
**Textile conveyor belts — Full thickness
tensile strength, elongation at break and
elongation at the reference load — Test
method**

*Courroies transporteuses à carcasse textile — Résistance à la traction,
allongement à la rupture et allongement sous force de référence en
pleine épaisseur — Méthode d'essai*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 283 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 41, *Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Conveyor belts*.

This third edition of ISO 283 cancels and replaces ISO 283-1:2000, of which it constitutes a technical revision. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 283-1:2000/Cor.1:2006.

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Textile conveyor belts — Full thickness tensile strength, elongation at break and elongation at the reference load — Test method

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the full thickness tensile strength in the longitudinal direction and the elongation at the reference force and breaking point of conveyor belts having a textile carcass. The method can also be used for the determination of full thickness tensile strength in the transverse direction and the elongation at the breaking point, for use when the manufacturer is requested by the purchaser to state values for these properties.

This International Standard is not suitable or valid for light conveyor belts as described in ISO 21183-1^[1].

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 7500-1:1999, *Metallic materials — Verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system*

ISO 18573, *Conveyor belts — Test atmospheres and conditioning periods*

EN 10002-2:1991, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 2: Verification of the force measuring system of the tensile testing machines*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

tensile strength

greatest measured force during the tensile test divided by the width of the test piece, expressed in N/mm

3.2

nominal tensile strength

specified minimum value of the tensile strength, expressed in N/mm

3.3
reference force
reference load

one-tenth of the nominal tensile strength in the longitudinal direction multiplied by the width of the test piece in mm, expressed in newtons

EXAMPLE Nominal tensile strength = 1 600 N/mm

 One tenth of the nominal tensile strength = 160 N/mm;

 Reference force for 25 mm test piece = 25 mm × 160 N/mm = 4 000 N.

3.4
elongation at break

elongation at the greatest force [load], expressed as the percentage increase in the distance between two reference points

3.5
elongation at the reference force [load]

elongation at the reference force [load] in the longitudinal direction, expressed as the percentage increase in the distance between two reference points

4 Principle

A test piece, cut from the full thickness of the conveyor belt, is extended under specified conditions using a tensile testing machine, until rupture of the test piece occurs.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Tensile testing machine, of CRE or CRT type, calibrated to Grade 1 according to ISO 7500-1:1999 or EN 10002-2:1991, and capable of extending the test piece at a constant rate, without interruption, of (100 ± 10) mm/min.

5.2 Device, such as an extensometer, with a measuring length of at least 100 mm and accurate to within 0,1 mm or better, capable of measuring the elongation of the gauge length marked on the test piece. Use of a device that produces a graphical trace throughout the test is preferred.

5.3 Grips, the form of which should prevent any slippage of the test piece during the tensile test. The use of grips with transverse serrations in accordance with Figure 1 is recommended.

