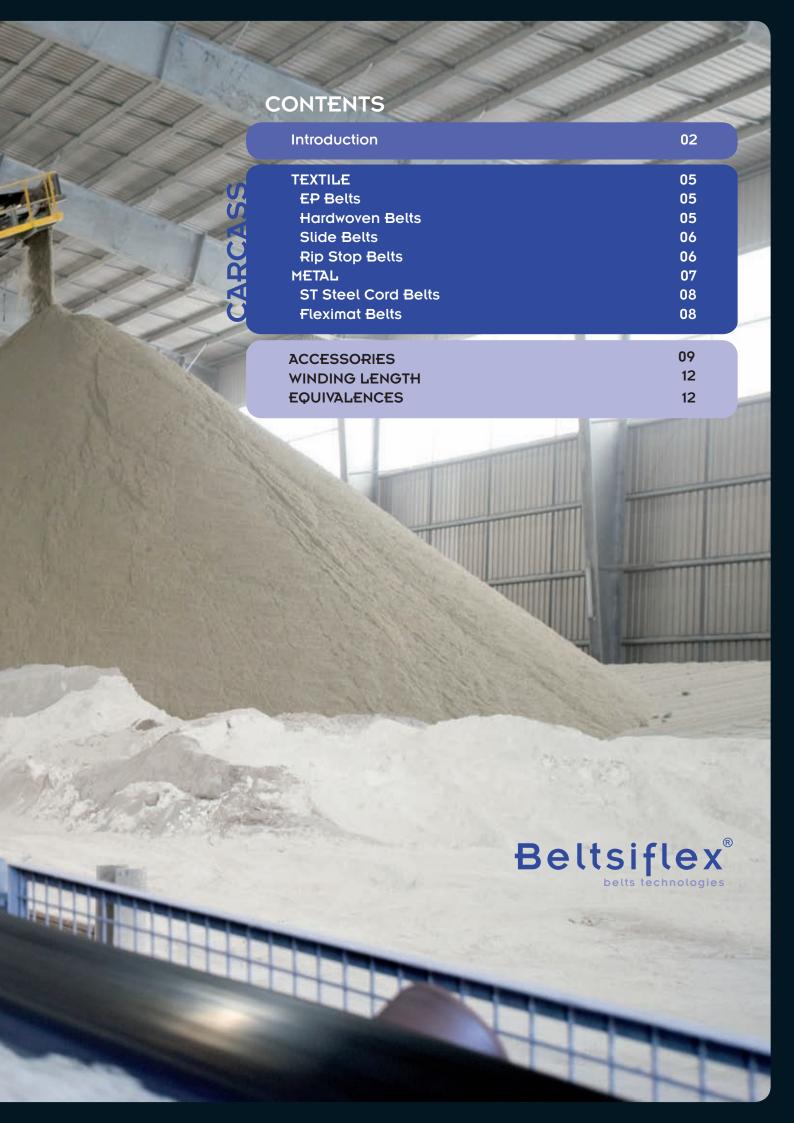


technologies belt

grupo peosa





CONVEYOR BELT



The conveyor belt is made up of a central core: carcass, and a protective coating: cover. There are a large variety of carcasses and covers, and each one may be combined until a suitable belt is found for the application.

CARCASS

When the belt is manufactured, the carcass is the essential part, as it provides the breaking strength of the conveyor belt it. May be manufactured out of Fabrics (Textile) or metal cords (metal).

TEXTILE

It is made up of Synthetic Fabrics (EP) Polyester longitudinally, ply, and nylon transversally, weave. This type of fabric is suitable for high stress absorption and breaking strength, high impact and moisture resistance, and is manufactured in different qualities depending on the application.

METAL

Steel Cord: Its carcass is made up of steel cords, and it is designated with the letters ST. These belts are highly resistant to tension and impacts, have low elongation values and are therefore used in very long belts or for heavy duty work, strong impacts, etc. They are used in mining, quarries, etc.

Fleximat: Like the ST belts, its carcass is made up of metal cords with transversal steel cords which multiply their properties in the toughest working conditions.

