



Building Code Clause(s).....B1.....

## PRODUCER STATEMENT – PS1 – DESIGN

(Guidance notes on the use of this form are printed on page 2)

**ISSUED BY:** KEVIN O'CONNOR & ASSOCIATES LIMITED.....

(Design Firm)

**TO:** TKKM O Tamaki Nui A Rua..... REF: 115520.....

(Owner/Developer)

**TO BE SUPPLIED TO:** Tararua District Council.....

(Building Consent Authority)

**IN RESPECT OF:** Ridge Beam, Entry Portal and Foundations to Block B.....

(Description of Building Work)

**AT:** 36 Makirakiri Road, Dannevirke.....

(Address)

..... **LOT** 1..... **DP** 23991... **SO** .....

We have been engaged by the owner/developer referred to above to provide Design of a Ridge Beam and Entry Portal to Block B services in respect of the requirements of

(Extent of Engagement)

Clause(s) ..... B1..... of the Building Code for

All ☐ or Part only ☒ (as specified in the attachment to this statement), of the proposed building work.

The design carried out by us has been prepared in accordance with:

☒ Compliance Documents issued by the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment NZS1170(parts), NZS3101, NZS3404 or

(verification method / acceptable solution)

☐ Alternative solution as per the attached schedule .....

The proposed building work covered by this producer statement is described on the drawings titled TKKM O

Tamaki Bui A Rua Block B and numbered 115520 SK01-SK13 ; together with the specification, and other documents set out in the schedule attached to this statement.

**On behalf of the Design Firm**, and subject to:

(i) Site verification of the following design assumptions safe ground bearing capacity of 100kPa.....

(ii) All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements;

**I believe on reasonable grounds** that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawings, specifications, and other documents provided or listed in the attached schedule, will comply with the relevant provisions of the Building Code and that b), the persons who have undertaken the design have the necessary competency to do so. I also recommend the following level of construction monitoring/observation:

☐ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 (Engineering Categories) or ☐ as per agreement with owner/developer (Architectural)

I, DAMIAN EDWIN LINEHAN..... am:  
(Name of Design Professional)

☒ CPEng No. 1004738.....#

☐ Reg Arch ..... #

I am a Member of : ☒ IPENZ ☐ NZIA and hold the following qualifications CPEng, BE(Hons)Civil.....

The Design Firm issuing this statement holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000\*.

The Design Firm is a member of ACENZ: ☒

SIGNED BY DAMIAN EDWIN LINEHAN

ON BEHALF OF KEVIN O'CONNOR & ASSOCIATES LIMITED  
(Design Firm)

Date...9<sup>th</sup> February 2016..... (signature).....

*Note: This statement shall only be relied upon by the Building Consent Authority named above. Liability under this statement accrues to the Design Firm only. The total maximum amount of damages payable arising from this statement and all other statements provided to the Building Consent Authority in relation to this building work, whether in contract, tort or otherwise (including negligence), is limited to the sum of \$200,000\*.*

This form is to accompany **Form 2 of the Building (Forms) Regulations 2004** for the application of a Building Consent.

THIS FORM AND ITS CONDITIONS ARE COPYRIGHT TO ACENZ, IPENZ AND NZIA

## GUIDANCE ON USE OF PRODUCER STATEMENTS

Producer statements were first introduced with the Building Act 1991. The producer statements were developed by a combined task committee consisting of members of the New Zealand Institute of Architects, Institution of Professional Engineers New Zealand, Association of Consulting Engineers New Zealand in consultation with the Building Officials Institute of New Zealand. The original suit of producer statements has been revised at the date of this form as a result of enactment of the Building Act (2004) by these organisations to ensure standard use within the industry.

The producer statement system is intended to provide Building Consent Authorities (BCAs) with reasonable grounds for the issue of a Building Consent or a Code Compliance Certificate, without having to duplicate design or construction checking undertaken by others.

**PS1 Design** Intended for use by a suitably qualified independent design professional in circumstances where the BCA accepts a producer statement for establishing reasonable grounds to issue a Building Consent;

**PS2 Design Review** Intended for use by a suitably qualified independent design professional where the BCA accepts an independent design professional's review as the basis for establishing reasonable grounds to issue a Building Consent;

**PS3 Construction** Forms commonly used as a certificate of completion of building work are Schedule 6 of NZS 3910:2013 or Schedules E1/E2 of NZIA's SCC 2011<sup>2</sup>

**PS4 Construction Review** Intended for use by a suitably qualified independent design professional who undertakes construction monitoring of the building works where the BCA requests a producer statement prior to issuing a Code Compliance Certificate.

This must be accompanied by a statement of completion of building work (Schedule 6).

The following guidelines are provided by ACENZ, IPENZ and NZIA to interpret the Producer Statement.

### Competence of Design Professional

This statement is made by a Design Firm that has undertaken a contract of services for the services named, and is signed by a person authorised by that firm to verify the processes within the firm and competence of its designers.

A competent design professional will have a professional qualification and proven current competence through registration on a national competence based register, either as a Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng) or a Registered Architect.

Membership of a professional body, such as the Institution of Professional Engineers New Zealand (IPENZ) or the New Zealand Institute of Architects (NZIA), provides additional assurance of the designer's standing within the profession. If the design firm is a member of the Association of Consulting Engineers New Zealand (ACENZ), this provides additional assurance about the standing of the firm.

Persons or firms meeting these criteria satisfy the term "suitably qualified independent design professional".

### \*Professional Indemnity Insurance

As part of membership requirements, ACENZ requires all member firms to hold Professional Indemnity Insurance to a minimum level.

The PI Insurance minimum stated on the front of this form reflects standard, small projects. If the parties deem this inappropriate for large projects the minimum may be up to \$500,000.

### Professional Services during Construction Phase

There are several levels of service which a Design Firm may provide during the construction phase of a project (CM1-CM5 for Engineers<sup>3</sup>). The Building Consent Authority is encouraged to require that the service to be provided by the Design Firm is appropriate for the project concerned.

### Requirement to provide Producer Statement PS4

Building Consent Authorities should ensure that the applicant is aware of any requirement for producer statements for the construction phase of building work at the time the building consent is issued as no design professional should be expected to provide a producer statement unless such a requirement forms part of the Design firm's engagement.

### Attached Particulars

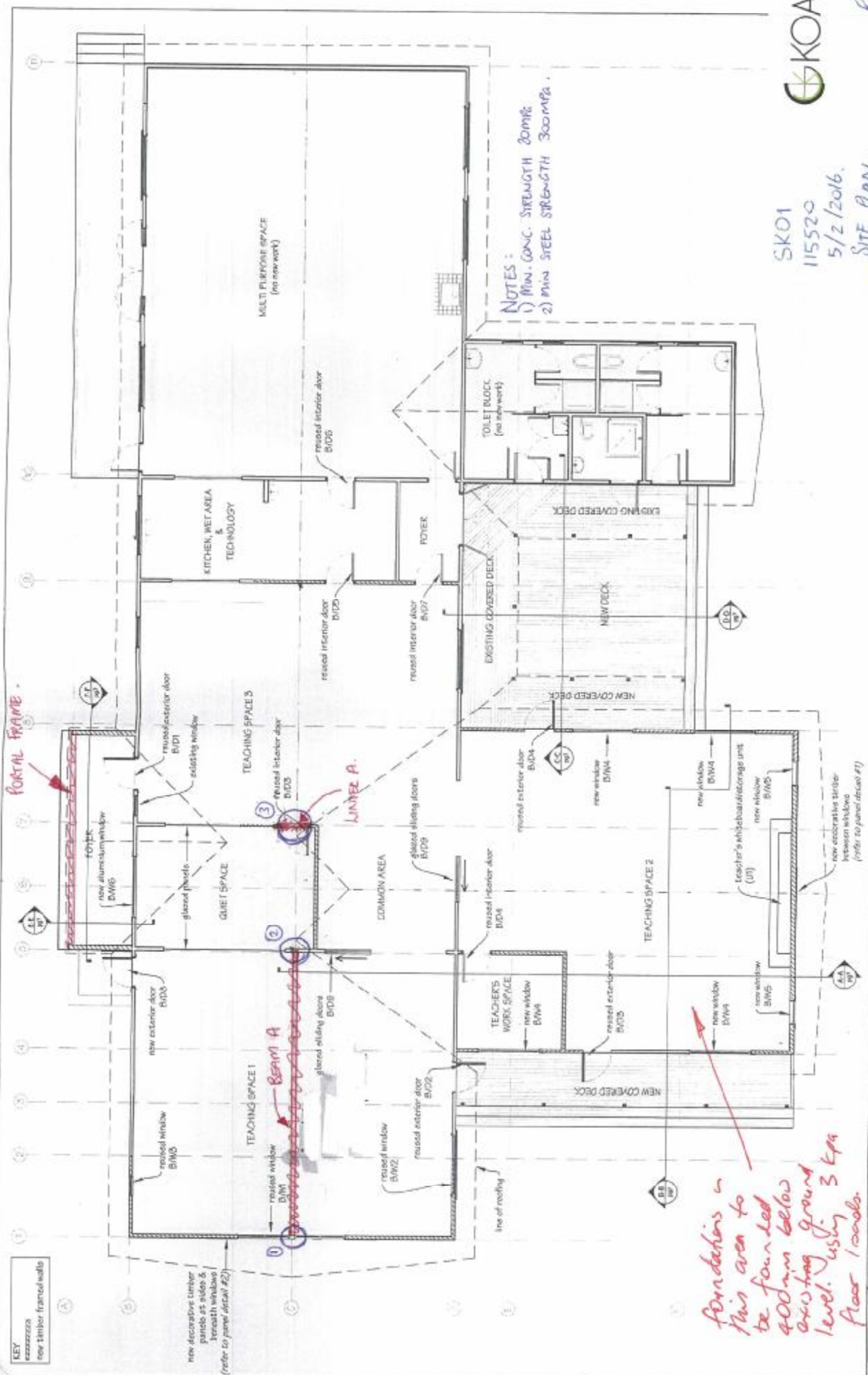
Attached particulars referred to in this producer statement refer to supplementary information appended to the producer statement.

### Refer Also:

- <sup>1</sup> Conditions of Contract for Building & Civil Engineering Construction NZS 3910: 2013
- <sup>2</sup> NZIA Standard Conditions of Contract SCC 2011
- <sup>3</sup> Guideline on the Briefing & Engagement for Consulting Engineering Services (ACENZ/IPENZ 2004)
- <sup>4</sup> PN Guidelines on Producer Statements

[www.acenz.org.nz](http://www.acenz.org.nz)  
[www.ipenz.org.nz](http://www.ipenz.org.nz)  
[www.nzia.co.nz](http://www.nzia.co.nz)





NOTES:  
1) MIN. CONC. STRENGTH 20MPa  
2) MIN STEEL STRENGTH 300MPa

SK01  
115520  
5/2/2016  
SITE PLAN

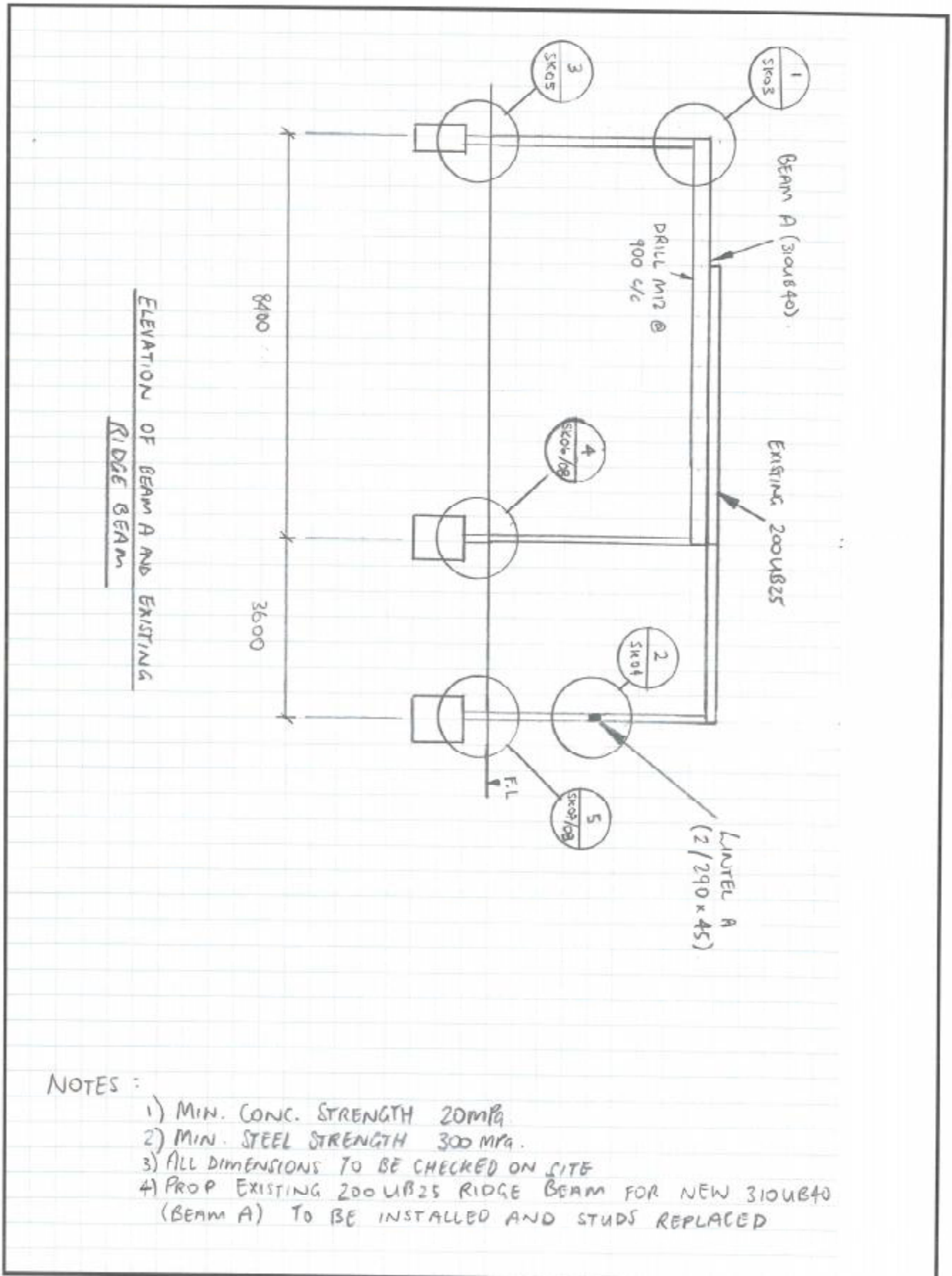


Revin O'Connor & Associates Ltd  
71 Pitt Street, PO Box 603, Palmerston North 4440  
P: 06 355 7000 F: 06 355 7001 E: revin@revin.co.nz W: www.revinc.co.nz

PROJECT TITLE	Block B; Proposed Floor Plan
PROJECT	TKKM O Tamaki Nui A Rua 36 Makirakiri Road Dannevirke
Phone Mobile Email Web	(04) 526-7111 02 1427 347 info@revin.co.nz www.revinc.co.nz
Ian Rattray Building Consultant P. O. Box 40-651 Upper Hut 5140	

foundations in this area to be founded 400mm below existing ground level. Using 3 kpa floor loads.

