

iRooFA™

Instant Roof Framing Analysis

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STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

for the

ROOFTOP PV SOLAR INSTALLATION

Project: Frederick J Bushey, 271 Horse Whisperer Lane, Lillington, NC 27546

Prepared for:



Freedom Solar, LLC

4801 Freidrich Ln, Ste 100 - Austin, TX 78744

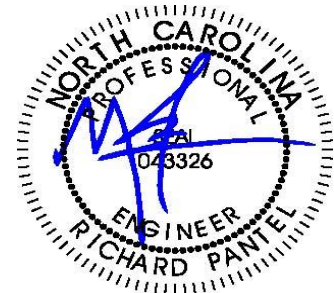
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Project Number: 36.113163, Rev. 0

Report Date: 11/21/2023

Report Prepared by:



Richard Pantel

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Loading Summary

Exposure and Occupancy Categories		
B		<i>Exposure Category (ASCE 7-16 Table 26.7.3, Page 266)</i>
II		<i>Building Use Occupancy / Risk Category (ASCE 7-16 Table 1.5-1, Page 4)</i>

Wind Loading:			
v	117	<i>mph</i>	<i>ASCE 7-16, Figure 26.5-1 A, B or C, pp 249-251. [(117 mph, 50 year wind MRI)]</i>
qz	21.00	<i>psf</i>	<i>Velocity qz, calculated at height z [ASD]</i>

Snow Loading			
pg	10	<i>psf</i>	<i>Ground Snow Load pg (ASCE 7-16 Table 7.2-1, Page 52-53)</i>
<i>Total Snow Load</i>			
ps	10.00	<i>psf</i>	<i>Effective snow load on roof and modules</i>

Module Data			
<i>Mission Solar: MSE395SX9R</i>			
Dimensions	<i>mm</i>	<i>ft</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>Length</i>	1,907	6.26	75.08
<i>Width</i>	1,054	3.46	41.50
<i>Area (m², ft²)</i>	2.0	21.64	
Weight	<i>kg</i>	<i>lb</i>	
<i>Module</i>	22.00	48.50	

Roof Panel (Cladding) Loading Summary		Module Loading Summary			
<i>Support Point Loads</i>		<i>Upward</i>	<i>Upward</i>	<i>Upward</i>	<i>Downward</i>
Roof Zones		1,2e,2r	2n,3r	3e	All
Net load per module	<i>lb</i>	-164	-216	-293	182

Positive values indicate net downward force

Stanchion Fastener Pull-out and Spacing Calculations				
Framing spacing	<i>ft</i>		2.00	
Rails / Module	<i>ea</i>		2	
Max proposed stanchion span	<i>ft</i>		4.00	
# fasteners per stanchion			1	
Bolt thread embedment depth	<i>in</i>		2.5	
Safety Factor			1.10	
Pull-out for 5/16 threaded fasteners	<i>lb/in</i>		220	
Factored max fastener uplift capacity	<i>lb</i>		499	
Fastener details	<i>Material</i>	Stainless	<i>Size</i>	5/16
Max stanchion uplift capacity	<i>lb</i>		618	
Max support point uplift capacity	<i>lb</i>		499	

Predrill hole 0.16" dia or use self tapping

Roof Zones			1,2e,2r	2n,3r	3e
Net lift per module	<i>lb</i>		164	216	293
Min tot bolt thread embedment depth req'd	<i>in</i>		0.82	1.08	1.47
Net uplift pressure	7. 0.60D - 0.6W	<i>psf</i>	-6.53	-8.63	-11.72
Allowable lift area / support point		<i>sf</i>	76.38	57.84	42.56
Max rail span per framing spacing		<i>ft</i>	4.00	4.00	4.00
Landscape Modules					
Length along rafter	<i>ft</i>		3.46		
Lift calc'ed max stanchion EW spacing	<i>ft</i>		> 6	> 6	> 6
Max stanchion EW spacing	<i>ft</i>		4.00	4.00	4.00
Maximum module area / support point		<i>sf</i>	6.92	6.92	6.92
Factored lift per support point		<i>lb</i>	-45	-60	-81
Portrait Modules					
Length along rafter	<i>ft</i>		6.26		
Lift calc'ed max stanchion EW spacing	<i>ft</i>		> 6	> 6	> 6
Max stanchion EW spacing	<i>ft</i>		4.00	4.00	4.00
Maximum module area / support point		<i>sf</i>	12.51	12.51	12.51
Factored lift per support point		<i>lb</i>	-82	-108	-147

