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**Conveyor belts with a textile carcass —  
Total belt thickness and thickness of  
constitutive elements — Test methods**

*Courroies transporteuses à carcasse textile — Épaisseur totale de la  
courroie et épaisseur des éléments constitutifs — Méthodes d'essai*

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 41, *Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Conveyor belts*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 188, *Conveyor belts* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 583:2007), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- a requirement was added regarding the expression of results (see 4.5).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Conveyor belts with a textile carcass — Total belt thickness and thickness of constitutive elements — Test methods

## 1 Scope

This document specifies test methods for the determination of total belt thickness and the thickness of constitutive elements of conveyor belts having a textile carcass. The constitutive elements include the covers, the carcass and interlayers, i.e. the material between adjoining plies.

This document does not apply to light conveyor belts as described in ISO 21183-1<sup>[1]</sup>.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

## 3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

## 4 Determination of total belt thickness

### 4.1 Apparatus

The apparatus shall consist of a flat, rigid baseplate, on which the test piece rests, and a gauge having a flat circular foot, 10 mm in diameter, by means of which a specified pressure is applied to the test piece.

The gauge shall be capable of measuring to at least 0,1 mm.

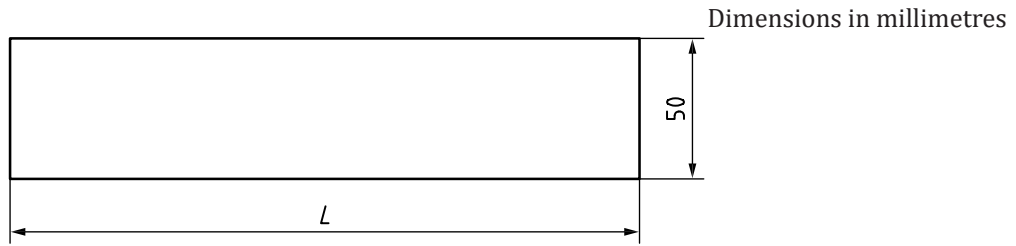
The pressure applied shall be  $(22 \pm 5)$  kPa for materials with a hardness equal to or greater than 35 IRHD; otherwise, the pressure shall be  $(10 \pm 2)$  kPa.

NOTE The masses needed to give these specified pressures using a 10 mm diameter foot are 176 g and 80 g, respectively.

### 4.2 Test piece

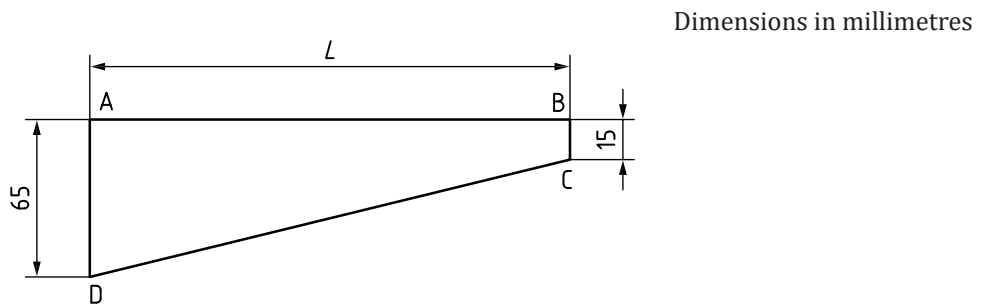
Either test piece 1 or test piece 2, according to the following, shall be used.

**Test piece 1:** cut a rectangular piece of full-width belt, designated as dimension  $L$ , with a length of 50 mm, as shown in [Figure 1](#).



