



Approval body for construction products and types of construction

#### **Bautechnisches Prüfamt**

An institution established by the Federal and Laender Governments



# European Technical Assessment

# ETA-20/0947 of 30 April 2021

English translation prepared by DIBt - Original version in German language

#### **General Part**

Technical Assessment Body issuing the European Technical Assessment:

Trade name of the construction product

Product family to which the construction product belongs

Manufacturer

Manufacturing plant

This European Technical Assessment contains

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

Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

Screws for use in timber constructions

F. REYHER Nchfg. GmbH & Co. KG Haferweg 1 22769 Hamburg DEUTSCHLAND

Plant 1

50 pages including 5 annexes which form an integral part of this assessment

EAD 130118-01-0603

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#### Specific Part

#### 1 Technical description of the product

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG are self-tapping screws made from special carbon steel. The screws are hardened. The screws have a corrosion protection according to Annex A.2.6 and an antifriction coating. The outer thread diameter is not less than 3.0 mm and not greater than 14.0 mm. The overall length of the screws is ranging from 16 mm to 1500 mm. Further dimensions are shown in Annex 5.

The washers are made from carbon steel. The dimensions of the washers are given in Annex 5.

All Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG achieve a bending angle  $\alpha$  of at least 45/d<sup>0.7</sup> + 20, where d is the outer thread diameter of the screws.

# 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 screws are used in compliance with the specifications and conditions given in Annex 1 and 2.

The verifications and assessment methods on which this European Technical Assessment is based lead to the assumption of a working life of the screws 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 5
Characteristic yield moment	See Annex 2
Bending angle	See Annex 2
Characteristic withdrawal parameter	See Annex 2
Characteristic head pull-through parameter	See Annex 2
Characteristic tensile strength	See Annex 2
Characteristic yield strength	See Annex 2
Characteristic torsional strength	See Annex 2
Insertion moment	See Annex 2
Spacing, end and edge distances of the screws and minimum thickness of the wood-based material	See Annex 2
Slip modulus for mainly axially loaded screws	See Annex 2
Durability against corrosion	See Annex 2



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

Essential characteristic	Performance
Reaction to fire	Class A1

# 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. 130118-01-0603 the applicable European legal act is: 97/176/EC. 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 30 April 2020 by Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik

Anja Dewitt Head of Section *beglaubigt:* Vössing



### Annex 1 Specifications of intended use

#### A.1.1 Use of the RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG screws only for:

- Static and quasi-static loads

#### A.1.2 Base materials

The screws are used for connections in load bearing timber structures between wood-based members or between those members and steel members:

- Solid timber (softwood) according to EN 14081-1<sup>1</sup>,
- Glued laminated timber (softwood) according to EN 14080<sup>2</sup>,
- Laminated veneer lumber LVL of softwood according to EN 14374<sup>3</sup>, arrangement of the screws only perpendicular to the plane of the veneers,
- Glued solid timber (softwood) according to EN 14080,
- Cross-laminated timber (softwood) according to European Technical Assessments.

The screws may be used for connecting the following wood-based panels to the timber members mentioned above:

- Plywood according to EN 636<sup>4</sup> and EN 13986<sup>5</sup>
- Oriented Strand Board, OSB according to EN 3006 and EN 13986,
- Particleboard according to EN 312<sup>7</sup> and EN 13986,
- Fibreboards according to EN 622-28, EN 622-39 and EN 13986,
- Cement-bonded particle boards according to EN 634-2<sup>10</sup> and EN 13986,
- Solid-wood panels according to EN 13353<sup>11</sup> and EN 13986.

Wood-based panels are only arranged on the side of the screw head.

RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG screws with an outer thread diameter of at least 6 mm can be used for the fixing of thermal insulation material on top of rafters or on wood-based members in vertical façades.

RN HBS-VG screws are used for compression and tension reinforcing of timber structures perpendicular to the grain.

1	EN 14081-1:2005+A1:2011	Timber structures – Strength graded structural timber with recta General requirements	ngular cross section – Part 1:		
2	EN 14080:2013	Timber structures - Glued laminated timber and glued solid timber	r - Requirements		
3	EN 14374:2004	Timber structures - Structural laminated veneer lumber - Requirer	•		
4	EN 636:2012+A1:2015	Plywood - Specifications			
5	EN 13986:2004+A1:2015	Wood-based panels for use in construction - Characteristics, marking	evaluation of conformity and		
6	EN 300:2006	Oriented strand boards (OSB) – Definition, classification and spec	cifications		
7	EN 312:2010	Particleboards - Specifications			
8	EN 622-2:2004	Fibreboards – Specifications – Part 2: Requirements for hardboards			
9	EN 622-3:2004	Fibreboards - Specifications - Part 3: Requirements for medium b			
10	EN 634-2:2007	Cement-bonded particleboards – Specifications – Part 2: Re particleboards for use in dry, humid and external conditions	quirements for OPC bonded		
11	EN 13353:2008+A1:2011	Solid wood panels (SWP) – Requirements			
Woo	od Construction Screws RN HB	S-TG and RN HBS-VG			
			Annex 1		

Specifications of intended use

#### Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik

## A.1.3 Use Conditions (environmental conditions)

The corrosion protection of the RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG screws is specified in Annex A.2.6.

