

THE ANSWER MY FRIEND . . .

We have covered many topics over the years in these GN Guideline articles. In fact you will find that out of the 100 or so no less than 17 of them are dedicated to wind loading, bracing and tie-down - that's about one in six!

This is because bracing and tie-down are very important but are often overlooked or poorly implemented

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Some facts to bear in mind:

- It is a rural area as can be seen by the surroundings.
- The wind event which caused the damage has not been identified

- The owner was in the room next to the garage that can be seen in Photo 2. During the storm, about midnight, the debris (a garage door) shattered the window to that room and the occupant was unable to open the door to the hall due to the wind pressure suddenly created in the room.
- The ute parked in front of the garage was parked at 90 degrees to the garage door before the storm.
- It is brick veneer construction so the force on the brickwork was clearly transferred to the timber frame.
- The houses on properties around

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



during the design or building construction.

The purpose of this article is simple - to demonstrate the effects that a major wind event can have on a structure.

The structure in question does not have any unusual features that would make it more prone to wind damage.

We will not endeavour to analyse the actual cause of this problem as it is still being investigated by insurance companies, engineers and Council, and it would be unwise to draw any conclusions at this stage.

as being greater than the wind velocity that could be expected for the wind classification (N3) determined for the area.

- The building was complete and had been occupied for over 12 months.

this building were not damaged in any significant manner.

INDEX OF PHOTOS

- 1) Before - Garage (the damaged area) is at the right hand end.
- 2) View from windward side of