Dimensions in millimetres

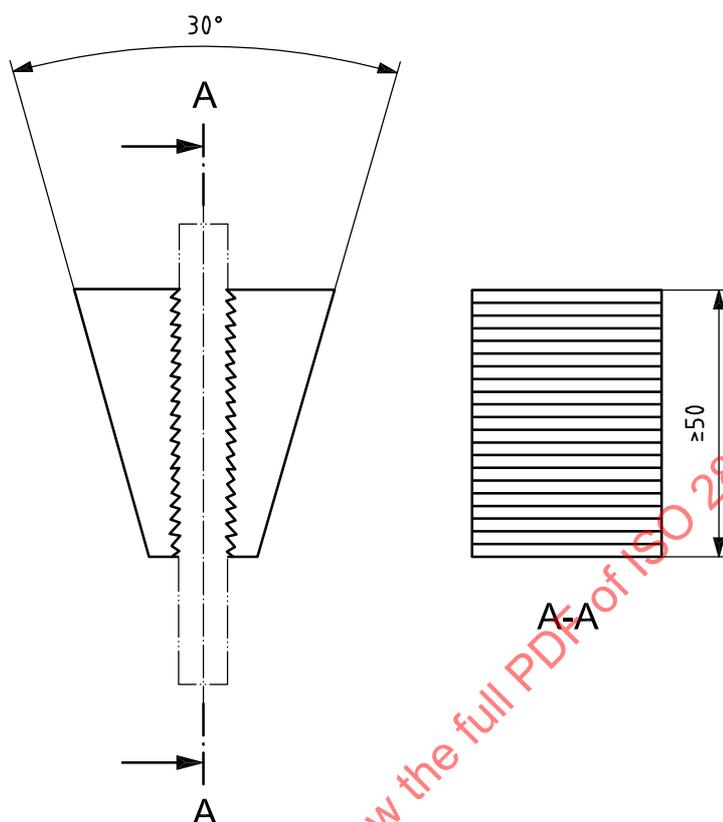


Figure 1 — Grip with transverse serrations

5.4 Die cutter or power saw, either of the dies with wall profiles as shown in Figure 2 being suitable for cutting the test pieces shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5. Other profiles may be used, but the critical feature is that the cut sides of the test piece are perpendicular to the test piece surfaces.

NOTE If rubber covers are to be cut, it is advisable to moisten the die and surface to be cut.

6 Test pieces

6.1 Shape and dimensions

The shape and dimensions of the test piece shall be in accordance with either Figure 3, 4, 5 or 6.

6.2 Method of selection of test pieces

