

Approval body for construction products  
and types of construction

Bautechnisches Prüfamt

An institution established by the Federal and  
Laender Governments



## European Technical Assessment

**ETA-16/0535**  
**of 2 August 2017**

English translation prepared by DIBt - Original version in German language

### General Part

Technical Assessment Body issuing the  
European Technical Assessment:

Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik

Trade name of the construction product

haubold staples BS 29000 CRF d=2,00mm fasteners for  
timber constructions for long term or permanent load  
duration withdrawal capacity

Product family  
to which the construction product belongs

Dowel-type fasteners with resin coating

Manufacturer

ITW Befestigungssysteme GmbH  
Carl-Zeiss-Straße 19  
30966 Hemmingen  
DEUTSCHLAND

Manufacturing plant

Herstellwerk 7  
Herstellwerk 8

This European Technical Assessment  
contains

9 pages including 3 annexes which form an integral part  
of this assessment

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

European Assessment Document (EAD)  
130019-00-0603

This version replaces

ETA-16/0535 issued on 11 August 2016

**European Technical Assessment  
ETA-16/0535**

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## Specific part

### 1 Technical description of the product

haubold staples BS 29000 are dowel type fasteners made of stainless steel drawn from austenitic steel rods in accordance with EN 10088-1 for timber constructions. The staples have a special resin coating with a minimum length of 50% of the legs. The diameters of the staple legs are  $d=2,00\text{mm} \pm 0,03\text{mm}$ . Further dimensions are shown in Annex 1.

### 2 Specification of the intended use in accordance with the applicable European Assessment Document

The performances given in Section 3 are only valid if the haubold staples BS 29000 are used in compliance with the specifications and conditions given in Annexes 1 to 3.

The verifications and assessment methods on which this European Technical Assessment is based lead to the assumption of a working life of the staples of at least 50 years. The indications given on the working life cannot be interpreted as a guarantee given by the producer, 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

#### 3.1 Mechanical resistance and stability (BWR 1)

Essential characteristic	Performance
Dimensions	See Annex 1
Characteristic yield moment	See Annex 3
Withdrawal capacity for short-term and medium-term loads	See Annex 3
Withdrawal capacity for long term and permanent loads	See Annex 3
Characteristic head pull-through parameter	See Annex 3
Minimum tensile strength of the wire	See Annex 3
Minimum and maximum thickness of the connected material	See Annex 3
Durability against corrosion	See Annex 2
Durability of the resin coating	See Annex 2

### 3.2 Safety in case of fire (BWR 2)

Essential characteristic	Performance
Reaction to fire	The staples are made of steel classified as Euroclass A1 in accordance with EC decision 96/603/EC, as amended by EC decision 2000/605/EC.

Due to the fact that a resin coating on the staples for use in timber constructions is very thin, it may be assumed that it does not make any contribution to fire growth or the fully developed fire and has no influence to the smoke hazard.

### 3.3 Safety and accessibility in use (BWR 4)

Same as BWR 1.

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

In accordance with EAD No.130019-00-0603, the applicable European legal act is: [1997/176/EC(EU)].

The system to be applied is: 3

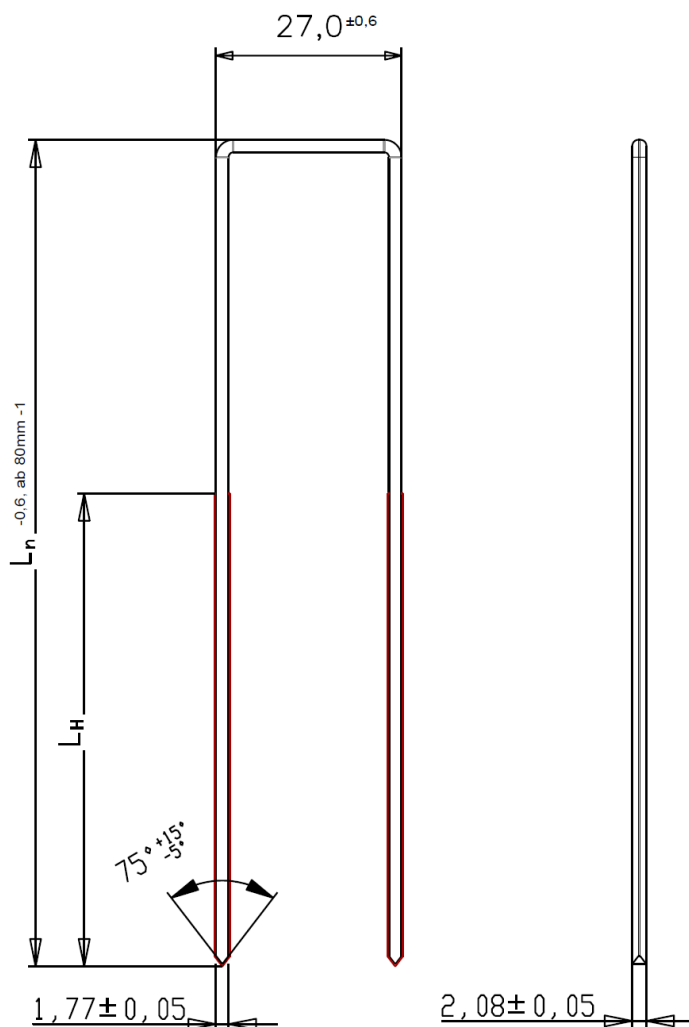
### 5 Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system, as provided for in the applicable EAD

Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system are laid down in the control plan deposited with Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik.