COVER

Covers are the rubber coatings that protect the belt's belt's carcass from damage due to impacts, from chemicals, temperature and others. They are manufactured with different rubber composition qualities, and should have a suitable thickness for covering the needs of the materials to be conveyed. They may be manufactured with different profiles on the top surface.

RUBBER PROPERTIES.

Covers are made with rubbers adapted to the materials to be conveyed and according to international standards. The properties of the rubber are determined according to the resistance to the materials to be conveyed, such as: Grease and mineral, animal and vegetable fat resistant, temperature resistant, abrasion resistant, flame resistant and other special ones that can be made to order.

AS REGARDS THEIR MANUFACTURING.

Covers may be manufactured without profiles, smooth, or with profiles. These may be: chevron with different shaped and sized profiles, Grip Top with a rough profile, Special with profiles made to order, and according to the materials to be conveyed and the work inclination.

DENOMINATION BELT

Belt identification is perfectly described in its denomination, where all its characteristics are defined.

E.g. 800 EP500/4 4+2 Y

800 = Belt width in mm

EP500/4 = Type of carcass

EP = Synthetic fabrics called EP (polyester for the tensioning ply and nylon for the weave).

500 = Carcass breaking strength expressed in Newtons/mm.

/4 = Carcass manufactured with
 4 EP fabrics

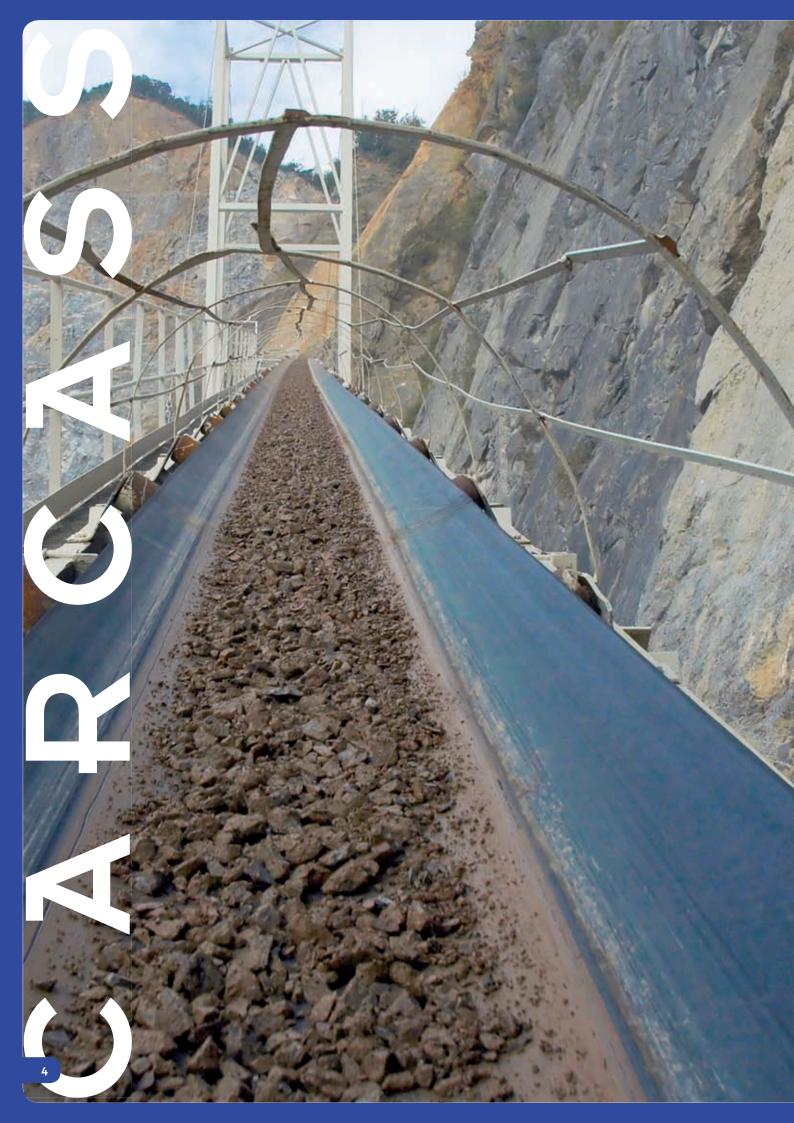
4 = Working face coat in mm.