Test pieces shall be selected parallel, or at right angles, to the axis of the belt, and at not less than 50 mm from the edge of the belt. If test pieces are selected from a sample cut from the belt, no test piece shall be cut with its longitudinal edge less than 12 mm from the edge of the sample. In all cases, the cut or sawn sides of the test piece shall be perpendicular to its surface. No test piece shall contain a ply joint.

For a test piece of type D, draw the form of the test piece on the surface of the belt or sample and from each edge of the sample cut at five places with a power saw up to the drawn lines (see Figure 6).

The type D test piece illustrated in Figure 6 should be limited to the testing of conveyor belts having tensile strengths greater than 2 000 N/mm.

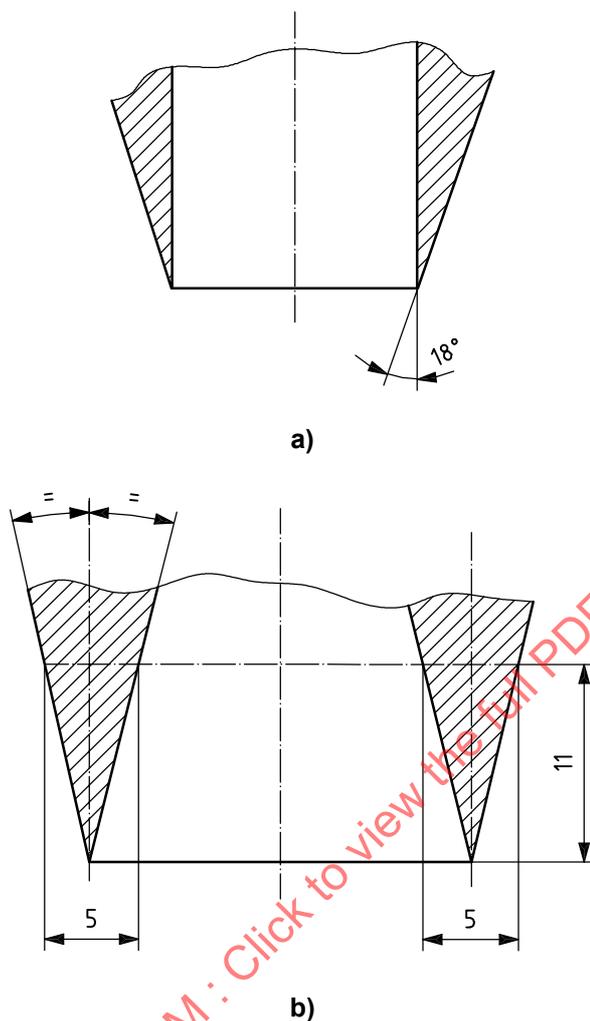
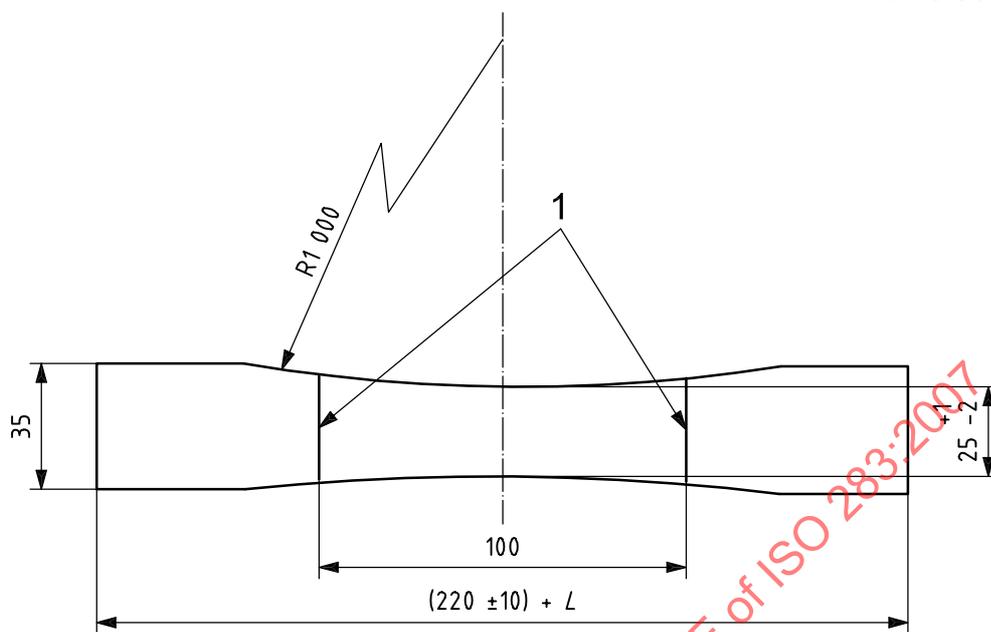


