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**Steel cord conveyor belts —**

Part 1:

**Design, dimensions and mechanical  
requirements for conveyor belts for  
general use**

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*Courroies transporteuses à câbles d'acier —*

*Partie 1. Exigences de conception, de dimensions et mécaniques des  
courroies transporteuses à usage général*

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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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 the member bodies casting a vote.

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

ISO 15236-1 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 188 *Conveyor belts*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/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).

ISO 15236 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Steel cord conveyor belts*:

- *Part 1: Design, dimensions and mechanical requirements for conveyor belts for general use*
- *Part 2: Preferred belt types*
- *Part 3: Special safety requirements for belts for use in underground installations*
- *Part 4: Vulcanized belt joints*

# Steel cord conveyor belts —

## Part 1: Design, dimensions and mechanical requirements for conveyor belts for general use

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 15236 specifies the performance and constructional requirements applicable to conveyor belts having steel cords in the longitudinal direction as reinforcement. The requirements for construction given in Clause 6 apply to the design of single belts as well as the design of complete type series such as those covered in ISO 15236-2.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- ISO 15236-1:2005  
<http://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c0238117-634e-43a6-b6b3-f44f7c100a78/iso-15236-1-2005>
- ISO 37, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tensile stress-strain properties*
- ISO 188, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests*
- ISO 284, *Conveyor belts — Electrical conductivity — Specification and test method*
- ISO 340, *Conveyor belts — Laboratory scale flammability characteristics — Requirements and test method*
- ISO 703, *Conveyor belts — Transverse flexibility (troughability) — Test method<sup>1)</sup>*
- ISO 4649:2002, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of abrasion resistance using a rotating cylindrical drum device*
- ISO 7590:2001, *Steel cord conveyor belts — Methods for the determination of total thickness and cover thickness*
- ISO 7622-2, *Steel cord conveyor belts — Longitudinal traction test — Part 2: Measurement of tensile strength*
- ISO 7623, *Steel cord conveyor belts — Cord-to-coating bond test — Initial test and after thermal treatment*
- ISO 8094, *Steel cord conveyor belts — Adhesion strength test of the cover to the core layer*
- ISO 10247, *Conveyor belts — Characteristics of covers — Classification*

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 703:1988 and ISO 703-1:1999)

ISO 15236-2:2004, *Steel cord conveyor belts — Part 2: Preferred belt types*

EN 12882, *Conveyor belts for general purpose use — Electrical and flammability safety requirements*

EN 13827, *Steel cord conveyor belts — Determination of the lateral and vertical displacement of steel cords*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 15236, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 3.1

##### **edge width**

$b_k$

thickness of rubber between the outer cord and the belt edge

See Figure 1.

#### 3.2

##### **breaker**

transverse reinforcement in the conveyor belt, normally of a textile material, attached both above and below or either above or below the layer of longitudinal cords at a distance of at least 1 mm and considered to be part of the cover

See Figure 2.

NOTE Adapted from ISO 7590:2001, 2.1.

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#### 3.3

##### **weft**

transverse reinforcement in the conveyor belt, normally of steel wires, attached both above and below, or either above or below, the layer of longitudinal cords at a distance of less than 1 mm and considered to be part of the belt core

See Figure 3.

NOTE Adapted from ISO 7590:2001, 2.2.

## 4 Symbols and units

For the purposes of this part of ISO 15236, the symbols and units given in Table 1 apply.

