If a cantilever is present in any of the above cases, it shall be considered to be a span.

Partial load provisions need not be applied to structural members that span perpendicular to the ridgeline in gable roofs with slopes of 2.38° (½ on 12) and greater.

7.5.2 Other Structural Systems

Areas sustaining only half the balanced snow load shall be chosen so as to produce the greatest effects on members being analyzed.

7.6 UNBALANCED ROOF SNOW LOADS

Balanced and unbalanced loads shall be analyzed separately. Winds from all directions shall be accounted for when establishing unbalanced loads.

7.6.1 Unbalanced Snow Loads for Hip and Gable Roofs

For hip and gable roofs with a slope exceeding 7 on 12 (30.2°) or with a slope less than 2.38° (½ on 12) unbalanced snow loads are not required to be applied. Roofs with an eave to ridge distance, W, of 20 ft (6.1 m) or less, having simply supported prismatic members spanning from ridge to eave shall be designed to resist an unbalanced uniform snow load on the leeward side equal to Ip_g. For these roofs the windward side shall be unloaded. For all other gable roofs, the unbalanced load shall consist of $0.3p_s$ on the windward side, p_s on the leeward side plus a rectangular surcharge with magnitude $h_d\gamma/\sqrt{S}$ and horizontal extent from the ridge $8\sqrt{Sh_d}\,/3$ where h_d is the drift height from Fig. 7-9 with l_u equal to the eave to ridge distance for the windward portion of the roof, W. For W less than 20 ft (6.1 m), use $W = l_u = 20$ ft in Fig 7-9. Balanced and unbalanced loading diagrams are presented in Fig. 7-5.

7.6.2 Unbalanced Snow Loads for Curved Roofs

Portions of curved roofs having a slope exceeding 70° shall be considered free of snow load. If the slope of a straight line from the eaves (or the 70° point, if present) to the crown is less than 10° or greater than 60°, unbalanced snow loads shall not be taken into account.

Unbalanced loads shall be determined according to the loading diagrams in Fig. 7-3. In all cases the windward side shall be considered free of snow. If the ground or another roof abuts a Case II or Case III (see Fig. 7-3) curved roof at or within 3 ft (0.91 m) of its eaves, the snow load shall not be decreased between the 30° point and the eaves, but shall remain constant at the 30° point value. This distribution is shown as a dashed line in Fig. 7-3.

7.6.3 Unbalanced Snow Loads for Multiple Folded Plate, Sawtooth, and Barrel Vault Roofs

Unbalanced loads shall be applied to folded plate, sawtooth, and barrel-vaulted multiple roofs with a slope exceeding 3/8 in./ft (1.79°). According to Section 7.4.4, $C_s = 1.0$ for such roofs, and the balanced snow load equals p_f. The unbalanced snow load shall increase from one-half the balanced load at the ridge or crown (i.e., $0.5p_f$) to two times the balanced load given in Section 7.4.4 divided by C_e at the valley (i.e., $2p_f/C_e$). Balanced and unbalanced loading diagrams for a sawtooth roof are presented in Fig. 7-6. However, the snow surface above the valley shall not be at an elevation higher than the snow above the ridge. Snow depths shall be determined by dividing the snow load by the density of that snow from Eq. 7.7-1, which is in Section 7.7.1.

7.6.4 Unbalanced Snow Loads for Dome Roofs

Unbalanced snow loads shall be applied to domes and similar rounded structures. Snow loads, determined in the same manner as for curved roofs in Section 7.6.2, shall be applied to the downwind 90° sector in plan view. At both edges of this sector, the load shall decrease linearly to zero over sectors of 22.5° each. There shall be no snow load on the remaining 225° upwind sector.

7.7 DRIFTS ON LOWER ROOFS (AERODYNAMIC SHADE)

Roofs shall be designed to sustain localized loads from snowdrifts that form in the wind shadow of (1) higher portions of the same structure and (2) adjacent structures and terrain features.

7.7.1 Lower Roof of a Structure

Snow that forms drifts comes from a higher roof or, with the wind from the opposite direction, from the roof on which the drift is located. These two kinds of drifts ("leeward" and "windward" respectively) are shown in Fig. 7-7. The geometry of the surcharge load due to snow drifting shall be approximated by a triangle as shown in Fig. 7-8. Drift loads shall be superimposed on the balanced snow load. If h_c/h_b is less than 0.2, drift loads are not required to be applied.

For leeward drifts, the drift height h_d shall be determined directly from Fig. 7-9 using the length of the upper roof. For windward drifts, the drift height shall be determined by substituting the length of the