



2024/1399

22.5.2024

**COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2024/1399**

**of 10 November 2023**

**on the conditions for classification, without testing, of solid wood panelling and cladding with regard to their reaction to fire and amending Decision 2006/213/EC**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 27(5), first subparagraph, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) A system for classifying the performance of construction products with regard to their reaction to fire was adopted in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/364 <sup>(2)</sup>. Solid wood panelling and cladding are among the construction products to which that Delegated Regulation applies.
- (2) Table 2 to the Annex to Commission Decision 2006/213/EC <sup>(3)</sup> established classes of the reaction to fire performance for solid wood panelling and cladding. The conditions set out in that Decision for those products need to be clarified so as to explicitly limit its application only to untreated wood.
- (3) Tests have shown solid wood panelling and cladding to have a stable and predictable performance in terms of reaction to fire provided that they meet certain conditions regarding the minimum mean density of the wood, the minimum thickness of the profile and the end-use of the product, and that wood is not subject to any kind of treatment other than kiln drying.
- (4) Solid wood panelling and cladding should therefore be deemed to satisfy a certain class of performance for reaction to fire established in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/364 under all those conditions without further testing being required.
- (5) For the sake of legal certainty, Table 2 of Annex to Decision 2006/213/EC should be deleted and replaced by the Annex to this Regulation for solid wood panelling and cladding.
- (6) In order to provide manufacturers, in particular small and micro enterprises, sufficient time to assess the effect of this Regulation in their activities, the entry into force of this Regulation should be ninety days after its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Solid wood panelling and cladding which fulfil the conditions set out in the Annex shall be deemed to satisfy the classes of performance indicated in the Annex without testing.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 88, 4.4.2011, p. 5.

<sup>(2)</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/364 of 1 July 2015 on the classification of the reaction to fire performance of construction products pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 68, 15.3.2016, p. 4).

<sup>(3)</sup> Commission Decision 2006/213/EC of 6 March 2006 establishing the classes of reaction-to-fire performance for certain construction products as regards wood flooring and solid wood panelling and cladding (OJ L 79, 16.3.2006, p. 27).

*Article 2*

Table 2, including figures (a) and (b), of the Annex to Decision 2006/213/EC is deleted and replaced by the table, and figures (a) and (b), set out in the Annex.

References to Table 2, and figures (a) and (b), of the Annex to Decision 2006/213/EC shall be construed as references to the table and figures set out in the Annex.

*Article 3*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 November 2023.

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

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## ANNEX

**CLASSES OF REACTION TO FIRE PERFORMANCE FOR SOLID WOOD PANNELLING AND CLADDING**

Product <sup>(1)</sup>	Product detail <sup>(2)</sup>	Minimum mean density <sup>(6)</sup> (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Minimum thicknesses, total/minimum <sup>(7)</sup> (mm)	End-use condition <sup>(4)</sup>	Class <sup>(3)</sup>
Panelling and cladding <sup>(1)</sup>	Untreated wood pieces with or without tongue and groove and with or without profiled surface	390	9/6	Without air gap or with closed air gap behind	D – s2, d2
			12/8		D – s2, d0
Panelling and cladding <sup>(2)</sup>	Untreated wood pieces with or without tongue and groove and with or without profiled surface	390	9/6	With open air gap ≤ 20 mm behind	D – s2, d0
			18/12	Without air gap or with open air gap behind	
Wood ribbon elements <sup>(8)</sup>	Untreated wood pieces mounted on a support frame <sup>(9)</sup>	390	18	Surrounded by open air on all sides <sup>(10)</sup>	D – s2, d0

<sup>(1)</sup> Mounted mechanically on a wood batten support frame, with the gap closed or filled with a substrate of at least class A2 – s1, d0 with minimum density of 10 kg/m<sup>3</sup> or filled with a substrate of cellulose insulation material of at least class E and with or without a vapour barrier behind. The wood product shall be designed to be mounted without open joints.

<sup>(2)</sup> Mounted mechanically on a wood batten support frame, with or without an open air gap behind. The wood product shall be designed to be mounted without open joints.

<sup>(3)</sup> Class as provided for in Table 1 of Annex to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/364.

<sup>(4)</sup> An open air gap may include possibility for ventilation behind the product, while a closed air gap will exclude such ventilation. The substrate behind the air gap must be of at least class A2 – s1, d0 with a minimum density of 10 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Behind a closed air gap of maximum 20 mm and with vertical wood pieces, the substrate may be of at least class D – s2, d0.

<sup>(5)</sup> Joints include all types of joints e.g., butt joints and tongue and groove joints; Untreated wood is a wooden material that was not coated and was not subject to any kind of treatment other than kiln drying (physical, chemical, impregnation, or other treatments).

<sup>(6)</sup> Conditioned according to EN 13238.

