Job No.:
 471 504655 - 2
 Address:
 227 Heard Road, Waihi 3681, New Zealand
 Date:
 3/2/2025

 Latitude:
 -37.384142
 Longitude:
 175.9183
 Elevation:
 278 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	4.2 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	3.0	Design Wind Speed	46.34 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.29 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 3.85 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -1.04 KPa pnet = -1.04 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.85 m To 7.70 m Cpe = -0.5 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 9 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.81 KPa pnet = 1.20 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.85 m Cpe = pe = -0.75 KPa pnet = -0.75 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.04 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.59 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.20 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.39 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 4350 mm Try Purlin 240x45 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 = 0.94

K8 Upward =0.60 S1 Downward =13.82 S1 Upward =21.36

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	0.72 Kn-m	Capacity	2.73 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	379.17 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.89 Kn-m	Capacity	3.64 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	192.59 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-1.73 Kn-m	Capacity	-2.93 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	169.36 %
V1 35D	0.66 Kn	Capacity	10.42 Kn	Passing Percentage	1578.79 %

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V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.74 Kn	Capacity	13.89 Kn	Passing Percentage	798.28 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-1.60 Kn	Capacity	-17.37 Kn	Passing Percentage	1085.63 %

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 = 6.92 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 17.92 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 9.17 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 43.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.74 kn Maximum upward = -1.60 kn

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

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2250 mm External Rafter Span = 4354 mm Try Rafter 290x45 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 = 0.89

K8 Upward =0.89 S1 Downward =15.23 S1 Upward =15.23

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	1.80 Kn-m	Capacity	3.78 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	210.00 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	4.75 Kn-m	Capacity	5.04 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	106.11 %
Mo.9D-WnUp	-4.35 Kn-m	Capacity	-6.29 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	144.60 %
V _{1.35D}	1.65 Kn	Capacity	12.59 Kn	Passing Percentage	763.03 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	4.36 Kn	Capacity	16.79 Kn	Passing Percentage	385.09 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-3.99 Kn	Capacity	-20.98 Kn	Passing Percentage	525.81 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 7.30 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 18.75 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 9.67 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 4.36 kn Maximum upward = -3.99 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

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 14.9 fpj = 12.9 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

 $V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds \dots (Eq 4.12) = -21.73 \text{ kn} > -3.99 \text{ Kn}$

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -9.75 Kn > -3.99 Kn

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 2250 mm

Intermediate Span = 3700 mm

Try Intermediate 2x190x45 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 = 0.98

K8 Upward =1.00 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =0.78

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	2.31 Kn-m	Capacity	6.06 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	262.34 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	2.50 Kn	Capacity	27.5 Kn	Passing Percentage	1100.00 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 23.71 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 37.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.50 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 0 mm

Girt's Span = 2250 mm

Try Girt SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Wet (Moisture in timber is less than 18% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

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

K8 Upward =NaN S1 Downward =NaN S1 Upward =NaN

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	NaN Kn-m	Passing Percentage	NaN %
$V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	0.00 Kn	Capacity	0.00 Kn	Passing Percentage	NaN %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = NaN mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 22.50 mm

Sag during installation = NaN mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 0 mm

Girt's Span = 2250 mm

Try Girt SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Wet (Moisture in timber is less than 18% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

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

K8 Upward =NaN S1 Downward =NaN S1 Upward =NaN

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 0.00 Kn-m Capacity NaN Kn-m Passing Percentage NaN % V0.9D-WnUp 0.00 Kn Capacity 0.00 Kn Passing Percentage NaN %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = $NaN \ mm$

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 22.50 mm

Sag during installation = NaN mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

175 SED H5 (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level) Dry Use Height 4000 mm

Area 27598 mm2 As 20698.2421875 mm2

Ix 60639381 mm4 Zx 646820 mm3 Iy 60639381 mm4 Zx 646820 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 10.125 m2

 Dead
 2.53 Kn
 Live
 2.53 Kn

 Wind Down
 5.97 Kn
 Snow
 0.00 Kn

Moment Wind 6.88 Kn-m

Phi 0.8 K8 0.61

K1 snow 0.	8 K1 Dead	0.6
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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	240.87 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	11.39 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	49.01 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	144.52 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	6.83 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	29.41 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.65 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.41 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 30.30 mm < 41.90 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3150 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 10.125 m2

Moment Wind = 6.88 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.18 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.40 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.11 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.85 < 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

6/7

L = 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3150 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 6.88 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.18 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.40 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.11 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.85 < 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(1700) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1700)

Skin Friction = 23.34 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 27.76 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 16.50 Kn

Uplift is ok