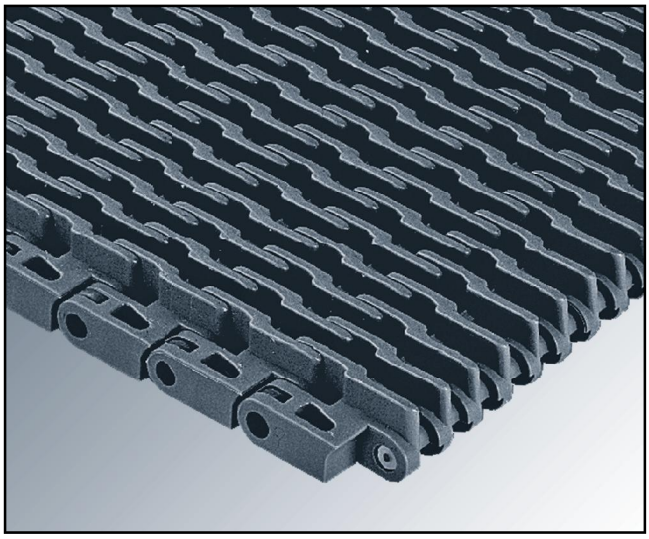
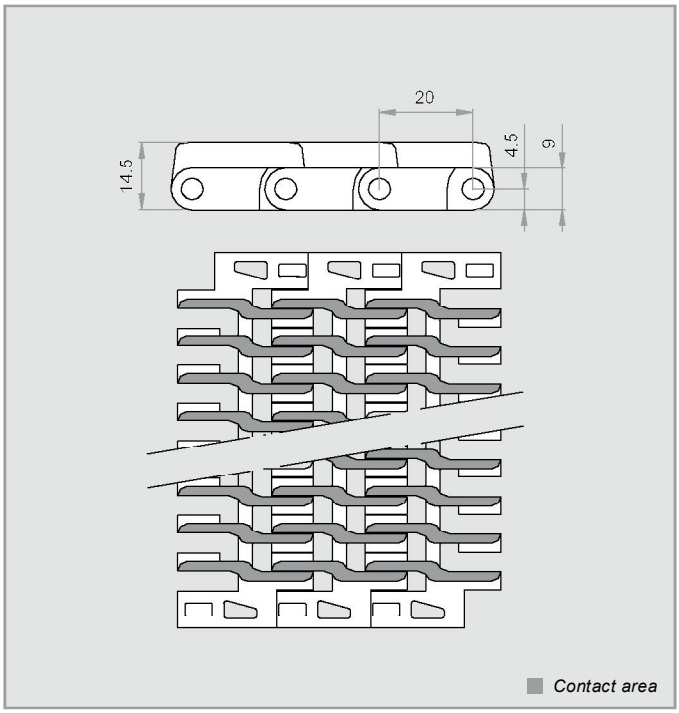
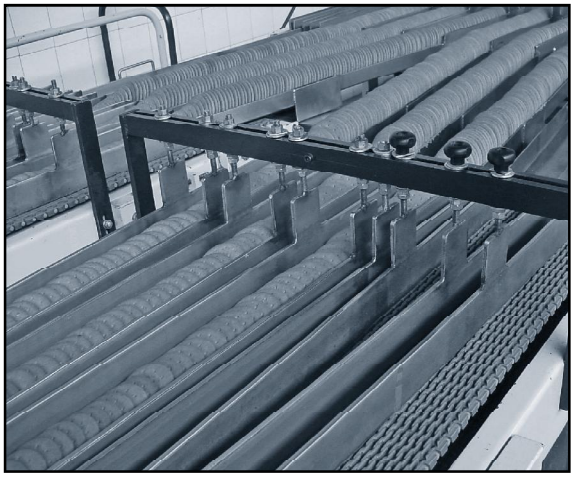
SERIES E20 RAISED RIB





Eurobelt Series E20 Raised Rib is a conveyor belt designed to make product transfers by using finger plates. Both the grille-shaped configuration and the 32% open area make it suitable for applications in which drainage through the belt is required, and/or applications in which a smaller surface of contact is needed to prevent the product from adhering to the belt.