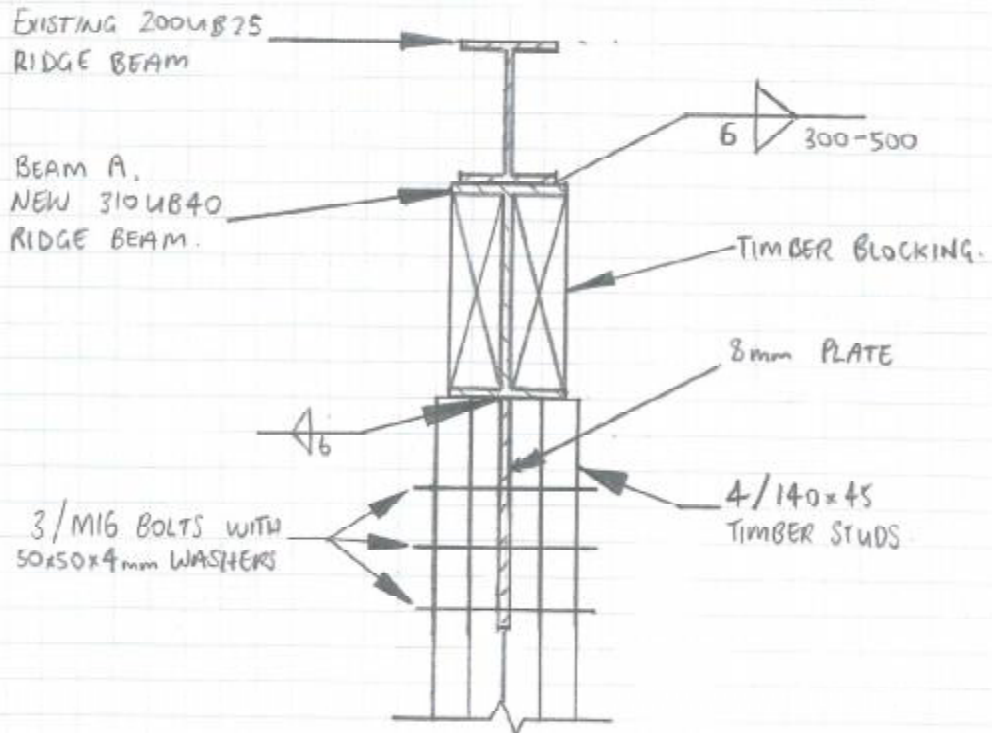
CLIENT	TKKM O TAMAKI NUI A RUA BOT				
SUBJECT	BLOCK B				
FILE No.	1.5520	DATE	3/2/16	PAGE	SK02
				OF	
				BY	RL
				CKD	



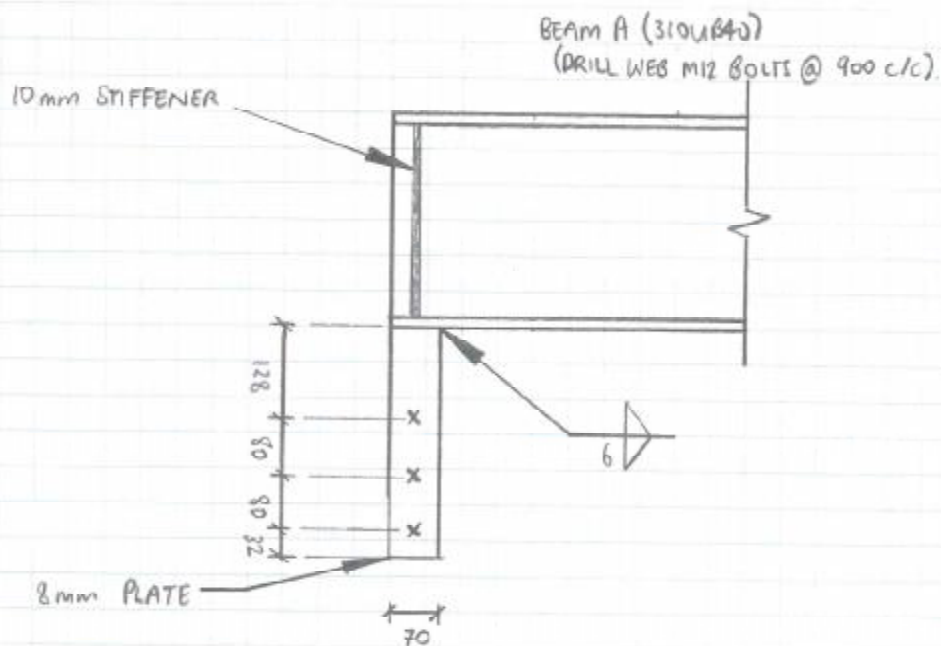
#### NOTES :

- 1) MIN. CONC. STRENGTH 20MPa
- 2) MIN. STEEL STRENGTH 300MPa.
- 3) ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE
- 4) PROP EXISTING 200UB25 RIDGE BEAM FOR NEW 310UB40 (BEAM A) TO BE INSTALLED AND STUDS REPLACED

CLIENT	TKKM O TAMAKI NUI A RUA BOT					
SUBJECT	BLOCK 5					
FILE No.	115520	DATE	3/2/16	PAGE	5K03	OF
				BY	RL	CKD

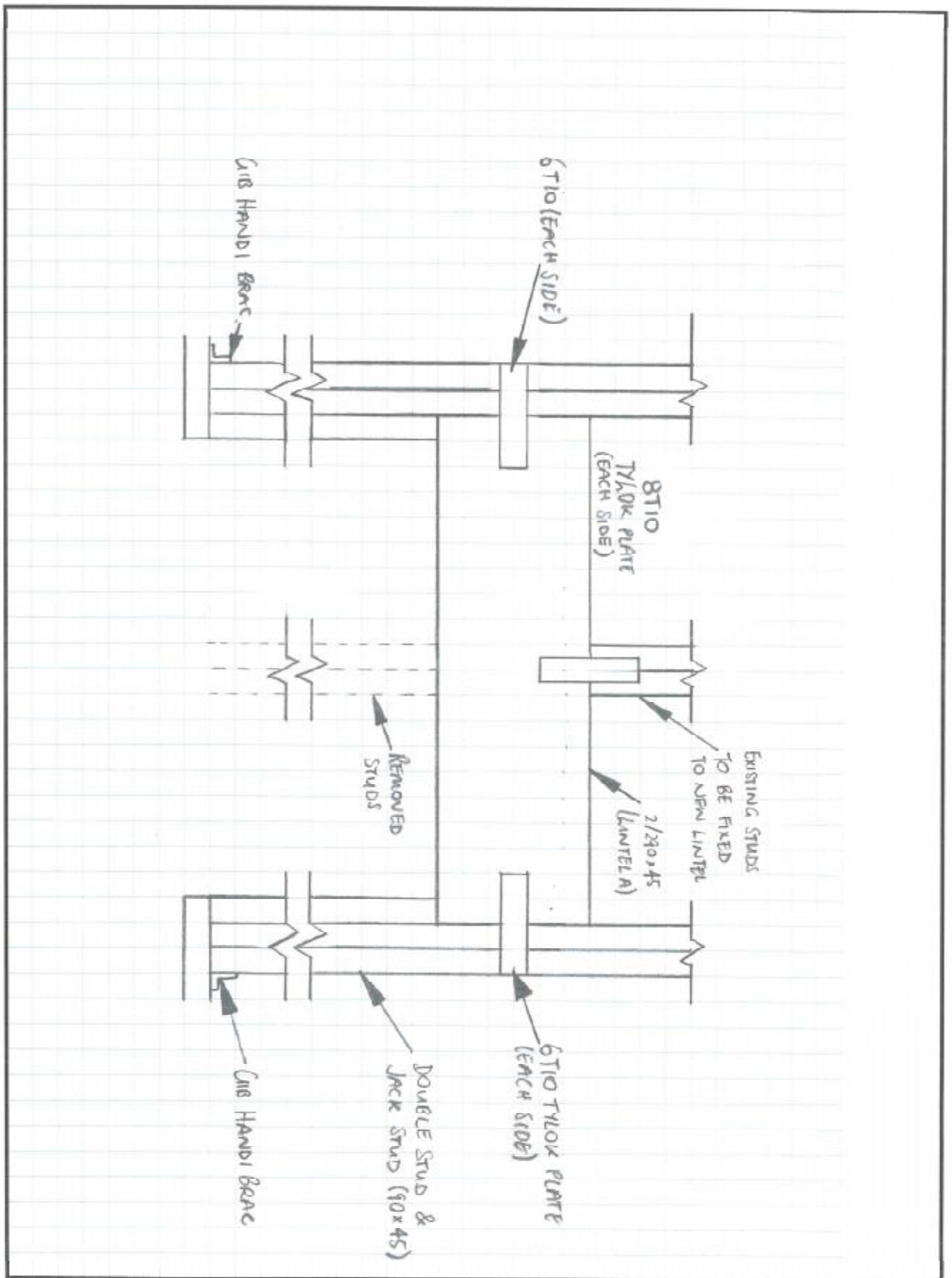


BEAM A END CONNECTION.

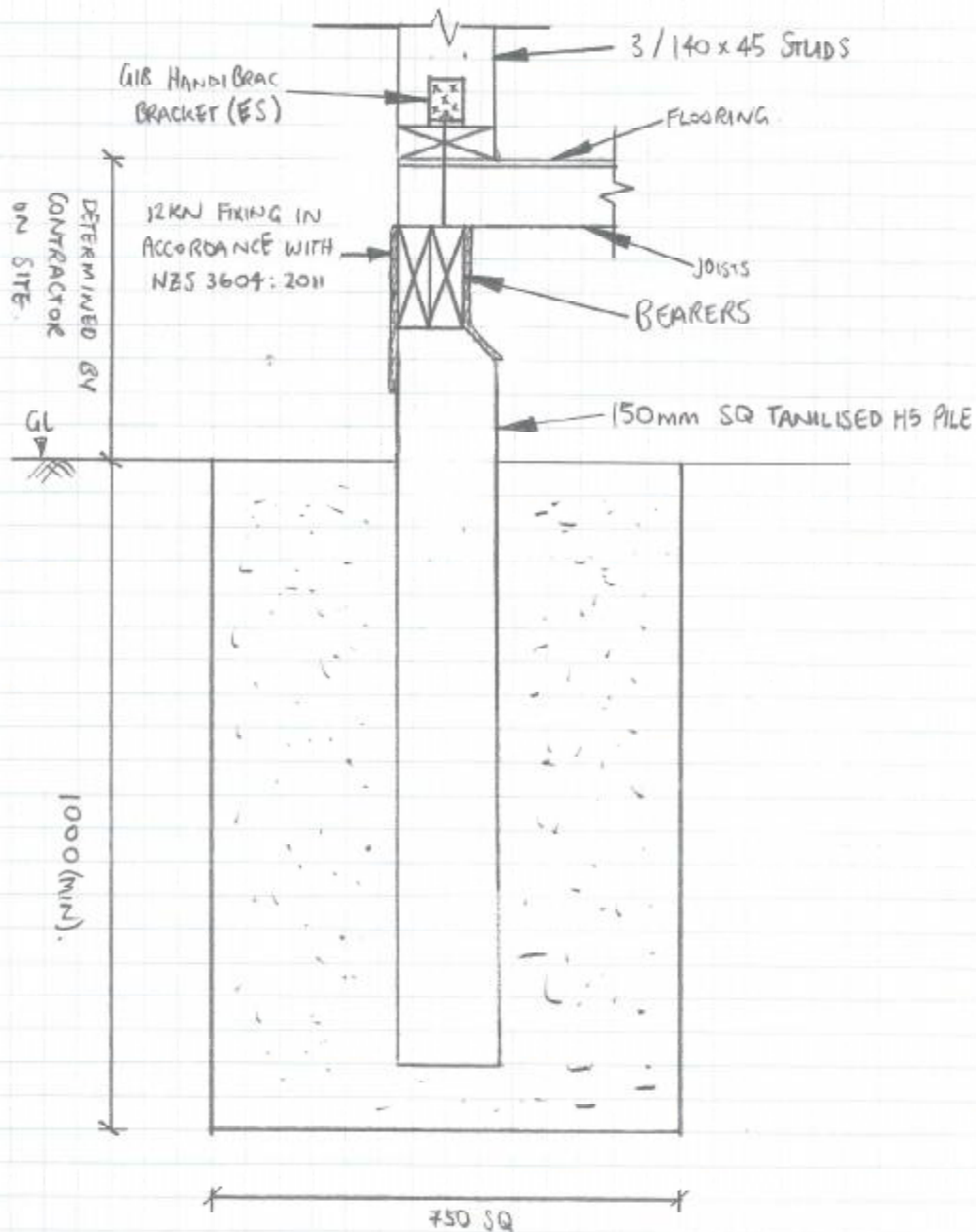


BEAM A PLATE CONNECTION

CLIENT	TKKM O TAMARIKI NUI A RUA BOT				
SUBJECT	BLOCK B ALTERATIONS.				
FILE No.	115520	DATE	1/2/16	PAGE	OF
			5k94	BY	CKD
				RL	



CLIENT	TKRM O TAMAKI NUI A RUA BOT				
SUBJECT	BLOCK B ALTERATIONS				
FILE No.	115520	DATE	3/2/16	PAGE	SK05
		OF		BY	RL
				CKD	

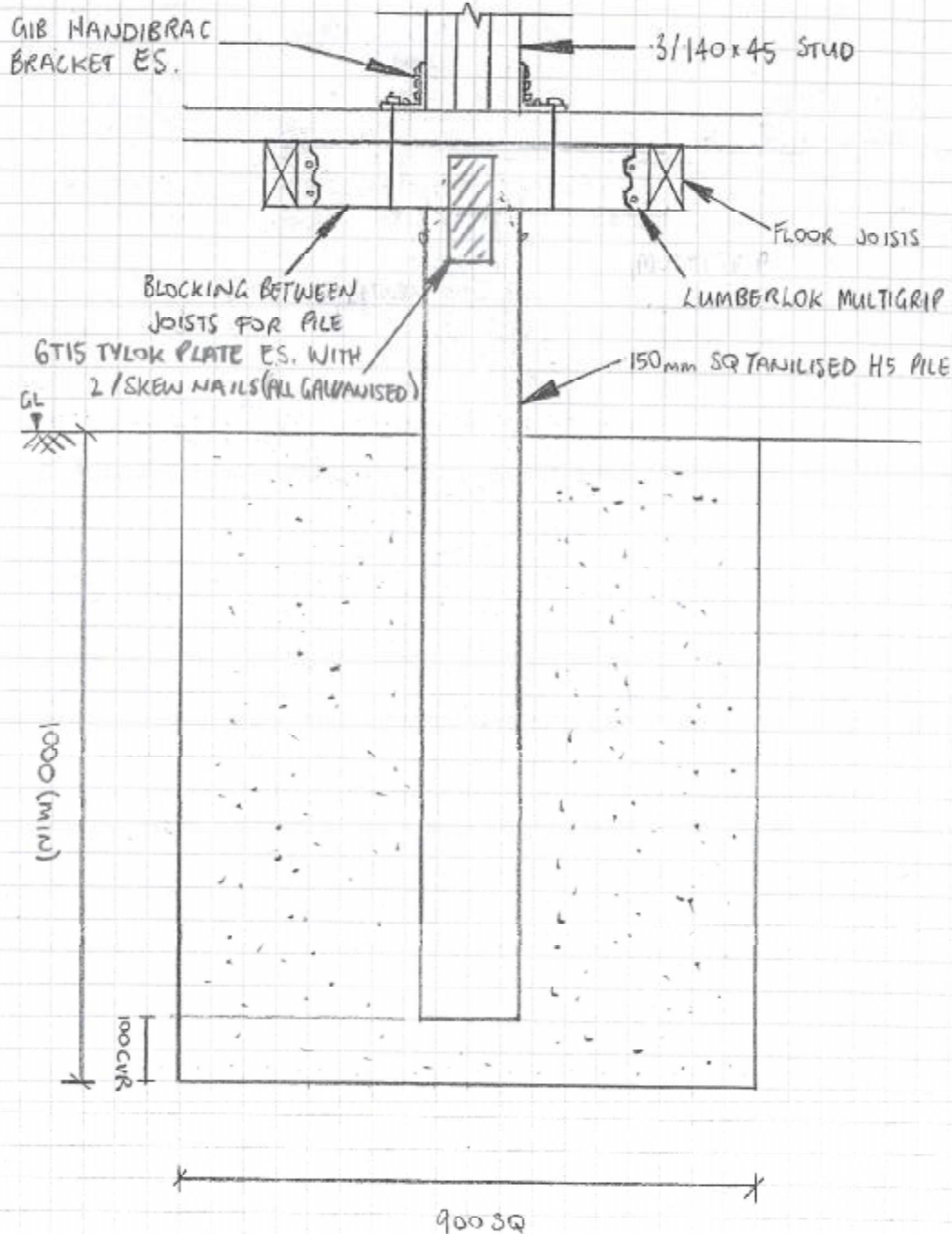


PILE UNDER SUPPORT ①

NOTES :

- 1) MIN CONCL. STRENGTH 20MPa
- 2) PROVIDE SOLID BLOCKING FROM BEARER TO UNDERSIDE OF FLOORING.

