



Note: A, B and C = zones on the roof subject to different wind pressures

H = total height of building

L and D = dimensions of building

X = the larger of L or D

t = width of the perimeter zone which is the smaller of $\frac{X}{10}$ and $\frac{H}{5}$

y = the length of zone A from each corner and is equal to $2,5 \times t$

Example: For building 40 m x 12 m in plan and 5 storeys (15 m) high

$$X = 40, t = \text{the smaller of } \frac{X}{10} \text{ ie } \frac{40}{10} = 4 \text{ m and } \frac{H}{5} \text{ ie } \frac{15}{5} = 3 \text{ m}$$

therefore: t = 3 m and y = $2,5 \times t$ ie $2,5 \times 3 = 7,5$ m
(NB $2y > D$ in this example)

Figure 1

Plan view of rectangular flat roof showing demarcation of zones subject to different wind pressures, as recommended by BS6399 Part 2:1995