



# Snow Load Report

## 1. Roof and Building Data

Ground Snow Load (Pg):	50.0 psf
Roof Pitch:	3.5 /12
Risk Category:	I
Eave-to-Ridge (W):	56 ft.
Terrain Category:	C
Exposure:	Partially Exposed
Thermal Factor (Ct):	1.20
Roof Surface:	Metal
Roof System:	Common Truss
Spacing:	96 in. o/c
Overhang:	24 in.

## 2. Design Loads

Top Chord Dead Load:	10 psf
Bottom Chord Dead Load:	5 psf
SF (Slope Factor) = 1/Cosine(Φ) = 1.04	(Dead loads specified on a projected horizontal basis take into account the effect of the pitch via a slope factor.)
Adj. TCDL (TCDL x SF):	10.4 psf

## 3. Design Assumptions

Code Standard:	ASCE 7-10
Number of Plies:	1 PLY
Bottom Chord Pitch:	0 /12

## 4. Snow Load Calculations


Calculate flat roof snow load  $p_f$  using the following equation:

$$p_f = 0.7C_eC_tI_s p_g$$

where:

- $p_f$  = Flat Roof Snow Load in psf
- $C_e = 1.00$  = Exposure Factor, as determined by ASCE 7-10 Table 7-2 (Terrain Cat. C, Exp. Partially Exposed)
- $C_t = 1.20$  = Thermal Factor, as determined by ASCE 7-10 Table 7-3
- $I_s = 0.80$  = Importance Factor, as determined by ASCE 7-10 Table 1.5-2 (Risk Cat. I)
- $p_g = 50.0$  psf = Ground Snow Load in psf

$$p_f = 0.7C_eC_tI_s p_g = 0.7(1.00)(1.20)(0.80)(50.0) = 33.6 \text{ psf}$$

Subject Snow Loads	Customer	Location	Job No. 2024A621
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A minimum roof snow load,  $p_m$  shall apply to monoslope, hip and gable roofs with slopes less than 15 degrees using the following equations:

Where  $p_g$  is 20 psf or less:  $p_m = I_s p_g$

Where  $p_g$  exceeds 20 psf:  $p_m = I_s (20)$

**Roof slope is greater than 15 degrees, the minimum roof snow load,  $p_m$ , does not apply.**

For locations where  $p_g$  is 20 psf or less, but not zero, all roofs with slopes (in degrees) less than  $W/50$  with  $W$  in feet shall included a 5 psf rain-on-snow surcharge load. This additional load applies only to the sloped roof (balanced) load case and need not be used in combination with drift, sliding, unbalanced, minimum, or partial loads.

**Roof slope in degrees ( $16.26^\circ$ ) is greater than  $W/50 = 1.1$ , the 5.0 psf rain-on-snow surcharge load does not apply.**

Calculate sloped roof snow load  $p_s$  using the following equation:

$$p_s = C_s p_f$$

where:

$p_s$  = Sloped Roof Snow Load in psf

$C_s = 1 - [(16.26 - 15) / 55] = 0.98$  = Roof Slope Factor, as determined by ASCE 7-10 Sec. 7.4.1-7.4.4 and Figure 7-2

$p_f$  = Flat Roof Snow Load in psf

**Roof surface (Metal) is considered a "slippery" roof. For a  $C_t = 1.20$  the roof slope factor  $C_s$  is given by the dashed line of ASCE 7-10 Figure 7-2c.**

$$p_s = C_s p_f = (0.98)(33.6) = 32.8 \text{ psf}$$

Calculate unbalanced snow load for hip and gable roofs as shown in ASCE 7-10 Figure 7-5.

Unbalanced snow loads are required for roof pitches between 1/2 on 12 to 7 on 12.

Using the following equations:

$$\gamma = 0.13 p_g + 14 \text{ (snow density)}$$

$$h_d = .43 \sqrt[3]{l_u} \sqrt{p_g} + 10 - 1.5 \text{ (drift height) [if } l_u < 20 \text{ ft., use } l_u = 20 \text{ ft.]}$$

$$l_d = \frac{8}{3} h_d \sqrt{S} \text{ (width of drift surcharge)}$$

$$p_d = h_d \gamma / \sqrt{S} \text{ (drift surcharge snow load)}$$

where:

$\gamma$  = Snow density in pcf, not to exceed 30 pcf.

$h_d$  = Drift height in feet, as determined by eqn. or ASCE 7-10 Fig. 7-9.

$l_u = W$  = Ridge to eave distance in feet, windward side of roof.

$S = 12/\text{Roof Pitch}$

$l_d$  = Width of drift surcharge in feet.

