

In compliance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 (the Construction Products Regulation or CPR), this certificate applies to the construction products

Solid wood panelling and cladding

for use as external finishes in walls subject to reaction to fire regulations, with specification and performance as specified on page 2-4 in this certificate.

Product name: Woodsafe Exterior WFX

placed on the market under the name or trademark of

Woodsafe Timber Protection AB

Box 1153
SE-791 29 Västerås, Sweden

and produced in the manufacturing plant

Woodsafe Timber Protection AB, Fågelbacken, SE-725 95 Västerås, Sweden

This certificate attests that all provisions concerning the assessment and verification of constancy of performance described in annex ZA of the standard

EN 14915:2013

under system 1 for the performance set out in this certificate are applied and that the factory production control conducted by the manufacturer is assessed to ensure the

constancy of performance of the construction product.

This certificate was first issued on 2015-07-10 and will remain valid as long as neither the harmonised standard, the construction product, the AVCP methods nor the manufacturing conditions in the plant are modified significantly, unless suspended or withdrawn by the notified product certification body.

Issued by notified body 0402
The validity of this certificate can be verified on our website.

Martin Tillander
Director Product Certification

Certificate 0402-CPR-SC0260-15 | issue 7 | 2020-07-29

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Specification and performance

Fire retardant treated solid wood, for use in construction. The fire retardant is applied to the solid wood in a vacuum-pressure impregnation process. The definition of arto/arto is the percentage amount of dry fire-retardant chemicals in respect to the amount of dry wood. The name of the fire retardant is Woodsafe Exterior WFX.

Product / Wood species	Density (kg/m ³)	Nominal thickness (mm)	Amount of fire retardant in arto/arto (%)	Reaction to fire (Euroclass)	Note
Red Western Cedar panel (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	402-473	9	11	B-s2, d0	1)
Red Western Cedar panel (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	460-500	18	7,0	B-s2, d0	3)
Douglas fir/Oregon pine panel (<i>Pseudotsuga menziessii</i>)	449-746	18(9)	9,00	B-s1, d0	1)
Douglas fir/Oregon pine panel (<i>Pseudotsuga menziessii</i>)	470-570	18(9)	5,2	B-s2, d0	3)
Siberian larch panel (<i>Larix sibirica</i>)	567-825	20	5,00	B-s1, d0	1)
Siberian larch panel (<i>Larix sibirica</i>)	650-700	18(9)	3	B-s2, d0	3)
Scotch Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	500-570	18(9)	6,8	B-s2, d0	3)
Heat modified Frake panel (<i>Terminilia superba</i>)	440-631	18	9,00	B-s1, d0	1)
Spruce panel (<i>Picea abies</i>)	392-566	18(9)	8	B-s1, d0	1)
Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	460-500	18(9)	6,8	B-s2, d0	3)
Oak panel (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	479-868	19	3	B-s1, d0	2)
Sweet chestnut panel (<i>Castanea Sativa</i>)	514-775	22	3,00	B-s1, d0	2)
Heat modified pine/Thermo wood (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	450-600	21	8,8	B-s2, d0	3)
Red Western Cedar panel (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	350-500	17,5 (10 mm for the tongues)	5	B-s1, d0	3)
Accoya® (Acetylation Radiata Pine) (<i>Pinus Radiata</i>)	510-620	17	7,54	B-s1, d0	4)
Nobelwood (<i>Pinus Radiata</i>)	460-500	18	8,2	B-s2, d0	3), 5)
Thermowood Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	400-500	18(9)	9,4	B-s2, d0	6)
Thermowood Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	400-500	19	9,4	B-s2, d0	7)
Platowood Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	400-500	18(9)	9,1	B-s1, d0	6), 8)
Platowood Frake (<i>Terminilia superba</i>)	430-730	18	8,9	B-s1, d0	6), 8)

