# LBS EVO ROUND HEAD SCREW FOR PLATES



LBS EVO version designed for steel-timber joints for outdoor use. Achieves an interlocking effect with the hole in the plate, thus guaranteeing excellent static performance.

### **C4 EVO COATING**

The atmospheric corrosion strength class (C4) of the C4 EVO coating was tested by the Research Institutes of Sweden - RISE. Coating suitable for use in applications on wood with an acidity level (pH) greater than 4, such as spruce, larch and pine (see page 314).

### **STATICS**

These can be calculated according to Eurocode 5 under thick steel-timber plate connections, even with thin metal elements. Excellent shear strength values.



FTA-11/0030





# FIELDS OF USE

- timber based panels
- solid timber and glulam
- CLT and LVL
- high density woods
- ACQ, CCA treated timber

# CODES AND DIMENSIONS

d1	CODE	L	b	pcs
[mm]		[mm]	[mm]	
5 TX 20	LBSEVO540	40	36	500
	LBSEVO550	50	46	200
	LBSEVO560	60	56	200
	LBSEVO570	70	66	200

d1	CODE	L	b	pcs
[mm]		[mm]	[mm]	
7	LBSEVO780	80	75	100
TX 30	LBSEVO7100	100	95	100

## GEOMETRY AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS



Nominal diameter	d1	[mm]	5	7
Head diameter	dĸ	[mm]	7,80	11,00
Thread diameter	d <sub>2</sub>	[mm]	3,00	4,40
Underhead diameter	d <sub>UK</sub>	[mm]	4,90	7,00
Head thickness	t <sub>1</sub>	[mm]	2,40	3,50
Hole diameter on steel plate	d <sub>V,steel</sub>	[mm]	5,0÷5,5	7,5÷8,0
Pre-drilling hole diameter <sup>(1)</sup>	d <sub>V,S</sub>	[mm]	3,0	4,0
Pre-drilling hole diameter <sup>(2)</sup>	d <sub>V,H</sub>	[mm]	3,5	5,0
Characteristic tensile strength	f <sub>tens,k</sub>	[kN]	7,9	15,4
Characteristic yield moment	M <sub>y,k</sub>	[Nm]	5,4	14,2

<sup>(1)</sup> Pre-drilling valid for softwood.
<sup>(2)</sup> Pre-drilling valid for hardwood and beech LVL.

			<b>softwood</b> (softwood)	LVL softwood (LVL softwood)	<b>pre-drilled beech LVL</b> (beech LVL predrilled)	LVL beech <sup>(3)</sup> (Beech LVL)
Characteristic withdrawal-resistance parameter	f <sub>ax,k</sub>	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	11,7	15,0	29,0	42,0
Characteristic head-pull-through parameter	f <sub>head,k</sub>	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	10,5	20,0	-	-
Associated density	ρ <sub>a</sub>	[kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	350	500	730	730
Calculation density	$\rho_k$	[kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	<i>≤ 440</i>	410 ÷ 550	590 ÷ 750	590 ÷ 750

 $^{(3)}\mbox{Valid}$  for  $\mbox{d}_1$  = 5 mm and  $\mbox{l}_{ef}$   $\leq$  34 mm

For applications with different materials please see ETA-11/0030.



# T3 TIMBER CORROSIVITY

Coating suitable for use in applications on wood with an acidity level (pH) greater than 4, such as spruce, larch, pine, ash and birch (see page 314).

# STEEL-TO-TIMBER APPLICATION

The LBSEVO screw with diameter 7 is particularly suitable for custom-designed connections, which are characteristic of steel structures.

# MINIMUM DISTANCES FOR SHEAR LOADS | STEEL-TO-TIMBER

screws inserted WITHOUT pre-drilled hole



d1	[mm]		5	7
a <sub>1</sub>	[mm]	12·d·0,7	42	59
a <sub>2</sub>	[mm]	5·d·0,7	18	25
a <sub>3,t</sub>	[mm]	15·d	75	105
a <sub>3,c</sub>	[mm]	10·d	50	70
a <sub>4,t</sub>	[mm]	5∙d	25	35
a <sub>4,c</sub>	[mm]	5∙d	25	35

$ \xrightarrow{F} $	α=90°
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 $\rho_k \leq 420 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

d1	[mm]		5	7
a <sub>1</sub>	[mm]	5·d·0,7	18	25
a <sub>2</sub>	[mm]	5·d·0,7	18	25
a <sub>3,t</sub>	[mm]	10·d	50	70
a <sub>3,c</sub>	[mm]	10·d	50	70
a <sub>4,t</sub>	[mm]	10·d	50	70
a <sub>4.c</sub>	[mm]	5∙d	25	35

screws inserted WITHOUT pre-drilled hole



₽→	•	α=90°
•		

420 kg/m<sup>3</sup> <  $\rho_k \le 500$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

