Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

Job No.: Signature Homes		**Address:** Lot 23, 165-167 Matangi Road, Hamilton, New Zealand		**Date:** 08/11/2024	
Latitude: -37.802617		**Longitude:** 175.348411		**Elevation:** 45 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	B
Importance Level	2	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	500 Years	Max Height	6.439 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.71	Design Wind Speed	38.57 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.89 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	150 Years
Wind Category	High	Earthquake ARI	500		

Note: Wind lateral loads are governing over Earthquake loads, So only wind loads are considered in calculations

Pressure Coefficients and Pressues

Shed Type = Mono Enclosed

For roof Cp,i = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 2.84 m Cpe = -1.256 pe = -1.01 KPa pnet = -1.01 KPa

For roof CP,e from 2.84 m To 5.67 m Cpe = -0.722 pe = -0.58 KPa pnet = -0.58 KPa

For wall Windward Cp,i = -0.3 side Wall Cp,i = -0.3

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 6 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.56 KPa pnet = 0.83 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 5.67 m Cpe = pe = -0.52 KPa pnet = -0.52 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.01 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.34 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.83 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.96 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 750 mm	Purlin Span = 3850 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)

K1 Short term = 1 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 =1 K5 =1 K8 Downward =0.98

K8 Upward =0.46 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =25.13

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{1.35D}$	0.47 Kn-m	Capacity	1.79 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**380.85 %**
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	1.48 Kn-m	Capacity	2.38 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**160.81 %**
$M_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-1.09 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.39 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**63.76 %**
$V_{1.35D}$	0.49 Kn	Capacity	8.25 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1683.67 %**

Second page

$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	0.97 Kn	Capacity	11.00 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1134.02 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-1.13 Kn	Capacity	-13.75 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1216.81 %**

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 = 7.09 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/360 = 10.56 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 7.92 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/250 = 25.33 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward =0.97 kn   Maximum upward = -1.13 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 = 4000 mm   Internal Rafter Span = 5850 mm   Try Rafter 2x300x45 LVL13

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 =7.61   S1 Upward =7.61

Shear Capacity of timber =5.3 MPa   Bending Capacity of timber =48 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

$M_{1.35D}$	5.78 Kn-m	Capacity	31.1 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**538.06 %**
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	11.55 Kn-m	Capacity	41.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**359.13 %**
$M_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-13.43 Kn-m	Capacity	-51.84 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**386.00 %**
$V_{1.35D}$	3.95 Kn	Capacity	46.02 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1165.06 %**
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	7.90 Kn	Capacity	61.36 Kn	Passing Percentage	**776.71 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-9.18 Kn	Capacity	-76.7 Kn	Passing Percentage	**835.51 %**

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 11000 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 8.18 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/360 = 16.67 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 10.15 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/250 = 40.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward =7.90 kn   Maximum upward = -9.18 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 =J2 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 = 12.6 fpj = 22.7 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 = 29.11 Kn > -9.18 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2000 mm External Rafter Span = 5808 mm Try Rafter 300x45 LVL13

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 =0.88

K8 Upward =0.88 S1 Downward =15.50 S1 Upward =15.50

Shear Capacity of timber =5.3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber =48 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

$M_{1.35D}$	2.85 Kn-m	Capacity	13.69 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**480.35 %**
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	5.69 Kn-m	Capacity	18.26 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**320.91 %**
$M_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-6.62 Kn-m	Capacity	-22.82 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**344.71 %**
$V_{1.35D}$	1.96 Kn	Capacity	23.01 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1173.98 %**
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	3.92 Kn	Capacity	30.68 Kn	Passing Percentage	**782.65 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-4.56 Kn	Capacity	-38.35 Kn	Passing Percentage	**841.01 %**

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 11000 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 9.09 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/360= 16.67 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 10.15 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/250 = 40.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward =3.92 kn Maximum upward = -4.56 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 =J2 Joint Group for Pole = J5

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 12.6 fpj = 22.7 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 45 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

K11 = 2.0 fcj = 36.1 Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Eccentric Load check

V = phi x k1 x k4 x k5 x fs x b x ds .... (Eq 4.12) = -40.07 kn > -4.56 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -14.56 Kn > -4.56 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm Girt's Span = 2000 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 =0.88 S1 Downward =10.36 S1 Upward =15.45

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.33 Kn-m	Capacity	1.45 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**439.39 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	0.66 Kn	Capacity	10.13 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1534.85 %**

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 2.01 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/250 = 8.00 mm
Sag during installation = 1.20 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.66 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm Girt's Span = 3000 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 =0.72 S1 Downward =10.36 S1 Upward =18.92

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.75 Kn-m	Capacity	1.19 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**158.67 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	1.00 Kn	Capacity	10.13 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1013.00 %**

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 10.16 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 12.00 mm

Sag during installation =6.06 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.00 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

350 SED H5 (Minimum 375 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	6100 mm
Area	103154 mm2	As	77365.4296875 mm2
Ix	847191750 mm4	Zx	4674161 mm3
Iy	847191750 mm4	Zx	4674161 mm3
Lateral Restraint	3400 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 12 m2

Dead	3.00 Kn	Live	3.00 Kn
Wind Down	4.08 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	29.78 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	1.00
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	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	1485.42 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	135.74 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	183.20 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	891.25 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	81.44 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	109.92 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.23 < 1 OK

(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.05 < 1 OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 20.95 mm < 40.67 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 =	2100 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	4829 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	29.78 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	6.17 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	11.91 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	33.80 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.88 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

300 SED H5 (Minimum 325 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	6139 mm
Area	76660 mm2	As	57495.1171875 mm2
Ix	467896461 mm4	Zx	2994537 mm3
Iy	467896461 mm4	Zx	2994537 mm3
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 12 m2

Dead	3.00 Kn	Live	3.00 Kn
Wind Down	4.08 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	14.89 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.69
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	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	759.16 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	59.80 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	136.15 Kn

PhiNcx Dead	455.49 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	35.88 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	81.69 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.26 < 1 OK

(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.08 < 1 OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 19.97 mm < 42.82 mm

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1600 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	4829 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 12 m2

Moment Wind =	14.89 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	3.08 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	5.68 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	15.79 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.94 < 1 OK

Drained Lateral Strength of End 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 End Bay Pole

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1600 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	4829 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	14.89 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	3.08 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	5.68 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu =	15.79 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.94 < 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 into place concrete piles = 1.5

Formula to calculate Skin Friction = Safecty factor (0.55) x Density of Soil(18) x Height of Pile(2100) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(2100)

Skin Friction = 35.62 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 37.94 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 9.42 Kn

Uplift is ok