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Member of EOTA
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European Technical Assessment

ETA-26/0259 of 06.05.2026

General part

Technical Assessment Body issuing the European Technical Assessment	Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik (OIB) Austrian Institute of Construction Engineering
Trade name of the construction product	JOHANN PABST – Festigkeitssortierte Hobelware
Product family to which the construction product belongs	Solid wood boards for flatwise structural use with overlapping edge profiles
Manufacturer	Johann Pabst Holzindustrie GmbH Holzinnovationszentrum 1 8740 Zeltweg AUSTRIA
Manufacturing plants	Johann Pabst Holzindustrie GmbH Profilholzwerk Rötsch 33b 8742 Obdach AUSTRIA
This European Technical Assessment contains	12 pages including 1 Annex which forms an integral part of this assessment.
This European Technical Assessment is issued in accordance with Article 95(4) of Regulation (EU) 2024/3110, on the basis of	European Assessment Document (EAD) 130196-00-0304 “Solid wood boards for flatwise structural use with overlapping edge profiles”.

Translations of this European Technical Assessment in other languages shall fully correspond to the original issued document and should be identified as such.

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Specific parts

1 Technical description of the product

1.1 General

This European Technical Assessment (ETA) applies to the solid wood boards for flatwise structural use with overlapping edge profiles with trade name

“JOHANN PABST – Festigkeitssortierte Hobelware”

hereinafter referred to as “the product”. The product is

- visually graded in compliance with EN 14081-1[1] including provisions for flatwise grading, see Table 4 and Table 5, Annex 1
- not treated with a fire retardant or preservative treated
- made exclusively of virgin wood, no recycled wood is used.

The product is manufactured in accordance with EN 14519[2] or EN 15146[3].

The dimensions of the nominal cross section (without profiling) are

- $18 \leq t \leq 50$ mm for the thickness and
- $80 \leq w \leq 200$ mm for the width.

The product corresponds to the specifications given in this ETA. The material characteristics, dimensions and tolerances of the product, not indicated in this ETA here, are given in the technical file[4].

1.2 Wood species and source

The following coniferous species are part of this European Technical Assessment:

- Norway spruce (*Picea abies (L.) Karst.*), Silver fir (*Abies alba Mill.*)

  Source is central and northern Europe.
- European larch (*Larix decidua Mill.*)

  Source is central Europe.
- Western larch (*Larix occidentalis Nutt.*)

  Source is USA and Canada.
- Siberian larch (*Larix sibirica sp.*)

  Source is Russia.
- Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii var. glauca*)

  Source is USA and Canada.

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1 EN 14081-1:2016+A1:2019

2 EN 14519:2005

3 EN 15146:2006

4 The technical file of the European Technical Assessment is deposited at Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik and, in so far as is relevant to the tasks of the notified factory production control certification body involved in the assessment and verification of constancy of performance procedure, is handed over to the notified factory production control certification body.

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2 Specification of the intended use(s) in accordance with the applicable European Assessment Document (hereinafter EAD)

2.1 Intended use

The product is intended to be used in buildings as a structural component of walls, floors and roofs. The profiles have no structural function but prevent gaps opening between boards.

The product is intended to be used in service classes 1 and 2 according to EN 1995-1-1[5].

Within a roof construction, the product will not contribute to the water tightness but will receive a suitable waterproofing and roof covering. Waterproofing and roof covering are not part of this European Technical Assessment.

2.2 General assumptions

The product is manufactured in accordance with the provisions of the European Technical Assessment using the manufacturing process as identified in the inspection of the manufacturing plant by Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik and laid down in the technical file.

The manufacturer shall ensure that the requirements in accordance with the Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of the European Technical Assessment are made known to those who are concerned with design and execution of the works.

Design

The European Technical Assessment only applies to the manufacture and use of the product. Verification of stability of the works including application of loads on the products is not subject to the European Technical Assessment.

The following conditions shall be observed:

- Design of the product is carried under the responsibility of an engineer experienced in these products.
- Design of the works shall account for the protection of the product.
- The product is installed correctly.

Design of the product may be according to EN 1995-1-1 and EN 1995-1-2[6], taking into account of the European Technical Assessment.

Standards and regulations in force at the place of use shall be considered.

Packaging, transport, storage, maintenance, replacement and repair

Concerning product packaging, transport, storage, maintenance, replacement and repair it is the responsibility of the manufacturer to undertake the appropriate measures and to advise his clients on the transport, storage, maintenance, replacement and repair of the product as he considers necessary.

