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European Technical Assessment ETA-12/0114 of 2024/10/15

I General Part

Technical Assessment Body issuing the ETA and designated according to Article 29 of the Regulation (EU) No 305/2011: ETA-Danmark A/S

Trade name of the construction product:

SPAX self-tapping screws

Product family to which the above construction product belongs:

Screws for use in timber constructions

Manufacturer:

SPAX International GmbH & Co. KG
Kölner Strasse 71-77
DE-58256 Ennepetal
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Fax + 49 23 33 799-199
Internet www.spax.com

Manufacturing plant:

SPAX manufacturing facilities. Held on file by ETA-Danmark A/S

This European Technical Assessment contains:

104 pages including 5 annexes which form an integral part of the document

This European Technical Assessment is issued in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, on the basis of:

European Assessment document (EAD) no. EAD 130118-01-0603 "Screws and threaded rods for use in timber constructions"

This version replaces:

The previous ETA with the same number issued on 2020-01-07

Translations of this European Technical Assessment in other languages shall fully correspond to the original issued document and should be identified as such.

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II SPECIFIC PART OF THE EUROPEAN TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

1 Technical description of product and intended use

Technical description of the product

SPAX screws are self-tapping screws to be used in timber structures. They shall be threaded over a part or over the full length. SPAX threaded rods shall be threaded over the full length. The screws shall be produced from carbon steel wire for nominal diameters of 2,5 mm to 12,0 mm and from stainless steel wire for nominal diameters of 3,0 mm to 12,0 mm. SPAX threaded rods shall be produced from carbon steel wire or from stainless steel wire for a nominal diameter of 16,0 mm. Where corrosion protection is required, the material or coating shall be declared in accordance with the relevant specification given in Annex A of EN 14592.

Geometry and Material

The nominal diameter (outer thread diameter), d , of SPAX screws shall not be less than 2,5 mm and shall not be greater than 12,0 mm. The nominal diameter of SPAX threaded rods is 16 mm. The overall length of the screws, ℓ , shall not be less than 20 mm and shall not be greater than 1000 mm. The overall length of the threaded rods, ℓ , shall not be greater than 3000 mm. Other dimensions are given in Annex A.

The ratio of inner thread diameter to outer thread diameter d_i/d ranges from 0,58 to 0,68.

The screws are threaded over a minimum length ℓ_g of $4 \cdot d$ (i.e. $\ell_g \geq 4 \cdot d$).

The lead p (distance between two adjacent thread flanks) ranges from $0,49 \cdot d$ to $0,61 \cdot d$.

No breaking shall be observed at a bend angle, α , of less than $(45/d^{0,7} + 20)$ degrees.

2 Specification of the intended use in accordance with the applicable EAD

The screws and threaded rods are used for connections in load bearing timber structures between members of solid timber (softwood), glued laminated timber (softwood), cross-laminated timber, and laminated veneer lumber (softwood), similar glued members, wood-based panels or steel. The screws are also used for connections in load bearing members of solid timber (hardwood), glued laminated timber (hardwood) or laminated veneer lumber (hardwood). SPAX screws with a thread over the full

length and SPAX threaded rods are also used as tensile or compressive reinforcement perpendicular to the grain or as shear reinforcement in softwood members.

Furthermore, SPAX screws with diameters between 6 mm and 12 mm may also be used for the fixing of thermal insulation material on rafters.

Steel plates and wood-based panels except solid wood panels, laminated veneer lumber and cross laminated timber shall only be located on the side of the screw head. The following wood-based panels may be used:

- Plywood according to EN 636 or European Technical Assessment or national provisions that apply at the installation site
- Particleboard according to EN 312 or European Technical Assessment or national provisions that apply at the installation site
- Oriented Strand Board according to EN 300 or European Technical Assessment or national provisions that apply at the installation site
- Fibreboard according to EN 622-2 and 622-3 or European Technical Assessment (minimum density 650 kg/m^3) or national provisions that apply at the installation site
- Cement bonded particleboard according to EN 634 or European Technical Assessment or national provisions that apply at the installation site
- Solid wood panels according to EN 13353 or European Technical Assessment or national provisions that apply at the installation site
- Cross laminated timber according to European Technical Assessment
- Laminated Veneer Lumber according to EN 14374 or European Technical Assessment
- Engineered wood products according to European Technical Assessment

The screws or threaded rods are intended to be used in timber connections for which requirements for mechanical resistance and stability and safety in use in the the sense of the Basic Works Requirements 1 and 4 of Regulation 305/2011 (EU) shall be fulfilled.

The design of the connections shall be based on the characteristic load-carrying capacities of the screws. The design capacities shall be derived from the characteristic capacities in accordance with Eurocode 5 or an appropriate national code.

The screws are intended for use for connections subject to static or quasi static loading.

The zinc-coated screws and threaded rods are for use in timber structures subject to the dry, internal conditions defined by the service classes 1 and 2 of EN 1995-1-1:2008 (Eurocode 5). The screws and threaded rods

made of stainless steel meet the requirements of Eurocode 5 (EN 1995-1-1:2008) for use in structures subject to the wet conditions defined as service class 3.