<sup>(7)</sup> As illustrated in Figure a. Profiled area of the exposed side of the panel not more than 20 % of the plane area, or 25 % if measured at both exposed and unexposed side of the panel. For butt joints, the larger thickness applies at the joint interface.

<sup>(8)</sup> Rectangular wood pieces, with or without rounded corners, mounted horizontally or vertically on a support frame and surrounded by air on all sides, mainly used close to other building elements, both in interior and exterior applications.

<sup>(9)</sup> Maximum exposed area (all sides of rectangular wood pieces and wood support frame) not more than 110 % of the total plane area, see Figure b.

<sup>(10)</sup> Other building elements closer than 100 mm from the wood ribbon element (excluding its support frame) must be of at least class A2 – s1, d0, at distances 100–300 mm of at least class B – s1, d0 and at distances more than 300 mm of at least class D – s2, d0.

<sup>(11)</sup> Applies also to staircase risers.

Figure a

Profiles for solid wood panelling and cladding

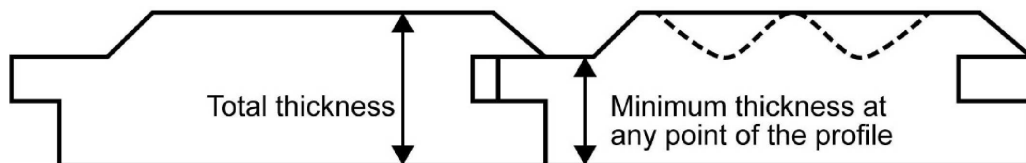
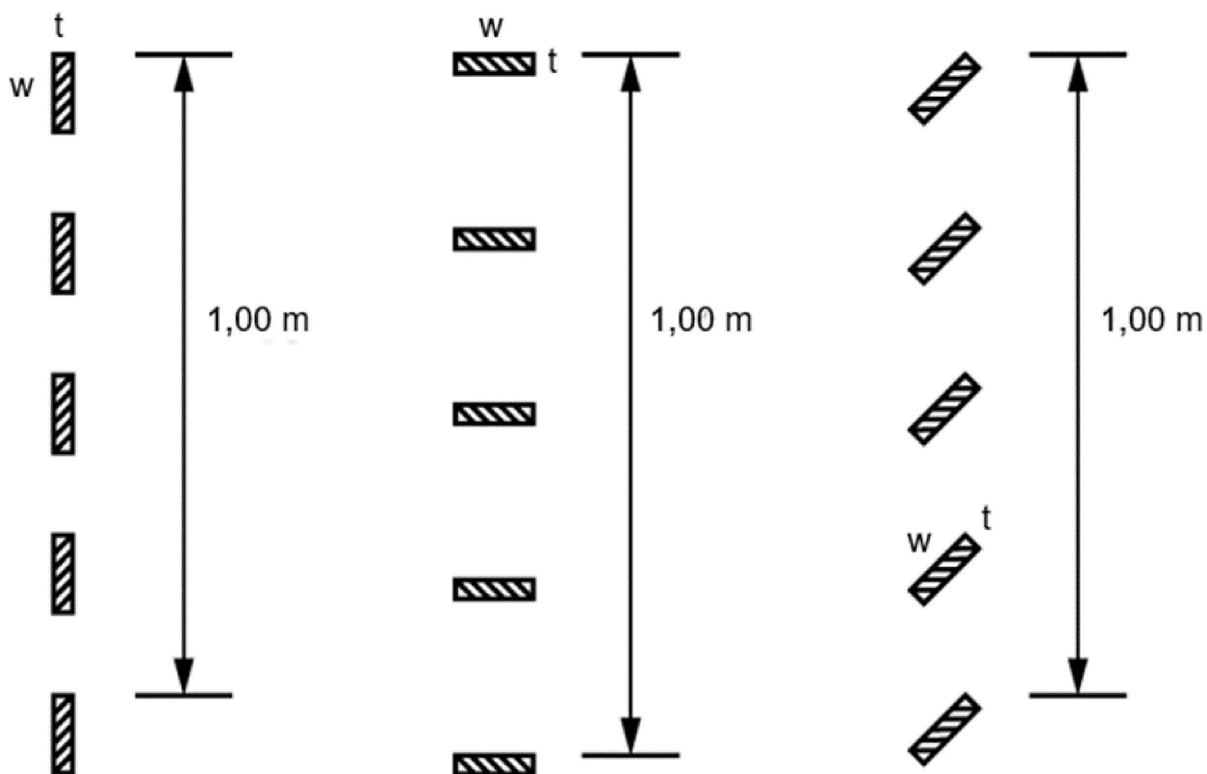


Figure b

Maximum exposed area of wood ribbon element  $2n(t + w) + a \leq 1,10$



- n = number of wood pieces per metre
- t = thickness of each wood piece, in metre
- w = width of each wood piece, in metre
- =
- a = exposed area of wood support frame (if any), in m<sup>2</sup>, per m<sup>2</sup> of wood ribbon element