CLIENT	TKKM O TAMAKI NUI A RUA BOT.				
SUBJECT	Block B ALTERATIONS.				
FILE No.	115520	DATE	3/2/16	PAGE	SK06
		OF		BY	RL.
				CKD	

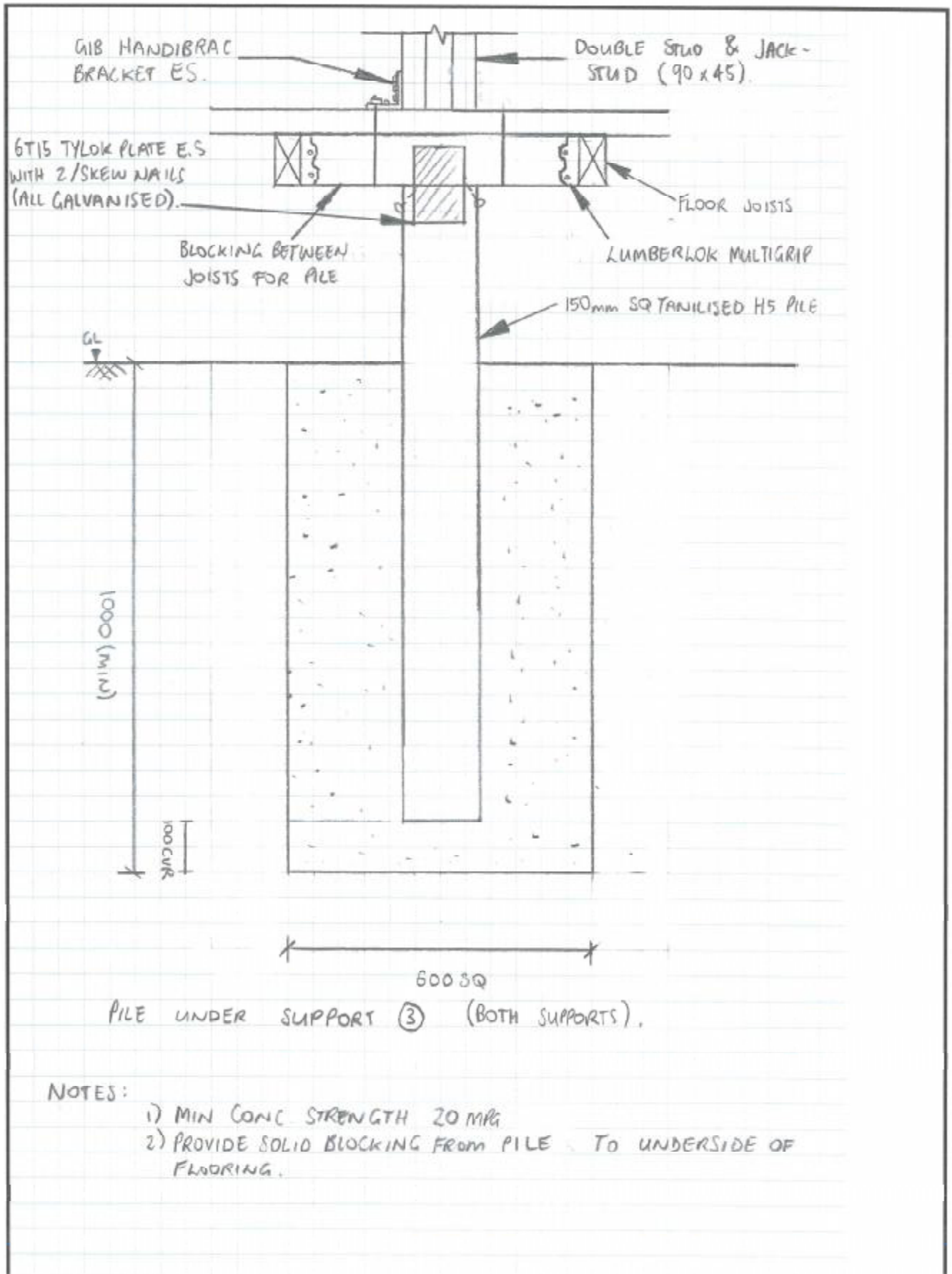


PILE UNDER SUPPORT (2)

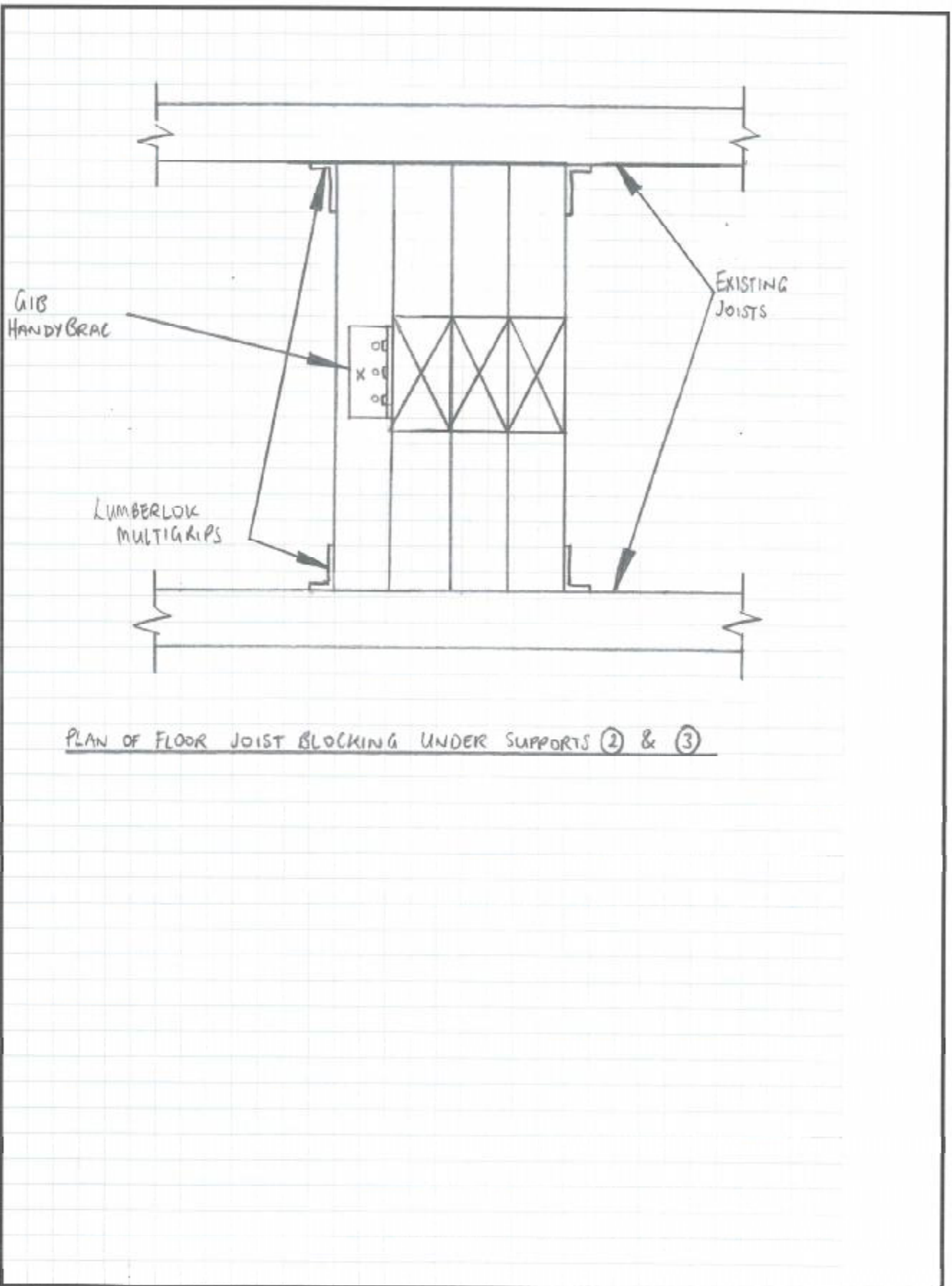
NOTES:

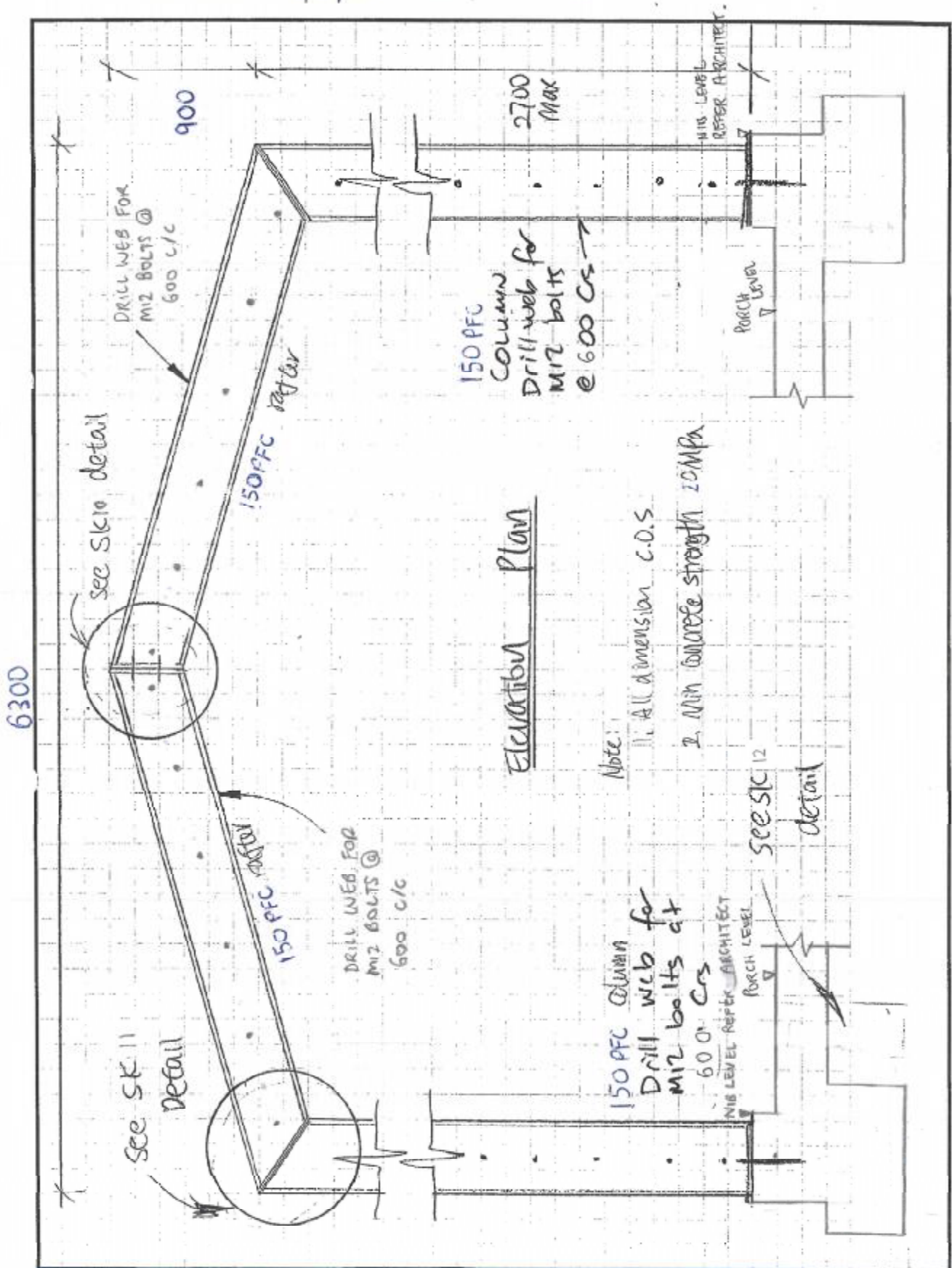
- 1) MIN CONC STRENGTH 20 MPa
- 2) PROVIDE SOLID BLOCKING FROM PILE TO UNDERSIDE OF FLOORING.

CLIENT	TKKM O TAMAKI NUI A RUA BOT.				
SUBJECT	Block B ALTERATIONS				
FILE No.	115520	DATE	3/2/16	PAGE	SK07 OF
				BY	RL.
				CKD	

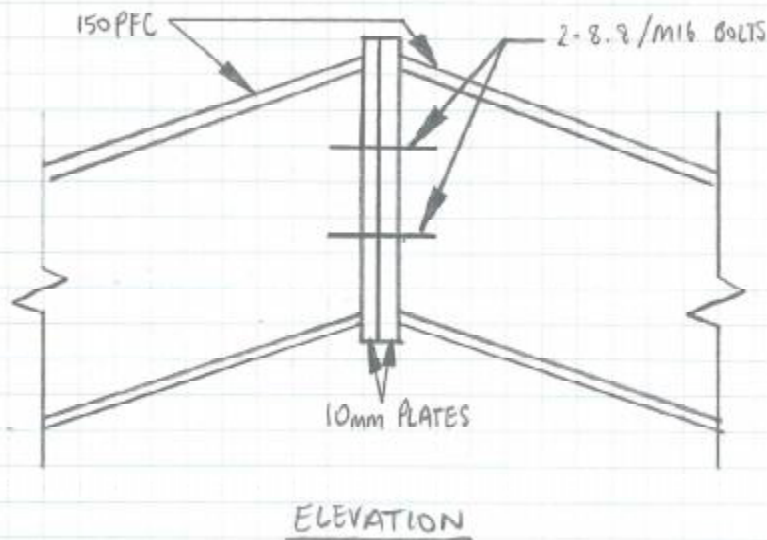
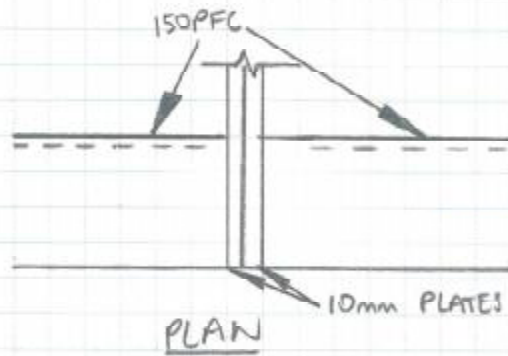


CLIENT	TKKM O TAMAKI NUI A RUA				
SUBJECT					
FILE No.	115520	DATE	3/2/16	PAGE	SK08
		OF		BY	RL.
				CKD	

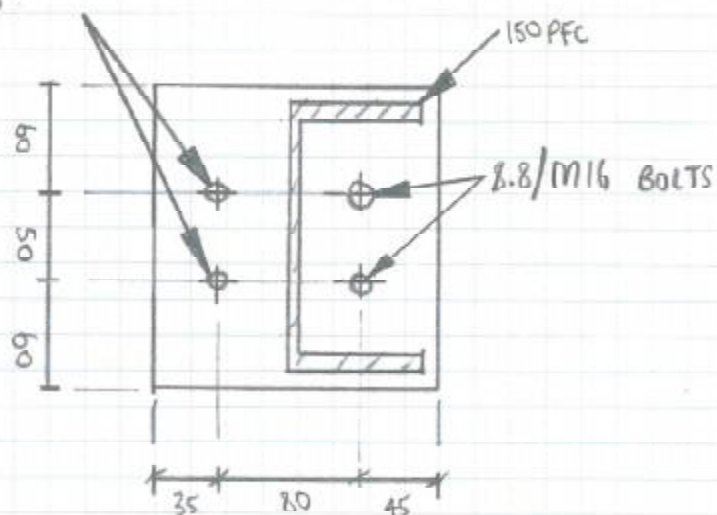




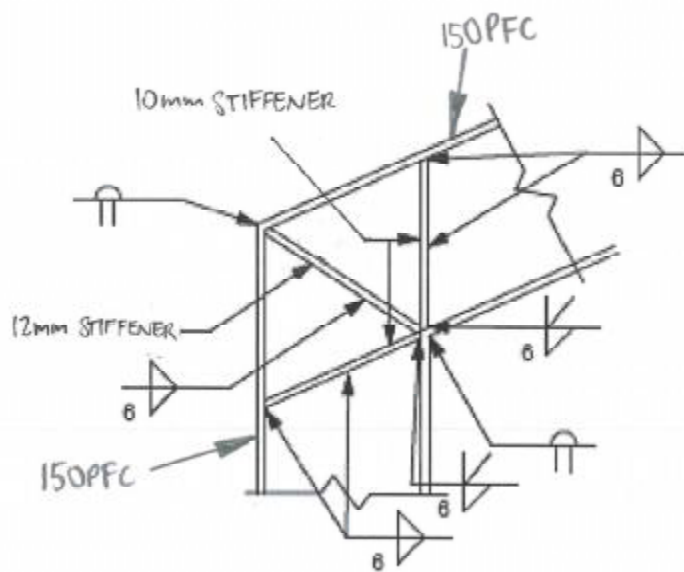
CLIENT	TKKM O TAMAKI NUI A RUA				
SUBJECT	Block 6				
FILE No.	115520	DATE	5/2/16	PAGE	5K10 OF
				BY	RL
				CKD	



8.8/M12 BOLTS  
(CONNECT TO RIDGE  
BEAM).



SECTION



## ALTERNATIVE PORTAL FRAME KNEE JOINT

5

SK11  
115520  
5/2/16.

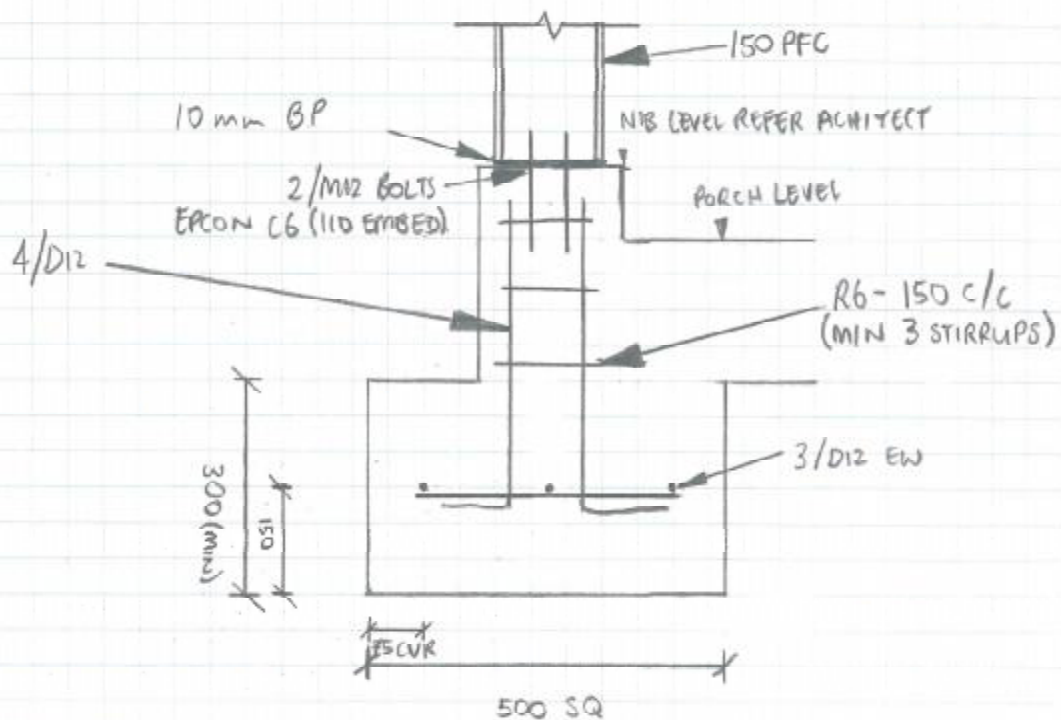


RL.