Figure 2 — Suitable die profiles

Dimensions in millimetres

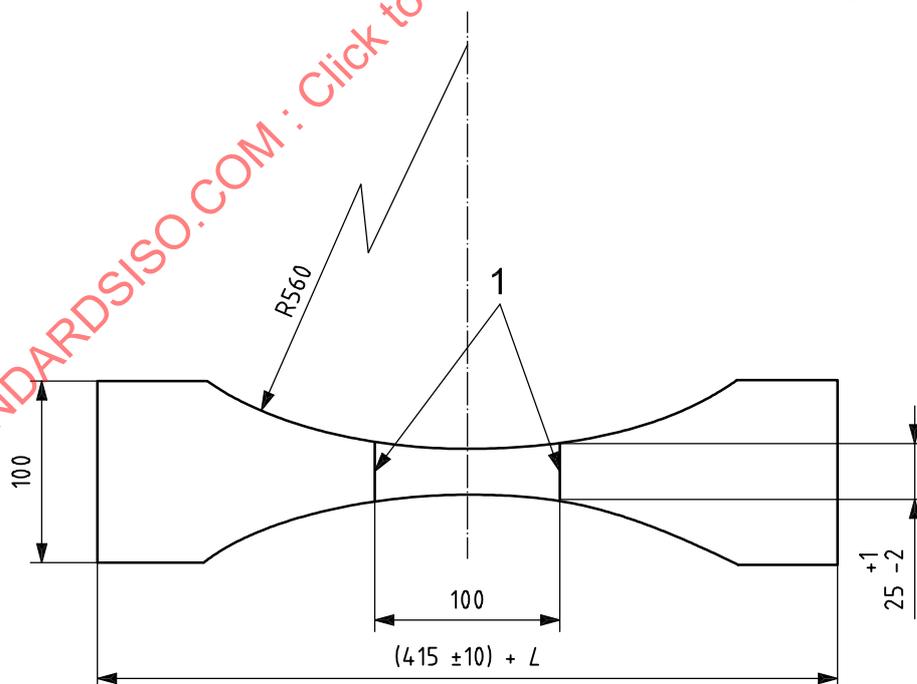


Key

- L* length of both grips
- 1 reference lines

Figure 3 — Type A test piece

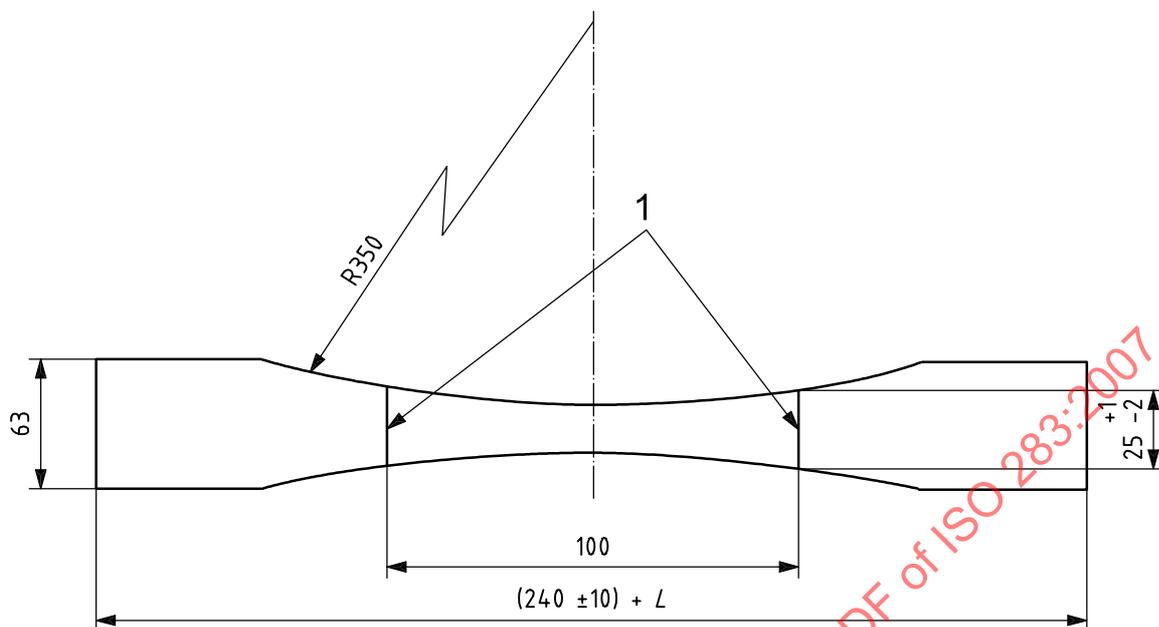
Dimensions in millimetres



Légende

- L* length of both grips
- 1 reference lines

Figure 4 — Type B test piece



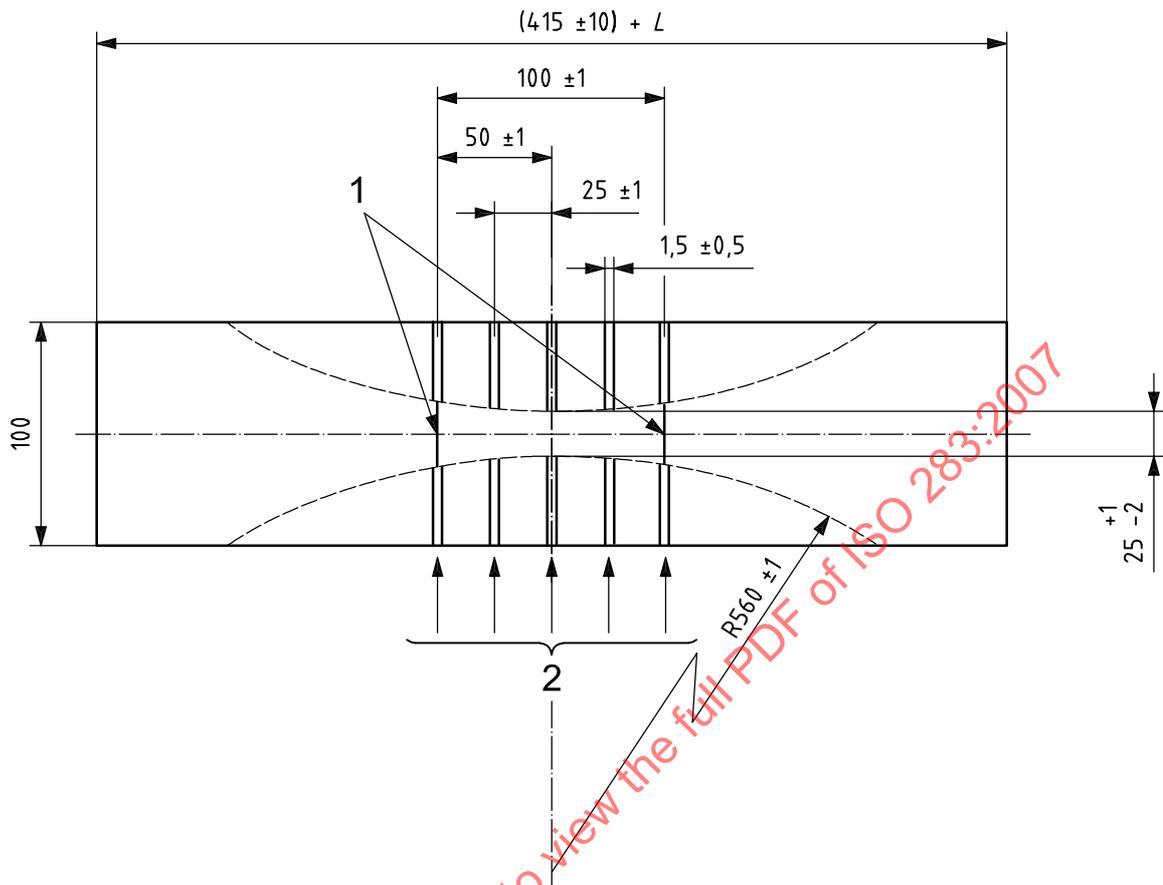
Key

- L length of both grips
- 1 reference lines

Figure 5 — Type C test piece

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Dimensions in millimetres

**Key***L* length of both grips

1 reference lines

2 cutting points across the warp

Figure 6 — Type D test piece**6.3 Preparation of test pieces**

Across the longitudinal axis of the test piece and at right angles to it, draw reference lines 100 mm apart and equidistant from the centre of the test piece (see Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6).

Measure the width of the test piece at the centre of the middle section, i.e. between the reference lines, using a vernier gauge capable of reading to at least 0,1 mm.

If the covers of the belt are very thick or of very different thicknesses, the test may be performed without covers or with reduced covers, to avoid slippage of the test piece in the grips.

For certain types of belt construction, the shapes of the test pieces illustrated in Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 produce abnormal and unequal stress distributions in the threads of the carcass, causing systematic slip in the grips and giving misleading results. Under such circumstances, the test may be conducted using test pieces of a different shape.

6.4 Number of test pieces

Three test pieces shall be selected from the longitudinal direction of the belt and, if appropriate, three shall be selected from the transverse direction of the belt.

6.5 Conditioning of test pieces

Condition the test pieces in accordance with ISO 18573, using atmosphere A, B or C, and carry out the tests immediately after completion of the conditioning period.

7 Procedure

