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Continuing Education Course #289
Shoring and Reshoring Fundamentals

1. Which is not a reason why people involved in a concrete construction project should be concerned about shoring and reshoring concepts?
 - a. Reshoring does not affect other trades.
 - b. Shoring and reshoring has an impact on project scheduling.
 - c. Shoring and reshoring have an impact on material movement throughout the building.
2. What is a shore?
 - a. A shore is a horizontal member designed to support wet concrete.
 - b. A shore is a material used for facing a beam side.
 - c. A short is a support member designed to carry the weight of the formwork, concrete, and construction loads.
3. What is a reshore?
 - a. A reshore is an insignificant component of concrete construction.
 - b. A reshore is a shore placed snugly under a stripped concrete slab or other structural member after the original forms and shores have been removed from a full bay, requiring the new slab to structural member to deflect and support its own weight and existing construction loads to be applied before installation of the reshores.
 - c. A reshore is a permanent part of the concrete structure.
4. What types of loads are x-braces designed to resist?
 - a. Loads from electrical panels.
 - b. Loads from concrete mix trucks.
 - c. Lateral loads imposed by construction operations.
5. What must be done before an elevated concrete floor can be poured?
 - a. All shores and reshores should be in place and inspected by a qualified person.
 - b. 90% of shores should be in place.
 - c. Reshores should be laterally braced.
6. Shoring and reshoring designers should be cognizant of post-tensioning effects on shoring and reshoring systems.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
7. Which of the following is true about load paths?
 - a. The load path tells workers where to go.
 - b. The load path dictates the sequence of the concrete pour.
 - c. Following a sequence that accounts for the load path prevents overloading and overstressing the concrete structure.
8. Which is not a material used to manufacture shores and reshores?
 - a. Steel.
 - b. Styrofoam.

c. Wood.

9. Which of the following are assumptions made when using the Simplified Method to design reshoring?

- a. Construction loads are assumed to be distributed evenly across the floor and slab on grade is considered to be rigid.
- b. Reshores are assumed to be infinitely stiff and shores are assumed to be compressible.
- c. Elevated slabs connected by reshores will deflect equally and deflection is inelastic.

10. Which of the following are considered construction loads?

- a. Wet concrete, rebar placement personnel, partition loads.
- b. Wet concrete, formwork, finishing equipment.
- c. Wet concrete, sprinkler systems, concrete placing personnel.

11. Which of the following are considered design loads?

- a. Sprinkler systems, furniture, wet concrete.
- b. Sprinkler systems, air conditioners, concrete placing personnel.
- c. Sprinkler systems, furniture, partition loads.

12. All concrete structures are built with 1 level of shores and 2 levels of reshores.

- a. True.
- b. False.

NOTE: The following question was revised on 22 June 2018

13. An office building is determined to have a reduced live load capacity of 30 PSF and is designed for a partition load of 15 PSF. If the floor construction consists of a 10" two-way flat plate, how many interconnected floors will be required to adequately carry the construction loads? Assume 10 PSF construction dead load, 35 PSF construction live load, and one level of shoring.

- a. 3 interconnected floors are required.
- b. 4 interconnected floors are required.
- c. 2 interconnected floors are required.

14. When shores and reshores are in place and loaded, it is acceptable to remove them for short periods of time without consulting the reshore designer under the following circumstances:

- a. If other trades, such as electricians, need to access the areas where reshores are in place.
- b. If construction personnel need a path to move material from one bay to another.
- c. Never.

15. When are backshores often utilized?

- a. When a floor is very heavy.
- b. When a floor cannot carry its own self-weight.
- c. When a floor is rigid.

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