#### A.1.4 Installation provisions

EN 1995-1-1<sup>12</sup> applies for the installation of RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG screws.

A minimum of two screws shall be used for connections in load bearing timber structures.

The screws are driven into the wood-based member made of softwood without pre-drilling. The screw holes in steel members are pre-drilled with an adequate diameter greater than the outer thread diameter.

RN HBS-VG screws with an outer thread diameter of 13 mm and 14 mm and a length greater or equal than 800 mm are only driven in a guiding hole with a diameter of 7 mm and a minimum length of 80 mm.

If screws with an outer thread diameter  $d \ge 8$  mm are driven into the wood-based member without pre-drilling, the structural solid or glued laminated timber, laminated veneer lumber and similar glued members are from spruce, pine or fir.

In the case of fastening battens on thermal insulation material on top of rafters the screws are driven in the rafter through the battens and the thermal insulation material without pre-drilling in one sequence.

Countersunk head screws can be used with washers according to Annex 5. After inserting the screw the washers touch the surface of the wood-based member completely.

By fastening screws in wood-based members the head of the screws is flush with the surface of the wood-based member. For cylinder head screws the head part remains unconsidered.

<sup>12</sup> EN 1995-1-1: 2004+AC:2006+A1:2008+A2:2014 Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures – Part 1-1: General - Common rules and rules for

buildings

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

Installation provisions



# ANNEX 2 – Characteristic values of the load-carrying capacities

Outer thread diameter [mm]	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	13.0	14.0
Characteristic yield moment M <sub>y,k</sub> [Nm]	1.5	1.9	3.1	3.6	6.7	10.0	20.0	30.0	42.0	60.0	68.0
Characteristic tensile strength f <sub>tens,k</sub> [kN]	3.2	3.6	5.4	5.9	9.0	12.0	21.0	27.0	36.0	55.0	55.0
Characteristic torsional strength f <sub>tor,k</sub> [Nm]	1.3	1.6	2.9	4.3	7.2	10.0	24.0	39.0	58.0	95.0	102.0

Table A.2.1 Characteristic load-carrying capacities of RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG screws

# A.2.1 General

All RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG screws achieve a bending angle  $\alpha$  of at least 45/d<sup>0.7</sup> + 20, where d is the outer thread diameter of the screws.

The minimum penetration length of the threaded part of the screw in the wood-based members lef shall be

	$\frac{4 \cdot d}{\sin \alpha}$	
min	(2.	1)
	20·d	
1		

where

l<sub>ef</sub> =

- $\alpha$  angle between screw axis and grain direction
- d outer thread diameter of the screw.

The outer thread diameter of screws inserted in cross-laminated timber is at least 6 mm. The inner thread diameter  $d_1$  of the screws is greater than the maximal width of the gaps in the layer of cross laminated timber.

## A.2.2 Laterally loaded screws

The outer thread diameter d shall be used as effective diameter of the screw according to EN 1995-1-1. The embedding strength for the screws in wood-based members or in wood-based panels shall be taken from EN 1995-1-1.

## A.2.3 Axially loaded screws

## A.2.3.1 Slip modulus for mainly axially loaded screws

The axial slip modulus  $K_{ser}$  of the threaded part of a screw for the serviceability limit state shall be taken independent of angle  $\alpha$  to the grain as:

$$K_{ser} = 780 \cdot d^{0,2} \cdot l_{ef}^{0,4}$$
 [N/mm]

Where

d outer thread diameter of the screw [mm]

lef penetration length of the of the threaded part of the screw in the wood-based member [mm].

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG	
Characteristic values of the load-carrying capacities	Annex 2

(2.2)



## A.2.3.2 Axial withdrawal capacity – Characteristic withdrawal parameter

The characteristic withdrawal parameter at an angle  $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$  to the grain based on a associated density of the wood-based member  $\rho_a$  of 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> is

 $f_{ax,k}$  = 11 N/mm<sup>2</sup> for screws with 3.0 mm  $\leq$  d  $\leq$  8 mm and

 $f_{ax,k}$  = 10 N/mm<sup>2</sup> for screws with d ≥ 10 mm.

For LVL a maximum characteristic density of 500 kg/m<sup>3</sup> shall be used in equation (8.40a) of EN 1995-1-1.

