Job No.: 283 North Manakau Road Manakau - 1 **Address:** 283 North Manakau Road, Manakau, New Zealand **Date:** 13/12/2023

Latitude: -40.716241   **Longitude:** 175.244816   **Elevation:** 90 m

General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N1	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	3	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4.1 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	1.77	Design Wind Speed	42.03 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.06 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 $C_{p,i}$ = 0.6815

For roof $C_{P,e}$ from 0 m To 4.30 m C_{pe} = -0.9 p_e = -0.58 KPa p_{net} = -1.10 KPa

For roof $C_{P,e}$ from 4.30 m To 8.60 m C_{pe} = -0.5 p_e = -0.32 KPa p_{net} = -0.84 KPa

For wall Windward $C_{p,i}$ = 0.6815   side Wall $C_{p,i}$ = -0.4735

For wall Windward and Leeward $C_{P,e}$ from 0 m To 9 m C_{pe} = 0.7 p_e = 0.67 KPa p_{net} = 1.24 KPa

For side wall $C_{P,e}$ from 0 m To 4.30 m C_{pe} = p_e = -0.62 KPa p_{net} = -0.05 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.10 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.67 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.24 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.15 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 800 mm   Purlin Span = 4350 mm   Try Purlin 150x50 SG8 Dry

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Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and 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 =0.62   S1 Downward =9.63   S1 Upward =21.06

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{1.35D}$	0.64 Kn-m	Capacity	1.26 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**196.88 %**
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	1.84 Kn-m	Capacity	1.68 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**91.30 %**
$M_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-1.66 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**78.31 %**
$V_{1.35D}$	0.59 Kn	Capacity	7.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1227.12 %**
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	1.69 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	**571.01 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-1.52 Kn	Capacity	-12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	**793.42 %**

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 = 22.68 mm   Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 17.92 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 31.56 mm   Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 43.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward =1.69 kn   Maximum upward = -1.52 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 = 8850 mm   Try Rafter 2x360x63 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 =5.90   S1 Upward =5.90

Shear Capacity of timber =5.3 MPa   Bending Capacity of timber =48 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

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$M_{1.35D}$	14.87 Kn-m	Capacity	60.82 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**409.01 %**
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	42.73 Kn-m	Capacity	81.1 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**189.80 %**
$M_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-38.55 Kn-m	Capacity	-101.38 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**262.98 %**
$V_{1.35D}$	6.72 Kn	Capacity	77.32 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1150.60 %**
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	19.32 Kn	Capacity	103.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	**533.54 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-17.42 Kn	Capacity	-128.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	**739.72 %**

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 19.26 mm   Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 37.50 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 29.785 mm   Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 90.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward =19.32 kn   Maximum upward = -17.42 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 > -17.42 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 600 mm   Girt's Span = 4500 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

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.88 Kn-m	Capacity	2.05 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**109.04 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	1.67 Kn-m	Capacity	12.06 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**722.16 %**

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 42.16 mm   Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm
Sag during installation = 24.86 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.67 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 600 mm   Girt's Span = 4500 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

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.88 Kn-m	Capacity	2.05 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**109.04 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	1.67 Kn-m	Capacity	12.06 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**722.16 %**

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 42.16 mm   Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm

Sag during installation = 24.86 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.67 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

225 SED H5 (Minimum 250 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3740 mm
Area	44279 mm2	As	33209.1796875 mm2
Ix	156100441 mm4	Zx	1314530 mm3
Iy	156100441 mm4	Zx	1314530 mm3
Lateral Restraint	1300 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 20.25 m2

Dead	5.06 Kn	Live	5.06 Kn
Wind Down	13.57 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	16.27 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	1.00
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	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	637.62 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	38.17 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	78.64 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	382.57 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	22.90 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	47.18 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.46 < 1 OK

(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.22 < 1 OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 24.26 mm < 37.40 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

$K0 =$ $(1-\sin(30)) / (1+\sin(30))$

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

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

$Ds =$ 0.6 mm   Pile Diameter

$L =$ 1700 mm   Pile embedment length

$f1 =$ 3075 mm   Distance at which the shear force is applied

$f2 =$ 0 mm   Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =   16.27 Kn-m

Shear Wind =   5.29 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory   0.55

$Hu =$ 9.17 Kn   Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

$Mu =$ 16.97 Kn-m   Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.96 < 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(1700) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1700)

Skin Friction = 23.34 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 27.24 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 17.72 Kn

Uplift is ok

Skin Friction = 23.34 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 27.24 Kn

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