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TABLE 13.5-1 COEFFICIENTS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Architectural Component	a_p[a]	R_p	Ω_0[c]
Limited deformability elements and attachments	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½
Low deformability materials and attachments	2 ½	1 ½	1 ½
Egress stairways not part of the building structure	1	2 ½	2 ½

[a] A lower value for a_p shall not be used unless justified by detailed dynamic analysis. The value for a_p shall not be less than 1. ~~1.00~~. The value of a_p = 1 is for rigid components and rigidly attached components. The value of a_p = ~~2.5~~ 2 ½ is for flexible components and flexibly attached components.

[b] Where flexible diaphragms provide lateral support for concrete or masonry walls and partitions, the design forces for anchorage to the diaphragm shall be as specified in Section 12.11.2.

[c] Overstrength as required for anchorage to concrete. See Section 12.4.3 for inclusion of overstrength factor in seismic load effect.

13.6 Mechanical and Electrical Components

REVISE TABLE 13.6-1 TO ADD OVERSTRENGTH COEFFICIENTS AND CONVERT ALL EXISTING VALUES FROM DECIMAL TO FRACTIONAL FORM FOR CONSISTENCY WITH TABLE 12.2-1 (NOT SHOWN IN WITH STRIKE-OUT AND UNDERLINE TEXT FOR CLARITY).

TABLE 13.6-1 SEISMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS	a_p[a]	R_p[b]	Ω_0[c]
Air-side HVAC, fans, air handlers, air conditioning units, cabinet heaters, air distribution boxes, and other mechanical components constructed of sheet metal framing.	2 ½	6	2 ½
Wet-side HVAC, boilers, furnaces, atmospheric tanks and bins, chillers, water heaters, heat exchangers, evaporators, air separators, manufacturing or process equipment, and other mechanical components constructed of high-deformability materials.	1	2 ½	2 ½
Engines, turbines, pumps, compressors, and pressure vessels not supported on skirts and not within the scope of Chapter 15.	1	2 ½	2 ½
Skirt-supported pressure vessels not within the scope of Chapter 15.	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½
Elevator and escalator components.	1	2 ½	2 ½
Generators, batteries, inverters, motors, transformers, and other electrical components constructed of high deformability materials.	1	2 ½	2 ½
Motor control centers, panel boards, switch gear, instrumentation cabinets, and other components constructed of sheet metal framing.	2 ½	6	2 ½
Communication equipment, computers, instrumentation, and controls.	1	2 ½	2 ½
Roof-mounted stacks, cooling and electrical towers laterally braced below their center of mass.	2 ½	3	2 ½
Roof-mounted stacks, cooling and electrical towers laterally braced above their center of mass.	1	2 ½	2 ½
Lighting fixtures.	1	1 ½	1 ½
Other mechanical or electrical components.	1	1 ½	1 ½
VIBRATION ISOLATED COMPONENTS AND SYSTEMS[b]			
Components and systems isolated using neoprene elements and neoprene isolated floors with built-in or separate elastomeric snubbing devices or resilient perimeter stops.	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½
Spring isolated components and systems and vibration isolated floors closely restrained using built-in or separate elastomeric snubbing devices or resilient perimeter stops.	2 ½	2	2 ½
Internally isolated components and systems.	2 ½	2	2 ½
Suspended vibration isolated equipment including in-line duct devices and suspended internally isolated components.	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS			
Piping in accordance with ASME B31, including in-line components with joints made by welding or brazing.	2 ½	12	2 ½
Piping in accordance with ASME B31, including in-line components, constructed of high or limited deformability materials, with joints made by threading, bonding, compression couplings, or grooved couplings.	2 ½	6	2 ½
Piping and tubing not in accordance with ASME B31, including in-line components, constructed of high-deformability materials, with joints made by welding or brazing.	2 ½	9	2 ½

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However, looking through ASCE 7-10's seismic requirements, it would seem section 15.. It focuses on the requirements for general structural design, as well as providing a means for determining loads (dead, live, soil, flood, snow, rain, ice, earthquake, wind) and their combinations.. Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) involves seven basic load combination equations.

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2. asce chapter 26
3. asce chapter 29

1 ASCE 7 10 FREE DOWNLOAD PDF Download: ASCE 7 10 FREE DOWNLOAD PDF ASCE 7 10 FREE DOWNLOAD PDF - Are you searching for Asce 7 10 Free Download Books? Now, you will be happy that at this time Asce 7 10 Free Download PDF is available at our online library.. I've been tasked with designing a foundation system for a 60' tall, 50,000 gallon ground-support tank used for liquid storage.. 7 6 would be the appropriate method to use in finding the seismic base shear for the tank.. This article will focus on how auto generated load combinations feature meets the load combination equations as specified in ASCE 7-10 LRFD.. 2 3 2 Basic Combinations Design Code Equation Design Code Comment SkyCiv Equation SkyCiv Comment 1.

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My firm has had a older 'rule of thumb' reference on tank seismic design from IBC 2000.

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Internally isolated components and systems.	2 ½	2	2 ½
Suspended vibration isolated equipment including in-line duct devices and suspended internally isolated components.	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS			
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Piping in accordance with ASME B31, including in-line components, constructed of high or limited deformability materials, with joints made by threading, bonding, compression couplings, or grooved couplings.	2 ½	6	2 ½
Piping and tubing not in accordance with ASME B31, including in-line components, constructed of high-deformability materials, with joints made by welding or brazing.	2 ½	9	2 ½

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Load Combinations: ASCE 7-10 LRFD In the United States, ASCE 7-10 is an key part of the building code.

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