#### A.2.3.3 Head pull-through capacity – Characteristic head pull-through parameter

The characteristic value of the head pull-through parameter for RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG screws for a characteristic density  $\rho_a$  of 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> of the timber and for wood-based panels like

- Plywood according to EN 636 and EN 13986
- Oriented Strand Board, OSB according to EN 300 and EN 13986
- Particleboard according to EN 312 and EN 13986
- Fibreboards according to EN 622-2, EN 622-3 and EN 13986
- Cement-bonded particle boards according to EN 634-2 and EN 13986,

- Solid-wood panels according to EN 13353 and EN 13986

#### with a thickness of more than 20 mm is

 $f_{head,k}$  = 9.4 N/mm<sup>2</sup> for screws with countersunk or wafer head.

For wood-based panels a maximum characteristic density of 380 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and for LVL a maximum characteristic density of 500 kg/m<sup>3</sup> shall be used in equation (8.40b) of EN 1995-1-1.

The head diameter shall be equal to or greater than  $1.8 \cdot d_s$ , where  $d_s$  is the smooth shank or the inner thread diameter. Otherwise the characteristic head pull-through capacity in equation (8.40b) of EN 1995-1-1 is for all wood-based materials:  $F_{ax,\alpha,RK} = 0$ .

For wood based panels with a thickness  $12 \text{ mm} \le t \le 20 \text{ mm}$  the characteristic value of the head pull-through parameter for the screws is:

f<sub>head,k</sub> = 8 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

For wood based panels with a thickness of less than 12 mm the characteristic head pull-through capacity for screws shall be based on a characteristic value of the head pull-through parameter of 8 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, and limited to 400 N complying with the minimum thickness of the wood based panels of  $1.2 \cdot d$ , with d as outer thread diameter and the values in Table A.2.2.

 Table A.2.2 Minimum thickness of wood based panels

Wood based panel	Minimum thickness [mm]
Plywood	6
Fibreboards (hardboards and medium boards)	6
Oriented Strand Boards, OSB	8
Particleboards	8
Cement-bonded particle board	8
Solid wood Panels	12

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

Characteristic values of the load-carrying capacities

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For RN HBS-VG screws with countersunk or wafer head the withdrawal capacity of the thread in the wood-based member with the screw head may be taken into account instead of the head pull-through capacity:

$$F_{ax,\alpha,Rk} = \max \begin{cases} f_{head,k} \cdot d_{h}^{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\rho_{k}}{350}\right)^{0,8} \\ \frac{f_{ax,k} \cdot d \cdot l_{ef,k}}{1.2 \cdot \cos^{2} \alpha + \sin^{2} \alpha} \cdot \left(\frac{\rho_{k}}{350}\right)^{0,8} \end{cases}$$
(2.3)

For RN HBS-VG screws with cylinder head the withdrawal capacity of the thread in the wood-based member with the screw head may be taken into account:

$$\mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{ax},\alpha,\mathsf{Rk}} = \frac{\mathsf{f}_{\mathsf{ax},\mathsf{k}} \cdot \mathsf{d} \cdot \mathsf{I}_{\mathsf{ef},\mathsf{k}}}{1.2 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} \cdot \left(\frac{\rho_{\mathsf{k}}}{350}\right)^{0,8} \tag{2.4}$$

where

- characteristic value of the head pull-through capacity of the screw [N/mm<sup>2</sup>] fhead.k
- characteristic value of the axial withdrawal capacity of the threaded part of the screw, fax,k does not apply for **f**ax,k wood-based panels [N/mm<sup>2</sup>],
- $\mathbf{d}_{\mathrm{h}}$ diameter of the screw head [mm],
- characteristic density of the wood-based member with the screw head [kg/m<sup>3</sup>],  $\rho_k$
- penetration length of the threaded part of the screw in the wood-based member with the screw head [mm], l<sub>ef,k</sub>  $I_{ef,k} \ge 4 \cdot d$
- angle  $\alpha$  between screw axis and grain direction,  $30^{\circ} \le \alpha \le 90^{\circ}$ . α

Outer diameter of washer  $d_k > 32$  mm shall not be considered.