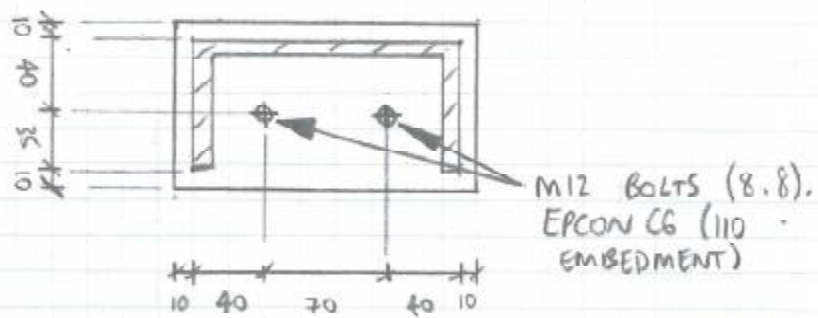
P 06 356 7000 E info@koa.co.nz W www.koa.co.nz

Kevin O'Connor & Associates Ltd  
71 Pitt Street, PO Box 600, Palmerston North 4440

CLIENT	TKKM O TAMAKI NUI A RUA				
SUBJECT					
FILE No.	115520	DATE	5/2/16	PAGE	5 of 12
				BY	RL
				CKD	

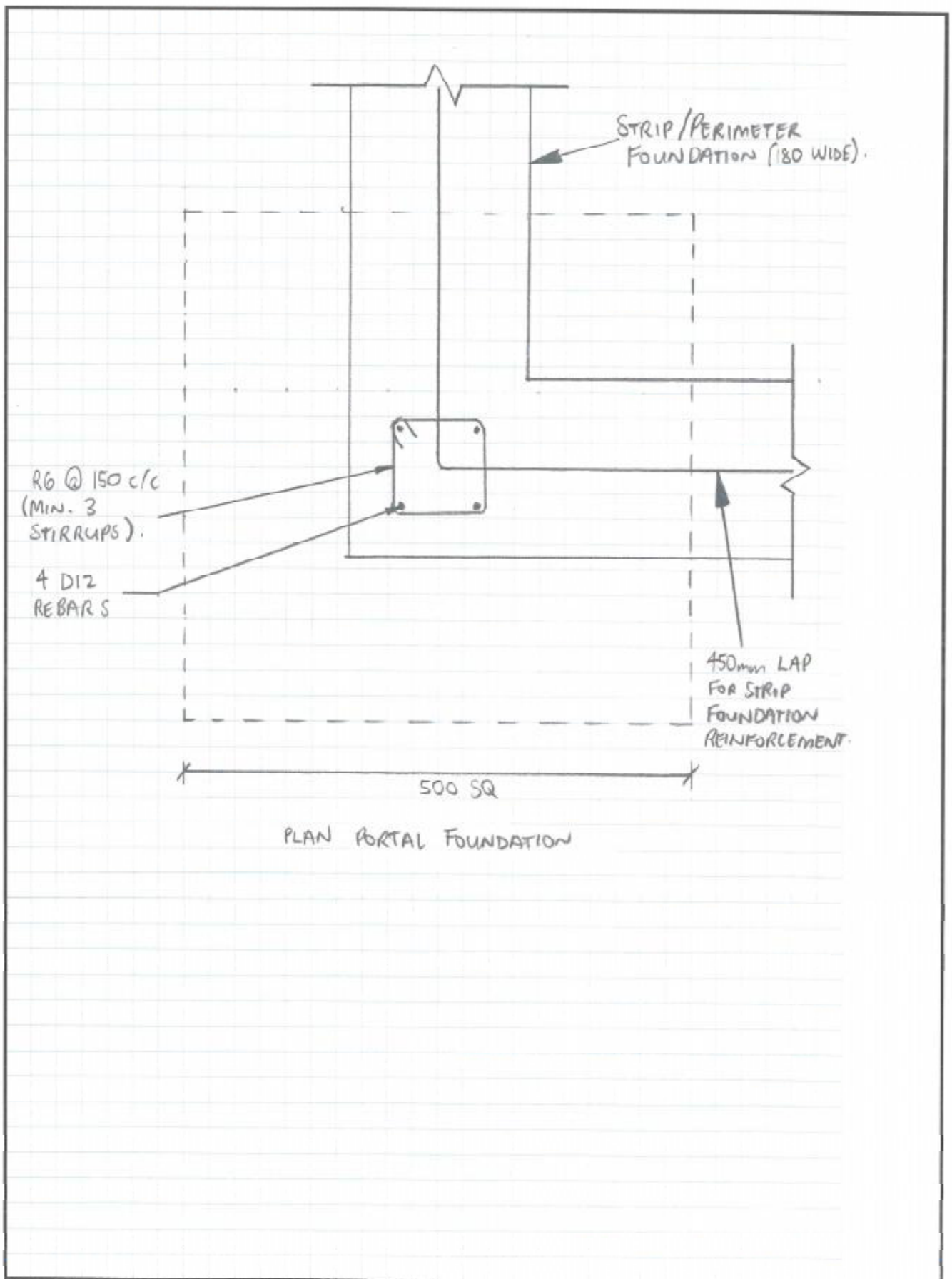


PORTAL FRAME FOUNDATION ELEVATION



PORTAL FRAME COLUMN BASE PLATE

CLIENT	TKKM O TAMAKI NUI A RUA				
SUBJECT					
FILE No.	115520	DATE	5/2/16	PAGE	SK13
		OF		BY	RL.
				CKD	

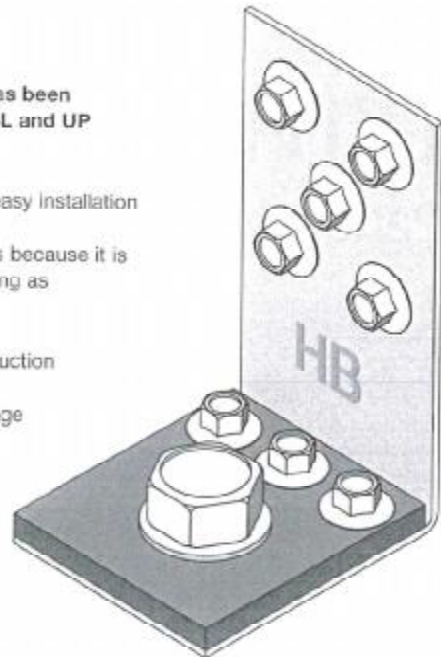


# GIB HandiBrac®

## Panel Hold-Down Bracket

Developed in conjunction with MiTek™, the GIB HandiBrac® has been designed and tested for use as a hold-down bracket in GIB® BL and UP bracing elements.

- The GIB HandiBrac® registered design provides for quick and easy installation
- The GIB HandiBrac® provides a flush surface for the wall linings because it is fitted inside the framing. There is no need to check in the framing as recommended with conventional straps
- The GIB HandiBrac® is suitable for both new and retrofit construction
- The design also allows for installation and inspection at any stage prior to fitting internal linings



### Components

GIB HandiBrac® is available in boxes of 10, each containing 5 pairs.

Components per paired pack include:

- 2 x GIB HandiBrac® Brackets
- 2 x Washers
- 16 x Tek Screws
- 2 x BOWMAC screw bolts included within specific GIB HandiBrac® pack

### GIB® Bracing Elements

The GIB HandiBrac® is a proprietary product that has been tested and is suitable for use with specified GIB Ezy Brace® systems.

### Fixing to Timber Framed Floors

BOWMAC screw bolt or a 150mm by 12mm diameter galvanised coach screw (with a characteristic uplift strength of 12kN).

### Fixing to Concrete Slabs

BOWMAC screw bolt or an alternative proprietary fixing with a characteristic uplift strength of 15kN

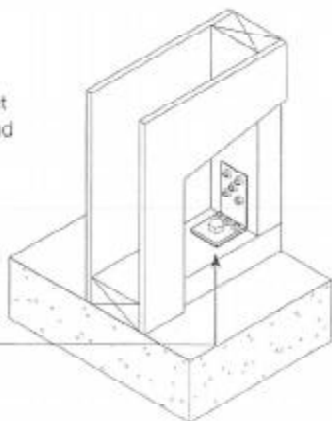
## Panel Hold-down Details

### Concrete Floor - Internal Wall

The bottom plate at both ends of the bracing element is fixed using a fastener with a proprietary fixing with a minimum characteristic uplift strength of 15 kN. If included in pack see overleaf instruction to install BOWMAC screw bolt.

Locate the GIB HandiBrac® bracket centrally on the stud

GIB HandiBrac® bracket

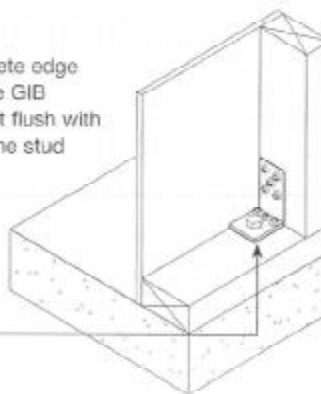


### Concrete Floor - External Wall

The bottom plate at both ends of the bracing element is fixed using a fastener with a proprietary fixing with a minimum characteristic uplift strength of 15 kN. If included in pack see overleaf instruction to install BOWMAC screw bolt.

To maximise concrete edge distance, locate the GIB HandiBrac® bracket flush with the inside face of the stud

GIB HandiBrac® bracket

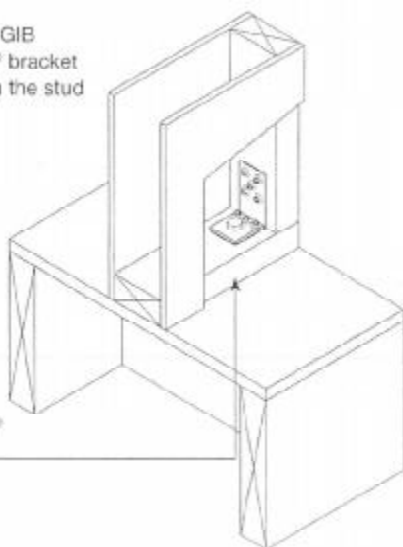


### Timber Floor - Internal Wall

Bottom Plate is fixed using a BOWMAC screw bolt (if supplied) or a 150mm by 12mm diameter galvanised coach screw (with a characteristic uplift strength of 12kN). For BOWMAC screw bolt installations see overleaf.

Locate the GIB HandiBrac® bracket centrally on the stud

GIB HandiBrac® bracket

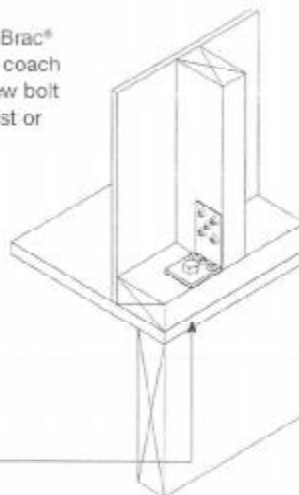


### Timber Floor - External Wall

Bottom Plate is fixed using a BOWMAC screw bolt (if supplied) or a 150mm by 12mm diameter galvanised coach screw (with a characteristic uplift strength of 12kN). For BOWMAC screw bolt installations see overleaf.

Locate the GIB HandiBrac® bracket such that the coach screw/BOWMAC screw bolt is centred over the joist or bearer below

GIB HandiBrac® bracket



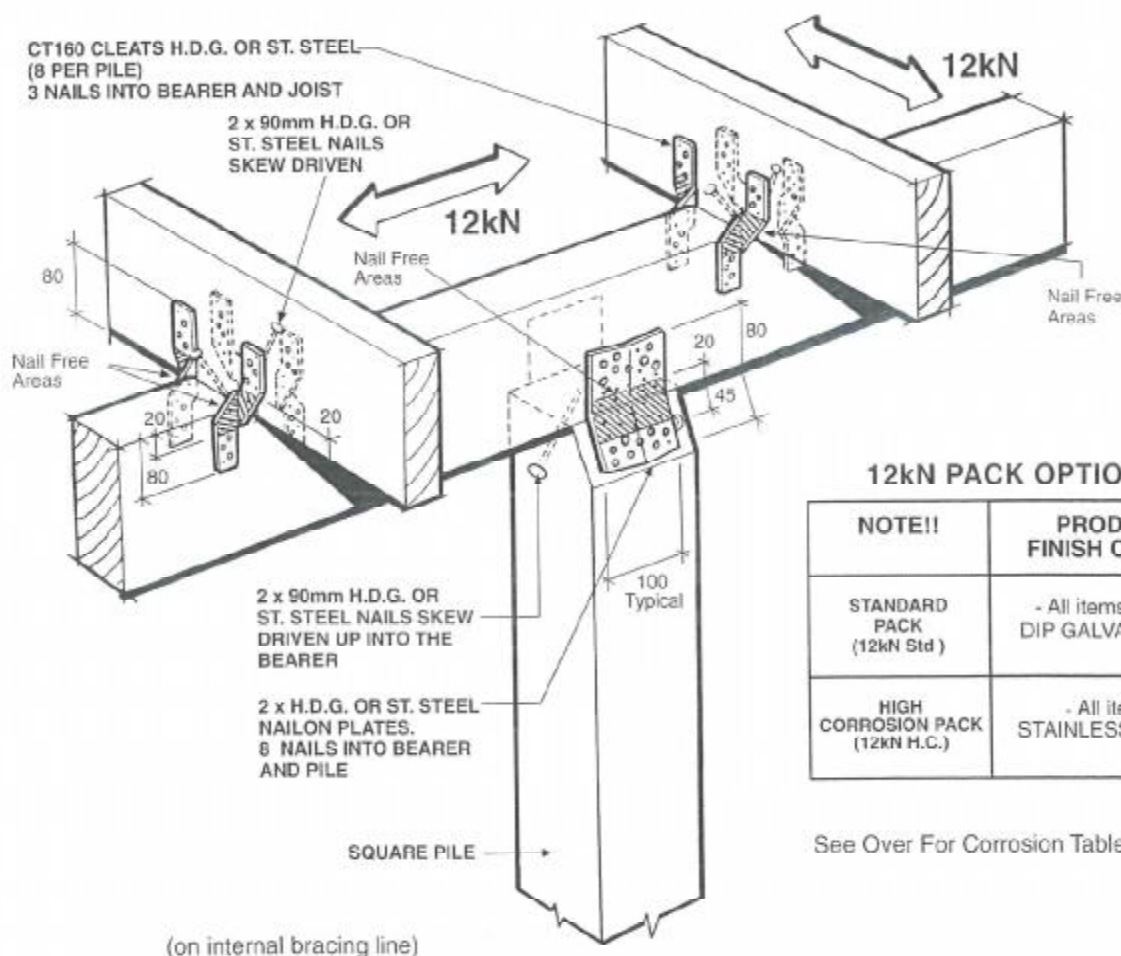


## FOR BRACED PILES OR ANCHOR PILES

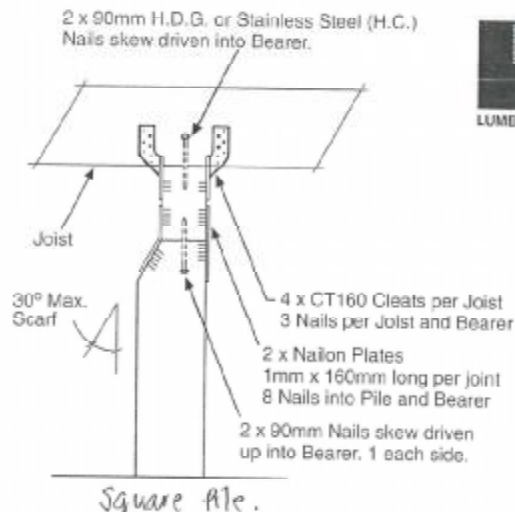
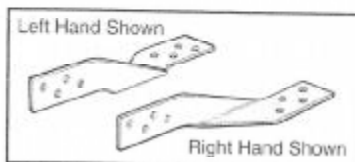
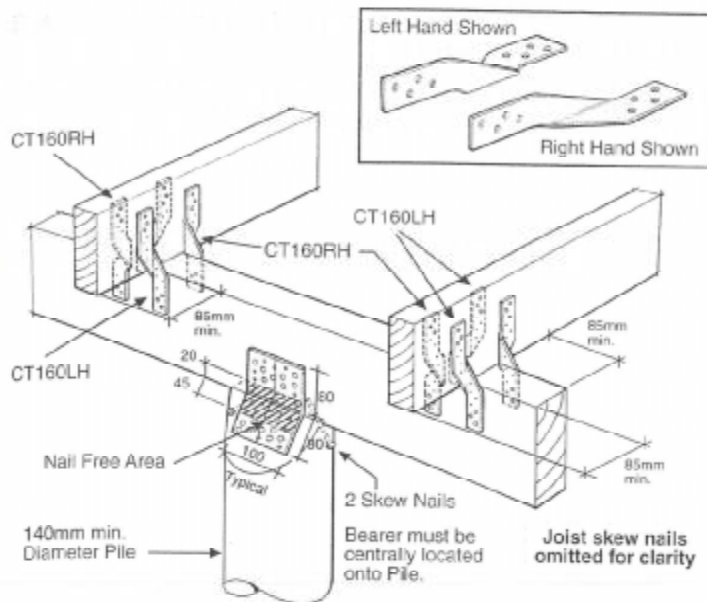
The 12kN Pile Fixing must be installed in accordance with this brochure  
Auckland University Tested. Test Ref. 4613