Issued in Berlin on 2 August 2017 by Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik

BD Dipl.-Ing. Andreas Kummerow  
Head of Department

*beglaubigt:*  
Baumann



Staple raw wire:  
Round stainless steel  
 $\varnothing 2,00 \pm 0,03 \text{ mm}$   
Tensile strength  $\geq 900 \text{ N/mm}^2$   
WNr. 1.4301 / 1.4401 or 1.4529  
Leg length  $L_n = 35,0 - 170,0 \text{ mm}$

Resin coating  $L_H = \min. 0,5 L_n ; \geq 25 \text{ mm}$

Combined glue/resin:  
ITW Harz Nr. 1

haubold staples BS 29000 CRF  $d=2,00 \text{ mm}$  fasteners for timber constructions for long term or permanent load duration withdrawal capacity

Technical description of the product

Haubold staples BS 29000,  $d=2,00 \text{ mm}$  - stainless steel -

Annex 1

## Annex 2 Specifications of intended use

### A.2.1 Loading

- Static and quasi-static loads (not relevant to fatigue)
- Short-, medium-, longterm and permanent load duration withdrawal as well as shear

### A.2.2 Connection material

haubold staples BS 29000 are used for load bearing connections of the following material.

#### Material for base building components

- Solid timber (softwood) according to EN 338<sup>1</sup>/ EN 14081-1<sup>2</sup>,
- Glued laminated timber (softwood) according to EN 14080<sup>3</sup>,
- Glued solid timber according to EN 14080,
- Laminated veneer lumber LVL according to EN 14374<sup>4</sup>,
- Cross-laminated timber according to European technical approvals/assessments, EN 16351<sup>5</sup> or national provisions that apply at the installation site.

#### Material for connected building components

- Oriented Strand Board (OSB) according to EN 300<sup>6</sup> and EN 13986<sup>7</sup>,
- Plywood according to EN 636<sup>8</sup> and EN 13986,
- Cement-bonded particle boards according to EN 634-2<sup>9</sup> and EN 13986,
- Fibreboards according to EN 622-2<sup>10</sup>, EN 622-3<sup>11</sup> and EN 13986,
- Laminated veneer lumber LVL according to EN 13986 in connection with EN 14279<sup>12</sup>,
- Solid-wood panels according to EN 13353<sup>13</sup> and EN 13986,
- Gypsum boards according to EN 520<sup>14</sup>, density  $\rho \geq 680 \text{ kg/m}^3$  but without Typ D,
- Gypsum boards Typ D with a density of  $\rho \geq 800 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,
- Gypsum boards with mat reinforcement according to EN 15283-1<sup>15</sup> and Gypsum fibre boards according to EN 15283-2<sup>16</sup>,
- Fibre-cement flat sheets – Product specification and test methods according to EN 12467<sup>17</sup>,
- Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made wood fibre (WF) products – Specification according to EN 13171<sup>18</sup>.

1	EN 338:2009	Timber structures - Strength classes
2	EN 14081-1:2005+A1:2011	Timber structures - Strength graded structural timber with rectangular cross section - Part 1: General requirements
3	EN 14080:2013	Timber structures - Glued laminated timber and glued solid timber - Requirements
4	EN 14374:2004	Timber structures - Structural laminated veneer lumber - Requirements
5	EN 16351:2015	Timber structures - Cross laminated timber - Requirements
6	EN 300:2006	Oriented strand boards (OSB) - Definition, classification and specifications
7	EN 13986:2004+A1:2015	Wood-based panels for use in construction - Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking
8	EN 636:2012+A1:2015	Plywood - Specifications
9	EN 634-2:2007	Cement-bonded particleboards - Specifications - Part 2: Requirements for OPC bonded particleboards for use in dry, humid and external conditions
10	EN 622-2:2004	Fibreboards - Specifications - Part 2: Requirements for hardboards
11	EN 622-3:2004	Fibreboards - Specifications - Part 3: Requirements for medium boards
12	EN 14279:2009	Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) - Definitions, classification and specifications
13	EN 13353: 2008+A1:2011	Solid wood panels (SWP) - Requirements
14	EN 520:2004+A1:2009	Gypsum plasterboards - Definitions, requirements and test methods
15	EN 15283-1:2008+A1:2009	Gypsum boards with fibrous reinforcement - Definitions, requirements and test methods - Part 1: Gypsum boards with mat reinforcement
16	EN 15283-2:2008+A1:2009	Gypsum boards with fibrous reinforcement - Definitions, requirements and test methods - Part 2: Gypsum fibre boards
17	EN 12467:2012	Fibre-cement flat sheets - Product specification and test methods
18	EN 13171:2012	Thermal insulation products for buildings - Factory made wood fibre (WF) products - Specification

### A.2.3 Use conditions (environmental conditions)

#### A.2.3.1 Durability against corrosion

Steel no. 1.4301, 1.4401 or 1.4529 is used for haubold staples BS 29000 made of stainless steel.