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

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

Characteristic values of the load-carrying capacities



### A.2.3.4 Compressive capacity of RN HBS-VG screws - Characteristic yield strength

The design axial capacity  $F_{ax,Rd}$  of RN HBS-VG screws embedded in solid timber, glued solid timber or glued laminated timber made from softwood with an angle between screw axis and grain direction of  $30^{\circ} \le \alpha \le 90^{\circ}$  is the minimum of the axial resistance against pushing-in and the buckling resistance of the screw.

$$F_{ax,Rd} = \min \left\{ f_{ax,d} \cdot d \cdot I_{ef}; \kappa_{c} \cdot N_{pl,d} \right\}$$
(2.5)

 $f_{ax,d} \qquad \qquad$  design value of the axial withdrawal capacity of the threaded part of the screw [N/mm^2]

d outer thread diameter of the screw [mm]

lef penetration length of the threaded part of the screw in the timber member [mm]

$$\kappa_{c} = 1 \qquad \qquad \text{für } \overline{\lambda}_{k} \le 0,2 \tag{2.6}$$

$$\kappa_{c} = \frac{1}{k + \sqrt{k^{2} - \overline{\lambda}_{k}^{2}}} \qquad \text{für } \lambda_{k} > 0,2 \tag{2.7}$$

$$k = 0.5 \cdot \left[ 1 + 0.49 \cdot \left( \overline{\lambda}_{k} - 0.2 \right) + \overline{\lambda}_{k}^{2} \right]$$
(2.8)

and a relative slenderness ratio 
$$\overline{\lambda}_{k} = \sqrt{\frac{N_{pl,k}}{N_{kl,k}}}$$

### where:

 $N_{\text{pl,k}}$  characteristic plastic normal force related to the net cross-section

of the inner thread diameter: 
$$N_{pl,k} = \pi \cdot \frac{d_1^2}{4} \cdot f_{y,k}$$
 (2.10)

#### f<sub>y,k</sub> characteristic yield strength,

 $f_{y,k}$  = 900 N/mm<sup>2</sup> for RN HBS-VG screws with d ≥ 12 mm and

 $f_{y,k}$  = 1000 N/mm<sup>2</sup> for RN HBS-VG screws with 6 mm ≤ d ≤ 10 mm

d<sub>1</sub> inner thread diameter of the screw [mm]

$$N_{pl,d} = \frac{N_{pl,k}}{\gamma_{M1}}$$
(2.11)

γ<sub>M1</sub> partial factor according to EN 1993-1-1

Characteristic ideal elastic buckling load:

$$N_{ki,k} = \sqrt{c_h \cdot E_S \cdot I_S} \quad [N]$$
(2.12)

Elastic foundation of the screw:

c<sub>h</sub> = 
$$(0,19 + 0,012 \cdot d) \cdot \rho_k \cdot \left(\frac{90^\circ + \alpha}{180^\circ}\right) [N/mm^2]$$
 (2.13)

 $\rho_k$  characteristic density of the wood-based member [kg/m<sup>3</sup>],  $\alpha$  angle between screw axis and grain direction,  $30^\circ \le \alpha \le 90^\circ$ 

Modulus of elasticity:

E<sub>s</sub> = 210000 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Second moment of area:

$$I_{s} = \frac{\pi \cdot d_{1}^{4}}{64} \qquad [mm^{4}]$$
(2.14)

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

Compressive capacity

Annex 2

(2.9)



### A.2.4 Spacing, end and edge distances of the screws and minimum thickness of the wood based material

#### A.2.4.1 Laterally and/or axially loaded screws

Screws in non pre-drilled holes

For RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG screws minimum spacing and distances are given in EN 1995-1-1, clause 8.3.1.2 and Table 8.2 as for nails in non-predrilled holes. Here, the outer thread diameter d shall be considered.

Minimum thickness for structural members made from solid timber, glued laminated timber, glued solid timber, laminated veneer lumber and cross laminated timber is t = 30 mm for screws with d  $\leq$  8 mm, t = 40 mm for screws with d = 10 mm and t = 100 mm for screws with d  $\geq$  12 mm, if the spacing parallel to the grain and the end distance is at least 25 d. In all other cases minimum thicknesses for RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG screws in non-predrilled softwood timber members are given in EN 1995-1-1, clause 8.3.1.2 as for nails in non-predrilled holes.

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

Minimum distances from loaded or unloaded ends shall be at least  $15 \cdot d$  for screws with outer thread diameter  $d \ge 8$  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  $25 \cdot d$ .

#### A.2.4.2 Only axially loaded screws

For RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG screws the minimum spacings, end and edge distances are given in EN 1995-1-1, clause 8.3.1.2 and Table 8.2 as for nails in non-predrilled holes and clause 8.7.2, Table 8.6.

#### A.2.5 Insertion moment

The ratio between the characteristic torsional strength  $f_{tor,k}$  and the mean value of insertion moment  $R_{tor,mean}$  fulfills the requirement for all screws.

