



**Job No.:** 412 Park  
**Latitude:** -37.782337

**Address:** 6966A State Highway 27, Matamata, New Zealand  
**Longitude:** 175.759352

**Date:** 08/05/2024  
**Elevation:** 56.5 m

### General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N0	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	B
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	5.7 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.2	Design Wind Speed	43.28 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.12 KPa	Lee Zone	YES	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 = Gable Open

For roof  $C_{p,i} = 0.648$

For roof  $C_{p,e}$  from 0 m To 5.70 m  $C_{p,e} = -0.9$   $p_e = -0.91$  KPa  $p_{net} = -1.70$  KPa

For roof  $C_{p,e}$  from 5.70 m To 11.40 m  $C_{p,e} = -0.5$   $p_e = -0.51$  KPa  $p_{net} = -1.30$  KPa

For wall Windward  $C_{p,i} = 0.648$  side Wall  $C_{p,i} = -0.5534$

For wall Windward and Leeward  $C_{p,e}$  from 0 m To 12 m  $C_{p,e} = 0.7$   $p_e = 0.71$  KPa  $p_{net} = 1.38$  KPa

For side wall  $C_{p,e}$  from 0 m To 5.70 m  $C_{p,e} =$   $p_e = -0.66$  KPa  $p_{net} = 0.01$  KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.70 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.77 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.38 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.22 KPa

### Design Summary

#### Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm

Purlin Span = 4850 mm

Try Purlin 300x50 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 = 0.94

K8 Upward = 0.54 S1 Downward = 13.93 S1 Upward = 22.75

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

#### Capacity Checks

M <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.89 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>530.34 %</b>
M <sub>1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S<sub>n</sub> 1.2D+W<sub>nDn</sub></sub>	2.83 Kn-m	Capacity	6.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>222.61 %</b>
M <sub>0.9D-W<sub>nUp</sub></sub>	-3.9 Kn-m	Capacity	-4.56 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>116.92 %</b>
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.74 Kn	Capacity	14.47 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>1955.41 %</b>

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$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	2.34 Kn	Capacity	19.30 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>824.79 %</b>
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-3.22 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>749.07 %</b>

**Deflections**

Modulus of Elasticity = 6700 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3 considering at least 4 members acting together

$k_2$  for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 4.95 mm                      Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 20.00 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 7.30 mm                      Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 48.00 mm

**Reactions**

Maximum downward = 2.34 kn    Maximum upward = -3.22 kn

Number of Blocking = 1    if 0 then no blocking required, if 1 then one midspan blocking required

**Intermediate Design Sides**

Intermediate Spacing = 3000 mm                      Intermediate Span = 5250 mm                      Try Intermediate 2x300x50 SG8 Dry

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

$K_1$  Short term = 1     $K_4$  = 1     $K_5$  = 1     $K_8$  Downward = 0.94

$K_8$  Upward = 1.00     $S_1$  Downward = 13.93     $S_1$  Upward = 1.06

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

**Capacity Checks**

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	7.13 Kn-m	Capacity	16.8 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>235.62 %</b>
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	5.43 Kn	Capacity	48.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>888.40 %</b>

**Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 33.695 mm                      Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 52.50 mm

**Reactions**

Maximum = 5.43 kn

**Girt Design Front and Back**

Girt's Spacing = 600 mm                      Girt's Span = 5000 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)

$K_1$  Short term = 1     $K_4$  = 1     $K_5$  = 1     $K_8$  Downward = 1.00

$K_8$  Upward = 0.73     $S_1$  Downward = 11.27     $S_1$  Upward = 18.79

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

**Capacity Checks**

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	Capacity
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	2.59 Kn-m		2.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>105.02 %</b>
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	2.07 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>776.81 %</b>

**Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 30.17 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 50.00 mm
Sag during installation = 37.90 mm	

**Reactions**

Maximum = 2.07 kn

**Girt Design Sides**

Girt's Spacing = 600 mm	Girt's Span = 3000 mm	Try Girt 300x50 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    K4 =1    K5 =1    K8 Downward =0.94

K8 Upward =0.77    S1 Downward =13.93    S1 Upward =17.99

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

**Capacity Checks**

M <sub>Wind+Snow</sub>	0.93 Kn-m	Capacity	6.46 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>694.62 %</b>
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	1.24 Kn	Capacity	24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	<b>1945.16 %</b>

**Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 1.16 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm
Sag during installation =4.91 mm	

**Reactions**

Maximum = 1.24 kn

**Middle Pole Design**

**Geometry**

275 SED H5 (Minimum 300 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	5370 mm
Area	64885 mm <sup>2</sup>	As	48663.8671875 mm <sup>2</sup>
I <sub>x</sub>	335197731 mm <sup>4</sup>	Z <sub>x</sub>	2331810 mm <sup>3</sup>
I <sub>y</sub>	335197731 mm <sup>4</sup>	Z <sub>y</sub>	2331810 mm <sup>3</sup>
Lateral Restraint	1300 mm c/c		

**Loads**

Total Area over Pole = 30 m<sup>2</sup>

Dead	7.50 Kn	Live	7.50 Kn
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Wind Down	23.10 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	37.07 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	934.35 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	67.72 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	115.24 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	560.61 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	40.63 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	69.14 Kn

**Checks**

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.59 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.34 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$\text{Deflection at top under service lateral loads} = 51.38 \text{ mm} < 53.70 \text{ mm}$$

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

**Assumed Soil Properties**

Gamma	18 Kn/m <sup>3</sup>	Friction angle	30 deg	Cohesion	0 Kn/m <sup>3</sup>
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 =	2200 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	4275 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

**Loads**

Moment Wind =	37.07 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	8.67 Kn

**Pile Properties**

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	14.65 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	37.42 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

**Checks**

$$\text{Applied Forces/Capacities} = 0.99 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

## End Pole Design

### Geometry For End Bay Pole

#### Geometry

250 SED H5 (Minimum 275 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	5550 mm
Area	54091 mm <sup>2</sup>	As	40568.5546875 mm <sup>2</sup>
Ix	232952248 mm <sup>4</sup>	Zx	1774874 mm <sup>3</sup>
Iy	232952248 mm <sup>4</sup>	Zy	1774874 mm <sup>3</sup>
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole = 15 m<sup>2</sup>

Dead	3.75 Kn	Live	3.75 Kn
Wind Down	11.55 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	12.36 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.62
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	479.09 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	31.70 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	96.07 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	287.46 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	19.02 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	57.64 Kn

#### Checks

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.43 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.19 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 26.09 mm < 56.86 mm

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1750 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	4275 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole = 15 m<sup>2</sup>

Moment Wind =	12.36 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	2.89 Kn

#### Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	7.93 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	19.81 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.62 < 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 =	$(1 - \sin(30)) / (1 + \sin(30))$				
Kp =	$(1 + \sin(30)) / (1 - \sin(30))$				

#### Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1750 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	4275 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Moment Wind =	12.36 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	2.89 Kn

#### Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	7.93 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	19.81 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.62 < 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 = Safety factor (0.55) x Density of Soil (18) x Height of Pile (2200) x Ks (1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile (0.6) x Height of Pile (2200)

Skin Friction = 39.09 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 42.94 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 44.25 Kn

Uplift is ok