Installation

It is assumed that the product will be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions or (in absence of such instructions) according to the usual practice of the building professionals.

[5] EN 1995-1-1:2004 +AC:2006 +A1:2008 +A2:2014

[6] EN 1995-1-2:2004 + AC:2006 + AC:2009

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2.3 Assumed working life

The provisions made in the European Technical Assessment (ETA) are based on an assumed intended working life of the product of 50 years, when installed in the works, provided that the product is subject to appropriate installation, use and maintenance (see Clause 2.2). These provisions are based upon the current state of the art and the available knowledge and experience[7].

The indications given as to the working life of the construction product cannot be interpreted as a guarantee neither given by the product manufacturer or his representative nor by EOTA nor by the Technical Assessment Body, but are regarded only as a means for choosing the appropriate products in relation to the expected economically reasonable working life of the works.

[7] The real working life of a product incorporated in a specific works depends on the environmental conditions to which that works is subject, and the particular conditions of the design, execution, use and maintenance of that works may be outside this ETA. Therefore, it cannot be excluded that in these cases the real working life of the product may also be shorter than the assumed working life.

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3 Performance of the product and references to the methods used for its assessment

3.1 Performance of the product

Table 1: Performance of the product in relation to the essential characteristics

Essential characteristic	Method of assessment	Performance
Basic requirement for construction works 1: Mechanical resistance and stability		
Bending strength	EAD 130196-00-0304, Clause 2.2.1	Clause 3.1.1
Tension strength parallel	EAD 130196-00-0304, Clause 2.2.2	
Tension strength perpendicular	EAD 130196-00-0304, Clause 2.2.3	
Compression strength parallel	EAD 130196-00-0304, Clause 2.2.4	
Compression strength perpendicular	EAD 130196-00-0304, Clause 2.2.5	
Shear strength	EAD 130196-00-0304, Clause 2.2.6	
Modulus of elasticity parallel	EAD 130196-00-0304, Clause 2.2.7	
Modulus of elasticity perpendicular	EAD 130196-00-0304, Clause 2.2.8	
Shear modulus	EAD 130196-00-0304, Clause 2.2.9	
Density	EAD 130196-00-0304, Clause 2.2.10	
Dimensional stability	EN 336[8]	Thickness and width: increase of 0.25 % per 1 % moisture increase for 20 % ≤ u ≤ 30 % decrease of 0.25 % per 1 % moisture decrease for u < 20 %:
Durability of timber	EN 350[9]	Clause 3.1.2
Basic requirement for construction works 2: Safety in case of fire		
Reaction to fire	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/1399[10]	D-s2, d0 for minimum mean density 390 kg/m³
Resistance to fire	EN 1995-1-2, Table 3.1	β_0 = 0.65 mm/min β_n = 0.80 mm/min
Basic requirement for construction works 4: Safety and accessibility in use		
Same as BWR 1		

[8] EN 336:2013

[9] EN 350:2016

[10] Official Journal of the European Union OJ L, 22.5.2024

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3.1.1 Strength characteristics, stiffness characteristics and density

The strength characteristics, stiffness characteristics and density for the wood species listed in Clause 1.2 are given in Table 2 for the nominal cross section.

Table 2: Strength characteristics, stiffness characteristics and density

Species		Silver fir, Norway spruce	European larch, Western larch, Siberian larch	Douglas fir
Strength characteristics in MPa (≙ N/mm²)				
Bending strength	$f_{m,k}$	20,7	26,2	30,0
Tension strength parallel	$f_{t,0,k}$	12,0	16,1	18,8
Tension strength perpendicular	$f_{t,90,k}$	0,4	0,4	0,4
Compression strength parallel	$f_{c,0,k}$	19,6	22,0	23,6
Compression strength perpendicular	$f_{c,90,k}$	2,5	3,3	2,9
Shear strength	$f_{v,k}$	3,7	4,0	4,0
Stiffness characteristics in MPa (≙ N/mm²)				
Modulus of elasticity parallel	$E_{m,0,mean}$	9200	11300	10900
	$E_{m,0,k}$	6164	7571	7303
Modulus of elasticity perpendicular	$E_{m,90,mean}$	307	377	363
Shear modulus	G_{mean}	575	706	681
Density in kg/m³				
Characteristic density	ρ_k	362	474	421
Mean density	ρ_{mean}	434	569	505