$p_d$  = Drift Surcharge Snow Load in psf



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$$p_{\text{windward}} = 0.3p_s = (0.3)(32.8) = 9.8 \text{ psf}$$

$$p_{\text{leeward}} = p_s = 32.8 \text{ psf}$$

$$\gamma = 0.13(50.0) + 14 = 20.50 \text{ pcf}$$

$$h_d = .43\sqrt[3]{56}\sqrt[4]{50.0 + 10} - 1.5 = 3.08 \text{ ft. } [l_u = 56 \text{ ft.}]$$

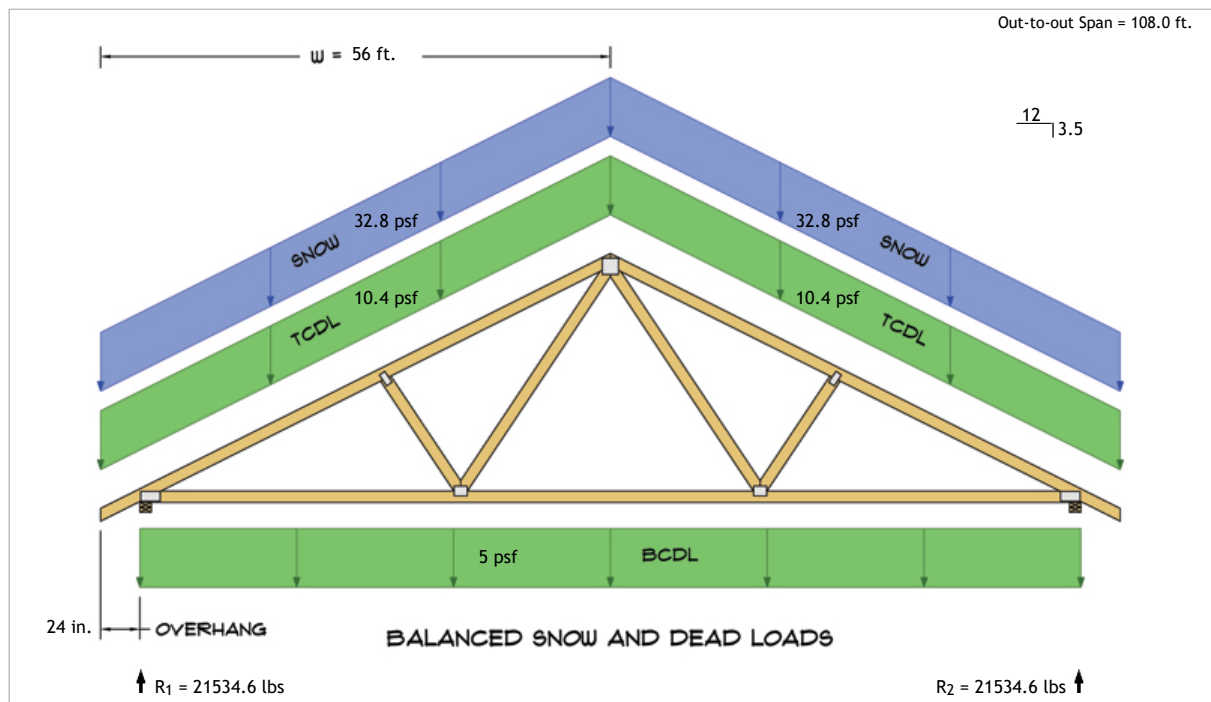
$$l_d = \frac{8}{3} \times 3.08 \times \sqrt{12/3.5} = 15.20 \text{ ft.}$$

$$p_d = \frac{3.08 \times 20.50}{\sqrt{12/3.5}} = 34.1 \text{ psf}$$

On warm roofs apply a distributed 2pf snow load on all overhanging portions as per ASCE 7-10 section 7.4.5.

No other loads except dead loads shall be present on the roof when this uniformly distributed load is applied.