#### A.2.6 Durability against corrosion

Screws and washers made of carbon steel may have the coatings according to Table A.2.3

Table A.2.3 Coatings of the RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG screws

Coating		Minimum thickness of the coating [μm]
Electrogalvanized	Yellow chromated	
	Brown chromated	3
	Black chromated	3
	Blue passivated	
Nickel-plated		5
Zinc-nickel coating Zinc flake coating VG Coating		5
		25
		25
RN Nanocoating		25

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

Spacing, end and edge distances of the screws and durability against corrosion



# ANNEX 3 - Compression reinforcement perpendicular to the grain

#### A.3.1 General

Only RN HBS-VG screws shall be used for compression reinforcement perpendicular to the grain. The provisions are valid for reinforcing timber members made of solid timber, glued solid timber or glued laminated timber made of softwood.

The compression force shall evenly be distributed to the screws used as compression reinforcement.

The screws are driven into the timber member perpendicular to the contact surface under an angle between the screw axis and the grain direction of 45° to 90°. The screw heads shall be flush with the timber surface.

### A.3.2 Design

For the design of reinforced contact areas the following conditions shall be met independently of the angle between the screw axis and the grain direction.

The design resistance of a reinforced contact area is:

$$R_{90,d} = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_{c,90} \cdot B \cdot \ell_{ef,1} \cdot f_{c,90,d} + n \cdot \min \left\{ R_{ax,d}; \kappa_c \cdot N_{pl,d} \right\} \\ B \cdot \ell_{ef,2} \cdot f_{c,90,d} \end{array} \right\}$$
(3.1)

where:

k<sub>c,90</sub> parameter according to EN 1995-1-1, clause 6.1.5

B bearing width [mm]

 $\ell_{ef,1}$  effective contact length according to EN 1995-1-1, clause 6.1.5 [mm]

 $f_{c,90,d}$  design compressive strength perpendicular to the grain [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]

n number of reinforcing screws,  $n = n_0 \cdot n_{90}$ 

no number of reinforcing screws arranged in a row parallel to the grain

n<sub>90</sub> number of reinforcing screws arranged in a row perpendicular to the grain

 $R_{ax,d} = f_{ax,d} \cdot d \cdot \ell_{ef} [N]$ 

f<sub>ax,d</sub> design value of the axial withdrawal capacity of the threaded part of the screw [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]

d outer thread diameter of the screw [mm]

κ<sub>c</sub> according to Annex A.2.3.3

N<sub>pl,d</sub> according to Annex A.2.3.3 [N]

 $\ell_{ef,2}$  effective contact length in the plane of the screw tips (see Figure A.3.1) [mm]

 $\ell_{ef,2} = \{\ell_{ef} + (n_0 - 1) \cdot a_1 + min(\ell_{ef}; a_{1,CG})\}$  for end supports (see Figure A.3.1 left)

 $\ell_{ef,2} = \{2 \cdot \ell_{ef} + (n_0 - 1) \cdot a_1\}$  for intermediate supports (see Figure A.3.1 right)

*l*ef threaded length of the screw in the timber member [mm]

a<sub>1</sub> Spacing a<sub>1</sub> in a plane parallel to grain, see chapter A.2.4.2 [mm]

a<sub>1,CG</sub> End distance of the centre of gravity of the threaded part in the timber member, see chapter A.2.4.2 [mm]

Compression reinforcement perpendicular to the grain

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(3.2)

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----- = Fibre direction



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 Annex 3

 Compression reinforcement perpendicular to the grain
 Annex 3



# ANNEX 4 - Fastening of thermal insulation material on top of rafters

#### A.4.1 General

RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG screws with an outer thread diameter of at least 6 mm are used for the fixing of thermal insulation material on top of rafters or on wood-based members in vertical façades. In the following, the meaning of the word rafter includes wood-based members with inclinations between 0° and 90°.

The thickness of the thermal insulation material is up to 300 mm. The thermal insulation material is applicable as insulation on top of rafters or for façades.

The battens are from solid timber according to EN 338/EN 14081-1. The minimum thickness t and the minimum width b of the battens are given in table A.4.1:

Table A.4.1 Minimum thickness and minimum width of the battens

Outer thread diameter [mm]	Minimum thickness t [mm]	Minimum width b [mm]
6 and 8	30	50
10	40	60
12, 13 and 14	80	100

Instead of battens the wood-based panels specified in chapter A.4.2.1 can be used. Only screws with countersunk head are used for fixing wood-based panels on rafters with thermal insulation material as interlayer.

The minimum width of the rafters is 60 mm.

The spacing between screws is not more than 1.75 m.

Friction forces are not considered for the design of the characteristic axial load of the screws.

The anchorage of wind suction forces as well as the bending stresses of the battens shall be considered for design. Screws perpendicular to the grain of the rafter (angle  $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$ ) may be arranged where required considering the design of the battens.

