

Project		Job Ref.	RETI IHON
42" Tall 14 Gauge	Steel Wall Pools		A STERED ENGINE
Section		Sheet no./rev.	AGRICULTURE
		2	-0 6-21 13 R
			En antitude / 40 -
THOMPSON ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC Calc. by Date	Chk'd by	Date	NMMERCO
P.O. Box 1500, Englewood, TN 37329 Phone: (423)781-7336 Fax: (423)781-7337 D.J.W. 6/21	/2013 C.E.T.	6/21/2013	0.165
Email:carl@tesengrs.com Website:tesengrs.com			UF TENS
These calculations are in compliance with the folowing i	national & state code	<u>s:</u>	
1. International Building Code (IBC) 2003, 2006, 20	09 & 2012		
2. California Building Code (CBC) 2010			
3. Florida Building Code (FBC) 2010 4. North Carolina Building Code (NCPC) 2012			
4. Notur Carolina Bunding Code (NCBC) 2012 5. ANSI/APSP/ICC-5 2011 Residential Inground Sv	viming Pools		
Parameter Definitions & Values.	Vinning 1 0015		
Tarameter Demitions & values,			
Soil Properties (Assumed): Sandy Silt			
Unit Weight of Dry Soil;	W <sub>d</sub>	105	lb/ft <sup>3</sup> ;
Unit Weight of Saturated Soil;	Ws	135	lb/ft <sup>3</sup> ;
Soil Friction Angle;	φ	30;	degrees;
Lateral Active Soil Coefficient;	$K_a = (tan(45 \circ - \phi / 2))^{\circ}$	<sup>2</sup> 0.333;	11.(03
Equivalent Active Unit Weight of Dry Soil; $K_a$ ; $W_d$ ;	$\gamma_d = K_a \times W_d$	35 45	1b/ft°;
Equivalent Active Unit weight of Saturated Son, $K_a$ , $W_{sc}$ Unit Weight of Water	$\gamma_s - K_a \times W_s$ $\gamma_s = 62.4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$	45 62 4	10/11; $1b/ft^3$ .
Soil & Concrete Friction Factor:	$\gamma_{\rm W} = 02.4  10/10$	0.45:	10/11,
Soil Bearing Capacity;	Bearing <sub>capacity</sub>	1500	lb/ft <sup>2</sup> ;
Diminsions & Material Properties;			
Braces, Channels, Pannels & Stiffeners;	F	20	India
Allowable Bending Stress of Steel:	$\Gamma_{\rm v}$ E <sub>v</sub> = 60 × E	18 000	ksi,
Allowable Bending Stress of Steel:	$F_{\rm b} = .00 \times T_{\rm v}$ $F_{\rm b} = .75 \times F_{\rm v}$	22,500	ksi:
Allowable Compressive Stress of Steel;	$F_c = .60 \times F_v$	18.000	ksi;
Allowable Shear Stress of Steel;	$F_v = .40 \times F_v$	12.000	ksi;
Allowable Tensile Stress of Steel;	$F_t = .60 \times F_y$	18.000	ksi;
Panel, Stiffener Thickness (14 Gauge);	t <sub>p</sub>	0.0747	in;
Panel Height;	h	3.50	ft;
Fffective Height of Panel	$n_w = h_z t$	2.833	ft;
Maximum Radius of Panel:	R R	24	ft;
Effective Height / Length of Stiffener,; heff.	L <sub>e</sub>	2.83	ft;
Nominal Depth of Stiffener;	D	5.00	in;
Maximum Brace Spacing /Max Panel Lenght;	L <sub>c</sub>	8	ft;
Panel Indutary width to vertical Suffeners;	Dtrib	2.07	It,
Concrete Bond Beam			
Compressive Strength of Concrete;	$f_c$	2500	psi;
Thickness of Base Pour;	tc	8.00	in;
Width of Base Pour;	B <sub>c</sub>	2.00	ft;
Unit Weight of Concrete;	Ϋ́c	145	10/11;
A-307 Bolts			
Allowable Tensile Stress;	F <sub>t fastener</sub>	19.1	ksi;
Allowable Shear Stress;	$F_{v \ fastener}$	9.9	ksi;
<b>Calculation Assumptions:</b>			

a. Controling conditions (i.e. brace spacing, panel dimensions, etc.) forth the 42" high panel system are used in this analysis.

b. The 8 foot long wall panel is the longest panel used with this pool system & contains the largest spacing between horizontal & vertical panel stiffeners. All other panels are shorter in length & have horizontal & vertical stiffeners no greater than that of the 8 foot long wall panel. Full height vertical stiffeners considered only.

