

Installation

- 1. Clean sheaves/pulleys, and remove dust, dirt and oil.
- 2. Check for worn grooves using sheave gauge.
- 3. Use correct belt for sheave size
- 4. Never "roll" or "pry" the belts into the sheave grooves. Move the driver unit to allow belt to slip on easily.
- 5. Check alignment. Drive shafts must be parallel.
- 6. Rotate each sheave to check for wobble or bent drive shaft.
- 7. Tighten the belt take-up and then run the belt 10 minutes. Recheck and adjust tension, using tables on reverse.

Warning

When servicing a drive, be certain machinery is SHUT OFF and properly prevented from accidentally starting. Do not wear loose clothing, jewelry, etc. Keep guards on machinery when it is operating.

Rapid Belt Failure

SYMPTOM

CORRECTION

Belt cover wears rapidly Slip burns-shiny sheave grooves Replace sheaves Increase tension

Check tension

Eliminate oil

Heat condition; Ventilate drive;

Belt hard and cracked

Belt sticky or soft

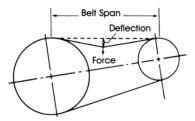
Belt Tensioning

STEP 1: After measuring the belt span (see sketch) use a belt tension tester and apply perpendicular force to any ONE of the belts at the span mid-point. Measure the force required to deflect any of the belts 1/64 inch for every inch of span length. EXAMPLE: A 32" span deflection would be 1/64 inch x 32 or 1/2 inch.

Note: When new belts are installed on a drive, the tension will drop rapidly during the first few hours. Thus, for new belts, multiply the maximum deflection force shown in the tensioning tables by 1.33. Check tension frequently during the first 24 hours of operation. Subsequent retensioning should fall between the minimum and maximum forces shown in the tables. STEP 2: Compare Step 1 deflection force reading with range of force in the following tensioning tables. If the force is below the minimum after any adjustment per above note, then the belts are too loose.

If the force is greater than the maximum after any adjustment per above note, then the belts are too tight.

Readjust measured drive tension until the deflection force is between the maximum and minimum values shown in or calculated from the respective tensioning tables.



				Belt Deflection Force in Lbs.			
	Small		Speed			Clas	
Belt	Sheave	Small Sheave	Speed Ratio	Classical		Classical	
	Dia. Range					Cogged	
	(inches)	RPM Range	Range	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A*	2.2			NR	NR	3.8	5.4
	3.2	1750	2.0	3.1	4.5	3.9	5.6
	3.4-3.6	to	to	3.5	5.0	4.1	5.9
	3.8-4.2	3600	4.0	3.8	5.4	4.3	6.3
	4.6-7.0			4.6	6.6	4.9	7.1
B*	4.0			NR	NR	7.1	10
	5.0-5.2	1160	2.0	NR	NR	7.3	11
	5.4-5.6	to	to	6.0	8.8	7.4	11
	6.0-6.8	1800	4.0	6.6	9.6	7.7	11
	7.4-9.4			7.4	11	7.9	12
C*	6.8			NR	NR	12	18
	7.5	870	2.0	NR	NR	12	18
	8.0-8.5	to	to	NR	NR	13	18
	9.0-10.5	1800	4.0	12	17	13	19
	11.0-16.0			13	20	13	19
D*	13.0	690	2.0	20	29	-	-
	13.5-15.5	to	to	22	33	-	-
	16.0-22.0	1200	4.0	25	37	-	-
E*		435	2.0				
	21.6	to	to	33	48	-	-
	24.0	900	4.0	33	48	-	-

Classical V-Belt Tensioning Table

* For Classical banded belts multiply the force in the table by the number of belts in the band.

Narrow V-Belt Tensioning Table

				Belt Deflection Force in Lbs.			
	Small						
	Sheave	Small	Speed	Narrow		Narrow	
Belt	Dia. Range	Sheave	Ratio			Cogged	
	(inches)	RPM Range	Range				
				Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
	2.20	1200-3600		NR	NR	2.8	4.1
	2.35-2.50	1200-3600		NR	NR	3.2	4.7
3V*	2.65-2.80	1200-3600	2.00	3.2	4.7	3.5	5.1
	3.00-3.15	1200-3600	to	3.6	5.3	3.8	5.5
	3.35-3.65	1200-3600	4.00	4.1	5.9	4.1	6.0
	4.12-5.00	900-3600		4.7	6.8	4.8	7.1
	5.30-6.90	900-3600		5.2	7.6	5.8	8.6
	4.40-4.65	1200-3600		NR	NR	9.0	13
	4.90-5.50	1200-3600		NR	NR	10	15
5V*	5.90-6.70	1200-3600	2.00	NR	NR	11	17
	7.10-8.00	600-1800	to	11	17	13	19
	8.50-10.90	600-1800	4.00	13	19	14	20
	11.80-16.00	400-1200		15	22	15	23
			2.00				
8V*	12.50-17.00	600-1200	to	31	45	-	-
	18.00-24.00	400-900	4.00	36	53	-	-

NR - Not Recommended

* For Narrow banded belts, multiply the force in the table by the number of belts in the band.

The deflection forces in these tables apply only to the listed belts currently being manufactured.