2 = Conveying surface coat in mm.

Y = Rubber type and quality











TEXTILE CARCASS

Textile carcasses are divided into 4 different groups:

- EP BELT (polyester / nylon)
- HARDWOVEN
- SLIDE BELT
- RIP STOP

EP BELT (Standard textile)

Standard Beltsiflex textile belts are manufactured with synthetic fabrics known as EP (polyester for the tensioning ply and polyamide for the weave).

This type of fabric is suitable for high stress absorption and impact resistance.

They are totally resistant to moisture and are manufactured in standard widths. Nevertheless, intermediate and wider widths, up to 2600 mm, can be made to order. (consult for wider widths).

Beltsiflex belts have a high breaking strength, and their carcasses can be manufactured with values ranging from 200 N/mm to 2500 N/mm, although we recommend using steelcord reinforced carcasses starting at 1250 N/mm.

HARDWOVEN BELT

Beltsiflex presents the manufacturing of a new fabric used to fabricate conveyor belts called Straight Warp, a new concept for rubber belts.

Hard-Woven belts are manufactured out of this new Straight Warp fabric and have several advantages over conventional EP fabric belts, achieving high performance in applications where there is a risk of breakage and cuts:

Advantages in applications with large impacts, in general in extreme conveying conditions.

- The belt has a considerably longer useful life than traditional belts.
- The saw tooth joint system is more flexible with better adjustment to the drums.
- Greater durability when compared to a traditional rung system.
- · Costs savings given that they are quicker to produce.

These belts are produced in two different series:

- Single-layer Hard-Woven: With one fabric and resistances HW500, HW630 and HW800.
- Double-layer Hard-Woven: Two fabrics and resistances HW1000, HW1250 and HW1600.

TEXTILE CARCASS



SLIDE BELT

Belts manufactured with low friction coefficients on their top side. This fabric makes sliding on a flat surface easier.

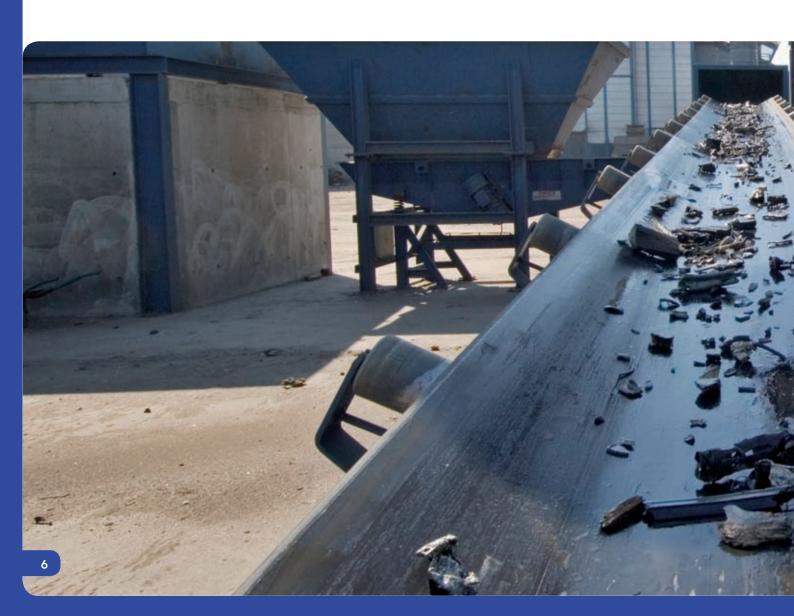
Normally flat surface tables where the conveyed product should be supported on a stable base.

There are 2 different slide belts:

- With single filament
- Without single filament.

RIP STOP BELT (with metal weave)

They are belts used in tough applications, where special slitting strength is required. They are manufactured with polyester-nylon fabrics that have a transversal weave of metal cords in the top rubber cover.