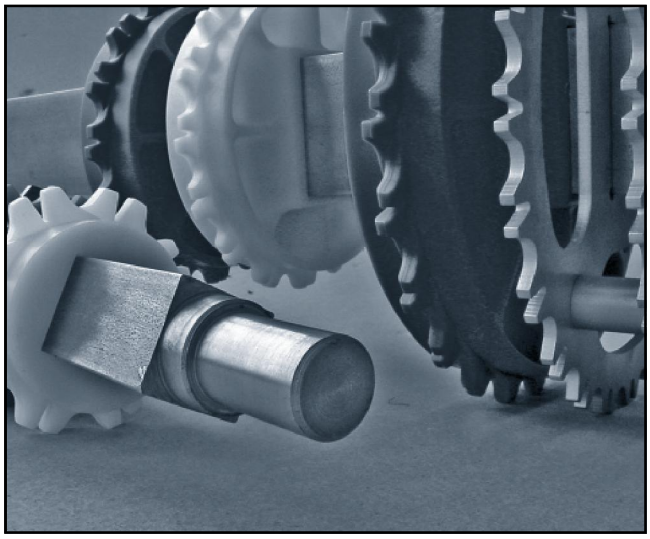


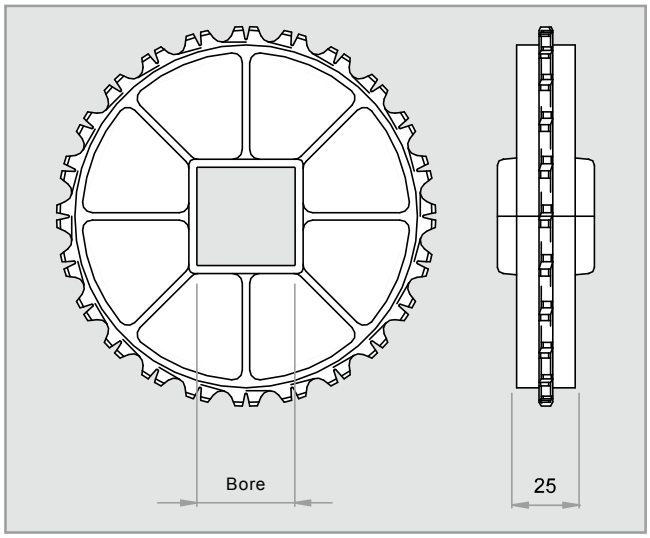
Pitch	20 mm
Surface	Raised Rib
Open area	32 %
Contact area	30 %
Maximum opening (approx.)	[4 x 6] mm
Thickness	15 mm
Drive system	Central
Belt width	Multiples of 8 mm
Rod diameter	Ø 4.6 mm
Retention system	Cap

Material of the belt	Material of the rod	Belt strength (kg/m)	Temperature range (ºC)	Belt weight (kg/m²)	Available colours in stock
PP - Polypropylene	PP - Polypropylene	1,000	+1 to +104	6.05	[G]
AC - Polyacetal	PP - Polypropylene	2,150	+1 to +90	9.25	[B]
	PE - Polyethylene	1,800	-40 to +65	9.29	[B]

Colours: [W] White - [G] Grey - [B] Blue - [N] Natural - [O] Black. // The materials and colours that are normally in stock are those above indicated. In special cases in which it is needed a belt in a material or colour different from those above mentioned, you should ask directly to EUROBELT.

