
Light conveyor belts — Determination of the maximum tensile strength

*Courroies transporteuses légères — Détermination de la résistance
maximale à la traction*

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Reference number
ISO 21180:2013(E)

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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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.

ISO 21180 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 41, *Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Conveyor belts*.

This International Standard is based on EN 1722:1999, prepared by CEN/TC 188.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 21180:2005), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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Light conveyor belts — Determination of the maximum tensile strength

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the maximum tensile strength of light conveyor belts, according to ISO 21183-1, or of other conveyor belts where ISO 283 is not applicable.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 7500-1, *Metallic materials — Verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system*

ISO 18573, *Conveyor belts — Test atmospheres and conditioning periods*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

tensile load

force per unit of belt width, expressed in newtons per millimetre

Note 1 to entry: In light conveyor belt technology, the definition of tensile load deviates from that commonly used. It is measured in force per unit of belt width, in newtons per millimetre, while normally it is defined as a stress, i.e. a force per unit of cross section, in newtons per square millimetre.

Note 2 to entry: In light conveyor belt technology, the symbol for the tensile load is k and the maximum tensile strength is designated as $k_{\max}$, expressed in newtons per millimetre.

Note 3 to entry: In EN 10002-1:2001, the symbol k is used to represent the coefficient of proportionality.