

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

Job No.: 2501033 - 1 **Address:** 214 Eves Valley Road,, Brightwater, New Zealand **Date:** 3/10/2025
Latitude: -41.332654 **Longitude:** 173.077902 **Elevation:** 96 m

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	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.65 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.73	Design Wind Speed	40.56 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.99 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 $C_{p,i} = 0.5647$

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 3.0 m $C_{p,e} = -0.8492$ $p_e = -0.65$ KPa $p_{net} = -1.13$ KPa

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 3 m To 6.0 m $C_{p,e} = -0.5299$ $p_e = -0.40$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.88$ KPa

For wall Windward $C_{p,i} = 0.5647$ side Wall $C_{p,i} = -0.5838$

For wall Windward and Leeward $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 10 m $C_{p,e} = 0.7$ $p_e = 0.62$ KPa $p_{net} = 1.20$ KPa

For side wall $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 3.65 m $C_{p,e} =$ $p_e = -0.58$ KPa $p_{net} = 0.00$ KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.13 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.67 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.20 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.89 KPa

Design Summary

Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 3000 mm Internal Rafter Span = 2850 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)

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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

M _{1.35D}	1.03 Kn-m	Capacity	10.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	978.64 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	2.95 Kn-m	Capacity	13.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	455.59 %
M _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-2.76 Kn-m	Capacity	-16.8 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	608.70 %
V _{1.35D}	1.44 Kn	Capacity	28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	2009.72 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	4.15 Kn	Capacity	38.6 Kn	Passing Percentage	930.12 %
V _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-3.87 Kn	Capacity	-48.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	1246.51 %

Deflections

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

k₂ for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 0.705 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 12.50 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 1.085 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 4.15 kn Maximum upward = -3.87 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 > -3.87 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 750 mm

Girt's Span = 3000 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 =0.98 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =12.44

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

Capacity Checks

M _{Wind+Snow}	1.01 Kn-m	Capacity	2.05 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	202.97 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	1.35 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	893.33 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 10.07 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

Sag during installation = 4.91 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.35 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 750 mm

Girt's Span = 3000 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

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Reactions

Maximum = 1.35 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3360 mm
Area	20729 mm ²	As	15546.6796875 mm ²
Ix	34210793 mm ⁴	Zx	421056 mm ³
Iy	34210793 mm ⁴	Zy	421056 mm ³
Lateral Restraint	1300 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 9 m²

Dead	2.25 Kn	Live	2.25 Kn
Wind Down	6.03 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	4.44 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	1.00
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1 wind	1		

Material

Peeling	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	36.3 MPa	fs =	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	298.50 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	12.23 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	36.81 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	179.10 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	7.34 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	22.09 Kn

Checks

$$(M_x/\phi M_{nx}) + (N/\phi N_c) = 0.40 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$(M_x/\phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\phi N_c) = 0.17 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$\text{Deflection at top under service lateral loads} = 24.13 \text{ mm} < 33.60 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$K_0 = (1 - \sin(30)) / (1 + \sin(30))$$

$$K_p = (1 + \sin(30)) / (1 - \sin(30))$$

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L = 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2738 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 4.44 Kn-m

Shear Wind = 1.62 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.85 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.86 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

$$\text{Applied Forces/Capacities} = 0.56 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

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

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Ks (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(1300) x Ks(1.5) x $0.5 \times \tan(30)$ x π x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1300)

Skin Friction = 13.65 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 17.91 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 8.14 Kn

Uplift is ok