Job No.: Stonehaven   **Address:** 601 Nelson Road, Makauri, Gisborne, New   **Date:** 8/18/2022
Zealand

Latitude: -38.641202   **Longitude:** 177.977791   **Elevation:** 26 m

General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N1	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	3	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	5.6 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.2	Design Wind Speed	37.91 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.86 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 = Gable   Enclosed

For roof $C_{p,i}$ = -0.3

For roof $C_{P,e}$ from 0 m To 2.80 m Cpe = -0.95   pe = -0.74 KPa   pnet = -0.74 KPa

For roof $C_{P,e}$ from 2.80 m To 5.60 m Cpe = -0.88   pe = -0.68 KPa   pnet = -0.68 KPa

For wall Windward $C_{p,i}$ = -0.3   side Wall $C_{p,i}$ = -0.3

For wall Windward and Leeward $C_{P,e}$ from 0 m To 10 m Cpe = 0.7   pe = 0.54 KPa   pnet = 0.8 KPa

For side wall $C_{P,e}$ from 0 m To 5.60 m Cpe =   pe = -0.50 KPa   pnet = -0.50 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.74 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.42 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.80 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.84 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm   Purlin Span = 5700 mm   Try Purlin 240x45 LVL8

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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 =0.24   S1 Downward =13.82   S1 Upward =34.78

Shear Capacity of timber =5 MPa   Bending Capacity of timber =30 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

$M_{1.35D}$	1.23 Kn-m	Capacity	6.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**494.31 %**
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	2.66 Kn-m	Capacity	8.10 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**304.51 %**
$M_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-1.88 Kn-m	Capacity	-2.62 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**139.36 %**
$V_{1.35D}$	0.87 Kn	Capacity	17.37 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1996.55 %**
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	1.85 Kn	Capacity	23.16 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1251.89 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-1.32 Kn	Capacity	-28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	**2192.42 %**

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 = 17.90 mm   Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/250 = 22.80 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 21.18 mm   Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/120 = 47.50 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward =1.85 kn   Maximum upward = -1.32 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 = 5900 mm   Internal Rafter Span = 9850 mm   Try Rafter 2x400x45 LVL13

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 =8.88   S1 Upward =8.88

Shear Capacity of timber =5.3 MPa   Bending Capacity of timber =48 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

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$M_{1.35D}$	24.15 Kn-m	Capacity	62.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**257.06 %**
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	51.52 Kn-m	Capacity	82.78 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**160.68 %**
$M_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-36.85 Kn-m	Capacity	-103.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**280.81 %**
$V_{1.35D}$	9.81 Kn	Capacity	61.36 Kn	Passing Percentage	**625.48 %**
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	20.92 Kn	Capacity	81.82 Kn	Passing Percentage	**391.11 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-14.96 Kn	Capacity	-102.26 Kn	Passing Percentage	**683.56 %**

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 11000 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 39.285 mm   Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/250 = 40.00 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 51.65 mm   Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/120 = 83.33 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward =20.92 kn   Maximum upward = -14.96 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 =J2 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 = 12.6 fpj = 22.7 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 90 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 = 29.11 Kn > -14.96 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2950 mm   External Rafter Span = 4862 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

$M_{1.35D}$	2.94 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**160.54 %**
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	6.28 Kn-m	Capacity	6.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**100.32 %**
$M_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-4.49 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**175.28 %**
$V_{1.35D}$	2.42 Kn	Capacity	14.47 Kn	Passing Percentage	**597.93 %**
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	5.16 Kn	Capacity	19.30 Kn	Passing Percentage	**374.03 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-3.69 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	**653.66 %**

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 11000 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 11.86 mm   Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/250 = 20.00 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 14.03 mm   Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/120 = 41.67 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward =5.16 kn   Maximum upward = -3.69 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

$V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds$ .... (Eq 4.12) = -25.20 kn > -3.69 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -3.69 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm   Girt's Span = 5900 mm   Try Intermediate 200x50 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   K4 =1   K5 =1   K8 Downward =1.00

K8 Upward =0.65   S1 Downward =11.27   S1 Upward =20.41

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.39 Kn-m	Capacity	2.60 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**187.05 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	0.94 Kn-m	Capacity	16.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**1710.64 %**

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 18.93 mm   Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/120 = 49.17 mm
Sag during installation = 61.53 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.94 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm   Girt's Span = 5000 mm   Try Intermediate 200x50 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   K4 =1   K5 =1   K8 Downward =1.00

K8 Upward =0.73   S1 Downward =11.27   S1 Upward =18.79

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

Capacity Checks

| $M_{Wind+Snow}$ | 1.00 Kn-m | Capacity | 2.92 Kn-m | Passing Percentage | **292.00 %** |
| $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$ | 0.80 Kn-m | Capacity | 16.08 Kn-m | Passing Percentage | **2010.00 %** |

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 9.77 mm   Limit by AS1170.0 Table C1 Span/120 = 41.67 mm

Sag during installation =31.74 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.80 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 250 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	4900 mm
Area	49063 mm2	As	36796.875 mm2
Ix	191650391 mm4	Zx	1533203 mm3
Iy	191650391 mm4	Zx	1533203 mm3
Lateral Restraint	900 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 29.5 m2

Dead	7.38 Kn	Live	7.38 Kn
Wind	12.39 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	1.00
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	1		

Material

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

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	706.50 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	44.52 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	87.14 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	423.90 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	26.71 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	52.28 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.69 < 1 OK

(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.46 < 1 OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 63.17 mm < 65.33 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 = $ (1-sin(30)) / (1+sin(30))

$Kp = $ (1+sin(30)) / (1-sin(30))

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds =	600 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	2050 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	4200 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	29.07 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	6.92 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	12.28 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	30.65 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.95 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds =	600 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1400 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	4200 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 7.375 m2

Moment Wind =	9.69 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	2.31 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	4.37 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	10.57 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.92 < 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

$K0 = (1-\sin(30)) / (1+\sin(30))$

$Kp = (1+\sin(30)) / (1-\sin(30))$

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds =	600 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1400 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	4200 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	9.69 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	2.31 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory   0.55

Hu =   4.37 Kn   Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu =   10.57 Kn-m   Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.92 < 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(2050) x Ks(1.5) x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(2050)

Skin Friction = 33.94 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 38.34 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 15.19 Kn

Uplift is ok

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