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#SERVICE #MATERIAL PROCESSING #SURFACE PROTECTION #AUTOMOTIVE

REMA TIP TOP DBP Conveyor Belting Portfolio

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REMA TIP TOP DBP Conveyor belting portfolio

REMA TIP TOP offers a full range of conveyor belting. All products are available through the global REMA TIP TOP network of subsidiaries and alliance-partners.

If your requirement calls for a fabric, steel cord or special carcass, with or without breaker, we can supply the right product at the right time to the required place:

- Belt construction with fabric, steel cord or aramid carcass
- Solid woven and straight warp
- Vertical and incline belts
- High abrasion, low rolling- and high
 impact-resistant rubber, PVC and PVG covers
- Heat-, oil- and chemical resistant
- Flame-retardant and self-extinguishing
- Pipe and tunnel belts

Standard conveyor belts starting with EP 400 up to EP 1000 are immediately available from our local stock and logistic centers.

REMA TIP TOP does not only deliver products, we also design, install, fabricate and maintain your conveying and material handling system:

With our 24 / 7/365 service mentality we guarantee system and process availability.





REMA TIP TOP DBP Conveyor belting portfolio



REMA TIP TOP Portfolio of Conveyor Belting

| Description | Properties | Carcass | Min. breaking strength | Cover | Further options |
|-----------------|--|---------|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| DBP WearTECH | Wear-resistant | EP | 315 - 2500 | AA*- W/D - X/H - Y | |
| | | PP | 800 - 2500 | | |
| | | ST | 500 - 5400 | | |
| DBP LavaTECH | Heat-resistant | EP | 315 - 2500 | T1-150° / T2-220° | |
| | 150 – 200°C | ST | 500 - 5400 | | |
| DBP OilTECH | Oil and grease resistant | EP | 315 - 2500 | G/G+/G1 | |
| | | | 500 - 5400 | | |
| DBP FlameTECH | Flame-resistant according to ISO | EP | 315 - 2500 | K/S/G1 | |
| | 340 DBP-LEVEL 1 | ST | 500 - 5400 | | DBP AntiripTECH DBP Self-AdjustTECH DBP CrossTECH |
| | Flame-resistant /Self-extinguish- | EP | 315 - 2500 | Fire-resistant | |
| | ing according to DIN EN 12882 surface DBP-LEVEL 2 | ST | 500 - 5400 | | |
| | Flame-resistant /Self-extinguish- | EP | 315 - 2500 | Fire-resistant | |
| | ing according to DIN EN 14973 underground DBP-LEVEL 3 | ST | 500 - 5400 | | |
| DBP ForceTECH | Aramide fabric conveyor belts | D | 400 - 3150 | All categories | |
| | FLEX-conveyor belts | EPP | 400 - 2500 | All categories | |
| DBP LiftTECH | ELEVATOR conveyor belts | EP | 315 - 2500 | All categories | |
| | | ST | 500 - 5400 | | |
| DBP FlowTECH | PIPE conveyor belts | EP | 315 - 2500 | All categories | |
| | | ST | 500 - 5400 | | |
| DBP SlideTECH | Sliding conveyor belt | EP | 315 - 2500 | All categories | |
| DBP SolidTECH | SOLID WOVEN conveyor belts | EP/B/PB | 630 - 3150 | AA*- W/D - X/H - Y | • |
| DBP ChevronTECH | Steep-incline belts | EP | 400 - 1000 | All categories | • |
| DBP REMAWELL | Sidewall conveyor belts | EP | 400 - 2000 | All categories | |
| | | ST | 500 - 5400 | | |



REMA TIP TOP DBP Conveyor belting portfolio

Range of qualities

| Cover | Cover classification | 1 | Temperatur range | °C | | Polymer basis |
|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------|
| | Abrasion < mm ³ | Elongation at break min. in % | Min. ambient temperature | Constant material temperature | Max. temporary material temperature | |
| AA* | 130 | 400 | -30 | 80 | 90 | SBR |
| Y | 150 | 400 | -30 | 80 | 100 | SBR |
| X/H | 120 | 450 | -40 | 80 | 90 | NR |
| W/D | 90 | 400 | -30 | 80 | 90 | NR/SBR |
| ТІ | 200 | 400 | -20 | 150 | 170 | SBR |
| T2 | 200 | 400 | -20 | 200 | 220 | EPDM |
| G | 130 | 400 | -20 | 80 | 90 | SBR/NBR |
| G+ | 130 | 400 | -20 | 80 | 90 | NBR |
| G1 | 170 | 450 | -20 | 80 | 90 | SBR/NBR |
| K/S | 200 | 350 | -20 | 80 | 90 | SBR |
| VT/V | 175 | 350 | -20 | 80 | 90 | CR |
| PVG SBR | 90 | 400 | -10 | 50 | 60 | SBR |
| | | | | | | |
| PVG C1** | 120 | 400 | 0 | 50 | 60 | CR |
| PVG C2** | 160 | 400 | 0 | 50 | 60 | CR |

→ The development and production of the products is based on the relevant European standards

ightarrow All listed conveyor belts are available in belt widths of 500 – 2000 / 2400 mm

ightarrow * DBP highly wear-resistant cover quality

ightarrow ** PVG conveyor belts correspond to the safety class according to EN-ISO 14973

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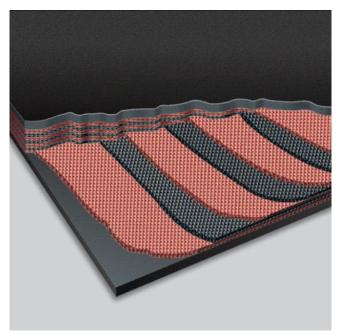




POWAPLY MULTIPLY FABRIC BELTING RANGE Wear-resistant and versatile

DBP POWAPLY conveyor belting is an all synthetic multiply construction available in a very wide range of strengths and number of plies.

High performance industrial polyester and polyamide yarns are woven together, then given a special treatment to ensure exceptional long lasting ability to bond to the interply rubber. The interply rubber is formulated to provide not only high adhesion to prevent separation even in the most arduous applications but also to impart exceptional impact absorbing properties. Polyester warp yarns and polyamide weft in the traditional EP fabrics result in low elongation, exceptional fatigue and impact resistance and the ability of the belt to be joined by either vulcanised splice or mechanical fasteners. Breaking away from tradition, many of the belt fabrics are also available in high performance, economic all polyester (EE) construction. DBP POWAPLY can be offered with a wide range of rubber covers to suit a diverse range of applications from extreme abrasion, cutting and gouging to light duty conveying of non abrasive materials.