All subfloor construction must be in accordance with NZS 3604:2011  
NZS 3604 requires lines of lateral support to floor joists within 300mm of  
bearer or bracing lines, refer to Clause 7.1.2

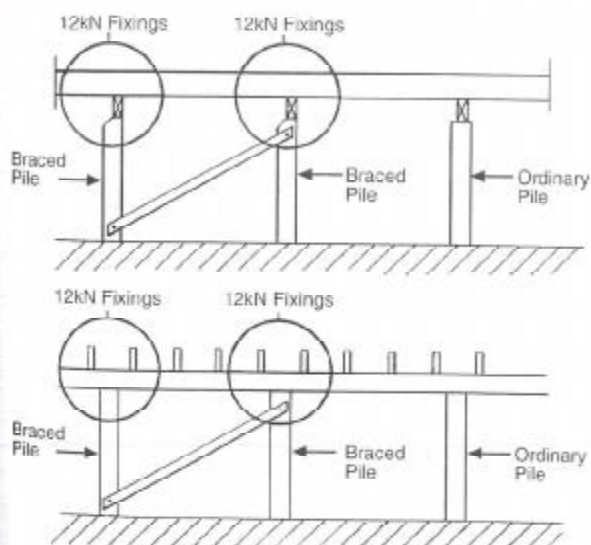
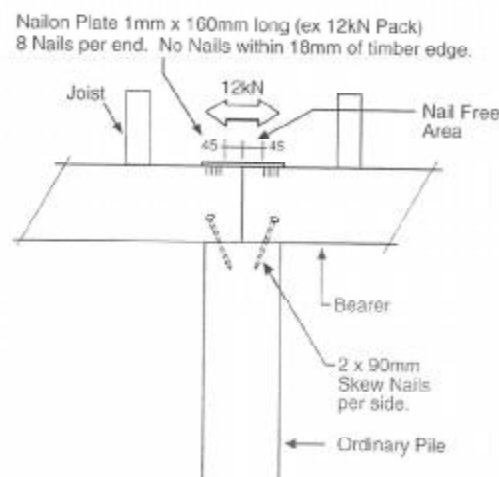
6. FOUNDATION/SUBFLOOR



Available from leading Builders Supply Merchants  
throughout New Zealand



CORROSION HAZARD USE TABLE	
<b>Standard Pack (12kN Std)</b> - Zones B & C - All Fixings ABOVE 600mm from Ground level	All items Hot Dip Galvanised.
<b>High Corrosion Pack (12kN HC)</b> - Zone D - All Fixings BELOW 600mm from Ground level	All items Stainless Steel (304).



**Sample Subfloor Elevations**  
 12kN Fixing - Pile to Bearer  
 - Joists to Bearer

#### PILE TO BEARER

#### JOIST TO BEARER

#### NAILS

- Nailon Plate (2 per joint) 1mm x 100mm (Typical) x 160mm long
- 8 Nails per Plate into Pile
- 8 Nails per Plate into Bearer
- 2 Skew Nails 90mm (1 per face)
- CT160 Cleats (4 per Joist) 160mm long
- 3 Nails per Cleat into Joist
- 3 Nails per Cleat into Bearer
- 2 Skew Nails 90mm (1 per side)
- 80 x 45mm x 3.55 dia. Spiral Nails
- 6 x 90mm x 4 dia. St. Steel Nails (H.C. Pack only)

Each set represents 1 x 12kN Pile Fixing

(packed 4 sets per carton)

- 2 x Nailon Plates 160mm long
- 8 x CT160 Cleats
- 80 x 45mm x 3.55 dia. Spiral Nails
- 90mm x 4 dia. St. Steel Angular Groove
- 6 - H.C. Pack

Refer front page  
for Product  
Finish Options

90mm H.D.G. Nails  
not included.

## LOADS

ROOF

G : STEEL CORRUGATED SHEETING = 0.12 kPa

TIMBER FRAMING :

$$4.6 \text{ kN/m}^2 (1000/600 \times 0.19 \times 0.045 \times 3 + 1000/600 \times 0.075 \times 0.045) = 0.23 \text{ kPa}$$

LINING & SERVICES = 0.05 kPa

CEILING (10mm THICK GIB) = 0.10 kPa

---

Q : = 0.25 kPa

WALL

INTERNAL, G: PARTICLE BOARD LINING [0.1kPa FRAMING] = 0.30 kPa

EXTERNAL, G: WEATHERBOARD (OBLIQUE) = 0.5 kPa

FLOOR

G: TIMBER FLOOR (VINYL & PARTICLE BOARD) = 0.5 kPa

Q: CLASSROOM = 3.0 kPa

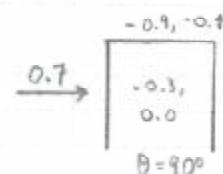
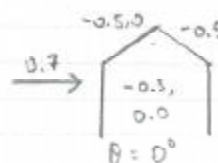
## WIND

$$q_{uls} = 1.01 \text{ kPa}$$

$$q_{sls} = 0.68 \text{ kPa}$$

$$C_{fg} = -0.4 \uparrow$$

$$= 0.5 \downarrow$$



$$W_u \uparrow = 0.91 \text{ kPa}$$

$$W_u \downarrow = 0.51 \text{ kPa}$$

**KOA**

JOB NAME:

TKKM O Tamaki Nui A Rua, Dannevirke

Page No.: 1

Job/File Number:

115520

Date 21/1/16

Description:

Designer: KOAPN

Checker:

**Determination of Site Wind Speeds**

Enter Return Period of Interest 500

Determination of Site Wind Speed  $V_{sit,B} = V_R * M_d * M_{(z,cat)} * M_s * M_t$  m/sec

Enter Wind Region ID = A7

Wind Regime with this region is Frontal

Regional Wind Speed =  $V_R =$  45 Adjustment Factor = 1  $V = 45$  m/sec V1.2

Directional (d) or Non-directional (n) wind speeds D

Elements being considered C (C = Complete building &amp; Primary Structure; O = Other elements)

Wind Directional Multiplier,  $M_d$ , for Region A7

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1

**Terrain/Height Multiplier**

Enter Building Height Z= 4 m

Enter Reference height of interest 4 m (can select several heights up the Building)

Terrain Category Averaging Distance 1000 m (As given in Table 4.2A)

Enter the distance of each 1000 m of the site

Terrain Category present over TC

Averaging Distance 1

Starting at base of building and 2

Moving away in an upwind direction 3

(Refer to Clause 4.2.3) 5

6

7

8

Sum of averaging distances

check distance provided &gt; Required

Weighted average terrain category

 $M(z,cat)=$ 

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
2/6000	2/6000	2/6000	2/6000	2/3000	2/6000	2/6000	2/6000
1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068
OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91

**Shielding Effects**

(Note Shielding Zone is arc radius 20h &amp; +/- 45 degree perp to wall)

Effective shielding length has been assessed as 80 m (20 \* Building Height)

Effective shielding buildings are required to have  $H_t >$  4 m (Shielding Bldgs  $H_t \geq$  Bldg 1 It)

(Note if Upwind Slope &gt; 0.2 then no shielding is present - Cl 4.3.1)

Enter

No. Bldgs in shielding zone of  $h_t > h$ 

No.

Avg. Height of shielding bldgs

m

Avg. Breadth of shielding bldgs

m

Ls=

s=

Ms=

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

**KOA**

JOB NAME:

TKKM O Tamaki Nui A Rua, Dannevirke

Page No.: 2

Job/File Number:

115520

Date 21/1/16

Designer: KOAPN

Description:

0

Checker:

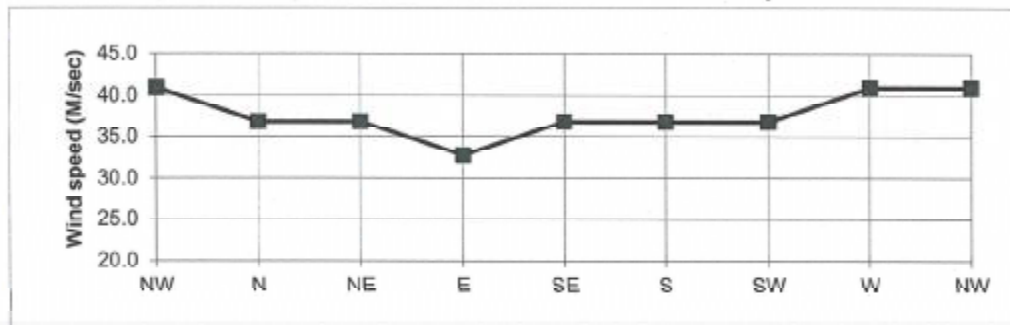
**Terrain Multiplier, Mt**

{Max of Mi, Mc, Mh}

<b>Hill Shape Multiplier</b>	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Enter Upwind Hill Shape (E,H,R,F)	F	E	E	E	F	F	F	F
{E=Escarpment, H=Hill, R=Ridge, F=Flat}								
Ridge Elevation	m	197	197	197				
Upwind Valley Elevation	m	179	179	160				
H = Height of Terrain feature m		0	18	18	37	0	0	0
Contour at midheight of feature m								
Enter Lu		300	245	762				
Crest Slope Rad								
Distance from Site to Crest	m	0	0	0				
Enter L if site is on Lee side of the slope								
<b>Hill Shape Multiplier</b>	<b>Mh</b>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Lee Zone Multiplier</b>		N	NE	E	N	S	SW	W
Site is within a Lee Zone? (Y or N)					N			N
Distance Site to Leeward Crest km								
<b>MI</b>		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Elevation Multiplier (Eqn 4.4(1))</b>	{Note 5	50						
Enter approx. Elevation if >500 m	m	0			Then Me =	1		
<b>Topographic Multiplier</b>	<b>Mt</b>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Product of Multipliers= Directional Wind Speeds Are	NW	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
		0.82	0.82	0.73	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.91	0.91
		36.9	36.9	32.8	36.9	36.9	36.9	41.0	41.0

{Note Ultimate Wind Speed shall be greater than 30 m/sec for Ultimate conditions Cl 2.3}



<b>Determine Design Wind Speeds</b>				0	Dir 1	Dir 2	Dir 3	Dir 4
Enter the Bearing (1-180) of the normal to the longest wall				45	45	135	225	315
Design Wind speeds, Vd	at Ref ht	4 m	m/sec		36.9	36.9	41.0	41.0
Basic Design wind pressures, q	at Ref ht	4 m	kPa		0.81	0.81	1.01	1.01

21/01/2016

CLIENT

SUBJECT

FILE No. 115520

DATE 21/1/16

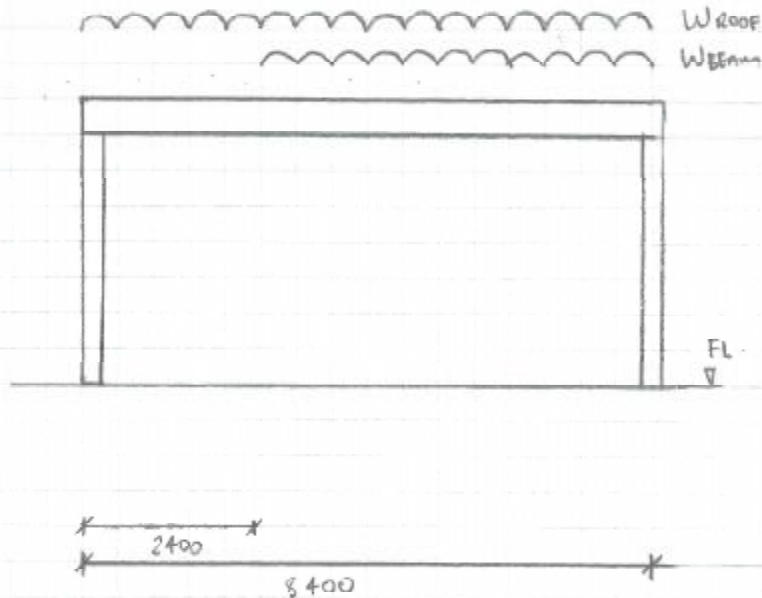
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BY RL

CKD



## STEEL BEAM DESIGN



ROOF SPAN = 9.4m

TRIG. WIDTH = 4.7m.

### LOADS

#### DEAD

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ROOF} &= 0.5 \text{ kPa} \times 4.7 \text{ m} & [G_{\text{min}} = 0.25 \text{ kPa}] \\ &= 2.35 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BEAM (200UB 25)} &= [(7850 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 9.81 \text{ N/kg}) / 1000 \text{ N/kN}] \times 3230 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 0.25 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

#### LIVE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ROOF} &= 0.25 \text{ kPa} \times 4.7 \text{ m} \\ &= 1.18 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

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RL

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WIND

$$W_{u\uparrow} = 0.91 \text{ kPa} \times 4.7 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4.3 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_{u\downarrow} = 0.51 \text{ kPa} \times 4.7 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2.4 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{DEFLECTION LIMIT} = \frac{L}{300}$$

$$= \frac{8400 \text{ mm}}{300}$$

$$= 28 \text{ mm}$$

TRY 310UB4

$$\Delta = 16 \text{ mm} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{OK}}}$$

$$\phi M_{br} = 153 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M^* = 56.7 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi M_b > M^* \quad \underline{\underline{\text{OK}}}$$

$$[\alpha = 1.13][L_e = 2400 \text{ mm}]$$

(MEMBER).

USE 310UB40
-------------

Effective length used was the largest unrestrained length.

# Microstran V9

richard.jangle  
Job: Ridge Beam 1  
UB Ridge Beam

02/02/2016  
09:58:42 a.

Load Cases:  
— B C 1.2G+Wu Down+PhiCQ

Y  
Z  
X  
theta: 270 phi: 4



Bending Moment, Mz

Microstran V9.20.1.24

J:\100\115\115520 TKKM BOT MAKIRAKIRI RD - KURA, BLOCK B ALTERATIONS\_AEB\03 Structural Engineering\05 Microstran files\Ridge Beam 1.msw

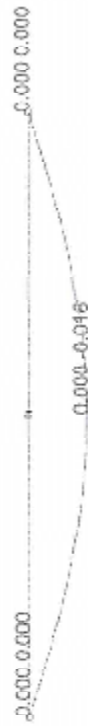
# Microstran V9

richard.jangle  
Job: Ridge Beam 1  
UB Ridge Beam

02/02/2016  
09:59:02 a.

Load Cases:  
—— 11 C Gmax+Q

Y  
X  
theta: 270 phi: 4



Displaced Shape

Microstran V9.20.1.24

J:\100\115\115520 TKKV BOT MAKIRAKIRI RD - KJRA, BLOCK B ALTERATIONS\_AEB\03 Structural Engineering\05 Microstran files\Ridge Beam 1.msw

# Microstran V9

richard.langley  
Job: Ridge Beam 1  
UB Ridge Beam

02/02/2016  
10:20:11 a.

