

Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

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**Conveyor and elevator belting—  
Glossary of terms**

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This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee RU/2, Conveyor and Elevator Belting. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 29 April 1992 and published on 13 July 1992.

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The following interests are represented on Committee RU/2:

Australian Coal Association  
Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy  
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia  
Confederation of Australian Industry  
Department of Mineral Resources, N.S.W.  
Electricity Supply Association of Australia  
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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Conveyor and Elevator Belting under the direction of the Multitechnics Standards Policy Board, to supersede AS B255 — 1969, *Glossary of terms for conveyor and elevator belting*.

This edition includes terms used in various Australian Standards relating to conveyor and elevator belting, and is intended to assist in the interpretation of these Standards. In addition, other terms used commonly in industry are explained.

This edition differs from the 1969 edition in that terms considered antiquated have been removed and newer terms included.

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## STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

## Australian Standard

## Conveyor and elevator belting—Glossary of terms

| <b>Term</b>                   | <b>Definition</b>   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Abrasion</b>               | The wearing away of belting by rubbing, scraping or impingement on.   |
| <b>Adhesion</b>               | The strength of bond between cured elastomeric surfaces or a cured elastomeric or plastics surface and a non-elastomeric surface. ( <i>See also</i> ply adhesion.)  |
| <b>Afterglow</b>              | Persistence of glowing of a material, under specified test conditions, after cessation of flaming or, if no flaming occurs, after removal of the ignition source.   |
| <b>Ageing</b>                 | Changes in physical properties with lapse of time under natural or artificial conditions.   |
| <b>Arc of contact</b>         | The portion of a pulley which is engaged by the belt, expressed in degrees.   |
| <b>Bare belt</b>              | Belt manufactured with the carcass ( <i>see below</i> ) exposed on one or both flat surfaces.   |
| <b>Bare wire joint</b>        | Vulcanized splice of two lengths of belt in which the contact surface is completely stripped of the original elastomer.   |
| <b>Belt clamp</b>             | (i) A handling tool (clamp and leader) bolted or clamped onto the end of the length of belt for the purpose of pulling it onto the conveyor.<br>(ii) A device to restrain the belt from moving during maintenance or repair.  |
| <b>Belt duck</b>              | Cotton fabric used in belting.  |
| <b>Belt fastener</b>          | A mechanical device for joining two belt ends.  |
| <b>Belt joint, mechanical</b> | The joining of two ends of belting by a belt fastener.  |
| <b>Belt modulus</b>           | Belt tension increment divided by the corresponding belt elongation increment (the elongation increment being expressed as a ratio).  |
| <b>Belt splice</b>            | The joining of two ends of belting by a hot or cold vulcanization method, or by a melt and resolidification method.   |
| <b>Belting</b>                | <i>Cable belting</i> An elastomeric belting incorporating transverse reinforcement to support the load, the composite belting being carried on external longitudinally woven wire ropes.<br><i>Conveyor belting</i> Belting used for carrying materials or goods from one point to another.<br><i>Cut-edge belting</i> <i>See</i> raw-edge belting.<br><i>Elevator belting</i> Belting fitted with cleats or buckets, or so constructed to permit the fitting of cleats or buckets, to carry material through a steep flight.<br><i>Endless belting</i> Belting that is manufactured or joined to form a continuous length.<br><i>Folded-edge carcass construction</i> Belting with one or more plies folded over so that there is no fabric edge at the carcass edge.<br><i>Raw-edge belting</i> (cut-edge belting) Belting manufactured without covered edges.<br><i>Raw-fabric belting</i> Belting in which at least one side has an exposed fabric surface free of any covering. ( <i>See also</i> bare belting.)<br><i>Roll belting</i> Belting made to ordered width but of specified length for cutting into shorter lengths.<br><i>Slab belting</i> A stock roll of belting used for supplying various widths and lengths.<br><i>Steel-cord belting</i> An elastomeric belting in which the carcass is composed of a single plane of steel cables, with or without fabric.<br><i>Stepped-ply belting (body-filled)</i> Belting whose carcass contains more plies at the edge than in the middle so as to allow a thicker elastomeric cover in the middle of the carrying side.<br><i>Stepped-ply belting (edge-filled)</i> Belting whose carcass contains more plies in the middle than at the edge so as to allow a thicker elastomeric cover in the edges of the pulley side. |