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Use this Construction/HVAC Glossary to answer the questions below.

Construction Glossary

Accessory: A component of the framing structure used in conjunction with other structural members. Rim, blocking, squash blocks, and web stiffeners are examples of accessories.

Allowable Stress Design: The most common design methodology for wood-framed construction. In most cases, only "allowable stress" is factored, although there are exceptions.

Axial Load: A load running parallel to the long axis of a structural member.

Area Load: A load that covers an area of a surface rather than a single point.

Beam: A structural member supporting a load perpendicular to its length, such as a joist, flush beam, header, or purlin. In commands, the TJ-Beam® program uses the term beam to refer to all types of horizontal members.

Bearing: A point at which one building element rests on another.

Bending moment: The force that causes a horizontal member or other structural member to bend (force x distance).

Blocking: Pieces of wood inserted tightly between joists, studs, or rafters in a building frame to stabilize the structure, inhibit the passage of fire, provide a nailing surface for finish materials, or retain insulation.

Blocking Panel: I-Joist blocking.

BOCA: Building Official's Council of America

Blocking: Pieces of wood inserted tightly between joists, studs, or rafters in a building frame to stabilize the structure, inhibit the passage of fire, provide a nailing surface for finish materials, or retain insulation.

Bridging: A system of lateral braces placed between joists to distribute the load and keep the joists in position.

Cantilever: In the TJ-Beam® program, this term refers to that portion of a structural member extending beyond its support. Also referred to as an overhang.

Clear Span: The distance between the inside face of bearings.

Column: A vertically oriented member designed to carry primarily axial loads.

Configuration: The design or arrangement of a member within the structure to achieve the necessary application requirements.

Conflict of interest: means a certified inspector inspecting work in which the inspector or the inspector's employer, other than the state or a municipality, has participated or has a monetary or personal interest.

Continuous Span: A single member supported not only at its ends but also at interior point(s). A continuous span occurs when a member spans across more than two supports, similar to multiple span.

Dead Load: A stationary and constant load created by the weight of building materials, permanent fixtures etc. The dead load is specified by the user and should take into account any unmoving and permanent loading conditions.

Decking: Material used to span across beams or joists to create a floor or roof surface.

Deflection: The movement of a structural member due to applied loads. The amount of displacement resulting from this movement. The movement or "sag" caused by loading is sometimes expressed as a fraction of the span in inches (for example, L/360). All structural members deflect to varying degrees.

Design: A TJ-Beam® process that examines the input information, performs engineering or structural analysis calculations, selects Trus Joist products based on this analysis, and prepares output information for review or printed report. A member must pass go through the Design process to receive the Trus Joist product warranty.

Drop Beam: The alignment of the bottom of joists, flush beams, and other framing components with the top of a beam.

Eccentricity: The distance from the column centerline to the location of the applied load. Typical columns are subject to a small amount of eccentric loading. To ensure structural integrity is not compromised, Trus Joist requires that all columns designed with a minimum amount of eccentricity, measured from the centerline of the column, be 1/12 of the thickness and 1/6 of the width.

Flange: The top and bottom components in an engineered lumber I-joist that connect the central web and give the joist its stability.

Flush Beam: Alignment of the top of a horizontal member with the top of the joists and other flush beams; generally, bearing occurs with the use of hangers. See also "girder".

Formwork: The total system of support for freshly-placed concrete including the mold or sheathing that contacts the concrete and all supporting members, hardware, and necessary bracing.

Girder: A horizontal or sloping member that supports joists or other beams. Referred to in the TJ-Beam® program as a flush beam or drop beam. (See also "flush beam" and "drop beam".)

Glulam: A structural wood product in which individual pieces of sold-sawn lumber are bonded together with adhesives to make a single piece in which the grain of all the constituent pieces are parallel. Typically used as a large-dimension beam.

Hanger: Any of a class of hardware used to support or connect members. Also called a connector.

Header: A structural member extending horizontally between two posts or wall studs to support a window or door opening, including a garage door. Also called a flush beam.

Hip End: A roof type characterized by three adjacent sloped roof surfaces that meet at a common point. Hip-end load dynamics can be run in the Load Macros window. See also step-down hip end and terminal hip end.

Horizontal Member: A horizontal beam, header, or joist.