d <sub>1</sub>	[mm]		5	7
a <sub>1</sub>	[mm]	15·d·0,7	53	74
a <sub>2</sub>	[mm]	7·d·0,7	25	34
a <sub>3,t</sub>	[mm]	20·d	100	140
a <sub>3,c</sub>	[mm]	15·d	75	105
a <sub>4,t</sub>	[mm]	7∙d	35	49
a <sub>4,c</sub>	[mm]	7∙d	35	49



screws inserted **WITH pre-drilled hole** 



d1	[mm]		5	7
a <sub>1</sub>	[mm]	5·d·0,7	18	25
a <sub>2</sub>	[mm]	3·d·0,7	11	15
a <sub>3,t</sub>	[mm]	12∙d	60	84
a <sub>3,c</sub>	[mm]	7∙d	35	49
a <sub>4,t</sub>	[mm]	3·d	15	21
a <sub>4</sub>	[mm]	3·d	15	21



d1	[mm]		5	7
a <sub>1</sub>	[mm]	4·d·0,7	14	20
a <sub>2</sub>	[mm]	4·d·0,7	14	20
a <sub>3,t</sub>	[mm]	7∙d	35	49
a <sub>3,c</sub>	[mm]	7∙d	35	49
a <sub>4,t</sub>	[mm]	7∙d	35	49
a <sub>4,c</sub>	[mm]	3∙d	15	21

 $\alpha$  = load-to-grain angle

 $d = d_1 = nominal screw diameter$ 



stressed end

-90° < α < 90°





stressed edge 0° < α < 180°







### NOTES

- The minimum distances comply with the EN 1995:2014 standard in accordance with ETA-11/0030.
- In the case of timber-to-timber joints, the minimum spacing  $(a_1,a_2)$  can be multiplied by a coefficient of 1,5.
- In the case of joints with elements in Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), the minimum spacing and distances parallel to the grain must be multiplied by a coefficient of 1.5.

### STRUCTURAL VALUES | TIMBER

#### CHARACTERISTIC VALUES EN 1995:2014





 $\epsilon$  = screw-to-grain angle

#### **GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

- Characteristic values comply with the EN 1995:2014 standard in accordance with ETA-11/0030.
- Design values can be obtained from characteristic values as follows:

$$R_d = \frac{R_k \cdot k_{mod}}{\gamma_M}$$

The coefficients  $\gamma_M$  and  $k_{mod}$  should be taken according to the current regulations used for the calculation.

- For the mechanical resistance values and the geometry of the screws, reference was made to ETA-11/0030.
- Sizing and verification of the timber elements and metal plates must be done separately.
- The characteristic shear resistances are calculated for screws inserted without pre-drilling hole. In the case of screws inserted with pre-drilling hole, greater resistance values can be obtained.
- · The screws must be positioned in accordance with the minimum distances.
- The thread withdrawal characteristic strength has been evaluated considering a fixing length equal to b.
- The characteristic shear-strength value for LBS Ø5 nails has been evaluated assuming a plate thickness = S<sub>PLATE</sub>, always considering the case of thick plate according to ETA-11/0030 (S<sub>PLATE</sub>  $\geq$  1,5 mm).
- The characteristic shear-strength value for LBS Ø7 screws has been evaluated assuming a plate thickness = S<sub>PLATE</sub>, and considering the thin (S<sub>PLATE</sub>  $\leq$  3,5 mm) intermediate (3,5 mm < S<sub>PLATE</sub> < 7,0 mm) or thick (S<sub>PLATE</sub>  $\geq$  7 mm) plate case.

#### NOTES

- The characteristic shear strengths were evaluated considering both an  $\epsilon$ -angle of 90° ( $R_{V,90,k}$ ) and of 0° ( $R_{V,0,k}$ ) between the grains of the timber elements and the connector.
- The characteristic thread withdrawal resistances were evaluated considering both an  $\epsilon$  angle of 90°  $(R_{ax,90,k})$  and of 0°  $(R_{ax,0,k})$  between the grains and the connector.
- For the calculation process a timber characteristic density  $\rho_{k}$  = 385 kg/m^3 has been considered.
- For different  $\rho_k$  values, the strength values in the table can be converted by the  $k_{dens}$  coefficient.

$$R'_{V,k} = k_{dens,v} \cdot R_{V,k}$$
$$R'_{av,k} = k_{dens,av} \cdot R_{av,k}$$

<b>ρ<sub>k</sub></b> [kg/m³]	350	380	385	405	425	430	440
C-GL	C24	C30	GL24h	GL26h	GL28h	GL30h	GL32h
k <sub>dens,v</sub>	0,90	0,98	1,00	1,02	1,05	1,05	1,07
k <sub>dens,ax</sub>	0,92	0,98	1,00	1,04	1,08	1,09	1,11

Strength values thus determined may differ, for higher safety standards, from those resulting from an exact calculation.

• For a row of n screws arranged parallel to the direction of the grain at a distance a<sub>1</sub>, the characteristic effective shear bearing capacity R<sub>ef,V,k</sub> can be calculated by means of the effective number n<sub>ef</sub> (see page 230).