Job No.: Charlie-408 Wellsford Address: 408 Wellsford Valley Road, Wellsford, New Date: 8/10/2022

Valley Road Zealand

Latitude: -36.276712 **Longitude:** 174.486371 **Elevation:** 19 m

General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N0	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.6 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	40.42 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.98 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	High				

Note: Wind lateral loads are governing over Earthquake loads, So only wind loads are considered in calculations

Pressure Coefficients and Pressues

Shed Type = Mono Open

For roof Cp, i = -0.572

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 1.65 m Cpe = -0.94 pe = -0.62 KPa pnet = -1.14 KPa

For roof CP,e from 1.65 m To 3.30 m Cpe = -0.88 pe = -0.58 KPa pnet = -1.10 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.658 side Wall Cp, i = -0.572

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 14.40 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.6 KPa pnet = 1.19 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.30 m Cpe = pe = -0.56 KPa pnet = 0.42 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.14 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.76 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.19 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.06 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 3400 mm Try Purlin 150x50 SG8 Dry

First Page

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward = 0.73 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 18.72

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	0.44 Kn-m	Capacity	1.41 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	320.45 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.38 Kn-m	Capacity	1.89 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	136.96 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}n\text{U}p}$	-1.19 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.73 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	145.38 %
V _{1.35D}	0.52 Kn	Capacity	7.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	1392.31 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.62 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	595.68 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-1.40 Kn	Capacity	-12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	861.43 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 8000 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3 considering at least 4 members acting together

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 8.35 mm Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/250 = 13.60 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 12.25 mm Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/120 = 28.33 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.62 kn Maximum upward = -1.40 kn

Number of Blocking = 0 if 0 then no blocking required, if 1 then one midspan blocking required

Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 3600 mm Internal Rafter Span = 5850 mm Try Rafter 2x300x50 SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward = 1.00 S1 Downward = 6.81 S1 Upward = 6.81

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

Second page

M1.35D	5.20 Kn-m	Capacity	11.32 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	217.69 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	16.32 Kn-m	Capacity	15.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	92.40 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-14.09 Kn-m	Capacity	-18.86 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	133.85 %
V _{1.35D}	3.55 Kn	Capacity	28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	815.21 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	11.16 Kn	Capacity	38.6 Kn	Passing Percentage	345.88 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-9.63 Kn	Capacity	-48.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	500.93 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 5400 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 13.5 mm Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/250 = 24.00 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 22 mm Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/120 = 50.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 11.16 kn Maximum upward = -9.63 kn

Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 2

Calculations as per NZS 3603:1993 Amend 2005 clause 4.4

Joint Group for Rafters =J5 Joint Group for Pole = J5

Minimum Bolt edge, end and spacing for Load perpendicular to grains = 60 mm

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 14.9 fpj = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 100 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

K11 = 2.0 fcj = 36.1 Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Capacity under short term loads = 21.67 Kn > -9.63 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 1800 mm External Rafter Span = 5830 mm Try Rafter 300x50 SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and timber does not remain in continuous wet

condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.94

K8 Upward =0.94 S1 Downward =13.93 S1 Upward =13.93

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	2.58 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	182.95 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	8.11 Kn-m	Capacity	6.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	77.68 %
$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-7.00 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	112.43 %
V _{1.35D}	1.77 Kn	Capacity	14.47 Kn	Passing Percentage	817.51 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	5.56 Kn	Capacity	19.30 Kn	Passing Percentage	347.12 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-4.80 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	502.50 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 5400 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 15.00 mm Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/250 = 24.00 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 22.00 mm Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/120 = 50.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 5.56 kn Maximum upward = -4.80 kn

Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 2

Calculations as per NZS 3603:1993 Amend 2005 clause 4.4

Joint Group for Rafters = J5 Joint Group for Pole = J5

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 14.9 fpj = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 50 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

K11 = 2.0 fcj = 36.1 Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Eccentric Load check

4/9

V = phi x k1 x k4 x k5 x fs x b x ds (Eq 4.12) = -25.20 kn > -4.80 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -4.80 Kn

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 3000 mm Intermediate Span = 3150 mm Try Intermediate 2x150x50 SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward = 1.00 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 0.57

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

MWind+Snow	2.21 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	213.57 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	2.81 Kn-m	Capacity	24.12 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	858.36 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 5400 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 30.115 mm Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/120 = 26.25 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.81 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm Girt's Span = 3600 mm Try Intermediate 150x50 SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward =0.71 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =19.27

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 1.25 Kn-m Capacity 1.66 Kn-m Passing Percentage 132.80 %

V_{0.9D-WnUp} 1.39 Kn-m Capacity 12.06 Kn-m Passing Percentage **867.63 %**

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 8000 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 15.04 mm Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/120 = 30.00 mm Sag during installation = 8.53 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.39 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

175 SED H5)	Dry Use	Height	3300 mm
Area	24041 mm2	As	18030.46875 mm2
Ix	46015259 mm4	Zx	525889 mm3
Iy	46015259 mm4	Zx	525889 mm3
Lateral Restraint	3300 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 10.8 m^2

Dead	2.70 Kn	Live	2.70 Kn
Wind	8.21 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.73
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	1		

Material

Peeling	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	36.3 MPa	$f_S =$	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind 251.41 Kn PhiMnx Wind 11.09 Kn-m PhiVnx Wind 42.70 Kn

PhiNcx Dead 150.84 Kn PhiMnx Dead 6.65 Kn-m PhiVnx Dead 25.62 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.89 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.75 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 36.25 mm < 44.00 mm

Drained Lateral Strength of Middle pile in cohesionless soils Free Head short pile

Soil Properties

Gamma 18 Kn/m3 Friction angle 30 deg Cohesion 0 Kn/m3

 $K0 = \frac{(1-\sin(30)) / (1+\sin(30))}{Kp} = \frac{(1+\sin(30)) / (1-\sin(30))}{(1-\sin(30))}$

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 600 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2700 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 9.25 Kn-m Shear Wind = 3.43 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.96 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 9.63 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.96 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds = 600 mm Pile Diameter

L = 1400 mm Pile embedment length

fl = 2700 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 5.4 m^2

Moment Wind = 4.62 Kn-mShear Wind = 1.71 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.96 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 9.63 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.48 < 1 OK

Drained Lateral Strength of End pile in cohesionless soils Free Head short pile

Soil Properties

Gamma 18 Kn/m3 Friction angle 30 deg Cohesion 0 Kn/m3

 $K0 = \frac{(1-\sin(30)) / (1+\sin(30))}{Kp} = \frac{(1+\sin(30)) / (1-\sin(30))}{(1-\sin(30))}$

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds = 600 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2700 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 4.62 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.71 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.96 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 9.63 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.48 < 1 OK

Uplift Check

Density of Concrete = 24 Kn/m3

Density of Timber Pole = 5 Kn/m3

Due to cast in place pile, the surface interaction between soil and pile will be rough thus angle of friction between both is taken equal to soil angle of internal friction

Ks (Lateral Earth Pressure Coefficient) for cast into place concrete piles = 1.5

Formula to calculate Skin Friction = Safecty factor (0.55) x Density of Soil(18) x Height of Pile(1400) x Ks(1.5) x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1400)

Skin Friction = 15.83 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 20.17 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 9.88 Kn

Uplift is ok