

2001 COMPANY

2001 Co., ASCE – 7 – 98 Wind Uplift Evaluation Form (Ask for Form - ASCE7dpi.doc)

To determine a roof's wind uplift PSF (pounds per square foot)
Pressure requirement for building code compliance.
Essential criteria for evaluation.

1.) **Building name:** _____

2.) **Building address:** _____

3.) **ASCE 7 mph wind design for location:** (See attached ASCE –7 mph contour map for
(North America)

85 90 100 120 130 140 150

4.) **Height of building roof level from ground level:**

Highest roof elevation: _____ Main roof: _____ Lower sections: _____

5.) **Are any building sides on top of a hill?** If yes add height of hill to building height.

Building side: N. _____ S. _____ E. _____ W. _____ Hill elevation.

6.) **Partial enclosed building:** This building wind evaluation is where wind blown debris breaks windows
louvers, doors etc. causing a 4' x 4' hole in the side of the building, now wind can fill the building with
internal air pressure similar to blowing air into paper bag. Yes No

7.) **Roof Slope:** _____ inch rise in 12 inches.

If building slope is greater than 2" in 12" need to fill out peaked or barrel wind uplift evaluation form.

8.) **Building exposure to wind:**

Note: A.) Low building protected on all sides by higher terrain or buildings.....**A**.....
B.) Suburban building protected by buildings of equal size.....**B**.....
C.) Open terrain not protected by trees or other buildings.....**C**.....
D.) Hurricane prone regions and/or within 1 mile of a large body of water.....**D**.....

9.) **Topographic wind speed up:** (areas prone to high wind effects)

Escarpment: A rising hill in front of an open plain or body of water, Valley, Canyon, bottom of cliff,
or top of a mountain. Yes No

10.) Safety Factor: To compensate for original construction flaws and aging of building component materials over the years. Plus consideration of human life preservation and community service during natural disasters and civil unrest.

1. **0% Safety Factor:** Actual ASCE-7-98 pressure.
2. **15% Safety Factor:** for low human occupancy residential.
3. **50% Safety Factor:** for 30 or more people occupancy multi family dwellings, small office, manufacturing, and school rooms of over thirty people occupancy FEMA standard.
4. **100% Safety Factor:** Critical facility for high person occupancy, providing human services during national disaster, hospitals, medical centers, police, power stations, fire departments, government service buildings and school.

Describe Building Use and Safety Factor Needed: _____

ASCE – 7 Wind design calculations in PSF (pounds per square foot) pressure:

11.) ASCE – 7 –98 – Actual no safety factor:

Safety Factor: 0% **Corner:** _____ **Perimeter:** _____ **Field:** _____

12.) Safety Factor 15%: Residential under 30 people occupancy:

Safety Factor: 15% **Corner:** _____ **Perimeter:** _____ **Field:** _____

13.) Safety Factor: 50%: Low occupancy 30 people or more:

Safety Factor: 50%: **Corner:** _____ **Perimeter:** _____ **Field:** _____

14.) Safety Factor: 100% High person occupancy Natural Disaster support facility:

Safety Factor: 100% **Corner:** _____ **Perimeter:** _____ **Field:** _____

EVALUATION REQUEST FORM – OTHERS TO COPY

Name: _____

Fax: _____

Firm: _____

E-Mail: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

2001 Co., ASCE - 7 – 98 Wind Up Lift Evaluation Form

Part 2-Non-essential factors for ASCE - 7 - 98

these items can lessen or increase wind uplift for the specific building.

- 1.) **Adjoining building attached that will funnel wind into the building** Yes No
Causing inside corner wind spill on the roof Yes No
 Example: intersecting wings L or T shaped

Describe: _____

- 2.) **Up wind buildings shedding wind vortices Into the building building:** Yes No

- 3.) **Predominant wind direction into building:** Circle N, S, E, W, NE, SE, SW, NW

Describe: _____

- 4.) **Within one mile of the coast or large body of water:** Yes No

- 5.) **Building perimeter edge:** (Length and type)

A.) Parapet length: _____ Height: _____ B.) Gravel stop length: _____

C.) Extended Soffit: _____ D.) Other: _____

- 6.) **Internal pressurized building:** Positive pressure in HVAC, system or Yes No
 Multi temperature change, Food Processing, Foundry, and medical facilities.

