Snow Load Report

1. Roof and Building Data

Ground Snow Load (Pg):	120.0 psf	Exposure:	Partially Exposed
Roof Pitch:	6.75 /12	Thermal Factor (Ct):	1.10
Risk Category:	II	Roof Surface:	Metal
Eave-to-Ridge (W):	9 ft.	Roof System:	Attic Truss
Attic Width (A):	12 ft.	Spacing:	16 in. o/c
Terrain Category:	В	Overhang:	12 in.

2. Design Loads

Top Chord Dead Load:	7	psf
Bottom Chord Dead Load:	10	psf
Ceiling Dead Load:	5	psf
Floor Dead Load:	10	psf
Floor Live Load:	40	psf

-	• •		
Thermal Factor (Ct):	1.10		
Roof Surface:	Metal		
Roof System:	Attic Truss		
Spacing:	16 in. o/		
Overhang:	12 in.		

SF (Slope Factor) = $1/Cosine(\Phi) = 1.15$ (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): 8.0 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:

 $p_f = 0.7C_eC_tI_sp_g$

where:

 $p_f = Flat Roof Snow Load in psf$ Ce = 1.00 = Exposure Factor, as determined by ASCE 7-10 Table 7-2 (Terrain Cat. B, Exp. Partially Exposed) $C_t = 1.10$ = Thermal Factor, as determined by ASCE 7-10 Table 7-3 $I_s = 1.00 =$ Importance Factor, as determined by ASCE 7-10 Table 1.5-2 (Risk Cat. II) pg = 120.0 psf = Ground Snow Load in psf

$p_f = 0.7C_eC_tI_sp_g = 0.7(1.00)(1.10)(1.00)(120.0) = 92.4 \text{ psf}$

Subject Snow Loads	Customer Charles Alex Lanis 725 W 5th St, Silcerton, CO 81433			^{Job No.} 2024A565	
Engr. Name	STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING INC.				Rev
Date 7/29/2024	Street Address City, ST 999 ph. (800) 000-0000 www.v	99 website.com	COMPANY LOGO	Copyright © 2024	Page 1

A minimum roof snow load, pm 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: $p_m=I_sp_g$ Where p_g exceeds 20 psf: $p_m=I_s(20)$

Roof slope is greater than 15 degrees, the minimum roof snow load, pm, 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 (29.36°) is greater than W/50 = 0.2, the 5.0 psf rain-on-snow surcharge load does not apply.

Calculate sloped roof snow load ps using the following equation:

 $p_s = C_s p_f$

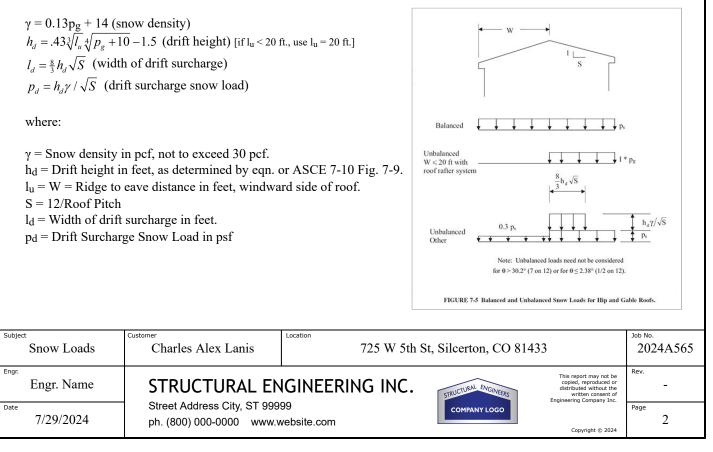
where:

 $p_s =$ Sloped Roof Snow Load in psf $C_s = 1-[(29.36-10)/60] = 0.68 =$ 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 $C_t = 1.10$ the roof slope factor C_s is given by the dashed line of ASCE 7-10 Figure 7-2b.

 $p_s = C_s p_f = (0.68)(92.4) = 62.6 \text{ psf}$

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:



$$p_{windward} = 0.3p_{s} = (0.3)(62.6) = 18.8 \text{ psf}$$

$$p_{leeward} = p_{s} = 62.6 \text{ psf}$$

$$\gamma = 0.13(120.0) + 14 = 29.60 \text{ pcf}$$

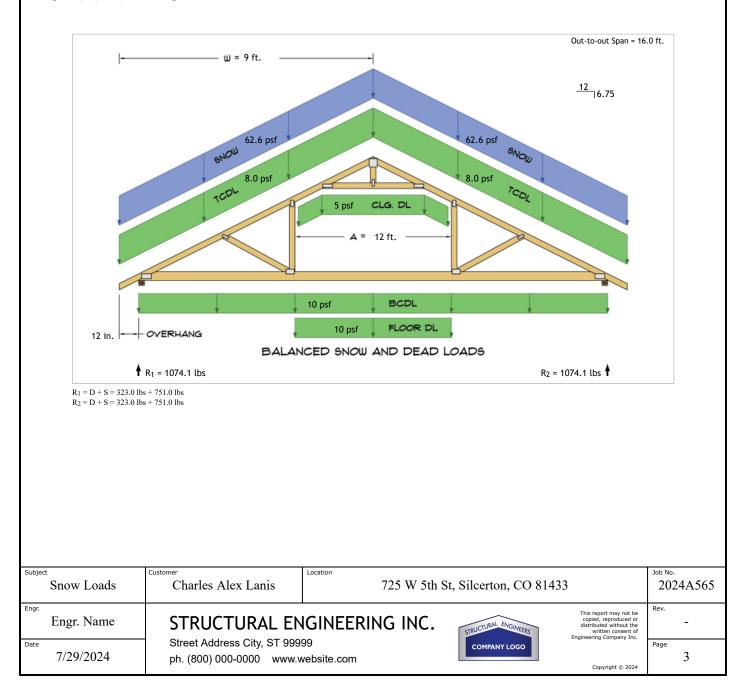
$$h_{d} = .43\sqrt[3]{20}\sqrt[4]{120.0 + 10} - 1.5 = 2.44 \text{ ft. [lu} = 20 \text{ ft.]}$$

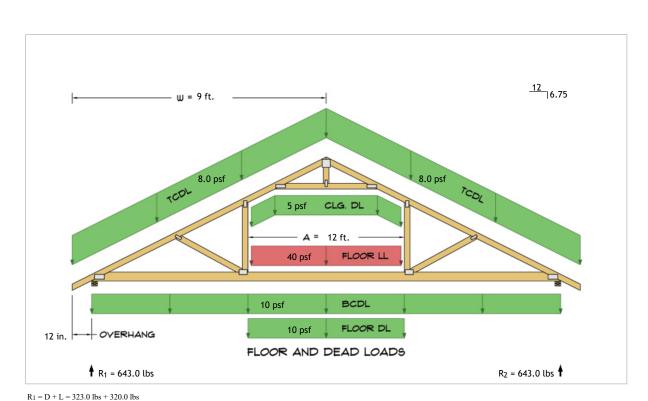
$$l_{d} = \frac{8}{3} \times 2.44 \times \sqrt{12/6.75} = 8.68 \text{ ft.}$$

$$p_{d} = \frac{2.44 \times 29.60}{\sqrt{12/6.75}} = 54.2 \text{ psf}$$

On warm roofs apply a distributed $2p_f$ 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.

$$2p_f = (2)(92.4) = 184.8 \text{ psf}$$





 $R_1 = D + L = 323.0 \text{ lbs} + 320.0 \text{ lbs}$ $R_2 = D + L = 323.0 \text{ lbs} + 320.0 \text{ lbs}$

