<u>Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022</u>

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Job No.: 210 Waitekauri Road Waihi **Address:** 210 Waitekauri Road, Waihi, New Zealand **Date:** 04/12/2024

Latitude: -37.397444 **Longitude:** 175.783616 **Elevation:** 87.5 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	4 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.54	Design Wind Speed	38.75 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.9 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 = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 1.85 m Cpe = -0.9625 pe = -0.78 KPa pnet = -0.78 KPa

For roof CP,e from 1.85 m To 3.70 m Cpe = -0.8688 pe = -0.70 KPa pnet = -0.70 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 6.40 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.57 KPa pnet = 0.84 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.70 m Cpe = pe = -0.53 KPa pnet = -0.53 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.78 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.43 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.84 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.98 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 4050 mm Try Purlin 190x45 SG8

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 =0.98

K8 Upward =0.43 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =25.78

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{1.35D}$	0.62 Kn-m	Capacity	1.79 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**288.71 %**
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	1.67 Kn-m	Capacity	2.38 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**142.51 %**
$M_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-1.02 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.32 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**129.41 %**
$V_{1.35D}$	0.62 Kn	Capacity	8.25 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1330.65 %**
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	1.33 Kn	Capacity	11.00 Kn	Passing Percentage	**827.07 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-1.01 Kn	Capacity	-13.75 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1361.39 %**

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 = 10.44 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 16.67 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 12.45 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward =1.33 kn Maximum upward = -1.01 kn

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

Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 4200 mm Internal Rafter Span = 6250 mm Try Rafter 2x240x63 LVL13

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 =1.00 S1 Downward =4.59 S1 Upward =4.59

Shear Capacity of timber =5.3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber =48 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

$M_{1.35D}$	6.92 Kn-m	Capacity	27.86 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**402.60 %**
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	14.97 Kn-m	Capacity	37.16 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**248.23 %**

$M_{0.9D\text{-}WnUp}$	-11.38 Kn-m	Capacity	-46.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**408.08 %**
$V_{1.35D}$	4.43 Kn	Capacity	51.54 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1163.43 %**
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	9.58 Kn	Capacity	68.72 Kn	Passing Percentage	**717.33 %**
$V_{0.9D\text{-}WnUp}$	-7.28 Kn	Capacity	-85.9 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1179.95 %**

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 15.515 mm   Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 26.67 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 20.545 mm   Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 64.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward =9.58 kn   Maximum upward = -7.28 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 =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 = 29.11 Kn > -7.28 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2100 mm   External Rafter Span = 3014 mm   Try Rafter 190x45 SG8

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 =0.98

K8 Upward =0.98 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =12.23

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{1.35D}$	0.80 Kn-m	Capacity	1.79 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**223.75 %**
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	1.74 Kn-m	Capacity	2.38 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**136.78 %**
$M_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-1.32 Kn-m	Capacity	-2.98 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**225.76 %**
$V_{1.35D}$	1.07 Kn	Capacity	8.25 Kn	Passing Percentage	**771.03 %**
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	2.31 Kn	Capacity	11.00 Kn	Passing Percentage	**476.19 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-1.76 Kn	Capacity	-13.75 Kn	Passing Percentage	**781.25 %**

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 6.19 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 13.33 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 7.38 mm	Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 32.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward =2.31 kn Maximum upward = -1.76 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 = 45 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 x k1 x k4 x k5 x fs x b x ds .... (Eq 4.12) = -12.28 kn > -1.76 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -9.75 Kn > -1.76 Kn

Intermediate Design Front and Back

Intermediate Spacing = 2100 mm   Intermediate Span = 3850 mm   Try Intermediate 2x190x45 SG8

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 =0.98

K8 Upward =1.00   S1 Downward =12.23   S1 Upward =0.80

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	3.27 Kn-m	Capacity	6.06 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**185.32 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	3.40 Kn	Capacity	-27.5 Kn	Passing Percentage	**808.82 %**

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 18.165 mm   Limit byWoolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 38.50 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 3.40 kn

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 1600 mm   Intermediate Span = 3700 mm   Try Intermediate 2x190x45 SG8

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 =0.98

K8 Upward =1.00   S1 Downward =12.23   S1 Upward =0.78

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.15 Kn-m	Capacity	6.06 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**526.96 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	1.24 Kn	Capacity	27.5 Kn	Passing Percentage	**2217.74 %**

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 11.805 mm   Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 37.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.24 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm   Girt's Span = 2100 mm   Try Girt 140x45 SG8

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 =0.87   S1 Downward =10.36   S1 Upward =15.83

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.60 Kn-m	Capacity	1.43 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**238.33 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	1.15 Kn	Capacity	10.13 Kn	Passing Percentage	**880.87 %**

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 4.01 mm   Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 21.00 mm
Sag during installation = 1.46 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.15 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm   Girt's Span = 1600 mm   Try Girt 140x45 SG8

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 =0.94   S1 Downward =10.36   S1 Upward =13.82

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.35 Kn-m	Capacity	1.55 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	**442.86 %**
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	0.87 Kn	Capacity	10.13 Kn	Passing Percentage	**1164.37 %**

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 1.35 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 16.00 mm
Sag during installation =0.49 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.87 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

225 UNI H5	Dry Use	Height	3700 mm
Area	39741 mm2	As	29805.46875 mm2
Ix	125741821 mm4	Zx	1117705 mm3
Iy	125741821 mm4	Zx	1117705 mm3
Lateral Restraint	3700 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 13.44 m2

Dead	3.36 Kn	Live	3.36 Kn
Wind Down	5.78 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	12.32 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.84
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	1		

Material

Shaving	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	34.325 MPa	fs =	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa

ft =	20.75 MPa	E =	8793 MPa

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	480.87 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	25.79 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	70.58 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	288.52 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	15.47 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	42.35 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.50 < 1 OK

(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.25 < 1 OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 23.17 mm < 37.00 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 =	(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 =	1600 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	3000 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	12.32 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	4.11 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	7.93 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	14.27 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.86 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

200 UNI H5	Dry Use	Height	3800 mm
Area	31400 mm2	As	23550 mm2
Ix	78500000 mm4	Zx	785000 mm3
Iy	78500000 mm4	Zx	785000 mm3
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 6.72 m2

Dead	1.68 Kn	Live	1.68 Kn
Wind Down	2.89 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	4.11 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.72
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	1		

Material

Shaving	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	34.325 MPa	fs =	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	20.75 MPa	E =	8793 MPa

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	325.30 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	15.51 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	55.77 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	195.18 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	9.31 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	33.46 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.28 < 1 OK

(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.09 < 1 OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 13.34 mm < 39.90 mm

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1300 mm	Pile embedment length

f1 =	3000 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 6.72 m2

Moment Wind =	4.11 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.37 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	4.55 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	8.02 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.51 < 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 =	1300 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	3000 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	4.11 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.37 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	4.55 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.02 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.51 < 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(1600) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1600)

Skin Friction = 20.68 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 24.58 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 7.46 Kn

Uplift is ok