Load Cases:  
— 8 C 1.2G+Wu Down+PhiCQ

Y  
X  
Z  
theta: 270 phi: 4



Support Reactions

Microstran V9.20.1.24

J:\100\115\115520 TTKM BOT MAKIRAKIRI RD - KURA, BLOCK E ALTERATIONS\_AEB\03 Structural Engineering\05 Microstran files\Ridge Beam 1.msw

CLIENT

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DATE 26/1/16

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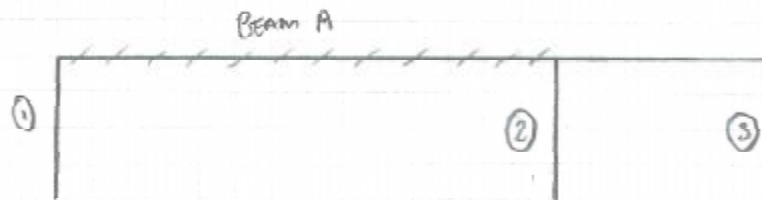
BY

RL

CKD



### STUD DESIGN ①



TIMBER STUD.

$$M^* = (0.6 \text{ m} \times 1.0 \times 1.01 \text{ kPa}) \times (4.0 \text{ m})^2 / 8 \quad [\text{STUDS @ 600 c/c}]$$
$$= 1.21 \text{ kNm.}$$

$$N^* = 27.4 \text{ kN}$$

USE 3 / 140 x 45 TIMBER STUDS

### Structural Timber Column Calculation Sheet

Job Name: TKKM O Tamariki Nui A Rua BOT Date: 29 January 2016  
Job Number: 115520 Designer: RL  
Description:

#### Timber Column Design

M*	1.2 kNm	
N*	27.4 kNm	
d	140 mm	
b	45 mm	
No. Members	3	
phi bending	0.8	
phi compression	0.8	
k1	1	
k8x	0.42	
k8y	0.9	
fb	14 Mpa	
fc	18 Mpa	
A	18900 mm <sup>2</sup>	
Zx	441000 mm <sup>3</sup>	
Zy	141750 mm <sup>4</sup>	
phi Mx	2.074464 kNm	
phi My	1.42884 kNm	
phi Ncx	114.3072 kN	OK
phi Ncy	244.944 kN	OK
N*c/phi Ncx+M*x/phi Mx	0.82	OK
N*c/phi Ncy+(M*x/phi Mx)^2	0.45	OK

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BY RL

CKD



### SUPPORT ② DESIGN

$$R_A = [1.2(2.35 + 0.25) \times 3.6 \text{ m} + 1.5(1.18 \text{ kN/m} \times 3.6 \text{ m})] / 2$$
$$= 8.8 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_c^* = 27.4 \text{ kN} + 8.8 \text{ kN}$$
$$= 36.2 \text{ kN}$$

$$M^+ = (0.6 \times 1.01 \text{ kPa} \times 0.6 \text{ m}) \times (4.0 \text{ m})^2 / 8 \quad [C_{bs} = 0.6]$$
$$= 0.72 \text{ kNm}$$

USE 2 / 140 x 45 STUDS.

# Structural Timber Column Calculation Sheet

Job Name: TKKM O Tamariki Nui A Rua BOT  
 Job Number: 115520  
 Description:

Date: 2 February 2016  
 Designer: RL

## Timber Column Design

M\* 0.72 kNm  
 N\* 36.2 kNm

d 140 mm  
 b 45 mm  
 No. Members 2  
 L<sub>ax</sub> 2000 mm  
 L<sub>ay</sub> 800 mm

phi bending 0.8  
 phi compression 0.8

S<sub>x</sub>=L<sub>ax</sub>/d 14.3 "Look up k<sub>e</sub> from Figure 17.2"

S<sub>y</sub>=L<sub>ay</sub>/b 8.9

k1 1  
 k8x 0.9  
 k8y 1

fb 14 Mpa  
 fc 18 Mpa

A 12600 mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Z<sub>x</sub> 294000 mm<sup>3</sup>  
 Z<sub>y</sub> 94500 mm<sup>4</sup>

phi Mx 2.96352 kNm  
 phi My 1.0584 kNm

phi Ncx 163.296 kN OK  
 phi Ncy 181.44 kN OK

N\*c/phi Ncx+M\*x/phi Mx 0.46 OK  
 N\*c/phi Ncy+(M\*x/phi Mx)^2 0.26 OK

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BY RL

CKD

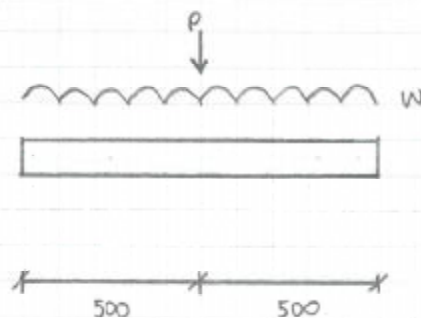


## SUPPORT ③ DESIGN

CHECK EXISTING BEAM REACTION ON NEW LINTEL (LINTEL A).

$$N_c^* = 8.8 \text{ kN} + (1.2(2.35 + 0.25) + 1.5(1.18)) \times 7.1 \text{ m} / 2$$

$$= 26.2 \text{ kN}$$



$$P_c = 13.9 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_a = 6.3 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{WALL HEIGHT} = 4000 \text{ mm} - 2000 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 2000 \text{ mm}$$

$$G_{\text{wall}} = 0.3 \text{ kPa} \times 2.0 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0.6 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$R = [26.2 \text{ kN} + 1.35(0.6 \text{ kN/m}) \times 1.0 \text{ m}] / 2$$

$$= 13.51 \text{ kN}$$

$$M^* = [1.35(0.6) \times 1.0^2 / 8] + [26.2 \times 1.0 / 4]$$

$$= 6.6 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{LIMIT}} = 1000 \text{ mm} / 300$$

$$= 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{TRY } 2 / 240 \times 45$$

$$\phi M_{bx} = 9.7 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M^* < \phi M_{bx} \quad \text{ok}$$

$$\Delta = 0.5 \text{ mm} \quad \text{ok}$$

Job Number: 115520  
 Job Title: TKKM O Tamaki Nui A Rua  
 Beam Reference: Lintel A

Calcs by: RL  
 Date: 3-Feb  
 Checked by:

## TIMBER BEAM DESIGN

NZS 3603:1993



Beam Size =  x  mm  
(width) (depth)

Span of Beam (L) =  mm  
 Effective Span ( $L_{eff}$ ) =  mm  
 Bending Moment ( $M^*$ ) =  kNm (ULS)  
 Shear Force ( $V^*$ ) =  kN (ULS)

Loaded Form

kNm (SLS)  
 kN (SLS)

Load Duration   $k_1 = 0.6$  Table 2.4

Timber Grade

Bending strength  $f_b = 14$  MPa  
 Compressive Strength  $f_c = 18$  MPa  
 Tension Strength  $f_t = 6$  MPa  
 Stress in Shear  $f_s = 3$  MPa  
 Modulus of Elasticity  $E = 8000$  MPa  
 Lower Bound Mod of  $E_{min} = 6600$  MPa  
 $F = 0.8$

Number of Parallel Supports   $k_4 = 1.14$  Table 2.7

Assume no Grid system  $k_5 = 1$  Cl 2.9.2

max of  $S = 1.35 \times \frac{(L_{eff} \times ((d/b)^2 - 1)^{0.5})^{0.5}}{b} = 7.9$   $k_8 = 1.00$  Cl 3.2.5.2  
Table 2.8  
 or  $3 \times d/b = 9.67$

### BENDING CAPACITY

$$M_n = k_1 k_4 k_5 k_8 f_b Z = 12.08 \text{ kNm} \quad \text{Cl 3.2.4}$$

**FM<sub>n</sub> = 9.66 kNm**

**O.K.**

### SHEAR CAPACITY

$$V_n = k_1 k_4 k_5 k_8 f_s A_s = 35.70 \text{ kN} \quad A_s = (2bd)/3 = 17400 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{Cl 3.2.3.1}$$

**FV<sub>n</sub> = 28.56 kN**

**O.K.**

### DEFLECTION

Shear Deflection = 0.2 mm  
 Flexural deflection = 0.3 mm

**Total Deflection = 0.5 mm**

**Deflection =  $\frac{1}{1919}$**

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BY  
RL

CKD



SUPPORT (3)

$$N_c = 13.4 \text{ kN}$$

$$M^+ = (0.6 \times 1.01 \text{ kPa} \times 0.3 \text{ m}) \times (2.0 \text{ m})^2 / 8$$
$$= 0.091 \text{ kNm}$$

USE 2/90 x 45 SG 8 TIMBER STUDS

# Structural Timber Column Calculation Sheet

Job Name: TKKM O Tamariki Nui A Rua BOT Date: 29 January 2016  
 Job Number: 115520 Designer: RL  
 Description:

## Timber Column Design

M\* 0.091 kNm  
 N\* 13.4 kNm

d 90 mm  
 b 45 mm  
 No. Members 2  
 L<sub>ax</sub> 2000 mm  
 L<sub>ay</sub> 2000 mm

phi bending 0.8  
 phi compression 0.8

S<sub>x</sub>=L<sub>ax</sub>/d 22.2 "Look up k<sub>8</sub> from Figure 17.2"

S<sub>y</sub>=L<sub>ay</sub>/b 22.2

k1 1  
 k8x 0.64  
 k8y 0.64

fb 14 Mpa  
 fc 18 Mpa

A 8100 mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Z<sub>x</sub> 121500 mm<sup>3</sup>  
 Z<sub>y</sub> 60750 mm<sup>4</sup>

phi M<sub>x</sub> 0.870912 kNm  
 phi M<sub>y</sub> 0.435456 kNm

phi N<sub>cx</sub> 74.6496 kN OK  
 phi N<sub>cy</sub> 74.6496 kN OK

N\*c/phi N<sub>cx</sub>=M\*x/phi M<sub>x</sub> 0.28 OK  
 N\*c/phi N<sub>cy</sub>+(M\*x/phi M<sub>x</sub>)^2 0.19 OK

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RL

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### PILE DESIGN

#### LOADS

##### DEAD

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ROOF} &= 12.8 \text{ kN} && (\text{MAX FOR } \downarrow) \\ &= 6 \text{ kN} && (\text{MIN FOR } \uparrow)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{WALL} &= 0.5 \text{ kPa} \times 4 \text{ m HEIGHT} \times 1.6 \text{ m LENGTH} \\ &= 3.2 \text{ kN} && (\text{MAX FOR } \downarrow) \\ &= 0.5 \text{ kPa} \times 4 \text{ m} \times 0.5 \text{ m} \\ &= 1 \text{ kN} && (\text{MIN FOR } \uparrow)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{FLOOR} &= 0.5 \text{ kPa} \times 1.6 \text{ m LENGTH} \times 1.2 \text{ m WIDE} \\ &= 0.96 \text{ kN} && (\downarrow) \\ &= 0.25 \text{ kPa} \times 1.6 \text{ m} \times 1.2 \text{ m} \\ &= 0.48 \text{ kN} && (\uparrow)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{SW PILE [ASSUMED]} &= 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \times (0.4 \text{ m SQ})^2 \times 0.4 \text{ m DEEP} \\ &= 1.54 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$$G_{\text{max}} = 18.5 \text{ kN}$$

$$G_{\text{min}} = 9.0 \text{ kN}$$

##### LIVE

$$\text{ROOF} = 4.96 \text{ kN} \quad (0.25 \text{ kPa UDL})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{FLOOR} &= 3.0 \text{ kPa} \times 1.6 \text{ m} \times 1.2 \text{ m} \\ &= 5.76 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$$Q = 10.72 \text{ kN}$$

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CKD



### WIND

$$W_u \uparrow = 18.1 \text{ kN}$$

$$W_u \downarrow = 10.1 \text{ kN}$$

### LOAD COMBINATIONS

PILE ①

$$1.35 G_{max} = 25.0 \text{ kN}$$

$$1.2 G_{min} + 1.5 Q = 38.3 \text{ kN}$$

$$0.9 G + W_u \uparrow = -10 \text{ kN}$$

$$1.2 G + W_u \downarrow + \psi_c Q = 37.7$$

$$G_{min} + \psi_c Q = 22.0 \text{ kN}$$

$$q_{SAFE} @ 1m = 350 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{ULT} &= 0.5 \times 3 \times 350 \text{ kPa} \\ &= 525 \text{ kPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \frac{38.3 \text{ kN}}{525 \text{ kPa}} \right)^{1/2} = 270 \text{ mm}$$

FOR UPLIFT ...

$$\frac{W_u}{0.9} = G_{min}$$

$$\frac{18.1 \text{ kN}}{0.9} = 20.1 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} SW_{PILE} &= 20.1 - (6 + 1 + 0.48) \\ &= 12.6 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PILE WIDTH} &= (12.6 / 24)^{1/2} \\ &= 0.725 \text{ m} \quad (1 \text{ m DEEP}) \end{aligned}$$

USE 750mm SQ BY 1000mm DEEP PILE

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## PILE ②

### DEAD

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ROOF} &= 12.8 + (2.6 \text{ kN/m} \times 3.6 \text{ m} / 2) \\ &= 17.48 \text{ kN} \quad (\downarrow) \\ &= 6 + ((1.18 + 0.25) \times 3.6 / 2) \\ &= 8.57 \text{ kN} \quad (\uparrow) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WALL} &= 0.3 \text{ kPa} \times 1.6 \text{ m} / 2 \times 4 \text{ m} \\ &= 0.96 \text{ kN} \quad (\downarrow) \\ &= 0.3 \text{ kPa} \times 0.25 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m} \\ &= 0.3 \text{ kN} \quad (\uparrow) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FLOOR} &= 0.5 \text{ kPa} \times 1.6 \text{ m} \times 1.2 \text{ m} \\ &= 0.96 \text{ kN} \quad (\downarrow) \\ &= 0.25 \text{ kPa} \times 1.6 \text{ m} \times 1.2 \text{ m} \\ &= 0.48 \text{ kN} \quad (\uparrow) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SW PILE} &= 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \times 1 \text{ m DEEP} \times (750 \text{ mm})^2 \\ &= 13.5 \text{ kN} \quad (\downarrow/\uparrow) \end{aligned}$$

$$G_{\text{max}} = 32.9 \text{ kN}$$

$$G_{\text{min}} = 22.9 \text{ kN}$$

### LIVE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ROOF} &= 4.96 \text{ kN} + (1.18 \text{ kN/m} \times 3.6 \text{ m} / 2) \\ &= 7.1 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

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CKD



$$\begin{aligned}\text{FLOOR} &= 3.0 \text{ kPa} \times 1.6 \text{ m} \times 1.2 \text{ m} \\ &= 5.76 \text{ kN} \\ Q &= 12.9 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

### WIND

$$\begin{aligned}W_{u \uparrow} &= 18.1 \text{ kN} + (1.01 \text{ kPa} \times 0.8 \times 4.7 \text{ m} \times 3.6 \text{ m} / 2) = 24.9 \text{ kN} \\ W_{u \downarrow} &= 10.1 \text{ kN} + (1.01 \text{ kPa} \times 0.2 \times\end{aligned}$$

### LOAD COMBINATIONS

$$\begin{aligned}1.2G_{max} + 1.5Q &= 68.64 \text{ kN} \\ 1.2G_{max} + W_{u \uparrow} + \Psi_c Q &= 63.64 \text{ kN} \\ 0.9G_{min} + W_{u \uparrow} &= -5.2 \text{ kN} \\ G_{max} + \Psi_c Q &= 39.94 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \frac{68.64 \text{ kN}}{525 \text{ kPa}} \right)^{1/2} = 362 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{W_{u \uparrow}}{0.9} = G_{min}$$

$$\frac{24.9 \text{ kN}}{0.9} = 27.7 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}SW_{pile} &= 27.7 \text{ kN} - 8.57 - 0.3 - 0.48 \\ &= 18.36 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{WIDTH} &= \left( \frac{18.36 \text{ kN}}{1 \text{ m} \times 24 \text{ kN/m}^3} \right)^{1/2} \\ &= 875 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

USE 900 mm SQ BY 1000 DEEP PILE

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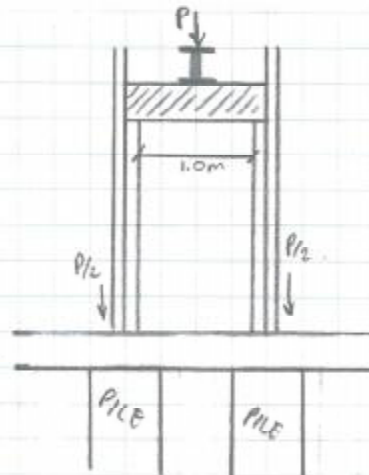
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CKD



PILE ③



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PILE ③

WORST CASE: DIRECTLY UNDER LINTEL STUD

DEAD.

$$\text{ROOF} = [(2.6 \text{ kN/m})(7.1 + 3.6)/2] / 2$$

$$= 7.0 \text{ kN} \quad \downarrow$$

$$= 3.5 \text{ kN} \quad \uparrow$$

$$\text{WALL} = 0.3 \text{ kPa} \times 4 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1.2 \text{ kN} \quad \downarrow$$

$$= 0.6 \text{ kN} \quad \uparrow$$

$$\text{FLOOR} = 0.5 \text{ kPa} \times 1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0.5 \text{ kN} \quad \downarrow$$

$$= 0.25 \text{ kN} \quad \uparrow$$

$$\text{SW PILE} = 1.0 \text{ m} \times (0.9 \text{ m})^2 \times 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$= 19.44 \text{ kN}$$

$$G_{\text{MAX}} = 28.14 \text{ kN}$$

$$G_{\text{MIN}} = 23.8 \text{ kN}$$

LIVE

$$\text{ROOF} = [(1.18 \text{ kN/m})(7.1 + 3.6) / 2] / 2$$

$$= 3.2 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{FLOOR} = 3.0 \text{ kPa} \times 1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3 \text{ kN}$$

$$Q = 6.2 \text{ kN}$$

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### WIND

$$W_{u\uparrow} = [(1.01 \text{ kPa} \times 0.8 \times 4.7 \text{ m} \times (3.6 \text{ m} + 7.1 \text{ m}) / 2] / 2$$

$$= 10.2 \text{ kN}$$

$$W_{u\downarrow} = [(1.01 \text{ kPa} \times 0.2 \times 4.7 \text{ m} \times (3.6 \text{ m} + 7.1 \text{ m}) / 2] / 2$$

$$= 2.6 \text{ kN}$$

### LOAD COMBINATIONS:

$$1.2G + 1.5Q = 62.4 \text{ kN}$$

$$1.2G_{max} + W_{u\downarrow} + \psi_c Q = 49.1 \text{ kN}$$

$$0.9G_{min} + W_{u\uparrow} = 5.0$$

$$G_{max} + \psi_c Q = 34.5 \text{ kN}$$

$$\left( \frac{62.4 \text{ kN}}{525 \text{ kPa}} \right)^{1/2} = 345 \text{ mm}$$

FOR UPLIFT...

$$\frac{10.2}{0.9} = 11.3 \text{ kN}$$

$$SW_{pile} = 11.3 - 3.5 - 0.6 - 0.25$$

$$= 7.0 \text{ kN}$$

$$\left( \frac{7.0 \text{ kN}}{24 \text{ kN/m}^3} \right)^{1/2} = 0.540 \text{ m}$$

USE 600mm SQ BY 1000mm DEEP. PILE

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## BOLTED CONNECTION DESIGN.

