

Job No.: Jamie McQueen - 1

Address: 323 Cemetery Rd, Maunu, New Zealand

Date: 20/03/2024

Latitude: -35.755291

Longitude: 174.237674

Elevation: 129.5 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	2.765 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.76	Design Wind Speed	39.86 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.95 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 Open

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

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 1.32 m $C_{p,e} = -0.9213$ $p_e = -0.78$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.97$ KPa

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 1.32 m To 2.63 m $C_{p,e} = -0.8894$ $p_e = -0.75$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.94$ 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 5 m $C_{p,e} = 0.7$ $p_e = 0.60$ KPa $p_{net} = 0.89$ KPa

For side wall $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 2.63 m $C_{p,e} =$ $p_e = -0.56$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.56$ KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.97 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.46 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.89 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.03 KPa

Design Summary

Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 4000 mm

Internal Rafter Span = 4850 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

$M_{1.35D}$	3.97 Kn-m	Capacity	10.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	253.90 %
$M_{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}$	8.94 Kn-m	Capacity	13.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	150.34 %
$M_{0.9D-W_nUp}$	-8.76 Kn-m	Capacity	-16.8 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	191.78 %

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V _{1.35D}	3.27 Kn	Capacity	28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	885.02 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	7.37 Kn	Capacity	38.6 Kn	Passing Percentage	523.74 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-7.23 Kn	Capacity	-48.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	667.22 %

Deflections

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

k₂ for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 7.235 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 20.83 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 9.78 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 50.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 7.37 kn Maximum upward = -7.23 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 f_{pj} = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 100 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

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

Capacity under short term loads = 21.67 Kn > -7.23 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 0 mm

Girt's Span = 4000 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 = 0.00 S₁ Downward = 10.36 S₁ Upward = Infinity

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

Capacity Checks

M _{Wind+Snow}	0.00 Kn-m	Capacity	0.00 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	NaN %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	0.00 Kn-m	Capacity	10.13 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	Infinity %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 0.00 mm

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

Sag during installation = 19.16 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm

Girt's Span = 3400 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 =0.66 S1 Downward =10.36 S1 Upward =20.14

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

Capacity Checks

M _{Wind+Snow}	1.16 Kn-m	Capacity	1.09 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	93.97 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	1.36 Kn-m	Capacity	10.13 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	744.85 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 20.22 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 34.00 mm

Sag during installation =10.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.36 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

175 SED H5 HIGH DENSITY (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	4200 mm
Area	27598 mm ²	As	20698.2421875 mm ²
I _x	60639381 mm ⁴	Z _x	646820 mm ³
I _y	60639381 mm ⁴	Z _y	646820 mm ³
Lateral Restraint	4200 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 10 m²

Dead	2.50 Kn	Live	2.50 Kn
Wind Down	4.60 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	5.89 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.56
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1 wind	1		

Material

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Peeling	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	49.725 MPa	fs =	2.84 MPa
fc =	28.125 MPa	fp =	8.66 MPa
ft =	29.64 MPa	E =	12874 MPa

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	346.16 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	14.34 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	47.03 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	207.70 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	8.61 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	28.22 Kn

Checks

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.44 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.20 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$\text{Deflection at top under service lateral loads} = 12.31 \text{ mm} < 42.00 \text{ mm}$$

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 =	1300 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	2074 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	5.89 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	2.84 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	5.80 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	7.36 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

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

Uplift Check

$$\text{Density of Concrete} = 24 \text{ Kn/m}^3$$

$$\text{Density of Timber Pole} = 5 \text{ Kn/m}^3$$

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

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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 x tan(30) x Pi 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 = 7.45 Kn

Uplift is ok