Fabric construction

| Belt class | Maximum Te | ension (kN/m) | Property | Numbe | r of Plies | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | CMMS* | Non Managed | * * * | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 200 | 25 | 20 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | 2.5 1.8 | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| 250 | 32 | 25 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | 2.6 1.9 | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| 315 | 40 | 32 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | 2.7 2.2 | 3.7 2.9 | - - | - - | - - |
| 400 | 50 | 40 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | 3.3 2.6 | 4.0 3.1 | 5.0 4.1 | - - | - - |
| 500 | 63 | 50 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | 3.4 2.5 | 4.1 3.6 | 5.3 4.3 | 6.3 5.2 | - - |
| 630 | 80 | 63 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | 3.9 3.0 | 4.9 4.1 | 5.5 4.9 | 6.6 5.5 | 7.5 6.3 |
| 800 | 100 | 80 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | 4.7 3.9 | 5.1 4.0 | 6.6 5.7 | 6.9 6.2 | 7.9 6.7 |
| 1000 | 125 | 100 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | 6.1 5.1 | 5.9 4.7 | 6.8 5.5 | 8.2 7.2 | 8.2 7.6 |
| 1250 | 160 | 125 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | - - | 7.0 5.9 | 7.9 6.3 | 8.5 7.0 | 10.2 8.5 |
| 1600 | 200 | 160 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | - - | - - | 7.9 6.3 | 9.9 8.0 | 11.8 9.7 |
| 2000 | 250 | 200 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | - - | - - | 9.4 7.9 | 11.7 9.9 | 14.1 11.9 |
| 2500 | 320 | 250 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | - - | - - | 12.3 10.6 | 15.4 13.4 | 16.1 12.9 |
| 3150 | 400 | 315 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | - - | - - | - - | - - | 18.4 16.1 |

Specifications

* Computer Maintenance Management System - a unique maintenance management system that maximises system efficiency, reduces downtime and optimises availability.



POWACORD STEEL CORD CONVEYOR BELTING RANGE High quality and extremely durable

DBP POWACORD is a steel cord reinforced conveyor belt incorporating the most current technology, many components have taken years of refinement to attain this technological precision. Every belt is guaranteed to provide maximum performance and maximum life.

DBP POWACORD with galvanised steel cord strength carrying members embedded in a matrix of high performance rubber meets all demands for high strength, low elongation conveyor belting. The bonder rubber in the core is formulated to penetrate deep into the cords providing high cohesive and adhesive bond for long lasting protection and extreme join efficiency. DBP POWACORD can be offered with a wide range of rubber covers to suit a diverse range of applications from extreme abrasion, cutting and gouging to less arduous conveying of non abrasive materials.



Steel cord construction

| Belt class | Cord Diameter (mm) | Maximum Tension (kN/ | m) | Minimum cover thickness (mm) |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| | | CMMS* | Non Managed | |
| ST500 | 3.0 | 75 | 62 | 3.5 |
| ST630 | 3.0 | 95 | 80 | 3.5 |
| ST800 | 3.7 | 120 | 100 | 4.0 |
| ST1000 | 4.2 | 50 | 40 | 4.0 |
| ST1250 | 4.9 | 250 | 188 | 4.0 |
| ST1600 | 5.0 | 320 | 240 | 5.0 |
| ST1800 | 5.9 | 360 | 270 | 5.0 |
| ST2000 | 5.6 | 400 | 300 | 5.0 |
| ST2500 | 5.6 | 500 | 375 | 5.0 |
| ST3150 | 8.1 | 630 | 472 | 6.0 |
| ST3500 | 8.6 | 700 | 525 | 6.0 |
| ST4000 | 8.9 | 800 | 600 | 6.5 |
| ST4500 | 9.7 | 900 | 675 | 6.5 |
| ST5000 | 10.9 | 1000 | 750 | 8.0 |
| ST5400 | 11.3 | 1080 | 810 | 8.0 |

Specifications

* Computer Maintenance Management System - a unique maintenance management system that maximises system efficiency, reduces downtime and optimises availability.

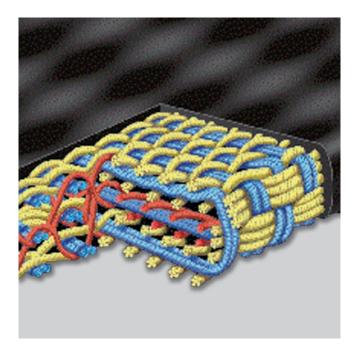


POWASOL SOLID WOVEN CONVEYOR BELTING RANGE Extra-strong fabric conveyor belts

DBP POWASOL with SolidTECH technology is a solid woven construction conveyor belting having ultrafine polyester filaments combined with cotton yarn in the warp members and high strength polyester/cotton blend weft members.

The combination allows deep penetration of PVC into the carcass that ensures the belt will not burn, meeting the most stringent standards of fire safety. Also the design ensures a tough belt that has superior rip resistance, excellent fastener holding capability and good abrasion resistance. DBP POWASOL conveyor belting is offered with abrasion resistant synthetic rubber covers that are chemically cross-linked to the PVC impregnation to ensure many years of trouble free service.

The cover thickness can be varied according to customer requirements.



Specifications

| | | | | | Minimum recommended pulley diameters (mm) | | |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------|
| Belt Class | Carcass Mass (kg/m²) | Carcass Thickness (mm) | Maximum operating tension (kN/m) | Belt Modulus (kN/m) | Head, Drive, Tripper | Tail, Take-up, HT Bend | LT Bend |
| 630 | 10.5 | 6.2 | 63.0 | 3500 | 500 | 400 | 315 |
| 800 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 80.0 | 4440 | 500 | 400 | 315 |
| 1000 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 5550 | 630 | 500 | 400 |
| 1250 | 13.0 | 8.4 | 125.0 | 6900 | 800 | 630 | 500 |
| 1400 | 13.9 | 9.1 | 140.0 | 7750 | 800 | 630 | 500 |
| 1600 | 15.0 | 9.9 | 160.0 | 8890 | 1000 | 800 | 630 |
| 1400 | 18.0 | 12.4 | 200.0 | 11110 | 1000 | 800 | 630 |

* Mass of each millimetre of cover (NBR-F) 1.32 kg/m².

To obtain the total belt mass per unit of length, add the carcass mass plus mass of each cover then multiply the result by the belt width in metres.



POWASOL SOLID WOVEN CONVEYOR BELTING RANGE Extra-strong fabric conveyor belts

Recommended maximum belt width (mm) for correct load support

| | Material classification LD - Lump size (mm) x Density (t/m³) | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| Belt Class | A LD 1 - 20 | B LD 21 - 60 | C LD 61 - 600 | D LD >600 | | | | |
| 630 | 1400 | 1200 | 1000 | 800 | | | | |
| 800 | 1600 | 1400 | 1000 | 800 | | | | |
| 1000 | 1600 | 1400 | 1200 | 1000 | | | | |
| 1250 | 1800 | 1800 | 1600 | 1400 | | | | |
| 1400 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | | | | |
| 1600 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | | | | |
| 2000 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | | | | |

Recommended minimum belt width (mm) for correct empty belt troughing

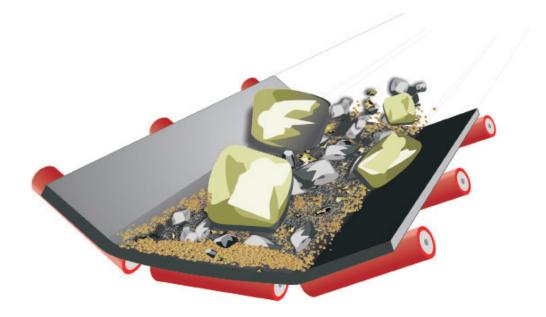
| | | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|---|------|------|--|--|--|
| | Trough angle (degree) | | | | | | |
| Belt Class | 20 | 35 | 45 | 60 | | | |
| 630 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | | | |
| 800 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | | | |
| 1000 | 600 | 800 | 800 | 800 | | | |
| 1250 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | | | |
| 1400 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 1000 | | | |
| 1600 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 1000 | | | |
| 2000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | | | |



DBP WEARTECH The conveyor belt cover benchmark for wear-resistance

The combination of tensile strength, abrasion resistance and elasticity of the conveyor cover are chosen to best suit the application in a range of cover types.