**Figure 1 — Test piece 1 (rectangular)**

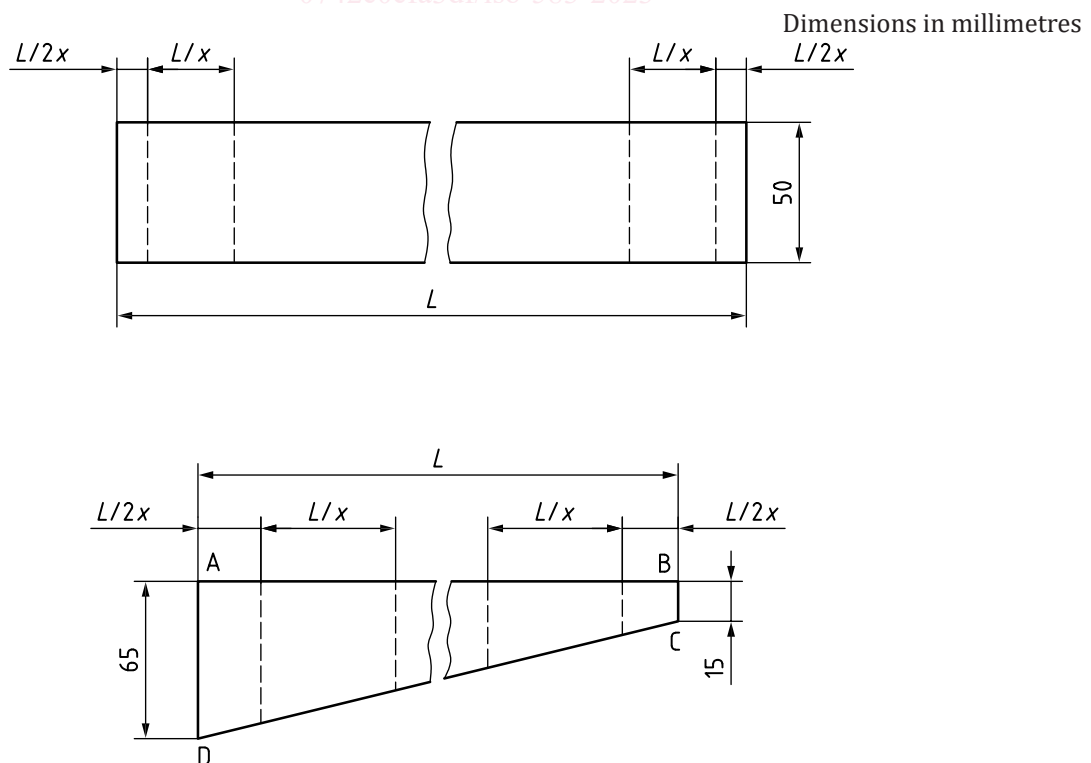
**Test piece 2:** cut a wedge-shaped piece of full-width belt, designated as dimension  $L$ , as shown in [Figure 2](#).



**Figure 2 — Test piece 2 (wedge-shaped)**

### 4.3 Measurement points

The measurement points shall be spaced equidistantly along the long axis of the test piece (i.e. the belt width), as shown in [Figure 3](#).



**Figure 3 — Measurement points**

Determine the minimum number of measurement points,  $x$ , according to the width of the belt,  $L$ , in accordance with [Table 1](#).

**Table 1 — Minimum number of measurement points**

| Belt width<br>$L$<br>mm | Minimum number of measurement<br>points<br>$x$ |
|-------------------------|--|
| $L \leq 650$            | 3  |
| $650 < L \leq 1\ 200$   | 5  |
| $L > 1\ 200$            | 8  |

#### 4.4 Procedure

Measure the total thickness,  $d$ , of the test piece at each of the measurement points specified in [4.3](#), using the pressure specified in [4.1](#).

#### 4.5 Expression of results

Calculate the arithmetic mean and the difference between the maximum thickness and the minimum thickness of the individual measurements taken according to [4.4](#).

Express the arithmetic mean as the total belt thickness in millimetres, to the nearest 0,1 mm.

### 5 Determination of thickness of covers

#### 5.1 General

The thickness of the covers can be obtained by two methods, the choice of one or the other method depends on whether or not the covers can be removed completely from the carcass.

#### 5.2 Method used when covers can be removed completely from carcass

##### 5.2.1 Principle

The thickness of a test piece is measured at a number of points, according to belt width, both before and after each of the covers has been removed. The cover thickness is calculated by subtraction.

##### 5.2.2 Apparatus

The apparatus shall be in accordance with [4.1](#).

##### 5.2.3 Test piece

Test piece 1, in accordance with [4.2](#) and [Figure 1](#), shall be used.

##### 5.2.4 Measurement points

The measurement points shall be in accordance with [4.3](#).

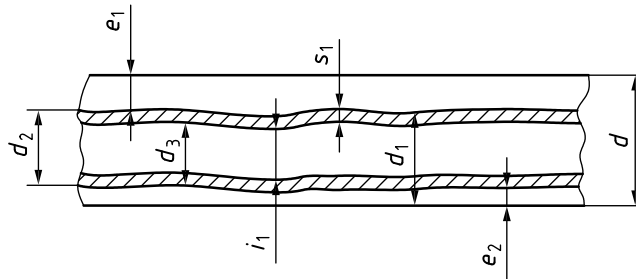
##### 5.2.5 Procedure

Measure the total thickness,  $d$ , of the test piece at each of the measurement points, in accordance with [4.4](#).

Remove the top cover completely, then remeasure the thickness of the test piece,  $d_1$ , at the same measurement points.

Then remove the bottom cover completely and measure the thickness of the test piece,  $d_2$ , at the same measurement points.

See [Figure 4](#).



**Key**

- $d$  total thickness
- $d_1$  thickness of test piece with top cover removed
- $d_2$  thickness of test piece with top and bottom covers removed
- $d_3$  thickness of test piece with one fabric ply removed <sup>a</sup>
- $e_1$  thickness of top cover
- $e_2$  thickness of bottom cover
- $i_1$  thickness of interlayer <sup>a</sup>
- $s_1$  thickness of fabric <sup>a</sup>
- <sup>a</sup> Applicable to belts with two fabric plies (see [7.2.5](#) and [7.2.6](#)).