3.1.2 Durability of timber

The durability of timber according to EN 350 is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Durability of wood according to EN 350

Wood species	Wood de-stroying fungi	Insects	Termites	Marine borers
Silver fir (*Abies alba Mill.*)	4*(4)*	S	S	not durable
Norway spruce (*Picea abies (L.) Karst.*)	4*(4-5)*	S	S	not durable
European larch (*Larix decidua Mill.*)	3-4*(3-4)*	D	S	not durable
Western larch (*Larix occidentalis Nutt.*)	3	D	S	–
Siberian larch ($\rho_{12\%}$ > 680 kg/m³) (*Larix sibirica sp.*)	*(3-4)*	D	S	–
Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii var. glauca*)	3	D	S	not durable

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3.2 Assessment methods

3.2.1 General

The assessment of the essential characteristics in Clause 3.1 of the product for the intended use, and in relation to the requirements for mechanical resistance and stability, for safety in case of fire and for safety and accessibility in use in the sense of the basic requirements for construction works № 1, 2 and 4 of Regulation (EU) № 305/2011 has been made in accordance with the European Assessment Document EAD 130196-00-0304, Solid wood boards for flatwise structural use with overlapping edge profiles.

3.2.2 Identification

The European Technical Assessment for the product is issued on the basis of agreed data that identify the assessed product. Changes to materials, to composition, to characteristics of the product, or to the production process could result in these deposited data being incorrect. Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik should be notified before the changes are implemented, as an amendment of the European Technical Assessment is possibly necessary.

4 Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (hereinafter AVCP) system applied, with reference to its legal base

4.1 System of assessment and verification of constancy of performance

According to Commission Decision 1997/176/EC[11] the system of assessment and verification of constancy of performance to be applied to “JOHANN PABST – Festigkeitssortierte Hobelware” is System 2+. System 2+ is detailed in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) № 568/2014[12] of 18 February 2014, Annex, 1.3., and provides for the following items

(a) the manufacturer shall carry out:

  (i) an assessment of the performance of the construction product carried out on the basis of testing (including sampling), calculation, tabulated values or descriptive documentation of the product;

  (ii) factory production control;

  (iii) further testing of samples taken at the manufacturing plant by the manufacturer in accordance with a prescribed test plan[13];

(b) the notified factory production control certification body shall decide on the issuing, restriction, suspension or withdrawal of the certificate of constancy of performance of the construction product on the basis of the outcome of the following assessments and verifications carried out by that body:

  (i) initial inspection of the manufacturing plant and of factory production control;

  (ii) continuous surveillance, assessment and evaluation of factory production control.

4.2 Construction products for which a European Technical Assessment has been issued

Manufacturers undertaking tasks under System 2+ shall consider the European Technical Assessment issued for the construction product in question as the assessment of the performance of that product. Manufacturers shall therefore not undertake the tasks referred to in point 4.1 (a) (i).

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[11] Official Journal of the European Communities OJ L 73, 14.3.1997, p. 19

[12] Official Journal of the European Communities OJ L 157, 27.5.2014, p. 76

[13] The prescribed test plan has been deposited with Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik and is handed over only to the notified factory production control certification body involved in the procedure for the assessment and verification of constancy of performance. The prescribed test plan is also referred to as control plan.

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5 Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system, as provided for in the applicable EAD

5.1 Tasks for the manufacturer

5.1.1 Factory production control

In the manufacturing plant the manufacturer establishes and continuously maintains a factory production control. All data, procedures, and specifications adopted by the manufacturer are documented in a systematic manner in the form of instructions manual (user's guides) and process instructions. Purpose of factory production control is to ensure the constancy of performances of the product with regard to the essential characteristics.

The manufacturer only uses raw materials supplied with the relevant inspection documents as laid down in the control plan. The incoming raw materials are subjected to controls by the manufacturer before acceptance. Check of incoming materials includes control of inspection documents presented by the manufacturer of the raw materials.

The frequency of control and testing performed within factory production control as well as on the finished product, is in accordance with the determined manufacturing process and the prescribed test plan. The factory production control's results of testing are recorded and evaluated. The records are kept at least for ten years after the product has been placed on the market. On request the records are presented to Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik. The records shall include at least:

- Designation of the product, basic materials and components
- Type of control or test
- Date of manufacture of the product and date of testing of the product or basic materials or components
- Results of controls and tests and, if appropriate, comparison with requirements
- Name and signature of person responsible for factory production control

5.1.2 Declaration of performance

The manufacturer is responsible for preparing the declaration of performance. When all the criteria of the assessment and verification of constancy of performance are met, including the certificate of conformity issued by the notified factory production control certification body, the manufacturer shall draw up a declaration of performance.

