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Final Exam

1. _____ to obtain _____ must be met before the design of any railing system is complete.
   a. A completed budget, funding
   b. Code compliance, regulatory approval
   c. Committee review, tenant sign-off
   d. None of the above

2. The Americans with Disabilities Act is a _____
   a. Civil law containing stringent regulations
   b. Contains recommendations to accommodate handicapped users
   c. Is not actually a building code per se
   d. All of the above

3. As an example of the need to verify codes being enforced in a jurisdiction, the current New York City Building Code is the ____ version of the IBC.
   a. 2012
   b. 2018
   c. 2014
   d. None of the above

4. Some jurisdictions contain loading requirements that railings must resist when applied _____ .
   a. Upward, downward, and horizontally
   b. Upward and downward
   c. Horizontally at post connections
   d. During pull-out tests.

5. An allowable stress increase of 1/3 for railing components was eliminated from some codes due to the increasing _____.
   a. Importing of inferior metals
   b. Amount of successful litigation
   c. Lack of trained welders
   d. Use of load factor design

6. Documents guiding the physical creation and installation of products are called _____ .
   a. Prototypes
   b. Mock-ups
   c. Assembly guides
   d. Shop drawings

7. Stamped calculations accompanying railings assure the building designer that the railings comply with _____ .
   a. The designer's drawings
   b. The client's design parameters
   c. Applicable codes
   d. Pull-out test results

8. The term "functional art" refers to custom infill panels typically cut with a _____
   a. Laser
   b. Water-jet
   c. Stamp press
   d. Scroll saw

9. Engineering calculations establishing compliance by a railing manufacturer are best when provided by _____ .
   a. An in-house engineer
   b. The project architects
   c. Outside engineering firms
   d. The shop supervisor

10. Continual handling and the oils on people's hands results in well-handled stainless steel _____ .
    a. Becoming self-polishing
    b. Acquiring a fine patina
    c. Becoming extremely slippery
    d. Etched at the welds

11. The primary reason stainless steel railings are not used more often is _____ .
    a. Weld failure
    b. They become slippery when wet
    c. Limited finish options
    d. Expense

12. One major advantage to the use of composite railings is their _____ .
    a. Warm feel when touched
    b. Many styles and options
    c. Many awards they have won
    d. Brand recognition with realtors

13. LED lights can be integrated into capped composite railing systems _____ .
    a. In tube configuration
    b. At post bases, tops, and in nearby yards
    c. On posts, under post caps, and under railings
    d. Only on custom components

14. Once installed, aluminum railings be expected to last _____ years.
    a. 25-28
    b. 70-90
    c. 25-30
    d. 40-50

15. A much wider variety of stock sizes and shapes are available in _____ than in _____.
    a. Wood, aluminum
    b. Aluminum, steel
    c. Bronze, steel
    d. Glass, cable

16. Railing systems are available that mix components from more than one base material. One examples would be _____ .
    a. Wood rails and porcelain infill
    b. Aluminum rails and stainless-steel stiles
    c. Composite rails and aluminum stiles
    d. Bronze rails and wood X-panel infills

17. When the term “glass railings” is used, this is referring to _____ of glass.
    a. Infill panels
    b. Spider stanchions
    c. Top and bottom rails
    d. All components

18. Laminated glass is multiple sheets of glass adhered to _____ between them.
    a. Argon
    b. A transverse glass pane
    c. Translucent glass
    d. Plastic