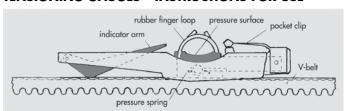
TENSIONING

MAINTENANCE



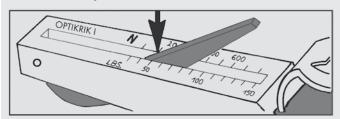
This simplified tensioning method should be used for installation and maintenance tensioning of the belt when the important technical data is unavailable and the optimum tension cannot be calculated. This method requires only knowledge of the small pulley diameter and the belt section and construction. The gauges themselves may be used to set tensions also when the technical data is known and the optimum tension can be calculated.

TENSIONING GAUGES - INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE





- Select the gauge appropriate to the belt section and construction being tensioned. See notes below the simplified tensioning table.
- 2. Figure 2 shows three ways to hold the gauges so that pressure is applied to the black pad only.
- 3. Position the gauge on one of the belts on the drive in the middle of an accessible span length. Take care to ensure that the gauge is only in contact with one of the belts, and that the indicator is pushed down into the gauge body. Align the gauge so that its body is parallel with the sides of the belt.
- Push slowly and firmly on the black pad. When a CLICK is heard and/or felt, stop immediately and remove the gauge carefully to avoid disturbing the indicator arm.



- 5. Read the gauge to judge the tension as follows.
- Turn the gauge sideways to ascertain the exact point where the top surface of the black indicator crosses the scale.
- Mark this point mentally or with a thumbnail and turn the gauge to read the scale.
- Check the tension found against the simplified tensioning table.
 Tighten or slacken the belt, if necessary.

Simplified Tensioning Table

To use this table belt construction (standard wrapped or S-TX raw edge, molded cogged), and the diameter of the smallest pulley on the drive should be known. Note also that the belt tension is higher or lower depending on whether the belt is on first installation or whether it is being re-tensioned.

Example

V-Belt section Smallest pulley diameter on drive	3V 3.15"
3. Static tension – initial installation 4. Static tension – re-tension	55 lbs 45 lbs

	DIAMETER OF THE SMALLEST PULLEY		STATIC TENSION (LBS)			
BELT SECTION			STANDARD (WRAPPED)		SUPER X-POWER M=S SUPER TX M=S	
	(INC	1)	INSTALL TENSION	RE- TENSION	INSTALL TENSION	RE- TENSION
SPZ 3V XPZ 3VX	<pre>> 2.80 ≤ > 3.65 ≤ > 5.00 *</pre>	2.80 3.65 5.00	45 55 80	35 45 55	55 70 90	45 55 70
SPA XPA	<pre>≤ > 3.95 ≤ > 5.50 ≤ > 8.00 *</pre>	3.95 5.50 8.00	80 90 110	55 70 90	90 110 135	70 90 100
SPB 5V XPB 5VX	<pre></pre>	6.30 9.00 14.00	150 160 200	110 120 160	160 190 220	120 150 180
SPC XPC	≤ > 9.75 ≤ > 14.00 ≤ > 21.20 *	9.75 14.00 21.20	220 310 400	180 250 310	310 360 450	250 270 350
Z/10 ZX/X10	<pre></pre>	2.20 2.80 3.95	20 25 30	15 20 25	25 30 35	20 25 30
A/13 AX/X13	≤ > 3.15 ≤ > 4.12 ≤ > 5.20 *	3.15 4.12 5.20	35 45 70	25 35 55	45 55 90	35 45 70
B/17 BX/X17	<pre></pre>	4.90 6.30 8.00	70 90 110	55 70 90	100 110 135	80 90 100
C/22 CX/X22	≤ > 8.00 ≤ > 9.75 ≤ > 14.00 *	8.00 9.75 14.00	160 180 200	110 140 160	180 200 220	140 160 180

* Tension values for these sheaves must be calculated.

Tension gauges:

 Optikrik 0
 Range: 15 - 35 lbs

 Optikrik I
 Range: 30 - 150 lbs

 Optikrik II
 Range: 100 - 300 lbs

 Optikrik III
 Range: 300 - 700 lbs

The static tension values shown are calculated for maximum power transmission capability per belt and should be applied only when accurate drive data is not available.

Calculation Limitations

Wedge belts	belt speed $v = 985$ to 8265 feet/min
Classical belts	belt speed $v = 985$ to 5905 feet/min

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