Job No.:
 EHB 326 - 1
 Address:
 52 Blakie Road, Ryal Bush, New Zealand
 Date:
 3/10/2025

 Latitude:
 -46.270937
 Longitude:
 168.343023
 Elevation:
 28.5 m

### **General Input**

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N5	Ground Snow Load	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.7 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.11	Design Wind Speed	37.84 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.86 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 Open

For roof Cp,i = 0.6633

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.35 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.56 KPa pnet = -1.06 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.35 m To 6.70 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.31 KPa pnet = -0.81 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.6633 side Wall Cp, i = -0.5818

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 19.2 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.51 KPa pnet = 1.02 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.35 m Cpe = pe = -0.47 KPa pnet = 0.04 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.06 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.66 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.02 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.93 KPa

## **Design Summary**

## Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 4800 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)

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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 = 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**

M1.35D	15.86 Kn-m	Capacity	60.82 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	383.48 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	45.11 Kn-m	Capacity	81.1 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	179.78 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-39.24 Kn-m	Capacity	-101.38 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	258.36 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	7.17 Kn	Capacity	77.32 Kn	Passing Percentage	1078.38 %
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L</sub> 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	20.39 Kn	Capacity	103.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	505.54 %
$V_{0.9D\text{-W}n\text{Up}}$	-17.74 Kn	Capacity	-128.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	726.38 %

#### **Deflections**

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 20.545 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 37.50 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 31.58 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 90.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 20.39 kn Maximum upward = -17.74 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 > -17.74 Kn

## **Girt Design Front and Back**

Girt's Spacing = 0 mm Girt's Span = 2400 mm Try Girt SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Wet (Moisture in timber is less than 18% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = NaN

K8 Upward =NaN S1 Downward =NaN S1 Upward =NaN

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 NaN Kn-m Passing Percentage NaN %  $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$  0.00 Kn Capacity 0.00 Kn Passing Percentage NaN %

#### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = NaN mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 24.00 mm Sag during installation = NaN mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

## **Girt Design Sides**

Girt's Spacing = 0 mm Girt's Span = 2250 mm Try Girt SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Wet (Moisture in timber is less than 18% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = NaN

K8 Upward =NaN S1 Downward =NaN S1 Upward =NaN

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 = NaN mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 22.50 mm Sag during installation = NaN mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

## Middle Pole Design

## Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3400 mm
Area	35448 mm2	As	26585.7421875 mm2
Ix	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Iy	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Lateral Restraint	1300 mm c/c		

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole = 21.6 m2

Dead	5.40 Kn	Live	5.40 Kn
Wind Down	14.26 Kn	Snow	13.61 Kn
Moment wind	11.43 Kn-m	Moment snow	3.99 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	$f_S =$	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

## Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	510.45 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	27.34 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNex Dead	306.27 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	16.41 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	408.36 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	21.87 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	50.36 Kn

#### Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.47 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.23 < 1 OK$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 21.82 mm < 34.00 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

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

#### Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1700 mm Pile embedment length

fl = 2775 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Moment Wind = 11.43 Kn-m Moment Snow = Kn-m Shear Wind = 4.12 Kn Shear Snow = 3.99 Kn

#### Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 9.78 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 16.55 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

## Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.69 < 1 OK

# **Uplift Check**

Density of Concrete = 24 Kn/m<sup>3</sup>

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 = 27.76 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 18.04 Kn

Uplift is ok