DBP covers are in a league of their own when it comes to matching the life to the application. The mechanism of wear to conveyor belts is highly complex. An infinite mix of product size, sharpness and shape that strikes the belt surface at many different velocities all play a role. Also affecting rate of wear are the operating conditions. Developing belt conveyors that perform well in all these combinations can be a challenge without the huge database of knowledge gathered from continuous real time monitoring at a micro-level of the entire belt thickness profile. The BTM Belt Thickness Monitoring System designed by REMA TIP TOP TECHNOLOGIES system is the first conveyor belt monitoring system to continuously and automatically monitor the thickness of the belt. Data captured by numerous units installed around the world is being used to monitor the performance of rubber compound. This information has led to the development of belt cover rubber compounds that uniquely fit the application.



| Cover | Cover classification | | Temperatur range | Polymer basis | | |
|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------|
| | Abrasion < mm ³ | Elongation at break min. in % | Min. ambient temperature | Constant material temperature | Max. temporary material temperature | |
| AA* | 130 | 400 | -30 | 80 | 90 | SBR |
| Y | 150 | 400 | -30 | 80 | 100 | SBR |
| X/H | 120 | 450 | -40 | 80 | 90 | NR |
| W/D | 90 | 400 | -30 | 80 | 90 | NR/SBR |



DBP LAVATECH Heat-resistant HR GRADE

Our range of DBP LavaTECH is descriptive and includes the resistance to heat and heated material conveyed.

We realize that there are not only an enormous range of different materials conveyed but also different temperature ranges that exist. First and foremost we understand that there needs to be differentiation between consistent or permanent heat and that of intermittent heat. We have allowed for this in our temperature range and describe this in the table below. It is always important to understand this, so as to benefit from the conveyor belt.

With all of this in mind we have developed and continue to develop and test our rubber covers so as to optimize heat requirement with optimal abrasion and tensile properties. DBP LavaTECH conveyor belting allows for permanent and intermittent temperatures from 100 to 220 degrees Celsius.



| | Properties | Carcass | strength | Cover |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|------------|-------------------|
| DBP LavaTECH | Heat-resistant 150 – 220°C | EP | 315 - 2500 | T1-150° / T2-220° |
| | | ST | 500 - 5400 | |

| Abrasion < mm ³ Elongation at | | Temperatur range | Temperatur range °C | | | |
|--|-----|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----|------|
| | | Min. ambient temperature | Constant material temperature | Max. temporary material temperature | | |
| ТІ | 200 | 400 | -20 | 150 | 170 | SBR |
| T2 | 200 | 400 | -20 | 200 | 220 | EPDM |



DBP OILTECH Oil-resistant G grade

DBP OilTECH covers provide good tear, cut and abrasion resistance and also are resistant to swelling when caused by absorption of oils and grease.

The oil resistant cover is available in two grades, DBP OilTECH and DBP OilTECH +. They are used when the material transported contains oils such as fuel oil in coal or fertilizers, lubrication oils in metal recycling, foundries, steel processes, waste industries or in the case of special processes such as glass or chemical.

The presence of oil in the transported material can have detrimental effects on standard rubber covers:

- it will degrade the physical properties such as abrasion resistance, tensile strength and tear strength
- the belt covers will absorb the oil causing them to swell and loose adhesion with the carcass

The extent of degradation is dependant on the type of oil and the temperature. There is an exponential increase in rate of degradation and amount of swelling with respect to the increase in temperature.



Therefore, it is important to consider the operating temperature and types of oily substances when choosing the most suitable DBP OilTECH cover. Oil resistance of a belt cover is evaluated by measuring the swelling of the rubber after immersion in oil. For purposes of comparison specifications of oils used for the evaluation are standardised. The two standard oils:

- IRM902, a medium aggressiveness oil
- **IRM903**, is an aggressive oil containing naphthenic, aromatic and aliphatic constituents

| Cover Type | Characteristic | Cover Properties | | | Swelling Test | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|--|
| | | Tensile Strength h (MPa) | Elongation @ Break (%) | Abrasion Loss (mm³) | immersion in | % swell after immersion in IRM903 for 72h | |
| DBP OIITECH G | Medium Oil resistance | 16 | 400 | 130 | 15 | | |
| DBP OIITECH G+ | Superior oil resistance | 16 | 400 | 130 | | 5 | |
| DBP OilTECH G1 | Medium oil resistance & fire resitant according to DIN ISO 340 | 16 | 450 | 170 | 15 | | |



DBP FLAMETECH Fire retardent V grade

DBP FlameTECH conveyor belting has rubber covers that provide good tear, cut, impact and abrasion resistance and is also fire retardant.

The belt is available in a complete range of multiply strengths and also with steel cord reinforcement. Tests carried out on DBP FlameTECH conveyor belting for determining fire retarding properties.

- 1) Flame test ISO 340:2013 test method
- 2) Electrical conductivity of the belt surface -ISO 284:2012 test method
- 3) Fire propagation test EN 12881-1 test method



| Safety level | Standard norm/tests | Belting name | Risk |
|--------------|---|--|---|
| 1 | ISO 340 | DBP FlameTECH EP or ST Level 1 | Prevention of the propagation of accidental fire from a minor fire source aboveground and the risk of explosion due to the accumulation of static electricity. |
| 1G | ISO 340 | DBP FlameTECH EP or ST G1 - Level 1 | Idem safety level 1 and additionally oil-resistant. |
| 2 | DIN EN ISO 12882 according to customer specification | DBP FlameTECH EP or ST Level 2 | Prevention of the propagation of accidental fire from an extensive fire source aboveground and the risk of explosion due to the accumulation of static electricity. |
| 3 | DIN EN ISO 14973 according to customer specification | DBP FlameTECH EP or ST Level 3 | Prevention of the propagation of accidental fire from an minor or extensive fire source underground, the risk of explosion due to the accumulation of static electricity and the risk of belt blockage. |

Specifications

| Cover | Abrasion < mm³ | | Min. ambient temperature | Constant material temperature | Max. temporary material temperature | Polymer basis |
|---------|----------------|-----|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------|
| K/S | 200 | 350 | -20 | 80 | 90 | SBR |
| VT or V | 175 | 350 | -20 | 80 | 90 | CR |

Fire retarding properties

| Flame test - ISO 340:2013 | Electrical Conductivity ISO 284: 2012 | Fire propogation - EN 12881 - 1 Method C |
|--|--|---|
| Total of 6 samples extinguish within 45 seconds Maximum duration of flame or glow for any single sample is 15 seconds | < 300 Megaohm | a) the length of the test piece that remains undamaged across the whole width of the test piece shall be not less than 600 mm; or b) the maximum average temperature rise shall not exceed 140 °C, the length of belting consumed by mass shall not exceed 1250 mm and the length of the test piece that remains undamaged shall be not less than 50 mm across the whole width of the conveyor belt. |



DBP LIFTTECH The cover quality especifically suited for bucket elevators

The DBP LiftTECH range of belting is specifically suited to use in bucket elevators.

