

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

Job No.: Rob Shaw **Address:** 89 Pembertons Road, Sefton, New Zealand **Date:** 26/02/2024
Latitude: -43.240515 **Longitude:** 172.668045 **Elevation:** 29 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	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4 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 Pressures

Shed Type = Mono Open

For roof $C_{p,i} = 0.6578$

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 3.65 m $C_{p,e} = -0.9$ $p_e = -0.58$ KPa $p_{net} = -1.09$ KPa

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 3.65 m To 7.30 m $C_{p,e} = -0.5$ $p_e = -0.32$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.83$ KPa

For wall Windward $C_{p,i} = 0.6578$ side Wall $C_{p,i} = -0.5716$

For wall Windward and Leeward $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 12.90 m $C_{p,e} = 0.7$ $p_e = 0.55$ KPa $p_{net} = 1.09$ KPa

For side wall $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 3.65 m $C_{p,e} =$ $p_e = -0.51$ KPa $p_{net} = 0.03$ KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.09 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.70 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.09 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.94 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 850 mm Purlin Span = 4350 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 =0.47 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =24.64

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	0.68 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	327.94 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	2.01 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	147.76 %
M _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-1.74 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.76 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	101.15 %
V _{1.35D}	0.62 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1556.45 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	1.85 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	695.14 %
V _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-1.60 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1005.00 %

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 = 10.17 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 17.92 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 14.40 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 43.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward =1.85 kn Maximum upward = -1.60 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 = 4500 mm Internal Rafter Span = 4350 mm Try Rafter 2x300x50 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 =1.00 S1 Downward =6.81 S1 Upward =6.81

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

Capacity Checks

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M _{1.35D}	3.59 Kn-m	Capacity	10.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	280.78 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	10.64 Kn-m	Capacity	13.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	126.32 %
M _{0.9D-WnUp}	-9.21 Kn-m	Capacity	-16.8 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	182.41 %
V _{1.35D}	3.30 Kn	Capacity	28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	876.97 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	9.79 Kn	Capacity	38.6 Kn	Passing Percentage	394.28 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-8.47 Kn	Capacity	-48.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	569.54 %

Deflections

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

k₂ for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 5.34 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 18.75 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 8.405 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 9.79 kn Maximum upward = -8.47 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

Minimum Bolt edge, end and spacing for Load perpendicular to grains = 60 mm

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K₁₁ = 14.9 f_{pj} = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 100 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

K₁₁ = 2.0 f_{cj} = 36.1 Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Capacity under short term loads = 21.67 Kn > -8.47 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2250 mm External Rafter Span = 4314 mm Try Rafter 300x50 SG8 Dry

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

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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 = 13.93 S1 Upward = 13.93

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	1.77 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	266.67 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	5.23 Kn-m	Capacity	6.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	120.46 %
M _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-4.53 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	173.73 %
V _{1.35D}	1.64 Kn	Capacity	14.47 Kn	Passing Percentage	882.32 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	4.85 Kn	Capacity	19.30 Kn	Passing Percentage	397.94 %
V _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-4.20 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	574.29 %

Deflections

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

k₂ for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 5.93 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 18.75 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 8.40 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 4.85 kn Maximum upward = -4.20 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 f_{pj} = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 50 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

K₁₁ = 2.0 f_{cj} = 36.1 Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Eccentric Load check

V = $\phi \times k_1 \times k_4 \times k_5 \times f_s \times b \times d_s$ (Eq 4.12) = -25.20 kn > -4.20 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -4.20 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1000 mm

Girt's Span = 4500 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 =0.78 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =17.82

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

Capacity Checks

M _{Wind+Snow}	2.76 Kn-m	Capacity	2.90 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	105.07 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	2.45 Kn-m	Capacity	16.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	656.33 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 41.12 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm
Sag during installation = 24.86 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.45 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 1000 mm

Girt's Span = 4500 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 =0.78 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =17.82

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

Capacity Checks

M _{Wind+Snow}	2.76 Kn-m	Capacity	2.90 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	105.07 %
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V_{0.9D-WnUp} 2.45 Kn-m Capacity 16.08 Kn-m Passing Percentage **656.33 %**

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 41.12 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm

Sag during installation = 24.86 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.45 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

175 SED H5 (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3700 mm
Area	27598 mm ²	As	20698.2421875 mm ²
I _x	60639381 mm ⁴	Z _x	646820 mm ³
I _y	60639381 mm ⁴	Z _y	646820 mm ³
Lateral Restraint	1300 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 20.25 m²