**Table 1 — Symbols and units**

Symbol	Explanation	Unit
$B$	Belt width	mm
$F_a$	Pull-out force of cord per cord length	N/mm
$F_{bs}$	Breaking strength of cord taken from cured belt	kN
$F_v$	Pull-out force of cord per cord length — after thermal treatment	N/mm
$K_N$	Minimum (nominal) breaking strength per width of belt	N/mm
$b_k$	Calculated edge width	mm
$b_t$	Supporting belt width	mm
$d$	Cord diameter	mm
$F$	Deflection (troughability)	mm
$h_m$	Median cord height according to EN 13827	mm
$n$	Number of cords	—
$s_1$	Belt thickness	mm
$s_2$	Cover thickness carrying side	mm
$s_3$	Cover thickness pulley side	mm
$s_4$	Thickness of layer between breaker and layer of longitudinal cords	mm
$s_5$	Thickness of layer between weft and layer of longitudinal cords	mm
$s_6$	Thickness of belt core	mm
$t$	Cord pitch	mm
$\Delta h_1$	Number of cords positioned within a range of $h_m \leq 1$ mm as a percentage of the total number of cords	%
$\Delta h_2$	Number of cords positioned within a range of $h_m$ of from $> 1,0$ mm to $1,5$ mm and expressed as a percentage of the total number of cords	%
$\Delta h_3$	Percentage of cords with $h_m > 1,5$ mm	%

## 5 Belt design

### 5.1 Standard type

Conveyor belts conforming to this part of ISO 15236 contain steel cords surrounded by a layer of core rubber. This belt core is protected on top and bottom by cover layers (see Figure 1).

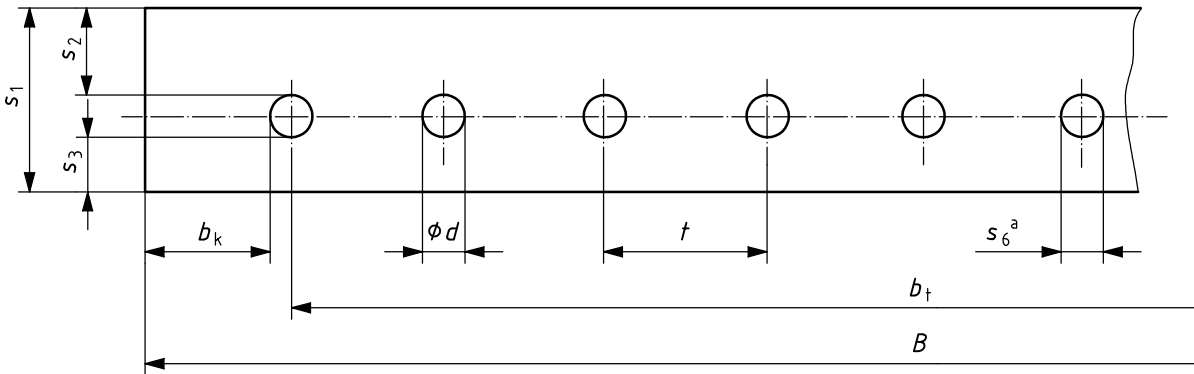
### 5.2 Conveyor belting having transverse reinforcements

Requirements for steel cord conveyor belts having breakers are illustrated in Figure 2 and requirements relating to weft are illustrated in Figure 3.

5.3 Belt core

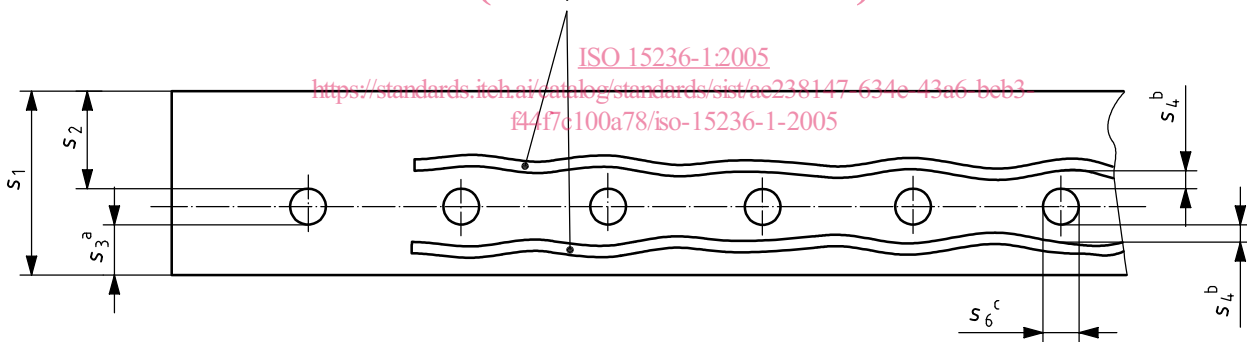
The thickness of the belt core (carcass),  $s_6$ , for all belt types is defined as follows:

$$s_6 = s_1 - s_2 - s_3$$



a  $s_6 = d$

Figure 1 — Cross section of standard belt  
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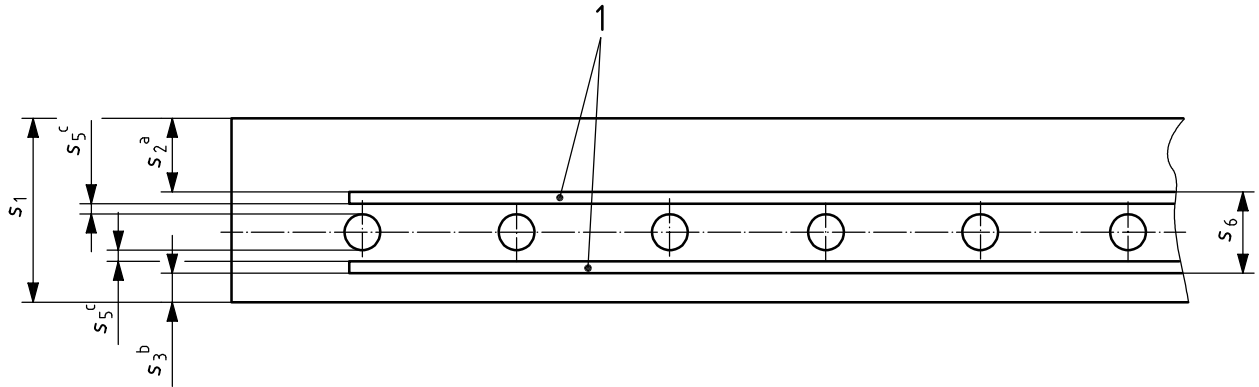


Key

- 1 breaker
- a Including the breaker.
- b  $\geq 1$  mm.
- c  $s_6 = d$  (see Table 1).

Figure 2 — Belt cross section with breaker





**Key**

- 1 weft
- a Above the weft.
- b Below the weft.
- c < 1 mm.

**Figure 3 — Belt cross section with weft**

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**6 Design and construction**

**6.1 Belt strengths**

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Steel cord belts shall be manufactured in strengths of between 500 N/mm and 8 000 N/mm belt width.

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The selection of preferred belt types shown in Table 2 should be used. Three groups are indicated, for low-, medium- and high-strength belts.

**Table 2 — Belt types**

<b>Low</b>	ST 500	ST 630	ST 800	ST 1000	ST 1250	ST 1600
<b>Medium</b>	ST 2000	ST 2250	ST 2500	ST 2800	ST 3150	
<b>High</b>	ST 3500	ST 4000	ST 4500	ST 5000	ST 5400	

**6.2 Belt widths**

The belt widths and tolerances according to Table 3 shall apply only to belts when manufactured and not to belts when tensioned on-site.

**Table 3 — Belt widths, *B***

Dimensions in millimetres

<i>B</i>														
500	650	800	1 000	1 200	1 400	1 600	1 800	2 000	2 200	2 400	2 600	2 800	3 000	3 200
+10 -5	+10 -7	+10 -8	± 10	± 10	± 12	± 12	± 14	± 14	± 15	± 15	± 15	± 15	± 15	± 15

### 6.3 Belt edge and supporting belt width

#### 6.3.1 Edge width

The edge width shall not be less than 15 mm and not more than 40 mm. Within these limits the calculated edge width,  $b_k$ , is approximated from the following formula:

$$b_k \approx 5 \times s_6$$

#### 6.3.2 Supporting belt width

The supporting belt width,  $b_t$ , is derived as follows:

$$b_t = B - 2b_k - d$$

(see also 7.2.2).

