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**Conveyor belts — Method for the  
determination of the tear propagation  
resistance of textile conveyor belts**

*Courroies transporteuses — Méthode de détermination de la résistance  
à la propagation d'une déchirure dans les courroies transporteuses  
à carcasse textile*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 505 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee TC 41, *Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Conveyor belts*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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Throughout the text of this standard, read "(...this European Standard...)" to mean "...this International Standard...".

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 505:1982), which has been technically revised.

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## Foreword

The text of EN ISO 505:1999 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 188 "Conveyor belts", the secretariat of which is held by BSI, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 41 "Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)".

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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## 1 Scope

This Standard specifies a method of test for the measurement of the propagation resistance of an initial tear in textile conveyor belts, either in full thickness or of the carcass only.

This test is intended for application to textile belts in installations where there is a risk of longitudinal tearing.

## 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated and undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

ISO 6133:1998 Rubber and plastics - Analysis of multi-peak traces obtained in determinations of tear strength and adhesion strength

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## 3 Principle

The test consists in measuring, by means of tensile testing at a given speed, the force necessary to propagate an initial tear made in a test piece.

## 4 Apparatus

The apparatus consists of a dynamometric tensile testing machine with the following essential characteristics:

- a) the machine shall be chosen so that the forces to be measured come within the upper 90 % range of its full rated capacity;
- b) the speed of separation of the jaws shall be capable of being adjusted to  $(50 \pm 10)$  mm/min;
- c) the free distance between the jaws shall be capable of being adjusted to at least 300 mm.

The machine shall be provided with a device for the graphical recording of the force necessary to continue tearing the test piece.

## 5 Test pieces

### 5.1 Method of sampling

Test pieces shall be taken from the sample in the longitudinal direction of the belt and at a minimum distance of 50 mm from the edges of the belt.

### 5.2 Shape and dimensions

Shape : rectangular.

Length: 300 mm.

Width :  $(100 \pm 1)$  mm.

Thickness: Full belt thickness or without covers.

NOTE. If it is found that weft threads are pulled out of the test piece instead of breaking, the width of the test piece should be increased to 300 mm.

### 5.3 Number

Two test pieces shall be used : one in sense A and one in sense B (see Figure 4).

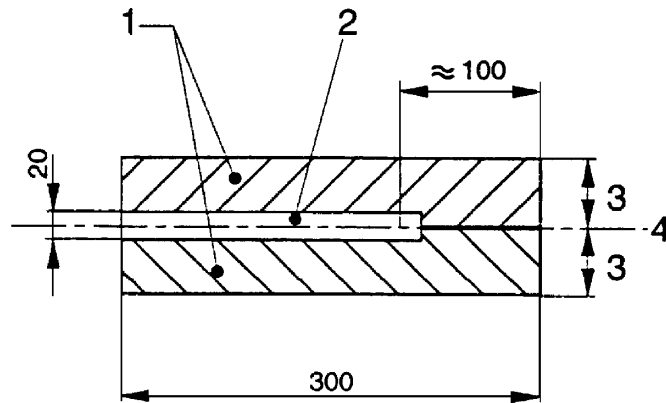
### 5.4 Preparation

Where the test is to be conducted without covers, the covers of the test pieces shall be removed by stripping or by buffing.

If there is a breaker ply, strip the corresponding covers without cutting the breaker ply over a width of 20 mm only, i.e. 10 mm on each side of the longitudinal axis of the test piece with the exception of the zone held in the jaws of the machine (see Figure 1).



Dimensions in millimetres



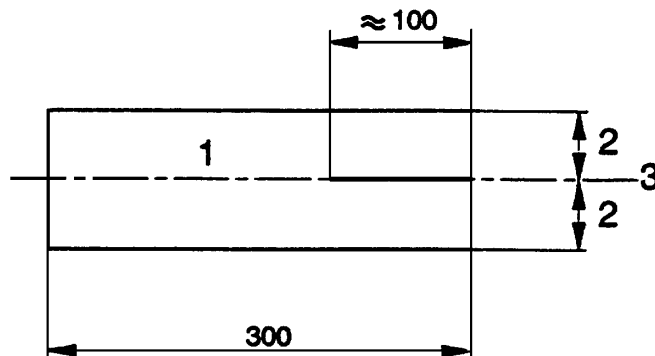
Key

- 1 With covers
- 2 Covers removed
- 3 50 or 150 (see 5.2)
- 4 Cut line

**Figure 1 - Test piece with breaker**  
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Cut the test pieces from the middle of one of their ends over a length of about 100 mm parallel to the length (see Figure 2). ISO 505:1999  
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Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 Without covers
- 2 50 or 150 (see 5.2)
- 3 Cut line

**Figure 2 - Test piece without breaker**