#### A.4.2 Parallel inclined screws and thermal insulation material in compression

#### A.4.2.1 Mechanical model

The system of rafter, thermal insulation material on top of rafter and counter battens parallel to the rafter may be considered as a beam on elastic foundation. The counter batten represents the beam, and the thermal insulation material on top of the rafter the elastic foundation. The minimum compressive stress of the thermal insulation material at 10 % deformation, measured according to EN 826<sup>13</sup>, shall be  $\sigma_{(10\%)} = 0.05$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>. The counter batten is loaded perpendicular to the axis by point loads F<sub>b</sub> transferred by regularly spaced battens. Further point loads F<sub>s</sub> are caused by the shear load of the roof due to dead and snow load, which are transferred from the screw heads into the counter battens.

Instead of battens the following wood-based panels may be used to cover the thermal insulation material if they are suitable for that use:

- Plywood according to EN 636 and EN 13986,
- Oriented Strand Board, OSB according to EN 300 and EN 13986,
- Particleboard according to EN 312 and EN 13986
- Fibreboards according to EN 622-2, EN 622-3 and EN 13986.

The minimum thickness of the wood-based panels shall be 22 mm.

The word batten includes the meaning of wood-based panels in the following.

<sup>13</sup> EN 826:2013 Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of compression behaviour

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

Fastening of thermal insulation material on top of rafters







 Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG
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 Fastening of thermal insulation material on top of rafters
 Annex 4





Figure A.4.2 Point loads  $F_b$  perpendicular to the battens



Figure A.4.3 Point loads Fs perpendicular to the battens, load application in the area of the screw heads





(4.2)

## A.4.2.2 Design of the battens

It's assumed that the spacing between the counter battens exceeds the characteristic length  $I_{\mbox{\tiny char}}.$ 

The characteristic values of the bending stresses are calculated as:

$$M_{k} = \frac{(F_{b} + F_{s}) \cdot I_{char}}{4}$$
(4.1)

where

 $I_{char}$  = characteristic length  $I_{char} = 4 \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot EI}{w_{ef} \cdot K}}$ 

El = bending stiffness of the batten

K = coefficient of subgrade

 $w_{ef}$  = effective width of the thermal insulation material

 $F_{b,k}$  = point loads perpendicular to the battens

 $\mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{s},\mathsf{k}}$  = point loads perpendicular to the battens, load application in the area of the screw heads

The coefficient of subgrade K may be calculated from the modulus of elasticity  $E_{HI}$  and the thickness  $t_{HI}$  of the thermal insulation material if the effective width  $w_{ef}$  of the thermal insulation material under compression is known. Due to the load extension in the thermal insulation material the effective width  $w_{ef}$  is greater than the width of the batten or rafter, respectively. For further calculations, the effective width  $w_{ef}$  of the thermal insulation material may be determined according to:

$$w_{ef} = w + t_{HI}/2 \tag{4.3}$$

where

w = minimum from width of the batten or rafter, respectively

 $t_{HI}$  = thickness of the thermal insulation material

$$K = \frac{E_{HI}}{t_{HI}}$$
(4.4)

The following condition shall be satisfied:

$$\frac{\sigma_{m,d}}{f_{m,d}} = \frac{M_d}{W \cdot f_{m,d}} \le 1$$
(4.5)

For the calculation of the section modulus W the net cross section shall be considered.

The characteristic values of the shear stresses shall be calculated according to:

$$V_{k} = \frac{\left(F_{b} + F_{s}\right)}{2}$$

$$(4.6)$$

The following condition need to be satisfied:

$$\frac{\tau_{d}}{f_{v,d}} = \frac{1.5 \cdot V_{d}}{A \cdot f_{v,d}} \le 1$$
(4.7)

For the calculation of the cross section area the net cross section shall be considered.

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# A.4.2.3 Design of the thermal insulation material

The characteristic value of the compressive stresses in the thermal insulation material shall be calculated according to:

$$\sigma_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{1.5 \cdot \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{b},\mathbf{k}} + \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{s},\mathbf{k}}}{2 \cdot \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{char}} \cdot \mathbf{w}}$$
(4.8)

The design value of the compressive stress shall not be greater than 110 % of the compressive strength at 10 % deformation calculated according to EN 826.

# A.4.2.4 Design of the screws

The screws are loaded predominantly axial. The characteristic value of the axial tension force in the screw may be calculated from the shear loads of the roof  $R_s$ :

$$T_{S,k} = \frac{R_{S,k}}{\cos \alpha}$$
(4.9)

The load-carrying capacity of axially loaded screws is the minimum design value of the axial withdrawal capacity of the threaded part of the screw, the head pull-through capacity of the screw and the tensile capacity of the screw according to Annex 2.