TRY 2 - M12

$$Q_{k1} = k_{tr} f_{tj} d_a^2 \quad \text{OR} \quad 0.5 b_e f_{tj} d_a$$

$$= (2.0)(36.1 \text{ MPa})(12 \text{ mm})^2$$

$$= 10397$$

OR

$$= 0.5(45 \text{ mm})(36.1 \text{ MPa})(12 \text{ mm})$$

$$= 9747$$

$$Q_{sk1} = 2Q_{k1} \quad (\text{for three members})$$

$$= 19494$$

$$\phi Q_n = \phi n k_1 k_2 k_3 Q_{sk} \quad [Q_{sk} = Q_{sk1}, \text{ parallel}]$$

$$= 0.7(2)(1.0)(0.7)(1.0)(19494)$$

$$= 19.1 \text{ kN}$$

TRY 3 - M16

$$Q_{sk1} = 25.992 \text{ kN}$$

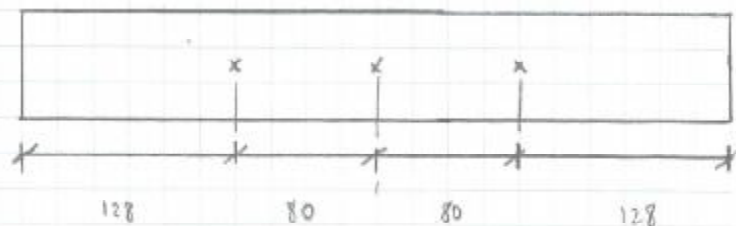
$$\phi Q_n = 38.2 \text{ kN}$$

$$N^* = 36.2 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi Q_n > N^*$$

OK

4/6 LONG  
70 WIDE  
10 DEEP



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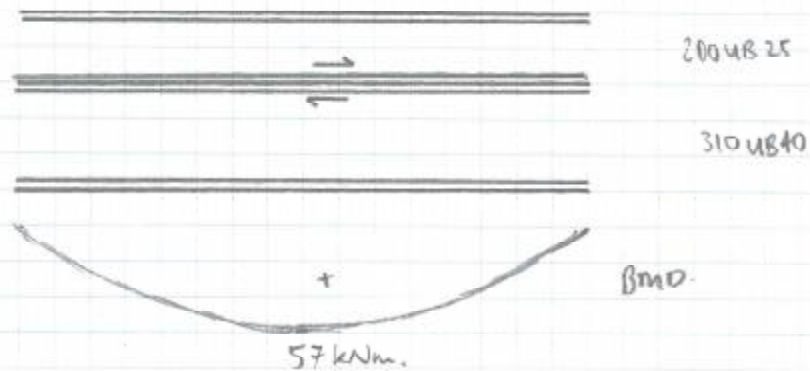
D10

OF

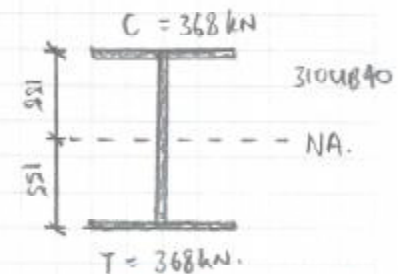
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$$\frac{57 \text{ kNm}}{0.155 \text{ m}} = 368 \text{ kN}$$



$$\phi V_w = \phi (0.6 f_{wt} k_r)$$

$$= 0.6 (0.6 (410 \text{ MPa}) (4.24 \text{ mm}) (1.0))$$

$$= 626 \text{ kN/m}$$

For 6mm FILLET,  $t_f = 4.24 \text{ mm}$

$$\frac{368 \text{ kN}}{626 \text{ kN/m}} = 0.588 \text{ m OF WELD}$$

$\therefore$  USE 300mm FILLET WELD EACH SIDE EVERY 500mm

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### TYLOK PLATE

$$W_h = 20.4 \text{ kN}$$

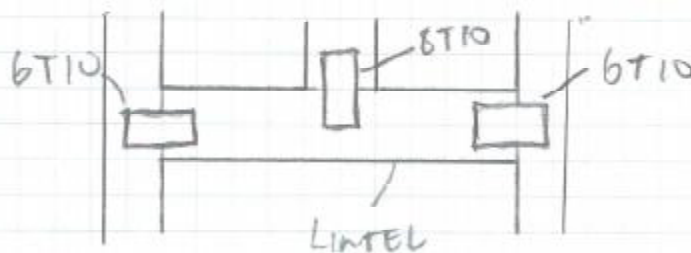
$$\frac{20.4 \text{ kN}}{0.48 \text{ kN/tooth pair}} = 43 \text{ pairs}$$

$$43/2 = 22 \text{ pairs per side.}$$

$$8T10 \Rightarrow 8 \times (10/2) = 40 \text{ pairs } \underline{Ok.}$$

USE 8T10

USE 6T10 ON LINTEL END FIXINGS



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SUBJECT	Block B				
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		OF		BY	RL.
				CHK	



### STUD CONNECTIONS

Connections to bottom plates use GIB HANDYBRAC connection which provide 12kN fixing per bracket for timber framed floors.

#### CONNECTION ①

$$W_u \uparrow = 18.1 \text{ kN}$$

USE 2 / GIB HANDYBRAC

#### CONNECTION ②

$$W_u \uparrow - \text{GROOF} = 24.9 \text{ kN} - 8.57 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{max})$$

$$= 16.3 \text{ kN}$$

USE 2 / GIB HANDYBRAC

#### CONNECTION ③

$$W_u \uparrow = 10.2 \text{ kN}$$

USE 1 / GIB HANDYBRAC

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### PILE BLOCKING CONNECTION

$$W_{u1-G} = 17 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{REFER D12})$$



$$\frac{17 \text{ kN}}{0.481 \text{ kN/pair}} = 52 \text{ pairs}$$

EACH SIDE

$\therefore$  26 pairs reqd.

TRY 6T15 TYLOK PLATE

$$6 \times (1\frac{1}{2}) = 45 \text{ PAIRS}$$

OK

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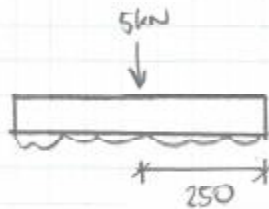
RL.

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PAD REINFORCEMENT

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{4f_y} b w d \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{20}}{4(300)} (500)(150) \\ &= 280 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

∴ USE 3-D12 EW.



$$\begin{aligned} M &= 5 \times 0.25 \\ &= 1.25 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

TRY 3-D12

$$\phi M = 12.5 \text{ kNm} \quad \text{OK}$$

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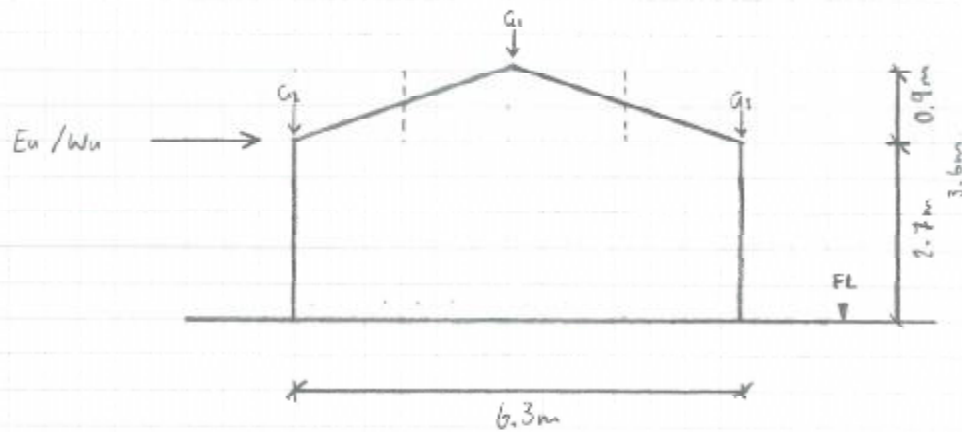
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### PORTAL FRAME DESIGN



### LOADS

$$G_1 = 0.5 \text{ kPa} \times (6.3 \text{ m} / 2) \times (2.0 \text{ m} / 2) \\ = 1.58 \text{ kN}$$

$$Q_1 = 0.25 \text{ kPa} \times (6.3 \text{ m} / 2) \times (2.0 \text{ m} / 2) \\ = 0.79 \text{ kN}$$

$$G_2 = 0.5 \text{ kPa} \times (6.3 \text{ m} / 4) \times (2.0 \text{ m} / 2) \\ = 0.79 \text{ kN}$$

$$Q_2 = 0.25 \text{ kPa} \times (6.3 \text{ m} / 4) \times (2.0 \text{ m} / 2) \\ = 0.39 \text{ kN}$$

$$G_2 = G_3$$

$$Q_2 = Q_3$$

# Earthquake Design Actions

Report for

**6104789N 2773556E**

Compiled by

**KOAPN of KOA**



## Site properties

Location:	<b>6104789N 2773556E</b>
	<b>176.10°E -40.22°S</b>
Soil class:	<b>D: Deep or soft soil</b>
Hazard factor [Z]:	<b>0.41</b>
	<b>(as part of Dannevirke)</b>
Nearest fault:	<b>Mohaka Fault</b>
Fault distance:	<b>11.1 km</b>



## Structure properties

Building importance class:	<b>2</b>
Design working life:	<b>50 yrs</b>
Dominant period X [T]:	<b>0.4 s</b>
Dominant period Y [T]:	<b>0.4 s</b>

## Ultimate Limit State

	X	Y
Structural ductility factor[ $\mu$ ]:	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>
Probability of exceedence:	<b><math>1/500</math></b>	<b><math>1/500</math></b>
Spectral shape factor [ $C_h(T)$ ]:	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>
Return period factor [ $R_u$ ]:	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
Near fault factor [ $N(T,D)$ ]:	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
Elastic hazard spectrum [ $C(T)$ ]:	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.23</b>
Structural performance factor [ $S_p$ ]:	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>
Inelastic spectrum scale factor [ $k_u$ ]:	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.14</b>
Minimum base shear	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Design Action Coefficient [ <math>C_d(T)</math> ]:</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>

## Servicability Limit State (1)

	X	Y
Structural ductility factor[ $\mu$ ]:	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
Probability of exceedence:	<b><math>1/25</math></b>	<b><math>1/25</math></b>
Spectral shape factor [ $C_h(T)$ ]:	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>
Return period factor [ $R_s$ ]:	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>
Near fault factor [ $N(T,D)$ ]:	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
Elastic hazard spectrum [ $C(T)$ ]:	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.31</b>
Structural performance factor [ $S_p$ ]:	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.70</b>
Inelastic spectrum scale factor [ $k_u$ ]:	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Design Action Coefficient [ <math>C_d(T)</math> ]:</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.22</b>

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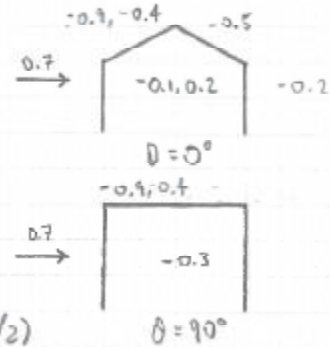


### WIND LOADS.

$$C_{fig} \uparrow = -0.9 - 0.2 = -1.1$$

$$C_{fig} \downarrow = -0.4 + 0.2 = -0.2 \times$$

$$C_{fig} \rightarrow = 0.7 + 0.3 = 1.0$$



$$W_{u1} \uparrow = 1.01 \text{ kPa} \times (-1.1) \times (6.3 \text{ m}/2) \times (2.0 \text{ m}/2) = 3.5 \text{ kN}$$

$$W_{u2} \uparrow = 1.8 \text{ kN}$$

$$W_{u3} \uparrow = 1.8 \text{ kN}$$

### SEISMIC FORCE

$$E_{u1} = 1.00 \times 1.58 \text{ kN} = 1.58 \text{ kN}$$

$$E_{u2} = 1.00 \times (0.79 \text{ kN} + (0.6 \text{ m} \times 2.7 \text{ m}/2 \times 0.5 \text{ kPa})) = 1.2 \text{ kN}$$

$$E_{u3} = 1.2 \text{ kN}$$

$$E_s = \frac{0.22}{1.00} = 0.22$$

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### DEFLECTION LIMITS

$$\Delta_{uls} = 2.5\% \times 2700 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 67.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta_{sls} = \frac{2700 \text{ mm}}{300}$$

$$= 9 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta_{slsG} = \frac{6300 \text{ mm}}{300}$$

$$= 21 \text{ mm}$$

TRY ISO PFC (BEAMS &amp; COLUMNS)

$$\Delta_{Eu} = 29 \text{ mm} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\Delta_{Es} = 8 \text{ mm} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\Delta_G = 20 \text{ mm} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\text{BEAM} \quad M^* = 9.64 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{COLUMN} \quad M^* = 9.64 \text{ kNm}$$

$$N^* = 4.96 \text{ kN}$$

ISO PFC BEAM

$$\alpha_m = 2.2$$

$$\phi M_{sx} = 37 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi M_{bx} = 37 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi M_{bx} > M^* \quad \text{OK}$$

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150PFC COLUMN.

$$\alpha_m = 1.75$$

$$\phi M_{sx} = 37 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi M_{sx} = 37 \text{ kNm}$$

OK

$$\phi N_{cx} = 523 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi N_{cy} = 226 \text{ kNm}$$

OK

### DESIGN FOUNDATION

TAKE 1m WALL WEIGHT EACH SIDE OF COLUMN.

$$G_{WALL} = 2m \times 2.7m \times 0.5 \text{ kPa}$$

$$= 2.7 \text{ kN}$$

$$S_{WPA0} = 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \times 0.4 \text{ m DEEP} \times (0.5 \text{ m WIDE})^2$$

$$= 2.4 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{c+} = 2.7 \text{ kN} + 2.4 \text{ kN} + 4.96 \text{ kN}$$

$$= 10.1 \text{ kN}$$

$$W_{u1} = 7.1 \text{ kN} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\frac{N_{c+}}{A} = 40 \text{ kPa}$$

$$[A = (0.5 \text{ m})^2]$$

$$q_{SAFE}(300 \text{ mm}) = 70 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\phi q_{ULS} = 105 \text{ kPa}$$

$$40 \text{ kPa} < 105 \text{ kPa}$$

OK.

# Microstran V9

richard.jangle  
Job: 115520 Portal Frame  
115520

02/02/2016  
11:33:31 a.

Load Cases:  
— 9 C Gmax+Eu+PhiCQ  
— 11 C Gmax+Es

Y  
Z  
X  
theta: 270 phi: 8



Displaced Shape

Microstran V9.20.1.24

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# Microstran V9

richard.jangley  
Job: 115520 Portal Frame  
115520

02/02/2016  
11:33:48 a.

