Job No.:
 Hayden Ryan - 2
 Address:
 345 Perth RD, Okato, New Zealand
 Date:
 25/09/2024

 Latitude:
 -39.152386
 Longitude:
 173.866923
 Elevation:
 37.5 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	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	5.7 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	41.95 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 = Gable Enclosed

For roof Cp, i = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 5.7 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.86 KPa pnet = -0.86 KPa

For roof CP,e from 5.7 m To 11.41 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.48 KPa pnet = -0.48 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 12 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.67 KPa pnet = 0.99 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 5.7 m Cpe = pe = -0.62 KPa pnet = -0.62 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.86 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.51 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.99 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.96 KPa

### **Design Summary**

# **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 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	0.00 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	Infinity %

### **Deflections**

Second page

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

**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

**End Pole Design** 

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level) Dry Use 5550 mm Height 35448 mm2 26585.7421875 mm2 Area As 100042702 mm4 941578 mm3 Ix Zx 100042702 mm4 Zx 941578 mm3 Iy

 $Lateral \ Restraint \\ mm \ c/c$ 

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 14.4 m<sup>2</sup>

 Dead
 3.60 Kn
 Live
 3.60 Kn

 Wind Down
 7.34 Kn
 Snow
 0.00 Kn

 Moment Wind
 9.33 Kn-m

Phi 0.8 K8 0.42

K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
---------	-----	---------	-----

K1wind 1

Material

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

Capacities

PhiNex Wind	216.55 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	11.60 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	129.93 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	6.96 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn

#### Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.87 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.71 < 1 \text{ OK}$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 45.89 mm < 56.86 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1400 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 =  $14.4 \text{ m}^2$ 

Moment Wind = 9.33 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.18 Kn

# Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.31 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 10.60 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.88 < 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

 $K0 = \frac{(1-\sin(30)) / (1+\sin(30))}{Kp} = \frac{(1+\sin(30)) / (1-\sin(30))}{(1-\sin(30))}$ 

# Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L = 1400 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 = 9.33 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.18 Kn

**Pile Properties** 

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.31 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 10.60 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.88 < 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(1900) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1900)

Skin Friction = 29.16 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 32.97 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 18.29 Kn

Uplift is ok