I-Joist: A structural member whose cross-section resembles the capital letter "I". An engineered wood I-joist includes top and bottom flanges or chords, the part of the joist that resists tension and compression. The flanges are grooved to accommodate a center panel or web, which is used mainly in resisting shear stress. See also "joist".

Incompetence: means conduct which evidences a lack of competence or ability to discharge the duty required to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public, lack of knowledge of the fundamental principles of a particular trade or practice, or an
inability to apply those principles, or failure to maintain competency in the current practices and methods applicable to the activity and the state statutes and rules governing the activity.

Justification: The locations of the member dimension with respect to the bearing material (such as face, center, or outside of bearing).

Joist: One of a series of parallel framing members used to support floor or ceiling loading.

Joist Span: The clear span plus one-half the bearing distance required at each end.

Lateral Stability: Bracing of a structural member to prevent buckling. For bending members, a portion of the cross-section is stressed in compression and a portion is stressed in tension. If the compression zone is not properly braced it may buckle.

Ledger: A member that is fastened to a wall for the purpose of supporting perpendicular members.

Length: The overall distance of a member from one end to the other.

Line Load: A load, such as a perpendicular wall applied as a point load and expressed in plf (pounds per lineal foot) so that the program will multiply it by the on center spacing.

Live Load: Live loads can be applied as point or distributed (area) loads. Live loads take into account movable furniture, active inhabitants, and any other arbitrary stress on the framing support members.

Live Load Deflection: The distance the member moves vertically due to live load only, measured in inches or fractions thereof.

Load: The force or combination of forces that act upon a structural system or individual member. Loads are classified as "live loads" or "dead loads".

Load Duration Factor: A factor used to adjust allowable design stresses of wood-based products based on the expected cumulative duration of applied design loads. The classic example is the temporary snow load for roofs: if a factor of 100 percent load accounts for normal loading applied for 10 years, then a 115 percent factor could be used for roofs expected to withstand snow loading applied for 2 to 3 months at a time.

Load Group: A set of base loads in conjunction with additional loads (uniform, point, tapered, and/or axial) that act independently on a framing member. "Independently" means that when individual load groups are input the loads from Load Group 2 are not considered to act in conjunction with Load Group 1. Likewise, loads from Load Group 1 are not considered to act on the member in conjunction with Load Group 2 loads. TJ-Beam® currently supports two load groups. An application load group and a "Negative Wind" load group.

Lumber (Solid Sawn): The product of cutting or sawing logs into wood structural members. Dimension lumber typically refers to lumber that measure 2" to 5" thick and 2" to 12" wide, such as 2x4 or 2x12.

Macro: A predefined set of instructions in a program that, when utilized, performs a specific task or function.

Member Length: Overall end-to-end length of a member.

Member Span: Distance between supports; a single member can have multiple spans.

Misconduct: means an act performed by an individual relating to the responsibilities or duties for which the individual has been licensed, registered or certified that jeopardizes the interests of the public, including violation of federal or state laws, local
ordinances or administrative rules; preparation of deficient or falsified reports; failure to submit information or reports required by law or contract when requested by the municipality or the department; conduct which evidences a lack of trustworthiness; misrepresentation of qualifications such as education, experience or certification;
illegal entry of premises; misuse of funds; or misrepresentation of authority.

Moment: A torque; a force acting at a distance from a point in a member to cause a tendency for the member to rotate or bend about that point. Usually expressed in measure units of ft lbs or in. pounds. See also "bending moment".
A torque; a force acting at a distance from a point in a member to cause a tendency for the member to rotate or bend about that point. Usually expressed in measure units of ft lbs or in. pounds. See also "bending moment".

Multiple Span: A span that occurs when a horizontal member or joist spans across more than two supports.

NBCC: National Building Code of Canada.

Negligence: means the failure to exercise the degree of care and judgment to protect public health and safety normally expected of an individual performing activities within the scope of a license, certification or registration category.

On Center (OC): The measured distance between the centers of two parallel members in a structure, usually to define the spacing between wall studs, joists, and rafters; typically referred to as on-center spacing.

Open Web Truss: A heavy-duty joist in which the web is a zigzag or crisscross pattern of wood or steel tubing instead of a solid plate or web connecting the chords or flanges.

Overhang: In the TJ-Beam® program, this term refers to that portion of a structural member extending beyond its support. Also referred to as a cantilever.

Partition: A dividing wall within a building. It can be either load bearing or non-load bearing.