The tightly woven carcass is available in 4 and 5 ply constructions or as a solid woven carcass construction. The 4 and 5 ply DBP LiftTECH belts are offered with a very wide range of high performance rubber covers to suit any bucket elevator application that transports abrasive materials and/or hot materials.

DBP LiftTECH conveyor belts with a solid woven carcass construction have PVC impregnated carcass and Nitrile rubber covers. This alternative is suited to elevator buckets transporting grains, pea and duff coal, dry cement powder and similar products. For very high elevators where tensions are large, DBP LiftTECH ST is recommended.

This high strength belt has galvanised steel cord reinforcement. The cords are spaced so that bolts holding the buckets align with the space between cords thereby ensuring that the bolts are securely retained for the maximum bucket stability.

| Belt class | Maximum Tension (kN/m) | Property | Number of | Plies | | Steel Cord Carcass | Solid Woven Carcass |
|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | |
| 500 | 50 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | 5.3 4.3 | 6.3 5.2 | _ _ | 13.8 3.6 | |
| 630 | 63 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | 5.3 4.3 | 6.6 5.5 | 7.5 6.3 | 14.3 3.6 | 10.5 6.2 |
| 800 | 80 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | 6.3 5.7 | 6.9 6.2 | 7.9 6.7 | 15.9 3.6 | 11.0 6.9 |
| 1000 | 100 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | 6.3 5.5 | 8.2 7.2 | 8.2 7.6 | 17.8 3.6 | 11.7 7.4 |
| 1250 | 125 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | 7.3 6.3 | 8.5 7.0 | 10.2 8.5 | 18.6 4.4 | 13.0 8.4 |
| 1600 | 160 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | | | | 23.1 5.2 | 15.0 9.9 |
| 2000 | 200 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | | | | 25.7 6.2 | 18.2 12.2 |
| 2500 | 250 | Mass (kg/m²) Thickness (mm) | | | | 27.9 6.7 | 22.6 14.6 |

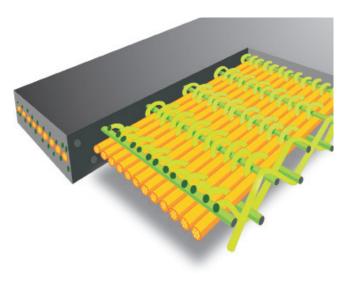


DBP FLEXTECH Textile straight-warp belts from 400 N/mm in 1 ply to 2500 N/mm in 2 plies

DBP FlexTECH is a polyester «straight- warp» belt composed of one or two plies protected on both top and bottom sides by weft lines in polyamide.

Due to the thin carcass, DBP FlexTECH can be used with smaller pulley diameters than textile plied or steelcord belts. Straight-warp conveyor belts are used on heavy duty conveyors where resistance to the effects of heavy impacts and resistance to tearing are important characteristics, typically seen in quarrying, open cast mining and steel industries or in applications where heavy-duty and yet narrow belts are required, such as in tunnelling.

The carcass frame thus constructed is adhered RFL and may be coated of different types of rubber cover, anti-abrasive (X, Y, etc.), oil-resistant (G, G+), heat-resistant (T150°, T200°), etc.



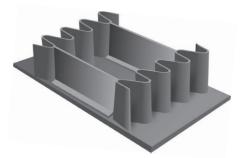
| Cover | Cover classifica | ation | Temperatur ran | ge °C | | Polymer basis |
|-------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| | Abrasion < mm ³ | Elongation at break min. in % | Min. ambient temperature | Constant ma- terial temperature | Max. temporary material temperature | |
| AA* | 130 | 400 | -30 | 80 | 90 | SBR |
| Y | 150 | 400 | -30 | 80 | 100 | SBR |
| X/H | 120 | 450 | -40 | 80 | 90 | NR |
| W/D | 90 | 400 | -30 | 80 | 90 | NR/SBR |
| Т1 | 200 | 400 | -20 | 150 | 170 | SBR |
| T2 | 200 | 400 | -20 | 200 | 220 | epdm |
| G | 130 | 400 | -20 | 80 | 90 | SBR/NBR |
| G+ | 130 | 400 | -20 | 80 | 90 | NBR |
| G1 | 170 | 450 | -20 | 80 | 90 | SBR/NBR |
| K/S | 200 | 350 | -20 | 80 | 90 | SBR |
| V/VT | 175 | 350 | -20 | 80 | 90 | CR |

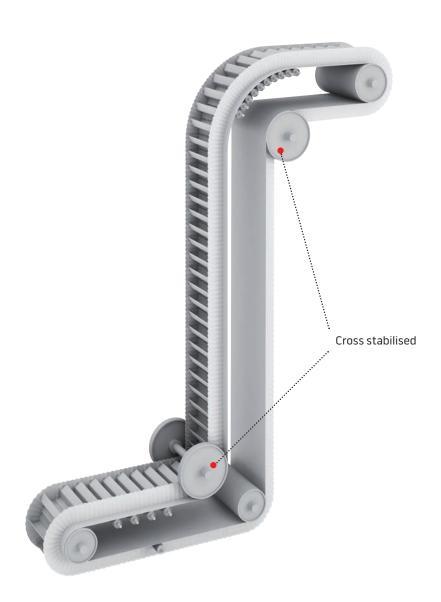
DBP REMAWELL Sidewall conveyor belts

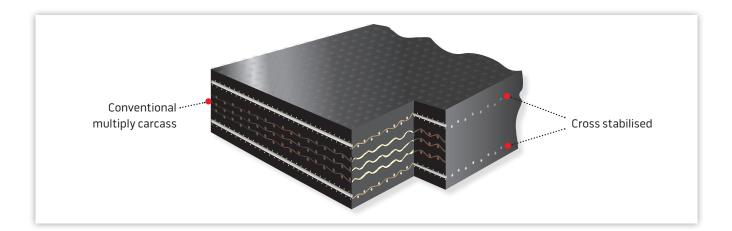
REMA TIP TOP has further extended its comprehensive portfolio for industrial applications and now offers both the design and production of REMAWELL sidewall conveyor belts from a single source.

REMAWELL special conveyor belts permit the steeply inclined or vertical transport of all kinds of bulk material. The components are: the base belt, sidewalls and cleats, which define a constant transport volume and thus ensure a reliable transport of material even if the conveyor routing is skewed.

Order-based design and manufacture, together with the REMA TIP TOP worldwide service network, forms the basis of professional original manufacturer support and includes all aspects of maintenance and overhaul services through to replacement of complete belts.









DBP REMAWELL Sidewall conveyor belts

DBP REMAWELL belts are mainly supported at the free edge for redirection by the deflection wheels and in the area of the stub rollers in the return strand. It is therefore especially important that the belt offers a high degree of lateral rigidity.

The REMAWELL base belt therefore contains cross stabilised plies in the top and bottom cover in addition to conventional multiply carcass. Their use ensures a high lateral rigidity of the sidewall belts and thus minimum lateral sagging when running around the deflection wheels or on the stub rollers. Due to its wear resistant properties and high resistance against ozone, the rubber cover gives the greatest possible service life.

