

# GETTING THE BEST OUT OF A VULCANISED JOINT

Effective maintenance of vulcanised joints, whether hot or cold, will help maximise joint life and reduce the risk of failure and costly downtime.

Regular visual inspections should include checking the top and bottom fillers. Damage to these areas should quickly be repaired to prevent the ingress of material and moisture.

The numbering of a joint at the time of manufacture will facilitate full tracability and allow a full maintenance history to be created. This is particularly important in belts with more than one vulcanised joint.

Choosing the correct joint length for the correct belt specification is essential to prevent premature failure.

The joint length depends on the belt tensile strength and the number of plies. For example an EP 630/4 belt should have a longer joint length than an EP 500/3.

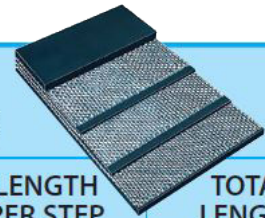
► **TekTip:** Keeping drums and return rollers clean from build up of material will prevent premature joint failure



*Bottom filler starting to open up*

## QUICK GUIDE

### VULCANISED JOINT LENGTHS



BELT TYPE	NO. OF STEPS	LENGTH PER STEP	TOTAL LENGTH
EP 315/3	2	150mm	300mm
EP 400/3	2	150mm	300mm
EP 500/3	2	200mm	400mm
EP 630/4	3	200mm	600mm
EP 800/4	3	250mm	750mm
EP 800/5	4	200mm	800mm
EP 1000/4	3	250mm	750mm
EP 1000/5	4	250mm	1000mm
EP 1250/4	3	300mm	900mm
EP 1600/4	3	350mm	1050mm

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