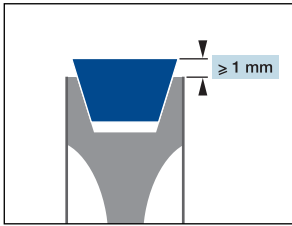
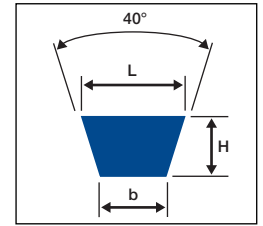


advice / recommendations

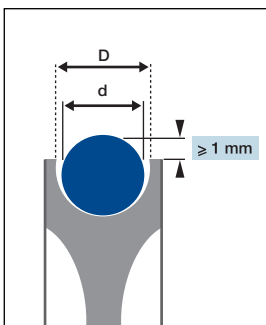


Belt section	Z	A	B	C	D
L x H (mm)	10 x 6	13 x 8	17 x 11	22 x 14	32 x 19
b (mm)	6	7.5	9	12	18



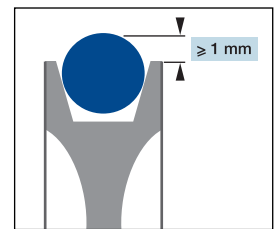
A V belt is driven by its sides. The belt must come off its pulley by 1mm, so that the product conveyed may not touch the pulley.

driving round belts



A round belt is driven by a round-groove pulley. The diameter of this round groove should be 1mm greater than the diameter of the belt for smaller round belts, and 2mm greater for round belts from diam. 12 mm on.

If the belt runs in wet or greasy conditions, we recommend that the round belt be driven by a V-groove pulley. It will substantially improve the efficiency of the driving and will prevent the belt from slipping.



$d < 12 \text{ mm}$ $D = d + 1 \text{ mm}$
 $d \geq 12 \text{ mm}$ $D = d + 2 \text{ mm}$

Diameter of the round belt d (mm)	3 à 6	8	10	12	15	18
V groove of the driving pulley L x H (mm)	-	10 x 6 (Z)	13 x 8 (A)	17 x 11 (B)	17 x 11 (B)	22 x 14 (C)

guiding round and V belts

We recommend the using of HDPE runners. They will improve the load capacity of your belts, thanks to a very low friction coefficient. For example, the friction coefficient on a HDPE runner is twice as low as on a steel runner. The belt would thus bear twice as much weight on a HDPE runner than on a steel runner.



The diameter of the round groove should be 1 to 2 mm greater than the diameter of the belt.

V belts slip on their small base. The V groove of the runner should be 1 mm wider than the belt. This will prevent the V belt from being blocked into its runner.

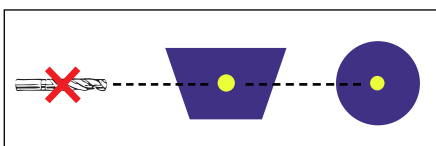


We recommend that the extremities of the runner be chamfered. This avoids any risk of fits and starts as the belt arrives on its runner. This recommendation is even more important if your belt is cogged.

parallel belts

For belts mounted in parallel, it is strongly recommended that the return pulleys run independently. This compensates for differences in linear speed between the belts, thus avoiding abnormal tension which might cause jerky operation.

welding reinforced belts



Our reinforced belts are welded in the same way as the other non-reinforced belts, **WITHOUT REMOVING THE REINFORCEMENT**. This avoids all the problems associated with drilling. Our special reinforcement does not fuse at the welding temperature of our thermostated irons (260°C). There is therefore no danger of contaminating the weld.

