

GENERAL INDEX



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EUROBELT



AFHER EUROBELT S.A. is a leading company in the manufacture of plastic modular belts to transport food and industrial product.

With more than 25 years of experience in the internal transport, finding and solving thousands of problems, EUROBELT offers a product range that responds with a high efficiency, even in the most unfavourable work conditions.

To develop its activity, AFHER EUROBELT S.A. has a highly skilled staff, implicated in a continuous development and research, to offer to its customers a personalized advice as well as an efficient after-sales service.

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WHY EUROBELT

Due to our position of leader in the conveyor belts market, it is really important for us to offer a continue innovation of our products. That is why, in Eurobelt, we have at our disposal modern equipments in order to give the best service to our customers.

SALES DEPARTMENT

We know your industry, your applications and your needs. For this reason, our sales department will provide you with all the technical advice your company might need from the first moment.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

A team of engineers, devoted exclusively to the development of new products, assures our commitment to supply the best solutions to all your demands.

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INFO



MANUFACTURE

The belts manufactured by Eurobelt are moulded with technical plastics which constitute a structure of pieces of injection that makes it be the suitable support for the transport of food and industrial products.

The quality of our products is obtained by using upto-date equipments and plastic materials in all the manufacture process.

In order to be able to offer the best delivery time in the market, Eurobelt has an area of 4,000 square metres to store the parts that will make up your conveyor belt.

DISPATCH

Once your belt has been finished, our shipping department carries out the last check before packing.

Eurobelt uses the most modern packing methods so that your product do not suffer any damage during the transport.

COMMITMENT

Eurobelt guarantees a delivery time of 5 working days for your belt and, in case of urgency, less than 8 hours without any extra charge.

AFTER-SALES SERVICE

Our commitment, however, does not finish here. We will keep on working together so that your belt fulfil your expectations.





ASSEMBLY

The pieces of injection are interlaced forming lines that joined by means of connecting rods, which are fastened at their ends by extractable caps, constitute your conveyor belt.

This modular configuration allows to personalize you belt according to the needs of your application.

QUALITY

Eurobelt accomplishes quality controls and tests in all their production processes in order to offer the best product of the market.

PRODUCT RANGE

CONVEYOR BELTS

Eurobelt belts are made of modules which are joined by means of connecting rods and that constitute the transport area.

Their modular configuration allows to manufacture made-to-measure belts.



The retention system by extractable caps makes very easy the assembly and dismantling of the belt, as well as the re-use of the joining rods.



CHARACTERISTICS

Wide range of Accessories, Series and Types that combined respond to most of the requirements of internal transport.

Due to their low weight, the support structures are light and easy to handle, needing motors of lesser power, which implies an energy saving. Minimum coefficient of friction that avoids the traditional lubricant sprinkling, improving the work conditions, reducing the maintenance, and eliminating the problem of wet products.

Excellent behaviour against the chemical aggression.

Safety for workers when manipulating the product directly on the belt, avoiding the risk of accidents and improving therefore the work conditions.



ACCESSORIES

EUROBELT has a wide range of accessories for the conveyor belts to give solution to the requirements and difficulties arising sometimes in the transport systems of packed and in-bulk products.

The modular configuration of the belt enables to replace just the damaged accessory in a very short time, which implies a cost saving with regard to stops in production lines.

The materials employed in the production of the accessories have suitable characteristics depending on the work conditions: impact and wear resistance, chemical resistance, direct contact with food ...

All the accessories are in stock and their delivery time is immediate.

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SPROCKETS

Both the shape of the modules and that of the sprockets are very important in the design of the different series.

The perfect coupling of the modules to the sprockets assures a direct drive free of slips and lateral displacements, typical of the conventional traction systems.

Only the central sprocket must be fastened, as it will guide the belt avoiding lateral displacements. To make this fastening we will use the retaining rings which do not need any groove to be made in the shaft.



FLIGHTS

The flights are special modules to be inserted across the belt, providing an area of retention for the product. They are used in applications to elevate, descend or accompany the product, avoiding that it slips along the belt.



SIDE GUARDS

The side guards are plastic accessories to be inserted into the belt structure to retain the product laterally, avoiding overflows and frictions with the conveyor structure itself.

FINGER PLATES

The finger plates have been designed to be used with the Raised Rib surface in applications of intersection of lines in which it is necessary to make the transfer of the product through the finger plates system.



HOLD-DOWN ROLLERS

The hold-down rollers are used to fasten the belt vertically to the conveyor in all the inflexions. Placed in the middle of the belt, in applications in which the belt must be submerged, they avoid that the belt bents due to the flotation.

HOLD-DOWN PROFILES

In order to make the fastening of the belt and to make its sliding easier, EUROBELT has designed two types of hold-down profiles, with different geometries, but with the same uses and services.

WEARSTRIPS

The flat wearstrips are fastened by means of flatheaded plastic screws, which provides a smooth surface free of any hooking.



MATERIALS

POLYACETAL

With a specific weight of 1.5 approximately, the technical polyacetals are the thermoplastics with the lowest coefficient of friction. That is why it is the material used in accumulation tables for all kind of containers, as damages and crushing on their surfaces are avoided.

Its great mechanical resistance enables the polyacetal to transport heavy loads.

It can support temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +90 °C, and it has a great resistance to penetration, so that it is used in manipulation processes in which it exists the possibility of cuts and impacts to take place.

Good chemical resistance: to solvents, greases, and an extensive list of chemical agents.

It fulfils the regulations of the F.D.A. to be used in food processing applications.

The electrically conductive polyacetal stands out for its low electric resistance. It is the suitable material to dispel the electrostatic charges originated in the transport of containers or cans, due to the friction among themselves or with the belt. The use of this material together with metallic or electric-conductivematerial wearstrips makes easy the discharge to earth of the belt through the conveyor.

POLYPROPYLENE

With a specific weight of approximately 0.9, it floats in the water, and it is the material employed in most of the applications as it can bear temperatures ranging from +1 °C to +104 °C, as well as it is extremely resistant to traction.

It has an excellent chemical resistance to almost all acids and concentrated bases, salts and detergents. That is why it is essential to be used in environments involving those types of substances.

Though it has a resistance to impact close to 10 Kj/m² (DIN 53453), it becomes fragile under a temperature of +5 $^{\circ}$ C.

It fulfils the F.D.A. regulations to be used in food processing applications.

The electrically conductive polypropylene is used to discharge the electrostatic charges through the conveyor structure. It is suitable for applications of transport of people and machine/worker parallel movement.

We have a black Polypropylene available, resistant to UV rays, to be used outdoors.





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NDUST

POLYETHYLENE

With a specific weight of 0.95 approximately, it floats in the water.

It is the most suitable material for freezing processes as it can support temperatures ranging from -50 °C to +65 °C.

It stands out for its excellent resistance to impact, flexibility and resistance to fatigue.

Good chemical resistance to many acids and concentrated bases, salts and detergents.

Its low coefficient of friction provides excellent sliding properties, minimum adherence and absorption.

It fulfils the F.D.A. regulations to be used in applications of food processing.

We have a black Polyethylene, resistant to UV rays, to be used outdoors and at low temperatures.

THERMOPLASTIC RUBBER

The thermoplastic rubber has good friction properties. It is used to achieve a maximum friction in the surface of the belt. It is ideal for inclined conveyors.

Resistant to oil and chemical products.

Wide temperature range, from -40 °C to +103 °C.

Hardness SHORE A 64.

It fulfils the regulations of the F.D.A. to be used in food processing applications.







NYLON

Its main characteristic is the resistance to wear in highly abrasive environments, as well as the resistance to high temperatures.

It is mainly used in the manufacture of finger plates and anti-abrasion rods.

Resistance to traction between 400-600 Kg/cm²

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TABLE OF MATERIALS AND COLOURS IN STOCK

	_	Polypropylene		Polyethylene		Polyacetal					
Series	Гуре	white	grey	blue	black	natural	blue	black	white	blue	natural
	Flat Top										
	Flush Grid										
20	Raised Rib										
20	Friction Top										
	Trian										
	Sliding Rollers										
	Flat Top										
A24	Flush Grid										
	Raised Rib										
	Flat Top										
	Perforated Flat Top										
30	Flush Grid										
	Raised Rib										
	Sliding Rollers										
31	Lateral Transfer-152.4 mm										
	Flat Top - 82.5 mm										
	Flat Top - 114.3 mm										
32	Flat Top - 152.4 mm										
	Flat Top - 190.5 mm										
	Flat Top										
	Flush Grid										
40	Non Slip										
	Sliding Rollers										
41	Raised Rib										
	Flat Top										
	Perforated Flat Top										
	Flush Grid										
	Open Grid										
50	Knurled										
	Conic										
	Friction Top										
	Conic Friction										
	Sliding Rollers										
	Flat Top										
80	Perforated Flat Top										
	Flush Grid without edge tab										
	Flush Grid with edge tab										
93	Conic										
	Conic Friction										
	Sliding Rollers										

The materials and colours that are normally in stock are those above indicated. In special cases in which it is needed a belt in a material or colour different from those above mentioned, you should ask directly to EUROBELT.

Pitch	20 mm	
Drive system	Central	
Belt width	Multiples of 8 mm	
Advised minimum width	120 mm	
Rod diameter Ø 4.6 mm		













SERIES 20 FLAT TOP



Pitch	20 mm
Surface	Flat Top
Open area	0%
Thickness	10 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 8 mm
Advised minimum width	120 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,000	+1 to +104	5.75	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	500	-50 to +65	5.85	natural
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,150	+1 to +90	8.31	blue



- Metal detectors
- Reject by weight control
- Magnetic elevators
- Plastic film wrapping
- Accumulation tables



Thanks to its closed surface, it is the suitable belt for all those applications in which it is not necessary any drainage through the belt and / or the product to be transported is small.

Its completely flat surface avoids the falls of product and the resulting blockage of the line.



SERIES 20 FLUSH GRID



Pitch	20 mm
Surface	Flush Grid
Open area	32%
Thickness	9 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 8 mm
Advised minimum width	120 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,000	+1 to +104	4.20	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	500	-50 to +65	4.57	natural
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,150	+1 to +90	6.32	blue



- Metal detectors
- Drying tunnels
- Selection tables
- Casing
- Sewage filter
- Loaders of tunnel ovens



It has a grille-shaped configuration, with a 32% of open area and a surface completely smooth.

It is ideal for applications in which a drainage through the belt is needed, avoiding any accumulation of particles on its surface.

It implies an easier cleaning due to the possibility of applying water under pressure through the belt.

SERIES 20 RAISED RIB



Pitch	20 mm
Surface	Raised Rib
Open area	32%
Thickness	15 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 8 mm
Advised minimum width	120 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,000	+1 to +104	6.05	grey
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,150	+1 to +90	9.25	blue



- Metal detectors
- Casing
- Sewage filter
- Accumulation tables
- Cooling lines



It has been designed to make transferences of product by using finger plates.

With a grille-shaped configuration, and a 32% of open area, it is suitable for applications needing a drainage through the belt and/or a smaller surface of contact with the product.



SERIES 20 FRICTION TOP



Pitch	20 mm
Surface	Friction Top
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 8 mm
Advised minimum width	120 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар

Surface of the belt	Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Available colours in stock
Flat Top	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,000	+1 to +103	white - grey
Flat Top	Polyethylene	Polyethylene	500	-40 to +65	natural
Flat Top	Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,150	+1 to +90	blue
Flush Grid	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,000	+1 to +103	white - grey
Flush Grid	Polyethylene	Polyethylene	500	-40 to +65	natural
Flush Grid	Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,150	+1 to +90	blue



- Non-slip conveyors
- Aerial transport and distribution of boxes
- Elevators



Belt with modules manufactured in a special thermo-rubber, with unbeatable characteristics of friction that enables to do elevating and/or descending conveyors with maximum inclinations.

Hardness SHORE A 64.

SERIES 20 SLIDING ROLLERS



Ditate	00
Pitch	20 mm
Surface	Sliding Rollers
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 8 mm
Advised minimum width	120 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар
Diameter of small roller	Ø 15 mm
Width of small roller	4,9 mm
Material of small roller	Polyacetal

Surface	Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Available colours in stock
Flush Grid	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,000	+1 to +90	white - grey
Flush Grid	Polyethylene	Polyethylene	500	-40 to +65	natural
Flush Grid	Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,150	+1 to +90	blue





The small rollers inserted on its surface, that revolve whenever there is accumulation, avoid crushing and damages in the base of the product.

This belt has been designed mainly to solve problems of transport of boxes, containers, etc.

SERIES 20



SERIES 20 TRIAN



Pitch	20 mm
Surface	Trian
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 8 mm
Advised minimum width	120 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm

Surface	Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Available colours in stock
Flat Top	Polyethylene	Polyethylene	500	-50 to +65	natural
Flush Grid	Polyethylene	Polyethylene	500	-50 to +65	natural



- Liquid injection machines
- Elevation to acid towers
- Icing of frozen products
- Freezing tunnels

With its pitch of 20 mm, we can make transferences of small diameter. It has two transversal edges from side to side of the belt in order to prevent the product from sticking to the belt.

SPROCKETS





N° of teeth	Pitch	Bo	ore 🛛	Hub	Matariala
Т	Ø	mm	inch	width	Wateriais
8	52.5	20	-	24	Delypropylone
16	102.5	40	-	40	Polyacetal
24	153.5	40 60	-	40	Stainless steel

We have plastic sprockets for round shaft with and without keyway.

We also have sprockets to be used with motor drum in applications needing a special cleaning or in conveyors in which it is not possible to place the motor in the outside due to problems of space or safety.



RETAINING RINGS



The fastening of the central sprocket is made by retaining rings manufactured in AISI-316 stainless steel. Their design allows an easy installation without dismatling or grooving the shaf. They are fastened through a screw that remains perfectly fixed in the ring.

Bore ∅	Screws
20	M 5 x 5
40	M 6 x 6
60	M 6 x 6

SERIES 20



DESIGN DATA



When building conveyors you should respect the distances appearing in the table depending on the sprocket size:

Pitch Ø	А	B max.	C max.
52.5	20	28	65
102.5	46	50	110
153.5	72	65	155

А	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the centre of the shaft.
В	Distance between the vertical of the shaft and the beginning of the sliding surface.
С	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the support of the return way.

INSTALLATION



You must put 1 sprocket in the middle fastened with 2 retaining rings. Then you should put the same quantity of sprockets, without any fastening, at each side of that central sprocket. You should proceed the same way in both shafts.

To calculate the necessary minimum quantity of sprockets for the drive shaft as well as for the idle one, the next formula has been used:

Minimum quantitu	Belt width (mm)
minimum quantity.	70 mm

This quantity must always be odd.

FLIGHTS AND SIDE GUARDS



Accessories	h	Materials
90° right flight	25 50	Polypropylene Polyethylene Polyacetal
Side guards	50	Polypropylene Polyethylene Polyacetal

The flights are plastic accessories to be inserted across the belt. They are used to push the product in ascent, descent or accompaniment applications, avoiding that it slips along the belt.

The side guards are plastic accessories to be inserted into the belt structure to retain the product laterally, avoiding overflows and frictions with the conveyor structure itself.

It is possible to cut down the standard height for special applications.

90° RIGHT FLIGHT



SIDE GUARDS





BELT ONLY WITH FLIGHTS



The distance between the side edges of the belt and the flights (indent) must be a multiple of 8 mm, being 16 mm the minimum.

The pitch of flights in Series 20 has to be a multiple of 40 mm.

BELT WITH FLIGHTS AND SIDE GUARDS



If the belt has both Flights and Side Guards, the minimum distance between them (A) will be:

- 8 mm if the indent is a multiple of 8 (minimum indent to be 16 mm)

- 4 mm if the indent is a multiple of 8 mm + 4 (minimum indent to be 20 mm)

FINGER PLATES





Materials	Colours	N° of teeth	N⁰ of holes	Screw dimension
Nylon	Black	13	2	6 x 10
Polyacetal	Grey	13	2	0 2 19

They have been designed to be used with the Raised Rib belt in applications of intersection of lines in which it is necessary to transfer the product by means of finger plates.

The finger plates are manufactured in nylon and have 13 teeth. These teeth couple perfectly among the projecting ribs of the belt, allowing the constant flow of product as the belt is engaged. They avoid the use of conventional dead plates and consequently the problems by stumbling and fall of the product.

They have two fastening holes that enable little displacements to achieve a better coupling with the belt. Those holes are located so that they reduce to the minimum the vibrations owing to the turn of the belt over the sprockets.

The finger plates can be easily installed in the structure of the conveyor putting a screw in each hole. The dimensions of these screws are: M 6×19 mm.

DESIGN DATA



INSTALLATION



SERIES 20



HOLD-DOWN PROFILES AND WEARSTRIPS



To make the fastening and the support of the belt, EUROBELT has designed two types of hold-down profiles with different geometries, but with the same uses and services.

These profiles, with a low coefficient of friction, are placed between the belt and the structure of the conveyor, reducing the wear of the surfaces in contact, which contributes to prolong the life of the belt.

EUROBELT offers all the hold-down profiles in special polyethylenes with very good sliding properties and an excellent resistance to impact.

The flat wearstrips are fastened by means of flatheaded plastic screws, which contributes to obtain a smooth surface free of any possibility of hooking. The dimensions of those screws are: M 6 x 25 mm.