The provisions made in this European Technical Assessment are based on an assumed intended working life of the screws of 50 years.

The indications given on the working life cannot be interpreted as a guarantee given by the producer or Assessment Body, but are to be regarded only as a means for choosing the right products in relation to the expected economically reasonable working life of the works.

3 Performance of the product and references to the methods used for its assessment

Characteristic	Assessment of characteristic																								
3.1 Mechanical resistance and stability*) (BWR1)																									
Dimensions	See annex A																								
Characteristic yield moment	See section 3.4																								
Bending angle	No performance assessed																								
Characteristic withdrawal parameter	See section 3.4																								
Characteristic head pull-trough parameter of screws	See section 3.4																								
Tensile strength	Characteristic value $f_{\text{tens},k}$:																								
Screws made of carbon steel	<table> <tr> <td>d = 2,5 mm:</td> <td>1,8 kN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d = 3,0 mm:</td> <td>2,6 kN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d = 3,5 mm:</td> <td>3,8 kN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d = 4,0 mm:</td> <td>5,0 kN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d = 4,5 mm or 4,6 mm:</td> <td>6,4 kN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d = 5,0 mm:</td> <td>7,9 kN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d = 5,6 mm:</td> <td>9,9 kN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d = 6,0 mm:</td> <td>11 kN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d = 7,0 mm:</td> <td>13 kN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d = 8,0 mm:</td> <td>17 kN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d = 10,0 mm:</td> <td>28 kN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d = 12,0 mm:</td> <td>38 kN</td> </tr> </table>	d = 2,5 mm:	1,8 kN	d = 3,0 mm:	2,6 kN	d = 3,5 mm:	3,8 kN	d = 4,0 mm:	5,0 kN	d = 4,5 mm or 4,6 mm:	6,4 kN	d = 5,0 mm:	7,9 kN	d = 5,6 mm:	9,9 kN	d = 6,0 mm:	11 kN	d = 7,0 mm:	13 kN	d = 8,0 mm:	17 kN	d = 10,0 mm:	28 kN	d = 12,0 mm:	38 kN
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Characteristic yield strength	See section 3.4																								
Insertion moment	Ratio of the characteristic torsional strength to the mean insertion moment: $f_{\text{tor},k} / R_{\text{tor,mean}} \geq 1,5$																								

Characteristic	Assessment of characteristic
Torsional strength Screws made of carbon steel	Characteristic value $f_{\text{tor},k}$: d = 2,5 mm: 0,65 Nm d = 3,0 mm: 1,3 Nm d = 3,5 mm: 2,0 Nm d = 4,0 mm: 3,0 Nm d = 4,5 mm or 4,6 mm: 4,0 Nm d = 5,0 mm: 6,0 Nm d = 5,6 mm: 8,0 Nm d = 6,0 mm: 10,5 Nm d = 7,0 mm: 14,2 Nm d = 8,0 mm: 21 Nm d = 10,0 mm: 40 Nm d = 12,0 mm: 70 Nm
Screws made of stainless steel	d = 3,0 mm: 1,0 Nm d = 3,5 mm: 1,7 Nm d = 4,0 mm: 2,4 Nm d = 4,5 mm or 4,6 mm: 3,2 Nm d = 5,0 mm or 5,2 mm: 4,6 Nm d = 5,6 mm: 5,6 Nm d = 6,0 mm: 7,0 Nm d = 7,0 mm: 8,7 Nm d = 8,0 mm: 17 Nm d = 10 mm: 28 Nm d = 12 mm: 54 Nm
Screws made of stainless steel	d = 4,0 mm: 3,3 Nm d = 4,5 mm: 4,5 Nm d = 5,0 mm: 6,1 Nm
Insertion moment	Ratio of the characteristic torsional strength to the mean insertion moment: $f_{\text{tor},k} / R_{\text{tor,mean}} \geq 1,5$ See annex B
Spacing, end and edge distances of the screws or threaded rods and minimum thickness of the timber material	See annex B
Slip modulus for mainly axially loaded screws and threaded rods	See section 3.4
Durability against corrosion	See section 3.5
3.2 Safety in case of fire (BWR2)	
Reaction to fire	The screws are made from steel classified as Euroclass A1 in accordance with EN 13501-1 and Commission Delegated Regulation 2016/364
3.3 General aspects related to the performance of the product	The screws have been assessed as having satisfactory durability and serviceability when used in timber structures using the timber species described in Eurocode 5 and subject to the conditions defined by service classes 1, 2 and 3

*) See additional information in section 3.4 – 3..

3.4 Mechanical resistance and stability

The load-carrying capacities for SPAX screws are applicable to the wood-based materials mentioned in paragraph 1 even though the term timber has been used in the following.

The characteristic lateral load-carrying capacities and the characteristic axial withdrawal capacities of SPAX screws or threaded rods should be used for designs in accordance with Eurocode 5 or an appropriate national code.

Point side penetration length must be $\ell_{ef} \geq 4 \cdot d$, where d is the outer thread diameter of the screw or threaded rod. For the fixing of thermal insulation material on top of rafters, point side penetration must be at least 40 mm, $\ell_{ef} \geq 40$ mm.

