Job No.: Nathan0824 Address: 40A Osborne Road, Horsham Downs, Hamilton, New Date: 03/09/2024

Zealand

Latitude: -37.714425 **Longitude:** 175.236611 **Elevation:** 27.5 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	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.31	Design Wind Speed	37.18 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.83 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	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 1.9 m Cpe = -0.9053 pe = -0.68 KPa pnet = -0.68 KPa

For roof CP,e from 1.9 m To 3.8 m Cpe = -0.8973 pe = -0.67 KPa pnet = -0.67 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 7.5 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.52 KPa pnet = 0.77 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.8 m Cpe = pe = -0.49 KPa pnet = -0.49 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.68 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = $0.35\ KPa$

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.77 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.89 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 4650 mm Try Purlin 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 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward =0.44 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =25.48

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	0.82 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	271.95 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.01 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	147.76 %
M0.9D-WnUp	-1.11 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.66 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	149.55 %

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V1.35D	0.71 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1359.15 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.41 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	912.06 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-0.95 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1692.63 %

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 = 14.10 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 15.86 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 19.17 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 46.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.41 kn Maximum upward = -0.95 kn

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

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2400 mm

External Rafter Span = 3555 mm

Try Rafter 250x50 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 = 0.97

K8 Upward =0.97 S1 Downward =12.68 S1 Upward =12.68

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	1.28 Kn-m	Capacity	3.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	265.63 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.56 Kn-m	Capacity	4.53 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	176.95 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-1.73 Kn-m	Capacity	-5.67 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	327.75 %
$V_{1.35D}$	1.44 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	837.50 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} _{1.2D+Sn} _{1.2D+WnDn}	2.88 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	558.33 %
$V_{0.9 \mathrm{D-WnUp}}$	-1.94 Kn	Capacity	-20.10 Kn	Passing Percentage	1036.08 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 5.27 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 5.93 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 15.63 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 37.50 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 2.88 kn Maximum upward = -1.94 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 = 50 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

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

Eccentric Load check

 $V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds \dots (Eq 4.12) = -19.95 \text{ kn} > -1.94 \text{ Kn}$

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -1.94 Kn

Intermediate Design Front and Back

Intermediate Spacing = 2400 mm

Intermediate Span = 3449 mm

Try Intermediate 2x150x50 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 = 1.00 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 0.60

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

Capacity Checks

MWind+Snow	2.75 Kn-m	Capacity	4.2 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	152.73 %
$V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	3.19 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	756.11 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 22.42 mm

Limit byWoolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 34.49 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 3.19 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm

Girt's Span = 2400 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 =0.87 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =15.73

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

Capacity Checks

Mw $_{\text{ind+Snow}}$ 0.72 Kn-m Capacity 1.83 Kn-m Passing Percentage 254.17 % $V_{0.9D\text{-WnUp}}$ 1.20 Kn Capacity 12.06 Kn Passing Percentage 1005.00 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 4.59 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 24.00 mm

Sag during installation = 2.01 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.20 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm

Girt's Span = 3750 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 = 0.69 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 19.66

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.22 Kn-m	Capacity	1.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	118.03 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	1.30 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	927.69 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 18.94 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 37.50 mm

Sag during installation =11.99 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.30 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

175 SED H5 (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3700 mm
Area	27598 mm2	As	20698.2421875 mm2
Ix	60639381 mm4	Zx	646820 mm3
Iy	60639381 mm4	Zx	646820 mm3
Lateral Restraint	3700 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 18 m^2

Dead	4.50 Kn	Live	4.50 Kn
Wind Down	6.30 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	8.52 Kn-m		

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Phi	0.8	K8	0.68
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	271.46 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	12.83 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	49.01 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	162.88 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	7.70 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	29.41 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.72 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.50 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 31.57 mm < 37.00 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
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L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3000 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	8.52 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	2.84 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.56 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 9.86 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.86 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3750 mm
Area	20729 mm2	As	15546.6796875 mm2
Ix	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Iy	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 9 m2

Dead	2.25 Kn	Live	2.25 Kn
Wind Down	3.15 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	4.26 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.53
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	157.93 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	6.47 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	36.81 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	94.76 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	3.88 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	22.09 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.71 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.48 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 30.17 mm < 39.90 mm

$D_S =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L=	1300 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	3000 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 9 m2

Moment Wind =	4.26 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.42 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory

Hu = 4.55 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.02 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.53 < 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 = 3000 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 4.26 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.42 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.55 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.02 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.53 < 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(1400) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1400)

Skin Friction = 15.83 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 19.92 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 8.19 Kn

Uplift is ok