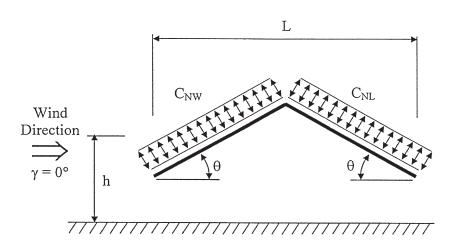
Main Wind Force Resisting System – Part 1		$0.25 \le h/L \le 1.0$	
Figure 27.4-5	Net Pressure Coefficient, C _N	Pitched Free Roofs	
Open Buildings		$\theta \le 45^{\circ}, \gamma = 0^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}$	



Roof Angle, θ	Load Case	Wind Direction, $\gamma = 0^{\circ}$, 180°			
		Clear Wind Flow		Obstructed Wind Flow	
		C_{NW}	C_{NL}	C_{NW}	C_{NL}
7.5°	A	1.1	-0.3	-1.6	-1
	В	0.2	-1.2	-0.9	-1.7
15°	A	1.1	-0.4	-1.2	-1
	В	0.1	-1.1	-0.6	-1.6
22.5°	A	1.1	0.1	-1.2	-1.2
	В	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-1.7
30°	A	1.3	0.3	-0.7	-0.7
	В	-0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-1.1
37.5°	A	1.3	0.6	-0.6	-0.6
	В	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.9
45°	A	1.1	0.9	-0.5	-0.5
	В	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7

Notes:

- 1. C_{NW} and C_{NL} denote net pressures (contributions from top and bottom surfaces) for windward and leeward half of roof surfaces, respectively.
- Clear wind flow denotes relatively unobstructed wind flow with blockage less than or equal to 50%. Obstructed
 wind flow denotes objects below roof inhibiting wind flow (>50% blockage).
- 3. For values of θ between 7.5° and 45°, linear interpolation is permitted. For values of θ less than 7.5°, use monoslope roof load coefficients.
- 4. Plus and minus signs signify pressures acting towards and away from the top roof surface, respectively.
- All load cases shown for each roof angle shall be investigated.
- 6. Notation:

L : horizontal dimension of roof, measured in the along wind direction, ft. (m)

h : mean roof height, ft. (m)
γ : direction of wind, degrees

 θ : angle of plane of roof from horizontal, degrees