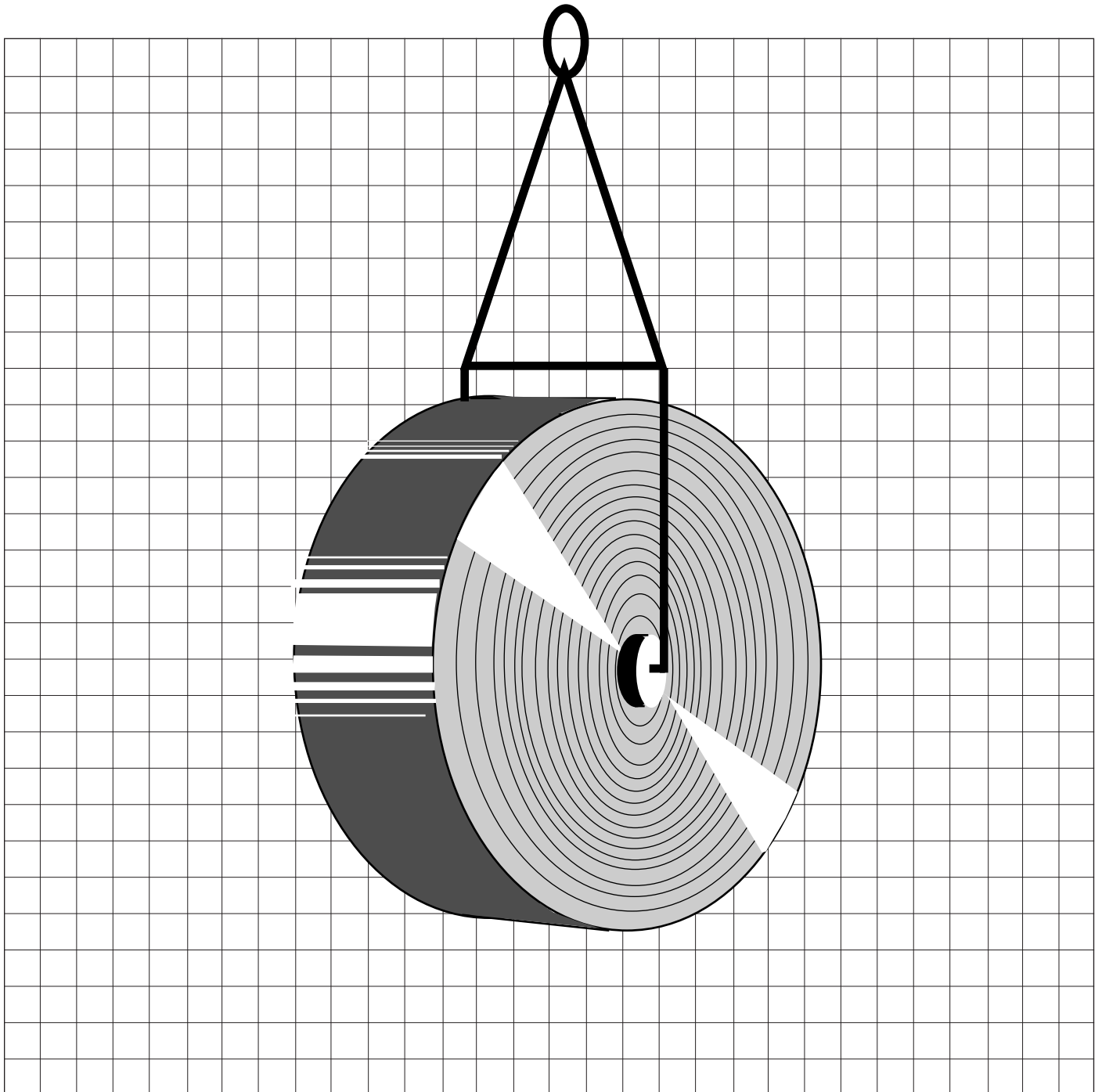


Conveyor Belt Storage and Installation



Conveyor Belt Storage and Installation

Receiving the Roll

Upon delivery, check the factory packaging for damage, punctures, etc. Make any appropriate claim against the carrier at that time.

