Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

Job No.: EHB 57 - 1 **Address:** 163 Dry Hills Lane Blenheim, Riverlands, New Zealand **Date:** 10/5/2023

Latitude: -46.086814 **Longitude:** 167.841517 **Elevation:** 103 m

General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N5	Ground Snow Load	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	B
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	5 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	39.89 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.95 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 = Gable Open

For roof Cp,i = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 5.0 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.77 KPa pnet = -0.77 KPa

For roof CP,e from 5 m To 10 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.43 KPa pnet = -0.43 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 24 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.60 KPa pnet = 0.89 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 5.0 m Cpe = pe = -0.56 KPa pnet = -0.56 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.77 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.46 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.89 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.03 KPa

Design Summary

Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 4800 mm Internal Rafter Span = 5850 mm Try Rafter 2x300x50 SG8 Dry

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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

$M_{1.35D}$	-3.98 Kn-m	Capacity	10.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**-253.27 %**
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	-10.98 Kn-m	Capacity	13.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**-122.40 %**
$M_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-6.43 Kn-m	Capacity	-16.8 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**261.28 %**
$V_{1.35D}$	6.38 Kn	Capacity	28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	**453.61 %**
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	17.58 Kn	Capacity	38.6 Kn	Passing Percentage	**219.57 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	15.41 Kn	Capacity	-48.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	**313.04 %**

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 15.06 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 25.00 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 36.64 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 60.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward =8.56 kn Maximum upward = 5.02 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 fpj = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 100 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

Second page

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

Capacity under short term loads = 21.67 Kn > 5.02 Kn

Prop on Sides = 1 2/SG820050Dry 1000mm Reaction Prop = 17.58 Kn down 15.41 Kn Up

Prop Combined axial and bending ratios (My/Phi x Mny)+(Nc/Phi x Ncy) should be less than or equal to 1

For Short Term Load = 0.92 < 1 OK

For Medium Term Load = 0.92 < 1 OK

For Long Term Load = 0.40 < 1 OK

Prop Connection check

Effective width of Pole used in Calculations = 225 mm -20mm (Margin for chamfer)

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 2

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

Angle of prop = 45 degree

Prop Connection Capacity under Short term loads: 24.85 Kn > 25.10 Kn OK

Prop Connection Capacity under Medium term loads: 19.88 Kn > 20.41 Kn OK

Prop Connection Capacity under Long term loads: 14.91 Kn > 6.71 Kn OK

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 0 mm Girt's Span = 4800 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 =0.75 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =18.41

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.00 Kn-m	Capacity	2.79 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**Infinity %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	0.00 Kn-m	Capacity	16.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**Infinity %**

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 0.00 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 48.00 mm

Sag during installation = 32.19 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 0 mm Girt's Span = 3000 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 =0.64 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =20.58

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.00 Kn-m	Capacity	2.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**Infinity %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	0.00 Kn-m	Capacity	16.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**Infinity %**

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 0.00 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

Sag during installation =4.91 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

225 SED H5 (Minimum 250 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	5700 mm
Area	44279 mm2	As	33209.1796875 mm2
Ix	156100441 mm4	Zx	1314530 mm3
	156100441 mm4		

Iy		Zx	1314530 mm3
Lateral Restraint	5700 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 28.8 m2

Dead	9.87 Kn	Live	7.68 Kn
Wind Down	14.13 Kn	Snow	19.31 Kn
Moment wind	6.35 Kn-m	Moment snow	5.59 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.49
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	314.47 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	18.83 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	78.64 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	188.68 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	11.30 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	47.18 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	251.58 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	15.06 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	62.91 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.77 < 1 OK

(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.53 < 1 OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 25.62 mm < 57.00 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 =	(1-sin(30)) / (1+sin(30))				
Kp =	(1+sin(30)) / (1-sin(30))				

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

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Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1350 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	3750 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	6.35 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	Kn-m
Shear Wind =	2.47 Kn	Shear Snow =	2.15 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	4.30 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	9.34 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.68 < 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(1350) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1350)

Skin Friction = 14.72 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 17.81 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 15.70 Kn

Uplift is ok