$$2p_f = (2)(33.6) = 67.2 \text{ psf}$$



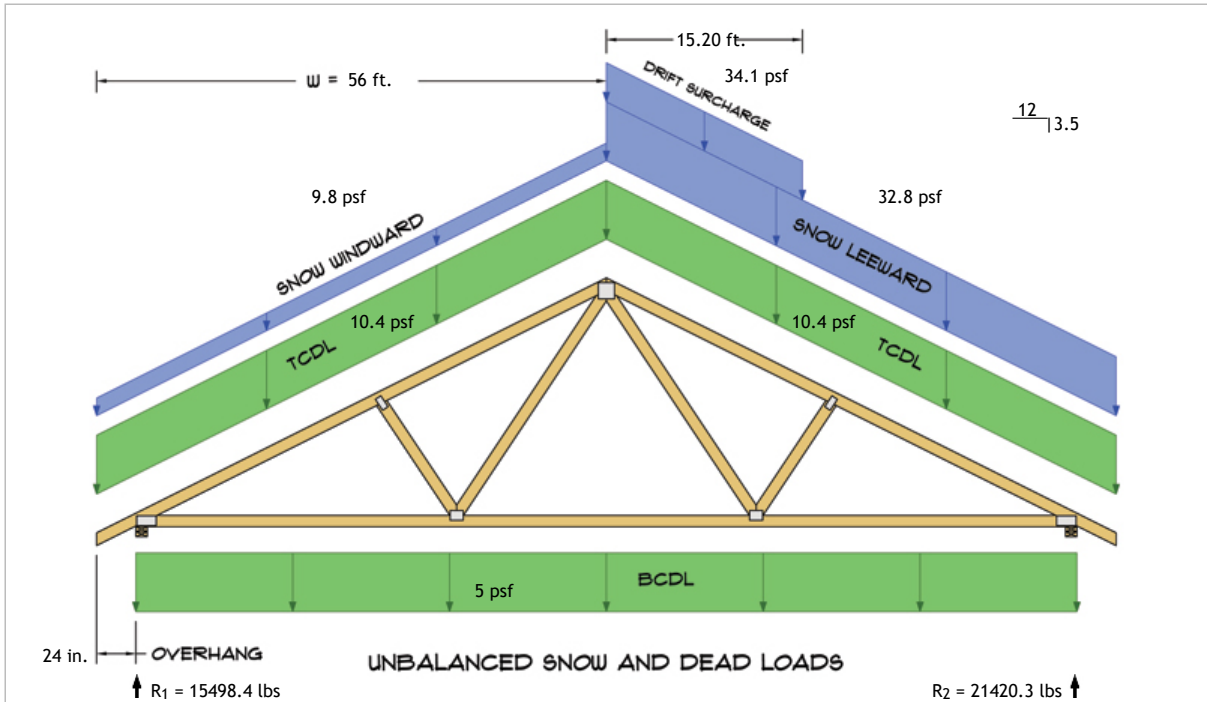
$$R_1 = D + S = 6826.7 \text{ lbs} + 14708.0 \text{ lbs}$$

$$R_2 = D + S = 6826.7 \text{ lbs} + 14708.0 \text{ lbs}$$

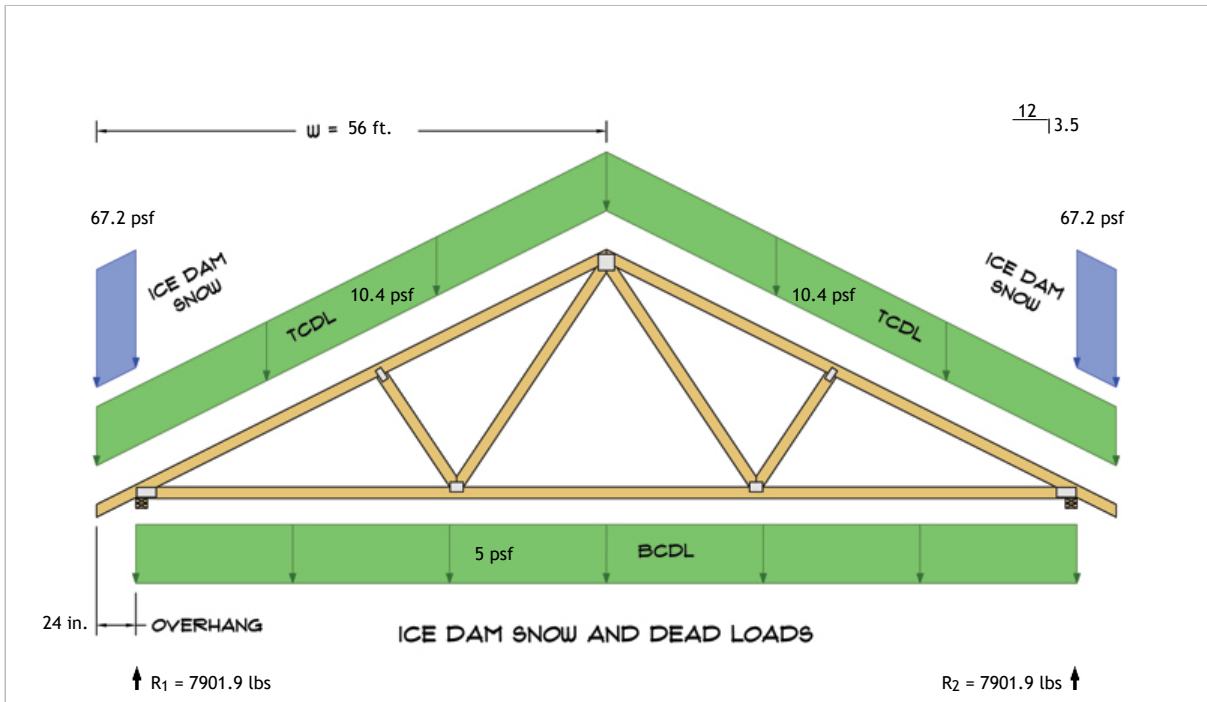
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$R_1 = D + S = 6826.7 \text{ lbs} + 8671.8 \text{ lbs}$   
 $R_2 = D + S = 6826.7 \text{ lbs} + 14593.6 \text{ lbs}$



$R_1 = D + S = 6826.7 \text{ lbs} + 1075.2 \text{ lbs}$   
 $R_2 = D + S = 6826.7 \text{ lbs} + 1075.2 \text{ lbs}$

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