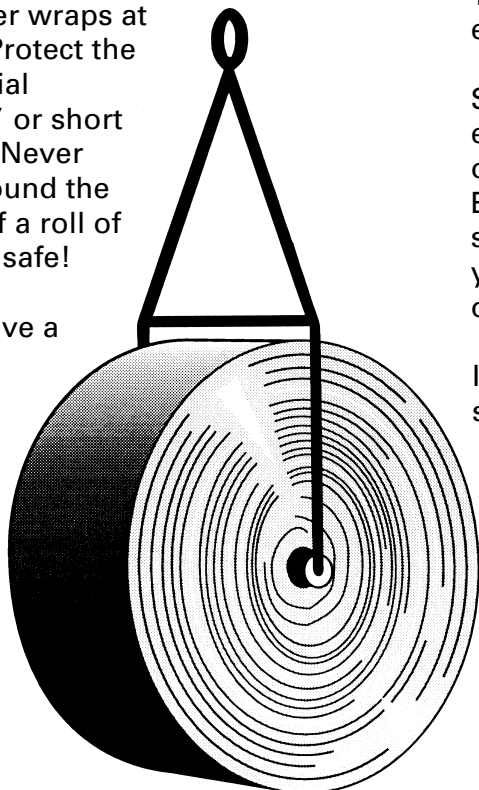
Handling the Roll

Factory packaging is designed to protect your conveyor belt during normal shipping and handling. When a belt arrives, be careful unloading it. Don't drop it or handle it roughly. This could break the packaging and cause the belt to telescope. Once a belt telescopes, it is almost impossible to re-roll.

Try not to roll it, but if you must, roll in the direction the belt is wound. Rolling a belt in the opposite direction can cause it to loosen and telescope.

The best way to move a belt is to slip a sturdy hoisting bar through the center core. Then, lift it with a sling or with strong cables. Be careful that these hoist cables don't damage the outer wraps at the belt edges. Protect the edges with special "spreader bars," or short wooden planks. Never apply a sling around the circumference of a roll of belting. . .it isn't safe!

You can also move a belt safely by laying the roll flat on a skid and hoisting the skid with a forklift. Just be sure the forks on the lift don't come in contact with the belt itself.



Storage

When storing a new conveyor belt, leave it hoisted or stand it upright, preferably on a dry surface (do not lay the roll on its side). A wooden skid is best. Block it safely so it can't accidentally roll.

Extreme temperature variations can have an adverse affect on a belt over long periods of time. The ideal storage range is between 50°F and 70°F.

Long exposure at temperatures even slightly below 40°F can harden or stiffen the compounds. If installed on a conveyor in this stiffened state, the belt may not train well until it adjusts or "warms up" to the system. Neoprene, for example, is especially sensitive to low temperatures and should never be stored at less than 40°F. Stiffened neoprene belting is different than other constructions. It won't loosen up until it's had a lengthy exposure to relatively mild temperatures.

Temperatures over 90°F have an adverse effect, too, and should be avoided.

Sunlight and ozone can also deteriorate any exposed rubber over time. Store your belt out of the direct sunlight whenever possible. Electrical generators or arc welders can sometimes generate ozone. It is best to store your belt some distance away from this type of equipment.

In general, it's wise to keep any unused belt stored in its protective factory packaging until it's ready for installation.

Used belt should be thoroughly cleaned and dried prior to storage.