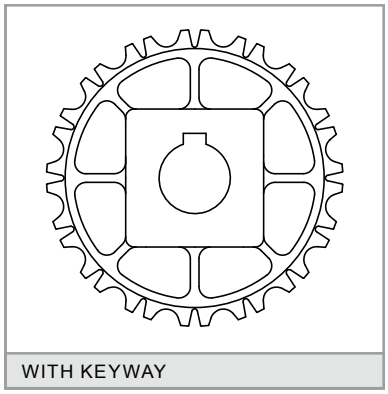
ACCESSORIES [SPROCKETS]



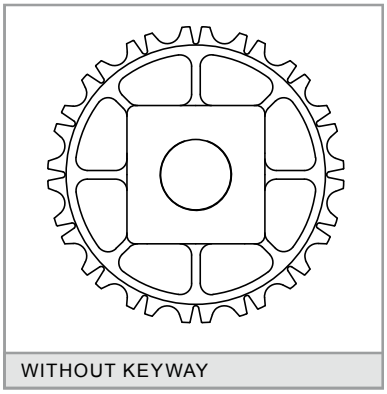


Nº of teeth T	Pitch diameter	Bore for square shaft		Hub width	Materials
		mm	inch		
8	52.5	20	¾"	24	Polypropylene Polyacetal Stainless steel
16	102.5	40	1.5"	40	
24	153.5	40 60	1.5"	40	

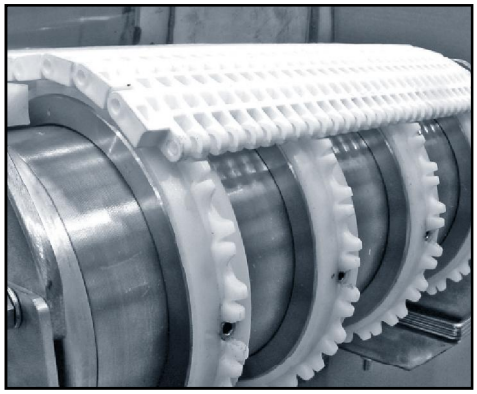
SPROCKETS FOR SQUARE SHAFT



WITH KEYWAY



WITHOUT KEYWAY



We have plastic sprockets for round shaft with and without keyway. We also have sprockets to be used with motor drum in applications needing a special cleaning or in conveyors in which it is not possible to place the motor in the outside due to problems of space or safety.

ACCESSORIES [RETAINING RINGS]

INSTALLATION

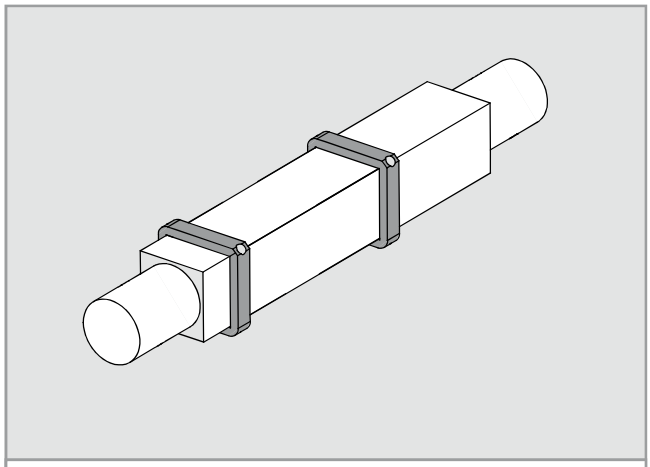
These rings are placed at every side of the central sprocket to fasten it to the shaft in order to avoid any lateral movements of the belt.

They are manufactured in AISI 316 stainless steel and they are fixed by means of a set screw stuffed in the ring itself.

