

Perimeter = \_\_\_\_\_ Area = \_\_\_\_\_