

Job No.: KJ2352**Address:** 15 James St, Coalgate, New Zealand**Date:** 14/08/2024**Latitude:** -43.482971**Longitude:** 171.967803**Elevation:** 236 m**General Input**

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N4	Ground Snow Load	1.21 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.71 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	B
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.59 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	36.95 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.82 KPa	Lee Zone	YES	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	Medium	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 m $C_{p,e} = -0.9$ $p_e = -0.64$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.64$ KPa

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 3 m To 6.0 m $C_{p,e} = -0.5$ $p_e = -0.36$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.36$ 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 7.3 m $C_{p,e} = 0.7$ $p_e = 0.53$ KPa $p_{net} = 0.77$ KPa

For side wall $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 3 m $C_{p,e} =$ $p_e = -0.48$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.48$ KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.64 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.40 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.77 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.79 KPa

Design Summary**Purlin Design**

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm

Purlin Span = 4601 mm

Try Purlin 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 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.97

K8 Upward = 0.36 S1 Downward = 12.68 S1 Upward = 28.51

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	0.8 Kn-m	Capacity	3.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	425.00 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	2.41 Kn-m	Capacity	4.53 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	187.97 %
M _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-0.99 Kn-m	Capacity	-2.09 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	211.11 %
V _{1.35D}	0.70 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	1722.86 %

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V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	2.09 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	769.38 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-0.86 Kn	Capacity	-20.10 Kn	Passing Percentage	2337.21 %

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 = 6.91 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 18.96 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 8.07 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 45.51 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 2.09 kn Maximum upward = -0.86 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 = 4751 mm Internal Rafter Span = 3500 mm Try Rafter 2x300x50 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 = 1.00 S₁ Downward = 6.81 S₁ Upward = 6.81

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	2.46 Kn-m	Capacity	10.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	409.76 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	7.35 Kn-m	Capacity	13.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	182.86 %
M _{0.9D-WnUp}	-3.02 Kn-m	Capacity	-16.8 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	556.29 %
V _{1.35D}	2.81 Kn	Capacity	28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	1029.89 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	8.40 Kn	Capacity	38.6 Kn	Passing Percentage	459.52 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-3.45 Kn	Capacity	-48.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	1398.26 %

Deflections

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

k₂ for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 2.44 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 15.21 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 3.165 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 36.50 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 8.40 kn Maximum upward = -3.45 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

Minimum Bolt edge, end and spacing for Load perpendicular to grains = 60 mm

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 14.9 fpj = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 100 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 = 21.67 Kn > -3.45 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm

Girt's Span = 4751 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 =0.87 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =15.65

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

Capacity Checks

M _{Wind+Snow}	1.96 Kn-m	Capacity	1.84 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	93.88 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	1.65 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	730.91 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 93.79 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 47.51 mm

Sag during installation = 30.89 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.65 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm

Girt's Span = 3650 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 =0.70 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =19.40

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	1.47 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	127.83 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	1.26 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	957.14 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 32.67 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 36.50 mm

Sag during installation = 10.76 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.26 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3340 mm
Area	20729 mm ²	As	15546.6796875 mm ²
I _x	34210793 mm ⁴	Z _x	421056 mm ³
I _y	34210793 mm ⁴	Z _y	421056 mm ³
Lateral Restraint	1300 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 17.34115 m²

Dead	4.34 Kn	Live	4.34 Kn
Wind Down	6.94 Kn	Snow	12.31 Kn
Moment wind	6.03 Kn-m	Moment snow	3.43 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K ₈	1.00
K ₁ snow	0.8	K ₁ Dead	0.6
K ₁ wind	1		

Material

Peeling	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
f _b =	36.3 MPa	f _s =	2.96 MPa
f _c =	18 MPa	f _p =	7.2 MPa
f _t =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

Capacities

PhiN _c Wind	298.50 Kn	PhiM _n Wind	12.23 Kn-m	PhiV _n Wind	36.81 Kn
PhiN _c Dead	179.10 Kn	PhiM _n Dead	7.34 Kn-m	PhiV _n Dead	22.09 Kn
PhiN _c Snow	238.80 Kn	PhiM _n Snow	9.78 Kn-m	PhiV _n Snow	29.45 Kn

Checks

$(M_x/\Phi M_n) + (N/\Phi N_c) = 0.57 < 1$ OK

$(M_x/\Phi M_n)^2 + (N/\Phi N_c) = 0.32 < 1$ OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 32.09 mm < 33.40 mm

Drained Lateral Strength of Middle 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
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$$K_0 = (1 - \sin(30)) / (1 + \sin(30))$$

$$K_p = (1 + \sin(30)) / (1 - \sin(30))$$

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1300 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	2693 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	6.03 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	Kn-m
Shear Wind =	2.24 Kn	Shear Snow =	3.43 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	4.90 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	7.83 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.77 < 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(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 = 17.91 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 7.20 Kn

Uplift is ok