**Glossary**

Spread Footing: a footing in building construction that is shallow in proportion to its width and is usually made of reinforced concrete.

Continuous Footing (also referred to as Strip Footing): Strip footings are commonly used as foundations of load-bearing walls. The footing usually has twice the width as the load bearing wall, sometimes it is even wider.

Thickened Slab: where a slab is placed thicker than the actual slab on grade in, usually several inches thicker, in order to accommodate additional load of some sort. This could be located at a storefront or at an interior CMU wall/room.

Turndown Edge: similar to a thickened slab, but located at the perimeter edge of the slab on grade. The edge will be thicker than the typical interior slab on grade, and will require additional formwork.

Grade Beam: a concrete beam that may span between interior spread footings, often found at the wind brace line. They are desiged to act as horizontal ties between footings or pile caps.

Slab on grade: a concrete floor slab placed at grade level to provide a foundation for a home, building, or structure.

Keyed Form/Construction Joint: surfaces where two successive placements of concrete meet. These are formed using some sort of bulkhead, either made of wood, steel, or plastic.

Contraction/Sawcut Joint: sawed or tooled joint in a concrete slab that creates a weakened vertical plane to encourage cracking at specific locations of the slab.

Pourback/Pour strip: the concrete along the dock wall or end wall that is placed after the tilt panels are erected. This concrete fills in the space between the interior slab and grade and the tilt panel.

Vapor barrier: typically plastic sheeting that resists diffusion of moisture. Generally found underneath the slab on grade.

Ready Mix: A combination of ingredients (sand, water, aggregates (sand, gravel, stone) cement, fly ash, used to batch concrete.

Reinforcement: Reinforcement is used in concrete and can range from rebar, wire mesh, or fiber.

Dowels/dowel baskets: dowels are used to for load transfer between two slabs together (either smooth dowels or diamond dowels). This can happen at contraction joints (dowel baskets) and construction joints (anchored to formwork).

Curing Compound: A curing compound is a liquid substance that is added as a surface coating on freshly installed concrete. Curing compounds are used to reduce the loss of water or heat in order to create ideal conditions that are favorable to the concrete formation.

Floor Hardener: Concrete hardeners and densifiers are **used to prevent floors from wearing out prematurely**. These products protect, preserve, and strengthen concrete flooring through a uniform curing and sealing process. Liquid concrete hardeners create a chemical reaction when applied to concrete, penetrating pores. Typical hardeners are Lapidolith, Ashford Formula, Pentra-Hard, Duro-Knox, etc. Floor Hardeners are subcontracted out to companies that specialize in this type of work.

Slab on Deck/Mezzanine: an elevated concrete slab that is placed on top of metal decking.

Tilt Panel: Tilt-up, in its most basic form, is a two-step process. First, slabs of concrete, which most often comprise load-bearing sections of a building envelope or elevation, are cast horizontally on a concrete slab-on-ground. The slabs, referred to as panels, are then lifted (tilted) with a crane after the concrete has reached sufficient strength. The crane sets the panels, most often in a vertical orientation, on prepared foundations, thus forming the desired wall line from a series of consecutive panels standing next to each other. They can be load bearing or non-load bearing. They can also be insulated or non-insulated.

Dock Pit:

Dock Ramps:

Dock Apron/Single Slope:

Concrete Paving/Comound Slope:

Dolly Strip:

Sidewalk:

Bollards:

Column Protectors:

Dock Stairs:

Pump room Roof:

Casting Bed: