

## SCHEDULE –V

[See Bye-law 31]

1. Dead Loading. - For the purpose of calculating the dead loading of a building or any part of a building, the weight of the materials shall be assumed to be those set out in I.S.I. specification.
2. Superimposed loading. – For the purpose of calculating the superimposed loading on slabs, beams, pillars, piers and walls the minimum superimposed load on each floor and on the roof of a building shall be estimated as equivalent to the dead load specifications in the following table for the appropriate type of building, floor or roof.

Sr No.	Description of building floor or roof	Kilograms per square metre of area covered
1	Rooms or residential buildings, flats, hotels, hospital rooms and wards, corridors, staircases and landings of residential buildings and flats	... 200
2	Office floors above entrance floor	... 250
3	Office entrance floor and floor below entrance floor	... 400
4	Religious places, schools, reading rooms, art galleries and similar buildings	... 350
5	Retail shops and garages for cars of not more than two tons dead weight	... 400
6	Assembly halls, drill halls, dance halls, light workshops, public spaces in hotels, hospital corridors, staircases and landing for the buildings mentioned in this table other than described at Serial No. 1 above, cinemas, restaurants and grand stands	... 500
7	Warehouses, book-stores, stationary stores and buildings similarly used, and garage for motor vehicles exceeding two tons dead weight. Actual load to be calculated but not less than	... 1,000
8	Flat roofs and roofs inclined at an angle with the horizontal or not more than twenty degrees	... 150
9	Roofs inclined at an angle with the horizontal of more than twenty degrees(per square metre of covered areas)	... 50

- (a) For the purpose of calculating the total load to be carried on pillar, Pier and walls of building or more than two stories in height, the superimposed load for the roof and topmost storey shall be calculated in full in accordance with the schedule of loading set out above, but for the lower storey, a reduction of superimposed loads may be allowed as under: -

### Reduction of superimposed loads on pillars, piers and walls

For the first storey below the topmost storey	10 per cent reduction of its superimposed load
For the second storey below the top most storey	20 per cent reduction of its superimposed load
For the third storey below the top most storey	30 per cent reduction of its superimposed load
For the fifth storey and each lower storey below the top most storey	30 per cent reduction of its superimposed load

These reductions may be made by estimating the proportion of floor area carried by each pillar, pier or wall. No such reduction shall be allowed on any floor scheduled for an applied superimposed load exceeding five hundred kilogram per square metre.

- (b) Except as hereinafter provided, the wind pressure on a building shall be assumed to be not less than 100 kilograms per square metre in any horizontal direction:

Provided that where the height of a building is less than twice its width and where the building is stiffened by walls and floors, the wind pressure may be neglected.

- (c) A super-imposed load which may roll or move on wheels shall be calculated as being equivalent to a static loading which exceeds the weight of the rolling or moving load by not less than fifty per cent.
3. Partitions – Where the position of a partition in a building is definitely located in the region, the actual weight of the partition shall be included in the dead floor load.

Where the position of a partition is not definitely located in the design a uniformly distributed load to allow for it, shall be added to the dead floor load, and for all such floors used for officers, the minimum total allowances for partition shall be at the rate of 100 kilograms per square metre of floor area.