(a) Maximum value of average total accelerations obtained from nonlinear analysis at Stage I-B for *Normal Occupancy Class* buildings and at Stage III for *Special Occupancy Class* buildings may be defined as A_e .

(b) In particular cases where mass and stiffness characteristics of component or its attachement is required to be considered, A_e may be calculated as a spectral acceleration corresponding to natural period, T_e , of the component from the *floor spectrum* obtained through the analysis in **(b)**. natural period, T_e , may be calculated from;

$$T_e = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m_e}{k_e}} \tag{6.6}$$

where k_e represents the effective stiffness coefficient of the nonstructural element or component. In this case, amplification factor defined in **Eq.(6.5)** shall be taken as $B_e = 1$.

6.4.2.3 – Equivalent seismic load calculated with **Eq.(6.5)** shall not be less than the minimum load defined below:

$$\min f_e = 0.3\, m_e S_{SD} \tag{6.7}$$

6.4.2.4 – Equivalent seismic load given in **Eq.(6.5)** shall be applied independently in both horizontal earthquake directions in combination with the dead load, service loads of the element or component plus a vertical seismic load equal to $\pm 0.2\, m_e S_{SD}$

6.4.2.5 – For elements or components suspended from the structural system (with chains, cables, etc), a seismic load equal to 1.4 times the weight of the element or component shall be applied simultaneously in both horizontal and vertical directions.