A dry place out of direct sunlight is preferred for storage, excessive temperature variations or extremes being avoided. Belts should not be stored in excessively wet places or in areas where oils, gasoline, paint

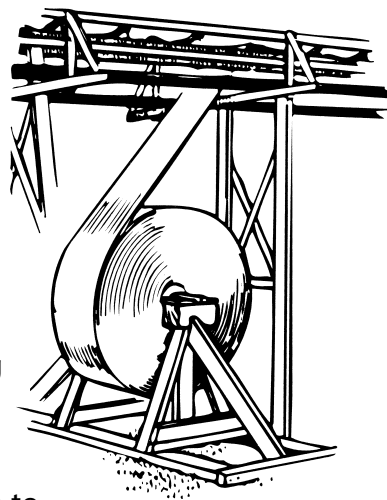
materials, acids and chemicals are also stored or used. Motor-control rooms, welding shops, and other places where ozone is generated should likewise be avoided. A belt should not be permitted to rest on a concrete floor. If it is necessary to lay a belt on the floor, use a pallet or a cradle.

Belts which are not endless should be stored in rolls. Once thoroughly cleaned and dried, it is good practice to dust a belt with tire talc or to insert kraft paper between the layers when rolling it up. Care should be taken not to roll a belt too tightly. Be sure the interior diameter of the roll is sufficiently large to avoid any possible carcass damage or warping. The belt should be rolled evenly to avoid telescoping and warping. Excessive flexing or sharp bends of any sort are to be avoided. Rolls should not be stood on edge or leaned against a wall.

Small endless belts may be hung up on a dowel or a peg for storage. It is advisable to rotate the belt occasionally to avoid a constant flex or bend at one point. Larger endless belts may be stored flat, doubling them over as necessary. It is advisable when doubling a belt over to be sure that the edges of the belt are in line to avoid any warping. As above, it is good practice to rotate and reple the belt occasionally to avoid constant flexing or bending at any point. Bends should be made as large as possible to avoid cracking the carcass.

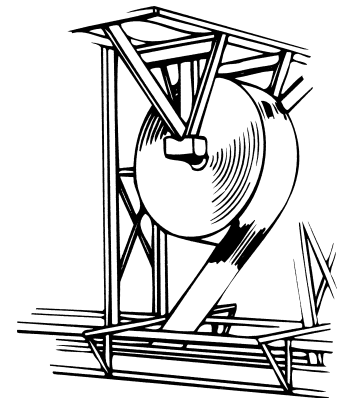
Installation

Once the roll of belting has been transported to the point of installation it should be mounted on a suitable shaft for unrolling and threading onto the conveyor. Conveyor belting is normally rolled at the factory with the carrying side out. Consequently, in mounting the roll, the belt must lead off the top of the roll if it is being pulled onto the troughing or carrying idlers but off the bottom of the roll if it is being pulled onto the return idlers. The illustrations below represent suitable methods of mounting and stringing belt for each case.



Left: Temporary flat roll at bend point

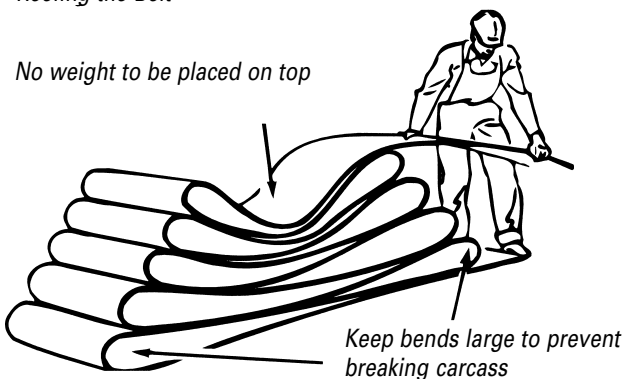
Below: Threading through return strand



Note: Temporary flat roll at bend point, as roll is pulled onto troughing idlers

Reefing the Belt

No weight to be placed on top



Keep bends large to prevent breaking carcass

In some cases, such as in the mines where head room does not permit maneuvering a roll, the belt may have to be pulled off the roll and reefed (Left). Extreme care should be exercised to see that the loops have large bends to avoid kinking or placing undue strain on the belt. No weight should ever be placed on the belt when it is in this position. Another method of handling belting under such conditions is to lay the roll on a turntable with a vertical spindle.



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