

Eye-Flex Belt Installation Guidelines

Preparation

Before installing a new belt, always check the conveyor structure;

- Shafts to be at 90° to direction of travel, and horizontal.
- Rollers to be free to rotate.
- Sprockets to be correctly positioned, and aligned.
- Belt supporting surfaces are smooth and level. Check that there are no parts of the structure that can catch up the belt.
- If a take-up mechanism is fitted, ensure that it is functioning correctly.

Installation Procedure:

1. **Eye-Flex®** belts can be disassembled by grinding off the welded end, and withdrawing the cross rod.
2. With take-up, or tensioning devices, slackened off, the belting should be pulled through the conveyor until the two ends meet. On larger installations, attaching to the old belt, or using pulling cables, and employing the conveyor drive can achieve this.
3. Any excess belt should be removed, whilst maintaining the inside/outside pattern of the reinforcing plates. Note! A correctly assembled belt will always have an even number of pitches, in its' length.
4. With the ends of the belt brought together, and all the wire links & reinforcing plates aligned, the joining rod is inserted through the belt making it endless.
5. Finishing the rod by welding in place the washer or ring provided completes the join. **Note!** Care should be taken to ensure the belt still articulates freely after joining.
6. The take-up, or tensioning, should be adjusted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions. Generally, a correctly set-up conveyor will have small catenary loop in the belt return path and just enough tension to ensure that the belt engages with the sprockets.

Notes:

Sometimes a belt can show signs of surging, hunting or jerking. What could be happening may be an effect sometimes referred to as "slip-stick" which can afflict some longer conveyors (with any type of belt). The belt can act something like a spring. The idle end of the belt can remain stationary until belt tension increases to the point that static friction is overcome; the belt can then surge ahead and the resulting drop in tension may then allow the belt to slow, or even stop. The cycle of surging can then become repetitive; if this problem persists then consult the designer or manufacturer of the conveyor.

