Job No.:
 509-97632C
 Address:
 842 Pekerau Road, Lake Ohia 0483, New Zealand
 Date:
 17/11/2024

 Latitude:
 -35.049205
 Longitude:
 173.384101
 Elevation:
 132 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	3.6 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	3.0	Design Wind Speed	45.43 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.24 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 Pressues**

Shed Type = Mono Enclosed

For roof Cp, i = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 1.65 m Cpe = -0.94 pe = -1.05 KPa pnet = -1.05 KPa

For roof CP,e from 1.65 m To 3.3 m Cpe = -0.88 pe = -0.98 KPa pnet = -0.98 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 = 0.78 KPa pnet = 1.15 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.3 m Cpe = pe = -0.72 KPa pnet = -0.72 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.05 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.42 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.15 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.34 KPa

### **Design Summary**

### **Purlin Design**

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 3450 mm Try Purlin 150x50 SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and 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 =0.73 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =18.72

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

### Capacity Checks

M1.35D	0.45 Kn-m	Capacity	1.26 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	280.00 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.35 Kn-m	Capacity	1.68 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	124.44 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-1.1 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.54 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	140.00 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.52 Kn	Capacity	7.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	1392.31 %

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 $V_{1.2D+1.5L~1.2D+Sn~1.2D+WnDn}$  1.12 Kn Capacity 9.65 Kn Passing Percentage 861.61 %  $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$  -1.28 Kn Capacity -12.06 Kn Passing Percentage 942.19 %

### 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 = 9.97 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 14.17 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 11.80 mm

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

### Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.12 kn Maximum upward = -1.28 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 = 3600 mm Internal Rafter Span = 5850 mm Try Rafter 2x240x45 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 = 6.71 S1 Upward = 6.71

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

# Capacity Checks

M1.35D	5.20 Kn-m	Capacity	19.9 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	382.69 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	11.09 Kn-m	Capacity	26.54 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	239.31 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-12.71 Kn-m	Capacity	-33.18 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	261.05 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	3.55 Kn	Capacity	36.82 Kn	Passing Percentage	1037.18 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	7.58 Kn	Capacity	49.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	647.49 %
V0.9D-WnUp	-8.69 Kn	Capacity	-61.36 Kn	Passing Percentage	706.10 %

### Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 14.38 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 25.00 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 18.91 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 60.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 7.58 kn Maximum upward = -8.69 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 > -8.69 Kn

### Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 1800 mm

External Rafter Span = 5830 mm

Try Rafter 240x45 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 = 0.94

K8 Upward =0.94 S1 Downward =13.82 S1 Upward =13.82

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

### Capacity Checks

M <sub>1.35D</sub>	2.58 Kn-m	Capacity	9.37 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	363.18 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	5.51 Kn-m	Capacity	12.49 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	226.68 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-6.31 Kn-m	Capacity	-15.61 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	247.39 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	1.77 Kn	Capacity	18.41 Kn	Passing Percentage	1040.11 %
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L</sub> 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	3.78 Kn	Capacity	24.54 Kn	Passing Percentage	649.21 %
V0.9D-WnUp	-4.33 Kn	Capacity	-30.68 Kn	Passing Percentage	708.55 %

### Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 15.98 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 18.91 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 25.00 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 60.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 3.78 kn Maximum upward = -4.33 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

 $V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds \dots (Eq 4.12) = -30.05 \text{ kn} > -4.33 \text{ Kn}$ 

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -14.56 Kn > -4.33 Kn

**Girt Design Front and Back** 

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm Girt's Span = 1800 mm Try Girt 150x50 SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward = 0.95 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 13.62

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 0.61 Kn-m Capacity 1.99 Kn-m Passing Percentage 326.23 % V<sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub> 1.35 Kn Capacity 12.06 Kn Passing Percentage 893.33 %

**Deflections** 

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 2.17 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 18.00 mm

Sag during installation = 0.64 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.35 kn

**Girt Design Sides** 

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm Girt's Span = 3000 mm Try Girt 150x50 SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and 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 = 9.63 S1 Upward = 17.59

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 1.68 Kn-m Capacity 1.65 Kn-m Passing Percentage **98.21 %**V<sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub> 2.24 Kn Capacity 12.06 Kn Passing Percentage **538.39 %** 

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 16.74 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

# Sag during installation =4.91 mm

### Reactions

Maximum = 2.24 kn

## Middle Pole Design

### Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3360 mm
Area	20729 mm2	As	15546.6796875 mm2
Ix	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Iy	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Lateral Restraint	3360 mm c/c		

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $10.8 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead	2.70 Kn	Live	2.70 Kn
Wind Down	4.54 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	2.97 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.64
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	1		

### Material

Peeling	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	36.3 MPa	$f_S =$	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

# Capacities

PhiNex Wind	190.16 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	7.79 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	36.81 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	114.10 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	4.67 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	22.09 Kn

## Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.43 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.20 < 1 OK$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 15.92 mm < 33.60 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= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2700 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 2.97 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.10 Kn

**Pile Properties** 

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.89 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.84 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.38 < 1 OK

# **End Pole Design**

# Geometry For End Bay Pole

## Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3360 mm
Area	20729 mm2	As	15546.6796875 mm2
Ix	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Iy	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3

mm c/c

Loads

Lateral Restraint

Total Area over Pole =  $10.8 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead	2.70 Kn	Live	2.70 Kn
Wind Down	4.54 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn

Moment Wind 1.48 Kn-m

 Phi
 0.8
 K8
 0.64

 K1 snow
 0.8
 K1 Dead
 0.6

K1wind 1

Material

Peeling	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	36.3 MPa	$f_S =$	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind 190.24 Kn PhiMnx Wind 7.79 Kn-m PhiVnx Wind 36.81 Kn

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PhiNcx Dead 114.15 Kn PhiMnx Dead 4.68 Kn-m PhiVnx Dead 22.09 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.24 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.09 < 1 \text{ OK}$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 8.51 mm < 35.91 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2700 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $10.8 \text{ m}^2$ 

Moment Wind = 1.48 Kn-m Shear Wind = 0.55 Kn

**Pile Properties** 

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.89 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.84 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.19 < 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

 $K0 = \frac{(1-\sin(30)) / (1+\sin(30))}{Kp} = \frac{(1+\sin(30)) / (1-\sin(30))}{(1-\sin(30))}$ 

**Geometry For End Bay Pole** 

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2700 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 1.48 Kn-m Shear Wind = 0.55 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.89 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

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Mu = 7.84 Kn-m

Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.19 < 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(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 = 17.91 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 8.91 Kn

Uplift is ok