

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

Job No.: EHB 82 - 1 **Address:** 57 Mason Road, Invercargill, New Zealand **Date:** 10/31/2023
Latitude: -46.4279 **Longitude:** 168.407401 **Elevation:** 28 m

General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N5	Ground Snow Load	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	B
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4.2 m
Wind Region	NZ4	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	46.76 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.31 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 = Gable Enclosed

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

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 4.2 m $C_{p,e} = -0.9$ $p_e = -1.06$ KPa $p_{net} = -1.06$ KPa

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 4.2 m To 8.40 m $C_{p,e} = -0.5$ $p_e = -0.59$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.59$ 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 13 m $C_{p,e} = 0.7$ $p_e = 0.83$ KPa $p_{net} = 1.22$ KPa

For side wall $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 4.20 m $C_{p,e} =$ $p_e = -0.77$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.77$ KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.06 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.63 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.22 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.18 KPa

Design Summary

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 750 mm Girt's Span = 4800 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 =0.75 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 _{Wind+Snow}	2.64 Kn-m	Capacity	2.79 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	105.68 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	2.20 Kn-m	Capacity	16.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	730.91 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 42.94 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 48.00 mm
Sag during installation = 32.19 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.20 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 750 mm Girt's Span = 4333 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 =0.79 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =17.49

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

Capacity Checks

M _{Wind+Snow}	2.15 Kn-m	Capacity	2.96 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	137.67 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	1.98 Kn-m	Capacity	16.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	812.12 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 28.52 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 43.33 mm

Sag during installation = 21.38 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.98 kn

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(1850) x Ks(1.5) x $0.5 \times \tan(30)$ x π x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1850)

Skin Friction = 27.64 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 31.36 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 26.05 Kn

Uplift is ok