European Technical Assessments for structural members or wood-based panels must be considered where applicable.

Reductions in the cross-sectional area caused by SPAX screws or threaded rods with a diameter of 10 mm or more shall be taken into account in the member strength verification both, in the tensile and compressive area of members.

For screws in pre-drilled holes, the drill hole diameter should be considered in the member strength verification, for screws driven without pre-drilling, the inner thread diameter.

Lateral load-carrying capacity

The characteristic lateral load-carrying capacity of SPAX screws or threaded rods shall be calculated according to EN 1995-1-1 (Eurocode 5) using the outer thread diameter d as the nominal diameter of the screw. The contribution from the rope effect may be considered.

The characteristic yield moment shall be calculated from:

SPAX screws for $2,5 \text{ mm} \leq d \leq 12,0 \text{ mm}$ made of carbon steel:

$$M_{y,k} = 0,15 \cdot 600 \cdot d^{2,6} \quad [\text{Nmm}]$$

SPAX threaded rods:

$$M_{y,k} = 140000 \quad [\text{Nmm}]$$

SPAX screws for $3,0 \text{ mm} \leq d \leq 12,0 \text{ mm}$ made of stainless steel:

$$M_{y,k} = 0,15 \cdot 400 \cdot d^{2,6} \quad [\text{Nmm}]$$

where

d outer thread diameter [mm]

The embedding strength for screws in non-pre-drilled holes arranged at an angle between screw axis and grain direction, $0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 90^\circ$ is:

$$f_{h,k} = \frac{0,082 \cdot \rho_k \cdot d^{-0,3}}{2,5 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} \quad [\text{N/mm}^2]$$

for screws in pre-drilled holes:

$$f_{h,k} = \frac{0,082 \cdot \rho_k \cdot (1 - 0,01 \cdot d)}{2,5 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} \quad [\text{N/mm}^2]$$

for threaded rods in pre-drilled holes:

$$f_{h,k} = \frac{0,082 \cdot \rho_k \cdot (1 - 0,01 \cdot d)}{(2,5 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) \cdot (k_{90} \cdot \sin^2 \varepsilon + \cos^2 \varepsilon)} \quad [\text{N/mm}^2]$$

Where

ρ_k characteristic timber density [kg/m^3];

d outer thread diameter [mm];

α angle between screw axis and grain direction;

ε angle between force and grain direction;

k_{90} according to equation (8.33) in EN 1995-1-1.

The embedding strength for screws arranged parallel to the plane of cross laminated timber, independent of the angle between screw axis and grain direction, $0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 90^\circ$, shall be calculated from:

$$f_{h,k} = 20 \cdot d^{-0,5}$$

[N/mm^2]

unless otherwise specified in the technical specification (ETA or hEN) for the cross laminated timber.

Where

d outer thread diameter [mm]

The embedding strength for screws or threaded rods in the plane surface of cross laminated timber should be assumed as for solid timber based on the characteristic density of the outer layer. If relevant, the angle between force and grain direction of the outer layer should be taken into account.

The direction of the lateral force shall be perpendicular to the screw axis and parallel to the plane surface of the cross laminated timber.

For laterally loaded screws, the rules for multiple fastener connections in EN 1995-1-1, 8.3.1.1 (8) should be applied.

Axial withdrawal capacity

The characteristic axial withdrawal capacity of SPAX screws or threaded rods at an angle of $15^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 90^\circ$ to the grain in solid timber (softwood and hardwood with a maximum characteristic density of 730 kg/m^3), glued laminated timber and cross-laminated timber members or at an angle of $30^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 90^\circ$ to the grain in laminated veneer lumber members (softwood and hardwood with a maximum characteristic density of 750 kg/m^3) shall be calculated according to EN 1995-1-1:2008 from:

$$F_{ax,\alpha,Rk} = \frac{n_{ef} \cdot f_{ax,k} \cdot d \cdot \ell_{ef}}{1,2 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} \cdot \left(\frac{\rho_k}{350} \right)^{0,8} \quad [N]$$

Where

$F_{ax,\alpha,Rk}$	characteristic withdrawal capacity of the screw at an angle α to the grain [N]
n_{ef}	effective number of screws according to EN 1995-1-1:2008
$f_{ax,k}$	Characteristic withdrawal parameter $2,5 \text{ mm} \leq d < 6,0 \text{ mm}$: $f_{ax,k} = 14,0 \text{ N/mm}^2$ $6,0 \text{ mm} \leq d \leq 8,0 \text{ mm}$: $f_{ax,k} = 12,0 \text{ N/mm}^2$ $d = 10,0 \text{ mm}$: $f_{ax,k} = 11,5 \text{ N/mm}^2$ $d = 12,0 \text{ mm}$: $f_{ax,k} = 11,0 \text{ N/mm}^2$ $d = 16,0 \text{ mm}$: $f_{ax,k} = 10,0 \text{ N/mm}^2$
d	outer thread diameter [mm]
ℓ_{ef}	Penetration length of the threaded part according to EN 1995-1-1 [mm]; for the thread under the head including the head length
α	Angle between grain and screw axis
ρ_k	Characteristic density [kg/m^3]

For screws penetrating more than one layer of cross laminated timber, the different layers may be taken into account proportionally.

