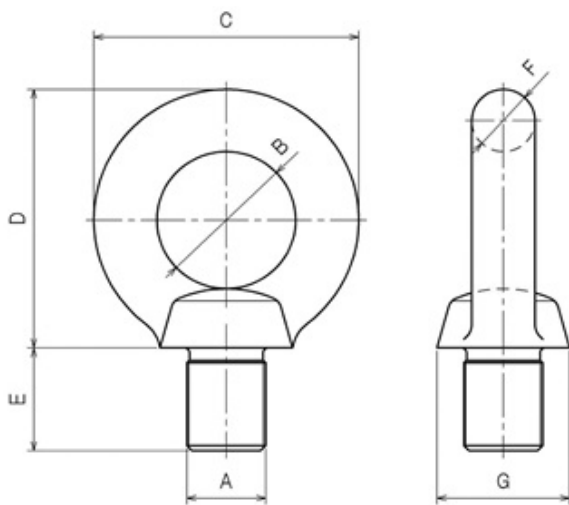


JIS B1168

EYEBOLT



As a lifting KEY point, Eye bolt is the most common rigging equipment.

(mm)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	W.L.L (ton)
JIS	M64×6	110	210	210	90	50	110	9
	M80×6	140	266	263	105	63	130	15
	M90×6	160	302	301	120	71	150	18
	M100×6	180	340	335	130	80	170	20
AUZAC	M120×6	180	380	375	155	100	210	36
	M140×6	210	450	445	189	120	250	50
	M150×6	240	480	475	185	120	230	58
	M160×6	240	510	500	211	135	280	66
	M170×6	260	540	535	235	140	280	75
M180×6	270	570	550	245	150	310	85	

Material : SS400

Surface Treatment : Self Color(Rust prevention oil applied)

**SUS (stainless steel) material is available.

**M120 and the above are available as Custom-made.

**M120 and the above are Surely made based on JIS specs.

AUZAC CO.,LTD.

26-229, Tomochoushiroji, Fukuyama-shi, Hiroshima, Japan

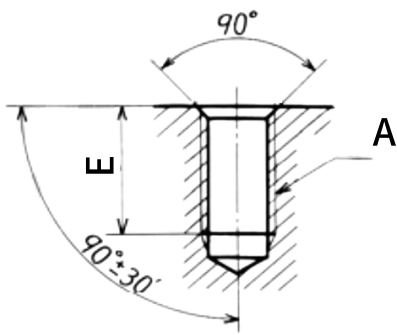
mail:info@auzac.jp

HP:https://www.auzac.jp/en/

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JIS B1168 EYEBOLT

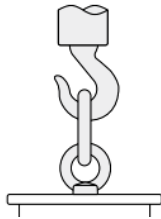
Screw depth



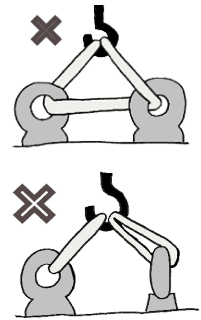
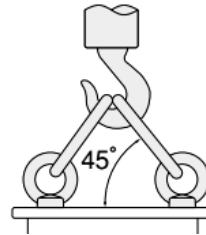
- The depth of the screw to which the eye bolt is attached must be E or greater.
- The material of the threaded part to be attached must be cast iron or steel.

way of hanging

single point



two-point



- Angular loading of eyebolts should be avoided.
- Angular loading occurs in any lift in which the lifting force is applied at an angle to the centerline of the shank of the eyebolt.
- Angular loading of the eyebolt less than 45 degrees shall be prohibited. The eyebolt loading shall never exceed the values.
- To keep bending forces on the eyebolt to a minimum, the load shall always be applied in the plane of the eye, never in the other direction.
- Attach only one sling leg to each eye bolt.
- Working load limits for eye bolts are based on a straight vertical pull “in a gradually increasing manner”



Initial Inspection:

Prior to use, all new, altered, modified, or repaired eyebolts shall be inspected by a designated person to verify their availability.

Frequent Inspection:

- A visual inspection shall be performed by the user or other designated person each shift before the eyebolt is used.
- Semipermanent and inaccessible locations where frequent inspections are not feasible shall have periodic inspections performed.



Eyebolt Do's:

- Visually inspect eyebolts for any damage or corrosion on threads and body
- Always be sure threads on the shank and receiving holes are clean
- Always screw the eye bolt down completely for proper seating
- Ensure that the eye bolt firmly contacts the surface.



Eyebolt Don'ts:

- Do not use the eyebolt if it is bent, damaged, or has been modified.
- Do not use shouldered eyebolts at angles between 45 and 90 degrees to bolt the axis.
- Do not repair, replace, or modify an eyebolt.
- Do not use if a gap exists between the part and eyebolt.
- Do not use a hook larger than the diameter of the eyebolt opening.
- Do not use a plain pattern eye bolt for angular pulls
- Shock loading must be avoided.
- Never machine, grind, or cut an eye bolt.
- Never use an eye bolt that shows signs of wear or damage.
- Never use an eye bolt if the eye or shank is bent or elongated.
- Never exceed the load rating.



REMOVAL CRITERIA:

Eyebolts shall be removed from service if damage such as the following is visible,

- Indications of heat damage including welding spatter or arc strikes.
- Excessive pitting or corrosion.
- Bent, twisted, distorted, stretched, elongated, cracked, or broken load-bearing components.
- Excessive nicks or gouges.
- A 10% reduction of the original or catalog dimension at any point around the body or pin.
- Excessive thread damage or wear.
- Evidence of unauthorized welding or modification
- Other conditions, including visible damage, that cause doubt as to continue use

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