# Self-drilling Screw (for Metal)
# BPIR Declaration

Version: v1

## Designated building product: Class 1

## Declaration

Wurth New Zealand Ltd has provided this declaration to satisfy the provisions of Schedule 1(d) of the Building (Building Product Information Requirements) Regulations 2022.

## Product/system

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name** | Self-drilling Screw (for Metal) |
| **Line** | |
| **Identifier** | Self-drilling Screw (for Metal) |

## Description

A self-drilling screw is a type of fastener that is specifically designed to drill into materials without the need for pre-drilled pilot holes.

## Scope of use

Here are some of the common uses and applications for self-drilling screws:

Fastening metal to wood or metal to metal: They can be used to join sheets of metal to another material or even to connect metal to metal.

Automotive industry: They are employed to install parts on vehicle systems.

Military and healthcare: In these sectors, they are used for precision and stability in applications like muscle and tissue repair, organ replacement, and orthopedic surgery.

Construction: They are also utilized in industrial and civil works, especially in building houses.

Home maintenance: For tasks such as the upkeep of air-conditioning units and roof canopies.

## Conditions of use

Self-drilling screws come in various sizes, lengths, and thicknesses, making them adaptable for working with a wide range of materials in different environments and industries. It's important to select the appropriate type and size of self-drilling screw for your specific application to ensure a strong and secure fastening.

## 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

Clause B1 (Structure): Self-drilling screws must meet structural requirements to ensure the stability and integrity of the building. They should be capable of withstanding the loads they will encounter during the life of the building without causing undue deformation or failure.

Clause B2 (Durability): The screws must be durable enough to maintain their structural integrity over time, considering the environment they will be exposed to. This includes resistance to corrosion, which is particularly important for metal fasteners.

Clause F2 (Hazardous Building Materials): The materials used in the manufacture of self-drilling screws should not pose a hazard to people's health. This means they should not release harmful substances during their normal use.

The specific standards for self-drilling screws, such as the Australian/New Zealand joint Standard AS/NZS 1252, outline the dimensions, thread forms, lead types, mechanical properties, and performance requirements for these screws. They are

designed for drilling and tapping into steel and fixing to timber, ensuring compliance with the building code clauses mentioned above.

For detailed compliance requirements, it is recommended to refer to the official building codes and standards, which provide comprehensive guidelines on the use of self-drilling screws in construction projects.

## Supporting documentation

The following additional documentation supports the above statements:

None added

For further information supporting Self-drilling Screw (for Metal) claims refer to our website.

## Contact details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Manufacture location** | Overseas |
| **Legal and trading name of manufacturer** | N/A |
| **Legal and trading name of importer** | Wurth New Zealand Ltd |
| **Importer address for service** | 99 McLaughlins Road, Wiri<br>Auckland 2104 |
| **Importer website** | wurth.co.nz |
| **Importer NZBN** | 9429039489333 |
| **Importer email** | sales@wurth.co.nz |
| **Importer phone number** | 0800683040 |

**WURTH NEW ZEALAND LTD**
99 McLaughlins Road, Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand
0800683040 | wurth.co.nz

# Appendix

Note: The below appendix includes information relating to BPIR Ready.

Publishing this information is not a requirement under BPIR. Its inclusion here is to provide a reference for how this BPIR summary was generated as well as to help summary creators understand the performance clauses suggested by BPIR Ready.

## BPIR Ready selections

**Category:** Fixings and fasteners

## Building code performance clauses

### 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: those building elements (including floors, walls, and fixings) provide structural stability to the building, or those building elements are difficult to access or replace, or 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.