Partition Load: A dead load applied to floors in addition to all other loads to account for partition locations that are subject to change. This load type is applicable to office buildings and other buildings where partition locations are subject to change. The load is typically 20 psf.

Pitch: The degree of slope for a roof, expressed as a number over 12 (representing inches across a flat plane). For a roof sloped at 5/12, the roof joist will rise vertically 5" for every 12" of horizontal run.

Pitched Truss: A truss with a top chord that slopes up from either support to a ridge while the bottom chord is not sloped. The truss depth varies and is minimal at the ends.

Point Load: The load concentrated at a single point on a member.

Post: A structural column used to support a horizontal member or other structural member in a building. In lumber, most grading rules define a post as having dimensions of 5 inches by 5 or more inches in width, with the width not more than 2 inches greater than the thickness.

Purlins: The horizontal framing members in a gambrel roof between upper and lower rafters. A support member that is oriented with its top face parallel to the roof deck.

Rafter: In roofs, as series of sloping parallel members used to support a roof covering.

Reaction: A force or load applied to the supporting structure by a structural member at the points of support. Also called restraining forces, it can be viewed as the force required at the ends of the horizontal member to support the horizontal member.

Reparative Member Increase: Flexural stresses may be increased for a member that is considered repetitive. There must be three or more adjacent members spaced less than 24 inches OC that are joined by decking. Truss Joist allows an increase of 1.04 for trusses with LVL and 1.07 for trusses with MSR.

Ridge: The uppermost horizontal line of a roof where two inclines meet.

Rim Board: A support and closure material usually added around the outside of a framing area to protect the interior of joist areas and provide bearing support for walls. There are numerous product types used for the rim application including joists, blocking panels, dedicated rim board, and plywood.

Safe Load: A concentrated load considered to be distributed over a 2.5 square foot area in a building. The safe load in an office floor is typically 2,000 pounds, and replaces the normal live loads for that area.

SBCC: Southern Building Code Congress

Seismic Load: A load on a structure caused by movement of the earth relative to the structure during an earthquake.

Shear: Internal forces within a member that tend to slide or shear two parts of the member relative to one another. Shear is highest at the ends of a single span member.

Simple Span: A single span member supported at its ends.

Slope: The amount of vertical incline that a member rises or lowers from a horizontal plane. The exact units used are defined in the Units of Measure dialog box. See also "pitch".

Span: The distance between two supporting members (such as for a horizontal member, girder, truss, vault, arch, or other horizontal structural device) to carry a load between supports. A multiple span occurs when a beam or joist spans across more than two supports. Member spans typically transfer loads to supports.

Squash Block: An accessory used to transfer loads from above to a support without loading the joist member.

Step-down hip end: A pure step-down hip characterized by a terminal hip shape with the girder truss being located part-way down the end roof slope, or a "Dutch Hip" (a cross between a gabled roof and a terminal hip end in which the girder truss marks the location of the gable). In either case, the TJ-Beam® program uses the information about hip-end type to calculate loads in the Load Macro window.

Stress: A measure of load conditions on a structural member.

Structural Class: A value describing the type of structure being built.

Tapered Load: A distributed load that varies in magnitude linearly from end-to-end.

Tapered Truss: A distributed load that varies in magnitude linearly from end-to-end.

Top Cord: The top "flange" of an Open-web truss.

Total Deflection: Member movement under combined live and dead loads.

Tributary Width: The width of loading area for a structural member. This width is defined by the spacing of joists and other supporting members. The width is always one-half the span of the member(s) framed into the beam, column, or joist under design. For continuous floor spans of similar size, the tributary width to an intermediate member is approximately 5/8" of the floor spans.

Truss: A structural component composed of a combination of members, usually in a triangular arrangement, to form a rigid framework used to support loads.

UBC: Uniform Building Code

Unbalanced Load: Live load applied to each combination of alternate spans. For example, on a truss with cantilevers on either end, the live load would be applied to all three spans, to the outside spans only, and to the middle span only. This is also referred to as "skip loading" (in the UK), "alternate span loading," or "pattern loading."

Unbalance Snow Load: Similar to an unbalanced load except the snow or roof load can either be removed completely from alternate spans or 50 percent of the snow/roof load can be removed from alternate spans.

