

Intro to Concrete, Reinforcing Materials, & Forms

Preparation for NCCER Exam 27108-06

“Green” Concrete

- Green concrete is so named because of its **incomplete curing**.



Skin Irritations

- A skin irritation that can be caused by exposure to cement is **cement dermatitis**.



Roller Compacted Concrete

- A type of concrete that can be placed *without* the use of a form is **roller compacted** concrete.



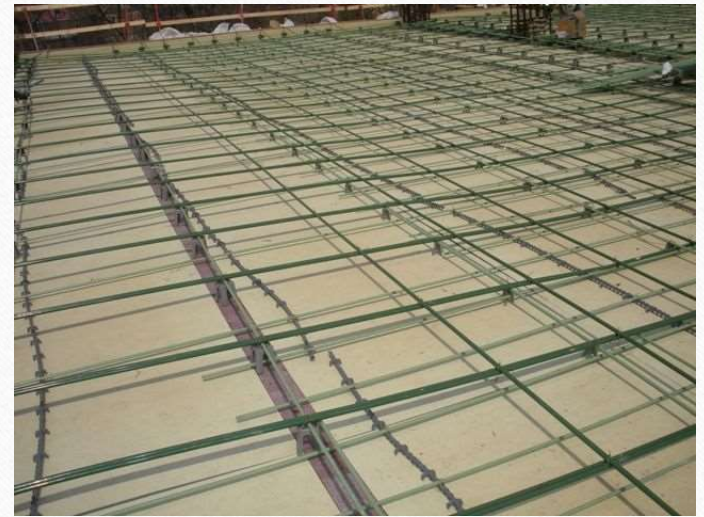
Freezing

- To prevent concrete from freezing before it cures in cold weather, **expanded plastic cell slabs** can be used.



Steel Reinforcement

- Steel bars that are bonded within concrete to increase its strength are sometimes called **rerods**.



Footings

- A type of footing commonly used to support poured concrete block walls is a **continuous footing**.



Footings

- A type of footing used to support posts, columns, and similar structures is a **pier**.



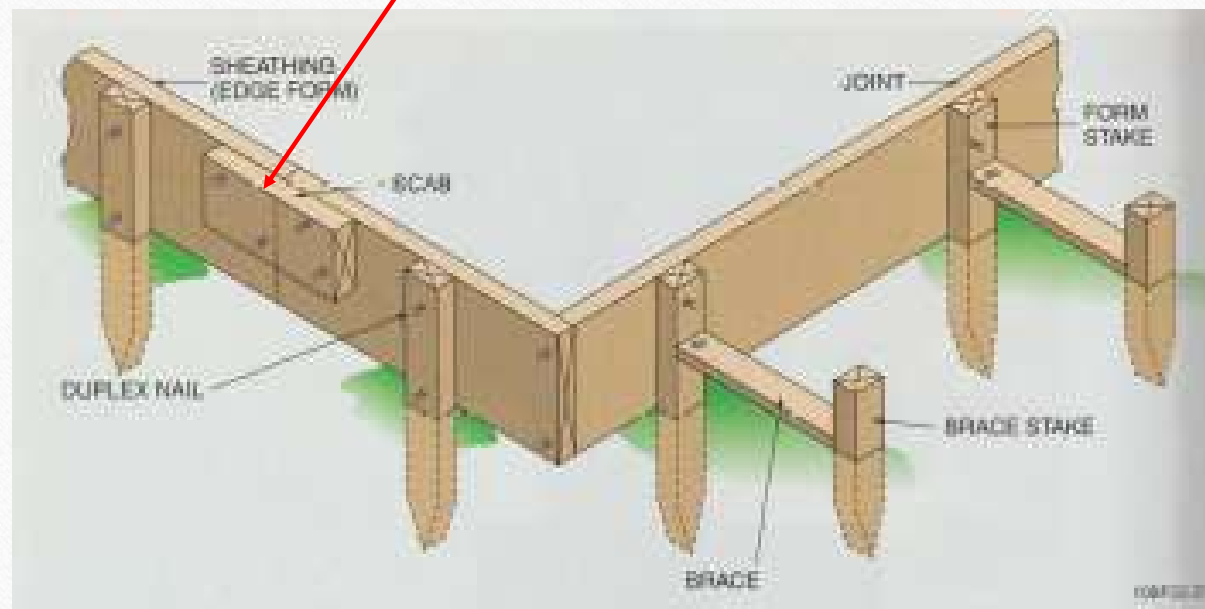
Spreader



Rebar



Scab



Slab Form Sheathing

- The purpose of form sheathing is to form the slab perimeter.