Dead	5.06 Kn	Live	5.06 Kn
Wind Down	14.18 Kn	Snow	12.76 Kn
Moment wind	8.44 Kn-m	Moment snow	2.69 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K ₈	1.00
K ₁ snow	0.8	K ₁ Dead	0.6
K ₁ wind	1		

Material

Peeling	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
f _b =	36.3 MPa	f _s =	2.96 MPa
f _c =	18 MPa	f _p =	7.2 MPa
f _t =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

Capacities

PhiN _{Cx} Wind	397.41 Kn	PhiM _{Nx} Wind	18.78 Kn-m	PhiV _{Nx} Wind	49.01 Kn
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PhiNcx Dead	238.44 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	11.27 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	29.41 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	317.93 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	15.03 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	39.21 Kn

Checks

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.51 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.27 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$\text{Deflection at top under service lateral loads} = 31.26 \text{ mm} < 37.00 \text{ mm}$$

Drained Lateral Strength of Middle pile in cohesionless soils Free Head short pile

Assumed Soil Properties

Gamma	18 Kn/m ³	Friction angle	30 deg	Cohesion	0 Kn/m ³
K ₀ =	$(1 - \sin(30)) / (1 + \sin(30))$				
K _p =	$(1 + \sin(30)) / (1 - \sin(30))$				

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

D _s =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1350 mm	Pile embedment length
f ₁ =	3000 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f ₂ =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	8.44 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	Kn-m
Shear Wind =	2.81 Kn	Shear Snow =	2.69 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
H _u =	5.04 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
M _u =	8.91 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

$$\text{Applied Forces/Capacities} = 0.95 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

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Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3700 mm
Area	20729 mm ²	As	15546.6796875 mm ²
I _x	34210793 mm ⁴	Z _x	421056 mm ³
I _y	34210793 mm ⁴	Z _y	421056 mm ³
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 10.125 m²

Dead	2.53 Kn	Live	2.53 Kn
Wind Down	7.09 Kn	Snow	6.38 Kn
Moment Wind	4.22 Kn-m	Moment snow	1.35 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K ₈	0.54
K ₁ snow	0.8	K ₁ Dead	0.6
K ₁ wind	1		

Material

Peeling	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
f _b =	36.3 MPa	f _s =	2.96 MPa
f _c =	18 MPa	f _p =	7.2 MPa
f _t =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

Capacities

PhiN _{cx} Wind	161.75 Kn	PhiM _{nx} Wind	6.63 Kn-m	PhiV _{nx} Wind	36.81 Kn
PhiN _{cx} Dead	97.05 Kn	PhiM _{nx} Dead	3.98 Kn-m	PhiV _{nx} Dead	22.09 Kn
PhiN _{cx} Snow	129.40 Kn	PhiM _{nx} Snow	5.30 Kn-m	PhiV _{nx} Snow	29.45 Kn

Checks

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.72 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.49 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 29.88 mm < 39.90 mm

D _s =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1350 mm	Pile embedment length
f _l =	3000 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied

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$f_2 = 0 \text{ mm}$ Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 10.125 m²

Moment Wind =	4.22 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	1.35 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.41 Kn	Shear Snow =	1.35 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
$H_u =$	5.04 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
$M_u =$	8.91 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.47 < 1 OK

Drained Lateral Strength of End pile in cohesionless soils Free Head short pile

Assumed Soil Properties

Gamma	18 Kn/m ³	Friction angle	30 deg	Cohesion	0 Kn/m ³
$K_0 =$	$(1 - \sin(30)) / (1 + \sin(30))$				
$K_p =$	$(1 + \sin(30)) / (1 - \sin(30))$				

Geometry For End Bay Pole

$D_s =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
$L =$	1350 mm	Pile embedment length
$f_1 =$	3000 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
$f_2 =$	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	4.22 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	1.35 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.41 Kn	Shear Snow =	1.35 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
$H_u =$	5.04 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
$M_u =$	8.91 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = $0.47 < 1$ OK

Uplift Check

Density of Concrete = 24 Kn/m^3

Density of Timber Pole = 5 Kn/m^3

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

K_s (Lateral Earth Pressure Coefficient) for cast into place concrete piles = 1.5

Formula to calculate Skin Friction = Safety factor (0.55) x Density of Soil(18) x Height of Pile(1350) x $K_s(1.5)$ x $0.5 \times \tan(30) \times \pi \times \text{Dia of Pile}(0.6) \times \text{Height of Pile}(1350)$

Skin Friction = 14.72 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 18.67 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 17.52 Kn

Uplift is ok