The axial withdrawal capacity is limited by the head pull-through capacity and the tensile or compressive capacity of the screw or threaded rod.

For SPAX screws or threaded rods, the withdrawal capacity of the thread in the member with the head may be taken into account instead of the head pull-through capacity.

For axially loaded screws in tension, where the external force is parallel to the screw axes, the rules in EN 1995-1-1, 8.7.2 (8) should be applied.

For inclined screws in timber-to-timber or steel-to-timber shear connections, where the screws are arranged under an angle $30^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 60^\circ$ between the shear plane and the screw axis, the effective number of screws n_{ef} should be determined as follows:

For one row of n screws parallel to the load, the load-carrying capacity should be calculated using the effective number of fasteners n_{ef} , where

$$n_{ef} = \max \{ n^{0,9}; 0,9 \cdot n \}$$

and n is the number of inclined screws in a row. If crossed pairs of screws are used in timber-to-timber connections, n is the number of crossed pairs of screws in a row.

Note: For screws as compression reinforcement or inclined screws as fasteners in mechanically jointed beams or columns or for the fixing of thermal insulation material, $n_{ef} = n$.

Head pull-through capacity

The characteristic head pull-through capacity of SPAX screws or threaded rods shall be calculated according to EN 1995-1-1:2008 from:

$$F_{ax,\alpha,Rk} = \max \left\{ \frac{f_{ax,k} \cdot d \cdot \ell_{ef}}{1,2 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha}; k_t \cdot f_{head,k} \cdot d_h^2 \right\} \cdot n_{ef} \cdot \left(\frac{\rho_k}{350} \right)^{0,8} \quad [N]$$

where:

$F_{ax,\alpha,Rk}$	Characteristic head pull-through capacity of the connection at an angle $\alpha \geq 30^\circ$ to the grain [N]
n_{ef}	Effective number of screws according to EN 1995-1-1:2008 For inclined screws: $n_{ef} = \max \{ n^{0,9}; 0,9 \cdot n \}$ (see axial withdrawal capacity)
k_t	Factor taking into account the head side member thickness t_h $k_t = 1$ for $t_h/d_h < 3$ $k_t = 1,3$ for $t_h/d_h \geq 3$
$f_{head,k}$	Characteristic head pull-through parameter [N/mm^2]
d_h	Diameter of the screw head or the washer [mm]. Outer diameter of heads or washers $d_h > 32 \text{ mm}$ shall only be considered with a nominal diameter of 32 mm.
ρ_k	Characteristic density [kg/m^3], for wood-based panels $\rho_k = 380 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Characteristic head pull-through parameter for SPAX screws with countersunk or hexagon head without flange in connections with timber and in connections with wood-based panels with thicknesses above 20 mm:
 $d_h \leq 16 \text{ mm}$: $f_{head,k} = 27,0 - d_h$ [N/mm^2]
 $16 \text{ mm} < d_h \leq 32 \text{ mm}$: $f_{head,k} = 11,0 - 0,2 \cdot (d_h - 16)$ [N/mm^2]

Characteristic head pull-through parameter for SPAX screws with washer head, pan head, hexagon head with flange, countersunk head with washer or with second thread under the head in connections with timber and in connections with wood-based panels with thicknesses above 20 mm:

$$d_h \leq 16 \text{ mm: } f_{\text{head},k} = 29,0 - d_h \text{ [N/mm}^2\text{]}$$

$$16 \text{ mm} < d_h \leq 22 \text{ mm: } f_{\text{head},k} = 13,0 \text{ [N/mm}^2\text{]}$$

$$22 \text{ mm} < d_h \leq 32 \text{ mm: } f_{\text{head},k} = 16,0 - 0,5 \cdot (d_h - 16) \text{ [N/mm}^2\text{]}$$

Where

d_h head or washer diameter [mm]

Characteristic head pull-through parameter for screws in connections with wood-based panels with thicknesses between 12 mm and 20 mm:

$$f_{\text{head},k} = 8 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Screws in connections with wood-based panels with a thickness below 12 mm (minimum thickness of the wood based panels of $1,2 \cdot d$ with d as outer thread diameter):

$$f_{\text{head},k} = 8 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

limited to $F_{\text{ax,Rk}} = 400 \text{ N}$

For partially threaded screws with smooth shank under the head, the head or washer diameter shall be equal or greater than $1,8 \cdot d_s$, where d_s is the smooth shank or the wire diameter. Otherwise the characteristic head pull-through capacity $F_{\text{ax},\alpha,\text{Rk}} = 0$ for screws with a smooth shank under the head.

The minimum thickness of wood-based panels according to the clause 2.1 must be observed.

In steel-to-timber connections the head pull-through capacity is not governing.