Uniform Load: Also referred to as distributed load, in the TJ-Beam® program this is a load type in which the magnitude of the load is distributed across the length of a member with equally loaded starting and ending loads. It is normally expressed in psf or plf.

Uplift: Negative reaction by the member.

Units: Uniform Building Code

Valley: The angle or channel where the low end of the roof slopes meet.

Web Stiffener: An accessory used to add structural support to the web material in I-joists. Special web stiffeners typically pertain to web stiffeners that have been bevel cut to match a roof's slope.

Match the definition to the correct word or phase

1. The width of loading area for a structural member. This width is defined by the spacing of joists and other supporting members. The width is always one-half the span of the member(s) framed into the beam, column, or joist under design. For continuous floor spans of similar size, the tributary width to an intermediate member is approximately 5/8" of the floor spans.
    a. Tributary Width
    b. Unbalanced Load
    c. Area Load
    d. Load Group

2. The amount of vertical incline that a member rises or lowers from a horizontal plane. The exact units used are defined in the Units of Measure dialog box. See also "pitch".
    a. Pitch
    b. Slope
    c. Rafter
    d. Pitch truss

3. A force or load applied to the supporting structure by a structural member at the points of support. Also called restraining forces, it can be viewed as the force required at the ends of the horizontal member to support the horizontal member.
    a. Reaction
    b. Uplift
    c. Unbalanced load
    d. Moment

4. Means the failure to exercise the degree of care and judgment to protect public health and safety normally expected of an individual performing activities within the scope of a license, certification or registration category.
    a. Negligence
    b. Misconduct
    c. Incompetence
    d. Conflict of interest

5. A torque; a force acting at a distance from a point in a member to cause a tendency for the member to rotate or bend about that point. Usually expressed in measure units of ft lbs or in. pounds. See also "bending moment".
   A torque; a force acting at a distance from a point in a member to cause a tendency for the member to rotate or bend about that point. Usually expressed in measure units of ft lbs or in. pounds.
    a. Bending moment
    b. Moment
    c. Eccentricity
    d. Load

6. A point at which one building element rests on another.
    a. Load
    b. Bearing

c. Area load
d. Span

7. A load running parallel to the long axis of a structural member.
    a. Area Load
    b. Axial Load
    c. Line Load
    d. Load

8. A measure of load conditions on a structural member.
    a. Load
    b. Bearing
    c. Stress
    d. Span

9. Pieces of wood inserted tightly between joists, studs, or rafters in a building frame to stabilize the structure, inhibit the passage of fire, provide a nailing surface for finish materials, or retain insulation.
    a. Web stiffener
    b. Blocking
    c. Purlin
    d. Web filler

10. The total system of support for freshly-placed concrete including the mold or sheathing that contacts the concrete and all supporting members, hardware, and necessary bracing.
    a. Web stiffener
    b. Formwork
    c. Purlin
    d. Web filler

11. In roofs, as series of sloping parallel members used to support a roof covering.
    a. Pitch
    b. Slope
    c. Rafter
    d. Pitch truss

12. A structural member supporting a load perpendicular to its length, such as a joist, flush beam, header, or purlin. In commands, the TJ-Beam® program uses the term beam to refer to all types of horizontal members.
    a. Area Load
    b. Axial Load
    c. Bearing
    d. Beam

13. Pieces of wood inserted tightly between joists, studs, or rafters in a building frame to stabilize the structure, inhibit the passage of fire, provide a nailing surface for finish materials, or retain insulation.
    a. Web stiffener
    b. Blocking
    c. Purlin
    d. Web filler

14. The design or arrangement of a member within the structure to achieve the necessary application requirements.
    a. Dead load
    b. Uniform load
    c. Configuration
    d. Eccentricity
15. A structural member extending horizontally between two posts or wall studs to support a window or door opening, including a garage door. Also called a flush beam.
    a. Glulam
    b. Beam
    c. Header
    d. Girder

16. The movement of a structural member due to applied loads. The amount of displacement resulting from this movement. The movement or "sag" caused by loading is sometimes expressed as a fraction of the span in inches (for example, L/360). All structural members deflect to varying degrees.
    a. Bending moment
    b. Moment
    c. Eccentricity
    d. Deflection

17. A horizontal or sloping member that supports joists or other beams. Referred to in the TJ-Beam® program as a flush beam or drop beam.
    a. Glulam
    b. Beam
    c. Header
    d. Girder

