



Wind speeds resulting in sliding for other factors of safety or for other coefficients of friction may be found by multiplying the tabulated wind speeds resulting in sliding by the following factor:

$$\frac{\mu}{.5 \text{ (F.S.)}}^{1/2}$$

$\mu$  = Coefficient of Friction  
F.S. = Factor of Safety

7. UNR-ROHN recommends that ballast material always be placed prior to mounting the antenna and that roof pads and mount be secured to prevent hazards from occurring under extreme wind loading conditions. Precautions should also be taken to prevent the inadvertent removal of ballast material after installation and to insure that ballast material is fully supported by the ballast support angles (required for ballast to be effective in resisting overturning and sliding).
8. Roof pads are recommended to prevent damage to roof membranes. Pads should be placed under all ballast panels and under the mast pipe. When roof pads are utilized, the minimum coefficient of friction between the ballast panels and roof pad or between the roof pads and supporting surface must be used to calculate the wind speeds resulting in sliding.
9. When adhesives, sealants or pads are utilized, they must be compatible with the supporting surface. They must also be durable and have adequate strength. Precautions should also be taken to insure that damage to the supporting surface will not occur upon wind loading.
10. Adhesives and sealants must be capable of resisting shear, otherwise, they may act as a lubricant and decrease the effective coefficient of friction between the ballast panels and the supporting surface. Windward ballast panels may partially lift off at wind speeds well below the maximum wind speeds indicated. Adhesives or sealants may be disturbed under such circumstances and may require repairing after major wind loading events.