

Job No.: 483-218539C-gable - 1**Address:** 761 Esdaile Road, Whakamaramara, New Zealand**Date:** 28/03/2025**Latitude:** -37.707421**Longitude:** 175.965488**Elevation:** 272 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	B
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.6 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.15	Design Wind Speed	44.25 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.17 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	Very High	Earthquake ARI	100		

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

Pressure Coefficients and Pressures

Shed Type = Mono Enclosed

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

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 4.10 m $C_{p,e} = -0.9$ $p_e = -0.9$ KPa $p_{net} = -1.12$ KPa

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 4.10 m To 8.20 m $C_{p,e} = -0.5$ $p_e = -0.5$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.72$ 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 21 m $C_{p,e} = 0.7$ $p_e = 0.74$ KPa $p_{net} = 1.09$ KPa

For side wall $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 4.10 m $C_{p,e} =$ $p_e = -0.69$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.69$ KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.12 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.44 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.09 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.07 KPa

Design Summary**Purlin Design**

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm

Purlin Span = 3450 mm

Try Purlin 190x45 SG8

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 = 0.98

K8 Upward = 0.50 S1 Downward = 12.23 S1 Upward = 23.77

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	0.45 Kn-m	Capacity	1.79 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	397.78 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	1.82 Kn-m	Capacity	2.38 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	130.77 %
M _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-1.2 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.52 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	126.67 %
V _{1.35D}	0.52 Kn	Capacity	8.25 Kn	Passing Percentage	1586.54 %

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V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	1.15 Kn	Capacity	11.00 Kn	Passing Percentage	956.52 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-1.39 Kn	Capacity	-13.75 Kn	Passing Percentage	989.21 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 6700 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 = 9.77 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 14.17 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 6.54 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 34.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.15 kn Maximum upward = -1.39 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 = 3850 mm Try Rafter 2x290x45 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 = 7.47 S₁ Upward = 7.47

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	2.25 Kn-m	Capacity	8.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	376.89 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	4.94 Kn-m	Capacity	11.3 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	228.74 %
M _{0.9D-WnUp}	-5.97 Kn-m	Capacity	-14.12 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	236.52 %
V _{1.35D}	2.34 Kn	Capacity	25.18 Kn	Passing Percentage	1076.07 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	5.13 Kn	Capacity	33.58 Kn	Passing Percentage	654.58 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-6.20 Kn	Capacity	-41.96 Kn	Passing Percentage	676.77 %

Deflections

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

k₂ for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 3.28 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 16.67 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 4.375 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 5.13 kn Maximum upward = -6.20 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

$K_{11} = 14.9 \text{ fpj} = 12.9 \text{ Mpa}$ for Rafter with effective thickness = 90 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

$K_{11} = 2.0 \text{ fcj} = 36.1 \text{ Mpa}$ for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Capacity under short term loads = 19.50 Kn > -6.20 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 1800 mm

External Rafter Span = 3845 mm

Try Rafter 290x45 SG8 Dry

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

K_1 Short term = 1 K_1 Medium term = 0.8 K_1 Long term = 0.6 $K_4 = 1$ $K_5 = 1$ K_8 Downward = 0.89

K_8 Upward = 0.89 S_1 Downward = 15.23 S_1 Upward = 15.23

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{1.35D}$	1.12 Kn-m	Capacity	3.78 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	337.50 %
$M_{1.2D+1.5L \ 1.2D+S_n \ 1.2D+W_nD_n}$	2.46 Kn-m	Capacity	5.04 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	204.88 %
$M_{0.9D-W_nUp}$	-2.98 Kn-m	Capacity	-6.29 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	211.07 %
$V_{1.35D}$	1.17 Kn	Capacity	12.59 Kn	Passing Percentage	1076.07 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L \ 1.2D+S_n \ 1.2D+W_nD_n}$	2.56 Kn	Capacity	16.79 Kn	Passing Percentage	655.86 %
$V_{0.9D-W_nUp}$	-3.10 Kn	Capacity	-20.98 Kn	Passing Percentage	676.77 %

Deflections

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

k_2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 3.64 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 16.67 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 4.37 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 2.56 kn Maximum upward = -3.10 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

$K_{11} = 14.9 \text{ fpj} = 12.9 \text{ Mpa}$ for Rafter with effective thickness = 45 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