Mount the test piece symmetrically between the grips of the tensile testing machine, so that the longitudinal axis of the test piece, the centre-line of the grips and the line of action of the pulling force are coincident. If using an extensometer, fasten the extensometer to the test piece on the reference lines.

The distance between the inside faces of the grips at the commencement of the test shall be:

- a) for type A test pieces, (220 ± 10) mm;
- b) for both types B and D test pieces, (415 ± 10) mm;
- c) for type C test pieces, (240 ± 10) mm.

If a preload is applied to the test piece at the start of the test, this shall not exceed 0,5 % of the nominal tensile strength.

Start the machine and extend the test piece at a constant, uninterrupted speed of (100 ± 10) mm/min. If using a test piece taken from the longitudinal direction of the belt, record the increase in gauge length when the reference force (see 3.3) is reached. Continue the test until the force recording device reaches a maximum value or the test piece breaks, or until the first sign of destruction of the carcass is apparent. Record this maximum force and the increase in gauge length at this force.

If the test piece does not break between the reference lines or if the test piece slips in the grips during the test, discard any result so obtained and repeat the test on a fresh (new) test piece.

8 Calculation and expression of results

8.1 Tensile strength

For each test piece, divide the maximum force, in newtons, recorded during the test by the width of the test piece, in millimetres, at the commencement of the test, and record the value in newtons per millimetre. Determine the arithmetic mean from the values so calculated for the three longitudinal test pieces and, if appropriate, the arithmetic mean of the values so calculated for the three transverse test pieces. In each case, report the result to the nearest newton per millimetre.

8.2 Elongation

8.2.1 Elongation at break

Calculate the percentage elongation at break for each of the three longitudinal test pieces as follows:

$$\frac{100(L_2 - L_1)}{L_1}$$