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TABLE 13.5-1 COEFFICIENTS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

Architectural Component	a_p^a	R_p	Ω_o^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. ~~4.00~~. 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_o^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^d			
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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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.. However, looking through ASCE 7-10's seismic requirements, it would seem section 15.

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2. [asce chapter 13](#)
3. [asce chapter 12](#)

I've been tasked with designing a foundation system for a 60' tall, 50,000 gallon ground-support tank used for liquid storage.. This article will focus on how auto generated load combinations feature meets the load combination equations as specified in ASCE 7-10 LRFD.. My firm has had a older 'rule of thumb' reference on tank seismic design from IBC 2000.. ASCE 7-16 The 2016 edition of is available Learn more about the new digital platform, as well as the new, and sign up for release updates.

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7 6 would be the appropriate method to use in finding the seismic base shear for the tank.. 2 3 2 Basic Combinations Design Code Equation Design Code Comment SkyCiv Equation SkyCiv Comment 1. [Free Download Snagit 11 Crackle](#)

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