

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

Job No.: 483-219802C

Address: 352A WAINUI SOUTH ROAD,
Whakamaramara, New Zealand

Date: 12/05/2025

Latitude: -37.674722

Longitude: 175.961443

Elevation: 121.5 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	4.2 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.73	Design Wind Speed	42.38 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.08 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	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 3.90 m $C_{p,e} = -0.9$ $p_e = -0.87$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.87$ KPa

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 3.90 m To 7.80 m $C_{p,e} = -0.5$ $p_e = -0.48$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.48$ 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 10.4 m $C_{p,e} = 0.7$ $p_e = 0.68$ KPa $p_{net} = 1.00$ KPa

For side wall $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 3.90 m $C_{p,e} =$ $p_e = -0.63$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.63$ KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.87 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.42 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.00 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.16 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm

Purlin Span = 3650 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)

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K1 Short term = 1 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.98
K8 Upward = 0.48 S1 Downward = 12.23 S1 Upward = 24.46

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	0.51 Kn-m	Capacity	1.79 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	350.98 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	1.96 Kn-m	Capacity	2.38 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	121.43 %
M _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-0.97 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.45 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	149.48 %
V _{1.35D}	0.55 Kn	Capacity	8.25 Kn	Passing Percentage	1500.00 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	1.18 Kn	Capacity	11.00 Kn	Passing Percentage	932.20 %
V _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-1.06 Kn	Capacity	-13.75 Kn	Passing Percentage	1297.17 %

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 = 11.92 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 15.00 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 8.11 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 36.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.18 kn Maximum upward = -1.06 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 = 3800 mm Internal Rafter Span = 5350.000000000265 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}	4.59 Kn-m	Capacity	8.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	184.75 %
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M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	9.79 Kn-m	Capacity	11.3 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	115.42 %
M _{0.9D-WnUp}	-8.77 Kn-m	Capacity	-14.12 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	161.00 %
V _{1.35D}	3.43 Kn	Capacity	25.18 Kn	Passing Percentage	734.11 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	7.32 Kn	Capacity	33.58 Kn	Passing Percentage	458.74 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-6.56 Kn	Capacity	-41.96 Kn	Passing Percentage	639.63 %

Deflections

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

k₂ for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 12.375 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 22.92 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 16.27 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 55.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 7.32 kn Maximum upward = -6.56 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 = 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 = 19.50 Kn > -6.56 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 1900 mm External Rafter Span = 5309 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)

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K1 Short term = 1 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.89

K8 Upward = 0.89 S1 Downward = 15.23 S1 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}	2.26 Kn-m	Capacity	3.78 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	167.26 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	4.82 Kn-m	Capacity	5.04 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	104.56 %
M _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-4.32 Kn-m	Capacity	-6.29 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	145.60 %
V _{1.35D}	1.70 Kn	Capacity	12.59 Kn	Passing Percentage	740.59 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	3.63 Kn	Capacity	16.79 Kn	Passing Percentage	462.53 %
V _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-3.25 Kn	Capacity	-20.98 Kn	Passing Percentage	645.54 %

Deflections

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

k₂ for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 13.75 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 22.92 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 16.27 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 55.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 3.63 kn Maximum upward = -3.25 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 f_{pj} = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 45 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

K₁₁ = 2.0 f_{cj} = 36.1 Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Eccentric Load check

V = $\phi \times k_1 \times k_4 \times k_5 \times f_s \times b \times d_s$ (Eq 4.12) = -21.73 kn > -3.25 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -9.75 Kn > -3.25 Kn

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 2750.0000000001323 mm Intermediate Span = 3975 mm Try Intermediate 2x190x45 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 K4 =1 K5 =1 K8 Downward =0.98

K8 Upward =1.00 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =0.81

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

Capacity Checks

M _{Wind+Snow}	2.72 Kn-m	Capacity	6.06 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	222.79 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	2.73 Kn	Capacity	27.5 Kn	Passing Percentage	1007.33 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 32.175 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 39.75 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.73 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm Girt's Span = 3800 mm Try Girt 140x45 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 K4 =1 K5 =1 K8 Downward =1.00

K8 Upward =0.90 S1 Downward =10.36 S1 Upward =15.06

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

Capacity Checks

M _{Wind+Snow}	1.44 Kn-m	Capacity	1.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	102.78 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	1.52 Kn	Capacity	10.13 Kn	Passing Percentage	666.45 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 31.50 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 38.00 mm
Sag during installation = 15.61 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.52 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm Girt's Span = 2750 mm Try Girt 140x45 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 K4 =1 K5 =1 K8 Downward =1.00

K8 Upward =0.76 S1 Downward =10.36 S1 Upward =18.11

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.76 Kn-m	Capacity	1.26 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	165.79 %
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	1.10 Kn	Capacity	10.13 Kn	Passing Percentage	920.91 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 8.64 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 27.50 mm
Sag during installation =4.28 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.10 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level) Dry Use Height 3910 mm

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Area	35448 mm ²	As	26585.7421875 mm ²
Ix	100042702 mm ⁴	Zx	941578 mm ³
Iy	100042702 mm ⁴	Zy	941578 mm ³
Lateral Restraint	3910 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 20.900000000001008 m²

Dead	5.23 Kn	Live	5.23 Kn
Wind Down	8.78 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	10.06 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.75
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1 wind	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	382.12 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	20.47 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	229.27 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	12.28 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn

Checks

$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.54 < 1$ OK

$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.29 < 1$ OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 25.07 mm < 39.10 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
K0 =	$(1 - \sin(30)) / (1 + \sin(30))$				
Kp =	$(1 + \sin(30)) / (1 - \sin(30))$				

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1500 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	3150 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	10.06 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	3.19 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	6.47 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	12.07 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.83 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	4000 mm
Area	20729 mm ²	As	15546.6796875 mm ²
Ix	34210793 mm ⁴	Zx	421056 mm ³
Iy	34210793 mm ⁴	Zx	421056 mm ³
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 10.450000000000504 m²

Dead	2.61 Kn	Live	2.61 Kn
Wind Down	4.39 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	5.03 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.47
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1 wind	1		

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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

PhiNcx Wind	140.96 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	5.77 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	36.81 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	84.58 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	3.46 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	22.09 Kn

Checks

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.94 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.83 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$\text{Deflection at top under service lateral loads} = 39.27 \text{ mm} < 41.90 \text{ mm}$$

$D_s =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
$L =$	1500 mm	Pile embedment length
$f_l =$	3150 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
$f_2 =$	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

$$\text{Total Area over Pole} = 10.450000000000504 \text{ m}^2$$

Moment Wind =	5.03 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.60 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
$H_u =$	6.47 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
$M_u =$	12.07 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

$$\text{Applied Forces/Capacities} = 0.42 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

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

Assumed Soil Properties

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Gamma 18 Kn/m³ Friction angle 30 deg Cohesion 0 Kn/m³
 $K_0 = (1 - \sin(30)) / (1 + \sin(30))$
 $K_p = (1 + \sin(30)) / (1 - \sin(30))$

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter
L = 1500 mm Pile embedment length
f1 = 3150 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 5.03 Kn-m
Shear Wind = 1.60 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factor 0.55
Hu = 6.47 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu = 12.07 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.42 < 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 in 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 = 22.07 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 13.48 Kn

Uplift is ok