Due to their dovetail design, they can adapt to possible longitudinal contractions and expansions of the belt.

With regard to the wearstrips arrangement, you should choose an appropriate configuration according to the transport requirements.

The distance between supports should not exceed 180 mm in the transport way or 200 mm in the return way.

PROFILES IN L



PROFILES IN U



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WEARSTRIPS



Accessories	Dimensions	Materials
Profiles in L	40 X 20 X 2,000 35 X 12 X 2,000	Polyethylene
Profiles in U	20 X 30 X 2,000 20 X 14 X 2,000	Polyethylene
Wearstrips	6 x 32 x 500	Polyacetal Polyethylene Conductive polyethylene

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TABLE OF SPROCKETS AND WEARSTRIPS

Belt nominal width (mm)		Minimum quantity of sprockets per	Minimum quantity of wearstrips	
width	(11111)	shaft	Transport way	Return way
32	100	1	2	2
101	210	3	2	2
211	350	5	4	2
351	490	7	6	3
491	630	9	8	4
631	770	11	10	4
771	910	13	12	5
911	1,050	15	14	6
1,051	1,190	17	16	7
1,191	1,330	19	18	7
1,331	1,470	21	20	8
1,471	1,610	23	22	9
1,611	1,750	25	24	10
1,751	1,890	27	26	11
1,891	2,030	29	28	11
2,031	2,170	31	30	12
2,171	2,310	33	32	13
2,311	2,450	35	34	14
2,451	2,590	37	36	14
2,591	2,730	39	38	15
2,731	2,870	41	40	16
2,871	3,010	43	42	17
3,011	3,150	45	44	18
3,151	3,290	47	46	18
3,291	3,430	49	48	19
3,431	3,570	51	50	20
3,571	3,710	53	52	21
3,711	3,850	55	54	21
3,851	3,990	57	56	22



To calculate the minimum quantity of sprockets required both in the drive shaft and in the idle one, you should divide the belt width (in mm) by 70 mm.

This amount must always be odd.



To calculate the quantity of supports, the weight of the product to be transported must be taken into account.

The distance between supports should not exceed 180 mm in the transport way or 200 mm in the return way.

Pitch	24 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm
Widths with one module	Up to 200 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm







Two of the most important concerns in the conveyor belts market are: getting a safe traction as well as an easy cleaning. At EUROBELT we have developed the new SERIES A24 which fulfils with accuracy both technological challenges:

A bigger opening of the links in the turns avoids the retention or accumulation of dirtiness.

The completely smooth back side of the belt enables to take water and dirtiness to the edges in an easy and quick way.

The completely open ends increase the efficiency in cleaning and allows to work in the best sanitary conditions.

The teeth of the sprockets have two parts clearly different. The drive part, where the tooth is directly in contact with both faces of the module providing the suitable traction, and the transversal stoppage part that avoids movements of the sprocket along the shaft.



SERIES A24 FLAT TOP



Pitch	24 mm
Surface	Flat Top
Open area	0%
Thickness	11 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm
Widths with one module	Up to 200 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,283	+1 to +104	5.80	white - blue - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	350	-50 to +65	5.96	natural - blue
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,000	+1 to +90	8.37	natural - blue
Polyacetal	Polyethylene	1,699	-40 to +65	8.41	natural - blue



- Control and inspection
- Metal detectors
- Accumulation tables
- Bottles feeding
- Plastic film wrapping



The completely smooth back side of the belt enables to take water and dirtiness to the edges quickly and easily. Its ends are totally opened which increases the efficiency when cleaning and allows working in the best sanitary conditions.

A bigger opening of the links in the turns avoids the retention or accumulation of dirtiness.

SERIES A24



SERIES A24 FLUSH GRID



Pitch	24 mm
Surface	Flush Grid
Open area	30%
Thickness	11 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm
Widths with one module	Up to 200 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	753	+1 to +104	4.90	white - blue - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	260	-50 to +65	5.12	natural - blue
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	1,850	+1 to +90	7.10	natural - blue
Polyacetal	Polyethylene	1,414	-40 to +65	7.14	natural - blue





- Drying tunnels
- Loaders of tunnel ovens
- Selection tables
- Casing
- Washers
- Defreezing applications



Its oval holes of 9.5×3 mm provide a 30% of open area. It is used for applications involving drainage of liquids or passage of air through the belt, for drying or unfreezing of products.

SERIES A24 RAISED RIB



Pitch	24 mm
Surface	Raised Rib
Open area	30%
Contact area	32%
Thickness	17 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm
Widths with one module	Up to 200 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	950	+1 to +104	6.45	grey
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	1,850	+1 to +90	9.90	blue
Polyacetal	Polyethylene	1,700	-40 to +65	9.94	blue





- Palletisers and depalletisers
- Icing of frozen products
- Cooling lines
- Accumulation tables



This belt has been designed mainly to be used with finger plates.

The ribs that rise up 6 mm over the module are interlaced so that they provide a greater resistance as well as a better sliding conditions for the product.

SERIES A24



INFO

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40-41

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DATA



SPROCKETS





N° of teeth	Pitch	Bore 🗹		Hub	Matariala
Т	Ø	mm	inch	width	Materials
7	55.31	20	-	20	
13	100.25	40	1.5"	40	
20	153.41	40 60	1.5"	40	Polypropylene Polyacetal Stainless steel
25	191.48	40 60 90	1.5"	40	

We have plastic sprockets for round shaft with and without keyway.

We also have sprockets to be used with motor drum in applications needing a special cleaning or in conveyors in which it is not possible to place the motor in the outside due to problems of space or safety.

RETAINING RINGS



The fastening of the central sprocket is made by retaining rings manufactured in AISI-316 stainless steel. Their design allows an easy installation without dismantling or grooving the shaft. They are fastened through a screw that remains perfectly fixed in the ring.

Bore ☑	Screws
20	M 5 x 5
40	M 6 x 6
60	M 6 x 6
90	M 6 x 6

SERIES A24





In the building of conveyors, the distances appearing in the table should be respected depending on the sprocket size:

Pitch Ø	А	B max.	C max.
55.31	22	25	55
100.25	46	40	100
153.41	72	50	155
191.48	91	60	195

А	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the centre of the shaft.
В	Distance between the vertical of the shaft and the beginning of the sliding surface.
С	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the support of the return way.

INSTALLATION



You must put 1 sprocket in the middle fastened with 2 retaining rings. Then you should put the same quantity of sprockets, without any fastening, at each side of that central sprocket. You should proceed the same way in both shafts.

To calculate the necessary minimum quantity of sprockets for the drive shaft as well as for the idle one, the next formula has been used:

Minimum quantity:	Belt width (mm)	
	100 mm	

This quantity must always be odd.

FLIGHTS AND SIDE GUARDS



Accessories	h	Materials
90° right flight	25 50	Polypropylene Polyethylene Polyacetal
Side guards	50	Polypropylene Polyethylene Polyacetal

90° RIGHT FLIGHT



SIDE GUARDS



The flights are plastic accessories to be inserted across the belt. They are used to push the product in ascent, descent or accompaniment applications, avoiding that it slips along the belt.

The side guards are plastic accessories to be inserted into the belt structure to retain the product laterally, avoiding overflows and frictions with the conveyor structure itself.

It is possible to cut down the standard height for special applications.



BELT ONLY WITH FLIGHTS



BELT WITH FLIGHTS AND SIDE GUARDS

А

INDENT

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The distance between the side edges of the belt and the flights (indent) must be a multiple of 10 mm, being 20 mm the minimum.

The pitch of flights along the belt will be a multiple of 48 mm.

INFO

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ΑΤΑ

INDUSTRY

A 10 mm if A 5 mm if t

If the belt has both Flights and Side Guards, the minimum distance between them (A) will be:

- 10 mm if the indent is a multiple of 10 mm
- 5 mm if the indent is a multiple of 10 mm + 5

FINGER PLATES





Materials	Colours	Nº of teeth	Nº of holes	Screw dimension
Nylon	Black	15	2	6 x 10
Polyacetal	Grey	1 15	3	0 X 19

DESIGN DATA

They have been designed to be used with the Raised Rib belts in applications in which it is necessary to transfer the product by means of finger plates.

The finger plates are manufactured in nylon and have 15 teeth. These teeth couple perfectly among the projecting ribs of the belt, allowing the constant flow of product as the belt is engaged. They avoid the use of conventional dead plates and consequently the problems by stumbling and fall of the product.

They have three fastening holes that enable little displacements to achieve a better coupling with the belt.

Those holes are located so that they reduce to the minimum the vibrations owing to the turn of the belt over the sprockets.

The finger plates can be easily installed in the structure of the conveyor putting a screw in each hole. The dimensions of these screws are: M 6×19 mm.



INSTALLATION



SERIES A24



HOLD-DOWN PROFILES AND WEARSTRIPS



To make the fastening and the support of the belt, EUROBELT has designed two types of hold-down profiles, with different geometries, but with the same uses and services.

These profiles, with a low coefficient of friction, are placed between the belt and the structure of the conveyor, reducing the wear of the surfaces in contact, which contributes to prolong the life of the belt.

EUROBELT offers all the hold-down profiles in special polyethylenes, with very good sliding properties and an excellent resistance to impact.

The flat wearstrips are fastened by means of flatheaded plastic screws, which contributes to obtain a smooth surface free of any possibility of hooking. The dimensions of those screws are: M 6 x 25 mm.

Due to their dovetail design, they can adapt to possible longitudinal contractions and expansions of the belt.

With regard to the wearstrips arrangement, you should choose an appropriate configuration according to the transport requirements.

The distance between supports should not exceed 180 mm in the transport way or 200 mm in the return way.

PROFILES IN L



PROFILES IN U



WEARSTRIPS



Accessories	Dimensions	Materials
Profiles in L	40 X 20 X 2,000 35 X 12 X 2,000	Polyethylene
Profiles in U	20 X 30 X 2,000 20 X 14 X 2,000	Polyethylene
Wearstrips	6 x 32 x 500	Polyacetal Polyethylene Conductive polyethylene

INFO

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NDUSTRY

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TABLE OF SPROCKETS AND WEARSTRIPS

Belt nominal width (mm)		Minimum quantity of	Minimum quantity of wearstrips	
, in a constant			Transport way	Return way
40	100	1	2	2
101	300	3	2	2
301	500	5	4	3
501	700	7	6	4
701	900	9	8	5
901	1,100	11	10	6
1,101	1,300	13	12	7
1,301	1,500	15	14	8
1,501	1,700	17	16	9
1,701	1,900	19	18	11
1,901	2,100	21	20	12
2,101	2,300	23	22	13
2,301	2,500	25	24	14
2,501	2,700	27	26	15
2,701	2,900	29	28	16
2,901	3,100	31	30	17
3,101	3,300	33	32	18
3,301	3,500	35	34	19
3,501	3,700	37	36	21
3,701	3,900	39	38	22
3,901	4,100	41	40	23

To calculate the minimum quantity of sprockets required both in the drive shaft and in the idle one, you should divide the belt width (in mm) by 100 mm.

This amount must always be odd

To calculate the quantity of supports, the weight of the product to be transported must be taken into account.

The distance between supports should not exceed 180 mm in the transport way or 200 mm in the return way.
Pitch	30 mm		
Drive system	Central		
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm		
Advised minimum width	150 mm		
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm		











SERIES 30 FLAT TOP



Pitch	30 mm
Surface	Flat Top
Open area	0%
Thickness	10 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,100	+1 to +104	5.31	white - grey - blue
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	600	-50 to +65	5.62	natural
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,250	+1 to +90	7.93	blue



- Control and inspection
- High speed lines
- Accumulation tables
- Bottles feeding
- Elevators of residues
- Packaging lines



With a closed surface, it is the suitable belt for all those applications in which it is not necessary any drainage through the belt and / or the product to be transported is small.

Its completely flat surface avoids the falls of product and the resulting blockage of the line.

SERIES 30



SERIES 30 PERFORATED FLAT TOP



Pitch	30 mm	
Surface	Perforated Flat Top	
Open area	17%	
Thickness	10 mm	
Dimensions of openings	2 x 5 mm - 2 x 8 mm	
Drive system	Central	
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm	
Advised minimum width	150 mm	
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm	
Retention system	Сар	

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,100	+1 to +104	5.01	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	600	-50 to +65	5.20	natural
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,250	+1 to +90	7.33	blue







With a 17% open area, it has a completely smooth surface with small, straight, and grille-shaped openings without structural obstacles.

This is the suitable belt for applications needing a drainage through the belt and in which the product to be transported is small.

INDUSTRY

SERIES 30 FLUSH GRID



Pitch	30 mm
Surface	Flush Grid
Open area	41%
Thickness	9 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,100	+1 to +104	3.71	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	600	-50 to +65	4.00	natural
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,250	+1 to +90	5.60	blue



- Tyre production lines
- Defreezing
- Washers
- Turning round of boxes



It has a grille-shaped configuration, with a 41% of open area and a completely smooth surface.

It is ideal for applications in which it is needed a drainage through the belt, avoiding any accumulation of particles on its surface.

The cleaning by applying air or water under pressure through the belt is very easy.



SERIES 30 RAISED RIB



Pitch	30 mm
Surface	Raised Rib
Open area	41%
Thickness	15 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,100	+1 to +104	5.44	grey
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,250	+1 to +90	8.30	blue





- Casing
- Coolers
- Palletisers and depalletisers
- Icing of frozen products
- Plastic film wrapping



It has been designed to transfer products by means of finger plates.

Thanks to its even, ribbed surface it is recommended for accumulation of containers of uncertain stability when it is necessary the use of finger plates. 60

SERIES 30 SLIDING ROLLERS



Pitch	30 mm
Surface	Sliding Rollers
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар
Diameter of small roller	Ø 15 mm
Width of small roller	4,9 mm
Material of small roller	Polyacetal

Surface	Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Available colours in stock
Flush Grid	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,100	+1 to +90	white - grey
Flush Grid	Polyethylene	Polyethylene	600	-40 to +65	natural
Flush Grid	Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,250	+1 to +90	blue







The small rollers inserted on its surface, that revolve whenever there is accumulation, avoid crushing and damages in the base of the product.

It has been designed mainly to solve problems of transport of boxes, containers, etc.

SERIES 30



INFO

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A24

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31-32

40-41

50

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DATA

INDUSTRY













SPROCKETS







	N° of teeth	I° of teeth Pitch		Bore 🗹		Matariala
	Т	T Ø	mm	inch	width	Waterials
	6	60	25	-	24	
	11	106.5	40	1.5"	40	
	16	153.5	40 60	1.5" 2.5"	40	Polypropylene Polyacetal Stainless steel
	20	191.5	40 60 90	1.5"	40	



We have plastic sprockets for round shaft with and without keyway.

We also have sprockets to be used with motor drum in applications needing a special cleaning or in conveyors in which it is not possible to place the motor in the outside due to problems of space or safety.



RETAINING RINGS



The fastening of the central sprocket is made by retaining rings manufactured in AISI-316 stainless steel. Their design allows an easy installation without dismatling or grooving the shaft. They are fastened through a screw that remains perfectly fixed in the ring.

Bore ∅	Screws
25	M 5 x 5
40	M 6 x 6
60	M 6 x 6
90	M 6 x 6

SERIES 30



DESIGN DATA



In the building of conveyors, the distances appearing in the table should be respected depending on the sprocket size:

Pitch Ø	А	B max.	C max.
60	25	30	65
106.5	48	50	110
153.5	73	65	155
191.5	91	75	195

А	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the centre of the shaft.
В	Distance between the vertical of the shaft and the beginning of the sliding surface.
С	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the support of the return way.

INSTALLATION



You must put 1 sprocket in the middle fastened with 2 retaining rings. Then you should put the same quantity of sprockets, without any fastening, at each side of that central sprocket. You should proceed the same way in both shafts.

To calculate the necessary minimum quantity of sprockets for the drive shaft as well as for the idle one, the next formula has been used:

Minimum quantitu	Belt width (mm)		
minimum quantity.	100 mm		

This quantity must always be odd.

FLIGHTS AND SIDE GUARDS



Accessories	h	Materials
90° right flight	25 50	Polypropylene Polyethylene Polyacetal
Side guards	50	Polypropylene Polyethylene Polyacetal

The flights are plastic accessories to be inserted across the belt. They are used to push the product in ascent, descent or accompaniment applications, avoiding that it slips along the belt.

The side guards are plastic accessories to be inserted into the belt structure to retain the product laterally, avoiding overflows and frictions with the conveyor structure itself.

It is possible to cut down the standard height for special applications.

90° RIGHT FLIGHT



SIDE GUARDS





BELT ONLY WITH FLIGHTS



The distance between the side edges of the belt and the flights (indent) must be a multiple of 10 mm, being 20 mm the minimum.

The pitch of flights along the belt will be a multiple of 60 mm.

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INFO

31-32

40-41

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If the belt has both Flights and Side Guards, the minimum distance between them (A) will be:

- 10 mm if the indent is a multiple of 10 mm (minimum indent to be 20 mm)

- 5 mm if the indent is a multiple of 10 mm + 5 (minimum indent to be 25 mm)

BELT WITH FLIGHTS AND SIDE GUARDS



08

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INDUSTR

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FINGER PLATES





Materials	Colours	N° of teeth	N⁰ of holes	Screw dimension
Nylon	Black	15	2	6 x 10
Polyacetal	Grey	15	5	0 X 19

They have been designed to be used with the Raised Rib belts in applications in which it is necessary to transfer the product by means of finger plates.

