



**Job No.:** Nick White  
**Latitude:** -43.27728

**Address:** 25 Rossiters Road, Loburn 7472, New Zealand  
**Longitude:** 172.567465

**Date:** 02/12/2024  
**Elevation:** 50 m

### General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N4	Ground Snow Load	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	B
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	6.6 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.71	Design Wind Speed	36.19 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.79 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	Medium	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 6.6 m  $C_{p,e} = -0.9$   $p_e = -0.64$  KPa  $p_{net} = -0.64$  KPa

For roof  $C_{p,e}$  from 6.6 m To 13.2 m  $C_{p,e} = -0.5$   $p_e = -0.35$  KPa  $p_{net} = -0.35$  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 18 m  $C_{p,e} = 0.7$   $p_e = 0.50$  KPa  $p_{net} = 0.74$  KPa

For side wall  $C_{p,e}$  from 0 m To 6.6 m  $C_{p,e} =$   $p_e = -0.46$  KPa  $p_{net} = -0.46$  KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.64 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.37 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.74 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.85 KPa

### Design Summary

#### Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 4850 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)

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

K8 Upward = 0.75 S1 Downward = 11.27 S1 Upward = 18.41

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

#### Capacity Checks

$M_{1.35D}$	0.89 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	250.56 %
$M_{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nDn}$	2.46 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	120.73 %
$M_{0.9D-W_nUp}$	-1.1 Kn-m	Capacity	-2.79 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	253.64 %
$V_{1.35D}$	0.74 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1304.05 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nDn}$	2.03 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	633.50 %
$V_{0.9D-W_nUp}$	-0.91 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1767.03 %

#### 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 = 16.71 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 20.00 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 19.08 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 48.00 mm

#### Reactions

Second page

Maximum downward = 2.03 kn Maximum upward = -0.91 kn

Number of Blocking = 1 if 0 then no blocking required, if 1 then one midspan blocking required

### Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm Girt's Span = 5000 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 = 0.73 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

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	2.08 Kn-m	Capacity	2.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>130.77 %</b>
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	1.67 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>962.87 %</b>

#### Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 44.93 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 50.00 mm

Sag during installation = 37.90 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 1.67 kn

### Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm Girt's Span = 4500 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 = 0.45 S1 Downward = 11.27 S1 Upward = 25.20

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

#### Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.69 Kn-m	Capacity	1.70 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>100.59 %</b>
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	1.50 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>1072.00 %</b>

#### Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 29.48 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm

Sag during installation = 24.86 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 1.50 kn

### Middle Pole Design

#### Geometry

300 SED H5 (Minimum 325 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	6000 mm
Area	76660 mm <sup>2</sup>	As	57495.1171875 mm <sup>2</sup>
Ix	467896461 mm <sup>4</sup>	Zx	2994537 mm <sup>3</sup>
Iy	467896461 mm <sup>4</sup>	Zx	2994537 mm <sup>3</sup>
Lateral Restraint	6000 mm c/c		

**Loads**

Total Area over Pole = 45 m2

Dead	11.25 Kn	Live	11.25 Kn
Wind Down	16.65 Kn	Snow	28.35 Kn
Moment wind	34.63 Kn-m	Moment snow	7.41 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.71
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	783.06 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	61.69 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	136.15 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	469.84 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	37.01 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	81.69 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	626.45 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	49.35 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	108.92 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 = 44.48 mm < 60.00 mm

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

**Assumed 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 =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	2200 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	4950 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

**Loads**

Moment Wind =	34.63 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	Kn-m
Shear Wind =	6.99 Kn	Shear Snow =	7.41 Kn

**Pile Properties**

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	13.27 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	38.68 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

**Checks**

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.90 < 1 OK

**End Pole Design**

**Geometry For End Bay Pole**

**Geometry**

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

250 SED H5 (Minimum 275 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	6450 mm
Area	54091 mm <sup>2</sup>	As	40568.5546875 mm <sup>2</sup>
Ix	232952248 mm <sup>4</sup>	Zx	1774874 mm <sup>3</sup>
Iy	232952248 mm <sup>4</sup>	Zx	1774874 mm <sup>3</sup>
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

**Loads**

Total Area over Pole = 22.5 m<sup>2</sup>

Dead	5.63 Kn	Live	5.63 Kn
Wind Down	8.32 Kn	Snow	14.18 Kn
Moment Wind	11.54 Kn-m	Moment snow	2.47 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.47
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	368.95 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	24.41 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	96.07 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	221.37 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	14.65 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	57.64 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	295.16 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	19.53 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	76.85 Kn

**Checks**

$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.55 < 1$  OK

$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.30 < 1$  OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 32.68 mm < 65.83 mm

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1700 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	4950 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

**Loads**

Total Area over Pole = 22.5 m<sup>2</sup>

Moment Wind =	11.54 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	2.47 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	2.33 Kn	Shear Snow =	2.47 Kn

**Pile Properties**

Safety Factor	0.55	
Hu =	6.58 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	18.81 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

**Checks**

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.61 < 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 =	$(1 - \sin(30)) / (1 + \sin(30))$				

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

**Geometry For End Bay Pole**

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1700 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	4950 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

**Loads**

Moment Wind =	11.54 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	2.47 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	2.33 Kn	Shear Snow =	2.47 Kn

**Pile Properties**

Safety Factor	0.55	
Hu =	6.58 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	18.81 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

**Checks**

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.61 < 1 OK

**Uplift Check**

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(2200) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(2200)

Skin Friction = 39.09 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 42.41 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 18.68 Kn

Uplift is ok