Stanchion support threaded fastener sizes are indicated in the Module Loading Summary table above. Lift forces were determined from GCp and other coefficients contained in the ASCE nomographs

Conclusions

Princeton Engineering was asked to review the roof of Frederick J Bushey, located at 271 Horse Whisperer Lane, Lillington, NC, by Freedom Solar, LLC, to determine its suitability to support a PV solar system installation.

The referenced building's roof structure was field measured by Freedom Solar, LLC on 11/17/2023. The attached framing analyses reflect the results of those field measurements combined with the PV solar module locations shown on the PV solar roof layout design prepared by Freedom Solar, LLC. Loads are calculated to combine the existing building and environmental loads with the proposed new PV array loads.

Freedom Solar, LLC selected the Pegasus Max Rail racking with Pegasus Solar InstaFlash PIF-RBDT stanchions for this project. The racking and support stanchions shall be placed as shown on their plans, dated 11/20/2023, and shall be fastened to the roof framing using fastener sizes indicated in this report. Rack support spacing shall be no more than that shown above. Note that support points for alternating rows shall share the same truss. Intermediate rows shall move the support points laterally to the next truss. The support rail can be cantilevered up to 1/3 of the maximum span between modules. 1/3 maximum span = 16.00 inches.



Google Location Map

Framing Summary

Based upon the attached calculations, the existing roof's framing system is capable of supporting the additional loading for the proposed PV solar system along with the existing building and environmental loads. No supplemental roof framing structural supports are required. Minimum required anchorage fastening is described above.

Wood fastener notes: 1) Fastener threads must be embedded in the side grain of a roof support structural member or other structural member integrated into the building's structure. 2) Fastener must be located in the middle third of the structural member. 3) Install fasteners with head and where required, washer, flush to material surface (no gap). Do not over-torque.

References and Codes:

- 1) ASCE 7-16 Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures
- 2) IBC 2018
- 3) 2018 NC Building Code
- 4) American Wood Council, NDS 2018, Table 12.2A, 12.3.3A.
- 5) American Wood Council, Wood Structural Design, 1992, Figure 6.

Roof Structural Calculations for PV Solar Installation

Array AR-1

Location: MP 1

Member: Truss - Total Length 24 ft, Unsupported 24 ft

Geometric Data			
Θ	deg.	34.00	Angle of roof plane from horizontal, in degrees
ω	deg.	0.00	Angle the solar panel makes with the roof surface
L	ft.	43.33	Length of roof plane, in feet (meters)
W	ft.	19.58	Plan view width of roof plane, in feet (meters)
h	ft.	24.33	Average height of roof above grade, in feet (meters)

Roof Wind Zone Width			
	use, a =	3.00	ft

Wind Velocity Pressure, q_z evaluated at the height z				
q_z =	21.00	psf	$V_{asd} q_z$ =	12.61 psf
V=	117			mph
				Basic wind pressure

Framing Data		
Wood type	US Spruce	
Wood source, moisture content	White 0.12%	
# Framing Members / Support		1
Rafter / Truss OC	in	24.00
Member Total Length	ft	24.00

2	# Rafters / Rack Support Width
4.00	Rack Support Spacing (ft)
48	Max. Rack Support Spacing (in)
3	Max # of mod's / Top truss chord

Member Properties	Member
Name	(1) 2x4
Repetitive Member Factor (Cr)	1.15

* Mem properties based upon field measurements

Top truss chord

Module Physical Data			
Weight	kg	lb	psf load
Module	22.00	48.50	2.24
4 Stanchions	1.36	3.0	0.14

Existing Dead Loads	Units	Value	Description
Roof Deck & Surface	psf	4.40	Truss members' self weight added to FEA analysis

Rack Support Spacing and Loading			
Across rafters	ft	4.0	
Along rafter slope	ft	6.3	
Area / support point	sf	12.5	
Uphill gap between modules	in	1.0	0.08 ft

Member Total Length	ft	24.00	
Maximum member free span	ft	24.00	Top truss chord span

Notation

L_p = Panel chord length.

p = uplift wind pressure

γ_a = Solar panel pressure equalization factor, defined in Fig. 29.4-8.

γ_E = Array edge factor as defined in Section 29.4.4.

θ = Angle of plane of roof from horizontal, in degrees.

29.4.4 Rooftop Solar Panels Parallel to the Roof Surface on Buildings of All Heights and Roof Slopes.

$\theta \geq 7$ deg TRUE

Min.d1: Exposed **FALSE**

Max.d1: Exposed **TRUE**

Use EXPOSED for uplift calculations

$1.5(L_p) =$

5.19

$\gamma_E =$

1.5

$\gamma_a =$

0.67

$p = qh(GC_p) (\gamma_E) (\gamma_a) \text{ (lb/ft}^2\text{)} \quad (29.4-7)$

Zones	1,2e,2r	2n,3r	3e
p, Windload (psf)	-18.46	-21.95	-27.11

ASCE 7-16 Chapter 2 Combinations of Loads, Table 2.4, Page 8 (in psf)

Zones	1,2e,2r	2n,3r	3e	All Zones
2.2 SYMBOLS AND NOTATION	<i>Module Upward</i>	<i>Module Upward</i>	<i>Module Upward</i>	<i>Downward</i>
D = dead load of PV Module + Stanchion	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38
S = snow load	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
W = wind load	-18.46	-21.95	-27.11	9.66

2.4 Combining Nominal Loads Using Allowable Stress Design (in psf)

2.4.1 Basic Combinations. Loads listed herein shall be considered to act in the following combinations; whichever produces the most unfavorable effect in the building, foundation, or structural member being considered. Effects of one or more loads not acting shall be considered.

<i>Combination Formulae</i>	<i>Upward</i>	<i>Upward</i>	<i>Upward</i>	<i>Downward</i>
Use this loading combination for DOWNWARD for Proposed PV Dead Load				
6. $D + 0.75L - 0.75(0.60W) + 0.75(Lr \text{ or } S \text{ or } R)$	12.38	12.38	12.38	16.73
Module Support point load (lb)	155	155	155	209
Cr Factored Module Support point load (lb)	135	135	135	182

Use this loading combination for UPWARD for Proposed PV Dead Load

7. $0.60D - 0.6W$	-6.53	-8.63	-11.72	7.57
Module Support point load (lb)	-82	-108	-147	95

DOWNWARD

Presume loading directly over member.

Combined Dead and Wind Pressure Downward Loading

Top truss chord span	
----------------------	--

PV Module Row	Point load loc's from Left support	Point Load #'s	Module Support Point Load	Comment	Module Orientation
	<i>ft from left</i>		<i>lb</i>		
1	2.92		182		Portrait
1	9.18			Support placed on adjoining truss	Portrait
2	9.26			Support placed on adjoining truss	Portrait
2	15.52		182		Portrait
3	15.60		182		Portrait
3	21.86			Support placed on adjoining truss	Portrait