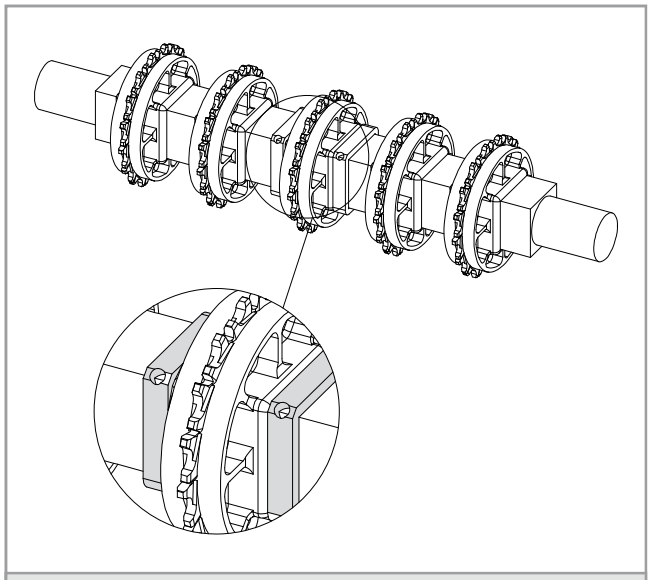
One sprocket, duly fixed with 2 retaining rings, should be put in the centre. Then you should place the same quantity of sprockets at every side of the central one but without any fixing, as they will absorb the possible belt expansions and contractions.

The same procedure should be carried out in both shafts.

Bore for square shaft	Screws
20	M 5 x 5
40	M 6 x 6
60	M 6 x 6

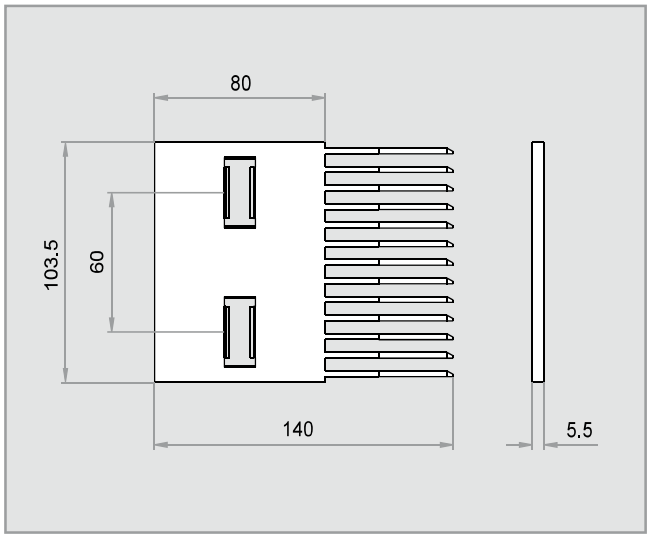


RETAINING RINGS



CENTRAL SPROCKET

ACCESSORIES [FINGER PLATES]



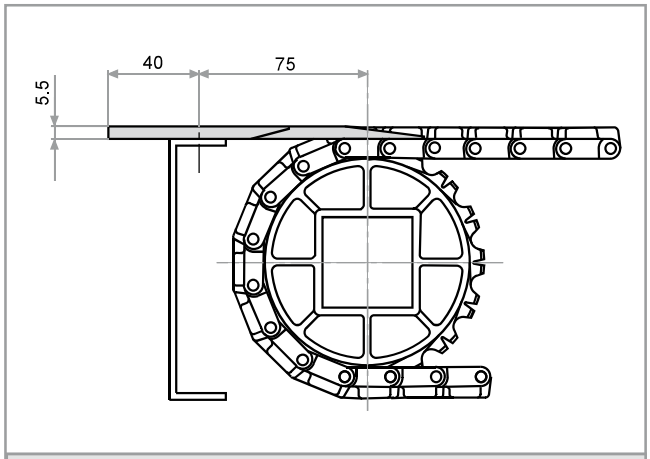
They have been designed to be used with the Raised Rib belt in applications of intersection of lines in which it is necessary to transfer the product by means of finger plates.

The finger plates are manufactured in nylon and acetal. They have 13 teeth that hide among the projecting ribs of the belt, allowing the constant flow of product as the belt is engaged. They avoid the use of conventional dead plates and consequently the problems by stumbling and fall of the product.