METAL CARCASS

Steel cords reinforce resistance to longitudinal slitting that may be caused by foreign bodies or by the transported product itself.

These belts, with a core manufactured from metal cords, are recommended for the toughest conditions. Given their construction, they have minimum elongation, as the steel subjected to a lot of stress is not prone to elongation, and can be used on very long conveyor belts.

Metal cords give these belts a very high breaking strength. Steel has greater transversal strength, without being brittle and losing flexibility, which enables it to be adapted to small drums that are even smaller that those required by fabric belts. These belts, therefore, have low maintenance costs and a long useful life.

Carcasses with steel cords are divided into 2 main groups:

- STEELCORD (ST)
- FLEXIMAT (IW / SW)





METAL CARCASS



"ST" TYPE STEELCORD BELTS

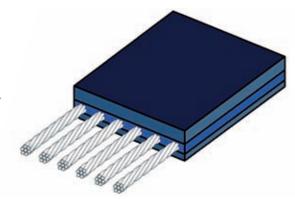
They incorporate steelcord tensioning longitudinally along the belt, and are normally used in large mining installations. They are often of great dimensions in length and capacity.

The steel cord's stress resistance makes this type of belt ideal for the mentioned applications. Furthermore, these belts also provide us with several additional advantages:

This type of belt has very low elongation values, thus facilitating the construction of installations many kilometres long.

More flexible than their equivalent with fabric reinforcement, they require drums with smaller diameters.

They have greater perforation resistance. They are not subject to deformation either due to discontinuous heavy loads or external agents such as heat, cold, and humidity, thus ensuring the belt moves in a straight aligned fashion.



They admit rubber coatings of any required thickness. Breakages such as longitudinal slitting, damaged sides, or holes are easily repaired by hot vulcanisation, which guarantees the belt's long life.

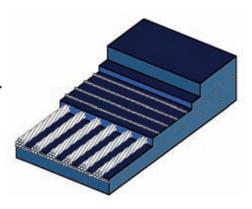
BELTS WITH FLEXIMAT MESH

In these belts, in addition to the advantages offered by Steelcord belts, they also incorporate transversal steelcord reinforcement, which multiplies their properties for the toughest working conditions.

They offer extraordinary resistance to impact and to the action of very sharp materials. They are manufactured with a metal wire mesh insertion both as tensioning ply (longitudinal) and weave (transversal).

They can incorporate one or two layers of steelcord tensioning ply and weave, which may be:

- Rigid: Indicated for special applications as part of the Bandaboard system or in installations with bucket elevators.
- Flexible: Suitable for conveying aggressive materials, they are highly resistant to impacts and slitting.
 - IW: 1 mesh
 - SW: 2 meshes (top and bottom face)







SIBÁN ACCESSORIES

JOINT RUBBER

Supply material inside the joint. Its formulation provides this rubber with excellent adherence properties and tearing flexibility, which gives the joints very good performance, even in the toughest belt situations.

It is placed between the belt's fabrics using a suitable thickness according to the characteristics of the belt to be joined.

Supplied in two thicknesses.

Calendering at 0.8 mm and identified by Red plastic. Calendering at 1.6 mm and identified by Blue plastic.



Supply material with properties for the belt conveyor area. It is supplied in thicknesses from 2 mm to 8 mm. Identified with Yellow plastic.







DISSOLVING

"ELASTO-DISOL" is the ideal product required for hot vulcanising, both for conveyor belts and for the rubber coating of rollers and drums. Given its characteristics, we recommend its use for any application where hot vulcanising rubber-metal, rubber-rubber, or rubber-fabric is necessary. This product comes in three formats: bottle with 25 litres, 5 litres, and 1 litre. "ELASTO-DISOL" is perfectly labelled and with usage instructions, to make it easy to use and to prevent any accidents from improper use.





We recommend using **ELASTOGLUE** 2022 when belt assembly is carried out in the facilities and when it is necessary to do this with the belt open and after vulcanising the joint of this belt base.



