

Job No.: EHB 128 - 1

Address: 57 Blackmore Road, Garston, New Zealand

Date: 24/01/2024

Latitude: -45.474083

Longitude: 168.68633

Elevation: 319 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	0.93 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	B
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	7.5 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	40.29 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.97 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 Pressures

Shed Type = Gable Open

For roof $C_{p,i} = -0.564$

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 3.48 m $C_{p,e} = -1.3$ $p_e = -1.14$ KPa $p_{net} = -1.59$ KPa

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 3.48 m To 5.0 m $C_{p,e} = -0.7$ $p_e = -0.61$ KPa $p_{net} = -1.06$ KPa

For wall Windward $C_{p,i} = 0.4576$ side Wall $C_{p,i} = -0.5984$

For wall Windward and Leeward $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 17 m $C_{p,e} = 0.7$ $p_e = 0.61$ KPa $p_{net} = 1.16$ KPa

For side wall $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 6.95 m $C_{p,e} =$ $p_e = -0.57$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.02$ KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.59 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.32 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.16 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.92 KPa

Design Summary

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2500 mm

External Rafter Span = 2891 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}	0.88 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	536.36 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	2.43 Kn-m	Capacity	6.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	259.26 %
M _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-3.57 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	220.45 %

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

V _{1.35D}	1.22 Kn	Capacity	14.47 Kn	Passing Percentage	1186.07 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	3.36 Kn	Capacity	19.30 Kn	Passing Percentage	574.40 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-4.93 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	489.25 %

Deflections

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

k₂ for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 1.30 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 12.50 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 1.43 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 3.36 kn Maximum upward = -4.93 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 f_{pj} = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 50 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

K₁₁ = 2.0 f_{cj} = 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 > -4.93 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -4.93 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 700 mm

Girt's Span = 5000 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 = 0.73 S₁ Downward = 11.27 S₁ Upward = 18.79

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

Capacity Checks

M _{Wind+Snow}	2.54 Kn-m	Capacity	2.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	107.09 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	2.03 Kn-m	Capacity	16.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	792.12 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 45.66 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 50.00 mm

Sag during installation = 37.90 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.03 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 700 mm

Girt's Span = 3000 mm

Try Girt 250x50 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 =0.97

K8 Upward =0.95 S1 Downward =12.68 S1 Upward =13.36

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.91 Kn-m	Capacity	5.57 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	612.09 %
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	1.22 Kn-m	Capacity	20.10 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	1647.54 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 3.03 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

Sag during installation =4.91 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.22 kn

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(2700) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x π x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(2700)

Skin Friction = 58.88 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 65.06 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 58.01 Kn

Uplift is ok