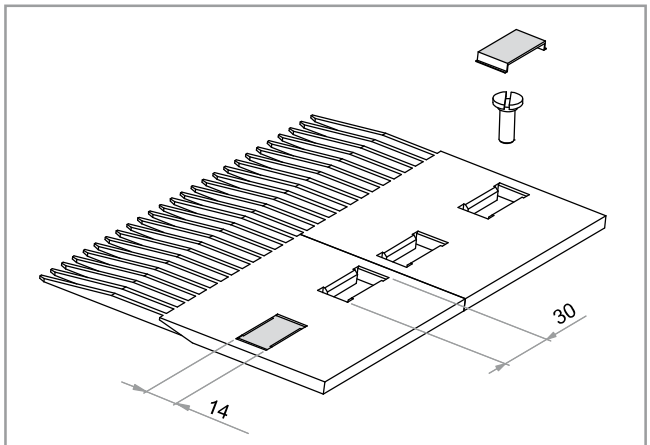
They have two fastening holes that enable little displacements to achieve a better coupling with the belt. Those holes are located so that they reduce to the minimum the vibrations owing to the turn of the belt over the sprockets.

The finger plates can be easily installed in the structure of the conveyor putting a screw in each hole. The dimensions of these screws are: M 6 x 19 mm.

Materials / Colours	Nº of teeth	Nº of holes
Nylon / Black	13	2
Polyacetal / Grey		



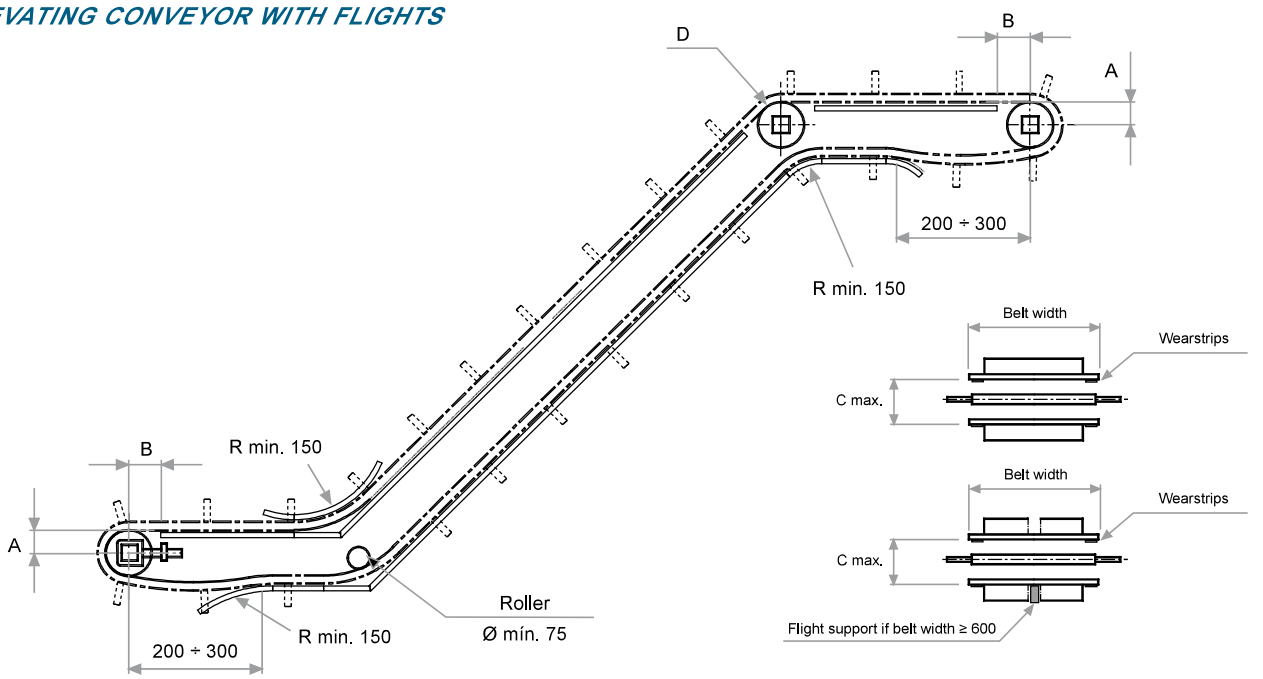
DESIGN DATA



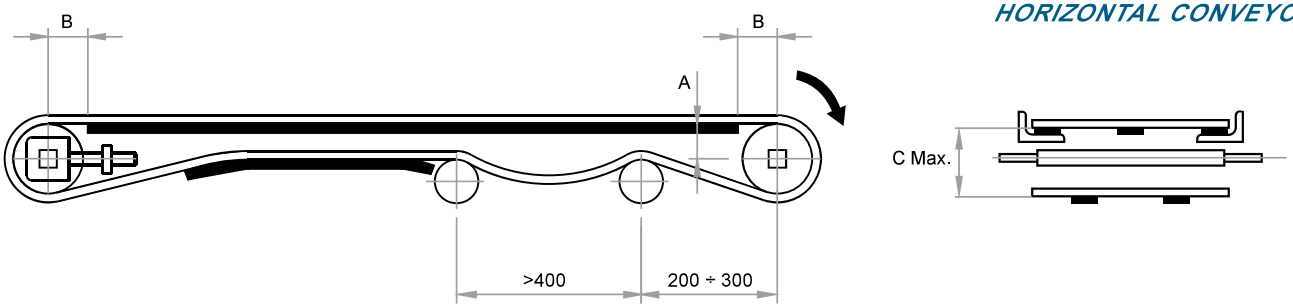
INSTALLATION

CONSTRUCTION DATA [CONVEYOR]

ELEVATING CONVEYOR WITH FLIGHTS



HORIZONTAL CONVEYOR



[A] Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the centre of the shaft.

[B] Distance between the vertical of the shaft and the beginning of the sliding surface.

[C] Distance between the sliding surface of the belt and the support of the return way.

[D] If sprockets are used in the inflexion shaft, do not retain the central one.