Removing Forms

- When removing forms for floors and similar types of slabs, the forms should be removed **when directed by a structural engineer.**



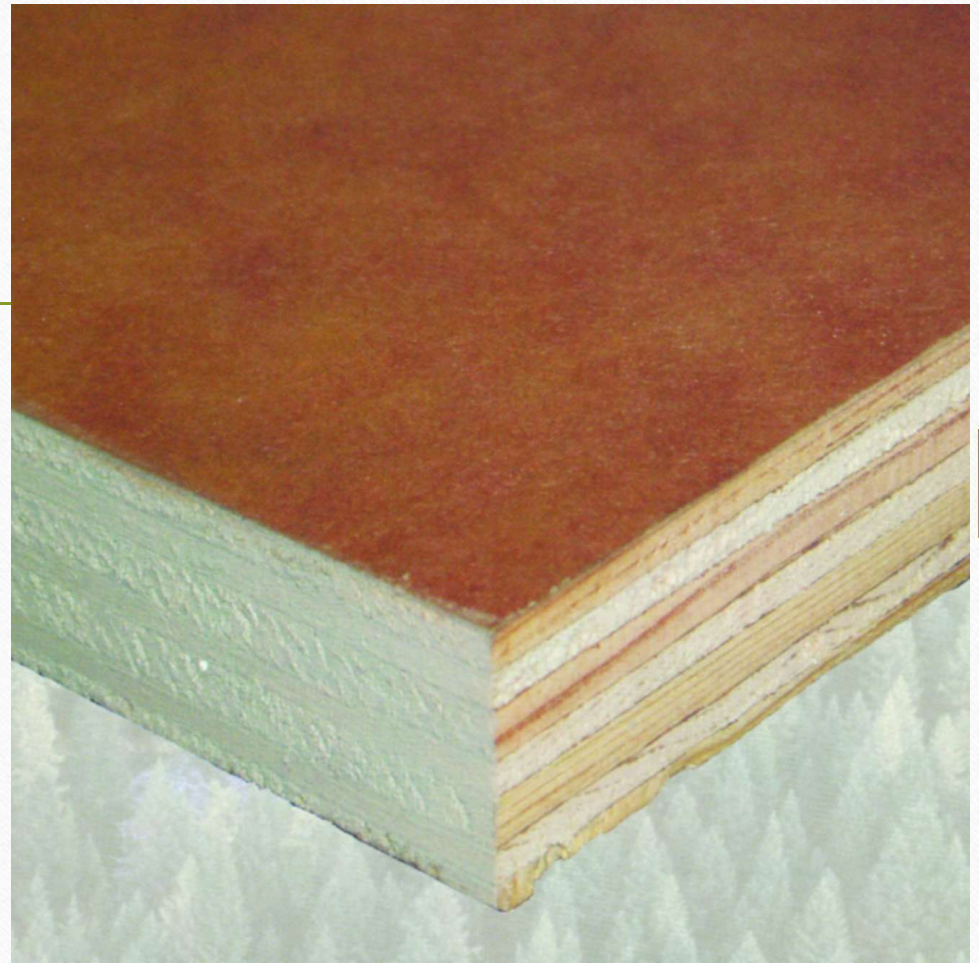
Bracing

- The horizontal brace used to hold a form in place is known as a **waler**.



Sheathing

- A sheet material specifically made for use as form sheathing is known as **plyform**.



Parts of a Form

- An upright member used to stiffen a form is a **strongback**.