18. Building Official’s Council of America
    a. BOCA
    b. UBC
    c. SBCC
    d. NBCC

19. A structural member whose cross-section resembles the capital letter "I". An engineered wood I-joist includes top and bottom flanges or chords, the part of the joist that resists tension and compression. The flanges are grooved to accommodate a center panel or web, which is used mainly in resisting shear stress.
    a. Horizontal member
    b. Beam
    c. Header
    d. I-joist

20. The distance from the column centerline to the location of the applied load. Typical columns are subject to a small amount of eccentric loading. To ensure structural integrity is not compromised, Trus Joist requires that all columns designed with a minimum amount of eccentricity, measured from the centerline of the column, be 1/12 of the thickness and 1/6 of the width.
    a. Bending moment
    b. Moment
    c. Eccentricity
    d. Deflection

21. The top and bottom components in an engineered lumber I-joist that connect the central web and give the joist its stability.
    a. Horizontal member
    b. Flange
    c. Web stiffener
    d. I-joist

22. A structural component composed of a combination of members, usually in a triangular arrangement, to form a rigid framework used to support loads.
    a. Pitch
    b. Slope
    c. Rafter
    d. Truss

23. A member that is fastened to a wall for the purpose of supporting perpendicular members.
    a. Joist
    b. Rim Board
    c. Ledger
    d. I-joist

24. A predefined set of instructions in a program that, when utilized, performs a specific task or function.
    a. Macro
    b. Justification
    c. Reparative Member Increase
    d. Lateral Stability

25. A horizontal beam, header, or joist.
    a. Horizontal member
    b. Beam
    c. Header
    d. I-joist

26. The locations of the member dimension with respect to the bearing material (such as face, center, or outside of bearing).
    a. Justification
    b. Allowable Stress Design
    c. Load Duration Factor
    d. Lateral stability

27. Means conduct which evidences a lack of competence or ability to discharge the duty required to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public, lack of knowledge of the fundamental principles of a particular trade or practice, or an
    inability to apply those principles, or failure to maintain competency in the current practices and methods applicable to the activity and the state statutes and rules governing the activity.
    a. Negligence
    b. Misconduct
    c. Incompetence
    d. Conflict of interest

28. A concentrated load considered to be distributed over a 2.5 square foot area in a building. The safe load in an office floor is typically 2,000 pounds, and replaces the normal live loads for that area.
    a. Live load deflection
    b. Safe Load
    c. Dead load
    d. Live load

29. A single span member supported at its ends.
    a. Clear Span
    b. Multiple Span
    c. Continuous Span
    d. Simple Span

30. The top "flange" of an Open-web truss.
    a. Web stiffener
    b. Blocking
    c. Top Cord
    d. Web filler

31. A single member supported not only at its ends but also at interior point(s). A continuous span occurs when a member spans across more than two supports, similar to multiple span.
    a. Clear Span
    b. Multiple Span
    c. Continuous Span
    d. Simple Span

32. The most common design methodology for wood-framed construction. In most cases, only "allowable stress" is factored, although there are exceptions.
    a. Axial Load
    b. Load Duration Factor
    c. Allowable Stress Design
    d. Load Duration Factor

33. The clear span plus one-half the bearing distance required at each end.
    a. Joist span
    b. Beam
    c. Header
    d. I-joist

34. Live loads can be applied as point or distributed (area) loads. Live loads take into account movable furniture, active inhabitants, and any other arbitrary stress on the framing support members.
    a. Live load deflection
    b. Load
    c. Dead load
    d. Live load

35. Bracing of a structural member to prevent buckling. For bending members, a portion of the cross-section is stressed in compression and a portion is stressed in tension. If the compression zone is not properly braced it may buckle.
    a. Squash block
    b. Purlin

c. Bridging
d. Lateral stability

36. Also referred to as distributed load, in the TJ-Beam® program this is a load type in which the magnitude of the load is distributed across the length of a member with equally loaded starting and ending loads. It is normally expressed in psf or plf.
    a. Load Duration Factor
    b. Unbalanced Load
    c. Unbalance Snow Load
    d. Uniform Load

37. The overall distance of a member from one end to the other.
    a. Clear span
    b. Length
    c. Area load
    d. Span

38. One of a series of parallel framing members used to support floor or ceiling loading.
    a. Joist
    b. Rim Board
    c. Ledger
    d. I-joist