The finger plates are manufactured in nylon and have 15 teeth. These teeth couple perfectly among the projecting ribs of the belt, allowing the constant flow of product as the belt is engaged. They avoid the use of conventional dead plates and consequently the problems by stumbling and fall of the product.

They have three fastening holes that enable little displacements to achieve a better coupling with the belt.

Those holes are located so that they reduce to the minimum the vibrations owing to the turn of the belt over the sprockets.

The finger plates can be easily installed in the structure of the conveyor putting a screw in each hole. The dimensions of these screws are: M 6 x 19 mm.

DESIGN DATA



INSTALLATION



SERIES 30



HOLD-DOWN PROFILES AND WEARSTRIPS



To make the fastening and the support of the belt, EUROBELT has designed two types of hold-down profiles, with different geometries, but with the same uses and services.

These profiles, with a low coefficient of friction, are placed between the belt and the structure of the conveyor, reducing the wear of the surfaces in contact, which contributes to prolong the life of the belt.

EUROBELT offers all the hold-down profiles in special polyethylenes, with very good sliding properties and an excellent resistance to impact.

The flat wearstrips are fastened by means of flatheaded plastic screws, which provides a smooth surface free of any possibility of hooking. The dimensions of those screws are: M 6 x 25 mm.

Due to their dovetail design, they can adapt to possible longitudinal contractions and expansions of the belt.

With regard to the wearstrips arrangement, you should choose an appropriate configuration according to the transport requirements.

The distance between supports should not exceed 180 mm in the transport way or 200 mm in the return way.

PROFILES IN L



PROFILES IN U



WEARSTRIPS



Accessories	Dimensions	Materials
Profiles in L	40 X 20 X 2,000 35 X 12 X 2,000	Polyethylene
Profiles in U	20 X 30 X 2,000 20 X 14 X 2,000	Polyethylene
Wearstrips	6 x 32 x 500	Polyacetal Polyethylene Conductive polyethylene

INFO

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NDUSTR

TABLE OF SPROCKETS AND WEARSTRIPS

Belt nominal width (mm)		Minimum quantity of	Minimum quantity of wearstrips	
	()		Transport way	Return way
40	100	1	2	2
101	300	3	2	2
301	500	5	4	3
501	700	7	6	4
701	900	9	8	5
901	1,100	11	10	6
1,101	1,300	13	12	7
1,301	1,500	15	14	8
1,501	1,700	17	16	9
1,701	1,900	19	18	11
1,901	2,100	21	20	12
2,101	2,300	23	22	13
2,301	2,500	25	24	14
2,501	2,700	27	26	15
2,701	2,900	29	28	16
2,901	3,100	31	30	17
3,101	3,300	33	32	18
3,301	3,500	35	34	19
3,501	3,700	37	36	21
3,701	3,900	39	38	22
3,901	4,100	41	40	23



To calculate the minimum quantity of sprockets required both in the drive shaft and in the idle one, you should divide the belt width (in mm) by 100 mm.

This amount must always be odd

To calculate the quantity of supports, the weight of the product to be transported must be taken into account.

The distance between supports should not exceed 180 mm in the transport way or 200 mm in the return way.

Pitch	30 mm	
Lower guides	8 mm	
Drive system	Central	
Belt width - Series 31	152,4 mm	
Belt width - Series 32	82,5 - 114,3 - 152,4 - 190,5 mm	
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm	





The EUROBELT belts of only one module are more noiseless and lighter than the chain lines.

Their maintenance is considerably reduced as it is not necessary the use of any type of lubricant to obtain a good performance.

Lateral transfer without accidental falls caused by overturning - No need to use any transfer element - Better stability and excellent movement of containers

Maximum resistance in the accumulation of containers - Avoids damages on the containers' surface High speed lines with no need of using lubrication - Better working conditions - Considerable reduction of costs - No more problems with wet containers



SERIES 31 LATERAL TRANSFER



Pitch	30 mm
Surface	Flat Top
Open area	0%
Thickness	10 mm
Lower guides	8 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	152,4 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар

Belt width (mm)	Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Lineal meter weight (kg)
152.4	Acetal	Polypropylene	2,250	+1 to +90	1.13





Belt with a 30 mm pitch and with one-only-piece geometry, 152.4 mm wide. It has one of its edges bevelled, to make easier the approach to the belt delivering the product, and lower guides in order to assure its alignment.

It has been designed to make lateral dynamic transferences of containers in perpendicular intersections of lines.



SERIES 32 FLAT TOP



Pitch	30 mm
Surface	Flat Top
Open area	0%
Thickness	10 mm
Lower guides	8 mm
Drive system	Central
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Сар

Belt width (mm)	Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Lineal meter weight (kg)
82.5	Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,250	+1 to +90	0.70
114.3	Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,250	+1 to +90	0.90
152.4	Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,250	+1 to +90	1.15
190.5	Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,250	+1 to +90	1.43





Belt with 30 mm pitch and with a geometry of only one part in different widths: 82,5 - 114,3 - 152,4 - 190,5 mm.

It has two lower guides to keep the belt aligned by counteracting the side forces. 30

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INDUSTRY

SPROCKETS







N° of teeth	Pitch	Bore 🗹		Hub	Matariala
Т	Ø	mm	inch	width	Materials
6	60	25	-	24	
11	106.5	40	1.5"	40	
16	153.5	40 60	1.5" 2.5"	40	Polypropylene Polyacetal Stainless steel
20	191.5	40 60 90	1.5"	40	



We have plastic sprockets for round shaft with and without keyway.

We also have sprockets to be used with motor drum in applications needing a special cleaning or in conveyors in which it is not possible to place the motor in the outside due to problems of space or safety.

RETAINING RINGS



The fastening of the central sprocket is made by retaining rings manufactured in AISI-316 stainless steel. Their design allows an easy installation without dismantling or grooving the shaft. They are fastened through a screw that remains perfectly fixed in the ring.

Bore ☑	Screws
25	M 5 x 5
40	M 6 x 6
60	M 6 x 6
90	M 6 x 6

SERIES 31 - 32



DESIGN DATA



In the building of conveyors, the distances appearing in the table should be respected depending on the sprocket size:

Ø Pitch	А	B max.	C max.
60	25	30	65
106.5	48	50	110
153.5	73	65	155
191.5	91	75	195

А	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the centre of the shaft.
В	Distance between the vertical of the shaft and the beginning of the sliding surface.
С	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the support of the return way.

INSTALLATION



You must put 1 sprocket in the middle fastened with 2 retaining rings. Then you should put the same quantity of sprockets, without any fastening, at each side of that central sprocket. You should proceed the same way in both shafts.

INDUSTRY

TRANSFERENCES WITH BELT



By using the Series 31 Lateral-Transfer Flat Top, dynamic and smooth lateral transferences can be carried out with no need of finger plates.

With one of its edges bevelled we manage to bring nearer the belts taking part in the transference, whereas the lower guides keep the belt aligned.

It has been designed for those applications in which we want to avoid the retention of containers in the transference area as well as to achieve more efficiency in their movement.



Pitch	40 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 6 mm











SERIES 40 FLAT TOP



40 mm
Flat Top
0%
16 mm
Central
Multiples of 10 mm
Up to 200 mm
150 mm
Ø6mm
Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	3,600	+1 to +104	11.01	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	2,730	-50 to +65	11.34	natural
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	4,910	+1 to +90	16.42	blue





- Positioning for welding
- Transport of delicate pieces
- Accumulation of containers
- Swan-necked elevators



With a closed surface, it is the suitable belt for all those applications not needing any drainage through the belt and / or in which the product to be transported is small.

Its great mechanical resistance make it be ideal for applications having big transport lengths or bearing very heavy loads.



SERIES 40 FLUSH GRID



Pitch	40 mm
Surface	Flush Grid
Open area	14%
Thickness	16 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	3,600	+1 to +104	11.06	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	2,700	-50 to +65	11.25	natural
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	4,800	+1 to +90	16.05	blue





- Pasteurisers
- Big accumulation tables
- Charge of batteries
- Degreasing applications



It has a grille-shaped configuration, with a 14% open area and a completely smooth surface. Owing to the specific study carried out, it is one of the strongest belts in the market, having an excellent capacity of drainage likewise.

It is ideal for those applications in which a great belt resistance is required, for very long conveyors, and/or when there is a heavy load to be transported. **A24**

INFO

SERIES 41 RAISED RIB



Pitch	40 mm
Surface	Raised Rib
Open area	25%
Thickness	22 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	3,600	+1 to +104	12.03	grey





- Pasteurisers
- Accumulation tables
- Casing
- Palletisers and depalletisers
- Coolers



With a configuration of projecting ribs, it enables to make transferences of product by using finger plates.

The central reinforcement of the ribs allows the lateral entrance of cans, glass bottles or containers in general, avoiding their overturning as well as damages in the belt surface.



SERIES 40 NON SLIP



Pitch	40 mm
Surface	Non Slip
Open area	0%
Thickness	16 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the cross rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Conductive polypropylene	Conductive polypropylene	3,600	+1 to +104	11.97	black





- Non-slip conveyors
- Transport of people
- Transport of cars



It has a closed surface with a new relief specially designed to avoid slips. It is very easy to clean even through industrial mechanical means.

Its high resistance to traction and to chemical aggression of oils and industrial acids make it be the suitable belt for conveying people, for assembly lines in the car industry, for conveying furniture, electrical appliances, etc. 20

INFO

SERIES 40 SLIDING ROLLERS



Pitch	40 mm
Surface	Flush Grid
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 10 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Retention system	Сар
Diameter of small roller	Ø 25 mm
Width of small roller	10 mm
Material of small roller	Polyacetal

Surface	Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Available colours in stock
Flush Grid	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	3,600	+1 to +90	white - grey
Flush Grid	Polyethylene	Polyethylene	2,700	-40 to +65	natural
Flush Grid	Polyacetal	Polypropylene	4,800	+1 to +90	blue







The small rollers inserted on its surface, that revolve whenever there is accumulation, avoid crushing and damages in the base of the product.

It has been designed mainly to solve problems of transport of boxes, containers, ...

SERIES 40 - 41



INFO

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A24

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31-32

40-41

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DATA

INDUSTRY













SERIES 40 - 41

SPROCKETS



We have plastic sprockets for round shaft with and without keyway.

We also have sprockets to be used with motor drum in applications needing a special cleaning or in conveyors in which it is not possible to place the motor in the outside due to problems of space or safety.

RETAINING RINGS



The fastening of the central sprocket is made through retaining rings manufactured in AISI-316 stainless steel. Their design allows an easy installation without dismantling or grooving the shaft. They are fastened through a screw that remains perfectly fixed in the ring.

Bore ∅	Screws
40	M 6 x 6
60	M 6 x 6
90	M 6 x 6

SERIES 40 - 41



DESIGN DATA



In the building of conveyors, the distances appearing in the table should be respected depending on the sprocket size:

Pitch Ø	А	B max.	C max.
104.5	43	45	105
129.4	56	55	130
167.1	75	70	165
205	94	80	205
255.7	120	90	255

А	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the centre of the shaft.
В	Distance between the vertical of the shaft and the beginning of the sliding surface.
С	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the support of the return way.

INSTALLATION



You must put 1 sprocket in the middle fastened with 2 retaining rings. Then you should put the same quantity of sprockets, without any fastening, at each side of that central sprocket. You should proceed the same way in both shafts.

To calculate the necessary minimum quantity of sprockets for the drive shaft as well as for the idle one, the next formula has been used:

Minimum quantitu	Belt width (mm)
Minimum quantity.	150 mm

This quantity must always be odd.

FLIGHTS AND SIDE GUARDS



Accessories	h	Materials
90° right flight	25 50 75 100	Polypropylene Polyethylene Polyacetal
Bent flight	on request	Polypropylene Polyethylene
Side guards	50 75 100	Polypropylene Polyethylene Polyacetal

The flights are plastic accessories to be inserted across the belt. They are used to push the product in ascent, descent or accompaniment applications, avoiding that it slips along the belt.

The side guards are plastic accessories to be inserted into the belt structure to retain the product laterally, avoiding overflows and frictions with the conveyor structure itself.

It is possible to cut down the standard height for special applications.

90° RIGHT FLIGHT



BENT FLIGHT





SIDE GUARDS





BELT ONLY WITH FLIGHTS



The distance between the side edges of the belt and the flights (indent) must be a multiple of 10 mm, being 30 mm the minimum.

The pitch of flights in Series 40 should be a multiple of 80 mm.

BELT WITH FLIGHTS AND SIDE GUARDS



If the belt has both Flights and Side Guards, the minimum distance between them (A) will be:

- 10 mm if the indent is a multiple of 10 mm (minimum indent to be 30 mm)

- 5 mm if the indent is a multiple of 10 mm + 5 (minimum indent to be 35 mm)

INDUSTR

FINGER PLATES





Materials	Colours	N° of teeth	N⁰ of holes	Screw dimension
Nylon	Black	15	2	6 x 10
Polyacetal	Grey		5	0 X 19

They have been designed to be used with the Raised Rib belts in applications in which it is necessary to transfer the product by means finger plates.

The finger plates are manufactured in nylon and have 15 teeth. These teeth couple perfectly among the projecting ribs of the belt, allowing the constant flow of product as the belt is engaged. They avoid the use of conventional dead plates and consequently the problems by stumbling and fall of the product.

They have three fastening holes that enable little displacements to achieve a better coupling with the belt.

Those holes are located so that they reduce to the minimum the vibrations owing to the turn of the belt over the sprockets.

The finger plates can be easily installed in the structure of the conveyor putting a screw in each hole. The dimensions of these screws are: M 6×19 mm.

DESIGN DATA



INSTALLATION



SERIES 40 - 41



Ø 17.5

19

48

HOLD-DOWN ROLLERS



They are used to fasten the belt to the conveyor in all the inflexions.

In applications in which the belt must be submerged, they are placed in the middle of the belt to prevent it from getting bent due to the flotation.

They will roll along rails fastened throughout the conveyor structure. It is recommended to place wearstrips to avoid the wear owing to rolling as far as possible.

The distance between the side edge of the belt and the centre of the hold-down roller (indent) must be a multiple of 5 mm. Hold-down rollers cannot be used with the following sprockets:

N⁰ of teeth T	Bore ⊠
8	40
10	60

DESIGN DATA

40









HOLD-DOWN PROFILES AND WEARSTRIPS



To make the fastening and the support of the belt, EUROBELT has designed two types of hold-down profiles, with different geometries, but with the same uses and services.

These profiles, with a low coefficient of friction, are placed between the belt and the structure of the conveyor, reducing the wear of the surfaces in contact, which contributes to prolong the life of the belt.

EUROBELT offers all the hold-down profiles in special polyethylenes, with very good sliding properties and an excellent resistance to impact.

The flat wearstrips are fastened by means of flatheaded plastic screws, which provides a smooth surface free of any possibility of hooking. The dimensions of those screws are: M 6 x 25 mm.

Due to their dovetail design, they can adapt to possible longitudinal contractions and expansions of the belt.

With regard to the wearstrips arrangement, you should choose an appropriate configuration according to the transport requirements.

The distance between supports should not exceed 230 mm in the transport way or 300 mm in the return way.

PROFILES IN L



PROFILES IN U



WEARSTRIPS



Accessories	Dimensions	Materials
Profiles in L	40 X 20 X 2,000 35 X 12 X 2,000	Polyethylene
Profiles in U	20 X 30 X 2,000 20 X 14 X 2,000	Polyethylene
Wearstrips	6 x 32 x 500	Polyacetal Polyethylene Conductive polyethylene



TABLE OF SPROCKETS AND WEARSTRIPS

Belt nominal width (mm)		Minimum quantity of sprockets per shaft	Minimum quantity of wearstrips	
			Transport way	Return way
60	150	1	2	2
151	450	3	2	2
451	750	5	3	2
751	1,050	7	5	3
1,051	1,350	9	6	4
1,351	1,650	11	7	5
1,651	1,950	13	9	6
1,951	2,250	15	10	7
2,251	2,550	17	11	8
2,551	2,850	19	12	9
2,851	3,150	21	14	10
3,151	3,450	23	15	11
3,451	3,750	25	16	12
3,751	4,050	27	18	13



To calculate the minimum quantity of sprockets required both in the drive shaft and in the idle one, you should divide the belt width (in mm) by 150 mm.

This amount must always be odd.

To calculate the quantity of supports, the weight of the product to be transported must be taken into account.

The distance between supports should not exceed 230 mm in the transport way or 300 mm in the return way. INFO

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INDUSTRY

SERIES 40 - 41

EUROBELT


Pitch	50 mm
Drive system	HInge
Belt width	Multiples of 20 mm
Widths with one module	Up to 200 mm
Advised minimum width	40 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 6 mm



















SERIES 50 FLAT TOP



Pitch	50 mm
Surface	Flat Top
Open area	0%
Thickness	15,2 mm
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 20 mm
Widths with one module	Up to 200 mm
Advised minimum width	40 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,800	+1 to +104	7.70	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	1,100	-50 to +65	8.04	natural - blue



- Chicken frames elevation
- Swan-necked elevators
- Metal detectors
- Cheese moulds elevation
- Boiling applications



With a closed surface, completely flat and smooth, it avoids damages in the product and the blockage of the lines owing to overturning.