DBP REMAWELL belts are designed and customised individually for each application. The components needed to manufacture the DBP RemaWELL belts are available ex-warehouse in many different sizes.

Specifications

| Belt type | Nominal tensile strength N/mm | No. of cross rigid plies | No. of reinforcement plies | Standard cover thickness* mm/mm | Belt thickness mm | Max available widths mm |
|------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| XE 250/2 | 250 | - | 2** | 3/2 | 90 | SBR |
| XE 400/3 | 400 | - | 3** | 3/2 | 100 | SBR |
| XE 500/3+2 | 500 | 2 | 3 | 5/3 | 90 | NR |
| XE 630/4+2 | 630 | 2 | 4 | 5/3 | 90 | NR/SBR |
| XE 800/5+2 | 800 | 2 | 5 | 5/3 | 170 | SBR |

* Effective cover thickness above the cross stabilised plies

** Cross rigid version

Other belt types and cover grades on request.





SPECIAL BELT CONSTRUCTIONS

DBP FlowTECH – Pipe conveyor belting

Pipe conveyor systems offer many advantages in terms of space utilisation. They also provide potential for a cleaner operating environment as the product is fully enclosed in the belt formed into a pipe for the length of the conveying route.

DBP FlowTECH is a special adaption of either DBP POWAPLY or DBP POWACORD conveyor belting.

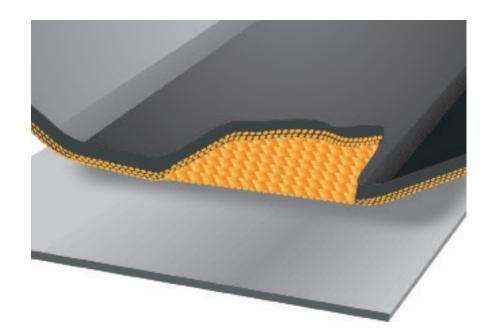
The unique carcass design, either using textile plies or, for higher strength and reduced elongation, a combination of steel cords and textile ensures that the pipe form provides optimum fill cross section throughout the service life of the belt. Also the more flexible belt edges allow tight pipe closure without increasing resistance to movement through the encircling idler rollers.



DBP SlideTECH

DBP SlideTECH incorporates a special high density fabric weave preventing rubber striking through during vulcanization. There is no rubber on the bottom.

The belt slides effortlessly across the supporting solid plate that replaces carrying idler rollers.





SPECIAL BELT CONSTRUCTIONS

DBP ChevronTECH

A variety of chevron patterns are moulded into the top cover to allow conveying at an angle in the range from 16° to 35°.



DBP Self-AdjustTECH

DBP Self-AdjustTECH is a belt construction used to ensure proper centring of the troughed belt.

In many instances belt tracking misalignment occurs and this invariably leads to belt edge damage, material spillage and damage to the conveyor structure.

These special belts have an additional ply of stiffened fabric extended across the centre third. A mistracking force is opposed by the correcting force as the stiff upper ply moves away from the flat centre area of the trough.





REMA TECHNOLOGIES Maximizing the profitability and sustainability of your conveying systems

REMA TIP TOP TECHNOLOGIES focus on optimizing the use of our products and services to remain market leaders. We offer unique solutions for specific operations that focus on profitability and sustainability.

REMA TIP TOP TECHNOLOGIES constantly develop new systems that will significantly prolong the lifetime of our clients conveyor belts. As conveyor belts are the backbone of any mine and their greatest expense, our new systems can be utilized on all types of conveyor belts whilst in full operation. Our systems have been designed to provide our clients with greater insight into the current status of their conveyor belts by providing real time data showing any form of damage, allowing planned maintenance and shortening production downtime.

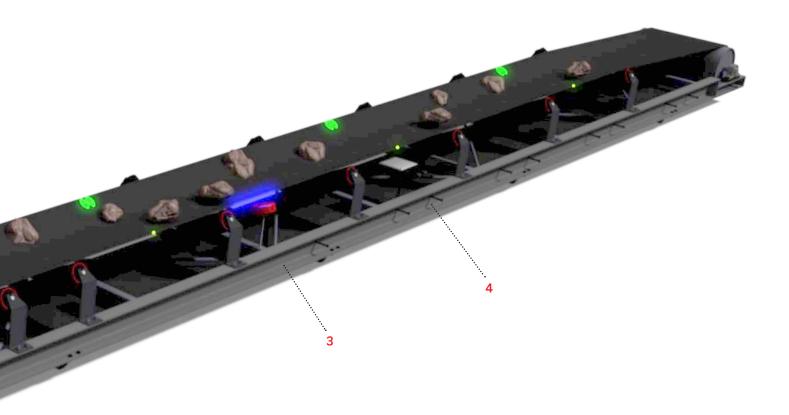


- → Shows all wear and damage to the conveyor belt
- → Accurate reporting of belt wear or damage
- \rightarrow Predicts the remaining lifetime of the belt
- → Generates a belt image after the first revolution

2 STEEL CORD SCAN

- → Available as a modular or fixed installation
- → Shows all cord damage to the conveyor belt
- \rightarrow Indicates the health of all splices
- → Operates continuously while the belt is in full operation



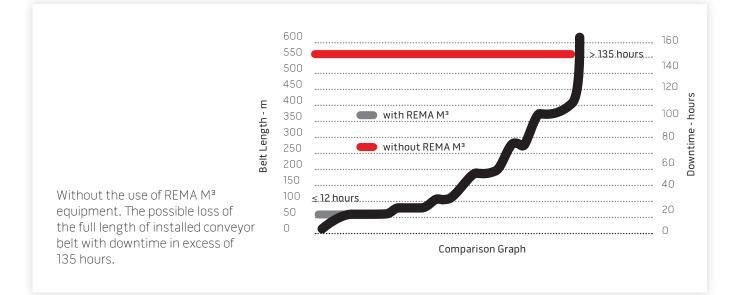


3 INDUCTIVE SENSOR LOOP DETECTION

- → Compatible with all inductive antenna sensor loops
- → Stops the belt when longitudinal rips are detected
- → Generates a belt image of embedded sensor loops after one revolution
- → Inductive sensor loops and RFID antennas are monitored simultaneously

4 RFID BELT RIP DETECTION

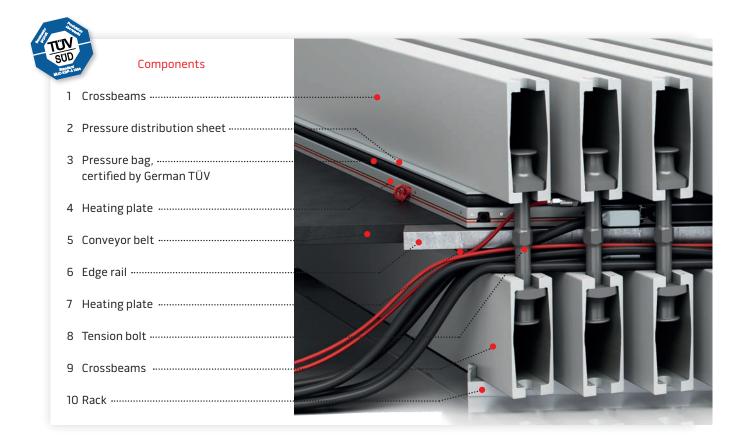
- → Unique RFID Antenna ID Code
- → Stops the belt when longitudinal rips are detected
- → Antennas can be detected at 15m/s
- → Antennas installed at shorter intervals to offer greater protection





REMAPRESS IVE State of the art conveyor belt presses

New vulcanizing presses "REMAPRESS IVE" with pressure bags, heating plates and silicone heating mats developed and marketed by REMA TIP TOP impress with highest quality features, application oriented design and certification by German TÜV.



