



BELT STORAGE

GENERAL GUIDELINES

The storage of power transmission belts is of interest to users and distributors as well as manufacturers. Under favorable storage conditions, good quality belts retain their initial serviceability and dimensions. Conversely, unfavorable conditions can adversely affect performance and cause dimensional change. Good storage facilities and practices will allow the user to achieve the most value from belt products.

Power transmission belts should be stored in a cool and dry environment with no direct sunlight. When stacked on shelves, the stacks should be small enough to avoid excess weight on the bottom belts which may cause distortion. When stored in containers, the container size and contents should be sufficiently limited to avoid distortion, particularly to those belts at the bottom of the container.

SOME THINGS TO AVOID

Do not store belts on floors unless a suitable container is provided. They may be susceptible to water leaks or moisture or otherwise damaged due to traffic.

Do not store belts near windows which may permit exposure to sunlight or moisture. Do not store belts near radiators or heaters or in the airflow from heating devices.

Do not store belts in the vicinity of transformers, electric motors, or other electrical devices that may generate ozone.

Also avoid areas where evaporating solvents or other chemicals are present in the atmosphere.

Do not store belts in a configuration that would result in bend diameters less than the minimum recommended sheave or pulley diameter for normal bends and not less than 1.3 times the minimum recommended diameters for reverse bends. (Refer to appropriate RMA-MPTA-RAC Standards for minimum recommended diameters.)

METHODS OF STORAGE

1. V-BELTS

A common method of storing belts is to hang them on pegs or pin racks. Very long belts stored this way should use sufficiently large pins or crescent-shaped "saddles" to

prevent their weight from causing distortion. Long V-belts may be "coiled" in loops for easy distortion-free storage. The following is a guide to the maximum number of coils for extended storage time.

| Belt Cross Section | Belt Length (in) | Belt Length (mm) | No. of *Coils | No. of Loops |
|---|------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 3L, 4L, A, AX, AA 5L, B, BX, 3V 9R, 13R, 13C, 13CX, 13D 16R, 16C, 16CX, 9N | Under 60 | Under 1,500 | 0 | 1 |
| | 60 up to 120 | 1,500 up to 3,000 | 1 | 3 |
| | 120 up to 180 | 3,000 up to 4,600 | 2 | 5 |
| | 180 and over | 4,600 and over | 3 | 7 |
| BB, C, CX 5V 16D, 22C, 22CX 15N | Under 75 | Under 1,900 | 0 | 1 |
| | 75 up to 144 | 1,900 up to 3,700 | 1 | 3 |
| | 144 up to 240 | 3,700 up to 6,000 | 2 | 5 |
| | 240 and over | 6,000 and over | 3 | 7 |
| CC, D 22D, 32C | Under 120 | Under 3,000 | 0 | 1 |
| | 120 up to 240 | 3,000 up to 6,100 | 1 | 3 |
| | 240 up to 330 | 6,100 up to 8,400 | 2 | 5 |
| | 330 up to 420 | 8,400 up to 10,600 | 3 | 7 |
| 8V (25N) | 420 and over | 10,600 and over | 4 | 9 |
| | Under 180 | Under 4,600 | 0 | 1 |
| | 80 up to 270 | 4,600 up to 6,900 | 1 | 3 |
| | 270 up to 390 | 6,900 up to 9,900 | 2 | 5 |
| | 390 up to 480 | 9,900 up to 12,200 | 3 | 7 |
| | 480 and over | 12,200 and over | 4 | 9 |

*One coil results in three loops, two coils result in five loops, etc.

GENERAL INFORMATION