Building Use: _____

- 7.) **External air current diversions causing local low pressure regions on a roof:**

- A.) Signs or high walls..... Yes No
 B.) Mansards or protruding soffits..... Yes No
 C.) Exterior stair or elevator walls..... Yes No
 D.) Adjoining building section..... Yes No
 E.) Penthouse and higher on roof structure..... Yes No

- 8.) **Partially open building:** 4' by 4' window or door broken open by flying debris.

- A.) Open airplane hanger or storage shed with one side that could be
 open to the wind creating internal building pressure..... Yes No
 B.) Truck doors or drive through side entrance areas that could be
 open into the wind filling the building with air pressure..... Yes No
 C.) 4' x 4' Glass front, or doors or curtain walls that can be broken open
 by flying debris filling the building with air pressure Yes No

9.) **Air permeable roof deck:** No vapor barrier or air barrier..... Yes No

10.) **Deck or existing roof substrate air sealed by one option below:**

- A.) Repaired existing roof membrane in re-roofing.....
- B.) Air barrier 5 mil reinforced poly sheeting mechanically fastened with new insulation boards.....
- C.) Air seal deck joints with 2001 Co., deck adhesive caulk or term bar tape.....
- D.) 2001 Co., slow rise adhesive foam sprayed into and over deck joints.....

11.) **2001 Co., patented perimeter and penetration and protrusion air seals:** Yes No

- OSB Shear Skirt Upside down cover tape Direct membrane termination
- Other: _____

12.) **Hot air stacking effect:** Four stories or greater with open shaft areas for hot air to rise to the roof deck and permeate into the roof assembly. Yes No

13.) **Curtain wall construction open to roof or parapet height:** To channel building hot air into the flashing or roof assembly. Yes No

14.) **Roof edges over 100 ft., in length where secondary wind vortices develop:** Or vertical building obstruction that will channel air up the wall Yes No

15.) **Roof assembly descriptions:**

1.) **Deck:** _____

2.) **Existing roof assembly description:** (Write in specific assembly attachment)

A.) Vapor or air barrier on deck: Yes No

Describe: _____

B.) Insulation: _____

C.) Water proofing membrane: _____

3.) **Preparation for re-roofing:** _____

4.) **New 2001 Roof assembly description:** **or 2001 re-roofing over existing roof deck:**

A.) Air barrier: _____

B.) Insulation: _____

C.) Cover board: _____

D.) Separator sheet: _____

E.) Attachment: _____

F.) Waterproofing membrane: _____

G.) Attachment method: _____

Building Code Compliance And Other Roof Design Concerns

16.) **Snow load design area:** _____

17.) **Dead load capacity of roof structure:** _____

18.) **Live load capacity of roof structure:** _____

19.) **Water flow capacity of roof drains:** _____

20.) **Capacity of internal drains:** _____

21.) **Capacity of overflow scuppers:** _____

22.) **Roof top equipment weight added to roof deck:** _____

23.) **Internal building equipment weight added to roof deck:** _____

24.) **Other significant building specific design concerns:** _____

25.) **Applicable area codes and approvals:** _____

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ASCE – 7 – 98 Wind Uplift Design Calculations:

Wind up lift is acceptable to a PSF (per square foot) pressure

21.) ASCE –7 – 98 actual design 0% safety factor – residential (single family home).3

Safety 0% Corner: _____ Perimeter: _____ Field: _____

Safety factors for construction flaws and roof assembly material aging:

22.) Safety Factor: 50% 30 person occupancy office store manufacturing warehouse facility

Safety 50%: Corner: _____ Perimeter: _____ Field: _____

23.) **Safety Factor: 100% High person occupancy and valuable content inside:** : Hospitals, schools, power stations, police, fire, communications, 911 Facilities, and placed where the public would go shelter in a natural disaster.

Safety 100% Corner: _____ Perimeter: _____ Field: _____

Disclaimer:

2001 Company has provided the following ASCE – 7 – 98 wind up lift calculations on information provided by others. These calculations are provided as a guide and 2001 Company makes no claim to the accuracy of these figures.

Actual wind designs pressures for a roof on a specific building should be preformed by a licensed engineer or an architect familiar with the Local code requirements where the building is located.