In general, $C_{p,1}$ is used to calculate wind loads on non-structural components and their connections, whereas $C_{p,10}$ is used to calculate wind loads on the main structural system.

4.3. PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS FOR THE VERTICAL WALLS OF RECTANGULAR BUILDINGS

For buildings with rectangular cross-section, the various wind pressure zones are shown in Fig. 4.2, and the corresponding external pressure coefficients, $C_{pe,1}$ and $C_{pe,10}$, are given in Table 4.2.

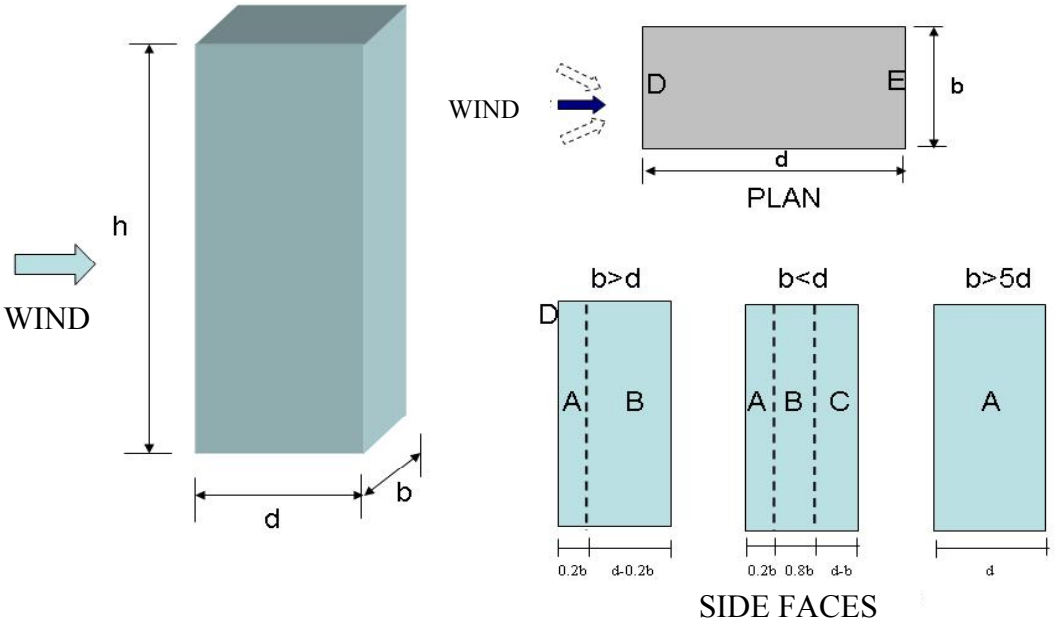

Figure 4.2. Pressure regions for structures with rectangular crossections.

TABLE 4.2.
External pressure coefficients for buildings with rectangular crossections
(*adopted from Euro Code*).

	A (side face)		B (side face)		C (side face)		D (front face)		E (rear face)	
h/d	$C_{pe,10}$	$C_{pe,1}$	$C_{pe,10}$	$C_{pe,1}$	$C_{pe,10}$	$C_{pe,1}$	$C_{pe,10}$	$C_{pe,1}$	$C_{pe,10}$	$C_{pe,1}$
5	– 1.2	– 1.4	– 0.8	– 1.1	– 0.5		+ 0.8	+ 1.0	– 0.7	
1	– 1.2	– 1.4	– 0.8	– 1.1	– 0.5		+ 0.8	+ 1.0	– 0.5	
≤0.25	– 1.2	– 1.4	– 0.8	– 1.1	– 0.5		+ 0.7	+ 1.0	– 0.3	

Note: For intermediate values of *h/d* use interpolation; for *h/d>5,* use the values for *h/d=5.*