39. A load, such as a perpendicular wall applied as a point load and expressed in plf (pounds per lineal foot) so that the program will multiply it by the on center spacing.
    a. Area Load
    b. Axial Load
    c. Line Load
    d. Load

40. A set of base loads in conjunction with additional loads (uniform, point, tapered, and/or axial) that act independently on a framing member. "Independently" means that when individual load groups are input the loads from Load Group 2 are not considered to act in conjunction with Load Group 1. Likewise, loads from Load Group 1 are not considered to act on the member in conjunction with Load Group 2 loads. TJ-Beam® currently supports two load groups. An application load group and a "Negative Wind" load group.
    a. Load
    b. Load Duration Factor
    c. Load Group
    d. Line Load

41. A truss with a top chord that slopes up from either support to a ridge while the bottom chord is not sloped. The truss depth varies and is minimal at the ends.
    a. Pitch
    b. Slope
    c. Rafter
    d. Pitch Truss

42. Southern Building Code Congress
    a. BOCA

b. UBC
c. SBCC
d. NBCC

43. Means an act performed by an individual relating to the responsibilities or duties for which the individual has been licensed, registered or certified that jeopardizes the interests of the public, including violation of federal or state laws, local ordinances or administrative rules; preparation of deficient or falsified reports; failure to submit information or reports required by law or contract when requested by the municipality or the department; conduct which evidences a lack of trustworthiness; misrepresentation of qualifications such as education, experience or certification; illegal entry of premises; misuse of funds; or misrepresentation of authority.
    a. Negligence
    b. Misconduct
    c. Incompetence
    d. Conflict of interest

44. A span that occurs when a horizontal member or joist spans across more than two supports.
    a. Clear Span
    b. Multiple Span
    c. Continuous Span
    d. Simple Span

45. I-Joist blocking.
    a. Web stiffener
    b. Blocking Panel
    c. Purlin
    d. Web filler

46. A factor used to adjust allowable design stresses of wood-based products based on the expected cumulative duration of applied design loads. The classic example is the temporary snow load for roofs: if a factor of 100 percent load accounts for normal loading applied for 10 years, then a 115 percent factor could be used for roofs expected to withstand snow loading applied for 2 to 3 months at a time.
    a. Axial Load
    b. Load Duration Factor
    c. Load Group
    d. Line Load

47. Distance between supports; a single member can have multiple spans.
    a. Member Span
    b. Member Length
    c. Continuous Span
    d. Simple Span

48. A component of the framing structure used in conjunction with other structural members. Rim, blocking, squash blocks, and web stiffeners are examples of accessories.
    a. Squash block
    b. Purlin
    c. Bridging
    d. Accessory

49. A load on a structure caused by movement of the earth relative to the structure during an earthquake.
    a. Area Load
    b. Seismic Load
    c. Line Load
    d. Axial Load

50. National Building Code of Canada.
    a. BOCA
    b. UBC
    c. SBCC
    d. NBCC

51. A support and closure material usually added around the outside of a framing area to protect the interior of joist areas and provide bearing support for walls. There are numerous product types used for the rim application including joists, blocking panels, dedicated rim board, and plywood.
    a. Joist
    b. Rim Board
    c. Ledger
    d. I-joist

52. Alignment of the top of a horizontal member with the top of the joists and other flush beams; generally, bearing occurs with the use of hangers.
    a. Flush Beam
    b. Beam
    c. Header
    d. Drop Beam

53. A dead load applied to floors in addition to all other loads to account for partition locations that are subject to change. This load type is applicable to office buildings and other buildings where partition locations are subject to change. The load is typically 20 psf.
    a. Cantilever
    b. Overhang
    c. Partition
    d. Partition load

54. Similar to an unbalanced load except the snow or roof load can either be removed completely from alternate spans or 50 percent of the snow/roof load can be removed from alternate spans.
    a. Load Duration Factor
    b. Unbalanced Load
    c. Unbalance Snow Load
    d. Uniform Load

55. The distance between two supporting members (such as for a horizontal member, girder, truss, vault, arch, or other horizontal structural device) to carry a load between supports. A multiple span occurs when a beam or joist spans across more than two supports. Member spans typically transfer loads to supports.
    a. Member Span
    b. Span
    c. Continuous Span

d. Simple Span

56. The distance between the inside face of bearings.
    a. Clear Span
    b. Multiple Span
    c. Continuous Span
    d. Simple Span