#### A.2.3.2 Durability of the resin coating

The resin coating  $L_H$  of haubold staples BS 29000 has a minimum length of 50 % of the legs according to Annex 1. Only resin coatings with chemical compositions that are deposited at Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik are used: The resin coating fulfills the requirements of the EAD 130019-00-0603, clause 2.2.9 "durability of the resin coating".

#### A.2.3.3 Installation provisions

EN 1995-1-1<sup>19</sup> in conjunction with the respective national annex applies for the installation.

The insertion of the staples has to be at least  $14 \cdot d$ .

For connections of wood fibre insulation material the maximum length of the leg is  $l = 85 \cdot d$ , the minimum width is  $b = 27\text{mm}$  and the maximum thickness of the insulation is  $70 \cdot d$ .

<sup>19</sup> EN 1995-1-1:2004+A1:2008+A2:2014 Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures – Part 1-1: General - Common rules and rules for buildings

## Annex 3 Specifications of essential characteristics

### A.3.1 Characteristic yield moment according to EN 14592

The characteristic yield moment of one leg of haubold staples BS 29000 with a nominal diameter  $d = 2,00$  mm made of stainless steel is  $M_{y,k} = 1,21$  Nm.

### A.3.2 Withdrawal capacity for short-term and medium-term loads

The characteristic withdrawal parameter of one leg (at an angle of at least  $30^\circ$  between the width of staple crown and the direction of the grain) for short-term and medium-term withdrawal loads is:

$$f_{ax,k} = 4,95 \text{ N/mm}^2; \text{ for material with a characteristic density } \rho_k \geq 350 \text{ kg/mm}^2$$

The maximum length of staples in the supporting system has to be not more than  $20 \cdot d$  in calculations.

### A.3.3 Withdrawal capacity for long-term and permanent loads

The design value of withdrawal capacity for long-term and permanent loads for service class 1 and 2 for one staple may be taken to:

$$R_{ax,d} = 70 \text{ N, mit } \gamma_M = 1,3.$$

The design value of withdrawal capacity applies for a characteristic density of  $\rho_k \geq 350 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ .

### A.3.4 Maximum thickness of connected material

The maximum thickness  $t_1$  of connected material depending on its density has to be in accordance with Table A.3.1:

Table A.3.1 Maximum thickness of connected material

Maximum thickness $t_1$ [mm]	Range of density $\rho_k$ [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Material of connected components Examples
80	$\rho_k \leq 400$	Solid timber of softwood
60	$400 < \rho_k \leq 650$	Wood-based panels and solid timber of soft- and hardwood
40	$650 < \rho_k \leq 900$	Wood-based panels and gypsum boards
25	$900 < \rho_k \leq 1200$	Hardboards, gypsum fibreboards, cement-bonded particleboards
20	$1200 < \rho_k \leq 1600$	Highly compressed gypsum fibreboards

The maximum thickness of wood fibre insulation material has to be within  $t_1 \leq 70 \cdot d$ .

### A.3.5 Head pull-through capacity of wood and wood-based panels

The characteristic head pull-through parameter  $f_{head,k}$  for haubold staples BS 29000 (for material with a characteristic density of  $\rho_k \geq 350 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ) the minimum thickness of material according to Table A.3.2 for one staple is:

$$f_{head,k} = 36 \text{ N/mm}^2$$



Table A.3.2 Minimum thickness of wood and wood-based panels

Wood or wood-based panels	Minimum thickness in $t_1$ [mm]
Solid timber (softwood)	24
Solid wood panels	$7d^*$
Plywood	$6^*$
Oriented Strand Boards OSB	$8^*$
Resin-bonded particleboards	$8^*$
Cement-bonded particleboards	$8^*$

\* if staple crown is countersunk it has to be increased by 2 mm

The characteristic head pull-through capacity may be calculated according to equation (1)

$$R_{ax,2,k} = f_{head,k} \cdot b \cdot d \quad N \quad (1)$$

mit:

$f_{head,k}$ : characteristic head pull-through parameter in N/mm<sup>2</sup>

b: width of staple crown in mm, in calculations the maximum width may be  $b = 27$  mm

d: nominal diameter of raw staple wire in mm

### A.3.6 Head pull-through capacity of other panels

The characteristic head pull-through parameter for material in accordance with A.2.2 regulated in technical approvals may be taken out of it.

### A.3.7 Minimum tensile strength of the wire

The minimum tensile strength of the raw wire of haubold staples BS 29000 is  $f_u = 900$  kN/mm<sup>2</sup>.