This product is also ideal for cold gluing, on both conveyor belts and for rubber-coated rollers and hoppers. Given its characteristics, we recommend ELASTOGLUE 2022 for any application where gluing rubber-metal, rubber-rubber, or rubber-fabric is necessary.



PATCHES

Our experience has led us to manufacture a wide variety of special patches for repairing rubber conveyor belts. These patches are available in different types (with or without_canvas reinforcement), different shapes (round, diamond shaped and in strips) and different sizes to fit the repair area.



PATOU	DIMENSIONS	11011
PATCH	DIMENSIONS	UNIT '
ON STRIP	WIDTH	/BOX
PRT070S	70 x 10,000 mm	1u.
PRT100S	100 x 10,000 mm	1 U.
PRT150S	150 x 10,000 mm	1 υ.
PRT220S	220 x 10,000 mm	1 U.
REINF	ORCED WITH CANV	AS
PRT070C	70 x 10,000 mm	1u.
PRT100C	100 x 10,000 mm	1 U.
PRT150C	150 x 10,000 mm	1 U.
PRT220C	220 x 10,000 mm	1 U.

PATCH	DIMENSIONS	UNIT
IN DIAMOND	WIDTH	/BOX
PRR135S	135 x 160 mm	10 υ.
PRR200S	200 x 260 mm	10 υ.
PRR270S	270 x 360 mm	10 U.
PRR450S	450 x 470 mm	10 υ.
REINFO	RCED WITH CAN	/AS
PRR135C	135 x 160 mm	10 υ.
PRR200C	200 x 260 mm	10 υ.
PRR270C	270 x 360 mm	10 υ.
PRR450C	450 x 470 mm	10 υ.

IMPACT BAR

The force of the impact generated when large sized material falls from a certain height may seriously damage the conveyor belt. Bent troughs, damaged rollers, and broken belts are the most common problems observed. If the belt does not manage to adequately withstand stress in the loading area, the impact of material between adjacent rollers makes the belt buckle under, allowing material to escape underneath the side guards.

Using impact bars gets rid of all these problems by providing maximum support to both the belt width and along the loading area. Each impact bar has a top belt manufactured in polyurethane, designed to minimise belt-bar friction, and is assembled on a rubber cushion to absorb the impact, which is then attached to a metal support in order to fasten it. Unit installation and bar replacement are easy to carry out.

Benefits of using the impact bars:

- Eliminates damage to the belts.
- · Minimises material spillage.
- · 35° and 45° troughs.
- 60° A shore hard rubbers to absorb the impact.
- · Modular construction for easy installation.





WINDING LENGTH





$$L = \frac{\pi \cdot (D^2 \cdot d^2)}{4 \cdot e}$$

$$L = \frac{\pi \cdot (D^2 - d^2)}{4 \cdot e}$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi} t \cdot L + d^2}$$

D = Diameter of the rolled up belt expressed in metres.

t = Thickness of the belt expressed in metres.

L = Length of the belt expressed in metres.

d = Diameter of the reel core expressed in metres.

EQUIVALENCES

EQUIVALENCES BETWEEN THE METRIC AND IMPERIAL SYSTEMS

BELT WIDTHS

Inches	14	16	18	20	24	30	32	36	40	42	48	54	56	60	64	72
millimetres	350	400	450	500	600	750	800	900	1000	1050	1200	1350	1400	1500	1600	1800

WORKING STRESS

PIW (lb/in)	140	180	210	280	360	440	550	700	890	1100	1400	1560	1760	1960	2240	2510
kg/cm	250	315	400	500	630	800	1000	1250	1600	2000	2500	2800	3150	3500	4000	4500

COAT THICKNESSES

Inches	1/16	1/8	5/32	1/5	1/4	5/16	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4
millimetres	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	13	16	20

Inch, in.	1.00	х	2,54	Centimetres
Feet, ft	1.00	х	304.8	Millimetres
Pound, lb.	1,00	х	0.4536	Kilograms
ib/in.	1.00	х	0.1785	Kg/cm.
Square Feet	1.00	x	0.0929	Metres 2
Square inches	1.00	х	6.4516	Centimetres ²
Feet per minute	196.85	1	1	Metres per second









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