It is the belt most commonly used in elevating conveyors of products in bulk as well as in transport of delicate products.



SERIES 50 PERFORATED FLAT TOP



Pitch	50 mm
Surface	Perforated Flat Top
Open area	18%
Thickness	15,2 mm
Dimensions of openings	1.8 x 6 - 2 x 9 - 2 x 15 mm
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 20 mm
Widths with one module	Up to 200 mm
Advised minimum width	40 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 6 mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,800	+1 to +104	7.35	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	1,100	-50 to +65	7.67	natural -blue





- Disinfection, scalding and canning lines
- Residues filters
- Macerating and mixing applications
- Transport lines in flooded pools
- Boiling applications



With an 18% open area, it has a completely flat grille-shaped surface, with small straight openings that have no structural obstacles.

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INFO

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INDUSTRY

SERIES 50 FLUSH GRID



Pitch	50 mm
Surface	Flush Grid
Open area	40%
Thickness	16 mm
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 20 mm
Widths with one module	Up to 200 mm
Advised minimum width	40 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	2,400	+1 to +104	7.30	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	1,500	-50 to +65	7.60	natural - blue





- Degreasing applications
- Boiling applications
- Washers
- Vacuum machines
- Hydrocooling
- Cheese presses
- Drying ovens



It has a grille-shaped configuration, with a 40% open area and a completely smooth surface.

It is ideal for applications in which there are a lot of wastes left by the transported product, as their removal is very easy by means of air or water under pressure.

It is specially recommended for cooling and / or freezing tunnels.



SERIES 50 OPEN GRID



Pitch	50 mm
Surface	Open Grid
Open area	40%
Thickness	16 mm
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 20 mm
Widths with one module	Up to 200 mm
Advised minimum width	40 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Retention system	Stopper

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,800	+1 to +104	6.60	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	1,100	-50 to +65	6.89	natural - blue





- Liquid injection machines
- Elevation to acid towers
- Defreezing applications
- Icing of frozen products
- Freezing tunnels



With a pitch of 50 mm, a grille-shaped configuration, and a 40% open area, it is suitable for applications needing a drainage through the belt.

The Open Grid style has an exclusive design with two central elevations across the modules in order to achieve that the product do not adhere to the belt.

SERIES 50 KNURLED



Pitch	50 mm
Surface	Knurled
Open area	0%
Thickness	15,2 mm
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 20 mm
Widths with one module	Up to 200 mm
Advised minimum width	40 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Retention system	Stopper

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,800	+1 to +104	7.30	white - grey
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,500	+1 to +90	10.50	blue





- Non-slip conveyors
- Elevators
- Transport of people
- Transport of cars



It has a 50 mm pitch and a flat-corrugated surface that has been designed to prevent the product from adhering to the belt.

Thanks to this corrugated surface, it can be used in conveyors slightly inclined as well, preventing the product from slipping.



SERIES 50 CONIC



Pitch	50 mm
Surface	Conic
Open area	0%
Thickness	15,2 mm
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 20 mm
Widths with one module	Up to 200 mm
Advised minimum width	40 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Retention system	Stopper

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,800	+1 to +104	7.70	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	1,100	-50 to +65	8.04	natural
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	2,500	+1 to +90	10.80	blue





- Non-slip conveyors
- Elevators
- Freezing lines
- Conveyors of bones



It has a smooth surface with small elevations of pyramidal shape, that achieve a higher coefficient of friction.

These small pyramidal elevations prevent slippery products from changing their position during the transport.

SERIES 50 FRICTION TOP



Pitch	50 mm
Surface	Friction Top
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 20 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Retention system	Сар

Surface	Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Available colours in stock
Flat Top	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,800	+1 to +103	white - grey
Flat Top	Polyethylene	Polyethylene	1,100	-40 to +65	natural - blue
Flush Grid	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	2,400	+1 to +103	white - grey
Flush Grid	Polyethylene	Polyethylene	1,500	-40 to +65	natural - blue







With a pitch of 50 mm, it enables to carry out elevating and / or descending conveyors with maximum inclinations. The modules, made of thermoplastic rubber, are inserted among the rest of modules of the belt.

It is ideal for the manipulation in the final stage of the packing lines.



SERIES 50 CONIC FRICTION



Pitch	50 mm
Surface	Conic Friction
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 20 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Retention system	Сар

Surface	Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Available colours in stock
Flat Top	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,800	+1 to +103	white - grey
Flat Top	Polyethylene	Polyethylene	1,100	-40 to +65	natural - blue
Flush Grid	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	2,400	+1 to +103	white - grey
Flush Grid	Polyethylene	Polyethylene	1,500	-40 to +65	natural - blue





It has a smooth surface with small elevations of pyramidal shape, that achieve a higher coefficient of friction.

Their modules, made of thermoplastic rubber, are inserted among the rest of modules of the belt in order to achieve good mechanical characteristics of friction in the applications that require it. INFO

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80

SERIES 50 SLIDING ROLLERS



Pitch	50 mm
Surface	Sliding Rollers
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 20 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Diameter of small roller	Ø 25 mm
Width of small roller	10 mm
Material of small roller	Polyacetal

Surface	Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Available colours in stock
Flush Grid	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,800	+1 to +90	white - grey
Flush Grid	Polyethylene	Polyethylene	1,100	-40 to +65	natural - blue
Open Grid	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	2,400	+1 to +90	white - grey
Open Grid	Polyethylene	Polyethylene	1,500	-40 to +65	natural - blue





The small rollers inserted on its surface, that revolve whenever there is accumulation, avoid crushing and damages in the base of the product.

It has been designed mainly to solve problems of transport of boxes, containers, etc.



INFO

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SPROCKETS





N° of teeth	Pitch	Pitch Bore 🛛 Hub	Hub	Matariala	
Т	Ø	mm	inch	width	Materials
6	100	40	-	40	
10	161.8	40 60	-	60	Polypropylene Polyacetal Stainless steel
16	256.2	40 60	-	60	



We have plastic sprockets for round shaft with and without keyway.

We also have sprockets to be used with motor drum in applications needing a special cleaning or in conveyors in which it is not possible to place the motor in the outside due to problems of space or safety.



RETAINING RINGS



The fastening of the central sprocket is made through retaining rings manufactured in AISI-316 stainless steel. Their design allows an easy installation without dismantling or grooving the shaft. They are fastened through a screw that remains perfectly fixed in the ring.

Bore ☑	Screws
40	M 6 x 6
60	M 6 x 6



DESIGN DATA



In the building of conveyors, the distances appearing in the table should be respected depending on the sprocket size:

Pitch Ø	А	B max.	C max.
100	42	55	105
161.8	72	76	165
256.2	120	80	260

А	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the centre of the shaft.
В	Distance between the vertical of the shaft and the beginning of the sliding surface.
С	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the support of the return way.

INSTALLATION



You must put 1 sprocket in the middle fastened with 2 retaining rings. Then you should put the same quantity of sprockets, without any fastening, at each side of that central sprocket. You should proceed the same way in both shafts.

To calculate the necessary minimum quantity of sprockets for the drive shaft as well as for the idle one, the next formula has been used:

Minimum quantitu	Belt width (mm)
Minimum quantity:	150 mm

This quantity must always be odd.

FLIGHTS AND SIDE GUARDS



Accessories		h	Materials
90° right flight	Streamline	25 50 75	Polypropylene Polyethylene
90° right flight	No cling	25 50 75 100 125 150	Polypropylene Polyethylene
Bent flight		on request	Polypropylene Polyethylene
Ribbed flight		75	Polypropylene Polyethylene
Side guards		50 75 100	Polypropylene Polyethylene

The flights are plastic accessories to be inserted across the belt. They are used to push the product in ascent, descent or accompaniment applications, avoiding that it slips along the belt.

The side guards are plastic accessories to be inserted into the belt structure to retain the product laterally, avoiding overflows and frictions with the conveyor structure itself.

It is possible to cut down the standard height for special applications.

90° RIGHT FLIGHT - STREAMLINE -



90° RIGHT FLIGHT - NO CLING -



BENT FLIGHT





RIBBED FLIGHT



SIDE GUARDS





INFO

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BELT ONLY WITH FLIGHTS



The distance between the side edges of the belt and the flights (indent) must be a multiple of 20 mm.

The pitch of flights in Series 50 should be a multiple of 100 mm.

BELT WITH FLIGHTS AND SIDE GUARDS



If the belt has both Flights and Side Guards, the minimum distance between them will be 5 mm, being the indent a multiple of 10 mm + 5.

HOLD-DOWN ROLLERS





They are used to fasten the belt to the conveyor in all the inflexions. In applications in which the belt must be submerged, they are placed in the middle of the belt to prevent it from getting bent due to the flotation. They will roll along rails fastened throughout the conveyor structure. It is recommended to place wearstrips to avoid the wear owing to rolling as far as possible.

The distance between the side edge of the belt and the centre of the hold-down roller (indent) must be a multiple of 10 mm.

Hold-down rollers cannot be used with the following sprocket:

Nº of teeth	Bore
T	∅
6	40

DESIGN DATA







HOLD-DOWN PROFILES AND WEARSTRIPS



To make the fastening and the support of the belt, EUROBELT has designed two types of hold-down profiles, with different geometries, but with the same uses and services.

These profiles, with a low coefficient of friction, are placed between the belt and the structure of the conveyor, reducing the wear of the surfaces in contact, which contributes to prolong the life of the belt.

EUROBELT offers all the hold-down profiles in special polyethylenes, with very good sliding properties and an excellent resistance to impact.

The flat wearstrips are fastened by means of flatheaded plastic screws, which provides a smooth surface free of any possibility of hooking. The dimensions of those screws are: M 6 x 25 mm.

Due to their dovetail design, they can adapt to possible longitudinal contractions and expansions of the belt.

With regard to the wearstrips arrangement, you should choose an appropriate configuration according to the transport requirements.

The distance between supports should not exceed 230 mm in the transport way or 300 mm in the return way.

PROFILES IN L



PROFILES IN U



WEARSTRIPS



Accessories	Dimensions	Materials
Profiles in L	40 X 20 X 2,000 35 X 12 X 2,000	Polyethylene
Profiles in U	20 X 30 X 2,000 20 X 14 X 2,000	Polyethylene
Wearstrips	6 x 32 x 500	Polyacetal Polyethylene Conductive polyethylene

NDUSTR'

TABLE OF SPROCKETS AND WEARSTRIPS

Belt n width	t nominal Minimum quantity o th (mm) sprockets per shaft		Minimum quantity of wearstrips	
	()		Transport way	Return way
40	150	1	2	2
151	450	3	2	2
451	750	5	3	2
751	1,050	7	5	3
1,051	1,350	9	6	4
1,351	1,650	11	7	5
1,651	1,950	13	9	6
1,951	2,250	15	10	7
2,251	2,550	17	11	8
2,551	2,850	19	12	9
2,851	3,150	21	14	10
3,151	3,450	23	15	11
3,451	3,750	25	16	12
3,751	4,050	27	18	13



To calculate the minimum quantity of sprockets required both in the drive shaft and in the idle one, you should divide the belt width (in mm) by 150 mm.

This amount must always be odd.

To calculate the quantity of supports, the weight of the product to be transported must be taken into account.

The distance between supports should not exceed 230 mm in the transport way or 300 mm in the return way.

Pitch	50 mm
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 16 mm
Advised minimum width	144 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 6 mm



PERFORATED

The EUROBELT plastic modular belts can be moved, taken off, lifted, even easily dismantled in order to have access to the most difficult places to clean. Water jets can be intalled inside and outside the turns of the belt to carry out a continuous cleaning.

The advanced design of EUROBELT S-80, with smooth and impermeable working and return surfaces, makes much easier the cleaning, providing optimum sanitary conditions and reducing considerably the cleaning costs.

The hinge structure opens as the belt rotates making possible a better cleaning which enables to transport products with liquid residues, like meat applications. The exclusive sprockets of EUROBELT S-80 are open, with rounded edges and without any corner on their toothed crown, which enables to have access to all their surface, achieving a complete cleaning. The drive system is carried out directly on the hinge, obtaining a direct traction, more positive and effective.



SERIES 80 FLAT TOP



Pitch	50 mm
Surface	Flat Top
Open area	0%
Thickness	16 mm
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 16 mm
Advised minimum width	144 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,045	+1 to +104	6.73	white - grey - blue
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	475	-50 to +65	6.93	natural
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	1,700	+1 to +90	10.12	white - natural - blue
Polyacetal	Polyethylene	1,500	-40 to +65	10.16	white - natural - blue



- Cut and quartering lines
- Reception hoppers
- Vertical elevators
- Selection tables
- Swan-necked elevators



It has a 50 mm pitch with smooth lower and upper areas, without holes or cavities. It has been designed to achieve an easy and quick cleaning in applications with products leaving liquid residues.

It is ideal for the food industry in general and for the meat industry in particular, as knifes, punches, hooks and other sharp tools can be used on the belt.



SERIES 80 PERFORATED FLAT TOP



Pitch	50 mm
Surface	Perforated Flat Top
Open area	24 %
Thickness	16 mm
Dimensions of openings	2 x 10 - 2 x 13 mm
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 16 mm
Advised minimum width	144 mm
Rod diameter	Ø6mm
Retention system	Сар

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
Polypropylene	Polypropylene	1,045	+1 to +104	5.40	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	475	-50 to +65	5.62	natural
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	1,700	+1 to +90	8.15	white - natural - blue
Polyacetal	Polyethylene	1,500	-40 to +65	8.19	white - natural - blue



- Boiling applications
- Residues filters
- Brine pools
- Macerating and mixing applications



With a 24% open area, it has a completely flat grille-shaped surface, with small straight openings, that have no structural obstacles, of which the dimensions are: $2 \times 10 / 2 \times 13$ (mm).

You can put water jets in the turns of the belt to achieve good sanitary conditions.

SPROCKETS









N° of teeth	Pitch	h Bore 🛛 Hub		Materials	
Т	Ø	mm	inch	width	Materials
8	130.6	40	1.5"	40	
10	161.8	40 60	1.5"	40	Polypropylene
12	193.2	40 60	1.5"	40	Polyacetal Stainless steel
16	256.3	40 60 90	1.5"	40	

We have plastic sprockets for round shaft with and without keyway.

We also have sprockets to be used with motor drum in applications needing a special cleaning or in conveyors in which it is not possible to place the motor in the outside due to problems of space or safety.



RETAINING RINGS



The fastening of the central sprocket is made through retaining rings manufactured in AISI-316 stainless steel. Their design allows an easy installation without dismatling or grooving the shaft. They are fastened through a screw that remains perfectly fixed in the ring.

Bore ∅	Screws
40	M 6 x 6
60	M 6 x 6
90	M 6 x 6



DESIGN DATA



In the building of conveyors, the distances appearing in the table should be respected depending on the sprocket size:

Pitch Ø	А	B max.	C max.
130.6	58	60	135
161.8	72	76	165
193.2	89	78	200
256.3	120	80	260

А	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the centre of the shaft.
В	Distance between the vertical of the shaft and the beginning of the sliding surface.
С	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the support of the return way.

INSTALLATION



You must put 1 sprocket in the middle fastened with 2 retaining rings. Then you should put the same quantity of sprockets, without any fastening, at each side of that central sprocket. You should proceed the same way in both shafts.

To calculate the necessary minimum quantity of sprockets for the drive shaft as well as for the idle one, the next formula has been used:

Minimum quantitu	Belt width (mm)
Minimum quantity:	150 mm

This quantity must always be odd.

FLIGHTS AND SIDE GUARDS



Accessories	h	Materials
90° right flight	25 50 75 100 150	Polypropylene Polyethylene Polyacetal
Bent flight	on request	Polypropylene Polyethylene
Scoop flight	150	Polypropylene Polyethylene Polyacetal
Side guards	50 75 100	Polypropylene Polyethylene Polyacetal

The flights are plastic accessories to be inserted across the belt. They are used to push the product in ascent, descent or accompaniment applications, avoiding that it slips along the belt.

The side guards are plastic accessories to be inserted into the belt structure to retain the product laterally, avoiding overflows and frictions with the conveyor structure itself.

It is possible to cut down the standard height for special applications.

90° RIGHT FLIGHT



BENT FLIGHT





SCOOP FLIGHT



SIDE GUARDS



BELT ONLY WITH FLIGHTS



The distance between the side edges of the belt and the flights (indent) must be a multiple of 16 mm, being 32 mm the minimum.

The pitch of flights in Series 80 has to be a multiple of 100 mm.

BELT WITH FLIGHTS AND SIDE GUARDS



If the belt has both Fligths and Side Guards, the minimum distance between them will be 8 mm, being the indent a multiple of 16 mm (minimum indent to be 32 mm).

HOLD-DOWN ROLLERS





They are used to fasten the belt to the conveyor in all the inflexions. In applications in which the belt must be submerged, they are placed in the middle of the belt to prevent it from getting bent due to the flotation.

They will roll along rails fastened throughtout the conveyor structure. It is recommended to place wearstrips to avoid the wear owing to rolling as far as possible.

