# Snow Load Report

# 1. Roof and Building Data

Ground Snow Load (Pg):	300.0 psf
Roof Pitch:	1 /12
Risk Category:	II
Eave-to-Ridge (W):	44 ft.
Terrain Category:	С
Exposure:	Partially Exposed
Thermal Factor (Ct):	1.10
Roof Surface:	Asphalt Shingles
Roof System:	Common Truss
Spacing:	24 in. o/c
Overhang:	12 in.

### 2. Design Loads

Top Chord Dead Load:7psfBottom Chord Dead Load:10psfSF (Slope Factor) =  $1/Cosine(\Phi) = 1.00$  (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):7.0psf

#### 3. Design Assumptions

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

## 4. Snow Load Calculations

Calculate flat roof snow load  $p_{\rm f}$  using the following equation:

 $p_f = 0.7C_eC_tI_sp_g$ 

where:

 $\begin{array}{l} p_{f} = Flat \ Roof \ Snow \ Load \ in \ psf \\ C_{e} = 1.00 = Exposure \ Factor, \ as \ determined \ by \ ASCE \ 7-10 \ Table \ 7-2 \ (Terrain \ Cat. \ C, \ Exp. \ Partially \ Exposed) \\ C_{t} = 1.10 = Thermal \ Factor, \ as \ determined \ by \ ASCE \ 7-10 \ Table \ 7-3 \\ I_{s} = 1.00 = Importance \ Factor, \ as \ determined \ by \ ASCE \ 7-10 \ Table \ 1.5-2 \ (Risk \ Cat. \ II) \\ p_{g} = 300.0 \ psf = Ground \ Snow \ Load \ in \ psf \end{array}$ 

 $p_f = 0.7C_eC_tI_sp_g = 0.7(1.00)(1.10)(1.00)(300.0) = 231.0 \text{ psf}$ 

Subjec	t	Customer	Location			Job No.
	Snow Loads					2024A640
Engr.	Engr. Name	STRUCTURAL EN		STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS	This report may not be copied, reproduced or distributed without the written consent of Engineering Company Inc. Copyright © 2024	Rev.
Date	9/4/2024	Street Address City, ST 9999 ph. (800) 000-0000 www.v	29 company Loco rebsite.com	COMPANY LOGO		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:  $p_m=I_s(20)$ 

Minimum roof snow load of  $p_m = I_s(20) = 1.00 \times 20 = 20.0 \text{ psf}$  and hence does not control.

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  $(4.76^\circ)$  is greater than W/50 = 0.9, 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  $C_s = 1.00 =$  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 (Asphalt Shingles) is considered a "non-slippery" roof. For a  $C_t = 1.10$  the roof slope factor  $C_s$  is given by the solid line of ASCE 7-10 Figure 7-2b.

 $p_s = C_s p_f = (1.00)(231.0) = 231.0 \text{ psf}$ 

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:

$l_d = \frac{8}{3} h_d \sqrt{S}$ (width	how density) $\overline{0} - 1.5$ (drift height) [if $l_u < 20$ ft., use $l_u = 20$ ft.] h of drift surcharge) ft surcharge snow load)			
where:		Balanced $\downarrow$		
$h_d = Drift height in l_u = W = Ridge toS = 12/Roof Pitchl_d = Width of drift$	in pcf, not to exceed 30 pcf. n feet, as determined by eqn. or ASCE 7-10 Fig. 7-5 eave distance in feet, windward side of roof. surcharge in feet. ge Snow Load in psf	Unbalanced W < 20 ft with roof rafter system Unbalanced Unbalanced Other Unbalanced Other Note: Unbalanced loads need not be considered for $\theta > 30.2^{\circ}$ (7 on 12) or for $\theta \le 2.38^{\circ}$ (1/2 on 12). FIGURE 7-5 Balanced and Unbalanced Snow Loads for Hip and Gable Roofs.		
Subject Snow Loads	Customer Location	<sup>Job No.</sup> 2024A640		
Engr. Name	STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING IN	STRO Written consent of Engineering Company Inc.		
Date 9/4/2024	Street Address City, ST 99999 ph. (800) 000-0000 www.website.com	COMPANY LOGO Page 2		

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\text{windward}} &= 0.3 p_{\text{s}} = (0.3)(231.0) = 69.3 \text{ psf} \\ p_{\text{leeward}} &= p_{\text{s}} = 231.0 \text{ psf} \end{aligned}$$
  
$$\gamma &= 0.13(300.0) + 14 = 30.00 \text{ pcf} \\ h_d &= .43\sqrt[3]{44}\sqrt[4]{300.0 + 10} - 1.5 = 4.87 \text{ ft. [lu} = 44 \text{ ft.]} \\ l_d &= \frac{8}{3} \times 4.87 \times \sqrt{12/1} = 44.99 \text{ ft.} \end{aligned}$$
  
$$p_d &= \frac{4.87 \times 30.00}{\sqrt{12/1}} = 42.2 \text{ psf} \end{aligned}$$

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.

$$2p_f = (2)(231.0) = 462.0 \text{ psf}$$



