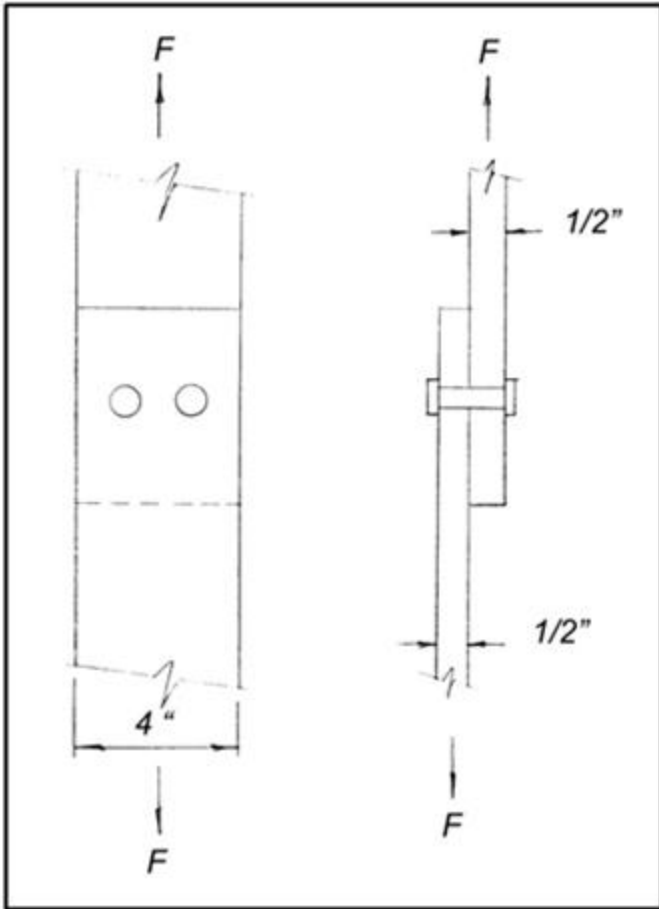


**Final Exam**  
Continuing Education Course #128  
Fundamentals of Steel  
Part B

1. The structural behavior of a connection is often so complex that it is nearly impossible to describe it by a formula.  
☐ a. True  
☐ b. False
2. Common connection mechanisms for structural steel are:  
☐ a. Welds  
☐ b. Bolts  
☐ c. Rivets  
☐ d. All of the above
3. Riveted connections are not used much in the United States today because.  
☐ a. Rivet steel is hard to get  
☐ b. Rivets are too weak  
☐ c. High strength bolts are much cheaper to buy  
☐ d. The labor is too expensive to install rivets  
☐ e. None of the above
4. In a weld, which of the following is NOT true?  
☐ a. The base metal is usually stronger than the cooled combination of metals  
☐ b. The added weld material is usually stronger than the base metal  
☐ c. The cooled combination of metals is usually stronger than the base metal  
☐ d. Either AC or DC can be used to create the arc
5. In shielded arc welding  
☐ a. The electrode has a coating  
☐ b. The electrode is a bare wire  
☐ c. Flux is used to shield the weld from the atmosphere  
☐ d. Slag is usually self cleaning
6. Submerged arc welding  
☐ a. Is automatic  
☐ b. Uses a bare wire electrode  
☐ c. Is hidden from view by a mound of flux  
☐ d. All of the above
7. The two basic weld types are.  
☐ a. Square and butt  
☐ b. Corner and edge

- ☐ c. Horizontal and vertical
  - ☐ d. Butt and fillet
8. The stress transfer in a butt weld is usually in the form of shear stress.
- ☐ a. True
  - ☐ b. False
9. Intermittent welds are fairly common in butt welds.
- ☐ a. True
  - ☐ b. False
10. What is the area of the throat of a weld on an 8" long by 5/8" fillet weld?
- ☐ a.  $0.39 \text{ in}^2$
  - ☐ b.  $1.56 \text{ in}^2$
  - ☐ c.  $3.125 \text{ in}^2$
  - ☐ d.  $3.54 \text{ in}^2$
11. What is the allowable load on a fillet weld that has a throat area of  $2.6 \text{ in}^2$  if the allowable stress on the weld is 24,000 psi?
- ☐ a. 9.2 kips
  - ☐ b. 44.1 kips
  - ☐ c. 62.4 kips
  - ☐ d. 88.3 kips
12. The mathematical behavior of bolted connections is a relatively simple matter.
- ☐ a. True
  - ☐ b. False
13. A 1/2" diameter bolt in a normal bolted connection would probably be inserted into a hole with a diameter of.
- ☐ a. 7/16 inch
  - ☐ b. 1/2 inch
  - ☐ c. 9/16 inch
  - ☐ d. 5/8 inch
14. Bolted connections usually rely on friction to carry the majority of the load.
- ☐ a. True
  - ☐ b. False
15. A common bolt for use in a bolted connection is.
- ☐ a. ASTM A36
  - ☐ b. ASTM A325
  - ☐ c. ASTM A492
  - ☐ d. ASTM A 992

Questions 16, 17, and 18 refer to the following bolted connection.



For Questions 16, 17, and 18, use the following plate and bolt properties:

**Bolt size:** 3/4" diameter

**Bolt hole size:** 3/4" + 1/16"

**Allowable single shear load:** 14 kips per bolt

**Plates size:** 4" wide by 1/2" thick

**Plate allowable bearing stress:** 70 ksi

**Plate allowable tensile stress:** 22 ksi

16. What is the capacity of the bolted joint considering only plate bearing failure?

- ☐ a. 26.3 kips
- ☐ b. 28.4 kips
- ☐ c. 52.5 kips
- ☐ d. 56.9 kips

17. What is the capacity of the bolted joint considering only tensile failure of the plate?

- ☐ a. 26.1 kips
- ☐ b. 27.5 kips
- ☐ c. 35.1 kips
- ☐ d. 35.8 kips

18. What is the capacity of the bolted joint considering only bolt shear?

- ☐ a. 14 kips
- ☐ b. 16.5 kips
- ☐ c. 28 kips
- ☐ d. 52.5 kips

19. Unbuttoning is the term used for removing bolts from a bolted joint.

- ☐ a. True
- ☐ b. False

20. Steel bar joists are always made of steel.

- ☐ a. True
- ☐ b. False

21. All steel bar joist manufacturers must adhere to the specification.

- ☐ a. Code of Standard Practice for Steel Buildings and Bridges
- ☐ b. Manual of Steel Construction
- ☐ c. Specifications for the Design, Fabrication, and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings
- ☐ d. Standard Specification for General Requirements for Rolled Steel Plates, Shapes, Sheet Piling, and Bars for Structural Use

22. Wood can be stronger in a fire than steel.

- ☐ a. True
- ☐ b. False

23. Instability of a compression member can take the form of.

- ☐ a. Vertical buckling of the compression flange
- ☐ b. Lateral buckling of the compression flange
- ☐ c. Buckling of a column
- ☐ d. All of the above

24. Concrete and masonry around a steel column can be used for protection against fire and physical damage.

- ☐ a. True
- ☐ b. False

25. The steel of the Mackinac Bridge in Michigan is protected against the weather by paint.

- ☐ a. True
- ☐ b. False