

WORKER BEING EVALUATED: _____

EVALUATOR: _____

LOCATION: _____ DATE: _____

This evaluation form can be used as a demonstration or knowledge-based competency of a worker's understanding of an Eye Nut. It can be used by either Workers or Employers to assess their knowledge.

The ASME B30.26 Standard has been used for reference when compiling this evaluation. ASME B30.26 states that the Eye Nut Manufacturer specifications must also be referenced to provide specific information required for the Selection, Inspection, Limitations and Use.

EMPLOYER READ THE CAPITALIZED WORDS, can the Employer successfully explain and complete the following.	YES	NO
1) COMPLIANCE TO STANDARDS THE EMPLOYER TO VERIFY THE EYE NUT IS COMPLIANT TO A STANDARD. Compliance to a standard should be confirmed in the manufacturer's specifications, <i>generally the ASME B30.26 standard in North America.</i>		
2) DESIGN FACTORS DOES THE EMPLOYER KNOW THE DESIGN FACTOR ASSOCIATED WITH THE EYE NUT BEING USED? This is the point it will break above its rated load. <i>ASME B30.26 states 5:1 minimum.</i>		
3) MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS THE EMPLOYER MUST HAVE THE MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS READILY AVAILABLE. The only way a worker can be assessed is if they have been given the manufactures specification for the product being evaluated on, as manufactures specifications differ. <i>This information will provide the worker its limitations, use and inspection requirements.</i>		
4) PERIODIC INSPECTIONS THE EMPLOYER IS RESPONSIBLE TO ENSURE THAT THE EYEBOLT HAS HAD A PERIODIC INSPECTION. These are the inspections required by the ASME B30.26 standard that the employer must ensure are completed. <i>At a minimum annually.</i>		
5) STORAGE THE EMPLOYER IS RESPONSIBLE TO ENSURE PROPER EYE NUT STORAGE WHEN NOT IN USE. Storage is important to stop or reduce possible damage to the eye nut whether it be mechanical, chemical or temperature related. <i>What is your company's storage policy?</i>		

EYE NUT KNOWLEDGE Evaluator to READ THE CAPITALIZED WORDS and see if the worker can successfully explain the following.	COMPETENT	NEEDS COACHING
6) MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS DOES THE WORKER HAVE ACCESS TO THE MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS? The worker knows that manufacturers specification are available, where they are located, and why they have to be used.		
7) DESIGN FACTORS DOES THE WORKER KNOW THE DESIGN FACTOR ASSOCIATED WITH THE EYE NUT BEING USED? The worker states the minimum required design factor of eye nuts. <i>ASME B30.26 states 5:1</i>		
8) PERIODIC INSPECTIONS CAN THE WORKER VERIFY THAT THE EYE NUT HAS HAD A PERIODIC INSPECTION? These are the annual inspections required by the employer to complete. <i>As stated in the ASME B30.26 standard.</i>		
9) MARKINGS - MANUFACTURER SHOW ME THE MANUFACTURERS NAME MARKING ON THE EYE NUT. The manufacturer's name or trademark must be marked on the eye nut. <i>This may be an actual name, but in some cases is a trademark, abbreviation or logo.</i>		
10) (MARKINGS – RATED LOAD OR SIZE SHOW ME THE RATED LOAD OR SIZE MARKING ON THE EYE NUT. Either the rated load or size must be marked on the eye nut. Rated load is usually marked with WLL “working load limit” followed by a number and unit that can be US or Metric, <i>E.g. 2200 lbs or maybe 1000 kg.</i> Size is usually marked in inches or mm's, <i>E.g. ¾” or maybe 20mm.</i>		
11) TEMPERATURES ASK THE WORKER WHAT THE TEMPERATURE RANGE FOR THE EYE NUT IS FROM THE MANUFACTURER. AND HOW CAN THE WORKER VERIFY THIS? The worker knows extreme temperatures can affect the eye nut, ASME B30.26 states not below -40C or above 204 C. <i>The worker must confirm with the manufacturer as they may differ</i>		

EYE NUT APPLICATION Evaluator to READ THE CAPITALIZED WORDS and see if the worker can successfully explain the following.	COMPETENT	NEEDS COACHING
12) REMOVAL CRITERIA HAVE THE WORKER INSPECT THE EYE NUT AND TELL YOU REASONS TO REMOVE THE EYE NUT FROM SERVICE. 1. Missing or illegible identification, 2. Indications of heat damage, 3. Excessive pitting or corrosion, 4. Bents, twists, distortion, stretching, elongation, cracks or breaks, 5. Excessive nicks or gouges, 6. 10% reduction of original dimensions, 7. Excessive thread damage or wear, 8. Evidence of unauthorized welding or modification. <i>Manufacturer will give specific criteria and must be referenced.</i>		
13) THREAD ENGAGEMENT IF AN EYE NUT IS ATTACHED ONTO A THREAD HAVE THE WORKER TELL YOU WHAT THE CORRECT THREAD ENGAGEMENT IS. (like an electric motor or pump) The worker knows the eye nut must have its thread fully engaged. <i>The worker must confirm with the manufacturer as they may differ.</i>		
14) THREAD ENGAGEMENT – ROTATION IF AN EYE NUT IS ATTACHED ONTO A THREAD AND THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF ROTATION HAVE THE WORKER TELL YOU WHAT THE CORRECT THREAD ENGAGEMENT IS. (like an electric motor or pump) The worker knows the eye nut must have its thread fully engaged and be secured against rotation with a nut above or below the eye nut during lifting or load handling activities. <i>The worker must confirm with the manufacturer as they may differ.</i>		

<p>15) SIDE LOADING IF USING AN EYE NUT CREATES A SIDE LOADING OF THE EYE NUT HAVE THE WORKER TELL YOU HOW THIS AFFECTS THE EYE NUT. The worker knows that eye nuts cannot be used for angular loading, the eye nut must always be in-line loaded. <i>The worker must confirm with the manufacturer as they may differ.</i></p>		
<p>16) STORAGE HAVE THE WORKER TELL YOU WHERE THE EYE NUT IS KEPT WHEN NOT IN USE. Storage is important to stop or reduce possible damage to the eye nut whether it be mechanical, chemical or temperature related.</p>		

COMMENTS:

SIGNATURE OF WORKER BEING EVALUATED:

X _____

SIGNATURE OF EVALUATOR:

X _____