Truss Data and Loading for MP 1

Roof slope (degrees)	34.00
Top ridge height above floor plane	13.42

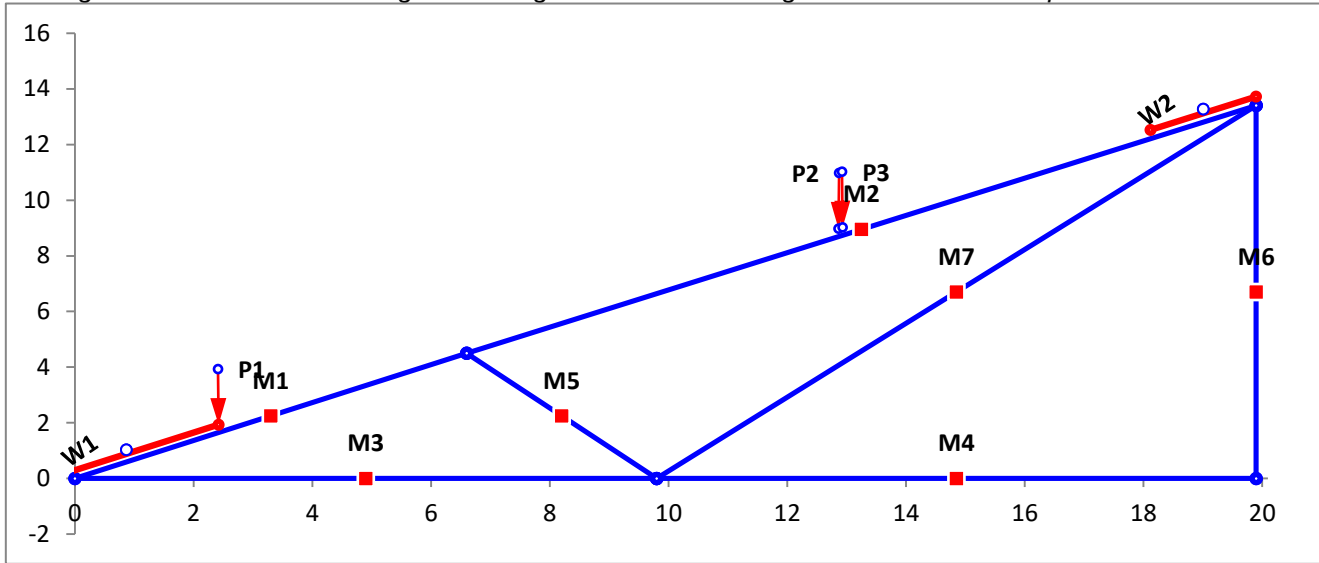
Length of roof plane	24.00
Length of floor plane	19.58

Truss Segments

Roof Plane		Floor Plane	
Mem #	Mem Type	Mem #	Mem Type
1	2x4	3	2x4
2	2x4	4	2x4

Diagonals		Diagonals	
Mem #	Mem Type	Mem #	Mem Type
5	2x4	7	2x4
6	2x4		

* Loading includes member self weight & roofing materials. *w* loading = wind & snow on exposed areas



Snow Loading Analysis

where:

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|---|
| | Fully Exposed | Exposure category |
| C_e = | 0.9 | Exposure Factor, C _e (ASCE 7-16 Table 7.3-1, Page 58) |
| C_t = | 1.0 | Thermal Factor, C _t (ASCE 7-16 Table 7.3-2, Page 58) |
| I_s = | 1.0 | Snow Importance Factor, I _s (ASCE 7-16 Table 1.5-2, Page 5) |
| p_g = | 10 | Ground Snow Load p _g (ASCE 7-16 Table 7.2-1, Page 52-53) |
| p_f = | 0.7C_eC_tI_sP_g | Flat Roof Snow Load, p _f (ASCE 7-16 Table 7.3-1, Page 58) |
| p_f = | 6.3 | psf |
| | | but where P _f is not less than the following: |
| | | Minimum Snow Load p _m (ASCE 7-16 Table 7.3.4, Page 53) |
| p_m = | 10 | When P _g <=20 psf, then use P _f = P _g x I _s |
| p_f = | 10 | psf. Resultant Snow pressure to be used with Roof slope factor below |
| p_s = | C_sp_f | Sloped Roof Snow Load p _s (ASCE 7-16 Table 7.4, Page 54) |
| | | Roof Type Warm Roofs |