### 6.4 Number of cords

Based on the minimum breaking strength of the cord,  $F_{bs}$  (see 7.1), in kilonewtons (kN), the minimum breaking strength of the belt,  $K_N$ , in newtons per millimetre (N/mm) of belt width, and on the width of the belt,  $B$ , in millimetres (mm), the minimum number of cords,  $n_{min}$ , is given by the following equation:

$$n_{min} = \frac{K_N \times B}{F_{bs} \times 1\,000}$$

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The actual number of cords,  $n$ , shall be greater than or equal to  $n_{min}$ .

### 6.5 Cord pitch

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ISO 15236-1:2005

The cord pitch,  $t$ , is calculated using the following equation:

$$t = \frac{b_t}{n-1}$$

The cord pitch shall be selected to the nearest 0,1 mm.

The calculated edge width,  $b_k$ , is given by the following equation:

$$b_k = 0,5 \times [B - d - t \times (n - 1)]$$

### 6.6 Thickness of covers

For standard type belts (see 5.1) the minimum thickness of either of the covers ( $s_2$  or  $s_3$ ) shall be not less than  $0,7d$  or not less than 4 mm, whichever is the higher value.

For belts with transverse reinforcements (see 5.2), the minimum cover thickness for belts with breaker, depending on breaker design, may be higher. The minimum cover thickness for belts with a weft may be lower.

The cover thicknesses employed shall be determined taking into account cover grade and conveying conditions.

### 6.7 Belt thickness

The thickness,  $s_1$ , is the result of the addition of the core thickness,  $s_6$ , and the cover thicknesses  $s_2$  and  $s_3$ .

When measured according to ISO 7590, the maximum belt thickness,  $s_{1\max}$ , shall be equal to  $1,1s_1$ , and the minimum belt thickness,  $s_{1\min}$ , shall be in accordance with the following:

$$s_1 \leq 20 \text{ mm: } s_{1\min} = (s_1 - 1) \text{ mm}$$

$$s_1 > 20 \text{ mm: } s_{1\min} = (s_1 - 1,5) \text{ mm}$$

The belt surfaces shall be plain and parallel and any difference in belt thickness (e.g. across the width of the belt) shall not exceed  $0,05s_1$ .

## 6.8 Belt length

Belting shall be supplied subject to the tolerances on length detailed in Table 4.

Table 4 — Tolerances on belt lengths

Belt delivery condition	Maximum permissible difference between delivered and ordered lengths
For a belt delivered in one complete length	+ 2,5% 0
For belt delivered in several length	± 5 % for each single length, subject to an overall tolerance for the sum of all lengths of + 2,5% 0

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When placing orders for belting, purchasers should specify a length of belting that includes such lengths as are required for jointing and external testing.

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## 7 Mechanical requirements

### 7.1 Breaking strength of the steel cord

The breaking strength of the cord shall be proved by the test certificate of the cord manufacturer. Alternatively, if a test of the cord taken from the belt is requested, the test shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 7622-2.

The breaking strength of the cord,  $F_{bs}$ , shall at least be equal to the product of the minimum breaking strength of the belt,  $K_N$ , and the belt width,  $B$ , divided by the number of cords,  $n$ , i.e.

$$F_{bs} \geq \frac{K_N \times B}{n \times 1\,000}$$

### 7.2 Position of the steel cord in the conveyor belt

#### 7.2.1 General

The position of the cords shall be determined according to EN 13827.

#### 7.2.2 Horizontal position

The cords in the belt shall be rectilinear. Not more than 5 % of the steel cords shall deviate from the nominal cord pitch by more than  $\pm 1,5$  mm when measured in accordance with EN 13827.

The deviation of the supporting belt width,  $b_t$ , from the arithmetic value  $[(n - 1) \times t]$ , shall not exceed 1 %.