Class 1

SPAX Timber Construction Screws

Product Disclosure Information Self-Assessment

Version: Construction

Product name	SPAX Timber Construction Screws
Product line	
Product identifier	SPAX - Timber Construction

Product description

SPAX timber construction screws are a range of high strength self-tapping screws for use in timber structures. They are available in partial thread or full thread.

- Head styles of countersunk, washer head or cylinder head.
- Thread diameters range from 6.0mm to 12.0mm.
- Lengths range from 40mm to 800mm.
- Materials of manufacture are high-carbon steel or stainless steel.
- Anti-corrosion coatings are Wirox (zinc) or Delta-Seal.

Relevant building code clauses

B1 Structure — B1.3.1, B1.3.2, B1.3.3 (b, d, e, f, g, h, j, q), B1.3.4

B2 Durability — B2.3.1 (a)

F2 Hazardous building materials — F2.3.1

Contributions to compliance

- B1: Compliance with B1 Structure depends on design by the designer (consulting structural engineer or architect) where structural capacity of the screws exceeds the actual loads applied. The design of the screw 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 the SPAX Design Guide to ETA and EC5, NZS 3603 or AS/NZS 1720.
- B2.3.1: SPAX screws are available with WIROX coating, DELTA-SEAL coating or stainless steel to suit the various durability requirements of the building. WIROX is sutable for indoor environments only. DELTA-SEAL coating is suitable for outdoor environments which are not directly exposed to salt water

and also for use in CCA, ACQ and LOSP treated timbers. Stainless steel is suitable for use in more corrosive environments including where exposed to salt water.

The most suitable coating or material for the required durability in the surrounding environment of the application is to be determined by the designer. Further information can be found in the SPAX European Technical Assessment ETA 12/0114 and on the SPAX Pacific website.

- F2: Not applicable

Scope of use

SPAX timber construction screws are intended for use in residential and commercial timber construction to secure various building components such as mass timber flooring, walls, columns and beams as well as frame and truss and other timber components and steel.

Conditions of use

- Installation of SPAX products should be carried out by a competent professional, in accordance with any manufacturer's installation instructions provided.
- Installation in hardwood and LVL requires pre-drilling before the screw is installed. Drill bit diameters are provided in the "Pre-drilling Guidelines", the SPAX "Connection Design According to NZS 3603" or the "SPAX European Technical Assessment ETA 12/0114".
- SPAX DELTA-SEAL coated or stainless steel screws should be used in timbers treated to H3.2 treatment or above.
- SPAX screws must be designed in accordance with one or more of the following documents:
- SPAX Design Guidelines
- SPAX Connection Design According to NZS 3603
- SPAX European Technical Assessment ETA 12/0114

Supporting documentation

The following additional documentation supports the above statements:

Title (type)	Version	URL
SPAX Design Documents (Design)	September 2023	https://www.spaxpacific.com/documents

Contact details

Manufacture location	Overseas
Legal and trading name of manufacturer	SPAX International GmbH & Co. KG
Legal and trading name of importer	SPAX Pacific Pty Ltd

Importer address for service	2/12 Marphona Cres Takanini, Auckland 2105
Importer website	www.spaxpacific.com
Importer NZBN	112 113 932
Importer email	info@spaxpacific.co.nz
Importer phone number	09 570 7447

Warnings and bans

Is the building product/building product line subject to warning or ban under section 26 of the Building Act 2004?

No

Appendix

BPIR Ready selections

Category: Fixings and fasteners

Building code performance clauses

All relevant building code performance clauses listed in this document:

B1 Structure

B1.3.1

Buildings, *building elements* and *sitework* shall have a low probability of rupturing, becoming unstable, losing equilibrium, or collapsing during *construction* or *alteration* and throughout their lives.

B1.3.2

Buildings, *building elements* and *sitework* shall have a low probability of causing loss of amenity through undue deformation, vibratory response, degradation, or other physical characteristics throughout their lives, or during *construction* or *alteration* when the *building* is in use.

B1.3.3

Account shall be taken of all physical conditions likely to affect the stability of *buildings*, *building elements* and *sitework*, including:

(b) imposed gravity loads arising from use
(d) earth pressure
(e) water and other liquids
(f) earthquake

(g) snow
(h) wind
(j) impact
(q) time dependent effects including creep and shrinkage

B1.3.4

Due allowances shall be made for:

a. the consequences of failure,
b. the intended use of the *building*,
c. effects of uncertainties resulting from *construction* activities, or the sequence in which *construction* activities occur,
d. variation in the properties of materials and the characteristics of the site, and
e. accuracy limitations inherent in the methods used to predict the stability of *buildings*

B2 Durability

B2.3.1

Building elements must, with only normal maintenance, continue to satisfy the performance requirements of this code for the lesser of the *specified intended life* of the *building*, if stated, or:

(a) the life of the building, being not less than 50 years, if:
   i. those *building elements* (including floors, walls, and fixings) provide structural stability to the *building*, or
   ii. those *building elements* are difficult to access or replace, or
   iii. failure of those *building elements* to comply with the *building code* would go undetected during both normal use and maintenance of the building

F2 Hazardous building materials

F2.3.1

The quantities of gas, liquid, radiation or solid particles emitted by materials used in the *construction* of *buildings*, shall not give rise to harmful concentrations at the surface of the material where the material is exposed, or in the atmosphere of any space.