

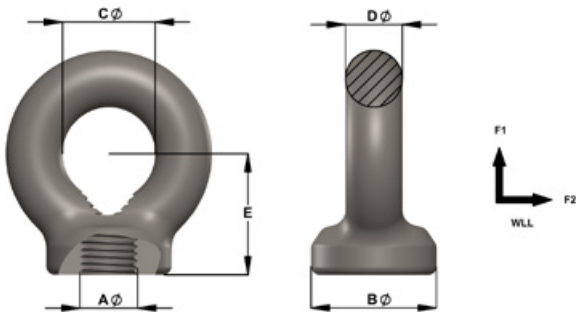
Collared Lifting Eyenuts AS2317

Product Description

- Manufactured using only heat certified Australian Steel
- Stamped WLL (F2)

Available on Request:

- Special Thread forms
- Hot Dip Galvanizing, Zinc Passivating, Chrome Plating, Powder Coating
- Conformance Certification
- Testing & Certification



Townley Drop Forge is both NATA Accredited (Test Lab No. 13554) and AS/NZS ISO9001 Certified (Certificate number FS 604897)..

Imperial AØ	Metric AØ	WLL F1	WLL F2	BØ	CØ	DØ	E	Net Weight (kg)
3/8"	M10	0.25t	0.06t	28	18	11	25	0.18
1/2"	M12	0.4t	0.1t	28	23	11	25	0.18
5/8"	M16	0.8t	0.2t	35	28	16	40	0.30
3/4"	M20	1.6t	0.4t	44	32	20	44	0.57
7/8"	M22	2t	0.5t	50	33	20	44	0.57
1"	M24	2.5t	0.62t	57	38	22	51	0.85
1 1/8"	M30	4t	1t	71	48	27	65	1.60
1 1/4"	M33	5t	1.25t	71	48	27	65	1.60
-	M36	6.3t	1.57t	87	53	35	73	2.80
1 1/2"	M39	7t	1.75t	87	53	35	73	2.80
1 3/4"	M42	8t	2t	102	66	40	90	4.90
2"	M48	10t	2.5t	115	72	49	99	9.50
2 1/4"	M56	15t	3.75t	143	95	56	124	19.50
2 1/2"	M64	20t	5t	143	95	56	124	19.50
3"	M76	30t	7.5t	163	106	66	140	29.00

WLL (WORKING LOAD LIMIT)

Each Eyebolt is clearly stamped with the permitted F2 WLL.

F2 WLL - indicates safe use for non-axial lifts.

F1 WLL - indicates loads which are in line with the axis of the threaded end of the eyebolt. F1 WLL allows up to four (4) times higher lifting capacity whilst maintaining a 6:1 design factor of safety.

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Care & Use

GUIDELINES FOR GENERAL USE

STUD MATERIAL

Material shall be minimum Class 4.6 with a tensile strength of 400 MPa minimum.

IS THE EYENUT TIGHT?

Do not excessively tighten, but have less than 0.04mm gap between the collar and the face of the load.

HAS THE WORKING LOAD LIMIT BEEN CHECKED?

Make sure the WLL for the eyenut is checked against the load being lifted.

DO THE THREADS MATCH?

The threads of the eyebolt and stud or bolt must match in both size and thread type

HAS THE EYENUT BEEN INSPECTED PRIOR TO USE?

Check the eyenut and discard if there are any signs of the following:

- Deformation or distortion
- Bent shank
- nicks, cracks and gouges
- Corrosion
- Reduction in thread length or size
- Poor thread condition (e.g. crossthreading, wear etc)
- Excessive wear, including:
 1. Reduction in diameter at the undercut
 2. Reduction in cross section
- Illegible markings
- Evidence of excessive heat exposure

TEMPERATURE EFFECTS?

The eyebolt shall only be used in the range of 0°C to 200°C Please refer to the manufacturer for operation outside of this range.

TAPPED HOLES

Where using the eyebolt with a tapped hole, the length of thread engagement shall be at least the nominal diameter of the thread.

The payload substrate shall be of adequate strength to withstand the applied forces.

The following recommendations should be observed for minimum thread engagement of a tapped hole.

- 1.50 D in Steel (minimum AS3678 G250)
- 1.75 D in Cast Iron (minimum T250)
- 3.00 D in Aluminum alloys (only available in longer shank versions)

(D = Eyebolt thread diameter, eg. M20)

Information that needs to be supplied with enquiries and orders

- a) Nominal Thread Size
- b) Thread Type
- c) Thread Length, if not standard
- d) Surface Finish, unless self-coloured
- e) Lifting Capacity as:
 - (i) Axial WLL; or
 - (ii) Transverse WLL; or
 - (iii) WLL for particular conditions of use.
- f) Whether proof testing is required
- g) Whether a NATA test certificate is to be supplied
- h) Whether additional testing is required i.e: material analysis, ultrasonic, magnetic particle, Brinell Hardness etc.

Inspection Before Use

1. Ensure the WLL is clearly legible.
2. Clean the Eye nut and attaching threaded stud. Check for any signs of deformation, cracking, nicks, gouges and excessive bruising, wear or corrosion.
3. Threads should be concentric and fit neatly into a standard nut.
4. Check that the centre line of the eye is aligned with the centre line of the thread.
5. The threaded hole in which the eyebolt is to be fitted should also be carefully checked to ensure the hole is free from dirt, grease and other contaminants that could restrict the eyebolts from seating correctly in the hole. Particular attention should be paid to the hole thread to ensure it is in good condition.
6. Check that the hole thread and the eyebolt thread are compatible.
7. It is important to also carefully check the surface area around the threaded hole (which the eyebolt collar will sit on) to ensure it is clean, free from deformation, cracking or any other problem that may restrict the eyebolt seating correctly.