57. The force that causes a horizontal member or other structural member to bend.
    a. Bending moment
    b. Moment
    c. Eccentricity
    d. Deflection

58. A load that covers an area of a surface rather than a single point.
    a. Area Load
    b. Axial Load
    c. Line Load
    d. Load

59. A system of lateral braces placed between joists to distribute the load and keep the joists in position.
    a. Squash block
    b. Purlin
    c. Bridging
    d. Lateral stability

60. A vertically oriented member designed to carry primarily axial loads.
    a. Post
    b. Beam
    c. Column
    d. Stud

61. means a certified inspector inspecting work in which the inspector or the inspector's employer, other than the state or a municipality, has participated or has a monetary or personal interest.
    a. Negligence
    b. Misconduct
    c. Incompetence
    d. Conflict of interest

62. A stationary and constant load created by the weight of building materials, permanent fixtures etc. The dead load is specified by the user and should take into account any unmoving and permanent loading conditions.
    a. Live load deflection
    b. Load
    c. Dead load
    d. Live load

63. Material used to span across beams or joists to create a floor or roof surface.
    a. Deck
    b. Beam
    c. Joist
    d. Header

64. The alignment of the bottom of joists, flush beams, and other framing components with the top of a beam.
    a. Flush Beam
    b. Beam
    c. Header
    d. Drop Beam

65. The force or combination of forces that act upon a structural system or individual member. Loads are classified as "live loads" or "dead loads".
    a. Live load deflection
    b. Load
    c. Dead load
    d. Live load

66. A structural wood product in which individual pieces of sold-sawn lumber are bonded together with adhesives to make a single piece in which the grain of all the constituent pieces are parallel. Typically used as a large-dimension beam.
    a. Flush Beam
    b. Beam
    c. Glulam
    d. Drop Beam

67. Any of a class of hardware used to support or connect members.
    a. Squash block
    b. Purlin
    c. Bridging
    d. Hanger

68. A roof type characterized by three adjacent sloped roof surfaces that meet at a common point. Hip-end load dynamics can be run in the Load Macros window. See also step-down hip end and terminal hip end.
    a. Pitch
    b. Slope
    c. Rafter
    d. Hip End

69. The distance the member moves vertically due to live load only, measured in inches or fractions thereof.
    a. Live load deflection
    b. Load
    c. Dead load
    d. Live load

70. Overall end-to-end length of a member.
    a. Member Span
    b. Member Length
    c. Continuous Span
    d. Simple Span

71. In the TJ-Beam® program, this term refers to that portion of a structural member extending beyond its support
    a. Cantilever
    b. Overhang

c. Partition
d. Both a and b

72. The horizontal framing members in a gambrel roof between upper and lower rafters. A support member that is oriented with its top face parallel to the roof deck.
    a. Post
    b. Purlin
    c. Column
    d. Stud

73. A heavy-duty joist in which the web is a zigzag or crisscross pattern of wood or steel tubing instead of a solid plate or web connecting the chords or flanges.
    a. Joist
    b. Rim Board
    c. Open Web Truss
    d. I-joist

74. Uniform Building Code
    a. BOCA
    b. UBC
    c. SBCC
    d. NBCC

75. In the TJ-Beam® program, this term refers to that portion of a structural member extending beyond its support.
    a. Cantilever
    b. Overhang
    c. Partition
    d. Both a and b

76. A dividing wall within a building. It can be either load bearing or non-load bearing.
    a. Cantilever
    b. Overhang
    c. Partition
    d. Partition Wall

77. The degree of slope for a roof, expressed as a number over 12 (representing inches across a flat plane). For a roof sloped at 5/12, the roof joist will rise vertically 5" for every 12" of horizontal run.
    a. Pitch
    b. Slope
    c. Rafter
    d. Hip End

78. The load concentrated at a single point on a member.
    a. Live load deflection
    b. Concentrated Load
    c. Point load
    d. Uniform load

79. Live load applied to each combination of alternate spans. For example, on a truss with cantilevers on either end, the live load would be applied to all three spans, to the outside spans only, and to the middle

span only. This is also referred to as "skip loading" (in the UK), "alternate span loading," or "pattern loading."
    a. Load Duration Factor
    b. Unbalanced Load
    c. Unbalance Snow Load
    d. Uniform Load