- c. The concrete base pour (i.e. bond beam) provides a minimum of 8 inches of vertical support to the panels, stiffeners & braces.
- d. Refer to the last page for more Material/Installation Assumptions.



	Project 42" Tall 14 Gauge Steel V	Vall Pools	Job Ref.	HRETI IHO HREDENCAS
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THOMPSON ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC P.O. Box 1500, Englewood, TN 37329	Calc. by Date	Chk'd by	Date 6/21/2013	
Phone: (423)/81-7336 Fax: (423)/81-7337 Email:carl@tesengrs.com Website:tesengrs.com	D.0.VV. 0/21/2010	0.2.1.		OF TENC
BENDING ALONG VERTICAL (Assume end are fixed at flanges)	AXIS AT VERTICAL STIF	FENER		
$\frac{4 \ 7/8'' \ x \ 3/4'' \ x \ 14 \ Gauge \ Z-Stiffe}{Area: 0.5787 \ in^2}$ Moments of inertia: I: 2.0022 in <sup>4</sup> Section Modulus: S = I / C; Stiffener Section Modulus (Z-Stiffener Section Modulus (Z-Stiffener Section Modulus (Z-Stiffener Modulus (Z-Stiffener Modulus Stress); f <sub>b</sub> = M <sub>s</sub> / S %Stressed = f <sub>b</sub> / F <sub>b</sub> = <b>17.6</b> % Factor of Safety,; FS = F <sub>b</sub> / f <sub>b</sub> = <b>5</b>	$\frac{2ners}{2}$ 1.2603 in <sup>4</sup> / 2.4375 in = 0.517 in <sup>3</sup> <i>Gener</i> ); S <sub>z</sub> = 0.517 <sub>in3</sub> $\frac{1}{2} = 0.517 =$	: √(3)) = <b>136.194</b>	↓lb_ft	
BENDING ALONG HORIZONT (Assume panel length governs as n	TAL AXIS AT TOP HORIZO maximum spacing between braces)	NTAL STIFFE	ENER	
5'' x 1 1/4'' x 14 Gauge C-StiffenArea:0.5286 in <sup>2</sup> Moments of inertia:1: 1.7823 in <sup>4</sup> Section Modulus:S = I / C;Stiffener Section Modulus (C-Stiff	<u>ers</u> 1.7987 in4/ 2.5 in = 0.7195 in <sup>3</sup> <i>Gener</i> ).; $S_c = 0.7195 in^3$			
P' = $\gamma_d \times h_{eff}^2 / 2 =$ <b>140.486</b> lb/ft Load Along the Top Flange,; P <sub>top</sub> = Maximum Bending Moment.; M <sub>r</sub> Actual Bending Stress,; f <sub>b</sub> = M <sub>r</sub> / S %Stressed = f_r / F_r = <b>34</b> 7 %	= P' / 3 = <b>46.829</b> = $(P_{top} \times L_c^2)$ / 8 = <b>374.630</b> lb_ft S <sub>c</sub> = <b>6248.166</b> psi			
Factor of Safety,; $FS = F_b / f_b = 2$	.881; >= 1.0 OK;		-	



## **OVERTURNING ANALYSIS**

(Moments taken about point A with concrete bond beam in place. Calculated per unit foot of wall)

Resisting Moment Arm,;  $a_{m1} = B_c / 2 + D = 1.417$  ft Overturning Moment Arm,;  $a_{m2} = h / 3 = 1.167$  ft

Weight of Backfill,:  $P_b = B_c \times h_{eff} \times W_d \times 1$  ft = **595.000** lb Weight of Concrete,:  $P_c = \gamma_c \times t_c \times B_c \times 1$  ft = **193.333** lb Applied Vertical Load,:  $P_{virtical} = P_b + P_c =$  **788.333** lb

Resisting Moment due to Backfill.;  $M_{backfil} = P_b \times a_{m1} = 842.917$  lb\_ft Resisting Moment due to Concrete,;  $M_{concrete} = P_c \times a_{m1} = 273.889$  lb\_ft Sumation of Resisting Moments,;  $\Sigma$ ;  $M_{resisting} = M_{backfil} + M_{concrete} = 1116.806$  lb\_ft

Lateral Force Due to Backfill,;  $P_d = (\gamma_d \times h^2 \times 1 \text{ ft}) / 2 = 214.375 \text{ lb}$ Sumation of Overturning Moments,;  $\Sigma; M_{overturn} = M_{soil} = P_d \times a_{m2} = 250.104 \text{ lb_ft}$ Overturning Factor of Safety,; FS<sub>overturning</sub> = M<sub>resisting</sub> / M<sub>overturn</sub> = 4.465; >= 1.5 OK;



