

Job No.: LOT 5, 465 BARKERS RD **Address:** LOT 5, 465 BARKERS ROAD, LOBURN, New Zealand **Date:** 16/10/2024
Latitude: -43.268042 **Longitude:** 172.488798 **Elevation:** 82.5 m

General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N4	Ground Snow Load	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	3	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	B
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.6 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.34	Design Wind Speed	37.08 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.82 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 = Mono Open

For roof $C_{p,i} = 0.6566$

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 1.7 m $C_{p,e} = -0.9533$ $p_e = -0.58$ KPa $p_{net} = -1.07$ KPa

For roof $C_{p,e}$ from 1.7 m To 3.4 m $C_{p,e} = -0.8733$ $p_e = -0.54$ KPa $p_{net} = -1.03$ KPa

For wall Windward $C_{p,i} = 0.6566$ side Wall $C_{p,i} = -0.5693$

For wall Windward and Leeward $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 6 m $C_{p,e} = 0.7$ $p_e = 0.52$ KPa $p_{net} = 0.96$ KPa

For side wall $C_{p,e}$ from 0 m To 3.4 m $C_{p,e} =$ $p_e = -0.48$ KPa $p_{net} = -0.04$ KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.07 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.60 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.96 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.89 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 4350 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 = 0.80 S1 Downward = 11.27 S1 Upward = 17.42

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	0.72 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	309.72 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	1.98 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	150.00 %
M _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-1.8 Kn-m	Capacity	-2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	165.00 %
V _{1.35D}	0.66 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1462.12 %

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V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	1.82 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	706.59 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-1.65 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	974.55 %

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 = 10.76 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 17.92 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 14.35 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 43.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.82 kn Maximum upward = -1.65 kn

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

Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 4500 mm Internal Rafter Span = 5850 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}	3.99 Kn-m	Capacity	10.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	252.63 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	10.16 Kn-m	Capacity	13.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	132.28 %
M _{0.9D-WnUp}	9.84 Kn-m	Capacity	-16.8 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	170.73 %
V _{1.35D}	3.79 Kn	Capacity	28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	763.59 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn}	9.67 Kn	Capacity	38.6 Kn	Passing Percentage	399.17 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	13.76 Kn	Capacity	-48.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	350.58 %

Deflections

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

k₂ for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 11 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 25.00 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 21.5 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 60.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 9.67 kn Maximum upward = 13.76 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

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

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

$K_{11} = 14.9$ $f_{pj} = 12.9$ Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 100 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

$K_{11} = 2.0$ $f_{ej} = 36.1$ Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Capacity under short term loads = 21.67 Kn > 13.76 Kn

Prop on Sides = 2 2/SG815050Dry 800mm Reaction Prop = 16.74 Kn down 17.91 Kn Up

Prop Combined axial and bending ratios $(M_y/\Phi \times M_{ny}) + (N_c/\Phi \times N_{cy})$ should be less than or equal to 1

For Short Term Load = 0.79 < 1 OK

For Medium Term Load = 0.92 < 1 OK

For Long Term Load = 0.49 < 1 OK

Prop Connection check

Effective width of Pole used in Calculations = 175 mm -20mm (Margin for chamfer)

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 2

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

Angle of prop = 45 degree

Prop Connection Capacity under Short term loads: 24.85 Kn > 17.91 Kn OK

Prop Connection Capacity under Medium term loads: 19.88 Kn > 16.74 Kn OK

Prop Connection Capacity under Long term loads: 14.91 Kn > 6.61 Kn OK

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2250 mm

External Rafter Span = 5813 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)

K_1 Short term = 1 K_1 Medium term = 0.8 K_1 Long term = 0.6 $K_4 = 1$ $K_5 = 1$ K_8 Downward = 0.94

K_8 Upward = 0.94 S_1 Downward = 13.93 S_1 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}	3.21 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	147.04 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	8.84 Kn-m	Capacity	6.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	71.27 %
M _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-8.03 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	98.01 %
V _{1.35D}	2.21 Kn	Capacity	14.47 Kn	Passing Percentage	654.75 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+S_n 1.2D+W_nD_n}	6.08 Kn	Capacity	19.30 Kn	Passing Percentage	317.43 %
V _{0.9D-W_nUp}	-5.53 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	436.17 %