Our characteristic features

- Rotable carrying handle for crossbeams and heating plates
- Equal surface pressure over the complete splicing due to REMA TIP TOP pressure bag certified by German TÜV
- Pressure bag with aramid inlays meets highest safety standards
- 20% less deflection of crossbeams
- 20% less liquid requirement, therefore faster build-up of pressure than comparable presses from market competitors
- Tension bolt threads protected against damage
- Despite being made of high-strength steel, the tension bolts weigh 2kg less apiece than conventional steel tension bolts
- Tension bolts sealed up and that way protected against soiling
- Lightweight, high-strength pressure distribution sheet made of aluminium
- Pressure water system: AIR: For pressures up to 70 N/cm² (100 Psi)
 FLUID: For pressures up to 140 N/cm² (200 Psi)

- CE-, CSA- and UL-certified electronics
- Heating plate connection, protection class IP 64 > certified by German TÜV
- Optimized monitoring of temperature difference
- Available for voltages from 230 to 600 Volt
- Control cabinet, protection class IP 44
- Optional data recording within control cabinet, data export via USB interface
- Usable in admissable ambient temperature from -20°C to $+55^\circ\text{C}$
- Distinct colours for pressure hoses (red/black) and cooling water hoses (blue/white)
- Silicone heating mat with vulcanized-on intermediate plate
- Transport-proof, plugable connection cable



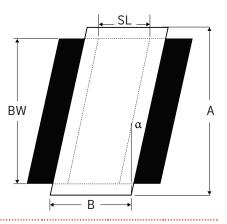
TECHNICAL DATA REMAPRESS IVE AIR/FLUID

A = Plate width

B = Plate length

BW = Belt width

- SL = Splicing length
- α = Rhombic 16° 42'



Technical data REMAPRESS IVE AIR

| Ref. No. | Specification | Belt width BW (mm) | Plate width (A) (mm) | Splicing length (SL) (mm) | Plate length (B) (mm) | Crossbeams dimensions (mm) | Crossbeams length (mm) | No. of crossbeams (pairs) |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 595 9460 | REMAPRESS IVE AIR 650-600 | 650 | 750 | 600 | 800 | 150 x 102 | 1.100 | 4 |
| 595 9470 | REMAPRESS IVE AIR 800-600 | 800 | 900 | 600 | 800 | 150 x 102 | 1.250 | 4 |
| 595 9490 | REMAPRESS IVE AIR 1000-600 | 1.000 | 1.100 | 600 | 800 | 150 x 102 | 1.450 | 4 |
| 595 9580 | REMAPRESS IVE AIR 1200-600 | 1.200 | 1.300 | 600 | 800 | 200 x 102 | 1.650 | 5 |
| 595 9540 | REMAPRESS IVE AIR 800-800 | 800 | 900 | 800 | 1.046 | 150 x 102 | 1.250 | 6 |
| 595 9560 | REMAPRESS IVE AIR 1000-800 | 1.000 | 1.100 | 800 | 1.046 | 150 x 102 | 1.450 | 6 |
| 595 9590 | REMAPRESS IVE AIR 1200-800 | 1.200 | 1.300 | 800 | 1.046 | 200 x 102 | 1.650 | 6 |
| 595 9610 | REMAPRESS IVE AIR 1400-800 | 1.400 | 1.500 | 800 | 1.046 | 256 x 112 | 1.900 | 6 |
| 595 9550 | REMAPRESS IVE AIR 800-1000 | 800 | 900 | 1.000 | 1.200 | 150 x 102 | 1.250 | 7 |
| 595 9570 | REMAPRESS IVE AIR 1000-1000 | 1.000 | 1.100 | 1.000 | 1.200 | 150 x 102 | 1.450 | 7 |
| 595 9600 | REMAPRESS IVE AIR 1200-1000 | 1.200 | 1.300 | 1.000 | 1.200 | 200 x 102 | 1.650 | 6 |
| 595 9620 | REMAPRESS IVE AIR 1400-1000 | 1.400 | 1.500 | 1.000 | 1.200 | 200 x 102 | 1.900 | 7 |
| 595 9630 | REMAPRESS IVE AIR 1600-1000 | 1.600 | 1.700 | 1.000 | 1.200 | 256 x 112 | 2.100 | 6 |

Technical data REMAPRESS IVE FLUID

Other dimensions available on request. Technical modifications reserved.

| Ref. No. | Specification | Belt width BW (mm) | Plate width (A) (mm) | Splicing length (SL) (mm) | Plate length (B) (mm) | Crossbeams dimensions (mm) | Crossbeams length (mm) | No. of crossbeams (pairs) |
|----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 595 9480 | REMAPRESS IVE FLUID 800-600 | 800 | 900 | 600 | 800 | 150 x 102 | 1.250 | 5 |
| 595 9640 | REMAPRESS IVE FLUID 800-800 | 800 | 900 | 800 | 1.046 | 150 x 102 | 1.250 | 7 |
| 595 9650 | REMAPRESS IVE FLUID 1000-800 | 1.000 | 1.100 | 800 | 1.046 | 200 x 102 | 1.500 | 7 |
| 595 9670 | REMAPRESS IVE FLUID 1200-800 | 1.200 | 1.300 | 800 | 1.046 | 256 x 112 | 1.650 | 7 |
| 595 9700 | REMAPRESS IVE FLUID 1600-800 | 1.600 | 1.700 | 800 | 1.046 | 256 x 112 | 2.100 | 7 |
| 595 9660 | REMAPRESS IVE FLUID 1000-1000 | 1.000 | 1.100 | 1.000 | 1.200 | 150 x 102 | 1.500 | 8 |
| 595 9680 | REMAPRESS IVE FLUID 1200-1000 | 1.200 | 1.300 | 1.000 | 1.200 | 256 x 112 | 1.650 | 7 |
| 595 9690 | REMAPRESS IVE FLUID 1400-1000 | 1.400 | 1.500 | 1.000 | 1.200 | 256 x 112 | 1.950 | 8 |

Other dimensions available on request.

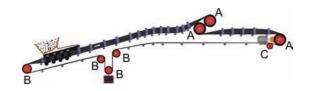
Technical modifications reserved.

