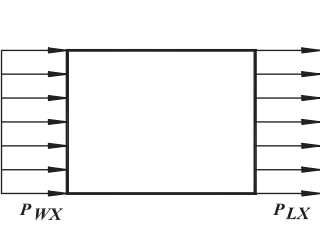
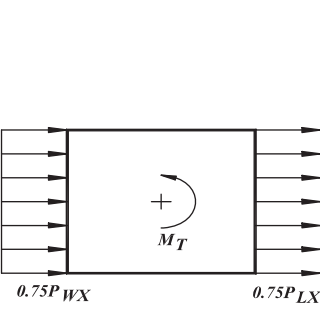
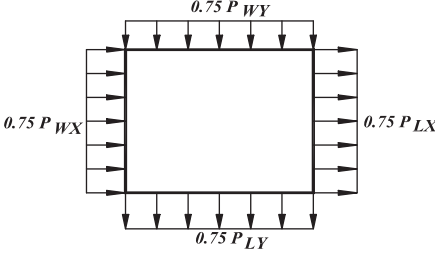
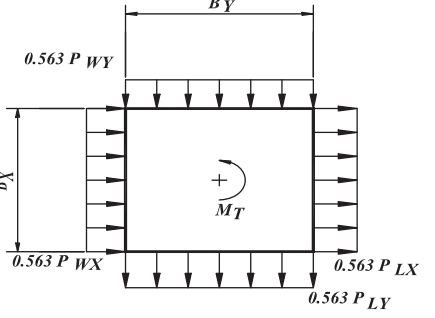


Main Wind Force Resisting System – Part 1		All Heights
Figure 27.4-8	Design Wind Load Cases	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>CASE 1</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>CASE 2</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>CASE 3</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>CASE 4</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> $M_T = 0.75 (P_{WX} + P_{LX}) B_X e_X$ $e_X = \pm 0.15 B_X$ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $M_T = 0.75 (P_{WY} + P_{LY}) B_Y e_Y$ $e_Y = \pm 0.15 B_Y$ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $M_T = 0.563 (P_{WX} + P_{LX}) B_X e_X + 0.563 (P_{WY} + P_{LY}) B_Y e_Y$ $e_X = \pm 0.15 B_X$ $e_Y = \pm 0.15 B_Y$ </div> </div>		
<p>Case 1. Full design wind pressure acting on the projected area perpendicular to each principal axis of the structure, considered separately along each principal axis.</p> <p>Case 2. Three quarters of the design wind pressure acting on the projected area perpendicular to each principal axis of the structure in conjunction with a torsional moment as shown, considered separately for each principal axis.</p> <p>Case 3. Wind loading as defined in Case 1, but considered to act simultaneously at 75% of the specified value.</p> <p>Case 4. Wind loading as defined in Case 2, but considered to act simultaneously at 75% of the specified value.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Design wind pressures for windward and leeward faces shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of 27.4.1 and 27.4.2 as applicable for building of all heights. Diagrams show plan views of building. Notation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P_{WX}, P_{WY}: Windward face design pressure acting in the x, y principal axis, respectively. P_{LX}, P_{LY}: Leeward face design pressure acting in the x, y principal axis, respectively. $e (e_X, e_Y)$: Eccentricity for the x, y principal axis of the structure, respectively. M_T: Torsional moment per unit height acting about a vertical axis of the building. 		