



1. Which statement about load bearing masonry is false?
 - a. Walls support all gravity and lateral loads.
 - b. Walls manage moisture as a reservoir.
 - c. Walls are typically a few inches thick.
 - d. None of the above

2. Which statement about contemporary walls is true?
 - a. Floor loads are carried by the building's frame.
 - b. "Skin" transfers wind and seismic loads to the building's frame.
 - c. "Skin" typically employs a drainage plane and back-up waterproofing.
 - d. All of the above

3. Which of the following is not criteria for facade attachment design?
 - a. Aesthetics
 - b. Structural Integrity
 - c. Accommodating Movement
 - d. Accounting for Tolerances and Clearances
 - e. Constructability

4. What is the primary function of facade attachments?
 - a. Improve the thermal and moisture management performance of the facade
 - b. Provide a reliable load path from the building enclosure to the building frame
 - c. Transfer load from the building frame to the building enclosure
 - d. None of the above

5. Seismic design requirements do not include designing for which of the following?
 - a. Seismic Forces
 - b. Relative Displacements
 - c. Ductility
 - d. None of the above



Design of Curved Members/Façade Attachments

Quiz for Session 5: Façade Fundamentals – July 16, 2018

Due: August 6, 8:00 a.m. EDT – Submit through the online form

6. Which of the following statements is true about seismic design?
 - a. Only architectural components attached to buildings in Seismic Design Category F need to be designed for seismic loads.
 - b. For buildings in Seismic Design Categories A and B, architectural components do not need to be designed for seismic loads.
 - c. For buildings in Seismic Design Categories C through F, architectural components are not exempt for seismic design.
 - d. None of the above

7. Which of the following statements is true about designing for wind load?
 - a. When considering deflections, IBC allows strength-level components and cladding wind loads to be multiplied by 0.42 for most facade elements.
 - b. When considering deflections, IBC allows service-level components and cladding wind loads to be multiplied by 0.42 for most facade elements.
 - c. Service loads should be increased from the components and cladding loads.
 - d. MFWRS wind loads are appropriate for designing facade attachments.

8. Which is not an advantage to galvanized connections (vs stainless)?
 - a. Less expensive
 - b. Zinc coating has an indefinite lifespan
 - c. More readily available
 - d. Field welding uses more common procedures.

9. An architect's responsibilities with respect to facade attachments do not include:
 - a. Designing the framing and slab edge for facade attachment
 - b. Selecting a facade system that meets project's requirements
 - c. Making fundamental building design decisions that affect facade attachments
 - d. Selecting and defining the facade attachment strategy in consultation with others

10. Tolerance is...
 - a. ...the permissible amount of deviation from a specified criterion: dimension, shape, or location.
 - b. ...the space purposely provided between two parts to allow for movement and provide access.
 - c. Neither A or B
 - d. Both A & B



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