

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

Job No.: 2501049

Address: 886 Abel Tasman Drive, Pohara, New Zealand

Date: 3/10/2025

Latitude: -40.830371

Longitude: 172.893032

Elevation: 4 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	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	D
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	5.2 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	1.0	Design Wind Speed	44.82 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.21 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	Very 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 $C_{p,i} = -0.3$

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 3.03 m $C_{p,e} = -1.105$ $p_e = -1.20$ KPa $p_{net} = -1.44$ KPa

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 3.03 m To 6.05 m $C_{p,e} = -0.7975$ $p_e = -0.87$ KPa $p_{net} = -1.11$ KPa

For wall Windward $C_{p,i} = -0.3$ side Wall $C_{p,i} = -0.3$

For wall Windward and Leeward $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 10.8 m $C_{p,e} = 0.7$ $p_e = 0.76$ KPa $p_{net} = 1.12$ KPa

For side wall $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 6.05 m $C_{p,e} =$ $p_e = -0.71$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.71$ KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.44 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.12 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.12 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.23 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm

Purlin Span = 3850 mm

Try Purlin 200x50 SG8 Dry

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 = 0.53 S1 Downward = 11.27 S1 Upward = 23.16

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	0.56 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	398.21 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	2.09 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	142.11 %
M _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-2.03 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.96 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	96.55 %
V _{1.35D}	0.58 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1663.79 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	1.17 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	1099.15 %
V _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-2.10 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	765.71 %

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 = 11.10 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 15.83 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 6.13 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 38.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.17 kn Maximum upward = -2.10 kn

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

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2000 mm External Rafter Span = 3512 mm Try Rafter 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 = 0.94 S1 Downward = 13.93 S1 Upward = 13.93

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	1.04 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	453.85 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	2.08 Kn-m	Capacity	6.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	302.88 %

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M _{0.9D-WnUp}	-3.75 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	209.87 %
V _{1.35D}	1.19 Kn	Capacity	14.47 Kn	Passing Percentage	1215.97 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	2.37 Kn	Capacity	19.30 Kn	Passing Percentage	814.35 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-4.27 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	564.87 %

Deflections

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

k₂ for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 1.53 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 13.75 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 1.42 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 33.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 2.37 kn Maximum upward = -4.27 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

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K₁₁ = 14.9 fpj = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 50 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

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

Eccentric Load check

V = $\phi \times k_1 \times k_4 \times k_5 \times f_s \times b \times d_s$ (Eq 4.12) = -25.20 kn > -4.27 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -4.27 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm

Girt's Span = 4000 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)

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K1 Short term = 1 K4 =1 K5 =1 K8 Downward =1.00

K8 Upward =0.92 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =14.36

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

Capacity Checks

M _{Wind+Snow}	1.79 Kn-m	Capacity	1.94 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	108.38 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	1.79 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	673.74 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 31.70 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm

Sag during installation = 15.52 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.79 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm Girt's Span = 3300 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 =0.75 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =18.44

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

Capacity Checks

M _{Wind+Snow}	1.22 Kn-m	Capacity	1.57 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	128.69 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	1.48 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	814.86 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 14.68 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 33.00 mm

Sag during installation =7.19 mm

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Reactions

Maximum = 1.48 kn

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	4900 mm
Area	35448 mm ²	As	26585.7421875 mm ²
Ix	100042702 mm ⁴	Zx	941578 mm ³
Iy	100042702 mm ⁴	Zx	941578 mm ³
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 6.600000000000146 m²

Dead	1.65 Kn	Live	1.65 Kn
Wind Down	0.79 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	5.82 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.53
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	270.45 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	14.49 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	162.27 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	8.69 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn

Checks

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.42 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.18 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

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Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 23.83 mm < 51.87 mm

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1400 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	3900 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 6.600000000000146 m²

Moment Wind =	5.82 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.49 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	4.61 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	10.42 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.56 < 1 OK

Drained Lateral Strength of End pile in cohesionless soils Free Head short pile

Assumed Soil Properties

Gamma	18 Kn/m ³	Friction angle	30 deg	Cohesion	0 Kn/m ³
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 =	1400 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	3900 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	5.82 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.49 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factor	0.55	
Hu =	4.61 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	10.42 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.56 < 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(1800) x Ks(1.5) x $0.5 \times \tan(30) \times \pi \times \text{Dia of Pile}(0.6) \times \text{Height of Pile}(1800)$

Skin Friction = 26.17 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 30.29 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 26.24 Kn

Uplift is ok