In order to limit the deformation of the screw head for thermal insulation material with thickness over 220 mm or with compressive strength below 0.12 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, respectively, the axial withdrawal capacity of the screws shall be reduced by the factors  $k_1$  and  $k_2$ :

$$F_{ax,\alpha,Rd} = min \left\{ \frac{f_{ax,d} \cdot d \cdot l_{ef} \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2}{1.2 \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} \cdot \left( \frac{\rho_k}{350} \right)^{0.8}; f_{head,d} \cdot d_h^2 \cdot \left( \frac{\rho_k}{350} \right)^{0.8}; \frac{f_{tens,k}}{\gamma_{M2}} \right\}$$
(4.10)

where:

where:	
<b>f</b> ax,d	design value of the axial withdrawal parameter of the threaded part of the screw [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]
d	outer thread diameter of the screw [mm]
lef	penetration length of the threaded part of the screw in the rafter [mm], $I_{ef} \ge 40$ mm
ρк	characteristic density of the wood-based member [kg/m³], for LVL the assumed characteristic density shall not exceed 500 kg/m³
α	angle $\alpha$ between screw axis and grain direction, $30^{\circ} \le \alpha \le 90^{\circ}$
<b>f</b> <sub>head,d</sub>	design value of the head pull-through parameter of the screw [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]
dh	head diameter of the screw [mm]
<b>f</b> <sub>tens,k</sub>	characteristic tensile capacity of the screw according to Annex 2 [N]
γм2	partial factor according to EN 1993-1-1
<b>k</b> 1	min {1; 220/t <sub>HI</sub> }
<b>k</b> 2	min {1; σ <sub>10%</sub> /0.12}
tнı	thickness of the thermal insulation material [mm]
<b>σ</b> 10%	compressive stress of the thermal insulation material under 10 % deformation [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]

If equation (4.10) is fulfilled, the deflection of the battens does not need to be considered when designing the loadcarrying capacity of the screws.

Fastening of thermal insulation material on top of rafters







Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

General description





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# Lengths for d=3.0 mm / Längen für d=3,0 mm

	1	lg	Shank cutter at partial thread
	16~30 (±1.5 mm)	12~20 (±1.5 mm)	over all lengths optional
[	30~50 (±2.0 mm)		optional für alle Längen



Schaftfräser

The thread lengths can be manufactured to customer specific within lg min and lg max. All dimensions in mm. Die Gewindelängen können kundenspezifisch innerhalb von lg min und lg max bergestellt v

Die Gewindelängen können kundenspezifisch innerhalb von lg min und lg max hergestellt werden. Alle Abmessungen in mm.

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

RN HBS-TG d = 3 mm











Lengths for $d = 3.5 \text{ mm} / 1$	Längen für d=3,5 mm
--------------------------------------	---------------------

1	lg	Shank cutter at partial thread	
18~30 (±1.5 mm)	14~30 (±1,5 mm)	over all lengths	
30~50 (±2.0 mm)	(mm (±1.5 mm)	Optional optional für alle Längen	



Shank cutter Schaftfräser

The thread lengths can be manufactured to customer specific within lg min and lg max. All dimensions in mm.

Die Gewindelängen können kundenspezifisch innerhalb von lg min und lg max hergestellt werden. Alle Abmessungen in mm.

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

RN HBS-TG d = 3.5 mm







Thread Types d=4.0 mm / Gewindeformen für d=4,0 mm

1	lg	Shank cutter at partial thread	
20~30 (±1.5 mm)		over all lengths	
30~50 (±2.0 mm)	16~35 (±1.5 mm)	optional	
50~80 (±2.3 mm)		optional für alle Längen	



The thread lengths can be manufactured to customer specific within lg min and lg max. All dimensions in mm.

Die Gewindelängen können kundenspezifisch innerhalb von lg min und lg max hergestellt werden. Alle Abmessungen in mm.

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

RN HBS-TG d = 4 mm

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# Lengths for d=4.5 mm / Längen für d=4,5 mm

	1	lg	Shank cutter at partial thread
	22~30 (±1.5 mm)		over all lengths optional
	30~50 (±2.0 mm)	18~47 (±1.5 mm)	
:	50~100 (±2.3 mm)		optional für alle Längen



The thread lengths can be manufactured to customer specific within lg min and lg max. All dimensions in mm.

Die Gewindelängen können kundenspezifisch innerhalb von lg min und lg max hergestellt werden. Alle Abmessungen in mm.

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

RN HBS-TG d = 4.5 mm









## Lengths for d = 5.0 mm / Längen für d=5,0 mm

1	lg	Shank cutter at partial thread	Schaftfräser bei Teilgewinde
30~50 (±2.0 mm)	2070 (±1.5 mm)	up to L=40: optional	bis L=40: optional
50~80 (±2.3 mm)		over L=40 : yes	über L=40 : ja
80~120 (±2.7 mm)		orer D=Ho . Jes	



Shank cutter Schaftfräser

The thread lengths can be manufactured to customer specific within lg min and lg max. All dimensions in mm.