Tensile capacity

The characteristic tensile capacity $f_{\text{tens},k}$ of SPAX screws made of carbon steel or threaded rods made of carbon steel or stainless steel is:

$d = 2,5 \text{ mm:}$	1,8 kN
$d = 3,0 \text{ mm:}$	2,6 kN
$d = 3,5 \text{ mm:}$	3,8 kN
$d = 4,0 \text{ mm:}$	5,0 kN
$d = 4,5 \text{ mm or } 4,6 \text{ mm:}$	6,4 kN
$d = 5,0 \text{ mm or } 5,2 \text{ mm:}$	7,9 kN
$d = 5,6 \text{ mm:}$	9,9 kN
$d = 6,0 \text{ mm:}$	11 kN
$d = 7,0 \text{ mm:}$	13 kN
$d = 8,0 \text{ mm:}$	17 kN
$d = 10,0 \text{ mm:}$	28 kN
$d = 12,0 \text{ mm:}$	38 kN

Threaded rods $d = 16 \text{ mm:}$ 63 kN

The characteristic tensile capacity $f_{\text{tens},k}$ of SPAX screws made of stainless steel is:

$d = 3,0 \text{ mm:}$	2,1 kN
$d = 3,5 \text{ mm:}$	2,9 kN
$d = 4,0 \text{ mm:}$	3,8 kN
$d = 4,5 \text{ mm or } 4,6 \text{ mm:}$	4,2 kN
$d = 5,0 \text{ mm or } 5,2 \text{ mm:}$	4,9 kN
$d = 5,6 \text{ mm:}$	6,2 kN
$d = 6,0 \text{ mm:}$	7,1 kN
$d = 7,0 \text{ mm:}$	10 kN
$d = 8,0 \text{ mm:}$	13 kN
$d = 10,0 \text{ mm:}$	20 kN
$d = 12,0 \text{ mm:}$	28 kN

The tear-off capacity of the screw head is greater than the tensile capacity of the screw.

Compressive capacity

The design compressive capacity $F_{\text{ax,Rd}}$ of SPAX screws or threaded rods with full thread along the length embedded in timber shall be calculated from:

$$F_{\text{ax,Rd}} = \min \left\{ \frac{f_{\text{ax},d} \cdot d \cdot \ell_{\text{ef}}}{1,2 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} \cdot \left(\frac{\rho_k}{350} \right)^{0,8}; \frac{\kappa_c \cdot N_{\text{pl},k}}{\gamma_{\text{M1}}} \right\} \text{ [N]}$$

where

$$\kappa_c = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } \bar{\lambda}_k \leq 0,2 \\ \frac{1}{k + \sqrt{k^2 - \bar{\lambda}_k^2}} & \text{for } \bar{\lambda}_k > 0,2 \end{cases}$$

$$k = 0,5 \cdot [1 + 0,49 \cdot (\bar{\lambda}_k - 0,2) + \bar{\lambda}_k^2]$$

The relative slenderness ratio shall be calculated from:

$$\bar{\lambda}_k = \sqrt{\frac{N_{\text{pl},k}}{N_{\text{ki},k}}}$$

Where

$$N_{\text{pl},k} = \pi \cdot \frac{d_1^2}{4} \cdot f_{y,k} \text{ [N]}$$

is the characteristic value for the axial capacity in case of plastic analysis referred to the inner thread cross section

Characteristic yield strength:

$$f_{y,k} = 1000 \text{ [N/mm}^2\text{]}$$

for SPAX screws made of carbon steel

$$f_{y,k} = 500 \text{ [N/mm}^2\text{]}$$

for SPAX threaded rods and SPAX screws made of stainless steel

Characteristic ideal elastic buckling load:

$$N_{ki,k} = \sqrt{c_h \cdot E_s \cdot I_s} \quad [N]$$

Elastic foundation of the screw:

$$c_h = (0,19 + 0,012 \cdot d) \cdot \rho_k \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha}{180^\circ} + 0,5 \right)$$

[N/mm²]

for screws in cross-laminated timber, the most unfavourable combination of α and ρ_k governs;

Modulus of elasticity:

$$E_s = 210000 \quad [N/mm^2]$$

$$\rho_k = \text{characteristic density} \quad [kg/m^3]$$

Second moment of area:

$$I_s = \frac{\pi}{64} \cdot d_1^4 \quad [mm^4]$$

$$d_1 = \text{inner thread diameter} \quad [mm]$$

(d_2 in the drawings in the annex)

α = angle between grain and screw axis

Note: When determining design values of the compressive capacity it should be considered that $f_{ax,d}$ is to be calculated using k_{mod} and γ_M for timber according to EN 1995 while $N_{pl,d}$ is calculated using $\gamma_{M,1}$ for steel buckling according to EN 1993.

Combined laterally and axially loaded screws or threaded rods

For connections subjected to a combination of axial and lateral load, the following expression should be satisfied:

$$\left(\frac{F_{ax,Ed}}{F_{ax,Rd}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{F_{la,Ed}}{F_{la,Rd}} \right)^2 \leq 1$$

where

$F_{ax,Ed}$ axial design load of the screw or threaded rod

$F_{la,Ed}$ lateral design load of the screw or threaded rod

$F_{ax,Rd}$ design load-carrying capacity of an axially loaded screw or threaded rod

$F_{la,Rd}$ design load-carrying capacity of a laterally loaded screw or threaded rod

Slip modulus

The axial slip modulus K_{ser} of a screw for the serviceability limit state should be taken independent of angle α to the grain as:

$$C = K_{ser} = 25 \cdot d \cdot \ell_{ef} \quad [N/mm]$$

Where

d outer thread diameter [mm]

ℓ_{ef} penetration length in the structural member [mm]

Compression reinforcement

See annex C.