The distance between the side edge of the belt and the centre of the hold-down roller (indent) must be a multiple of 8 mm + 4. Hold-down rollers can be used with any sprocket in Series 80.

DESIGN DATA







HOLD DOWN PROFILES AND WEARSTRIPS



To make the fastening and the support of the belt, EUROBELT has designed two types of hold-down profiles, with different geometries, but with the same uses and services.

These profiles, with a low coefficient of friction, are placed between the belt and the structure of the conveyor, reducing the wear of the surfaces in contact, which contributes to prolong the life of the belt.

EUROBELT offers all the hold-down profiles in special polyethylenes, with very good sliding properties and an excellent resistance to impact.

The flat wearstrips are fastened by means of flatheaded plastic screws, which provides a smooth surface free of any possibility of hooking. The dimensions of those screws are: M 6 x 25 mm.

Due to their dovetail design, they can adapt to possible longitudinal contractions and expansions of the belt.

With regard to the wearstrips arrangement, you should choose an appropriate configuration according to the transport requirements.

The distance between supports should not exceed 230 mm in the transport way or 300 mm in the return way.

PROFILES IN L



PROFILES IN U



WEARSTRIPS



Accessories	Dimensions	Materials
Profiles in L	40 X 20 X 2,000 35 X 12 X 2,000	Polyethylene
Profiles in U	20 X 30 X 2,000 20 X 14 X 2,000	Polyethylene
Wearstrips	6 x 32 x 500	Polyacetal Polyethylene Conductive polyethylene

NDUSTRY

TABLE OF SPROCKETS AND WEARSTRIPS

Belt n width	ominal (mm)	Minimum quantity of	Minimum quantity of wearstrips		
, in a constant	()		Transport way	Return way	
80	150	1	2	2	
151	450	3	2	2	
451	750	5	3	2	
751	1.050	7	5	3	
1,051	1,350	9	6	4	
1,351	1,650	11	7	5	
1,651	1,950	13	9	6	
1,951	2,250	15	10	7	
2,251	2,550	17	11	8	
2,551	2,850	19	12	9	
2,851	3,150	21	14	10	
3,151	3,450	23	15	11	
3,451	3,750	25	16	12	
3,751	4,050	27	18	13	



To calculate the minimum quantity of sprockets required both in the drive shaft and in the idle one, you should divide the belt width (in mm) by 150 mm.

This amount must always be odd

To calculate the quantity of supports, the weight of the product to be transported must be taken into account.

The distance between supports should not exceed 230 mm in the transport way or 300 mm in the return way.

Pitch	30 mm
Turn radius for curves	2.2 times the belt width
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 25 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 8 mm











SERIES 93

SERIES 93 FLUSH GRID WITHOUT EDGE TAB



Pitch	30 mm
Surface	Flush Grid
Open area	47%
Thickness	16 mm
Turn radius for curves	2.2 times the belt width
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 25 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 8 mm
Retention system	Clip

Material of	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)		Temperature	Belt weight	Available colours
the belt		Straight	Curved	range (°C)	(kg/m²)	in stock
Polypropylene	Polyacetal	2,400	170	+1 to +90	7.14	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyacetal	1,520	100	-50 to +65	7.39	natural
Polyacetal	Polyacetal	3,800	170	-40 to +90	9.80	blue - natural





- Repose and fermentation belts
- Cooling and/or freezing tunnels
- Vertical accumulation
- Elevating and descending spirals
- Aseptic transport lines
- Selection tables in closed circuit



With a pitch of 30 mm and thanks to its design, it permits all kind of turns.

Its has a Flush Grid geometry, with a 47% open area, and smooth and rounded edges which provide an excellent drainage. It is very easy to clean and it has great sliding properties, as well as very low maintenance costs.



SERIES 93 FLUSH GRID WITH EDGE TAB



Pitch	30 mm
Surface	Flush Grid
Open area	47%
Thickness	19 mm
Turn radius for curves	2.2 times the belt width
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 25 mm (1)
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 8 mm
Retention system	Clip

Material of	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)		Temperature	Belt weight	Available colours
the belt		Straight	Curved	range (°C)	(kg/m²)	in stock
Polypropylene	Polyacetal	2,400	170	+1 to +90	7.23	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyacetal	1,520	100	-50 to +65	7.44	natural
Polyacetal	Polyacetal	3,800	170	-40 to +90	9.93	blue - natural

⁽¹⁾ For a belt with tabs, its width will always be referred to the usable width without taking into account the tabs.



- Repose and fermentation belts
- Cooling and/or freezing tunnels
- Vertical accumulation
- Elevating and descending spirals
- Aseptic transport lines
- Selection tables in closed circuit



It has a pitch of 30 mm, and its design permits all kind of turns.

The tabs are lateral ends located in the lower edge of the belt which are useful to fasten it without interfering in the transport area, so that the containers can project beyond the belt width in the turns.

The rounded shape of the tabs reduces the points of friction with the hold-down profiles, which contributes to increase the life span of the belt.

SERIES 93 CONIC



Pitch	30 mm
Surface	Conic
Lateral end	Without tab - with tab
Open area	47%
Thickness	16 mm
Turn radius for curves	2.2 times the belt width
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 25 mm (1)
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 8 mm
Retention system	Clip

Material of	Material of	Belt stren	gth (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Available colours in stock
the belt	the rod	Straight	Curved		
Polypropylene	Polyacetal	2,400	170	+1 to +90	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyacetal	1,520	100	-50 to +65	natural
Polyacetal	Polyacetal	3,800	170	-40 to +90	blue - natural

 $^{(1)}$ For a belt with tabs, its width will always be referred to the usable width without taking into account the tabs.

SERIES 93 CONIC FRICTION



Pitch	30 mm
Surface	Conic Friction
Lateral end	Without tab - with tab
Open area	47%
Thickness	16 mm
Turn radius for curves	2.2 times the belt width
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 25 mm (1)
Rod diameter	Ø 8 mm
Retention system	Clip

Material of	Material of	Belt strength (kg/m)		Temperature Available colours	
the belt	the rod	Straight	Curved	range (°C)	in stock
Polypropylene	Polyacetal	2,400	170	+1 to +90	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyacetal	1,520	100	-40 to +65	natural
Polyacetal	Polyacetal	3,800	170	-40 to +90	blue - natural

⁽¹⁾ For a belt with tabs, its width will always be referred to the usable width without taking into account the tabs.



SERIES 93 SLIDING ROLLERS



Pitch	30 mm
Surface	Sliding Rollers
Lateral end	Without tab - with tab
Turn radius for curves	2.2 times the belt width
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 25 mm (1)
Rod diameter	Ø8mm
Diameter of small roller	Ø 20 mm
Width of small roller	10 mm
Material of small roller	Polyacetal
Retention system	Clip

Material of	Material of	Belt stren	gth (kg/m)	Temperature	Available colours
the belt	the rod	Straight	Curved	range (°C)	in stock
Polypropylene	Polyacetal	2,400	170	+1 to +90	white - grey
Polyethylene	Polyacetal	1,520	100	-40 to +65	natural
Polyacetal	Polyacetal	3,800	170	-40 to +90	blue - natural

 $^{(1)}$ For a belt with tabs, its width will always be referred to the usable width without taking into account the tabs.

SPROCKETS







N° of teeth	Pitch	Bore 🗹		Hub	Matorials
Т	Ø	mm	inch	width	Waterials
11	106.5	40	-	25	
16	153.5	40 60	-	25	Polypropylene Polyacetal Stainless steel
20	191.5	40 60	_	25	

al prive

We have plastic sprockets for round shaft with and without keyway.

We also have sprockets to be used with motor drum in applications needing a special cleaning or in conveyors in which it is not possible to place the motor in the outside due to problems of space or safety.



RETAINING RINGS



The fastening of the central sprocket is made through retaining rings manufactured in AISI-316 stainless steel. Their design allows an easy installation without dismantling or grooving the shaft. They are fastened through a screw that remains perfectly fixed in the ring.

Bore ☑	Screws
40	M 6 x 6
60	M 6 x 6



DESIGN DATA



In the building of conveyors, the distances appearing in the table should be respected depending on the sprocket size:

Pitch Ø	А	B max.	C max.
106.5	44	50	115
153.5	69	65	160
191.5	87	75	200

А	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the centre of the shaft.
В	Distance between the vertical of the shaft and the beginning of the sliding surface.
С	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the support of the return way.

INSTALLATION



You must put 1 sprocket in the middle fastened with 2 retaining rings. Then you should put the same quantity of sprockets, without any fastening, at each side of that central sprocket. You should proceed the same way in both shafts.

To calculate the necessary minimum quantity of sprockets for the drive shaft as well as for the idle one, the next formula has been used:

Minimum quantitu	Belt width (mm)
Minimum quantity.	100 mm

This quantity must always be odd.

HOLD-DOWN PROFILES

The hold-down profiles must always be placed in all turns to fasten the belt. This fastening will be carried out in different ways depending on the type to be used:



Geometry	Dimensions	Material
Profiles in L	40 X 20 X 2,000	Delvethylene
Profiles in U	20 X 14 X 2,000	Folyethylene

BELT WITHOUT EDGE TAB



The fastening will be made above the upper side of the belt.



BELT WITH EDGE TAB



The fastening will be made over the tab. Thus, the carry way remains free of any interference.



The hold-down profiles must not be in contact with the belt (see the pictures below):





In cases in which there is going to be some manipulation on the belt, the lateral edges should be covered with a protection of 20 mm approximately, as a safety measure.


TABLE OF SPROCKETS AND WEARSTRIPS

Belt n width	ominal (mm)	Minimum quantity of	Minimum of wea	quantity irstrips
	()	- F	Transport way	Return way
100	150	1	2	2
151	300	3	2	2
301	500	5	3	3
501	700	7	4	3
701	900	9	5	4
901	1,100	11	6	4
1,101	1,300	13	6	5
1,301	1,500	15	7	6
1,501	1,700	17	8	6
1,701	1,900	19	9	7
1,901	2,100	21	10	8
2,101	2,300	23	11	8
2,301	2,500	25	11	9
2,501	2,700	27	12	10
2,701	2,900	29	13	10
2,901	3,100	31	14	11
3,101	3,300	33	15	12
3,301	3,500	35	16	12
3,501	3,700	37	17	13
3,701	3,900	39	18	14
3,901	4,110	41	18	14



To calculate the minimum number of sprockets required both in the drive shaft and in the idle one, you should divide the belt width (in mm) by 100 mm.

This amount must always be odd.



To calculate the quantity of supports, the weight of the product to be transported must be taken into account.

The distance between supports should not exceed 230 mm in the transport way or 300 mm in the return way. 80

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RADIAL APLICATIONS



Before designing a radial conveying system consisting of a curve of 360°, two opposite curves in "S", or circuits without return, etc., the next conditions must be taken into account:

A- The minimum length of first straight section has to be 1.5 times the belt width. When owing to manufacturing requirements a smaller length is needed, it could be equal to the belt width, but an idle roller should be placed instead of the sprockets.

B- The turn radius for all curves made in Series 93 must be 2.2 times the belt width, measured from the inside.

C- When two consecutive turns are made in opposite directions, the straight section between both of them

must be 2 times the belt width in order to avoid wears in lateral fastenings, as well as high tensions in the belt. If two turns are made in the same direction, a minimum straight distance between them will not be required.

D- The minimum length of the last straight section, near the drive shaft, should be at least 1.5 times the belt width, in order to avoid unnecessary wear in sprockets and problems of alignment.

The total belt length will always be calculated from the outside perimeter of the curve sections.

SERIES 93



SPIRAL



In the pictures below, we can see different possible configurations: one only bidirectional spiral (elevating, descending or bidirectional, picture 1), and two spirals (one of them elevating and the other one descending, or bidirectionals, picture 2):

A- Like in the radial applications, the minimum length of the infeed section as well as that of the outfeed one, must be 1.5 times the belt width. SERIES 93 can also be used for applications in spiral conveying systems. Its design of flat and rounded edges reduces considerably frictions between the inner curved radius and the drum, getting a smooth power transference from the central drum to the belt, having as a result a saving in energy costs.

Thanks to its design and its technical characteristics, EUROBELT SERIES 93 can be used to make any kind of configuration, giving the appropriate solution to many of your conveying problems.

Some of its main applications are:

- Repose and fermentation belts for bakery.

- Elevating and descending conveyors with minimum inclination.

- Cooling and/or freezing belts, as due to the 47% open area you can obtain a great energy transference.

- Special vertical accumulation tables, with a big capacity of storage in a reduced space, thanks to the spiral configuration and to the materials used by EUROBELT.

B- The minimum turn radius must be 2.2 times the belt width. Hold-down profiles should be placed all along the spiral in order to make the fastening of the belt.



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CATENARIES

Unlike other conventional conveyor belt systems, in which it is necessary to apply to the belt a high adherence tension with regard to the transmission drums, in the EUROBELT modular conveyor belt system, with direct and positive traction by means of sprockets, this tension must be the minimum necessary, so that the sprockets get correctly fitted to the belt to work properly. To achieve this, it is necessary to leave the belt hanging down freely when coming out of the sprockets, once the first support roller has been surpassed, forming a hanging called catenary curve. It will act as a natural take-up, absorbing the changes in length of the belt owing to expansions and contractions. It will apply a tension fixing the belt on the teeth of the sprockets.

Then the belt can rest on return-way rollers, whose distance will be lesser than that of the first catenary, or on wearstrips.



CONVEYOR UNDER 2 METRES



If the conveyor length is under 2 metres, there will be just one catenary that will hang down freely all along the return way. In this case it will not be necessary to place any roller in the return way.



CONVEYOR OVER 2 METRES

For conveyor lengths over 2 metres, one return roller will be placed near every shaft, at a distance ranging between 200 and 500 mm, and as many rollers as necessary in the middle, so that the spacing among them range between 850 and 1,200 mm.

In the pictures below, we show different examples regarding the arrangement of rollers in the return way to create the catenary curves.



Sometimes we can raise the return way of the belt, being reduced the dimensions of the conveyor structure.



Series	N° of teeth T	Pitch Ø	A	B max.	C max.
	8	52.5	20	28	65
20	16	102.5	46	50	110
	24	153.5	72	65	155
	7	55.31	22	25	55
A 24	13	100.25	46	40	100
AZ4	20	20 153.41		50	155
	25	191.48	91	60	195
	6	60	25	30	65
30	11	106.5	48	50	110
31	16	153.5	73	65	155
	20	191.5	91	75	195
	8	104.5	43	45	105
	10	129.4	56	55	130
40 41	13	167.1	75	70	165
	16	205	94	80	205
	20	255.7	120	90	255

Ser	ies	Nº of teeth T	Pitch Ø	A	B max.	C max.
		6	100	42	55	105
50	0	10	161.8	72	76	165
		16	256.2	120	80	260
		8	130.6	58	60	135
0(0	10	161.8	72	76	165
01	12		193.2	89	78	200
		16	256.3	120	80	260
		11	106.5	44	50	115
93	3	16	153.5	69	65	160
		20	191.5	87	75	200
A Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the centre of the shaft.						
D	Dist	ance betwee	n the vertical	of the sha	ft and the	beginning

В	of the sliding surface.	
С	Distance between the sliding surface of the belt a support of the return way	nd the

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TAKEUPS

As shown in the previous chapter, catenary curves act as dynamic gravity takeups that in many cases can provide enough tension of adherence, so that the sprockets do not slide beneath the belt and can pull it properly. In many cases, these curves do not provide that tension, being necessary the placement of other type of takeups.

SCREW TAKE-UP





This kind of takeups consists of a a shaft displacement system, normally the idle shaft, that modifies the real belt length and adapt it to the possible changes occurred because of expasions-contractions, losses of tension, etc.

To carry out this displacement, the bearing journals are put on some slots in the structure of the conveyor, making the fastening by means of regulating screws. When acting on them, the desired displacement is carried out.

Usually these takeups are valid to position the catenary curve, and not as a system to control the changes in the belt length. This type of take-up is suitable to make easy the assembly and dismantling of the belt, as well as to control and regulate the sag of the catenaries.

These screw takeups usually will be accompanied usually by other type of complementary take-up, depending on the characteristics of the application.



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GRAVITY TAKE-UP BY SLIDE



These are takeups consisting of a roller with a determined weight that leans on the return way of the belt, supplying enough tension to the sprockets, so that they can perform a proper traction.

Series	Diameter (mm)	Weight (kg per m. of belt width)
20	Ø 100	20 kg
A24	Ø 100	20 kg
30	Ø 100	20 kg
40	Ø 150	40 kg
50	Ø 150	40 kg
80	Ø 150	40 kg
93	Ø 150	40 kg

GRAVITY TAKE-UP BY SWING ARM





The tension of the belt is managed by displacing the shaft, normally the idle one, through pneumatic cylinders placed at both sides of it.

It is ideal for belts subjected to many temperature changes, or for belts that have problems of space to place other type of takeups.

TRANSFERENCES

WITH FINGER PLATE



The EUROBELT finger plates are used with the Raised Rib type of Series 20, Series A24, Series 30 and Series 41. The transference can be done in the same direction or at 90 degrees, and it is carried out by the own push of the containers among themselves.