Deflections

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

k₂ for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 18.75 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 25.00 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 25.00 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 60.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 6.08 kn Maximum upward = -5.53 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 > -5.53 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -5.53 Kn

Intermediate Design Front and Back

Intermediate Spacing = 2250 mm

Intermediate Span = 3049 mm

Try Intermediate 2x150x50 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 = 1.00 S₁ Downward = 9.63 S₁ Upward = 0.56

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

Capacity Checks

M _{Wind+Snow}	2.51 Kn-m	Capacity	4.2 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	167.33 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	3.29 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	733.13 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 31.025 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 30.49 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 3.29 kn

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 3000 mm

Intermediate Span = 3250 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 =0.68

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.90 Kn-m	Capacity	7.46 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	392.63 %
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	2.34 Kn	Capacity	32.16 Kn	Passing Percentage	1374.36 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 22.51 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 32.50 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.34 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm

Girt's Span = 2250 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 =0.89 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =15.23

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.79 Kn-m	Capacity	1.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	236.71 %
$V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	1.40 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	861.43 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 7.32 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 22.50 mm

Sag during installation = 1.55 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.40 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm

Girt's Span = 3000 mm

Try Girt 150x50 SG8 Dry

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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

M _{Wind+Snow}	1.40 Kn-m	Capacity	1.65 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	117.86 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	1.87 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	644.92 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 23.14 mm

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

Sag during installation =4.91 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.87 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

175 SED H5 (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3300 mm
Area	27598 mm ²	As	20698.2421875 mm ²
I _x	60639381 mm ⁴	Z _x	646820 mm ³
I _y	60639381 mm ⁴	Z _y	646820 mm ³
Lateral Restraint	1300 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 13.5 m²

Dead	4.44 Kn	Live	3.42 Kn
Wind Down	8.21 Kn	Snow	8.63 Kn
Moment wind	5.40 Kn-m	Moment snow	6.61 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	1.00
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	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 _{Cx} Wind	397.41 Kn	PhiM _{Nx} Wind	18.78 Kn-m	PhiV _{Nx} Wind	49.01 Kn
PhiN _{Cx} Dead	238.44 Kn	PhiM _{Nx} Dead	11.27 Kn-m	PhiV _{Nx} Dead	29.41 Kn

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PhiNcx Snow	317.93 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	15.03 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	39.21 Kn
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Checks

$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.65 < 1$ OK

$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.41 < 1$ OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 28.87 mm < 33.00 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
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 =	1450 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 =	5.40 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	Kn-m
Shear Wind =	3.60 Kn	Shear Snow =	3.64 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	6.55 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	10.61 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.56 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3300 mm
Area	20729 mm ²	As	15546.6796875 mm ²
Ix	34210793 mm ⁴	Zx	421056 mm ³
Iy	34210793 mm ⁴	Zy	421056 mm ³
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 13.5 m²

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Dead	3.38 Kn	Live	3.38 Kn
Wind Down	8.10 Kn	Snow	8.51 Kn
Moment Wind	4.85 Kn-m	Moment snow	1.82 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.66
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	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	195.59 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	8.01 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	36.81 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	117.35 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	4.81 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	22.09 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	156.47 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	6.41 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	29.45 Kn

Checks

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx}) + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.69 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$(M_x/\Phi M_{nx})^2 + (N/\Phi N_{cx}) = 0.46 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$\text{Deflection at top under service lateral loads} = 27.84 \text{ mm} < 35.91 \text{ mm}$$

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1450 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

$$\text{Total Area over Pole} = 13.5 \text{ m}^2$$

Moment Wind =	4.85 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	1.82 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.80 Kn	Shear Snow =	1.82 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	6.55 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	10.61 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

$$\text{Applied Forces/Capacities} = 0.46 < 1 \text{ OK}$$

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

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

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1450 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 =	4.85 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	1.82 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.80 Kn	Shear Snow =	1.82 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	6.55 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	10.61 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.46 < 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(1450) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1450)

Skin Friction = 16.98 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 21.22 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 11.41 Kn

Uplift is ok