Load Cases:  
—— 10 C Gmax+PhilQ

Y  
Z  
X  
theta: 270 phi: 8



Displaced Shape

Microstran V9.20.1.24

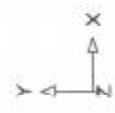
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# Microstran V9

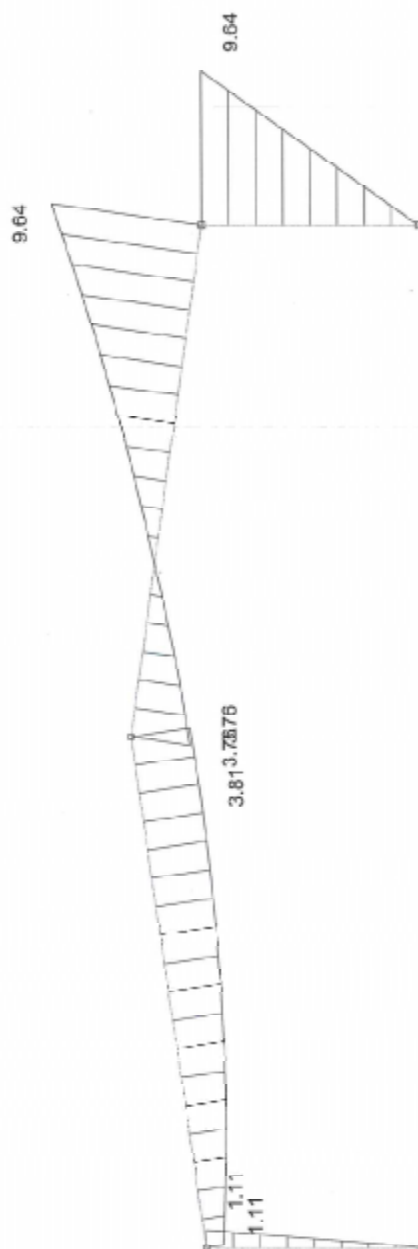
richard.jangley  
Job: 115520 Portal Frame  
115520

02/02/2016  
11:34:27 a.

Load Cases:  
— 9 C Gmax+Eu+PhiCQ



theta: 270 phi: 0



Bending Moment, Mz

Microstran V9.20.1.24

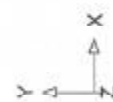
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# Microstran V9

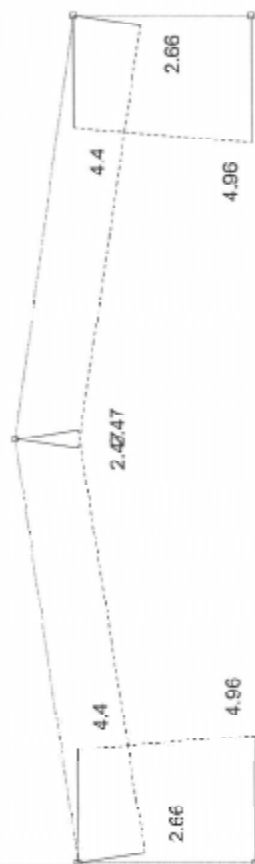
richard.langley  
Job: 115520 Portal Frame  
115520

02/02/2016  
11:35:26 a.

Load Cases:  
7 C 1.2Gmax+1.2Q



theta: 270 phi: 10



Axial Force, Fx

Microstran V9.20.1.24

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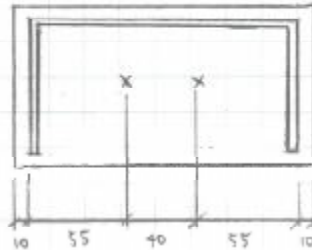
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BY RL

CKD



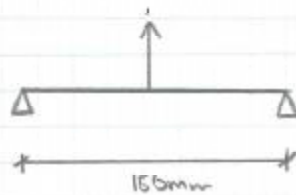
## BASEPLATE DESIGN



$$W_{u\uparrow} = (1.8 \text{ kN} + 1.8 \text{ kN} + 3.5 \text{ kN}) / 2$$

$$= 3.6 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi N_{t\uparrow} = 27.0 \text{ kN} \quad \underline{\text{OK}} \quad [M12 - 4.6 / S]$$



$$M^* = (3.6 \text{ kN} \times 0.15) / 4$$

$$= 0.135 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi M_{s\uparrow} = \phi f_y z_c$$

$$z_c = \frac{M_{s\uparrow}}{f_y}$$

$$\frac{bd^2}{6} = \frac{M^*}{f_y}$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{6M^*}{f_{yb}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{6(0.135 \text{ kNm})}{(350000 \text{ kPa})(0.15 \text{ m})}}$$

$$= 3.9 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi N_{ur} (M12) = 15.8 \text{ kN} \quad (110 \text{ EMBEDMENT})$$

OK

USE 2 / M12 Cb EP CON BOLTS WITH 10mm BASE PLATE



## Scala Penetrometer Test Sheet

Our Ref:

115520

**Project Name:** Block B Alterations Foundation Investigation

**Date Tested:** 19 January 2016

**Project Location:** 36 Makirikiri Rd, Dannevirke

**Time Tested:** 9:00AM

**Client Name:** TKKM O Tamaki Nui A Rua

**Tested By:** Peter Massam

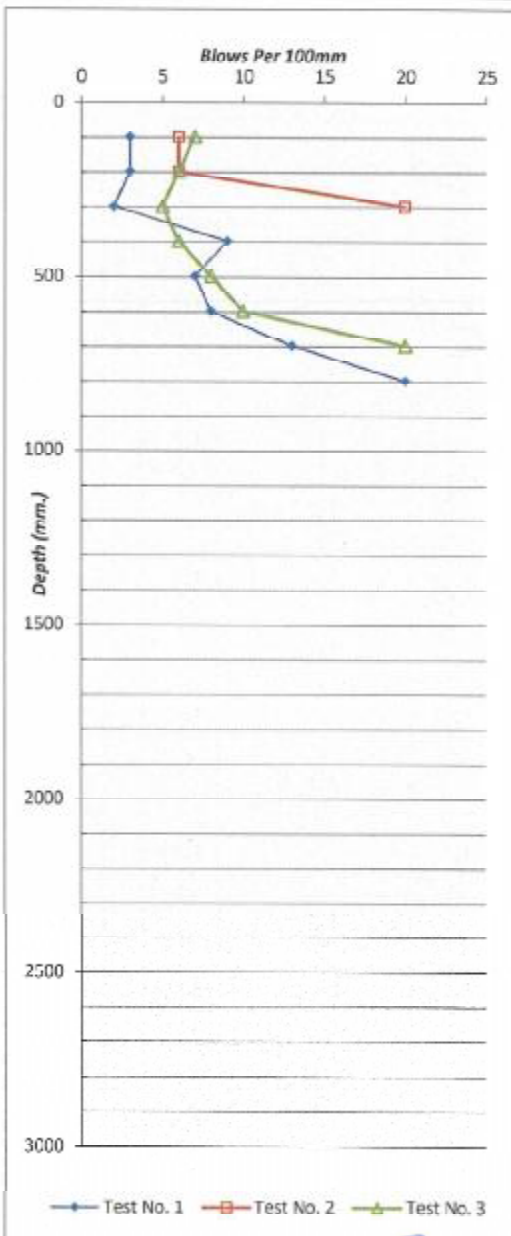
**Client Address:**

**Report Date:** 19 January 2016

**Tests:** NZS4402:1986 Test 6.5.2 Hand Method Using a Scala Penetrometer

NZGS:2001 Test Method For Determining the Vane Shear Strength of a Cohesive Soil

Test Hole (Blows / 100mm : Bearing Capacity (Kpa))						
Depth (mm)	Test No. 1		Test No. 2		Test No. 3	
	Blows per 100mm	Safe Bearing Capacity (Kpa)	Blows per 100mm	Safe Bearing Capacity (Kpa)	Blows per 100mm	Safe Bearing Capacity (Kpa)
100	3	100	6	175	7	190
200	3	100	6	175	6	175
300	2	70	20	350	5	150
400	9	230			6	175
500	7	190			8	210
600	8	210			10	240
700	13	280			20	350
800	20	350				
900						
1000						
1100						
1200						
1300						
1400						
1500						
1600						
1700						
1800						
1900						
2000						
2100						
2200						
2300						
2400						
2500						



Test Location Diagrams: Attached

Remarks:

Checked by:

Name:

Approved by:

Name:

Page: 1 of 3



# Scala Penetrometer Test Sheet

Our Ref: 115520

**Project Name:** Block B Alterations Foundation Investigation

36 Makirikiri Rd, Dannevirke

**Project Location:** TKKM O Tamaki Nui A Rua

**Date Tested:** 19 January 2016

**Time Tested:** 9:00AM

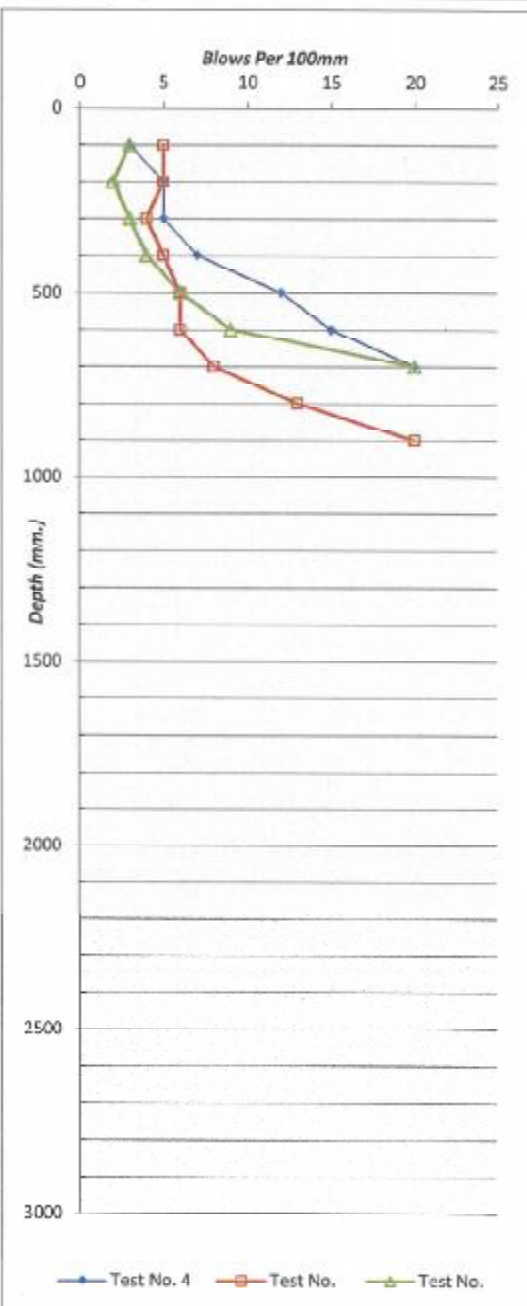
**Tested By:** Peter.Massam

**Report Date:** 19 January 2016

**Tests:** NZS4402:1986 Test 6.5.2 Hand Method Using a Scala Penetrometer

NZGS:2001 Test Method For Determining the Vane Shear Strength of a Cohesive Soil

Test Hole (Blows / 100mm : Bearing Capacity (Kpa))						
Depth (mm)	Test No. 4		Test No.		Test No.	
	Blows per 100mm	Safe Bearing Capacity (Kpa)	Blows per 100mm	Safe Bearing Capacity (Kpa)	Blows per 100mm	Safe Bearing Capacity (Kpa)
100	3	100	5	150	3	100
200	5	150	5	150	2	70
300	5	150	4	125	3	100
400	7	190	5	150	4	125
500	12	270	6	175	6	175
600	15	320	6	175	9	230
700	20	350	8	210	20	350
800			13	280		
900			20	350		
1000						
1100						
1200						
1300						
1400						
1500						
1600						
1700						
1800						
1900						
2000						
2100						
2200						
2300						
2400						
2500						



Test Location Diagrams: Attached

Remarks:



## Hand Auger & Shear Vane Test Sheet

Our Ref:

115520

**Project Name:** Block B Alterations Foundation Investigation

36 Makinkiri Rd, Dannevirke

**Project Location:** TKKM O Tamaki Nui A Rua

**Date Tested:** 19 January 2016

**Time Tested:** 9:00AM

**Tested By:** Peter.Massam

**Report Date:** 19 January 2016

**Tests:** NZS4402:1986 Test 6.5.2 Hand Method Using a Scala Penetrometer

NZGS:2001 Test Method For Determining the Vane Shear Strength of a Cohesive Soil

Shear Vane at PT Test No. 1			
Depth (mm)	SV Divisions = kPa		
300		=	0 kPa
600		=	0 kPa
900		=	0 kPa
1200		=	0 kPa

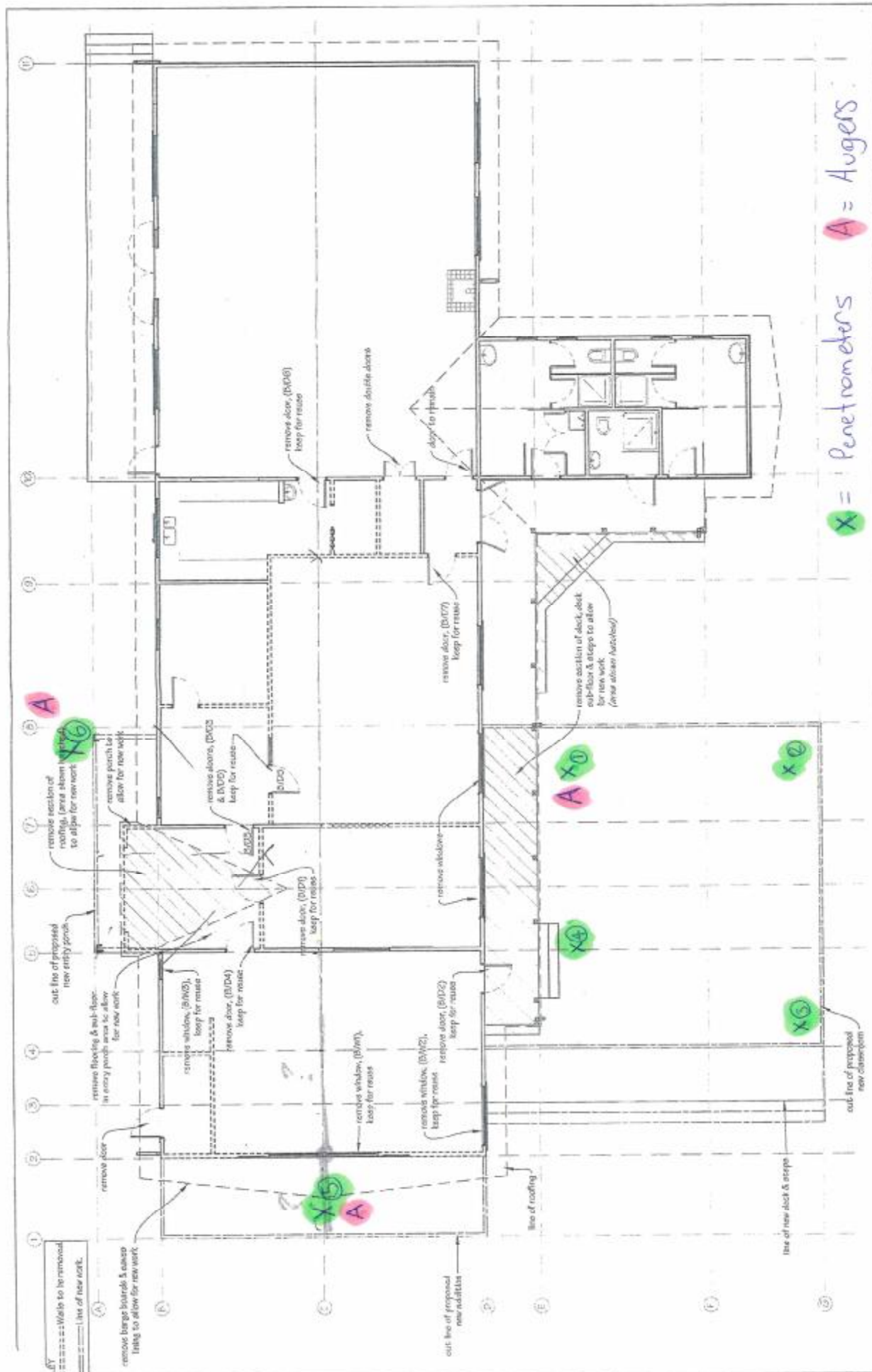
Shear Vane at PT Test No. 5			
Depth (mm)	SV Divisions = kPa		
300		=	0 kPa
600		=	0 kPa
900		=	0 kPa
1200		=	0 kPa

Shear Vane at PT Test No. 6			
Depth (mm)	SV Divisions = kPa		
300		=	0 kPa
600		=	0 kPa
900		=	0 kPa
1200		=	0 kPa

50mm Ø Hand Auger at PT Test No. 1		
Depth (mm)	Type and Comment	
0 200	Topsoil	
200 300	Soil and gravel	
300	Rocks	

50mm Ø Hand Auger at PT Test No. 5		
Depth (mm)	Type and Comment	
0 200	Topsoil dry	
200	Gravel and rocks	

50mm Ø Hand Auger at PT Test No. 6		
Depth (mm)	Type and Comment	
0 200	Topsoil	
200 400	Soil and gravel	
400	Rocks	



	<b>San Rattray Building Consultant</b> P. O. Box 46-851 Upper Hut 5140	Phone 080 526 9111 Mobile 021 427 347 Email info@sanrattray.co.nz Web www.sanrattray.co.nz	<b>TKM O Tamaki Nui A Rua</b> 36 Makinkiri Road Dannewrie	<b>Roll Growth Classrooms</b>	<b>Block B1</b> Existing Floor Plan	11/05/2011 11/05/2011	Scale Date Original sheet size Drawn Checked	11/05/2011 11/05/2011 11/05/2011 11/05/2011 11/05/2011	Preliminary Drawings Do not scale from drawings Check all dimensions on site