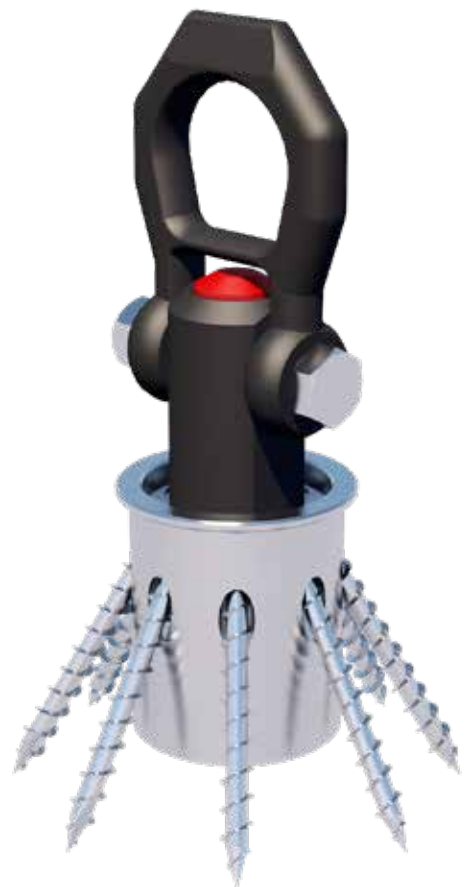


# ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

## LIFTING ANCHOR MINI

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# ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

## LIFTING ANCHOR MINI

### REQUIRED TOOLS

- Drill
- Forstner bit Ø 40 mm
- (Cordless) screwdriver

### REQUIREMENTS

- To be carried out by experts only.
- Minimum material width: 100 mm
- Minimum material thickness: 60 mm

### 1 JOINING

#### 1.1 Processing of the timber element - manually or mechanically

##### Manual

Drill a hole with a minimum depth of 47 mm in the centre of the wood using a Forstner bit. The distance from the edge must be at least 40 mm.



# ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

## LIFTING ANCHOR MINI

### Machine

Mill a circular pocket with a diameter of 40 mm and a depth of at least 47 mm. The distance from the edge must be at least 40 mm.

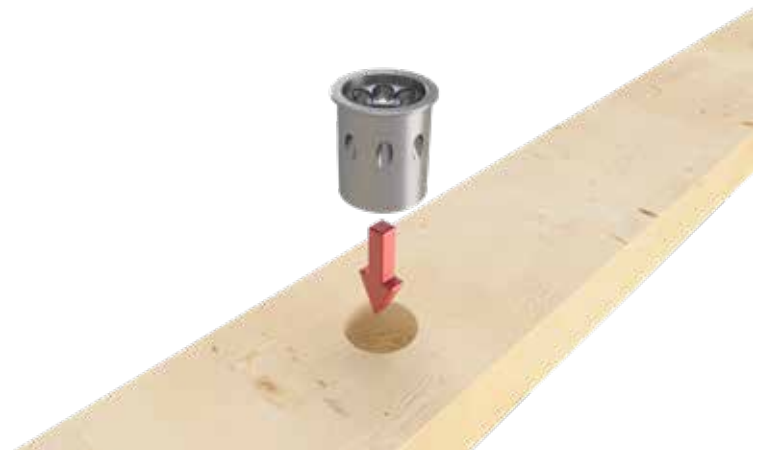
Optional: Mill an additional circular pocket with a diameter of min. 45 mm and a depth of 2 - 3 mm. This allows the Lifting Anchor Mini to be flush with the top edge of the wood.



**1.2** Remove chips thoroughly.

## **2** ASSEMBLY

**2.1** Press Lifting Anchor Mini into the hole/pocket.



# ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

## LIFTING ANCHOR MINI

- 2.2** Screw in the 8 screws supplied.



- 2.3** Check the function. To do this, click the ball support bolt into the Lifting Anchor Mini. The ball support bolt must engage without any problems (positive connection). When inserted, it must be possible to turn it around its own axis, but it must not be possible to pull it out.



PLEASE REFER TO THE FOLLOWING PAGE  
FOR THE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS.

# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## BALL SUPPORTING BOLT

### OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE BALL SUPPORTING BOLT

#### Warning!

Ball supporting bolts are designed for lifting and holding individual loads.

The product is not intended for lifting persons. **In addition, they are not suitable for continuous load rotation.**

Contamination (e.g. grinding sludge, oil and emulsion deposits, dust, etc.) can impair the function of ball supporting bolts.

Damaged ball supporting bolts can put people's lives at risk. Before each use, ball supporting bolts must be inspected for visible defects (e.g. deformations, fractures, cracks, damage, missing balls, corrosion, function of the unlocking mechanism).

**Damaged ball supporting bolts must be withdrawn from further use.**

The ball carrier bolts have been tested by TÜV.



### HANDLING AND LOADING

Press the button (A) to release the balls. The balls are locked again by releasing the button (A).

**Please note: The button (A) is locked when the spring force has caused it to spring back to its original position. Do not press the button when loaded!**

The load values F1/F2/F3 (see page 6) apply to lifting in a steel receptacle and x min. = 1.5 mm.

### MAINTENANCE

Ball supporting bolts must be subjected to a safety inspection by a competent person at least once a year.

### VISUAL INSPECTION

Deformations, fractures, cracks, missing/damaged balls, corrosion, screw connection damage on the shackle.

### FUNCTIONAL TEST

The balls' locking and unlocking mechanism must close automatically by spring force. Full shackle mobility is guaranteed.

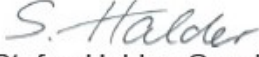
### USE

The Lifting Anchor Mini must only be used by competent staff.



# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

# BALL SUPPORTING BOLT

Original EG-Konformitätserklärung / Original EC Declaration of conformity	
Das Produkt stimmt mit den Vorschriften der EG-Richtlinie 2006/42/EG überein. This product is conform with the EC Directive 2006/42/EC.	
Hersteller / Manufacture: *	Erwin Halder KG
Adresse / Address: *	Erwin-Halder-Strasse 5 - 9 88480 Achstetten-Bronnen Germany
<small>* verantwortlich für die Dokumentation / responsible for documentation</small>	
Fabrikat / Product: Typ / Type:	Kugeltragbolzen / Lifting Pin EH 22350.
Angewandte Normen / Applied standard:	DIN EN 13155:2020
Achstetten-Bronnen, März 2024	 Stefan Halder, Geschäftsleitung / General Manager



## MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS HOISTING DEVICE

### Maintenance:

The hoisting device must be subjected to a safety inspection by a competent person at least once a year.

### Visual inspection:

The hoisting device must be checked before each use. If there are any indentations in the material due to the ball bearing bolt, corrosion, fractures, damages, tears and deformations of any kind, the hoisting device must be replaced.

Contamination (e.g. grinding sludge, oil and emulsion deposits, dust, etc.) can impair the function of the hoisting device. In case of contamination, the component must be cleaned. Standard commercial cleaning agents can be used. Lubricants must be avoided.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

The S235JR grade steel hoisting device, in accordance with EN 10025-2, is used to connect wooden structures designed in accordance with EN 1995-1-1:2008 Eurocode 5 - Design of timber structures - Part 1-1: General - Common rules and regulations for the building industry were designed and engineered. It may only be used for static or quasi-static loads. Connections with the Hoisting Device are used as structural timber connections and for the transport and assembly of timber components made of laminated timber or CLT. The minimum cross-section thickness for walls and beams is 100 mm. The minimum distances between the edges of the connectors parallel to the component plane is 200 mm. The values in the table apply to characteristic raw densities of at least 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> for CLT and 385 kg/m<sup>3</sup> for BSH. The table values are only valid for lifting or assembly states. Do not use a hammer directly to drive the hoisting device into the wood. A separation layer must be used to prevent damage to the hoisting device. The hoisting device may only be used with the corresponding screws 6 x 60 or longer according to ETA-11/0024. The component is zinc-nickel coated. Zinc-nickel coatings are resistant to the initial corrosion of base metals (according to DIN EN ISO 9227) for more than 1000 hours in the salt spray test (NSS).

# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## BALL SUPPORTING BOLT

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

In the case of a multi-strand sling, only two strands can be considered as load-bearing. This does not apply if it is ensured that the load is evenly distributed to the other strands or if the permissible load on the individual strands is not exceeded in the case of uneven load distribution.

Uneven load distribution on the suspension strands must always be expected if the load is not sufficiently elastic and there is no compensating device, e.g. an equalising rocker (cross beam). Uneven load distribution can also be caused by the load itself, e.g. with asymmetrical loads or if the centre of gravity of the load is not in the middle. A load variation of up to 10% in the strands can be disregarded. Proof that the load is evenly distributed to the other strands or that the permissible load on the individual strands is not exceeded in the case of uneven load distribution can be provided by test or calculation.

### HORIZONTAL WALL OR BEAM: SET UPRIGHT, THEN LIFT

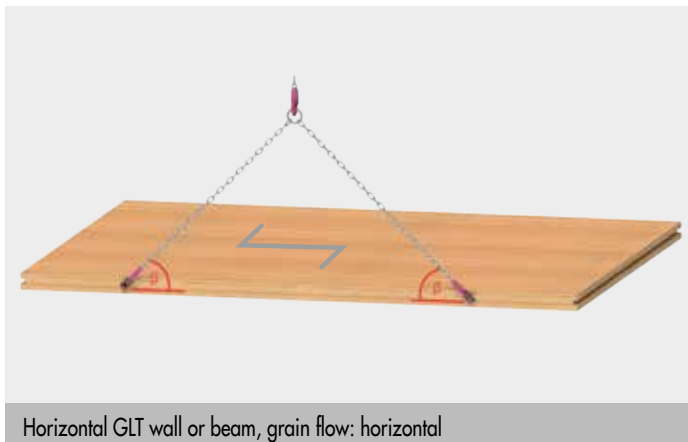
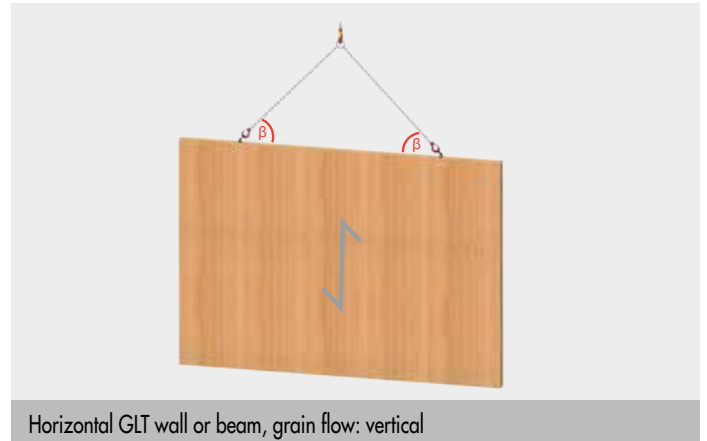
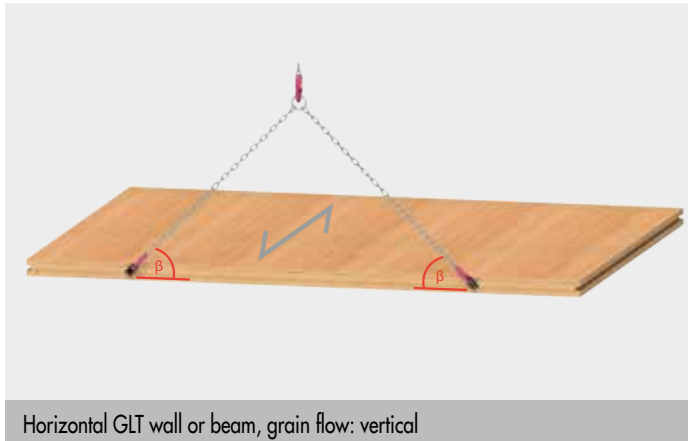
Glue-laminated timber beams			
Connection in the	Connector	Stop bracket	Total weight [kg]
		$\beta$	with two strands
		30°	273
		45°	324
Side area	Lifting Anchor Mini Ø 40 mm + 8 x VSS 6 x 60	60°	350
		75°	361
		$\beta$	with n strands
		90°	n x 183