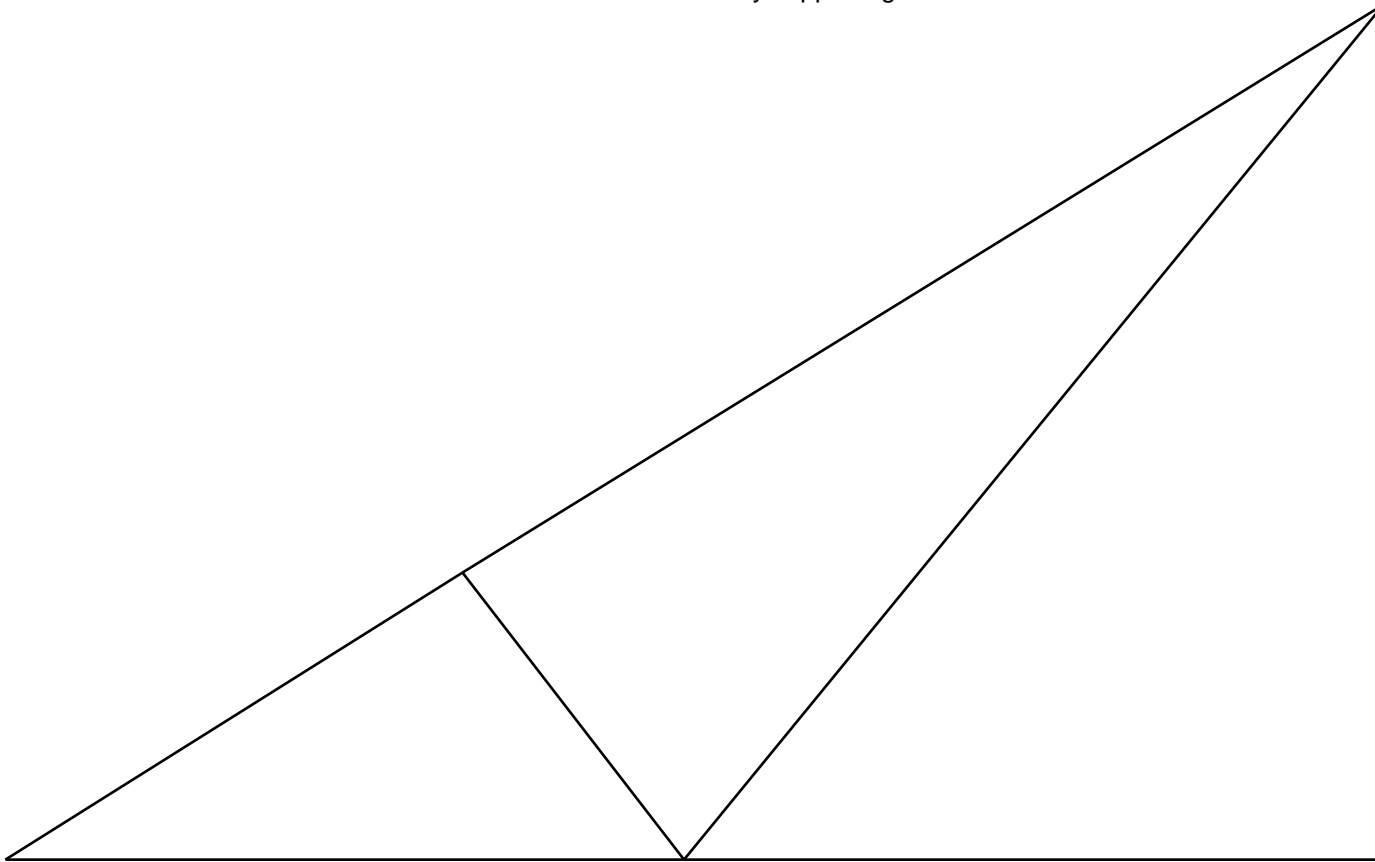
Roof slope factor C_s for Warm Roofs, where C_t = 1.0
 Roof surface condition = Slippery Roof

C_s = 1.00 Roof Slope Factor, C_s (ASCE 7-16 Table 7-2a, Page 36)

Total Snow Load

p_s =	10.00 psf	Roof snow load
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* vertical deflections do not take into account any supporting intermediate walls



Scaled 2X Deflected Truss Plot
Roof Plane MP 1 for Freedom Solar, LLC Client FREDERICK J BUSHEY