[R] This radius must be as big as allowed by the application in order to minimize the wear (min. 150 mm). For belts with side guards, consult about this radius.

In the construction of conveyors, the distances appearing in the chart below must be respected according to the belt Series and the size of the sprockets.

Nº of teeth T	Ø Pitch	A	B max.	C max.
8	52.2	20	28	65
16	102.5	46	50	110
24	153.5	72	65	155

TABLE OF SPROCKETS AND WEARSTRIPS

Belt nominal width (mm)		Minimum quantity of sprockets per shaft	Minimum quantity of wearstrips	
			Transport way	Return way
32	104	1	2	2
112	216	3	2	2
224	352	5	3	2
360	496	7	4	2
504	632	9	5	3
640	776	11	6	3
784	912	13	7	4
920	1,056	15	8	4
1,064	1,192	17	8	4
1,200	1,336	19	9	5
1,344	1,472	21	10	5
1,480	1,616	23	11	6
1,624	1,752	25	12	6
1,760	1,896	27	13	7
1,904	2,032	29	14	7
2,040	2,176	31	15	8
2,184	2,312	33	16	8
2,320	2,456	35	17	9
2,464	2,592	37	18	9

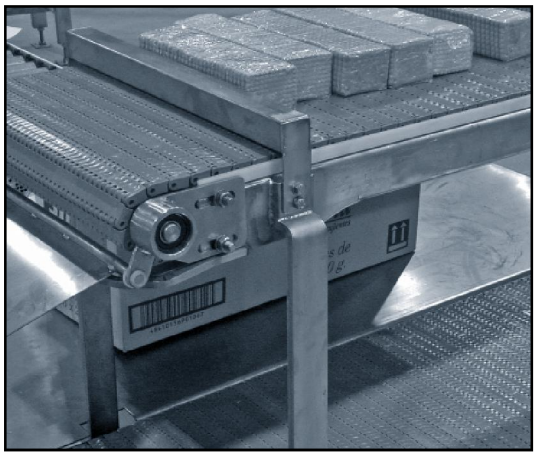
To calculate the necessary minimum quantity of sprockets for the drive shaft as well as for the idle one, the next formula has been used:

