

Main Wind Force Resisting System – Part 1		0.25 ≤ h/L ≤ 1.0	
Figure 27.4-5	Net Pressure Coefficient, C <sub>N</sub>		<b>Pitched Free Roofs</b> <b>θ ≤ 45°, γ = 0°, 180°</b>
Open Buildings			

Roof Angle, θ	Load Case	Wind Direction, γ = 0°, 180°			
		Clear Wind Flow		Obstructed Wind Flow	
		C <sub>NW</sub>	C <sub>NL</sub>	C <sub>NW</sub>	C <sub>NL</sub>
7.5°	A	1.1	-0.3	-1.6	-1
	B	0.2	-1.2	-0.9	-1.7
15°	A	1.1	-0.4	-1.2	-1
	B	0.1	-1.1	-0.6	-1.6
22.5°	A	1.1	0.1	-1.2	-1.2
	B	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-1.7
30°	A	1.3	0.3	-0.7	-0.7
	B	-0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-1.1
37.5°	A	1.3	0.6	-0.6	-0.6
	B	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.9
45°	A	1.1	0.9	-0.5	-0.5
	B	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7

Notes:

- C<sub>NW</sub> and C<sub>NL</sub> 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).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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