Job No.:
 446-264438
 Address:
 41 Wards Road, Rolleston, New Zealand
 Date:
 24/01/2024

 Latitude:
 -43.588986
 Longitude:
 172.367839
 Elevation:
 59.5 m

General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N4	Ground Snow Load	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	38.22 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.88 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 3.30 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.71 KPa pnet = -0.71 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.30 m To 6.60 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.39 KPa pnet = -0.39 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 15 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.55 KPa pnet = 0.81 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.30 m Cpe = pe = -0.51 KPa pnet = -0.51 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.71 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.42 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.81 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.94 KPa

Design Summary

Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 5000 mm Internal Rafter Span = 6850 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}	9.90 Kn-m	Capacity	31.1 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	314.14 %
$M_{1.2D+1.5L}$ 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	27.27 Kn-m	Capacity	41.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	152.11 %
Mo.9D-WnUp	-14.22 Kn-m	Capacity	-51.84 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	364.56 %

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Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022						
V _{1.35D}	5.78 Kn	Capacity	46.02 Kn	Passing Percentage	796.19 %	
V	15.93 Kn	Capacity	61.36 Kn	Passing Percentage	385.19 %	
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	13.93 KII	Сараспу	01.30 KII	1 assing 1 creentage	303.17 /0	
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-8.31 Kn	Capacity	-76.7 Kn	Passing Percentage	922.98 %	

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 18.945 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 24.91 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 29.17 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 70.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 15.93 kn Maximum upward = -8.31 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 > -8.31 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2500 mm

External Rafter Span = 6826 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}	4.91 Kn-m	Capacity	13.69 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	278.82 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	13.54 Kn-m	Capacity	18.26 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	134.86 %
M0.9D-WnUp	-7.06 Kn-m	Capacity	-22.82 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	323.23 %
V _{1.35D}	2.88 Kn	Capacity	23.01 Kn	Passing Percentage	798.96 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	7.94 Kn	Capacity	30.68 Kn	Passing Percentage	386.40 %
$V_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-4.14 Kn	Capacity	-38.35 Kn	Passing Percentage	926.33 %

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Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 21.05 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 24.91 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 29.17 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 70.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 7.94 kn Maximum upward = -4.14 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

 $V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds \dots (Eq 4.12) = -40.07 \text{ kn} > -4.14 \text{ Kn}$

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -14.56 Kn > -4.14 Kn

Intermediate Design Front and Back

Intermediate Spacing = 2500 mm

Intermediate Span = 2850 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 =0.54

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 2.28 Kn-m Capacity 4.2 Kn-m Passing Percentage 184.21 % $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$ 3.21 Kn-m Capacity -24.12 Kn-m Passing Percentage 751.40 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 24.18 mm

Limit byWoolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 28.50 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 3.21 kn

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 3500 mm Intermediat

Intermediate Span = 2550 mm

Try Intermediate 2x200x50 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 = 1.00 S1 Downward = 11.27 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
 1.28 Kn-m
 Capacity
 7.46 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 582.81 %

 V0.9D-WnUp
 2.01 Kn-m
 Capacity
 32.16 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 1600.00 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 9.15 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 25.50 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.01 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm

Girt's Span = 2500 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 = 0.86 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 16.05

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

Capacity Checks

 Mwind+Snow
 0.57 Kn-m
 Capacity
 1.80 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 315.79 %

 V0.9D-WnUp
 0.91 Kn-m
 Capacity
 12.06 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 1325.27 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 7.00 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 25.00 mm

Sag during installation = 2.37 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.91 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm

Girt's Span = 3500 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 = 0.72 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 19.00

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.12 Kn-m	Capacity	1.51 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	134.82 %
$V_{0.9D\text{-W}n\text{Up}}$	1.28 Kn-m	Capacity	12.06 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	942.19 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 26.88 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 35.00 mm

Sag during installation =9.10 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.28 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3300 mm
Area	35448 mm2	As	26585.7421875 mm2
Ix	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Iy	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Lateral Restraint	3401 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 17.5 m^2

Dead	4.38 Kn	Live	4.38 Kn
Wind Down	7.35 Kn	Snow	11.03 Kn
Moment wind	7.91 Kn-m	Moment snow	3.37 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.86
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	438.68 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	23.50 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	263.21 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	14.10 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	350.94 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	18.80 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	50.36 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.39 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.16 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 11.88 mm < 33.00 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 = 1500 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2250 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	7.91 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	Kn-m
Shear Wind =	3.52 Kn	Shear Snow =	3.37 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 8.02 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 11.12 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.71 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	2700 mm
Area	35448 mm2	As	26585.7421875 mm2
Ix	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Iy	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 17.5 m^2

Dead	4.38 Kn	Live	4.38 Kn
Wind Down	7.35 Kn	Snow	11.03 Kn
Moment Wind	3.96 Kn-m	Moment snow	1.68 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.97
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	495.72 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	26.55 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	297.43 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	15.93 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	396.58 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	21.24 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	50.36 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.19 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.07 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 5.39 mm < 29.93 mm

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L=	1300 mm	Pile embedment length

f1 = 2250 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 17.5 m^2

Moment Wind =	3.96 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	1.68 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.76 Kn	Shear Snow =	1.68 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.51 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.51 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 = 2250 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 3.96 Kn-m Moment Snow = 1.68 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.76 Kn Shear Snow = 1.68 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.51 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.51 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(1500) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1500)

Skin Friction = 18.17 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 22.07 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 8.49 Kn

Uplift is ok