$$\text{Minimum quantity} = \frac{\text{Belt width (mm)}}{70 \text{ mm}}$$

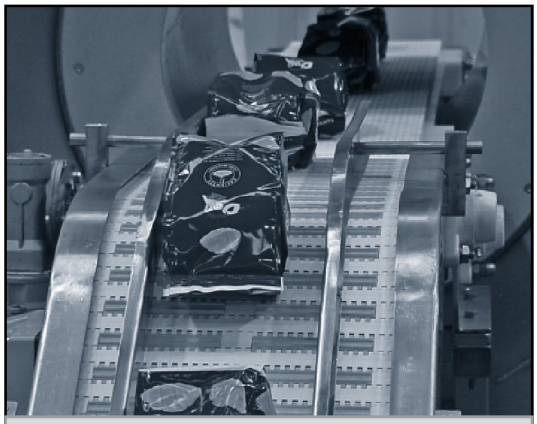
This amount must always be odd.

To calculate the quantity of supports, the weight of the product to be transported must be taken into account.

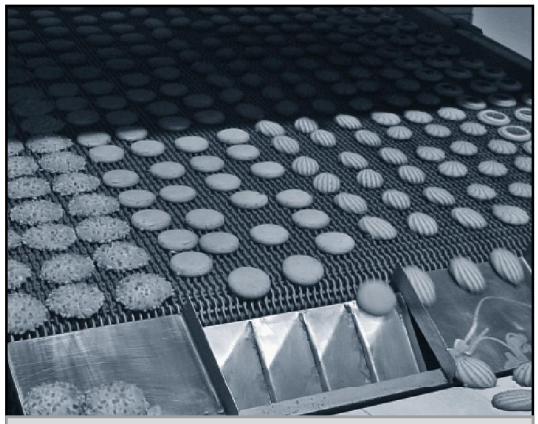
The distance between supports should not exceed 150 mm in the transport way or 300 mm in the return way.



APPLICATIONS



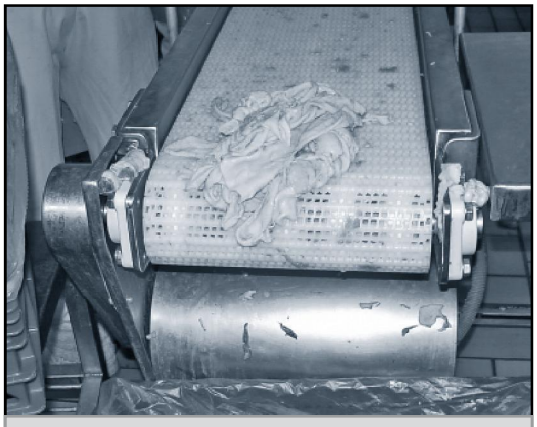
METAL DETECTORS



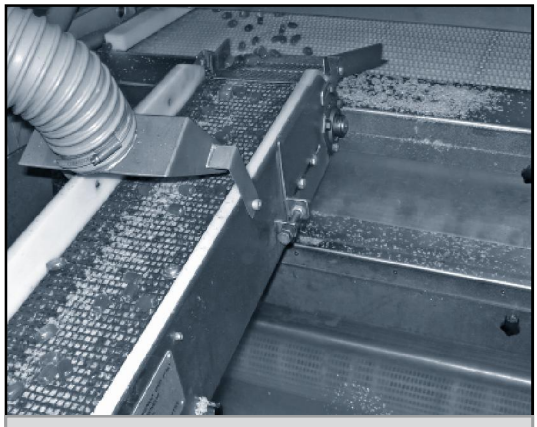
COOLING LINES

ACCUMULATION TABLES

PILE-UP MACHINES



PLASTIC FILM WRAPPING



DISTRIBUTORS