Tensile reinforcement

See annex D.

Shear reinforcement

See annex E.

Thermal insulation material on top of rafters

See annex F.

3.5 Related aspects of serviceability

3.5.1 Corrosion protection in service class 1, 2 and 3.

The SPAX screws and threaded rods are produced from carbon wire. They are brass-plated, nickel-plated bronze finished or electro-galvanised and e.g. yellow or blue chromated with thicknesses of the zinc coating from 4 – 16 μm or have a zinc flake coating with thicknesses from 10 – 20 μm . Steel no. 1.4016, 1.4062, 1.4401, 1.4567, 1.4578, 1.4529, 1.4539 and 1.4301 is used for screws made from stainless steel.

3.6 General aspects related to the intended use of the product

The screws or threaded rods are manufactured in accordance with the provisions of the European Technical Assessment using the automated manufacturing process as identified during the inspection of the plant by the assessment body issuing the ETA and the approved body and laid down in the technical documentation.

The installation shall be carried out in accordance with Eurocode 5 or an appropriate national code unless otherwise is defined in the following. Instructions from SPAX International GmbH & Co. KG should be considered for installation.

The screws or threaded rods are used for connections in load bearing members of solid timber (softwood), glued laminated timber (softwood), cross-laminated timber (minimum diameter $d = 6,0 \text{ mm}$), and laminated veneer lumber, similar glued members, wood-based panels or steel members. The screws are also used for connections in load bearing members of solid timber (hardwood) or glued laminated timber (hardwood).

The screws or threaded rods may be used for connections in load bearing timber structures with structural members according to an associated European Technical Assessment, if according to the associated European Technical Assessment of the structural member a connection in load bearing timber structures with screws

according to a European Technical Assessment is allowed.

SPAX fully threaded screws or threaded rods are also used as tensile or compressive reinforcement perpendicular to the grain or as shear reinforcement in softwood members.

Furthermore, the screws with diameters between 6 mm and 12 mm may also be used for the fixing of thermal insulation material on top of rafters.

A minimum of two screws or threaded rods should be used for connections in load bearing timber structures. This does not apply for reinforcements or other situations specified in National Annexes to EN 1995-1-1.

The minimum penetration depth in structural members made of solid, glued or cross-laminated timber is 4·d.

Wood-based panels and steel plates should only be arranged on the side of the screw head. The minimum thickness of wood-based panels should be 1,2·d. Furthermore, the minimum thickness for following wood-based panels should be:

- Plywood, Fibreboards: 6 mm
- Particleboards, OSB, Cement Particleboards: 8 mm
- Solid wood panels: 12 mm

For structural members according to European Technical Assessments the terms of the European Technical Assessments must be considered.

If screws with an outer thread diameter $d \geq 8$ mm are used in load bearing timber structures, the structural solid or glued laminated timber, laminated veneer lumber and similar glued members must be from spruce, pine or fir. This does not apply for screws or threaded rods in pre-drilled holes.

The screws shall be driven into softwood without pre-drilling or after pre-drilling. The screws shall be driven into hardwood with a maximum characteristic density of 750 kg/m³ and the threaded rods into softwood after pre-drilling. The drill hole diameters are:

Outer thread diameter	Drill hole diameter	
	Softwood	Hardwood
4,0	2,5	3,0
4,5	3,0	3,0
4,6	3,0	3,0
5,0	3,0	3,5
5,2	3,0	3,5
5,6	3,0	4,0
6,0	4,0	4,0
7,0	4,0	5,0

8,0	5,0	6,0
10,0	6,0	7,0
12,0	7,0	8,0
16,0	13,0	-

The hole diameter in steel members must be predrilled with a suitable diameter.

Only the equipment prescribed by SPAX GmbH & Co. KG shall be used for driving the screws.

In connections with screws with countersunk head according to Annex A the head must be flush with the surface of the connected structural member. A deeper countersink is not allowed.

Unless otherwise specified, minimum thickness for non-predrilled structural members is $t = 24$ mm for screws with outer thread diameter $d < 8$ mm, $t = 30$ mm for screws with outer thread diameter $d = 8$ mm, $t = 40$ mm for screws with outer thread diameter $d = 10$ mm and $t = 80$ mm for screws with outer thread diameter $d = 12$ mm.

Minimum distances from loaded or unloaded ends must be $15 \cdot d$ for screws in non-predrilled holes with outer thread diameter $d \geq 8$ mm and timber thickness $t < 5 \cdot d$.

Minimum distances from the unloaded edge perpendicular to the grain may be reduced to $3 \cdot d$ also for timber thickness $t < 5 \cdot d$, if the spacing parallel to the grain and the end distance is at least $25 \cdot d$.