GUIDANCE FOR CONVEYOR TECHNOLOGY Recommended minimum pulley diameter

| Belt class | Pulley type | Multi-ply fabric No. of plies | Steel cord construction | Solid woven construction | | | |
|------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | |
| 200 | A/B/C | 200/160/125 | | | | | |
| 250 | A/B/C | 200/160/125 | | | | | |
| 315 | A/B/C | 250/200/160 | 400/315/250 | | | | 400/315/250 |
| 400 | A/B/C | 315/250/200 | 400/315/250 | 500/400/315 | | | 400/315/250 |
| 500 | A/B/C | 315/250/200 | 500/400/315 | 500/400/315 | 630/500/400 | 500/400/315 | 500/400/315 |
| 630 | A/B/C | 400/315/250 | 500/400/315 | 500/400/315 | 800/630/500 | 500/400/315 | 500/400/315 |
| 800 | A/B/C | 500/400/315 | 500/400/315 | 630/500/400 | 800/630/500 | 500/400/315 | 500/400/315 |
| 1000 | A/B/C | 500/400/315 | 630/500/400 | 800/630/500 | 1000/800/630 | 500/400/315 | 630/500/400 |
| 1250 | A/B/C | | 800/630/500 | 1000/800/630 | 1000/800/630 | 630/500/400 | 800/630/50 |
| 1400 | A/B/C | | 800/630/500 | 1000/800/630 | 1000/800/630 | 630/500/400 | 800/630/50 |
| 1600 | A/B/C | | 800/630/500 | 1000/800/630 | 1250/1000/800 | 800/630/500 | 1000/800/63 |
| 2000 | A/B/C | | | | 1250/1000/800 | 800/630/500 | 1000/800/63 |
| 2500 | A/B/C | | | | 1400/1250/1000 | 1000/800/630 | |
| 3150 | A/B/C | | | | | 1250/1000/800 | |
| 4000 | A/B/C | | | | | 1250/1000/800 | |
| 5000 | A/B/C | | | | | 1400/1250/1000 | |
| 6300 | A/B/C | | | | | 1400/1250/1000 | • |

Pulley types

A: Drive Pulley B: Tail Pulley C: Return Idler







GUIDANCE FOR CONVEYOR TECHNOLOGY Carcass thickness

| Belt class | Multi-ply fabric cor No. of plies | struction | Solid woven carcass | Steel cord construction | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|------|------|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | |
| 200 | 1.8 | | | | | |
| 250 | 1.9 | | | | | |
| 315 | 2.2 | 2.9 | | | 4.9 | |
| 400 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 4.1 | | | |
| 500 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 3.2 |
| 630 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 3.2 |
| 800 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 3.7 |
| 1000 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 3.7 |
| 1250 | | 5.9 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 3.7 |
| 1400 | | | 6.3 | 8.0 | 9.1 | |
| 1600 | | | 7.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 5.4 |
| 2000 | | | 10.3 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 5.4 |
| 2500 | | | | | | 7.0 |
| 3150 | | | | | | 8.0 |
| 4000 | | | | | | 9.0 |
| 5000 | | | | •••• | | 11.0 |
| 6300 | | | | | | 12.0 |

Mass of belt carcass (kg/m²)

| Belt class | Multi-ply fabric const No. of plies | Multi-ply fabric construction No. of plies | | | | | | |
|------------|--|---|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | |
| 200 | 2.5 | | | | | | | |
| 250 | 2.6 | | | | | | | |
| 315 | 2.7 | 3.7 | | | 9.0 | | | |
| 400 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 5.0 | | 9.4 | | | |
| 500 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 9.7 | 7.5 | | |
| 630 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 7.7 | | |
| 800 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 11.0 | 8.2 | | |
| 1000 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 11.7 | 9.0 | | |
| 1250 | | 7.0 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 13.0 | 9.7 | | |
| 1400 | | | 7.9 | 9.9 | 13.9 | 11.0 | | |
| 1600 | | | 9.4 | 11.7 | 15.0 | 13.4 | | |
| 2000 | | | 12.3 | 15.4 | 18.0 | 15.3 | | |
| 2500 | | | | | | 18.7 | | |
| 3150 | | | | | | 22.4 | | |
| 4000 | | | | | | 28.4 | | |
| 5000 | | | | | | 35.1 | | |
| 6300 | | | | | | 38.7 | | |

All information is given to the best of our knowledge. All specifications are to be considered non-binding information. Any claim for damages of any kind is excluded.

GUIDANCE FOR CONVEYOR TECHNOLOGY Construction of steel cord conveyor belts according to EN ISO 15236-2:2004

| Belt type | Unit | 500 | 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1400 | 1600 | 1800 | 2000 | 2250 | 2500 | 2800 | 3150 | 3500 | 4000 | 4500 | 5000 | 5400 |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|----------|------|------|-------------|------|------|-----------------|----------|------|------|--------|------|--------|------|---------|-------|
| Min. breaking force | N/mm | 500 | 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1400 | 1600 | 1800 | 2000 | 2250 | 2500 | 2800 | 3150 | 3500 | 4000 | 4500 | 5000 | 5400 |
| Max. cord diameter | шш | 3,0 | 3'O | 3,7 | 4,2 | 4,9 | 5,0 | 5,6 | 5,6 | 5,6 | 5,6 | 7,2 | 7,2 | 8,1 | 8,6 | D Ø | 9,7 | 10,9 | 11,3 |
| Max. braking load of cord | RN K | 0 Ú | 0 D | 10,3 | 12,9 | 18,4 | 20,6 | 26,2 | 25,5 | 25,5 | 26,2 | 39,7 | 39,7 | 50,0 | 55,5 | 63,5 | 75,0 | 90,3 | 96, O |
| Cord strands | E | 12,0 | 10,0 | 12,0 | 12,0 | 14,0 | 14,0 | 15,0 | 13,5 | 12,0 | 11,0 | 15,0 | 13,5 | 15,0 | 15,0 | 15,0 | 16,0 | 17,0 | 17,0 |
| Min. cover thickness | E E | 4,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 5,0 | 5,0 | 5,5 | 6,0 | 6,5 | 7,0 | 7,5 | 8,0 |
| Belt width in mm | Tole- rances in mm | | | | | - | | | 2 | Number of cords | of cords | | | | | | | | |
| 500 | +10/-5 | 33 | 42 | 39 39 | 39 | 34 | 34 | 31 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 650 | +10/-7 | 44 | 54 | 5] | 51 | 45 | 45 | 4] | 46 | 52 | 56 | 4 | 46 | 41 | 4 | 4] | 39 | 36 3 | n/a |
| 800 | +10/-8 | 54 | 89 | 64 | 63 | 55 | 55 | 50 | 57 | 64 | 69 | 51 | 57 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 48 | 45 | 45 |
| 1000 | +10 | 68 | 84 | 80 | 80 | 68 | 0 8 9 | 63 | 니 | 80 | 86 | 63 | | 63 | 64 | 63 | 60 | 56 | 57 |
| 1200 | ±10 | 86 | 011 | 97 | 97 | 82 | 82 | 76 | 85 | 96 | 104 | 76 | 85 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 72 | 67 | 68 |
| 1400 | ±12 | 96 | 124 | 114 | 113 | 97 | 97 | 06 | 100 | 112 | 122 | 68 | 66 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 84 | 79 | 79 |
| 1600 | ±12 | | 142 | 130 | 130 | EL | | 103 | 114 | 129 | 140 | 102 | 114 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 96 | 06 | 06 |
| 1800 | ±14 | 125 | 160 | 147 | 147 | 125 | 125 | 116 | 129 | 145 | 159 | 116 | 128 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 108 | 102 | 102 |
| 2000 | ±14 | 139 | 177 | 164 | 163 | 140 | 139 | 130 | 144 | 162 | 177 | 129 | 143 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 121 | 114 | 114 |
| 2200 | ±15 | 153 | 195 | 180 | 180 | 154 | 154 | 143 | 159 | 179 | 195 | 142 | 158 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 133 | 126 | 126 |
| 2400 | ±15 | 167 | 213 | 197 | 197 | 168 | 168 | 156 | 174 | 195 | 213 | 156 | 173 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 146 | 137 | 137 |
| 2600 | ±15 | 181 | 231 | 214 | 213 | 182 | 182 | 170 | 189 | 212 | 231 | 169 | 188 | 169 | 169 | 169 | 158 | 149 | 149 |
| 2800 | ±15 | 196 | 249 | 230 | 230 | 197 | 197 | 183 | 203 | 229 | 249 | 182 | 202 | 182 | 182 | 182 | 171 | 161 | 161 |
| 3000 | ±15 | 210 | 267 | 247 | 247 | 211 | 211 | 196 | 218 | 245 | 268 | 196 | 217 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 183 | 173 | 173 |
| 3200 | ±15 | 224 | 286 | 264 | 263 | 225 | 225 | 210 | 233 | 262 | 286 | 209 | 232 | 209 | 209 | 209 | 196 | 184 | 184 |
| | | | | | | | | | - | | | | | ****** | | | | | |

