Job No.:
 2409027 - 1
 Address:
 81 McGowen Street, Puponga, New Zealand
 Date:
 31/10/2024

 Latitude:
 -40.528814
 Longitude:
 172.715831
 Elevation:
 44 m

General Input

| Roof Live Load | 0.25 KPa | Roof Dead Load | 0.25 KPa | Roof Live Point Load | 1.1 Kn |
|------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| Snow Zone | N2 | Ground Snow Load | 0 KPa | Roof Snow Load | 0 KPa |
| Earthquake Zone | 2 | Subsoil Category | D | Exposure Zone | C |
| Importance Level | 1 | Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI | 500 Years | Max Height | 3.6 m |
| Wind Region | NZ2 | Terrain Category | 3.0 | Design Wind Speed | 39.3 m/s |
| Wind Pressure | 0.93 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 Enclosed

For roof Cp, i = -0.5808

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 1.65 m Cpe = -0.94 pe = -0.58 KPa pnet = -0.90 KPa

For roof CP,e from 1.65 m To 3.30 m Cpe = -0.88 pe = -0.54 KPa pnet = -0.86 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.4639 side Wall Cp, i = -0.5808

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 6 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.51 KPa pnet = 0.92 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.30 m Cpe = pe = -0.48 KPa pnet = -0.07 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.90 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.62 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.92 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.88 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)

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 % |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------|
| M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn | 1.56 Kn-m | Capacity | 2.97 Kn-m | Passing Percentage | 190.38 % |
| $M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$ | -1.13 Kn-m | Capacity | -1.96 Kn-m | Passing Percentage | 173.45 % |
| V1 35D | 0.58 Kn | Capacity | 9.65 Kn | Passing Percentage | 1663.79 % |

Second page

 $V_{1.2D+1.5L~1.2D+Sn~1.2D+WnDn}$ 1.59 Kn Capacity 12.86 Kn Passing Percentage 808.81 % $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$ -1.17 Kn Capacity -16.08 Kn Passing Percentage 1374.36 %

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 = 6.56 mm

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

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 8.86 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 38.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.59 kn Maximum upward = -1.17 kn

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

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 3000 mm Intermediate Span = 3150 mm Try Intermediate 2x200x50 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 =1.00 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =0.67

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

Capacity Checks

 Mwind+Snow
 1.71 Kn-m
 Capacity
 7.46 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 436.26 %

 V0.9D-WnUp
 2.17 Kn
 Capacity
 32.16 Kn
 Passing Percentage
 1482.03 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 9.83 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 31.50 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.17 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 900 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)

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

MWind+Snow Capacity

3/6

 1.66 Kn-m
 1.94 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 116.87 %

 V_{0.9D-WnUp}
 1.66 Kn
 Capacity
 12.06 Kn
 Passing Percentage
 726.51 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 29.29 mm Lim

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm

Sag during installation = 15.52 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.66 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm Girt's Span = 3000 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 =0.79 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =17.59

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 0.93 Kn-m Capacity 1.65 Kn-m Passing Percentage 177.42 % V_{0.9D-WnUp} 1.24 Kn Capacity 12.06 Kn Passing Percentage 972.58 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 9.27 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

Sag during installation =4.91 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.24 kn

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

175 SED H5 (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level) Dry Use Height 3450 mm

Area 27598 mm2 As 20698.2421875 mm2 Ix 60639381 mm4 Zx 646820 mm3

Ix 60639381 mm4 Zx 646820 mm3
Iy 60639381 mm4 Zx 646820 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 12 m^2

| Dead | 3.00 Kn | Live | 3.00 Kn |
|-------------|-----------|------|---------|
| Wind Down | 7.44 Kn | Snow | 0.00 Kn |
| Moment Wind | 4.27 Kn-m | | |

 Phi
 0.8
 K8
 0.75

 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 | $\mathbf{E} =$ | 9257 MPa |

Capacities

| PhiNex Wind | 297.59 Kn | PhiMnx Wind | 14.07 Kn-m | PhiVnx Wind | 49.01 Kn |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| PhiNcx Dead | 178.56 Kn | PhiMnx Dead | 8.44 Kn-m | PhiVnx Dead | 29.41 Kn |

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.35 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.14 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 13.80 mm < 35.91 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2700 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 12 m^2

Moment Wind = 4.27 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.58 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.89 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.84 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.54 < 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

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

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

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2700 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 4.27 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.58 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.89 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.84 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.54 < 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(1300) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1300)

Skin Friction = 13.65 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 17.45 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 8.10 Kn

Uplift is ok