## **BEARING ANALYSIS**

Foundation Load Eccentricity,;  $e = M_{overturn} / (P_b + P_c) = 0.317 \text{ ft}$ ; OK, Resultant in Middle Third; Soil Bearing Load,; Bearing\_load =  $((P_b + P_c) / (B_c \times 1 \text{ ft})) \times (1 + (6 \times e) / B_c) = 769.323 \text{ lb/ft}^2$ Bearing Factor of Safety,; FS<sub>Bearing</sub> = Bearing\_capacity / Bearing\_load = 1.950; >= 1.0 OK, Actual Load is Less Than Allowable Load;

 $(P_b+P_c)*\mu$ 

### **SLIDING ANALYSIS**

(Concrete bond beam in place. Calculated per unit foot of wall)

Weight of Backfill,:  $P_b = B_c \times h_{eff} \times W_d \times 1$  ft = **595.000** lb Weight of Concrete,:  $P_c = \gamma_c \times t_c \times B_c \times 1$  ft = **193.333** lb

Sumation of Sliding Resistance Force,;  $\Sigma$ ; $P_{resisting} = \mu \times (P_b + P_c) = 354.750$  lb Lateral Sliding Force Due to Backfill,;  $\Sigma$ ; $P_{sliding} = P_d = (\gamma_d \times h^2 \times 1 \text{ ft}) / 2 = 214.375$  lb Sliding Factor of Safety,; FS<sub>sliding</sub> =  $P_{resisting} / P_{sliding} = 1.655$ ; **>= 1.5 OK**;





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# MATERIAL/INSTALLATION ASSUMPTIONS

- 1. These structural calculations shall be considered void if not complete (page 1-7) & do not contain a raised P.E. review seal & color signature.
- 2. Soil pressure used in these calculations constitute those soils which are in their active state & have a maximum equivalent fluid pressure equal to 35 lb/ft<sup>2</sup> under non-saturated conditions & to 45 lb/ft<sup>2</sup> under saturated conditions. See Soil Properties section for more soil type assumptions used in these calculations. These calculations do <u>not</u> consider the existence of expansive or adobe-type soils, high ground water table conditions or adjacent uncompacted soil fill conditions. If the existing site soil conditions dictate a different or potentially higher equivalent fluid pressure than those used herein, the pool purchaser/Installer shall contact a local Geotechnical Engineer (Soils Engineer) for additional guidance & direction, prior to pool installation.
- 3. Wall panel backfill materials shall consist of clean porous soils, free of roots & debris, installed & carefully tamped to eliminate voids, in layers not exceeding 12 in thick. In addition, backfill materials shall not exceed the same equivalent fluid pressure characteristics identified in item 2 above. Lastly, backfilling operations behind the pool panels <u>must</u> be performed in conjunction with the pool filling operations. Although these calculations show that backfill material can be placed behind the pool panels when the pool is empty, these pool panels should not be considered capable of independently withstanding either the pool water's lateral forces or the lateral soil forces (from behind the pool panels).
- 4. The pool is designed to remain full of water at all times. The pool may be damaged if the water level is allowed to drop below the pool inlet(s). When appreciable drawdown is noticed or if it becomes necessary to drain the pool, contact Megna Pool, or it's agent immediately for instructions. Temporary shoring of the pool panels is highly recommended.
- 5. Wall panel, brace & panel/brace fastener sizes, thickness, dimensional characteristics, material properties & strength used in these calculations were provided by Megna Pools. These calculations assume that these elements have uniform thicknesses, sizes & material properties/strengths & that they are free of defects. These calculations cover <u>only</u> those elements identified herein & do not cover liners, ladders, steps, slides, decks, railings, etc. This pool system is intended to be installed only by approved distributors/contractors.
- 6. Pool system is not designed for earthquake or surcharge loading (i.e. neighboring structures, vehicles, trees, equipment, etc.).
- 7. Finished decks &/or grades shall be constructed in accordance with the pool manufacture's guidelines & be sloped away from the pool copings at a rate not less than 1/4" per linear foot.
- 8. Concrete bond beam dimensions shall be 8" x 2'-0" minimum.
- 9. Refer to the pool Manufacturer's Installation Manual for additional restrictions, requirements, guidelines & recommendations.



Pool Liner:	PVC Vinyl Liner
Pool Panels:	14 Gauge (0.0747") ASTM-A653 Type B Galvanized Steel
Pool Braces:	12 Gauge (0.1046") ASTM-A653 Type B Galvanized Steel
Concrete:	f'c= <u>2,500</u> PSI @ 28 days
Reinforcing Steel:	ASTM-A615-GR 60
Light Weight Conc:	Light Weight Aggregate Concrete =75 PCF
	Conforming to ACI 613A & ACI 318-08