$K_{11} = 2.0$ $f_{cj} = 36.1$ Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Eccentric Load check

$V = \phi \times k_1 \times k_4 \times k_5 \times f_s \times b \times d_s \dots\dots\dots$ (Eq 4.12) = -21.73 kn > -3.10 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -9.75 Kn > -3.10 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm

Girt's Span = 3600 mm

Try Girt 190x45 SG8

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

K_1 Short term = 1 $K_4 = 1$ $K_5 = 1$ K_8 Downward = 0.98

K_8 Upward = 0.80 S_1 Downward = 12.23 S_1 Upward = 17.29

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	2.30 Kn-m	Capacity	2.43 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	105.65 %
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	2.55 Kn	Capacity	13.75 Kn	Passing Percentage	539.22 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 6700 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 17.98 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 36.00 mm

Sag during installation = 12.57 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.55 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 1000 mm

Girt's Span = 4000 mm

Try Girt 190x45 SG8

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

K_1 Short term = 1 $K_4 = 1$ $K_5 = 1$ K_8 Downward = 0.98

K_8 Upward = 0.76 S_1 Downward = 12.23 S_1 Upward = 18.23

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	2.18 Kn-m	Capacity	2.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	105.50 %
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	2.18 Kn	Capacity	13.75 Kn	Passing Percentage	630.73 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 6700 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 21.08 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm

Sag during installation = 19.16 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.18 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

175 SED H5 (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3310 mm
Area	8438 mm ²	As	6328.125 mm ²
I _x	24719238 mm ⁴	Z _x	263672 mm ³
I _y	24719238 mm ⁴	Z _y	263672 mm ³
Lateral Restraint	3310 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 14.4 m²

Dead	3.60 Kn	Live	3.60 Kn
Wind Down	6.34 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	2.99 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K ₈	0.78
K ₁ snow	0.8	K ₁ Dead	0.6
K ₁ wind	1		

Material

Peeling	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
f _b =	36.3 MPa	f _s =	2.96 MPa
f _c =	18 MPa	f _p =	7.2 MPa
f _t =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

Capacities

PhiN _{cx} Wind	95.33 Kn	PhiM _{nx} Wind	6.01 Kn-m	PhiV _{nx} Wind	14.98 Kn
PhiN _{cx} Dead	57.20 Kn	PhiM _{nx} Dead	3.60 Kn-m	PhiV _{nx} Dead	8.99 Kn

Checks

$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.64 < 1$ OK

$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.39 < 1$ OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 21.86 mm < 33.10 mm

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

Assumed Soil Properties

Gamma	18 Kn/m ³	Friction angle	30 deg	Cohesion	0 Kn/m ³
K ₀ =	$(1 - \sin(30)) / (1 + \sin(30))$				
K _p =	$(1 + \sin(30)) / (1 - \sin(30))$				

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Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1300 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 =	2.99 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.11 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	4.89 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	7.84 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.38 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3400 mm
Area	7313 mm ²	As	5484.375 mm ²
Ix	16091309 mm ⁴	Zx	198047 mm ³
Iy	16091309 mm ⁴	Zx	198047 mm ³
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 7.2 m²

Dead	1.80 Kn	Live	1.80 Kn
Wind Down	3.17 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	1.49 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.63
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	65.87 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	3.60 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	12.99 Kn
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PhiNcx Dead	39.52 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	2.16 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	7.79 Kn
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Checks

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.52 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.28 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 18.22 mm < 35.91 mm

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1300 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

Total Area over Pole = 7.2 m²

Moment Wind =	1.49 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	0.55 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	4.89 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	7.84 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.19 < 1 OK

Drained Lateral Strength of End pile in cohesionless soils Free Head short pile**Assumed Soil Properties**

Gamma	18 Kn/m ³	Friction angle	30 deg	Cohesion	0 Kn/m ³
K0 =	$(1 - \sin(30)) / (1 + \sin(30))$				
Kp =	$(1 + \sin(30)) / (1 - \sin(30))$				

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1300 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 =	1.49 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	0.55 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	4.89 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.84 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = $0.19 < 1$ 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 = Safety factor (0.55) x Density of Soil (18) x Height of Pile (1300) x Ks (1.5) x $0.5 \times \tan(30)$ x π x Dia of Pile (0.6) x Height of Pile (1300)

Skin Friction = 13.65 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 17.45 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 12.89 Kn

Uplift is ok