Die Gewindelängen können kundenspezifisch innerhalb von lg min und lg max hergestellt werden. Alle Abmessungen in mm.

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

RN HBS-TG d = 5 mm









# Lengths for d=6.0 mm / Längen für d=6,0 mm

1	lg	Shank cutter at partial thread	Schaftfräser bei Teilgewinde
40~80 (±2.0 mm)	32~75 (±2.3 mm)	up to L=80: optional	bis L=80: optional
80~120 (±2.7 mm)			
120~180 (±3.2mm)			über L=80 : ja
180~250 (±3.6mm)		over L=80 : yes	uber L=80 ; ja
250~300 (±4.1mm)			



Shank cutter Schaftfräser

The thread lengths can be manufactured to customer specific within lg min and lg max. All dimensions in mm.

Die Gewindelängen können kundenspezifisch innerhalb von lg min und lg max hergestellt werden. Alle Abmessungen in mm.

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

RN HBS-TG d = 6 mm Annex 5.13

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# Length for d = 8.0 mm / Längen für d=8,0 mm

1	lg	Shank cutter at partial thread	Schaftfräser bei Teilgewinde
40~80 (±2.0 mm)		up to L=80: optional	bis L=80: optional
80~120 (±2.7 mm)			
120~180 (±3.2 mm)			
180~250 (±3.6 mm)	32~100 (±2.0 mm)		
250~315 (±4.1 mm)	52~100 (±2.0 mm)	over L=80 : yes	über L=80: ja
315~400 (±4.5 mm)			
400~500 (±4.9 mm)			
500~600 (±5.5 mm)			



Shank cutter Schaftfräser

The thread lengths can be manufactured to customer specific within lg min and lg max.

All dimensions in mm.

Die Gewindelängen können kundenspezifisch innerhalb lg min und lg max hergestellt werden.

Alle Abmessungen in mm.

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

RN HBS-TG d = 8 mm



# Head Types for d=10.0 mm / Kopfformen für d=10,0 mm



Countersunk Head with cutter ribs design with an without raise Senkkopf mit Fräsrippen -Ausführungen mit und ohne Linse



Hex Washer Torx Head Sechskantflanschkopf mit Torx



Hex Washer Head Sechskantflanschkopf















# Length for d = 10.0 mm / Längen für d=10,0 mm

1	lg	Shank cutter at partial thread	Schaftfräser bei Teilgewinde
80~120 (±2.7 mm)		up to L=80: optional	bis L=80: wahlweise
120~180 (±3.2 mm)			
180~250 (±3.6 mm)			
250~315 (±4.1 mm)	52~100 mm (±2.0 mm)	over L=80 : yes	über L=80: ja
315~400 (±4.5 mm)		over L=00 . yes	1011 1. 000.ju
400~500 (±4.9 mm)			
500~600 (±5.5 mm)			



Shank cutter Schaftfräser

The thread lengths can be manufactured to customer specific within lg min and lg max. All dimensions in mm.

Die Gewindelängen können kundenspezifisch innerhalb lg min und lg max hergestellt werden.

Alle Abmessungen in mm.

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

RN HBS-TG d = 10 mm





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## Length for d = 12.0 mm / Längen für d=12,0 mm

1	lg	Shank cutter at partial thread	Schaftfräser bei Teilgewinde
120~180 (±3.2 mm)		up to L=120: optional	bis L=120: wahlweise
180~250 (±3.6 mm)			
250~315 (±4.1 mm)	80~120 mm (±2.0 mm)	over L=120 : yes	über L=120: ja
315~400 (±4.5 mm)			
400~500 (±4.9 mm)			
500~600 (±5.5 mm)			



Shank cutter Schaftfräser

The thread lengths can be manufactured to customer specific within lg min and lg max. All dimensions in mm.

Die Gewindelängen können kundenspezifisch innerhalb lg min und lg mach hergestellt werden. Alle Abmessungen in mm.

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

RN HBS-TG d = 12 mm Annex 5.19









## Lengths for d = 6.0 mm / Längen für d=6,0 mm

Countersunk-and Cylinder head, Wafer, Hexagonal and Hex washer head Senk-, Zylinder-, Teller-, Sechskant- und Sechskantflanschkopf

1	a max	
100~120 (±2.7mm)	max.12 mm	
120~180 (±3.2mm)	max.12 mm	
180~250 (±3.6mm)	max.12 mm	
250~300 (±4.1mm)	max.12 mm	

## All dimensions in mm. Alle Abmessungen in mm.

Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

RN HBS-VG d = 6 mm Annex 5.21









































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Wood Construction Screws RN HBS-TG and RN HBS-VG

Washer

Annex 5.32