Glue-laminated timber wall			
Connection in the	Connector	Stop bracket	Total weight [kg]
		$\beta$	with two strands
		30°	142
		45°	201
End grain area	Lifting Anchor Mini Ø 40 mm + 8 x VSS 6 x 60	60°	246
		75°	275
		$\beta$	with n strands
		90°	n x 142

# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## BALL SUPPORTING BOLT

HORIZONTAL WALL OR BEAM: SET UPRIGHT, THEN LIFT



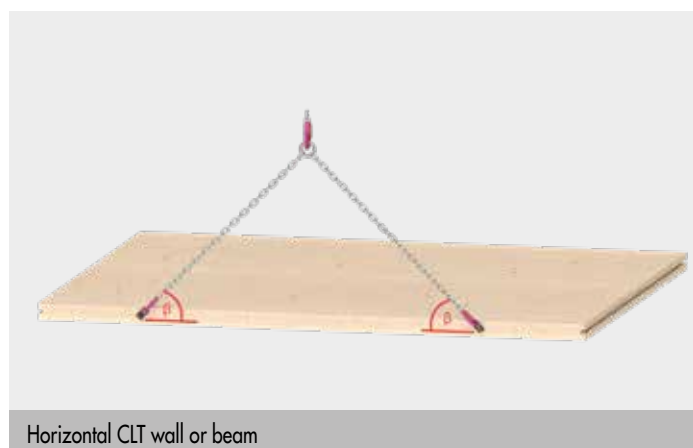


# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## BALL SUPPORTING BOLT

HORIZONTAL WALL OR BEAM: SET UPRIGHT, THEN LIFT

CLT wall or beam			
Connection in the	Connector	Stop bracket	Total weight [kg]
		$\beta$	with two strands
End grain area	Lifting Anchor Mini $\varnothing$ 40 mm + 8 x VSS 6 x 60	30°	248
		45°	295
		60°	318
		75°	328
		$\beta$	with n strands
		90°	n x 166



### Notes:

- The tables are based on the expert Evaluation report entitled 'Load-Carrying Capacity of Connections with E.u.r.o. Tec HebeFix Mini Lifting Anchors' by H. J. Blaß, 01/12/2020.
- The tables illustrate the 'Horizontal wall or beam: Set upright, then lift' load case.
- The table values are only valid for lifting or assembly states.
- The minimum cross-section thickness for walls and beams is 100 mm.
- The minimum distances between the edges of the connectors parallel to the component plane is 200 mm.
- The connectors must be screwed into the components' centre plane flush, plus perpendicular to the surfaces of the narrow sides and side or end grain areas.
- The values in the table apply to characteristic raw densities of min. 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> for CLT and 385 kg/m<sup>3</sup> for GLT.
- According to the above-mentioned expert report, a vibration coefficient of min.  $\varphi = 2.0$  must be used.
- The values stated in the table take a vibration coefficient of  $\varphi = 2.0$  into account. For deviating vibration coefficients, the table values must be multiplied by the factor  $2.0/\varphi$ .

# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## BALL SUPPORTING BOLT

VERTICAL WALL OR BEAM: LIFT

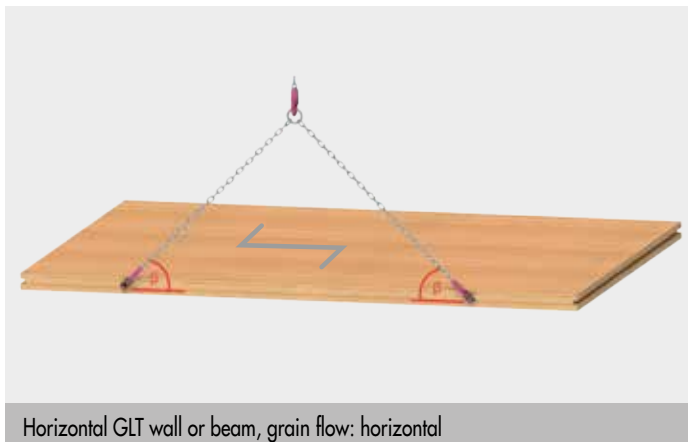
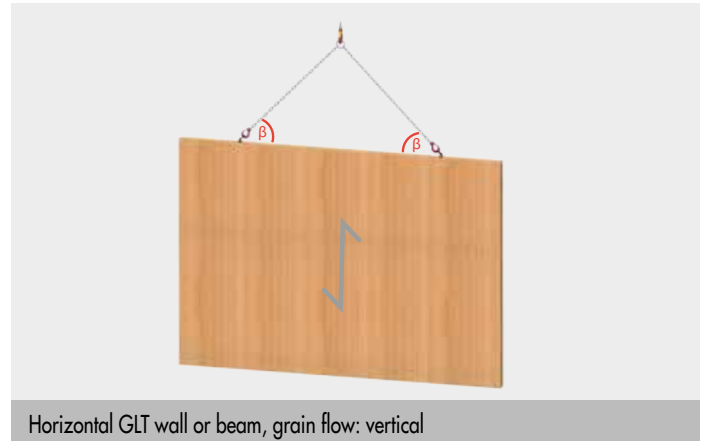
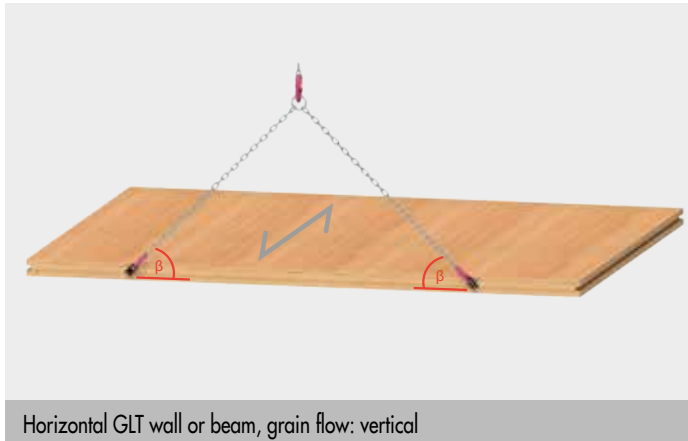
Glue-laminated timber beams			
Connection in the	Connector	Stop bracket	Total weight [kg]
		$\beta$	with two strands
		30°	396
		45°	642
Side area	Lifting Anchor Mini Ø 40 mm + 8 x VSS 6 x 60	60°	928
		75°	929
		$\beta$	with n strands
		90°	n x 464

Glue-laminated timber wall			
Connection in the	Connector	Stop bracket	Total weight [kg]
		$\beta$	with two strands
		30°	163
		45°	279
End grain area	Lifting Anchor Mini Ø 40 mm + 8 x VSS 6 x 60	60°	468
		75°	864
		$\beta$	with n strands
		90°	n x 743

# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## BALL SUPPORTING BOLT

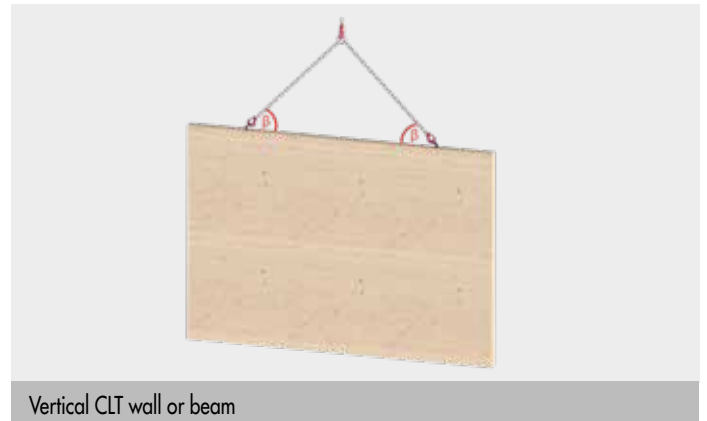
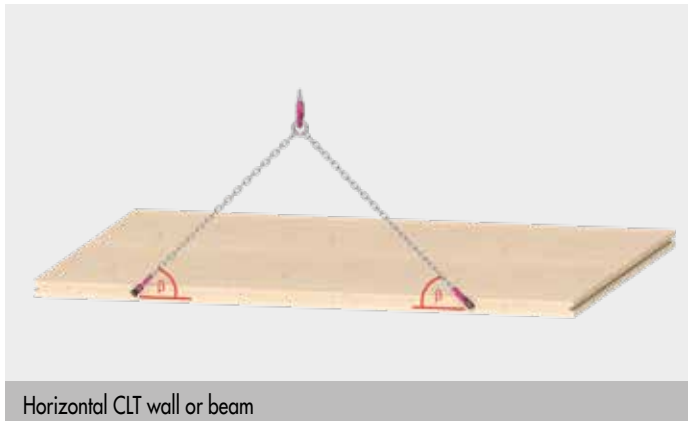
### LIFT THE HORIZONTAL CEILING



# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## BALL SUPPORTING BOLT

CLT wall or beam			
Connection in the	Connector	Stop bracket	Total weight [kg]
		$\beta$	with two strands
Narrow surface	Lifting Anchor Mini Ø 40 mm + 8 x VSS 6 x 60	30°	360
		45°	585
		60°	869
		75°	1196
		$\beta$	with n strands
		90°	n x 688



### Notes:

- The tables are based on the expert Evaluation report entitled 'Load-Carrying Capacity of Connections with E.u.r.o. Tec HebeFix Mini Lifting Anchors' by H. J. Blaß, 01/12/2020.
- The tables illustrate the 'Lifting an upright wall or a beam' load case.
- The table values are only valid for lifting or assembly states.
- The minimum cross-section thickness for walls and beams is 100 mm.
- The minimum distances between the edges of the connectors parallel to the component plane is 200 mm.
- The connectors must be screwed into the components' centre plane flush, plus perpendicular to the surfaces of the narrow sides and side or end grain areas.
- The values in the table apply to characteristic raw densities of min. 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> for CLT and 385 kg/m<sup>3</sup> for GLT.
- According to the above-mentioned expert report, a vibration coefficient of min.  $\varphi = 2.0$  must be used.
- The values stated in the table take a vibration coefficient of  $\varphi = 2.0$  into account. For deviating vibration coefficients, the table values must be multiplied by the factor  $2.0/\varphi$ .

# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## BALL SUPPORTING BOLT

### LIFT THE HORIZONTAL CEILING

Glue-laminated timber beams				
Connection in the	Connector	Stop bracket $\beta$	Ground plan bracket $\delta$	Total weight [kg] with four strands
Side area	Lifting Anchor Mini Ø 40 mm + 8 x VSS 6 x 60	30°	5°	784
			15°	731
			25°	654
			35°	581
			45°	522
			60°	461
			75°	427
		45°	5°	1273
			15°	1196
			25°	1082
			35°	970
			45°	877
			60°	780
			75°	726
		60°	5°	1858
			15°	1800
			25°	1666
			35°	1526
			45°	1403
			60°	1267
			75°	1189
		75°	5°	1858
			15°	1858
			25°	1859
			35°	1858
			45°	1858
			60°	1858
			75°	1858
		$\beta$	$\delta$	with two strands
		30°	0°	396
			90°	208
		45°	0°	642
			90°	354
		60°	0°	928
			90°	582
		75°	0°	929
			90°	929
		$\beta$	$\delta$	with n strands
		90°	0°	n x 464