80. A structural column used to support a horizontal member or other structural member in a building. In lumber, most grading rules define a post as having dimensions of 5 inches by 5 or more inches in width, with the width not more than 2 inches greater than the thickness.
    a. Post
    b. Beam
    c. Column
    d. Stud

81. The uppermost horizontal line of a roof where two inclines meet.
    a. Ridge
    b. Truss
    c. Rafter
    d. Hip End

82. Internal forces within a member that tend to slide or shear two parts of the member relative to one another. Shear is highest at the ends of a single span member.
    a. Live load deflection
    b. Concentrated Load
    c. Point load
    d. Shear

83. Flexural stresses may be increased for a member that is considered repetitive. There must be three or more adjacent members spaced less than 24 inches OC that are joined by decking. Truss Joist allows an increase of 1.04 for trusses with LVL and 1.07 for trusses with MSR.
    a. Joist
    b. Rim Board
    c. Reparative Member Increase
    d. I-joist
84. Internal forces within a member that tend to slide or shear two parts of the member relative to one another. Shear is highest at the ends of a single span member.
    a. Shear
    b. Moment
    c. Deflection
    d. Reaction

85. An accessory used to transfer loads from above to a support without loading the joist member.
    a. Squash block
    b. Purlin
    c. Bridging
    d. Hanger

86. Member movement under combined live and dead loads.
    a. Shear
    b. Moment
    c. Deflection

d. Total Deflection

87. The product of cutting or sawing logs into wood structural members. Dimension lumber typically refers to lumber that measures 2" to 5" thick and 2" to 12" wide, such as 2x4 or 2x12.
    a. Post
    b. Beam
    c. Column
    d. Lumber

88. The measured distance between the centers of two parallel members in a structure, usually to define the spacing between wall studs, joists, and rafters; typically referred to as on-center spacing.
    a. Member Span
    b. Span
    c. On Center
    d. Simple Span

89. Negative reaction by the member.
    a. Shear
    b. Uplift
    c. Moment
    d. Deflection

90. The angle or channel where the low end of the roof slopes meet.
    a. Slope
    b. Rafter
    c. Valley
    d. Pitch

91. An accessory used to add structural support to the web material in I-joists. Special web stiffeners typically pertain to web stiffeners that have been bevel cut to match a roof's slope.
    a. Web Filler
    b. Web Stiffener
    c. Squash Blocking
    d. Solid Blocking

testdef 90

1	a	b	c	d	31	a	b	c	d	61	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d	32	a	b	c	d	62	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d	33	a	b	c	d	63	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d	34	a	b	c	d	64	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d	35	a	b	c	d	65	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d	36	a	b	c	d	66	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d	37	a	b	c	d	67	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d	38	a	b	c	d	68	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d	39	a	b	c	d	69	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d	40	a	b	c	d	70	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d	41	a	b	c	d	71	a	b	c	d
12	a	b	c	d	42	a	b	c	d	72	a	b	c	d
13	a	b	c	d	43	a	b	c	d	73	a	b	c	d
14	a	b	c	d	44	a	b	c	d	74	a	b	c	d
15	a	b	c	d	45	a	b	c	d	75	a	b	c	d
16	a	b	c	d	46	a	b	c	d	76	a	b	c	d
17	a	b	c	d	47	a	b	c	d	77	a	b	c	d
18	a	b	c	d	48	a	b	c	d	78	a	b	c	d
19	a	b	c	d	49	a	b	c	d	79	a	b	c	d
20	a	b	c	d	50	a	b	c	d	80	a	b	c	d
21	a	b	c	d	51	a	b	c	d	81	a	b	c	d
22	a	b	c	d	52	a	b	c	d	82	a	b	c	d
23	a	b	c	d	53	a	b	c	d	83	a	b	c	d
24	a	b	c	d	54	a	b	c	d	84	a	b	c	d
25	a	b	c	d	55	a	b	c	d	85	a	b	c	d
26	a	b	c	d	56	a	b	c	d	86	a	b	c	d
27	a	b	c	d	57	a	b	c	d	87	a	b	c	d
28	a	b	c	d	58	a	b	c	d	88	a	b	c	d
29	a	b	c	d	59	a	b	c	d	89	a	b	c	d
30	a	b	c	d	60	a	b	c	d	90	a	b	c	d
										91	a	b	c	d

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