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### **General Input**

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N3	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	3	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4.2 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.31	Design Wind Speed	34.91 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.73 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 Pressues**

Shed Type = Mono Enclosed

For roof Cp, i = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.93 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.59 KPa pnet = -0.59 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.93 m To 7.85 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.33 KPa pnet = -0.33 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 13.6 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.46 KPa pnet = 0.68 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.93 m Cpe = pe = -0.43 KPa pnet = -0.43 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.59 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.35 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.68 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.79 KPa

#### **Design Summary**

## Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 4800 mm Internal Rafter Span = 9450 mm Try Rafter 2x360x63 LVL11

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

 $K1 \; Short \; term = 1 \qquad K1 \; Medium \; term = 0.8 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 1.00$ 

K8 Upward = 1.00 S1 Downward = 5.90 S1 Upward = 5.90

Shear Capacity of timber = 5 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 38 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

#### Capacity Checks

M1.35D	18.08 Kn-m	Capacity	48.16 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	266.37 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	36.17 Kn-m	Capacity	64.2 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	177.50 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-19.56 Kn-m	Capacity	-80.26 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	410.33 %
V1 35D	7.65 Kn	Capacity	72.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	953.46 %

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 $V_{1.2D+1.5L~1.2D+Sn~1.2D+WnDn}$  15.31 Kn Capacity 97.26 Kn Passing Percentage 635.27 %  $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$  -8.28 Kn Capacity -121.56 Kn Passing Percentage 1468.12 %

#### Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 9900 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 29.555 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 40.00 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 36.94 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 96.00 mm

### Reactions

Maximum downward = 15.31 kn Maximum upward = -8.28 kn

#### Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 3

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 = 126 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 = 43.67 Kn > -8.28 Kn

## Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 0 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

### Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 0.00 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 48.00 mm

Sag during installation = 32.19 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

# **Girt Design Sides**

Girt's Spacing = 0 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

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.00 Kn-m	Capacity	2.79 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	Infinity %
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	0.00 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	Infinity %

#### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 0.00 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 48.00 mm

Sag during installation =32.19 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

### Middle Pole Design

#### Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3900 mm
Area	35448 mm2	As	26585.7421875 mm2
Ix	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Iy	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Lateral Restraint	3900 mm c/c		

### Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $23.04 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead	5.76 Kn	Live	5.76 Kn
Wind Down	8.06 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	12.51 Kn-m		

 Phi
 0.8
 K8
 0.75

 K1 snow
 0.8
 K1 Dead
 0.6

K1wind 1

Material

Peeling Steaming Normal Dry Use

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fb =	36.3 MPa	fs =	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

#### Capacities

PhiNex Wind	383.29 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	20.53 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	229.98 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	12.32 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn

#### Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.66 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.42 < 1 OK$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 31.09 mm < 39.00 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

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

#### Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1600 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 = 12.51 Kn-m Shear Wind = 3.97 Kn

# Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 7.68 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 14.44 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.87 < 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(1600) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1600)

Skin Friction = 20.68 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 24.83 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 8.41 Kn

Uplift is ok