Product / Wood species	Density (kg/m ³)	Nominal thickness (mm)	Amount of fire retardant in arto/arto (%)	Reaction to fire (Euroclass)	Note
Superwood spruce panel with surface coating called TEKNOSHIELD 4005-00-BASE T, 2 x 80 g/m ² (wet). (<i>Picea abies</i>)	310-380	21(9)	3,6	B-s2, d0	9)
Superwood spruce slat 45 x 45 mm mounted onto Superwood spruce stud 33 x 70 mm. (<i>Picea abies</i>)	460-480	45	3,6	B-s2, d0	12)
Heat treated Ayous panel (<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>)	370-430	18	3,1	B-s2, d0	10)
Platowood Poplar panel (<i>Poulus</i>)	380-440	18(9)	3,3	B-s1, d0	11)

Notes to tables above

1) This classification is valid for the following end use conditions: Any wood based substrate of Euroclass D-s2,d0 or better, or any substrate of Euroclasses A1 or A2-s1,d0, both with a density equal to or greater than 338 kg/m³ and a thickness equal to or greater than 8 mm. Mechanically fixed, with or without an air gap.

2) This classification is valid for the following end use conditions: Any wood based substrate of Euroclass D-s2,d0 or better, or any substrate of Euroclasses A1 or A2-s1,d0, both with a density equal to or greater than 338 kg/m³ and a thickness equal to or greater than 8 mm. Mechanically fixed, with or without an air gap. Boards mounted horizontally.

3) This classification is valid for the following end use conditions: Gypsum plasterboard (paper faced) and any end use substrate of Euroclasses A1 or A2-s1,d0 at least 12 mm thick, having a density ≥ 525 kg/m³. Mechanically fixed, mounted with or without an air gap against the substrate. Horizontal mounting, with horizontal and vertical joints.

4) This classification is valid for the following end use conditions: Gypsum plasterboard (paper faced) and any end use substrate of Euroclasses A1 or A2-s1,d0 at least 12 mm thick, having a density ≥ 525 kg/m³. Mechanically fixed, mounted with or without an air gap against the substrate. Vertical mounting, with horizontal and vertical joints.

5) This classification is valid for the following end use conditions: Gypsum plasterboard (paper faced) and any end use substrate of Euroclasses A1 or A2-s1,d0 at least 12 mm thick, having a density ≥ 525 kg/m³. Mechanically fixed, vertically mounted panels with or without an air gap to the substrate. Void of 10 mm between the panels.

6) This classification is valid for the following end use conditions: Gypsum plasterboard (paper faced) and any end use substrate of Euroclasses A1 or A2-s1,d0 at least 12 mm thick, having a density ≥ 525 kg/m³. Mechanically fixed. Wood scantlings creating a void. Horizontal mounting, with horizontal and vertical joints.

7) This classification is valid for the following end use conditions: Gypsum plasterboard (paper faced) and any end use substrate of Euroclasses A1 or A2-s1,d0 at least 12 mm thick, having a density $\geq 525 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Mechanically fixed. Wood scantlings creating a void. Vertical mounting with 10 mm gap between panels. With horizontal and vertical joints.

8) The products are available with colour treatment Teknosshield, grey black, 80 g/m^2 (wet).

9) This classification is valid for the following end use conditions:

Gypsum plasterboard (paper faced) and any end use substrate of Euroclasses A1 or A2-s1,d0 at least 12 mm thick, having a density $\geq 525 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Mechanically fixed. Vertical or horizontal mounting. Horizontal and vertical joints. Wooden studs creating an air-gap.

10) This classification is valid for the following end use conditions:

Gypsum plasterboard (paper faced) and any end use substrate of Euroclasses A1 or A2-s1,d0 at least 12 mm thick, having a density $\geq 525 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Mechanically fixed. Vertical mounting with 10 mm gap between panels. Horizontal joints. FR-treated wooden scantlings creating an air-gap.

11) This classification is valid for the following end use conditions:

Gypsum plasterboard (paper faced) and any end use substrate of Euroclasses A1 or A2-s1,d0 at least 12 mm thick, having a density $\geq 525 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Mechanically fixed. Vertical mounting. Horizontal joints. FR-treated wooden scantlings creating an air-gap.

12) This classification is valid for the following end use conditions: Any end use substrate of Euroclasses A1 or A2-s1,d0 at least 9 mm thick, having a density $\geq 652 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Mechanically fixed. Vertical slats. Open façade with 90 mm separation between each slat. Horizontal joints. Superwood Spruce wood studs creating a void of 33 mm.