n/a because of troughability

26

REMA

GUIDANCE FOR CONVEYOR TECHNOLOGY Method for calculating conveyor belt tensions

In selecting the most suitable belt for a particular application, several factors have to be considered. One of the foremost considerations is that the tensile strength of the belt carcass must be adequate to transmit the power required in conveying the material over the distance involved.

Belt Tensions

In order to calculate the maximum belt tension and hence the strength of belt that is required, it is first necessary to calculate the effective tension. This is the force required to move the conveyor and the load it is conveying at constant speed. Since the calculation of effective tension is based on a constant speed conveyor, the forces required to move the conveyor and material are only those to overcome frictional resistance and gravitational force

Mass of Moving Parts

For the sake of simplicity the conveyor is considered to be made up of interconnected unit length components all of equal mass. The mass of each of these units is called the mass of the moving parts and is calculated by adding the total mass of the belting, the rotating mass of all the carrying and return idlers and the rotating mass of all pulleys. This total is divided by the horizontal length of the conveyor to get the mean mass of all the components. At the outset the belt idlers and pulleys have not been selected and hence no mass for these components can be determined. Therefore an estimate of the mass of the moving parts equal in magnitude to 6% of the belt width expressed in millimetres, is used.

Mass of the load per unit length

As is the case with the components the load that is conveyed is considered to be evenly distributed along the length of the conveyor. Given the peak capacity in ton per hour the mass of the load per unit length is given by:

$$Q = 0.278 \frac{\tau}{S}$$

Effective Tension

- The effective tension is made up of 4 components
- The tension to move the empty belt T_{x}
- The tension to move the load horizontally T_v
- The tension to raise or lower the load T₇
- The tension to overcome the resistance of accessories ${\rm T}_{\rm U}$
- The effective tension is the sum of these 4 components

$$T_e = T_x + T_y + T_z + T_u$$
$$T_x = 9.8 \text{ G} \cdot f_x \cdot L_c$$
$$T_y = 9.8 \text{ Q} \cdot f_y \cdot L_c$$
$$T_z = 9.8 \text{ Q} \cdot \text{H}$$

Various conveyor accessories that add resistance to belt movement are standard on most conveyors. The most common are skirtboards at the loading point and belt scrapers. Other accessories include movable trippers and belt plows. Tension required to overcome the resistance of skirtboards, T_{us}

$$\Gamma_{\rm US} = \frac{9.8f_{\rm S} \cdot \rm Q \cdot \rm L_{\rm S}}{\rm S \cdot \rm b^2}$$

Tension to overcome resistance of scrapers, **Tuc**

$$T_{UC} = A \cdot p \cdot f_{C}$$

In the case of a belt plow the additional tension required to overcome the resistance of each plow is given by the empirical formula

$$T_{up} = 1.5W$$

Moving trippers require additional pulleys in the system and therefore add tension. If the mass of the additional pulleys has been included in the mass of moving parts then no additional tension is added. However, if a separate calculation of the tension to overcome the resistance of the additional pulleys is required this can be determined for each additional pulley as follows

$$T_{ut} = 0.01 \frac{d_0 \cdot T_1}{D_t}$$

Corrected length L_r

Short conveyors require relatively more force to overcome frictional resistance than longer conveyors and therefore an adjustment is made to the length of the conveyor used in determining the effective tension. The adjusted length is always greater than the actual horizontal length.

$$L_{c} = L + 70$$

The length correction factor ${\bf C}$ is

$$C = \frac{L_C}{L}$$

All conveyors require an additional tension in the belt to enable the drive pulley to transmit the effective tension into the belt without slipping. This tension, termed the slack side tension T_2 , is induced by the take-up system. In the case of a simple horizontal conveyor the maximum belt tension T_1 is the sum of the effective tension T_e and the slack side tension T_2 i.e.

 ${\sf T}_1$ is the tight side tension and ${\sf T}_2$ the slack side tension.

For a more complex conveyor profile that is inclined, additional tensions are induced due to the mass of the belt on the slope. This tension is termed the slope tension Th and increases the total tension. Thus

$$T_1 = T_e + T_2 + T_h$$

The slack side tension is determined by consideration of two conditions that must be met in any conveyor. The first condition is that there must be sufficient tension on the slack side to prevent belt slip on the drive. The second condition is that there must be sufficient tension to prevent excessive sag between the carrying idlers.

Minimum tension to prevent slip T_{m}

At the point of slipping the relationship between ${\rm T_1}$ and ${\rm T_2}$ is

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = e^{\mu\theta}$$

Since $T_1 = T_e + T_2$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{(e^{\mu\theta} - 1)} \cdot T_e$$

The expression $\overline{(e^{\mu}\bar{\sigma}-1)}$ is termed the drive factor k. Also the value of T_2 that will be just sufficient to prevent slip is called the minimum tension to prevent slip T_m . i.e.

$$T_m = k \cdot T_e$$

Minimum tension to limit belt sag T_s

The tension required to limit sag is dependent on the combined mass of belt and load, the spacing of the carry idlers and the amount of sag that is permissible.

$$T_{s} = 9.8S_{f}(B + Q)I_{d}$$

The value of the slack side tension must ensure that both conditions are met and therefore ${\sf T}_2$ must be the larger of ${\sf T}_m$ or ${\sf T}_s$

Slope tension T_h

$$T_{h} = 9.8B \cdot H$$

The slope tension is the product of the belt weight and the vertical lift and has its maximum value at the highest point of the conveyor.

Unit tension T

The maximum belt tension **T** has as its reference width the full width of the belt. Usually this is converted to the tension per unit of belt width as this is the reference dimension for belt strengths.



Your local contact



// ONE BRAND // ONE SOURCE // ONE SYSTEM

// SERVICE // MATERIAL PROCESSING // SURFACE PROTECTION // AUTOMOTIVE

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