



Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

**Job No.:** Hamish Morgan      **Address:** 179 Schoolhouse Road, KAIKOURA, New Zealand      **Date:** 28/04/2025  
**Latitude:** -42.369828      **Longitude:** 173.667661      **Elevation:** 17 m

**General Input**

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N3	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	3.6 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	49.71 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.48 KPa	Lee Zone	YES	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 Open

For roof  $C_{p,i} = 0.6773$

For roof  $C_{p,e}$  from 0 m To 1.65 m  $C_{p,e} = -0.94$   $p_e = -0.60$  KPa  $p_{net} = -1.12$  KPa

For roof  $C_{p,e}$  from 1.65 m To 3.30 m  $C_{p,e} = -0.88$   $p_e = -0.56$  KPa  $p_{net} = -1.08$  KPa

For wall Windward  $C_{p,i} = 0.6773$  side Wall  $C_{p,i} = -0.6078$

For wall Windward and Leeward  $C_{p,e}$  from 0 m To 7.20 m  $C_{p,e} = 0.7$   $p_e = 0.93$  KPa  $p_{net} = 1.81$  KPa

For side wall  $C_{p,e}$  from 0 m To 3.30 m  $C_{p,e} =$   $p_e = -0.87$  KPa  $p_{net} = 0.01$  KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.12 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.76 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.81 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.60 KPa

**Design Summary**

**Purlin Design**

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm      Purlin Span = 3450 mm      Try Purlin 200x50 SG8 Dry

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

Second page

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

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

K8 Upward = 0.58    S1 Downward = 11.27    S1 Upward = 21.91

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

**Capacity Checks**

M <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.45 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>495.56 %</b>
M <sub>1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S<sub>n</sub> 1.2D+W<sub>n</sub>D<sub>n</sub></sub>	1.82 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>163.19 %</b>
M <sub>0.9D-W<sub>n</sub>Up</sub>	-1.2 Kn-m	Capacity	-2.16 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>124.86 %</b>
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.52 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>1855.77 %</b>
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S<sub>n</sub> 1.2D+W<sub>n</sub>D<sub>n</sub></sub>	1.65 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>779.39 %</b>
V <sub>0.9D-W<sub>n</sub>Up</sub>	-1.39 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>1156.83 %</b>

**Deflections**

Modulus of Elasticity = 6700 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3 considering at least 4 members acting together

k<sub>2</sub> for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 7.54 mm      Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 14.17 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 6.17 mm      Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 34.00 mm

**Reactions**

Maximum downward = 1.65 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 = 2850 mm    Try Rafter 2x200x50 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 = 5.33    S1 Upward = 5.33

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

**Capacity Checks**

M <sub>1.35D</sub>	1.23 Kn-m	Capacity	4.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>364.23 %</b>
M <sub>1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S<sub>n</sub> 1.2D+W<sub>n</sub>D<sub>n</sub></sub>	3.87 Kn-m	Capacity	5.98 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>154.52 %</b>

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

M <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	-3.27 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.46 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>228.13 %</b>
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	1.73 Kn	Capacity	19.3 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>1115.61 %</b>
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn</sub>	5.44 Kn	Capacity	25.72 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>472.79 %</b>
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	-4.59 Kn	Capacity	-32.16 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>700.65 %</b>

**Deflections**

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

k<sub>2</sub> for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 2.85 mm      Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 12.50 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 4.64 mm      Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

**Reactions**

Maximum downward = 5.44 kn    Maximum upward = -4.59 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<sub>11</sub> = 14.9 f<sub>pj</sub> = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 100 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

K<sub>11</sub> = 2.0 f<sub>cj</sub> = 36.1 Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Capacity under short term loads = 21.67 Kn > -4.59 Kn

**Rafter Design External**

External Rafter Load Width = 1800 mm      External Rafter Span = 2815 mm      Try Rafter 200x50 SG8 Dry

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

K<sub>1</sub> Short term = 1    K<sub>1</sub> Medium term = 0.8    K<sub>1</sub> Long term = 0.6    K<sub>4</sub> = 1    K<sub>5</sub> = 1    K<sub>8</sub> Downward = 1.00

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

K8 Upward =1.00    S1 Downward =11.27    S1 Upward =11.27

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

**Capacity Checks**

M <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.60 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>371.67 %</b>
M <sub>1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S<sub>n</sub> 1.2D+W<sub>n</sub>D<sub>n</sub></sub>	1.89 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>157.14 %</b>
M <sub>0.9D-W<sub>n</sub>Up</sub>	-1.60 Kn-m	Capacity	-3.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>232.50 %</b>
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.86 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>1122.09 %</b>
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S<sub>n</sub> 1.2D+W<sub>n</sub>D<sub>n</sub></sub>	2.69 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>478.07 %</b>
V <sub>0.9D-W<sub>n</sub>Up</sub>	-2.27 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>708.37 %</b>

**Deflections**

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

k<sub>2</sub> for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 3.16 mm      Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 12.50 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 4.64 mm      Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

**Reactions**

Maximum downward =2.69 kn    Maximum upward = -2.27 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<sub>11</sub> = 14.9 f<sub>pj</sub> = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 50 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