For Douglas fir members minimum spacing and distances parallel to the grain shall be increased by 50%.

For structural timber members, minimum spacing and distances for screws in predrilled holes are given in EN 1995-1-1:2008 (Eurocode 5) clause 8.3.1.2 and table 8.2 as for nails in predrilled holes. These minimum spacing and distances also apply for SPAX screws with CUT or 4CUT drill tip in non-predrilled holes. Here, the outer thread diameter d must be considered. For SPAX screws with CUT or 4CUT drill tip in non-predrilled holes the following conditions shall be fulfilled:

- $a_1 \geq 5 \cdot d$
- $a_{3,c} \geq 12 \cdot d$
- $a_{3,t} \geq 12 \cdot d$
- minimum cross-section $\geq 40 d^2$
- screws with CUT drill tip:
 $t_{\min} = \max\{5 \cdot d ; 20 \text{ mm}\}$ for $d \leq 6$ mm,
 $t_{\min} = 7 \cdot d$ for $d \geq 8$ mm
- screws with 4CUT drill tip:
 $t_{\min} = \max\{6 \cdot d ; 20 \text{ mm}\}$ for $d \leq 6$ mm,
 $t_{\min} = 7 \cdot d$ for $d \geq 8$ mm

For SPAX screws not fulfilling the above conditions or for screws in laminated veneer lumber, minimum spacing and distances are given in EN 1995-1-1:2008 clause 8.3.1.2 and Table 8.2 as for nails in non-predrilled holes.

Alternatively, minimum distances and spacing for exclusively axially loaded SPAX screws with CUT or 4CUT drill tip or with $d \leq 8$ mm in non-predrilled holes in members of solid timber, glued laminated timber or similar glued products with a minimum thickness $t = 12 \cdot d$ may be taken as:

Spacing a_1 parallel to the grain	$a_1 = 5 \cdot d$
Spacing a_2 perpendicular to the grain	$a_2 = 5 \cdot d$
Distance $a_{3,c}$ from centre of the screw-part in timber to the end grain	$a_{3,c} = 5 \cdot d$
Distance $a_{4,c}$ from centre of the screw-part in timber to the edge	$a_{4,c} = 4 \cdot d$
Distance $a_{4,c}$ from centre of the screw-part in timber to the edge for screws with CUT or 4CUT drill tip only	$a_{4,c} = 3 \cdot d$

Spacing a_2 perpendicular to the grain may be reduced from $5 \cdot d$ to $2,5 \cdot d$, if the condition $a_1 \cdot a_2 \geq 25 \cdot d^2$ is fulfilled.

Alternatively, minimum distances and spacing for exclusively axially loaded SPAX screws in laminated veneer members (softwood) with a minimum thickness $t = 6 \cdot d$ may be taken as:

Spacing a_1 parallel to the grain	$a_1 = 5 \cdot d$
Spacing a_2 perpendicular to the grain	$a_2 = 5 \cdot d$
Distance $a_{3,c}$ from centre of the screw-part in timber to the end grain	$a_{3,c} = 5 \cdot d$
Distance $a_{4,c}$ from centre of the screw-part in timber to the edge	$a_{4,c} = 3 \cdot d$

Spacing a_2 perpendicular to the grain may be reduced from $5 \cdot d$ to $2,5 \cdot d$, if the condition $a_1 \cdot a_2 \geq 25 \cdot d^2$ is fulfilled.

Unless specified otherwise in the technical specification (ETA or hEN) of cross laminated timber, minimum distances and spacing for screws in the plane surface of cross laminated timber members with a minimum thickness $t_{CLT} = 10 \cdot d$ may be taken as (see Annex B):

Spacing a_1 parallel to the grain	$a_1 = 4 \cdot d$
Spacing a_2 perpendicular to the grain	$a_2 = 2,5 \cdot d$
Distance $a_{3,c}$ from centre of the screw-part in timber to the unloaded end grain	$a_{3,c} = 6 \cdot d$
Distance $a_{3,t}$ from centre of the screw-part in timber to the loaded end grain	$a_{3,t} = 6 \cdot d$
Distance $a_{4,c}$ from centre of the screw-part in timber to the unloaded edge	$a_{4,c} = 2,5 \cdot d$
Distance $a_{4,t}$ from centre of the screw-part in	

timber to the loaded edge $a_{4,t} = 6 \cdot d$

Unless specified otherwise in the technical specification (ETA or hEN) of cross laminated timber, minimum distances and spacing for screws in the edge surface of cross laminated timber members with a minimum thickness $t_{CLT} = 10 \cdot d$ and a minimum penetration depth perpendicular to the edge surface of $10 \cdot d$ may be taken as (see Annex B):

Spacing a_1 parallel to the CLT plane	$a_1 = 10 \cdot d$
Spacing a_2 perpendicular to the CLT plane	$a_2 = 4 \cdot d$
Distance $a_{3,c}$ from centre of the screw-part in timber to the unloaded end	$a_{3,c} = 7 \cdot d$
Distance $a_{3,t}$ from centre of the screw-part in timber to the loaded end	$a_{3,t} = 12 \cdot d$
Distance $a_{4,c}$ from centre of the screw-part in timber to the unloaded edge	$a_{4,c} = 3 \cdot d$
Distance $a_{4,t}$ from centre of the screw-part in timber to the loaded edge	$a_{4,t} = 6 \cdot d$

For SPAX screws or threaded rods in predrilled holes the above requirements for minimum thickness do not apply.

