



**Function**

Flexible link connecting the motor to the machine to transmit heavy loads.

**Conception**

Endless V-belts composed:

- (1) by natural and synthetic rubber in a balanced proportion assuring increased and constant dynamic priorities.
- (2) by a kevlar cable with a high tracting capacity, and a very limited deformation.
- (3) a transverse fiber matress composed by two elastomer coated layers enabling a lasting maintaning of the cable in its optimal position.
- (4) the dynamic bi-compound beltis made of an inverted junction on a double wrapping, separated by a rubber pillow coming from the CVT mixes (high elastic compression)

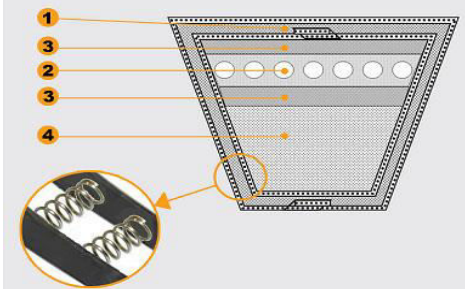
**General features**

- temperature of use : - 35° à + 100°C
- antistatic following standardNF T 47 104/ ISO 1813
- V belt sections following standard E 24 - 213
- resistant to oil projection, hydrocarbure and diluted acids. ISO1817
- enduring centrifugal strength
- good draining of heat at high speed
- linear mass: 0,410 kg/ml

SECTION	l	h
SPC	22	18
8V	25,4	23



**Fabrication:**



**Marking**



On the VECO 300 EXTREME belt is clearly mentioned:

- the manufacture date (months and years code) : 6C
- the pitch length measured under strength, as well as the: 5000 SPC
- Length mark: figure and letter M\_ et P\_
- the set up of the belts: 3 distance marks as a maximum.





**Pitch lengths of the Veco 300 EXTREME belt (in mm)**

The Veco 300 EXTREME can be supplied in SPC, and 8V on demand.

SPC (22*18)	
2000	4500
2120	4750
2240	5000
2360	5300
2500	5600
2650	6000
2800	6300
3000	6500
3080	6700
3150	7100
3350	7500
3550	8000
3650	8500
3750	9000
3810	9500
3912	10000
4000	10600
4100	11200
4250	11800
Lp = li + 83	
Lp = le - 30	
Weigh / meter	

**0,367 kg**

li: interior length ; le: exterior length

**Stocking conditions**

Belts must be stocked under the following conditions:

- The room must be dry, without dust and well ventilated.
- Temperature must be between +5°C and +25°C.
- No condensation, maximum humidity of air : 65 %.
- avoid direct sun light and high artificial light due to ultraviolet.
- avoid contact with chemical products, solvent, petrol, lubricant, acid, volatile components, greases.
- No material which can produce ozone, like high tension electric material, electric motors or other materials which can produce.
- Sparks or electric discharges.
- The stocked belts must not have been stressed, compressed or deformed.
- set them more than 1 meter from radiators or heat source.
- avoid direct contact with some kinds of metal (copper, manganes).
- avoid contact with sharp, abrasive and angular surfaces.
- The material of boxes, packings and the coverings must not contain nocive substances for the belts like copper or creosotes.

**Stock turn** : The best thing to do is : "first in, first out"

**Cleaning** : Cleaning with water and soap is harmless. You must never use organic solvents like trichlorethylene, tetrachlorure of carbone or ether of petrol, no abrasive, pointed or sharp tools. The cleaned belts must be dried at ambient temperature.





**Estimate of the corrected power:**

Apply the power correction ratios below, according to the using frequency, fonction to the type of machine to tract, and of the nature of the driving power.

The corrected power is:  $P_c = \text{installed power} \times \text{correction ratio}$ .

Driving power Rating	Electric motor with Cs / Cn ≤ 2 Heat engine with 2 or more cylinders.			Electric motor with Cs / Cn >2 Heat motor with one cylinder.		
	8 hrs	16 hrs	24 hs	8 hrs	16 hrs	24 hrs
<b>LOW INERTIA:</b> Rotary machine tools, light conveyors, agitators, small fans, centrifugal pumps.	1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,4
<b>AVERAGE INERTIA :</b> Alternators, alternate machine tools, large conveyors, fans.	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,5
<b>HIGH INERTIA:</b> Hammer mills, mixers, piston pumps, wood, cutting machines, paper mill machines.	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,6
<b>VERY HIGH INERTIA :</b> Rotary crushers, cylinder crushers, jar mills, roller mills.	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,7	1,8	1,9

Calculation instance: electric motore - 132 kW - 1475 rpm - Ø shaft 60 mm. Turbo-fan: 585 rpm - Ø shaft 60 mm.  
 Rating: 24 hrs per day. Infrequents start-ups Distance between axes : 1560 mm.  
 Power correction:  $P_c = 132 \times 1.5 = 198kW$ .