The transference is performed in a tangential way, both in the belt that delivers the containers and in the belt that receives them, avoiding the stumbling of the product with the edges of transference plates, also called dead plates, as well as the possibility of falls by overturning.

> It is the ideal transference system for big accumulation tables, palletisers or depalletisers, pasteurisers and intersections of transport lines.

Series	А	В	С
20	75	40	5.5
A24	90	50	5.5
30	90	50	5.5
41	90	50	5.5



WITH DEAD PLATE



In applications in which the containers have little stability, the transference area can be covered with a small dead plate made of a material of a low coefficient of friction.

It is placed in transferences to be made in the same direction, and it is recommended to be combined with belts of having a small pitch like Series 20, Series A24 or Series 30, and turn diameters as small as possible in order to reduce the length of the dead plate.

TECHNICAL DATA



WITH BELT



Using the Series 31 Lateral-Transfer Flat Top, dynamic and smooth lateral transferences can be carried out with no need of finger plates.

With one of its edges bevelled we manage to bring nearer the belts taking part in the transference, whereas the lower guides keep the belt aligned.

It has been designed for those applications in which we want to avoid the retention of containers in the transference area as well as to achieve more efficiency in their movement.



WITH ROLLERS



When the containers to be conveyed have a considerable dimension and a good stability, the transference area uses to be covered with free or motorised rollers.

This system is suitable both for transferences in the same direction and for those performed at 90 degrees.

It can be carried out with any of our belts.

WEARSTRIPS ARRANGEMENT



PARALLEL RUNNERS



It consists of placing the wearstrips in a parallel and continuous way along the conveyor structure.

It is preferable to position them so that the joints do not coincide.

This is probably the simplest and most economical configuration although, depending on the load to be transported, uneven wears can arise on the back surface of the belt.

It is not advisable for applications with a very heavy load.

The wearstrips arrangement is an important factor in the life span of a conveyor belt. It should be chosen the most suitable configuration according to the transport needs.

To calculate the quantity of supports, the weight of the product to be conveyed should be taken into account .

CHEVRON ARRAY



The wearstrips are placed throughout the length and breadth of the conveyor, as shown in the picture above.

The possible wear that might occur will be even all over the belt, since it is resting on the wearstrips lengthwise and breadthwise.

With this angle-shaped layout the cleaning and the removal of wastes are easy.

It is advisable for applications bearing heavy loads or for high speeds.

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ASSEMBLY







DISMANTLING





Eurobelt belts are made of modules which are joined by means of joint rods and which constitute their transport area.

Their modular configuration allows us to manufacture a made-to-measure belt for you.

We will introduce the rod in the hole existing across every module to join the different lines of modules that make up the belt.

The fastening of the rods is carried out by means of extractable caps.

These caps will be inserted into the lodgings existing for that purpose in the end modules.

Finally, in order to make easier the positioning of the belt on the conveyor, both ends of the belt will be joined at the top of the conveyor.

CAP

1- Lean the belt on a smooth area, leaving a free space underneath the line we are going to replace to allow the cap to get out.

2- Now we will pull out the caps placed at both ends, always from the top to the bottom.

3- We will push the rods until releasing the damaged module.

4- We will replace the damaged module and will introduce the rods.

5- Insert the caps, always from the top to the bottom.

CLIP

1- Leave a free space underneath the ends of the line to pull out the clips, always from the bottom to the top.

2- Push the rods until releasing the damaged module.

- 3- Replace the damaged module and introduce the rods.
- 4- Insert the clips, always from the top to the bottom.

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MAINTENANCE





The maintenance works must be done by qualified personnel and always according to the valid legislation regarding Job Security.

Before installing and putting into operation the machine, all the checking and general maintenance instructions given by the manufacturer of the conveyor must be read carefully.

It is important to carry out a constant maintenance and/or cleaning of the machine, particularly in those areas in direct contact with the product.

First of all the machine will be switched off to avoid the risk of electric shock. Make sure the general switch is in the off position and the emergency stop of the machine is pressed.

For cleaning our plastic modular belts use water and gel, and rinse with water and disinfectant.

Before applying any gel or disinfectant to the belt, the label of the container should be read carefully to check the composition.

In order not to damage the belt, it is essential the composition of the gel and that of the disinfectant to be very low in chlorine. Any cutting element will never be used for the cleaning of the belt as it can cause its deterioration.



CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

	Polypro	opylene	Polyet	hylene	Polya	acetal
Chemical name	20 °C	60 °C	20 °C	60 °C	20 °C	60 °C
Acetic acid	V	V	V	Q	-	-
Acetic acid (5%)	V	V	V	V	V	-
Acetone	V	V	V	V	Q	Q
Alcohol (all types)	V	V	V	V	-	-
Aluminium compounds	V	V	V	V	-	-
Alums (all types)	V	V	V	V	-	-
Ammonia	V	V	V	V	-	-
Ammonium compounds	V	V	V	V	-	-
Amvl acetate	Q	NV	Q	NV	-	-
Amyl chloride	NV	NV	Q	NV	_	-
Aniline	V	V	V	NV	_	Q
Agua regia	NV	NV	0	NV	_	-
Arsenic acid	V	V	V	V	-	-
Barium compounds	V	V	V	V	_	_
Barium soan fat	V	0	-	-	_	
Beer	V	V	V	V		
Benzene	0	NV	0	NIV	V	0
Benzene sulphonic acid (10%)	V	V	V	V	• -	-
Benzeie acid	V	V	V V	v V	-	-
Boray	V	V	V V	V	-	-
Porio poid	V	V	V	V	-	-
Bolic aciu	V	V	V	V	-	-
	V	V	-	-	V	V
Brille (10%)					V	V
Bromic acid					-	-
Bromine, liquid or vapour			INV	INV	-	-
Bromine water			-	-	-	-
Butyl acetate	NV	NV	Q	NV	-	-
Butyl acid	NV	NV	V	Q	-	-
Butyric acid	V	-	V	Q	-	-
	V	V	V	V	-	-
	V	Q	-	-	-	-
Calgonite (0,3%)	V	V	-	-	V	V
	V	V	V	V	-	-
Carbon disulphide	Q	NV	Q	NV	-	-
Carbon tetracloride	NV	NV	NV	NV	V	Q
Cellosolve TM	V	V	-	-	-	-
Chloracetic acid	V	V	-	-	-	-
Chlorine-gas	NV	NV	Q	NV	NV	NV
Chlorine water (0,4% CI)	V	Q	-	-	NV	NV
Chlorobenzene	NV	NV	Q	NV	-	-
Chloroform	NV	NV	NV	NV	-	-
Chlorosulphonic acid	NV	NV	NV	NV	-	-
Chlorox	NV	V	Q	-	-	NV
Chromic acid (50%)	V	V	V	Q	-	-
Citric acid	V	V	V	V	-	-
Citric acid (10%)	V	V	V	V	V	-
Citrics juice	V	V	V	V	-	-
Clorine liquid	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
Coconut oil	V	V	V	V	-	-
Copper compounds	V	V	V	V	-	-
Corn oil	V	V	V	V	-	-
Cottonseed oil	V	V	V	V		

V	Valid
NV	Not valid
Q	Questionable
-	No information

This chemical resistance guide is merely informative and it is based on specifications given by the suppliers of the technical plastics employed in our manufacturing process.

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CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

