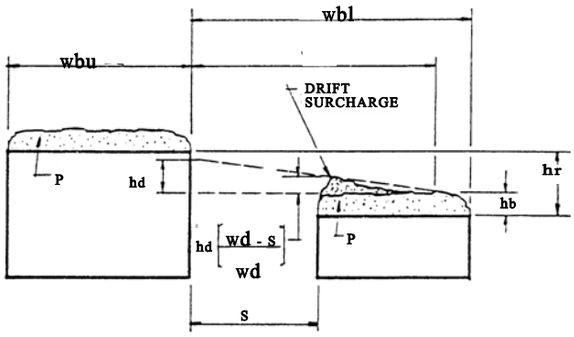
Figure 1610.7
DRIFTING SNOW ON TO ADJACENT LOW STRUCTURES



NOTE: Drift surcharge required only when S ≤ W_d and S ≤ 20 Ft.

Figure 1610.8
SNOW DRIFTING AT ROOF PROJECTIONS

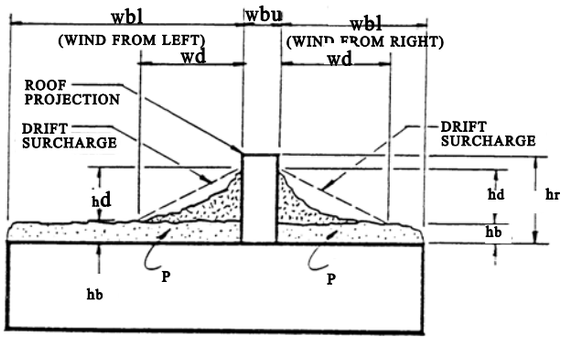


Figure 1610.9
INTERSECTING SNOW DRIFTS

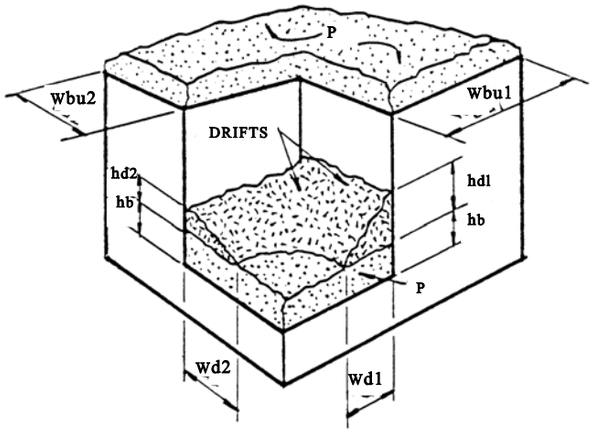
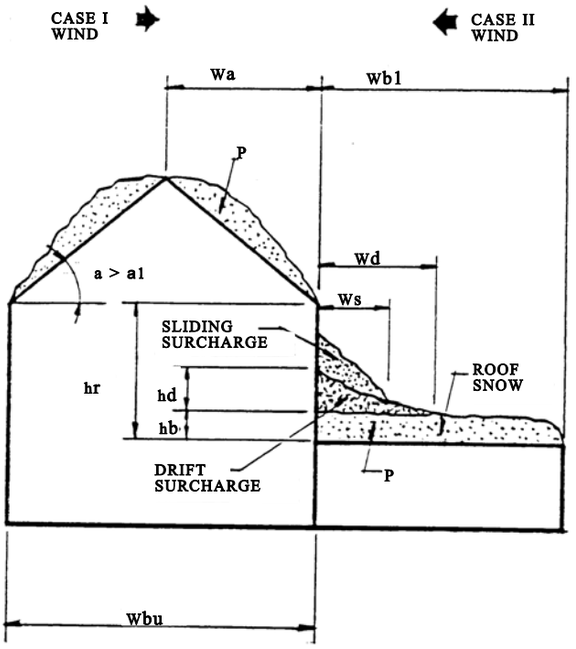


Figure 1610.10
ADDITIONAL SURCHARGE DUE TO SLIDING SNOW



a1 = 15 SMOOTH SURFACES (METAL OR SLATE)

a1 = 25 OTHER SURFACES

1610.6.3 Very high roof separations: When the ratio h_r/L_T is greater than 1.0, where L_T is the dimension in feet of the upper roof perpendicular to the wind flow (perpendicular to W_{bu} and W_{bl}), the drift surcharge load on the lower roof due to drifting of snow from the upper roof may be reduced. The reduced height of the drift surcharge, H_{dur}, shall be not less than:

(Equation 15)

except that when h_r/L_T is greater than 2.0, H_{dur} shall be equal to zero.

1610.6.4 Limited extent of upper roof: When L_T, the dimension in feet of an upper roof or projecting element perpendicular to the wind flow, (perpendicular to W_{bu} and W_{bl}) is less than 20 feet, the potential height of drift may be reduced and shall not be less than:

(Equation 16)

(Equation 17)

1610.6.5 Parapets and other roof projections: Design drift *loads* for roofs adjacent to parapets and other roof projections, as shown in Figure 1610.8, shall be determined in accordance with 780 CMR 1610.6.1 and 1610.6.4. Drifts due to snow from the top of a roof projection need only be considered when W_{bu} is ten feet or greater.