**Selecting the pulley diameter:**

Choose the pulley diameter keeping in mind that the greater the diameter, the greater the transmitted power. Conversely, do not select a diameter lower than those Indicated below:

Section	SPC
Ø mini	224

Calculation example: driver pulley = Ø 250 - =driven pulley = 250 x 2,52 = Ø 630

**Calculating the transmission ratio:**

$$\text{Rapport} = \frac{\text{High shaft speed (rpm)}}{\text{Low shaft ratio (rpm)}} = \frac{N}{n}$$

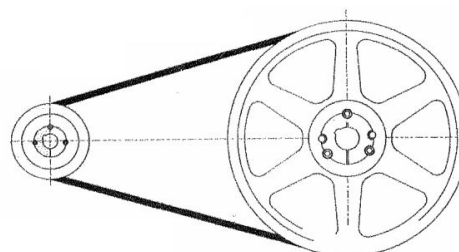
Calculation example:  $r = 1475/585 = 2,52$

**Distances between axes:**

If the distance between axes E is not given, use as a minimum:

- For a ratio less than 3:  $\frac{D + d}{2} + d$

- For a ratio more than 3: 1,2 D



Driv e pulley : N en tr/min,  
 d diamètre en mm  
 $r = N/n = D/d$

Driven pulley : n in rpm,  
 working diameter in mm





### Determining drive belt length (L):

The following formula must be used:

$$L_o = 2 E + 3,14 \frac{D + d}{2} + \frac{(D - d)^2}{4 E}$$

Select je standard length L, which is the closest to the calculated length Lo. The new distance between axes thus becomes:

$$E + \frac{L - L_o}{2} \text{ si } L > L_o \text{ ou } E - \frac{L_o - L}{2} \text{ si } L < L_o$$

Calculation example:

$$L_o = 2 \times 1560 + 3,14 \times (630 + 250)/2 + (630 - 250)^2 / (4 \times 1560) = 4625 \text{ mm}$$

Selected length L = 4500 mm

$$E = 1560 - (4625 - 4500) / 2 = 1497,5 \text{ mm}$$

### Determining the actual power belt drive :

Use the belt transmissible power tables (see technical data sheet n°10300 (5/5)) to find the gross transmissible power as function of the diameter of the small pulley. Correct this power by multiplying it by the length correction coefficient and the correction factor (see technical data sheet n°10300 (4-5)). Irrespective of whether a reduction or multiplication transmission is used, always lower these to the values corresponding to the small diameter pulley

Calculation instance: Using the table on sheet10300 (5/5), gross power per belts is 62,4 kW.

Correction Length coefficient: 0,95

Arc correction factor:  $(D - d) / E = (630 - 250) / 1497,5 = 0,25$ , where the arc correction factor equals : 0,97

Actual transmissible power:  $62,4 \text{ kW} \times 0,95 \times 0,97 = 57,5 \text{ kW}$ .

### Number of VECO 300 EXTREME®:

Divide the corrected power by the actual power transmitted by one belt. The result is rounded up to the next whole number

Calculation example:  $N_c = 198/57,5 = 3,44$  belts, rounded up to 4 belts.

### Static load on the pulleys:

$$\text{- Tension per strand } T : 45 \times \frac{2,5 - G}{G} \times \frac{P_c}{N_c \times V} \text{ (daN)}$$

- Load on bearing R :  $2 T \times N_c \times \sin(\beta/2)$  (daN)

G : arc correction factor (see table opposite)

Pc : Corrected power, kW

Nc : number of belts

V : belt linear speed in m/s :

M : Constant (see table below)

$$\frac{d \times N \times}{60}$$

Section	SPC
M	0,032

(D - d) / E	$\beta^\circ$	Facteur G
0,00	180	1,00
0,10	174	0,99
0,20	169	0,97
0,30	163	0,96
0,40	157	0,94
0,50	151	0,92
0,60	145	0,90
0,70	139	0,88
0,80	133	0,87
0,90	127	0,85
1,00	120	0,83
1,10	113	0,80
1,20	106	0,77

Calculation example: Tension par brin (SPC) =  $T = 45 \times (2,5 - 0,97) / 0,97 \times 198 / (4 \times 52,3) + (0,032 \times 52,3^2) = 154,8$

Static bearing load:  $R = 2 \times 154,8 \times 4 \sin(180^\circ / 2) = 1106,9 \text{ daN}$

