
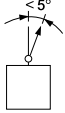
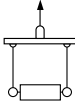





# Eyebolts & Eyenuts – Grade 4

Working Load Limits In Tonnes



Nominal Thread Size (See Notes 2 and 3)	Single eyebolt or eyenut		Pair of eyebolts or eyenuts (see Notes 1 and 4)			
	Transverse	Axial	Transverse	Max. included angle 30°	Max. included angle 60°	Max. included angle 90°
						
Loading Factor	0.25	1	0.5	1.25	0.8	0.5
M10	0.06	0.25	0.12	0.31	0.20	0.12
M12	0.10	0.40	0.20	0.50	0.32	0.20
M16	0.20	0.80	0.40	1.00	0.64	0.40
M20	0.40	1.60	0.80	2.0	1.28	0.80
M22	0.50	2.0	1.00	2.5	1.60	1.00
M24	0.62	2.5	1.25	3.1	2.0	1.25
M30	1.00	4.0	2.0	5.0	3.2	2.0
M33	1.25	5.0	2.5	6.3	4.0	2.5
M36	1.57	6.3	3.1	7.9	5.0	3.1
M39	1.75	7.0	3.5	8.8	5.6	3.5
M42	2.0	8.0	4.0	10.0	6.4	4.0
M48	2.5	10.0	5.0	12.6	8.0	5.0
M56	3.7	15.0	7.5	18.9	12.0	7.5
M64	5.0	20.0	10.0	25	16.0	10.0
M72	6.2	25.0	12.5	31	20	12.5
M76	7.5	30.0	15.0	37	24	15.0

**NOTE 1:** The included angle, between the legs of every two-leg sling connected to a load by a pair of eyebolts or eyenuts, should not exceed 90°.

**NOTE 2:** For other thread types (e.g. BSW), refer to manufacturer.

**NOTE 3:** For eyebolts and eyenuts smaller than M12 refer Clause 3.1. AS2317.1:2018

**NOTE 4:** Where multiple eyebolts are used (2, 3, 4, or more), without a load sharing device no more than two eyebolts shall be calculated to take the load. If load sharing devices are used, more than 2 eyebolts may take the load, in such cases the lift shall be designed by a competent person.

**NOTE 5:** The WLL applicable to each configuration is the axial WLL multiplied by the loading factor. These values are rounded.

**NOTE 6:** The lifting capacity of the eyebolts shall be determined by a competent person. Lifting capacity may be affected by aspects including: asymmetry, load share and load equalisation.