For crossed screw couples the minimum spacing between the crossing screws is given in Annex B.

Minimum distances and spacings for SPAX screws in mechanically jointed beams are given in Annex B.

4 Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (hereinafter AVCP) system applied, with reference to its legal base

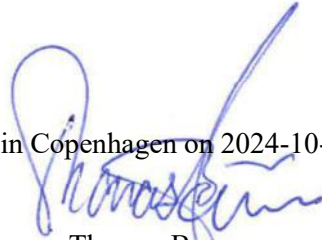
4.1 AVCP system

According to the decision 97/176/EC of the European Commission, as amended, the system(s) of assessment and verification of constancy of performance (see Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011) is 3.


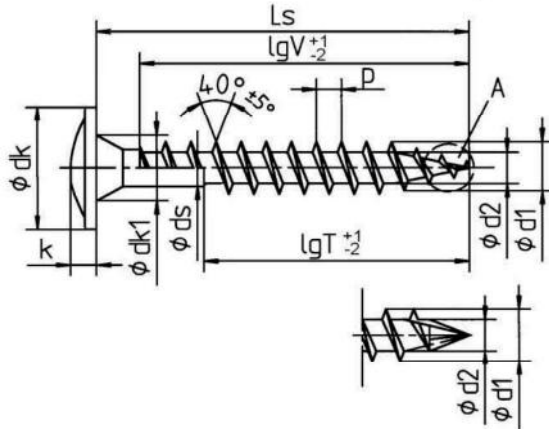
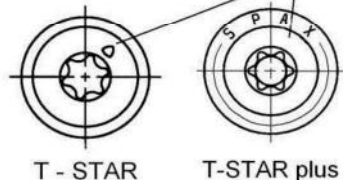
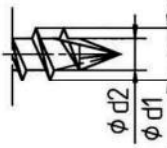
5 Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system, as foreseen in the applicable EAD

Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system are laid down in the control plan deposited at ETA-Danmark prior to CE marking.

Issued in Copenhagen on 2024-10-15 by



Thomas Bruun
Managing Director, ETA-Danmark

 SPAX®-S Washer head		Self-tapping screw with full and partial thread							
		Material: cold rolled wire according to SPAX - Factory standard Screws of high carbon steel							
		Manufacturer's trade mark \triangle or "SPAX" 							
		A: alternatively with CUT-point 							
Nominal diameter		8,0		10,0	12,0				
d1	thread size	8,1		10,0	12,0				
	permissible tolerance	±0,4		±0,5	±0,6				
dk	head diameter	18,0	20,0	22,0	25,0	29,0			
	permissible tolerance	±0,9	±1,0	±1,1	±1,25	±1,45			
dk1	countersink diameter	9,0		12,0	14,0				
	permissible tolerance	+0,30							
d2	core diameter	5,0		6,1	7,35				
	permissible tolerance	±0,3			±0,35				
ds	shank diameter	5,7		6,8	8,5				
	permissible tolerance	±0,25							
k	head height max.	4,0		4,7	5,6				
p	thread pitch	4,0		5,0	6,0				
	permissible tolerance	±0,1 x p							
T - STAR	size	T40		T50					
Ls	Standard thread lengths (full thread=lgV / partial thread = lgT)								
Nom.dim.	min	max	lgV	lgT	lgV	lgT	lgV	lgT	
40	38,5	41,5	37,0						
45	43,5	46,5	42,0						
50	48,5	51,5	46,0	32,0					
55	53,5	56,5	51,0	32,0	50,0		50,0		
60	58,5	61,5	56,0	37,0	55,0		55,0		
65	63,5	66,5	61,0	37,0	60,0	40,0	60,0		
70	68,5	71,5	61,0	42,0	60,0	40,0	60,0		
75	73,5	76,5	70,0	42,0	70,0	45,0	70,0		
80	78,5	81,5	70,0	47,0	70,0	50,0	70,0	50,0	
90	88,5	91,5	80,0	52,0	80,0	55,0	80,0	55,0	
100	98,5	101,5	80,0	57,0	80,0	60,0	80,0	60,0	
110	108,5	111,5	80,0	70,0	80,0	70,0		80,0	
120	118,5	121,5	80,0	70,0	80,0	70,0		80,0	
130	128,0	132,0	80,0	70,0	80,0	70,0		80,0	
140	138,0	142,0		80,0		80,0		80,0	
150	148,0	152,0		80,0		80,0		100,0	
160	158,0	162,0		80,0		80,0		100,0	
180	178,0	182,0		80,0		80,0		100,0	
200	198,0	202,0		80,0		80,0		100,0	
to									
600	597,0	602,0		80,0		80,0		100,0	
Intermediate lengths on Ls possible					Other thread lengths in the range $\geq 4 \times d1$ to max. standard length permitted				
Annex A28									