
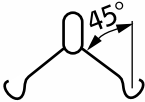


# Collared Lifting Eyebolts Technical Information

## Lifting Capacity

The maximum lifting capacity SWL (**Safe Working Load**) of eyebolts used with single-strand or double-strand slings is given in table A.1. The values are based on the minimum breaking loads specified in table 2, taking into account a safety factor of 6.

Table A.1: Maximum lifting capacity

Thread Size		M8	M10	M12	M16	M20	M24	M30	M36
Capacity for eyebolt used with single double-strand sling, in Kg		140	230	340	700	1200	1800	3200	4600
Capacity for eyebolt used with double-strand sling (45°), in Kg		100	170	240	500	860	1290	2300	3300

## Minimum breaking load

When subjected to proof loading, the minimum breaking load of eyebolts shall be as specified in table 2.

Table 2: Minimum breaking load

Thread Size	M8	M10	M12	M16	M20	M24	M30	M36
Minimum breaking load, in kN	8.4	13.8	19.8	41.4	70.8	106	186	270

## User Information

Eyebolts conforming to this standard are primarily indented as permanent attachments on equipment such as motors, control cabinets, gear boxes, etc. When used as temporary attachments on larger objects such as large tools for transportation only, the next largest thread size should be used.

The safe working load values given in table A.1. are based on the following assumptions:

- The eyebolt is firmly screwed down and the collar sits evenly on the contact surface.
- The material of the equipment is capable of accommodating the stresses induced without any Deformation liable to impair safety.
- Tapped holes have a threaded length sufficient to ensure that the eyebolt shank is fully engaged and the collar fully seated.
- In eyebolt/nut assemblies with clearance hole, a washer should be used.
- Never insert point of hook in an Eyebolt; always use a shackle.

The values given for eyebolts used with double-strand slings (cf. Table A.1, line 2) apply only if the angle between each sling branch and the vertical does not exceed 45°. Larger angles and any lateral loading of Eyebolts should be avoided.

Before being used, eyebolts should be checked for correct seating and apparent damage (e.g. Corrosion, deformation). Deformed eyebolts should be discarded.