K<sub>11</sub> = 2.0 f<sub>cj</sub> = 36.1 Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Eccentric Load check

V = phi x k<sub>1</sub> x k<sub>4</sub> x k<sub>5</sub> x f<sub>s</sub> x b x d<sub>s</sub> ..... (Eq 4.12) = -14.70 kn > -2.27 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -2.27 Kn

## Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1000 mm

Girt's Span = 3600 mm

Try Girt 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 =0.86    S1 Downward =11.27    S1 Upward =15.94

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

### Capacity Checks

M <sub>Wind+Snow</sub>	2.93 Kn-m	Capacity	3.22 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>109.90 %</b>
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	3.26 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>493.25 %</b>

### Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 17.72 mm    Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 36.00 mm

Sag during installation = 10.18 mm

### Reactions

Maximum = 3.26 kn

## Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 1000 mm

Girt's Span = 3000 mm

Try Girt 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 =0.64    S1 Downward =11.27    S1 Upward =20.58

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

### Capacity Checks

M <sub>Wind+Snow</sub>	2.04 Kn-m	Capacity	2.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>117.65 %</b>
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	2.71 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>593.36 %</b>

## Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 8.55 mm      Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

Sag during installation = 4.91 mm

## Reactions

Maximum = 2.71 kn

## Middle Pole Design

### Geometry

200 UNI H5	Dry Use	Height	3400 mm
Area	31400 mm <sup>2</sup>	As	23550 mm <sup>2</sup>
Ix	78500000 mm <sup>4</sup>	Zx	785000 mm <sup>3</sup>
Iy	78500000 mm <sup>4</sup>	Zy	785000 mm <sup>3</sup>
Lateral Restraint	1300 mm c/c		

### Loads

Total Area over Pole = 10.8 m<sup>2</sup>

Dead	2.70 Kn	Live	2.70 Kn
Wind Down	8.21 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	9.31 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	1.00
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1 wind	1		

### Material

Shaving	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	34.325 MPa	fs =	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	20.75 MPa	E =	8793 MPa

### Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	452.16 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	21.56 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	55.77 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	271.30 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	12.93 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	33.46 Kn

**Checks**

$$(M_x/\phi M_{nx}) + (N/\phi N_{cx}) = 0.46 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$(M_x/\phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\phi N_{cx}) = 0.22 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$\text{Deflection at top under service lateral loads} = 23.19 \text{ mm} < 34.00 \text{ mm}$$

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

**Assumed Soil Properties**

Gamma 18 Kn/m<sup>3</sup> Friction angle 30 deg Cohesion 0 Kn/m<sup>3</sup>

$$K_0 = (1 - \sin(30)) / (1 + \sin(30))$$

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

**Geometry For Middle Bay Pole**

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter  
L = 1500 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 = 9.31 Kn-m  
Shear Wind = 3.45 Kn

**Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55  
Hu = 7.16 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile  
Mu = 11.65 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

**Checks**

$$\text{Applied Forces/Capacities} = 0.80 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

**End Pole Design**

**Geometry For End Bay Pole**

**Geometry**

175 UNI H5 Dry Use Height 3400 mm



Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

Area	24041 mm <sup>2</sup>	As	18030.46875 mm <sup>2</sup>
Ix	46015259 mm <sup>4</sup>	Zx	525889 mm <sup>3</sup>
Iy	46015259 mm <sup>4</sup>	Zy	525889 mm <sup>3</sup>
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

**Loads**

Total Area over Pole = 5.4 m<sup>2</sup>

Dead	1.35 Kn	Live	1.35 Kn
Wind Down	4.10 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	4.65 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.70
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1 wind	1		

**Material**

Shaving	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	34.325 MPa	fs =	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	20.75 MPa	E =	8793 MPa

**Capacities**

PhiNcx Wind	241.76 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	10.08 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	42.70 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	145.05 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	6.05 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	25.62 Kn

**Checks**

$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.49 < 1$  OK

$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.24 < 1$  OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 20.89 mm < 35.91 mm

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1500 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 = 5.4 m<sup>2</sup>

### Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

Moment Wind = 4.65 Kn-m  
Shear Wind = 1.72 Kn

#### **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55  
Hu = 7.16 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile  
Mu = 11.65 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### **Checks**

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.40 < 1 OK

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

#### **Assumed Soil Properties**

Gamma 18 Kn/m<sup>3</sup> Friction angle 30 deg Cohesion 0 Kn/m<sup>3</sup>  
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 = 1500 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 = 4.65 Kn-m  
Shear Wind = 1.72 Kn

#### **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55  
Hu = 7.16 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile  
Mu = 11.65 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### **Checks**

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.40 < 1 OK

### **Uplift Check**

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

Density of Concrete = 24 Kn/m<sup>3</sup>

Density of Timber Pole = 5 Kn/m<sup>3</sup>

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(1500) x Ks(1.5) x  $0.5 \times \tan(30) \times \pi \times \text{Dia of Pile}(0.6) \times \text{Height of Pile}(1500)$

Skin Friction = 18.17 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 22.31 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 9.67 Kn

Uplift is ok