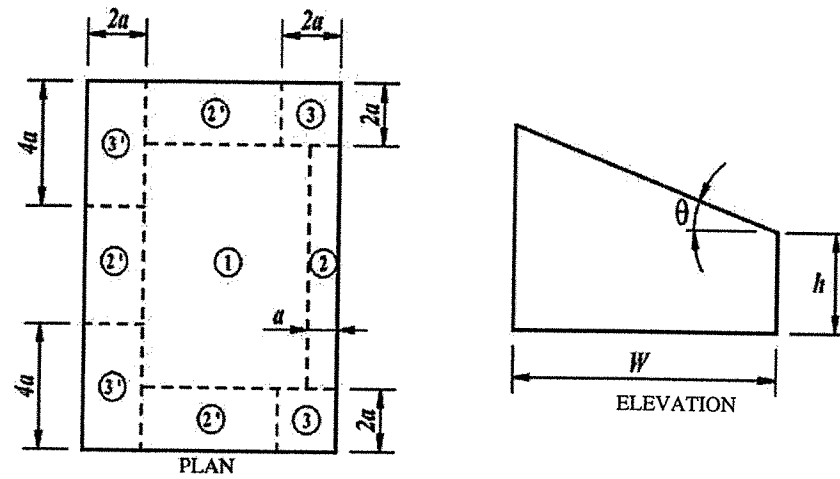


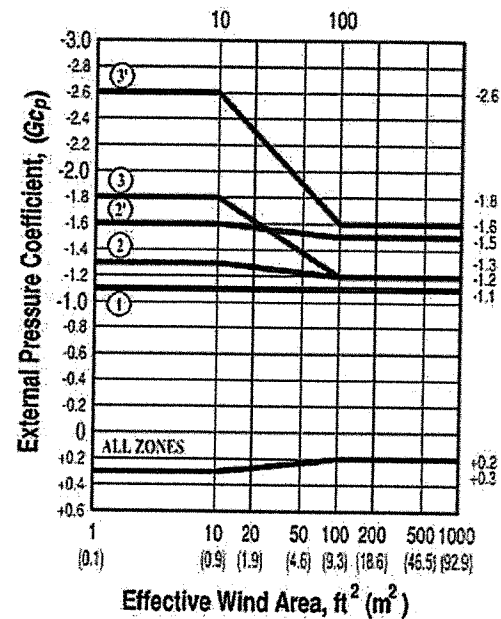
Diagrams



Notation

$a$  = 10% of least horizontal dimension or  $0.4h$ , whichever is smaller, but not less than either 4% of least horizontal dimension or 3 ft (0.9 m).  
 $h$  = Eave height shall be used for  $\theta \leq 10^\circ$ .  
 $W$  = Building width, ft (m).  
 $\theta$  = Angle of plane of roof from horizontal, degrees.

External Pressure Coefficients

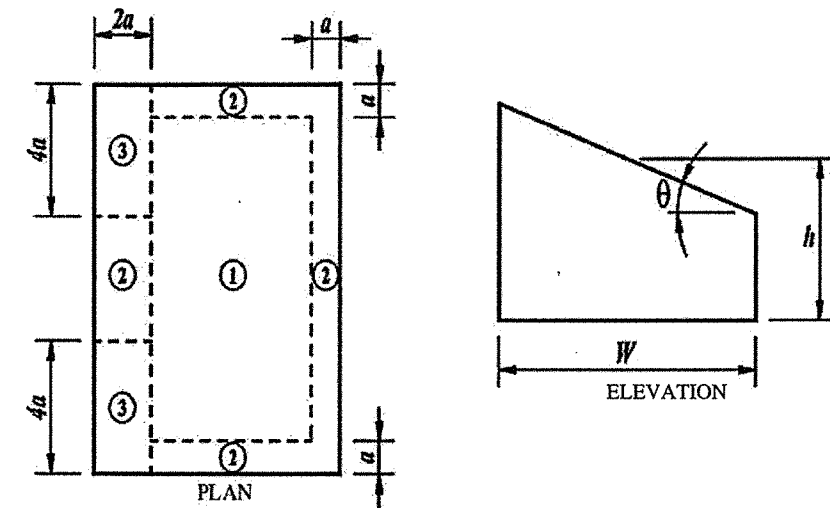


Notes

1. Vertical scale denotes  $(GC_p)$  to be used with  $q_h$ .
2. Horizontal scale denotes effective wind area  $A$ ,  $ft^2$  ( $m^2$ ).
3. Plus and minus signs signify pressures acting toward and away from the surfaces, respectively.
4. Each component shall be designed for maximum positive and negative pressures.
5. For  $\theta \leq 3^\circ$ , values of  $(GC_p)$  from Fig. 30.3-2A shall be used.

Figure 30.3-5A. Components and cladding [ $h \leq 60$  ft ( $h \leq 18.3$  m)]: external pressure coefficients,  $(GC_p)$ , for enclosed, partially enclosed, and partially open buildings—monoslope roofs,  $3^\circ < \theta \leq 10^\circ$ .

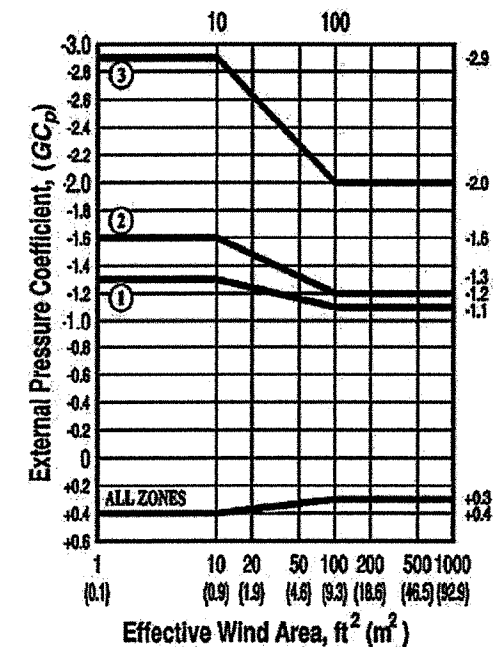
Diagrams



Notation

$a$  = 10% of least horizontal dimension or  $0.4h$ , whichever is smaller, but not less than either 4% of least horizontal dimension or 3 ft (0.9 m).  
 $h$  = Mean roof height, ft (m).  
 $W$  = Building width, ft (m).  
 $\theta$  = Angle of plane of roof from horizontal, degrees.

External Pressure Coefficients



Notes

1. Vertical scale denotes  $(GC_p)$  to be used with  $q_h$ .
2. Horizontal scale denotes effective wind area  $A$ ,  $ft^2$  ( $m^2$ ).
3. Plus and minus signs signify pressures acting toward and away from the surfaces, respectively.
4. Each component shall be designed for maximum positive and negative pressures.

Figure 30.3-5B. Components and cladding [ $h \leq 60$  ft ( $h \leq 18.3$  m)]: external pressure coefficients,  $(GC_p)$ , for enclosed, partially enclosed, and partially open buildings—monoslope roofs,  $10^\circ < \theta \leq 30^\circ$ .