**Figure 4 — Interlayer thickness (plied fabric belt)**

Protective fabrics embedded in the covers, and which do not form an integral part of the textile carcass, shall be regarded as part of the covers and should be removed with them. Other non-load bearing yarns, which are an integral part of the carcass, shall be regarded as part of the carcass, unless otherwise agreed between manufacturer and purchaser. In the latter case, full details shall be included in the test report.

**5.2.6 Expression of results**

Calculate the thickness,  $e_1$ , of the top cover at each of the measurement points as given in [Formula \(1\)](#):

$$e_1 = d - d_1 \tag{1}$$

Calculate the thickness,  $e_2$ , of the bottom cover at each of the measurement points as given in [Formula \(2\)](#):

$$e_2 = d_1 - d_2 \tag{2}$$

where

- $d$  is the total belt thickness;
- $d_1$  is the thickness of the test piece with the top cover removed;
- $d_2$  is the thickness of the test piece with both top and bottom covers removed.



Calculate the arithmetic mean of the individual measurements and express the cover thicknesses in millimetres, to the nearest 0,1 mm.

### 5.3 Method used when covers cannot be removed completely from carcass

#### 5.3.1 Principle

The thickness of each cover is measured directly on a cut edge of unstripped belt by means of an optical micrometer or travelling microscope.

#### 5.3.2 Apparatus

Optical micrometer or travelling microscope incorporating a scale graduated in divisions of 0,1 mm shall be used.

#### 5.3.3 Test piece

Cut the test piece in accordance with [4.2](#) (test piece 1 or test piece 2). If the conveyor belt is of solid woven construction, test piece 2 shall be used.

#### 5.3.4 Measurement points

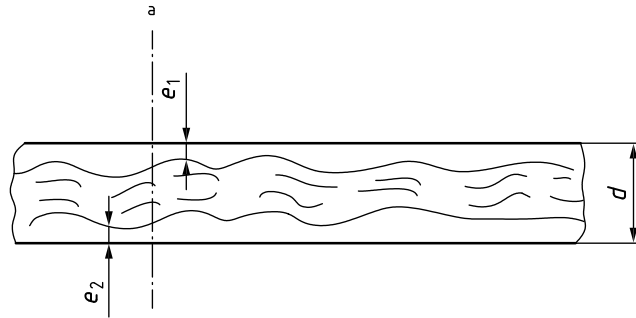
The measurement points shall be in accordance with [4.3](#). If test piece 2 is used, take measurements along line DC shown in [Figure 2](#).

#### 5.3.5 Procedure

Using the optical micrometer or travelling microscope ([5.3.2](#)), measure the distance between the surface of the belting and the top of the nearest fabric knuckle (see [Figure 5](#)) at each of the measurement points specified in [4.3](#). Ensure that the graduated scale of the optical micrometer or travelling microscope is in physical contact with the test piece to avoid errors of parallax.

With certain colours of cover material, difficulty can be experienced in determining the outline of the fabric knuckles. In these cases, the textile fabric may be identified with a colour stain.

Protective fabrics embedded in the covers, and which do not form an integral part of the textile carcass, shall be regarded as part of the covers and excluded from the measurements. Other non-load bearing yarns, which are an integral part of the carcass, shall be regarded as part of the carcass, unless otherwise agreed between manufacturer and purchaser. In the latter case, full details shall be included in the test report.



**Key**

- $d$  total thickness
- $e_1$  thickness of top cover
- $e_2$  thickness of bottom cover
- <sup>a</sup> Target measurement point.

**Figure 5 — Cover thickness (solid woven belt)**

**5.3.6 Expression of results**

Calculate the arithmetic mean of the individual measurements for each cover and report the result in millimetres, to the nearest 0,1 mm, as  $e_1$ , the thickness of the top cover, and  $e_2$ , the thickness of the bottom cover.

**6 Determination of carcass thickness**

**6.1 Carcass thickness without covers**

For belts where the covers can be removed completely, measure the carcass thickness,  $d_2$ , in accordance with 5.2.

**6.2 Carcass thickness with covers**

For belts where the covers cannot be removed, obtain the carcass thickness by subtracting the thickness of both covers, measured in accordance with 5.3, from the total belt thickness measured in accordance with Clause 4.

**6.3 Expression of results**

Calculate carcass thickness  $d_2$  at each of the measurement points as given in Formula (3):

$$d_2 = d - (e_1 + e_2) \tag{3}$$

where

- $d$  is the total belt thickness;
- $e_1$  is the thickness of the top cover;
- $e_2$  is the thickness of the bottom cover.

Calculate the arithmetic mean of the individual measurements and express carcass thickness  $d_2$  in millimetres, to the nearest 0,1 mm.