5.2 Tasks for the notified factory production control certification body

5.2.1 Initial inspection of the manufacturing plant and of factory production control

The notified factory production control certification body shall verify the ability of the manufacturer for a continuous and orderly manufacturing of the product according to the European Technical Assessment. In particular the following items shall be appropriately considered:

- Personnel and equipment
- The suitability of the factory production control established by the manufacturer
- Full implementation of the control plan

5.2.2 Continuous surveillance, assessment and evaluation of factory production control

The notified factory production control certification body shall visit the factory at least once a year for routine inspection. In particular the following items shall be appropriately considered:

- The manufacturing process including personnel and equipment
- The factory production control

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- The implementation of the control plan

The results of continuous surveillance are made available on demand by the notified factory production control certification body to Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik. When the provisions of the European Technical Assessment and the control plan are no longer fulfilled, the certificate of conformity of the factory production control is withdrawn by the notified factory production control certification body.

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by Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik

The original document is signed by:

Thomas Rockenschaub
Managing Director

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Table 4: Visual grading rules for visual quality

Grading criteria	Requirement
Knots [1]	permitted: firmly grown knots, partially grown knots, bark-ringed knots in any quantity. spike knots and dead knots up to 2 piece per rm, distributed freely along the board length. for b ≤ 100 mm: knot diameter ≤ 60 % b for b > 100 mm: knot diameter ≤ (10 % b + 40 mm)
	occasional black pin knots ≤ 5 mm are disregarded
	not permitted: loose and fallen-out knots as well as glued in end grain dowels
Slope of grain [2]	≤ 12 %
Dented areas and improperly processed (damaged) areas	permitted: tears or torn-out knots diameter ≤ 30 mm
Compression wood [2]	≤ 40 %
Deformation	permitted: sweep and twist, provided that proper installation is ensured
Pitch pockets	permitted: up to 3 pcs per lm, distributed freely along the board length with a size up to 5 mm x 60 mm or 300 mm²
	pith pockets with a size up to 3 mm x 40 mm are disregarded
Fissures	permitted: non-penetrating surface cracks (hair crack) on the visible face through end cracks l_{crack} ≤ 1.5 b
	not permitted: ring-shake
Pith	permitted
Rate of growth [2]	≤ 6 mm
Optical stain	permitted: slight discolorations on the visible face discolorations on the reverse side and slight colour variations
Strength-related stain [2]	≤ 40 %
Sapwood	permitted: maximum 30 % of the visible surface on up to 50 % of the boards. on the reverse side, the heartwood portion must be present along the entire board length
Fungal attack/Rot	not permitted
Degrade by greenwood insects	not permitted
Wane	not permitted on the visible surface
	permitted on the reverse side, provided that proper installation is ensured
Bark ingrowths	permitted: in permissible knot size or equivalent area in mm²

[1] EN 1310:1997
[2] DIN 4074-1:2012

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Table 5: Visual grading rules for non visual quality

Grading criteria	Requirement
Knots [1)]	permitted: firmly grown knots, partially grown knots, bark-ringed knots, spike knots, dead knots and fallen-out knots in any quantity. for b ≤ 100 mm: knot diameter ≤ 60 % b for b > 100 mm: knot diameter ≤ (10 % b + 40 mm)
	occasional black pin knots ≤ 5 mm are disregarded
Slope of grain [2)]	≤ 12 %
Compression wood [2)]	≤ 40 %
Deformation	permitted: sweep and twist, provided that proper installation is ensured
Fissures	permitted: non-penetrating surface cracks (hair crack) on the visible face through end cracks l_{crack} ≤ 1.5 b
	not permitted: ring-shake
Pith	permitted
Rate of growth [2)]	≤ 6 mm
Strength-related stain [2)]	≤ 40 %
Fungal attack/Rot	not permitted
Degrade by greenwood insects	permitted: boreholes up to 2 mm in diameter
Wane [2)]	permitted: 1/3, provided that proper installation is ensured
Bark ingrowths	permitted: in permissible knot size or equivalent area in mm²

[1)] EN 1310:1997
[2)] DIN 4074-1:2012