Chemical name 20 *C 60 *C 20 *C 60 *C 20 *C 60 *C Cresol V V V Q NV NU I Cyclohexanone V		Polypro	opylene	Polyet	hylene	Polya	acetal
CresolVVVQCyclohexanoeVQNVNVCyclohexanoeVQNVNVDetergentsVVVVVDetrineVVVVDiso-city phthalateVVVDibtyl phthalateVVVDibtyl phthalateVVVDibtyl phthalateVVVDiglocilo acid (30%)VVVVDimethy phthalateVQDimethy phthalateVQDimethy phthalateVQDimethy phthalateVQQQNV	Chemical name	20 °C	60 °C	20 °C	60 °C	20 °C	60 °C
CyclohexanoeVQNVNVIICyclohexanoneVQNVNVNVVVDetergentsVVVVVVVDetergentsVVVVVIIDi-so-ocity IpthalateVVVQIIIDiethanolamineVVVVVVIIDighyolic acid (30%)VVVVVVIIIDimethyl phthalateVVVVVII<	Cresol	V	V	V	Q	-	-
CyclohexanoneVQNVNVVVVDetrigentsVVVVVVVVDetrineVVVVVVDDDibocyl phthalateVVVVNVNVDDDibulyl phthalateVVVNVNVNVDDDighyolic acid (30%)VVVVNNVDDD <td< td=""><td>Cyclohexane</td><td>V</td><td>Q</td><td>NV</td><td>NV</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></td<>	Cyclohexane	V	Q	NV	NV	-	-
Detergents V V V V V V V V V P Disb-octly phthalate V V V V - - - Dibutyl phthalate V Q - V V - - Diethalatenciamine V V V V V - - Digtycolic acid (30%) V V V V - - - - Dimethyl phthalate V Q -	Cyclohexanone	V	Q	NV	NV	-	-
DestrineVVVVIIIDi-iso-city phthalateVVIIIIIDiethanolamineVVVIVVVQQDiethanolamineVVVVVQQDiethy etherNVNVNVNVQQQDimethyl etherVVVIIIIDimethyl phthalateVVIIIIIIDimethyl phthalateVVIII	Detergents	V	V	V	V	V	V
Diso-octyl phthalateVVDibtyl phthalateVQ-NVNVNVNDDiethanolamineVVNVNVNVNVQQDiethyl etherNVNVNVNVNVNQQQQDDigbycolic acid (30%)VVVVVVDDDDDDDDQQQQNVNVNVNDD <td< td=""><td>Dextrine</td><td>V</td><td>V</td><td>V</td><td>V</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></td<>	Dextrine	V	V	V	V	-	-
Dibuty phralateVQIIIDistry phralateVVINVNVIDistry etherNVNVNVVVIDigycolic acid (30%)VVVVVIDimethyl phralateVVIIIIDimethyl phralateVQIIIIDimethyl phralateVQIIIIDiotyl phralateVVQQQNVEthyl acateVVVIIIDiotyl phralateVVVIIIEthylaenteQQIIIIEthylaenteQVVVVIIEthylaen gliool (50%)VVVVVIIFernicferous compoundsVVVVQQQFurdiald (65%)VVVVIIIFurdialNVNVQNVVIIIGlucoseVVVVVIIIGlucoseVVVVVIIIHydrochonic acid (50%)VVVVIIIHydrochonic acid (50%)VVVVVIIHydrochonic acid (50%)VVV <td>Di-iso-octyl phthalate</td> <td>V</td> <td>V</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td>	Di-iso-octyl phthalate	V	V	-	-	-	-
DistancianineVVNVNVNVNVQQDistancianineNVNVNVNVNVQQDiglycolic acid (30%)VVVVVCCCDimethy InhalateVVQQQNVNVNVDDimethy InhalateVVQQQNNVCCC<	Dibutyl phthalate	V	Q	-	-	-	_
Diethyl etherNVNVNVQQDiglycolic acid (30%)VVVVVVVDimethyl phthalateVVVVV11Dimethyl phthalateVVQQQNVDiotyl phthalateVVQQQNVEthyl actaleQVVQQNEthyl actaleQVVQ1C1EthylamineQVVVVVQ1EthylamineVNVNVVVQ11EthylamineVVVVVQ11EthylamineVVVVQ111EthylamineVVVVVQ111EthylamineVVVVVQ11 <t< td=""><td>Diethanolamine</td><td>V</td><td>V</td><td>-</td><td>NV</td><td>-</td><td>_</td></t<>	Diethanolamine	V	V	-	NV	-	_
Displayedic acid (30%)VVVVVVVVPDimethyl phthalateVVDimethyl phthalateVVQQQQNVNVDimethyl phthalateVVQQQQNVNVDimethyl phthalateVVQQQQNVNVDimethyl phthalateVVQQQNVNVDimethyl phthalateVVQQQNVNVDimethyl phthalateVVQQNVNVDimethyl phthalateNVNVQQNVDimethyl phthalateNVNVNVNVQDimethyl phthalateNVNVNVNVDimethyl phthalateNVNVNVQNVDimethyl phthalateNVNVNVQNVDimethyl phthalateNVNVVVQDimethyl phthalateNVNVNVQDimethyl phthalateNVNVQNVDimethyl phthalateNVNVQQNVQDimethyl phthalateNVNVQQDimethyl phthalateNVNVNVQQDimethyl phthalateNVNVNVNVDimethyl phthalateNVNVNVNVNVDimethyl phthalateNVNVNVNVNVNVN	Diethyl ether	NV	NV	NV	NV	0	0
Bay book out stypIIIIIIDimethy harhalateVVVIIIIDimethy lamineVQQIIIIDiotyl phthalateVQQQQQNVEthyl actateVVQQIIIIEthyl actateVVVIIIIIEthyl actateVVVVVIIIIEthylaen chlorideNVNVVVVVQIIIEthylaen chlorideNVNVVVVVQII <tdi< td=""><tdi< td="">III<tdi< td=""><td>Diglycolic acid (30%)</td><td>V</td><td>V</td><td>V</td><td>V</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tdi<></tdi<></tdi<>	Diglycolic acid (30%)	V	V	V	V	-	-
Dimethylamine I <thi< th=""> I I <t< td=""><td>Dimethyl phthalate</td><td>V</td><td>V</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td></t<></thi<>	Dimethyl phthalate	V	V	-	-		
Dinkry painineVVQII<	Dimethylamine	V	v				
Dicksy punctation V V Q		V	-	-	-	-	-
Entry actentsIVIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII		V	Q V	-	-	-	-
Latiy enteringLation<		V	V	Q	Q	Q	INV
Ethylene chlorideNVVEthylene glicol (50%)VVVVVQVQFormidehyde (37%)VQVQVQQQQQQFormidehyde (37%)VQVQVQQ <td></td> <td>Q</td> <td>Q</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td>		Q	Q	-	-	-	-
Entylene cinorideNVNVVVVVVEthylene glicol (50%)VVVVVVQFormaldehyde (37%)VQVVVQQ<	Ethylamine	V NIV	V NIV	-	-	-	-
Ithy Ferric/ferrous compoundsVVVVVVVPFormaldehyde (37%)VVVVQFormaldehyde (37%)VQVVQQQFuenVVQQQFuendiVQVVQQQFurfuralNVQVVQQCGlycerolVVVQGreaseVVVQHeptaneNVNVQNVVV-Hydrodic acidNVNVNVNVHydrobhoric acid (50%)VVVVNVNVNVHydrobhoric acid (50%)VVVNVNVNVHydrobhoric acid (50%)VVVNVNVNVHydrobhoric acid (10%)VVVNVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (3%)VVVVQHydrogen subrideVVVQQIgepal (50%)VVVVVQIgepal (50%)VVVVQIgepal (50%)VVVVVQIgepal (50%)VV <td>Ethylene chloride</td> <td>NV</td> <td>NV</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td>	Ethylene chloride	NV	NV	-	-	-	-
Ferric/Terrous compoundsVVVVQFormaldehyde (37%)VVVVQVVVVQQQFuen caid (85%)VVVVQQQFuen caid (85%)VVVQVVVVQQQQFuen caid (85%)VVVQVVVVQQQQFuen caid (85%)VVVVQNVQQQ <td>Ethylene glicol (50%)</td> <td>V</td> <td>V</td> <td>V</td> <td>V</td> <td>V</td> <td>Q</td>	Ethylene glicol (50%)	V	V	V	V	V	Q
Formaldehyde (37%)VVQVQFormic acid (85%)VQVVQQFuel oilVQVNVQQFuurfuralNVNVQNVQNVQGlucoseVVVQNVQ-GlycorolVVVQNVQ-GreaseVVVQNVQ-HeptaneNVNVQNVVQ-Hydrodic acidNVNVQNVNVHydroboric acid (50%)VVVVNVNVHydroboric acid (10%)VVVNVNVHydrofuori acid (10%)VVVVNVHydrofuori acid (10%)VVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (3%)VVVVNVNVHydrogen sulphideQQQIgeal (50%)VVVQQHydrogen sulphideVVVQIgeal (50%)VVVQHydrogen sulphideVVVQIgeal (50%)VVVQIgeal (50%)VVVVQIgea	Ferric/ferrous compounds	V	V	V	V	-	-
Formic acid (85%)VQVQVQQQFreanVNVQQFuel oilVNVNVNVNVQQFurfuralNVNVVVVGlucoseVVVVVQGlycerolVVVQGreaseVVVQNVQHeptaneNVNVQNVNVHydrodic acidNVNVNVHydrochloric acid (50%)VVVVNVNVNVHydrochloric acid (10%)VVVNVNVNVNVHydrochloric acid (10%)QQQVNVNVNVHydrochloric acid (10%)QQQVNVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (90%)QQQQQHydrogen peroxide (90%)QQQQQQQQHydrogen peroxide (90%)QNVNVNVQQIgepal (50%)QNVNVQQIgepal (50%)NVNVNVNVNVIaorinN <td< td=""><td>Formaldehyde (37%)</td><td>V</td><td>V</td><td>V</td><td>Q</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></td<>	Formaldehyde (37%)	V	V	V	Q	-	-
FreenVQQQFuel oilVVQVVQQFurfuralNVNVQNVQQGlucoseVVVVVGlycerolVVVVQNVQGreaseVVVVQNVQHeptaneNVNVQNVVVVHexaneNVQNVVHydrobromic acid (50%)VVVVNVNVNVHydrochloric acidVVVVNVNVNVHydrobromic acid (10%)VVVVNVNVHydrobromic acid (10%)VVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (3%)VVVVNVNVHydrogen sulphideVVVQIgepal (50%)VVVQIsocotaneNVNVNVQLatric acidVVVVQLatric acidVVVVLatric acidVVVVLatric acidVVVVLatric acidVVVV <td< td=""><td>Formic acid (85%)</td><td>V</td><td>Q</td><td>V</td><td>V</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></td<>	Formic acid (85%)	V	Q	V	V	-	-
Fuel oilVQVNVQNVQQQFurfuralNVNVQNVQNVCCCGlucoseVVVVVVQCCGlycerolVVVQNVQCCCGreaseVVVQNVQNVVVVHexaneNVNVQNVNVCCCCHydrobromic acid (50%)VVVVVNVNVNVHydrochloric acid (10%)VVVVNVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (35%)VVVVNVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (3%)VVVVVQCCHydrogen sulphideVVVVVNVQCCIsooctaneNVNVVQQQQQCCLardQNVQVVQCCCCLardic acidNVNVQNVQQCCCLardic acidVNVNVNVQQCCCLardic acidNVNVNVNVNVNVNVCCCLardic acidNVNVNVNVNVNVN	Freon	-	-	V	V	Q	Q
FurfuralNVNVQNVQNVQGlucoseVVVVV1-1-GlycerolVVVVQ1-1-GreaseVVVVQQ1-HeptaneNVQVNVQNVVHexaneVVQNNV1-1-Hydrodic acidNVNVVV1-1-Hydrobromic acid (50%)VVVVNVNVHydrochloric acidVVVVNVNVHydrochloric acid (10%)VVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxid (35%)VVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxid (9%)QQVVQIgepal (50%)VVVQQIgepal (50%)VVQQIgepal (50%)VVQQQIsooctaneNVNVQQQLactic acidVVVVVQLaddVVVVQLaddVVVVIgepal (50%)VVVVIgepal (50%) <td< td=""><td>Fuel oil</td><td>V</td><td>Q</td><td>V</td><td>NV</td><td>Q</td><td>Q</td></td<>	Fuel oil	V	Q	V	NV	Q	Q
GlucoseVVVVGlycerolVVVGreaseVVVQHeptaneNVNVQNVVVVHexaneVQNVNVHydriodic acidNVNVVHydrobromic acid (50%)VVVVNVNVNVHydrochloric acid (10%)VVVVNVNVHydrofluoric acid (35%)VVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (3%)VVVVQHydrogen sulphideVVVVQIgepal (50%)VVVVQQIgepal (50%)VVVQQQIgepal (50%)VVVQQVVVIgepal (50%)VVQQVVIgepal (50%)VVVQQVQIgepal (50%)VVVQQVV<	Furfural	NV	NV	Q	NV	-	-
GlycerolVVGreaseVVVVVVQQHeptaneNVNVQNVVVHexaneVQNVNVHydriodic acidNVNVVVV-Hydrobromic acid (50%)VVVVVNVNVHydrochloric acidVVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (10%)VVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (3%)VVVVVNVHydrogen peroxide (3%)VVVVVVHydrogen peroxide (90%)QQVQIgepal (50%)VVVVQQIgepal (50%)VVVQQIsocotaneNVNVNVNVQLardQNVQQVVLardic acidVQVVLardVVVLardic acidVVVLardic acidVVVLardic acidVVVVLardic acidVVVVLa	Glucose	V	V	V	V	-	-
GreaseVVVQHeptaneNVNVQNVVVHexaneVQNVNVHydroidic acidNVNVVVVHydrobromic acid (50%)VVVVVNVNVHydrochloric acid (10%)VVVNVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (35%)VVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (35%)VVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (35%)VVVQHydrogen peroxide (90%)QQVQHydrogen peroxide (90%)VVVVQIgepal (50%)VVVQIgepal (50%)VVQQIsocotaneNVNVNVQIsocotaneQNVQQLardQNVVVLardVVVLardQNVNVVLardQNVVVLardVVVVLardQNVNV<	Glycerol	V	V	-	-	-	-
HeptaneNVNVQNVVVHexaneVQNVNV1-01-0Hydroidic acidNVNVVVV1-01-0Hydrobromic acid (50%)VVVVVNVNVHydrochloric acidVVVVNVNVHydrochloric acid (10%)VVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (3%)VVVVVNVHydrogen peroxide (90%)QQVQQHydrogen sulphideQQQQQIgepal (50%)VVQQQIsooctaneNVNVNVQQLatric acidVVQQLatric acidVVQQLatric acidVVQILatric acidVVVILigroineQNVIIILigroineQNVIIILigroineIVIIIIIILigroineIVIIIIILigroineII	Grease	V	V	V	Q	-	-
HexaneVQNVNVIIIHydriodic acidNVNVNVIIIIHydrobromic acid (50%)VVVVVNVNVHydrochloric acidVVVVVNVNVHydrochloric acid (10%)VVVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (35%)VVVVVVVVVHydrogen peroxide (90%)QQVVVVQIIIIgepal (50%)VVVVQQQQIII <td>Heptane</td> <td>NV</td> <td>NV</td> <td>Q</td> <td>NV</td> <td>V</td> <td>V</td>	Heptane	NV	NV	Q	NV	V	V
Hydriodic acidNVNVHydrobromic acid (50%)VVVVVNVNVHydrochloric acid (10%)VVVVNVNVHydrochloric acid (35%)VVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (35%)VVVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (90%)QQVQHydrogen sulphideVVVVQIgepal (50%)VVVVQIsooctaneNVNVVVQQIsooctaneVVVVVLardVVVLardVVVVLard acetateVVVVLigroineQNVVVLinseed oilVVVVLinseed oilVVVVMagnesiun compoundsVVVVIsootaneVVVVVLardCVVV<	Hexane	V	Q	NV	NV	-	-
Hydrobromic acid (50%)VVVVVVVHydrochloric acid (10%)VVVVVVNVNVHydrochloric acid (10%)VVVVVNVNVHydrofhloric acid (35%)VVVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (3%)VVVVVVVNVHydrogen peroxide (90%)QQVQHydrogen sulphideVVVVQIgepal (50%)VVVVQIgepal (50%)VVVQQIsooctaneNVNVVVQQKerosineQNVNVQQLandinVQVVLardVVVLarda cetateVVVVLigroineQNVVLinseed oilVVVVVVLatdi cetateVVVLatdi cetateVVVVVVVV-Linseed oilVV </td <td>Hydriodic acid</td> <td>NV</td> <td>NV</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td>	Hydriodic acid	NV	NV	-	-	-	-
Hydrochloric acidVVVVNVNVHydrochloric acid (10%)VVVVNVNVHydrofluoric acid (35%)VVVVVNVHydrogen peroxide (3%)VVVVVVVHydrogen peroxide (90%)QQVQHydrogen sulphideVVVVQIgepal (50%)VVVQQIgepal (50%)VVVQQIsooctaneNVNVVIsooctaneNVNVQQVVLactic acidVVVVLardVVVLardVVVLardVVVVLardVVVLardVVLardVVLardLardLardLardLard<	Hydrobromic acid (50%)	V	V	V	V	-	-
Hydrochloric acid (10%)VVVVNVNVHydrofluoric acid (35%)VVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (3%)VVVVVVVHydrogen peroxide (90%)QQQVQHydrogen sulphideVVVVQIgepal (50%)VVVVQIgepal (50%)VVVQQIsooctaneNVNVVQQVVVLactic acidVVVVLanolinVQVVVLardVVVLada cetateVVVVLigroineQNVLine sulfurVVVVVLinesed oilVVVVVVVLubricating oilVVVVVVMatin cerid (50%)VVVVVV	Hydrochloric acid	V	V	V	V	NV	NV
Hydrofluoric acid (35%)VVVVVNVNVHydrogen peroxide (3%)VVVVVVVVVHydrogen peroxide (90%)QQQVQHydrogen sulphideVVVVVQIgepal (50%)VVVVQQ	Hydrochloric acid (10%)	V	V	V	V	NV	NV
Hydrogen peroxide (3%) V V V V V V V Hydrogen peroxide (90%) Q Q Q V Q - - Hydrogen sulphide V V V V V Q - - Igepal (50%) V V V Q Q - - Ideine-glasses V V V Q Q - - Isooctane NV NV V Q Q V V Lactic acid V NV NV Q Q V V Lanolin V V V V V - - Lard - - V V V - - Ladacetate V V V V - - - Ligroine Q NV - - - - -	Hydrofluoric acid (35%)	V	V	V	V	NV	NV
Hydrogen peroxide (90%) Q Q V VQ Q - Hydrogen sulphide V V V V V - - Igepal (50%) V V V - - V Q Iodine-glasses V V Q Q - - - Isooctane NV NV V Q Q - - Kerosine Q NV NV Q Q V V Lactic acid V V Q Q V - - Lanolin V Q V V V - - Lard - - V V V - - Lauric acid V V V V - - - Ligroine Q NV V V V - - Ligroine Q <	Hydrogen peroxide (3%)	V	V	V	V	V	V
Hydrogen sulphideVVVVVIgepal (50%)VVVVQIodine-glassesVVQQIsooctaneNVNVVKerosineQNVQQVVLactic acidVVVLanolinVQVVLardVVV-Lauric acidVVVVLigroineQNVVVLinseed oilVVVVLubricating oilVQVVVVMalia acid (50%)VVVV	Hydrogen peroxide (90%)	Q	Q	V	Q	-	-
Igepal (50%)VVV-VQIodine-glassesVVQQIsooctaneNVNVVKerosineQNVQQVVLactic acidVVVVLanolinVQVVLardVVVLauric acidVVVVLead acetateVVVVLigroineQNVLinseed oilVVVVVVMagnesium compoundsVVVV	Hydrogen sulphide	V	V	V	V	-	-
Iodine-glassesVVQQ-IsooctaneNVNVVKerosineQNVQQVVLactic acidVVVVLanolinVQVVLardVVVLard acetateVVVVLigroineQNVVVLinseed oilVVLubricating oilVQMalia acid (50%)VVVVV	Igepal (50%)	V	V	-	-	V	Q
Isooctane NV NV V - - Kerosine Q NV Q Q V V Lactic acid V V V V V - - Lanolin V V V V V - - Lard - - V V V - - Lard V V V V - - - Lard acetate V V V V - - - Ligroine Q NV - - - - - Linseed oil V V V V V V	lodine-glasses	V	V	Q	Q	-	-
KerosineQNVQQVVLactic acidVVVVLanolinVQVVLardVVLardaVVLauric acidVVVVLead acetateVVVVLigroineQNVLine sulfurVVLubricating oilVVVVVVMajne suid (50%)VVVV	Isooctane	NV	NV	V	-	-	-
Lactic acid V V V V V V - Lanolin V Q V V - - Lard - - V Q V V - - Lard - - V Q V V - - Lard - - V V V - - Lauric acid V V V V - - - Lead acetate V V V V - - - Ligroine Q NV - - - - - Lime sulfur V V V V V V V Lubricating oil V Q - - - - Magnesium compounds V V V V - -	Kerosine	0	NV	Q	Q	V	V
Landin V Q V V - - Landin - - V V V - - Lard - - V V V - - Lauric acid V V V V - - Lead acetate V V V V - - Ligroine Q NV - - - - Lime sulfur V V V V V - - Linseed oil V V V V V V V Lubricating oil V Q - - - - Magnesium compounds V V V V - - -		V	V	V	V	-	-
Lard - V V - - Lauric acid V V V V - - Lauric acid V V V V - - Lead acetate V V V V - - Ligroine Q NV - - - - Lime sulfur V V V V V - - Linseed oil V V V V V V V Lubricating oil V Q - - - - Magnesium compounds V V V V - -	Lanolin	V	0	V	V	-	-
Lauric acid V V V V V - - Lead acetate V V V V V - - Ligroine Q NV V V V - - Ligroine Q NV - - - - - Lime sulfur V V - - - - - Linseed oil V V V V V V V Lubricating oil V Q - - - - Maig agid (50%) V V V V - - -	Lard	-	-	V	V	_	_
Lead acetateVVVVILigroineQNVLime sulfurVLinseed oilVVVVVVLubricating oilVQVMagnesium compoundsVVVVV		V	V	V	V	_	_
Ligroine V V V V I I I Ligroine Q NV -		V	V		۰ \/		_
LightingQINVIIIILime sulfurVLinseed oilVVVVVVLubricating oilVQVVMagnesium compoundsVVVV		0	NIV	V	v	-	-
Line shutVVLinseed oilVVVVVVLubricating oilVQVVMagnesium compoundsVVVV				-	-	-	-
V V V V V V Lubricating oil V Q - - V Magnesium compounds V V V V -		V	-	-	-	-	-
V Q - - V V Magnesium compounds V V V V - -		V	V	V	V	V	V
Magnesium compounds V V V - Malio acid (50%) V/ V/ V/ V/		V	Q	-	-	V	V
	Malia acid (50%)	V	V	V	V	-	-

V	Valid
NV	Not valid
Q	Questionable
-	No information

This chemical resistance guide is merely informative and it is based on specifications given by the suppliers of the tachnical plastics employed in

technical plastics employed in our manufacturing process.

TECHNICAL DATA



V

NV

Q

-

Valid

Not valid

Questionable

No information

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Chemical name	Polypr	opylene	Polyet	nyiene	Polya	acetai
Chemical hame	20 °C	60 °C	20 °C	60 °C	20 °C	60 °C
Manganese sulphate	V	-	V	V	-	-
Margarine	V	V	V	V	-	-
Mercury	V	V	V	V	-	-
Mercury compounds	V	V	V	V	-	-
Methyl cellosolve	V	-	-	-	-	-
Methyl chloride	NV	NV	-	-	-	-
Methyl ethyl kesone	V	Q	NV	NV	-	-
Methyl sulphuric acid	V	V	V	V	-	-
Methylene chloride	Q	NV	NV	NV	-	-
Mineral oil	Q	NV	V	NV	V	V
Mineral alcohols	Q	NV	-	-	-	-
Molasses	V	V	V	V	-	-
Motor oil	V	Q	-	-	V	V
Naphtha	V	Q	Q	NV	-	-
Nickel compounds	V	V	V	V	-	-
Nitric acid (30%)	V	Q	V	V	NV	NV
Nitric acid (50%)	Q	NV	V	Q	NV	NV
Nitric acid (fuming)	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
Nitrobenzene	V	Q	NV	NV	-	-
Nitrous acids	0	NV	-	-	-	-
Nitrous oxide	v.	-	-	-	-	-
Oil for transformers	V	0	V	Q	-	-
Oleic acid	V	NV	_	-	V	V
	V	V	V	V	_	-
Ovalic acid	V	V	V	V		
	NV	NV	•	•		
	NV	NV	0	NIV		
Palmitic acid (70%)	NV N		V V		_	_
Parchloric acid (20%)	V	V	V	V	-	-
Perchloric acid (20%)					-	-
Petrol	0				- 	
	Q		V			
Phonol	V	V	V	V		
Phenoi	V	V	V	V	INV	INV
Phoephoric acid (30%)	V	V	V	V	-	-
Photographic colutions	V	V	V	V	-	-
Photographic solutions	V	V	V	V	-	-
Plating solutions	V	V	V	V	-	-
	V	V	V	V	-	-
Potassium compounds	V	V	V	V	-	-
	V	V	V	V	-	-
	V	V	V	V	-	-
Polassium permanganate	V	Q	V	V	-	-
Silver cyanide	V	V	-	-	-	-
Silver nitrate	V	V	V	V	-	-
	V	Q	V	V	-	-
Sodium compounds	V	V	V	V	-	-
Sodium hydroxide	V	V	V	V	-	-
Sodium hydroxide (60%)	V	V	V	V	V	V
Sodium hypochlorite (5% Cl.)	V	Q	-	-	NV	NV
Stannic chloride	V	V	V	V	-	-
Stannous chloride	V	V	V	V	-	-
Stearic acid	V	Q	V	V	-	-

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

Oberniedheene	Polypropylene		Polyet	hylene	Polyacetal		
Cnemical name	20 °C	60 °C	20 °C	60 °C	20 °C	60 °C	
Succinic acid	V	V	V	V	-	-	
Sugar	V	V	V	V	-	-	
Sulphamic acid (20%)	V	V	-	-	NV	NV	
Sulphite solutions	V	V	-	-	-	-	
Sulphur	V	V	V	V	-	-	
Sulphur bioxide	V	V	V	V	-	-	
Sulphur chloride	V	-	-	-	-	-	
Sulphuric acid (3%)	V	V	V	V	V	V	
Sulphuric acid (50%)	V	V	V	V	NV	NV	
Sulphuric acid (70%)	V	Q	V	Q	NV	NV	
Sulphuric acid (fumming)	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	
Sulphurous acid	V	-	V	V	-	-	
Tannic acid (10%)	V	V	V	V	-	-	
Tartaric acid	V	V	V	V	-	-	
Tetrahydrofurane	Q	NV	-	-	-	-	
Toluene	NV	NV	NV	NV	Q	NV	
Tomato juice	V	V	V	V	-	-	
Tributylic phosphate	V	Q	-	-	-	-	
Trichloroacetic acid	V	V	-	-	-	-	
Trichloroethylene	NV	NV	NV	NV	-	-	
Tricresylic phosphate	V	Q	-	-	-	-	
Trisodium phosphate	V	V	V	V	-	-	
Turbosine	Q	NV	Q	Q	V	V	
Turpentine	Q	NV	Q	NV	-	-	
Urea	V	V	V	V	-	-	
Vinegar	V	V	V	V	-	-	
Wine	V	V	V	V	-	-	
Xylene	NV	NV	NV	NV	-	-	
Zinc compounds	V	V	V	V	-	-	