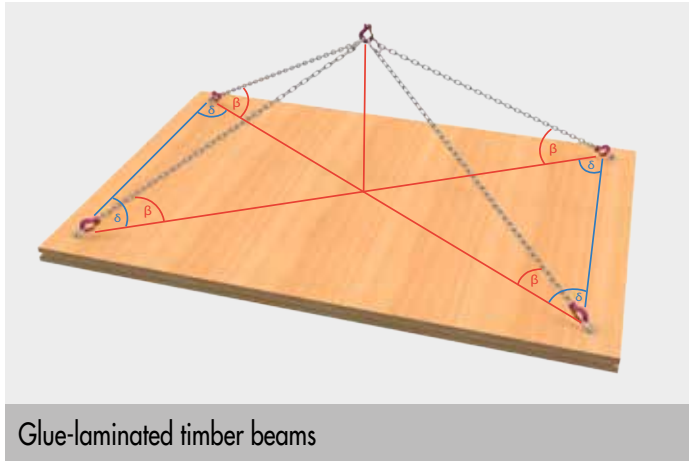
## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## BALL SUPPORTING BOLT

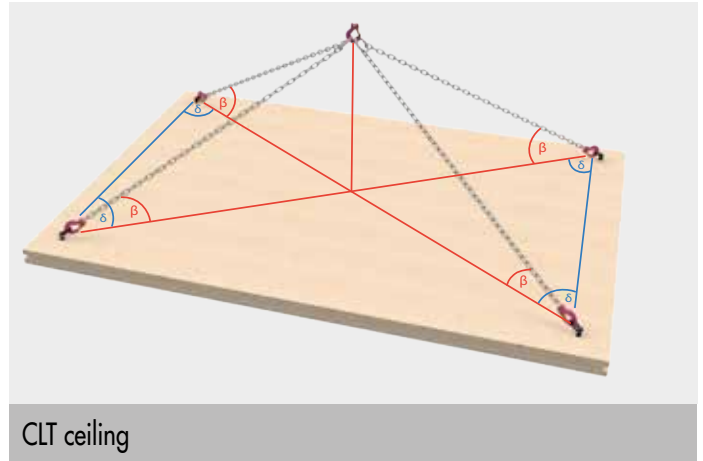
CLT ceiling				
Connection in the	Connector	Stop bracket $\beta$	Ground plan bracket $\delta$	Total weight [kg] with four strands
Side area	Lifting Anchor Mini $\varnothing 40$ mm + 8 x VSS 6 x 60	30°	5°	714
			15°	665
			25°	595
			35°	529
			45°	475
			60°	419
			75°	389
		45°	5°	1161
			15°	1091
			25°	986
			35°	884
			45°	799
			60°	710
			75°	645
		60°	5°	1727
			15°	1648
			25°	1524
			35°	1394
			45°	1281
			60°	1155
			75°	1061
		75°	5°	2385
			15°	2339
			25°	2257
			35°	2160
			45°	2063
			60°	1943
			75°	1841
		$\beta$	$\delta$	with two strands
		30°	0°	721
			90°	189
		45°	0°	1171
			90°	322
		60°	0°	1738
			90°	530
		75°	0°	2392
			90°	920
		$\beta$	$\delta$	with n strands
		90°	0°	n x 688

# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## BALL SUPPORTING BOLT



Glue-laminated timber beams



CLT ceiling

### Notes:

- The tables are based on the expert Evaluation report entitled 'Load-Carrying Capacity of Connections with E.u.r.o. Tec HebeFix Mini Lifting Anchors' by H. J. Blaß, 01/12/2020.
- The tables illustrate an example of 'Lifting of horizontal ceiling elements.'
- The table values are only valid for lifting or assembly states.
- The minimum cross-section thickness for walls and beams is 100 mm.
- The minimum distances between the edges of the connectors parallel to the component plane is 200 mm.
- The connectors must be screwed into the components' centre plane flush, plus perpendicular to the surfaces of the narrow sides and side or end grain areas.
- The values in the table apply to characteristic raw densities of min. 350 kg/m<sup>3</sup> for CLT and 385 kg/m<sup>3</sup> for GLT.
- According to the above-mentioned expert report, a vibration coefficient of min.  $\varphi = 2.0$  must be used.
- The values stated in the table take a vibration coefficient of  $\varphi = 2.0$  into account. For deviating vibration coefficients, the table values must be multiplied by the factor  $2.0/\varphi$ .

If you are not familiar with how this product is used, and particularly with the product's intended use, please contact our Application Technology department (technik@eurotec.team).