V	Valid
NV	Not valid
Q	Questionable
-	No information

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N D U S T R Y

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Applications	20	A24	30	31-32	40-41	50	80	93
Charge of batteries					FG			
All kind of curves								FG
Degreasing					FG	FG		
Elevating lines						FG		
Elevators of residues		FT	FT		FT	FT		
Tyre production lines			FT FG		FG	FT		FG
Positioning for welding					FT	FT		FG
Bidirectional conveyors		FG	FG		FG			
Transport of people					NS	KN CF		
Transport of delicate pieces					FT	FT		FG
Transport of cars					NS	KN CF		

FT	Flat Top
PF	Perforated Flat Top
FG	Flush Grid
RR	Raised Rib
OG	Open Grid
KN	Knurled
CO	Conic
TR	Trian
NS	Non Slip
FR	Friction Top
CF	Conic Friction
SR	Sliding Rollers
LT	Lateral Transfer





INDUSTRY



POULTRY

Applications	20	A24	30	31-32	40-41	50	80	93
Accumulation of containers					FT		FT	
Boiling			FG		FG	FG		
All kind of curves								FG
Metal detectors	FT FG	FT FG	FT FG					
Chicken frames elevation						FT	FT	
Elevating and descending spirals								FG
Washers of containers					FG	FG		
Quartering lines							FT	
Packaging lines		FT FG	FT FG					FG
Reject by weight control	FT FG	FT FG	FT FG					
Non-slip conveyors	FR					FR CF		CF

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LT	Lateral Transfer









INFO

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DATA

INDUSTRY

BEVERAGE

Applications	20	A24	30	31-32	40-41	50	80	93
All kind of curves								FG
Casing		FT - FG RR	FT - FG RR		FT - FG RR			
Coolers			FG RR		FG RR			FG
Elevating and descending spirals								FG
Filters of residues						PF-FG OG	PF	
Control and inspection			FT - FG RR					
Washers					FG	FG		
High speed lines			FT FG	LT FT				
Palletisers and depalletisers		FT - FG RR	FT - FG RR		FT - FG RR			
Pasteurisers					FG RR			
Accumulation tables		FT - FG RR	FT - FG RR		FT - FG RR			

FT	Flat Top
PF	Perforated Flat Top
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RR	Raised Rib
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KN	Knurled
CO	Conic
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LT	Lateral Transfer









INDUSTRY



MEAT

Applications	20	A24	30	31-32	40-41	50	80	93
Boiling							FT PF	
Metal detectors	FT FG	FT FG	FT FG				FT PF	
Elevators		FT	FT			FT	FT	
Washers			FG		FG	FG		FG
Cut and quartering lines							FT	
Evisceration lines							FT PF	
Transport and inspection lines		FT	FT				FT	FG
Liquid injection machines						FG OG		
Plastic film wrapping		FG	FG			FG	FT	
Vacuum machines		FT FG	FT FG			FG	FT	
Freezing tunnels						FG OG		FG
Pasteurisers						FG OG		

FT	Flat Top
PF	Perforated Flat Top
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RR	Raised Rib
OG	Open Grid
KN	Knurled
СО	Conic
TR	Trian
NS	Non Slip
FR	Friction Top
CF	Conic Friction
SR	Sliding Rollers
LT	Lateral Transfer









INFO

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INDUSTRY

VEGETABLES

Applications	20	A24	30	31-32	40-41	50	80	93
Boiling					FG	FT - PF FG	FT PF	
Freezers						FG		FG
All kind of curves								FG
Metal detectors	FT FG	FT FG	FT FG			FT FG		
Swan-necked elevators					FT FG	FT FG	FT	
Casing	FG RR	FG RR	FG RR		FG RR			
Sewage filter	FG RR	FG RR	FG RR			FG OG		
Hydrocooling						FG		
Transport lines in flooded pools						FT PF	FT PF	
Selection tables in closed circuit								FG
Pasteurisers					FG RR			
Non-slip conveyors	FR					KN FR		CF
Treatment with acids						FG OG		

FT	Flat Top
PF	Perforated Flat Top
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LT	Lateral Transfer





INDUSTRY



INFO

20

A24

30

31-32

40-41

20

80

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DATA

INDUSTRY

CONFECTIONERY

Applications	20	A24	30	31-32	40-41	50	80	93
Accumulation tables of boxes and containers		FG	FG SR		FT - FG SR	SR		SR
Loaders of tunnel ovens	FG	FG	FG					
All kind of curves								FG
Metal detectors	FT FG	FT FG	FT FG			FG		
Elevators with flights		FT FG	FT FG			FT FG	FT	
Vertical elevators						FT FG	FT	
Cooling and freezing spirals								FG
Cooling lines	FG RR	FG RR				FG		FG
Selection tables	FG	FG	FG		FG	FG		
Accumulation tables	RR	RR	RR					
Non-slip conveyors	FR					KN - FR CF		CF CO

	EL 1 E
FI	Flat lop
PF	Perforated Flat Top
FG	Flush Grid
RR	Raised Rib
OG	Open Grid
KN	Knurled
CO	Conic
TR	Trian
NS	Non Slip
FR	Friction Top
CF	Conic Friction
SR	Sliding Rollers
LT	Lateral Transfer









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FISH

Applications	20	A24	30	31-32	40-41	50	80	93
Boiling						FG		
Desfreezing	TR	FG	FG			FG OG		
Metal detectors	FT FG	FT FG	FT FG			FT FG	FT	
Elevators		FT FG	FT FG		FT	FT FG	FT	
Icing of frozen products	FG -RR TR	FG RR	FG RR			OG		
Washers		FG	FG		FG	FG		
Aseptic transport lines		FT FG	FT FG			FG	FT	FG
Plastic film wrapping	FT - FG RR	FT - FG RR	FT - FG RR			FG	FT	
Macerating and mixing applications			PF FG			PF FG	PF	
Brine treatment	TR					FG OG		
Freezing tunnels	TR					FG OG		
Drying tunnels	FG	FG	FG			FG		FG

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PF	Perforated Flat Top
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FR	Friction Top
CF	Conic Friction
SR	Sliding Rollers
LT	Lateral Transfer









INDUSTRY



WINE

Applications	20	A24	30	31-32	40-41	50	80	93
Infeed for stalk removing							FT	
Bottles feeding		FT					FT	
Elimination belts							FT	
Casing		FG RR	FG RR		FG RR			
Elevators							FT	
Washers						FG		
Lines of different speeds		FT	FT	LT FT				
Selection tables							FT	
Palletisers and depalletisers		FG RR	FG RR		FG RR			
Pasteurisers					RR			
Accumulation tables	FT RR	FT RR	FT RR		RR			
Reception hoppers							FT	

FT Flat Top PF Perforated Flat Top Flush Grid FG RR Raised Rib Open Grid OG KN Knurled со Conic TR Trian NS Non Slip FR Friction Top CF **Conic Friction** SR Sliding Rollers LT Lateral Transfer







INFO

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A24

30

31-32

40-41

4

50

80

6

DATA

INDUSTRY

NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR THE CHOICE OF THE SUITABLE BELT

1-	Total length between conveyor centres (mm).
2-	Usable belt width (mm).
3-	Conveying speed (m/min).
4-	Weight of the product (kg/m ²).
5-	Max. work temperature (°C).
6-	Type, material and dimensions of the product to convey
7-	Dry or wet use of the belt.
8-	In case of accumulation, advise the percentage (%).
9-	The conveyor works in one or two senses.
10-	Central drive?
11-	Horizontal or inclined conveyor.
12-	If it is an inclined conveyor, difference between heights.
13-	Is there an abrasive atmosphere ?
14-	Is there any impact ? If so, describe it.
15-	Upon which material does the belt slide ?
16-	If plastic belt is used, mark and reference.

NOTES

CUSTOMER SERVICE



ENQUIRY FORM

SERIES 20 A24 30 31 32 40 41 50 60 63 TYE		
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ADDRESS: E-MAIL:	ADDRESS:	E-MAIL:
PLEASE, INDICATE IF YOU ARE:		PLEASE, INDICATE IF YOU ARE:

CUSTOMER SERVICE

EUROBELT elements are manufactured with plastic materials. Consequently, their direct exposure to fire or to higher temperatures than those indicated can produce their deflagration together with the emission of toxic fumes.

EUROBELT elements are guaranteed for a period of one year from the date of shipment with respect to the repair or substitution of any component whose materials or manufacture is defective, provided it is demonstrated that the work has been done under normal conditions of use.

No other expressed or implicit guarantee is given, unless it were set down in writing and approved by the manufacturer.

Any use of the EUROBELT products has to observe the regulations and rules prevailing and the user is the only responsible to make observe these regulations when incorporating those products into any machine.

To clean our plastic modular belts, use water and gel, rinse with water and disinfectant.

We recommend the manipulation to be always carried out by qualified personnel as well as to fulfil the instructions of revision and maintenance given by the manufacturer of the conveyor.

The data included here are of informative nature. Their applicability to the design of any installation is not guaranteed.

The manufacturer does not assume any responsibility for the repercussions derived from the use of his products, whether it is based or not on the information herein.





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A3-2006 - Depósito Legal: VA-		



SERIES C12 FLUSH GRID

Bidirectional, with a 12 mm pitch, it is ideal for small product transfers at high speed.

SERIES C122 FLUSH GRID



With a 12 mm pitch you will be able to carry out product transfers at high speed in minimum turn diameters.

Its open-and-closed link structure, shaping a kind of knot, provides a great load capacity.

Its design with the rod in view and its extraordinary open surface implies a great easiness for cleaning.

high speed conveying

very small product transfer

metal detectors

container handling

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SERIES C12 FLUSH GRID



Bidirectional, with a 12 mm pitch, it is ideal for small product transfers at high speed.

It is manufactured in polypropylene, polyethylene and polyacetal obseing the International Regulations to be used in food processes.





Pitch	12 mm
Surface	Flush Grid
Open area	26 %
Thickness	9 mm
Drive system	Hinge
Belt width	Multiples of 25 mm
Advised minimum width	150 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Cap

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (°C)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
PP - Polypropylene	PP - Polypropylene	980	+1 to +104	4.60	[W] - [G]
PE - Polyethylene	PE - Polyethylene	550	-50 to +65	4.75	[N]
AC - Polyacetal	PP - Polypropylene	1,950	+1 to +90	6.50	[N] - [B]
AC - Polyacetal	PE - Polyethylene	1,400	-40 to +65	6.54	[N] - [B]

Colours: [W] White - [G] Grey - [B] Blue - [N] Natural





ACCESSORIES [SPROCKETS]





Nº of teeth	Ø	Bore for sc	quare shaft	Hub	•	В	C
Т	Pitch	mm	inch	width	A	max.	C
11	42.59	20	3/4″	25	16	22	41
20	76.7	40	1-1/2″	25	34	35	77
26	99.55	40	1-1/2″	25	45	40	99
31	118.61	40 60	1-1/2″ 2-1/2″	25	55	45	119
40	152.94	40 60	1-1/2″ 2-1/2″	25	72	52	153

EUROBELT offers all sprockets in polypropylene, polyacetal and in stainless steel for those applications in which it is required. To calculate the minimum quantity of sprockets required both in the drive shaft and in the idle one, you should divide the belt width (in mm) by 75 mm. This amount must always be odd.

We have plastic sprockets for round shaft with and without keyway.



- A Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the centre of the shaft.
- B Distance between the vertical of the shaft centre and the beginning of the sliding surface.
- C Recommended distance between the sliding surface of the belt and supports of the return way.

SERIES C12







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DISTRIBUTOR:



SERIES E30 OPEN GRID

Open surface with mini-flights, it is perfect for fish and seafood industry.



Special for product-in-bulk processes in inclined planes when the use of conventional flights is not possible.

It makes easier the transference, reduces the unevenness of unloading, and avoids the loss of product in the belt return.

These mini-flights reduce the contact surface between product and belt, decreasing the adherence in processes like fish glazing and transport of frozen fish.



glazing

elevation

cooling

boiling

unfreezing

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SERIES E30 OPEN GRID



Their mini-flights help product in bulk to elevate and descend.

The great open area allows an excellent liquid drainage and an easy cleaning during maintenance operations.

It is manufactured in polypropylene, polyethylene and polyacetal. These materials observe the International Regulations for their use in food processes.

The minimum spacing between the transversal edges is 30 mm and it can be increased in multiples of 30 mm.

BELT DATA



Pitch 30 mm

Open area 41%

Material of the belt Polypropylene Polyethylene Polyacetal

Belt width Multiples of 10 mm

Spacing between edges Multiples of 30 mm







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FRICTION TOP BELTS

Designed for providing an excellent adherence between product and belt to solve transport problems in inclined planes.





Friction Top surfaces succeed in combining plastic and rubber in one only piece taking advantage both of the modular system and of the adherence.

Both surfaces are manufactured in three Shore grades: A45, A55 and A64, covering a wide range between two different features, adherence and wear.

SERIES E30

cartons

bags

shrink-wrappings

tyres

baggage

trays

metallic plates

containers

glass

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FRICTION TOP BELTS

FLAT FRICTION TOP



Flat Friction Top, with a flat rubber surface, is perfect for applications in which a maximum adherence is needed.



BELT DATA

	Rubber hardness grades				
	Shore A45	Shore A55	Shore A64		
Plastic colour	Grey	White	Grey		
Rubber colour	Black	Beige	Beige		
Belt strength	1,100 kg/m	1,100 kg/m	1,100 kg/m		
Temperature range	+1 to + 103 °C	+1 to + 103 °C	+1 to + 103 °C		
Approved by the FDA	no	yes	yes		



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TRIAN FRICTION TOP



Trian Friction Top, designed with small transversal triangles, like mini flights, enables as well an easy and efficient cleaning.



Material:

Polypropylene Polyethylene

Belt width: Multiples of 10 mm

Spacing of rubber lines:

It can be assembled with all lines in rubber or spacing them in multiples of 30 mm

DISTRIBUTOR:





SERIES B50 FLAT TOP

The strongest and most hygienic plastic modular belt for the food industry.



- ★ Design of completely rounded corners and open edges in order to avoid the accumulation of dirt in any place.
- **★** Bigger opening in the hinge area. Down time for cleaning gets reduced.
- ★ The underside transversal drive bar and the sprockets design make this belt be the best alternative for longer conveyors with heavier loads.
- ★ Greater resistance to wear in operations with cutting tools and to impact of heavy products.
- Manufactured with materials that comply the International Regulations regarding the direct contact with food.

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range °C	Belt weight (kg/m²)	
Polypropylene	olypropylene Polypropylene		+1 to +104 °C	9.06	
Polyethylene	Polyethylene	750	-50 to +65 °C	9.50	
Polyacetal	Polypropylene	1,650	+1 to +90 °C	13.43	

SERIES B50 FLAT TOP

meat

fish

vegetables

fruits

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SERIES B50 FLAT TOP - ACCESSORIES



Sprockets



Flights



Flights and side guards



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SPROCKETS



Eurobelt offers all sprockets in polypropylene and polyacetal.

Ask for round bore availability.

Maximum spacing between sprockets: 150 mm.

Teeth T	Pitch Ø	Bore (mm)	Bore (inch)	Hub width	A	B max.	C max.
8	130.65	40	1.5″	40	58	60	135
10	161.65	40/60	1.5″/2.5″	40	72	76	165
12	193.18	40/60	1.5″/2.5″	40	89	78	200
16	256.29	40/60/90	1.5″/2.5″/3.5″	40	120	80	260



A: Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the centre of the shaft. B: Distance between the vertical of the shaft and the beginning of the sliding surface. C: Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the support of the return way.



DISTRIBUTOR:



NO CLING FLIGHTS

Accessory to solve problems in incline curved conveyors.



These flights give response to problems arising in elevating, descending and accompaniment applications, preventing the product from sliding on the belt.

They can be used both in right and in curve sections.

They are available in heights of 25 and 50 mm in the following materials: polypropylene, polyethylene and polyacetal.



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SERIES E93 FLIGHT



CONSTRUCTION OF BELT WITH FLIGHTS



The E93 curve Series has no cling fights as an accessory for building elevating conveyors.

Every flight is 25 or 50 mm high with regard to the belt surface and they can be used both in right and curve sections.

Its non-stick side has ribs that project over the surface to prevent the product from sticking.

Their edges are completely rounded to avoid any damage of the product.

Material

Polypropylene Polyethylene Polyacetal

Indent

38 mm 63 mm 88 mm

Belt width Multiples of 25 mm

Distance between flights Multiples of 60 mm





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DISTRIBUTOR:

